



**Evaluation of
the European Union's
cooperation
with the Pacific Region
2006-2012
Final Report
Volume 3 – Annexes 8-15
2014**

*Evaluation carried out on behalf of
the European Commission*

Consortium of
ADE, ITAD and COWI
Consortium leader: ADE s.a

Contract No EVA 2011/Lot 3

**This evaluation was commissioned by the Evaluation Unit of the
Directorate General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid
(European Commission)**

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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EQ 1 - To what extent has the EU cooperation with the PACPs been consistent with the Pacific Plan and EU cooperation policy framework?

JC 1.1 - The EU regional programmable and non-programmable interventions were increasingly aligned with the Pacific Plan

I-1.1.1 - Alignment of EU RIP programmes' specific objectives with Pacific Plan expected results

<i>Statement</i>	<p>The Pacific Plan having been adopted in October 2005, alignment of EU programming documents applies only to the 10th RSP/CSPs. The 9th EDF RSP 2002-2007 however already indicates that the “<i>policy agenda of the region constitute the starting point for the formulation of the Regional Strategy Paper</i>”. The link was positively assessed by the 2007 RSE: “<i>Commission strategies respond to the needs of the PACP States as articulated by regional authorities. This is largely because Commission strategies have been derived from dialogue at global, ACP, regional and national levels on development issues, in which the PACP States also participate. This dialogue results in strategies relevant to the needs of PACP States, as defined through the same processes. The Commission strategies can be seen as rational distillations of the accords reached through these processes of consultation.</i>” This positive assessment was kept however at a very general level, not at specific objectives / expected results and not documented by a comparative analysis of ministerial statements and EU strategy.</p> <p>The anchorage on the “<i>priorities expressed by the region itself</i>” was reaffirmed in the COM 2006, which was drafted specifically for updating EU cooperation framework to the newly adopted Pacific Plan. The Communication focuses on “<i>assist Pacific ACP countries in managing their ocean and coastal resources in a sustainable manner through initiatives which could combine conservation of fisheries and marine biodiversity, while at the same time promoting regional cooperation and strengthening the voice of the SIDS</i>”.</p> <p>The COM 2006 strategic framework encompassed the three major issues for improving EU cooperation with the Pacific region: (1) to enhance political dialogue; (2) to make development more focused; (3) to improve the effectiveness of aid delivery. Regarding development cooperation, “<i>the strategy aimed to make development more focused, with greater emphasis on regional cooperation, enhance regional governance and facilitate cross-fertilisation. This enhanced cooperation is guided by a central “blue-green” theme, drawing particular attention to the sustainable management of natural resources and tackling global environmental challenges.</i>”</p> <p>The initial Pacific Plan (PP, in full “<i>Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration</i>”) itself, as approved in October 2005 by Pacific leaders, is brief (11 pages) and very general in nature (acknowledged by all interviewees). According to several interviewees (EU MS [MNs 612, 614]), it was strongly supported by Australia and NZ, with limited buy-in by SIDS and some influential regional organisations (SPC, in particular; interview with EUD – MN 606).</p> <p>It is structured by 4 all-embracing objectives (economic growth, sustainable development, governance and security), three tools for developing regionalism and an embryonic Action Plan.</p> <p>The actions presented are non-prioritized initiatives, most of them focused only on the short-term (2006-2008). They were added retrospectively to the Leaders’ Forum by regional organisations (interviews with EUD – MN 606). Proposed</p>
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	<p>activities were not specifically linked to the content to the PP (interviews with EUD – MNs 606, 618).</p> <p>The PP review 2013 highlights a view shared by all interviewees (but PIFS): <i>“the Plan is not widely known about beyond its immediate stakeholders. It has so many priorities, and is so broadly framed, that it effectively has no priorities. It is not mandatory, and carries no powers of enforcement. It has no budget, timeline or robust indicators of what success looks like. It lacks ownership.”</i> (p. 17)</p> <p>As a broad political statement of general intents upon regionalism then Pacific leaders of independent states members of PIF (including Australia and NZ that are particular influential in the Forum according to MS embassies met), the PP was already a poor vehicle for aligning EU strategy and programming. This weakness was further aggravated by the absence of sector wise prioritization on one hand, and a shopping list of ideas of projects issued by technical (SPC) and specialized regional organisations in the other hand.</p> <p>In relation to the JC wording, the Pacific plan does not define anything like specific objective or results; it stays largely a political statement with generic high level commitment. Expected results are not defined in the PP, thus the specific target of the indicator cannot be assessed – or assessed negatively, which would not truly reflect the alignment of EU strategy.</p> <p>The operationalization of the Pacific Plan was done progressively by successive ministerial meetings (attended by donors, including the EU) and then in 2009 at more technical level by SPC, with inputs from CROP sector regional agencies: <i>“The Plan was reviewed and updated with a set of guiding priorities in 2009, to assist in its implementation and ensure its ongoing relevance. As a living document, the Plan has continued to provide a framework for aligning and coordinating the work of CROP agencies”</i> (PP Annual Progress Report 2012; 4)</p> <p>This body of cumulative annual decisions by sector is not yet aggregated into a comprehensive document and stays therefore unknown, as already stated above by the PP Review 2013. Decisions taken during the Ministerial meetings are neither aggregated nor their implementation specifically monitored by PIFS.</p> <p>The PP Review 2013 pinpoints the predominant role of the regional organisations in defining the operationalization of the PP, and the related shift from high political statements to narrow corporates’ interests: <i>“The processes around the Plan appeared to the Review to be dominated by bureaucratic and institutional interests, the result being that the Plan contains too many priorities, often of the wrong sort.”</i> (p. 19)</p> <p>Pacific regional organisations are structurally aid-dependent: <i>“Cash-strapped developing countries will rarely be able to prioritise supranational activities and investments above more pressing national requirements. So, as with PIFS and many of the CROP agencies, a significant component of the financing of international collective action is typically derived from the donor community.”</i> (p. 18)</p> <p>Considering that aid-dependency, the predominant role of regional organisations in operationalizing the PP and EU positioning as main donors of most active technical agencies (i.e. SPC, SPREP, FFA; PIFS being mainly supported by Australia as PIF member), the EU led the regional cooperation development in the Pacific while intending to align on the PP.</p> <p>Retrospectively, the 2006 coup in Fiji has a strong impact on PIF ability to promote regional cooperation and regional policy dialogue (interviews with EUD</p>
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[MNs 606, 618, MS embassies [MNs 612, 614], PIFS [607], PIDF [MN 611], SPC [MN 022], UNDP [MN 613]...). From 2006 onwards, the Pacific countries came to only three major agreements (cf. <http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/about-us/major-forum-resolutions/>): the Vava'u declaration on pacific fisheries resources (2006), the Niue declaration on climate change (2007) and the Cairns compact (2009). Fiji was one of the founders and was the most active PACP country. Even before its exclusion from PIF in 2009, Fiji developed alternative strategies, notably by reviving MSG and the related free trade zone negotiations. Recently, Fiji created the Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF) with a very open membership (towards NGOs, private sector, governments...) with the same objective (interviews with EU MS embassies [MNs 612, 614], UNDP [MN 613], PIDF [MN 611]).

The most important contribution of the Pacific Plan with regard to EU strategy is the vision of regionalism: *“In the Pacific, regional approaches to overcoming capacity limitations in service delivery at a national level, and increasing economic opportunities through market integration are expected to provide the highest gains.”* (PP 2005; 4). Taken from the RSP: *“The Plan outlines the benefits and costs of regionalism and types of regionalism (cooperation, provision of public goods and services, regional integration) and lays down three tests for taking a regional approach: no replacement of market provision of services; subsidiarity with national efforts; and preservation of sovereignty.”* (RSP 2008; 5)

Alignment is at the core of EU strategy as stated in its overarching objective: *“Contribute to Pacific Leaders vision for a region of peace, harmony, security and economic prosperity where all its people can lead free and worthwhile lives.”* It is again stated as the specific objective the RSP: *“Support implementation of the Pacific Plan for Regional Cooperation and Economic Integration”.*

Alignment of RSP 2008 with the Pacific Plan and COM2006 is presented as a starting point for 10th EDF programming: *“In 2006, the European Council adopted an EU strategy for the Pacific designed to strengthen EU ties with the Pacific ACP. (...) The above objectives and principles, together with the region's own policy agenda — the Pacific Plan — and the EU strategy for the Pacific, constitute the starting point for the formulation of the RSP, in accordance with the principle of ownership of development strategies.”* (RSP 2008; 5) As a matter of fact, it was acknowledged by EUD and HQ interviewees that the 10th EDF RSP is to a very wide extent a continuation of the 9th EDF regional strategy, which in turn limits the scope for alignment on the PP.

Specifically, the EU regional strategy addresses specifically the three forms of regionalism supported by the Pacific Plan:

- Regional cooperation is supported through the assistance provided to the PIF Secretariat; i.e. *“Technical assistance and a technical cooperation facility will enhance institutional capacity, particularly of regional organisations”* (RSP2008; 52)
- Regional provision of public services is conveyed by contractual agreements with regional organisations for implementing regional and multi-country programmes;
- Regional economic integration is RSP focal sector and is supported through EPA negotiations.

This 100% coverage of the three forms of regionalism is verified also with the four objectives of the PP. To meet its goal, the Pacific Plan identifies the following strategic objectives:

- **Economic growth:** increase trade and investment; improve infrastructure and service delivery; and increase private sector participation.
- **Sustainable development:** reduce poverty; improve natural resource and environmental management; improve health, education and training; improve gender equality; involve youth; and promote sports and cultural values.
- **Governance,** improve transparency, accountability, equity and management efficiency.
- **Security,** achieve improved political and social conditions for stability and safety.

In the same way as for the overarching principles of the promotion of regionalism by Pacific leaders, the EU strategy covers, though to an uneven extent inherent to the principle of concentration, the four above stated strategic objectives: the first is the main 10th EDF focal sector, the second is partly addressed by the focal sector on sustainable management of natural resources, and the last two are mainstreamed across EU cooperation and instruments as well as encompassed in political dialogue (Nuku’alofa Declaration 2007, Ministerial Troika in 2008 and 2012) and supported by the non-focal sector on NSAs.

The first focal sector (47 percent of the RIP envelope) aims at “*reflecting the Pacific Plan’s commitment to liberalise trade and step up economic integration*” (RSP2008; 52). The second focal area (42 percent of the RIP) is the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment, “*thus lending support to the second pillar of the Pacific Plan — Sustainable Development*”. EU contribution to governance is linked to direct funding (€10m) of non-state actors that “*should help to consolidate democratic systems rooted in the people*”.

The third objective on governance (“*Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific*”) is supported only to a limited extent by EU programmes. EU focused more on democratic governance through thematic programmes, without a regional strategy or vision.

The fourth objective of security (“*Improved political and social conditions for stability and safety*”) was supported in the same way by isolated projects of the thematic programmes (Instrument for Stability in Solomon Isl.).

EU strategy can be said to cover all four objectives of the PP, at least at a literal level of analysis.

Alignment was claimed by representatives of both parties in the MoM of the 2008 Troika Ministerial Meeting: “*Representatives welcomed the fact that the development assistance made available by the EU in the framework of the 10th EDF is aligned with Pacific regional and national priorities, with the Energy chapter of the Pacific Plan, as well as with the EU Strategy for the Pacific, where the ‘blue-green’ approach was elaborated with emphasis put on renewable energy and energy efficiency.*” (p.5) It was also confirmed by all regional organisations met during the field mission.

Checking the alignment of EU specific objectives on Pacific Plan’s expected results requires however to go in more details of respective programmes. At first and as already stated, the Pacific Plan does not identify expected results. The Action Plan does not provide such a structured framework as the EU RSP does. The assessment below is therefore limited to less rigorous categorization.

Regarding economic growth, its understanding conveyed by the Pacific Plan is as follows (extracts):

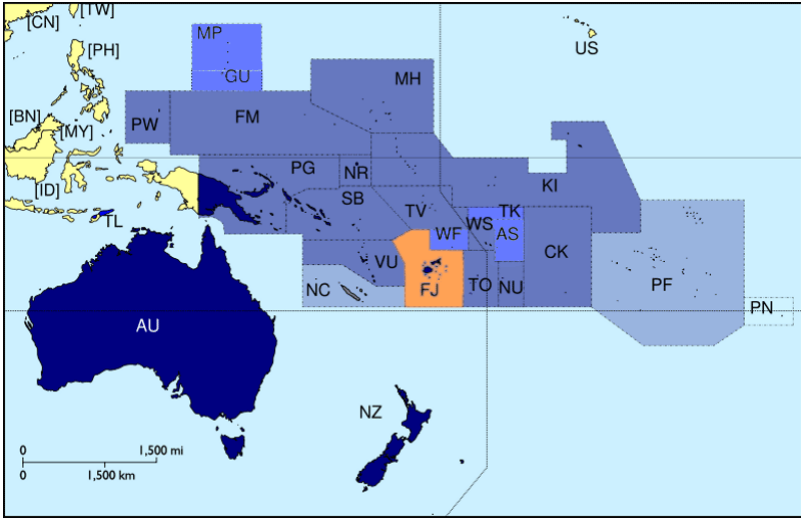
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>“Expansion of market for trade in goods under SPARTECA, PICTA, PACER, and with non-Forum trading partners</i> ▪ <i>Integration of trade in services into PICTA and EPA</i> ▪ <i>Regional Trade Facilitation Programme (RTFP)</i> ▪ <i>(...) Maximise sustainable returns from fisheries</i> ▪ <i>Regional bulk purchasing, storage and distribution of petroleum</i> ▪ <i>(...) Support of private sector mechanisms including through PIPSO”</i> <p>The commitment to regional economic integration was reiterated in the 2009 revision of the Pacific Plan: <i>“reaffirmed the continuing importance of pursuing greater economic integration and trade as a regional priority”</i>.</p> <p>The logical framework of EU RSP 2008 for the related focal sector is structured as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1.1 Expansion of the regional market for free trade in goods and services</td> <td>1.1.1 Support integration objectives including through PICTA (Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement) and PACER (Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.2 Enhanced integration into the world economy</td> <td>1.2.1 Support negotiation on EPA 1.2.2 Strengthen institutional support for EPA implementation and investments in trade</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.3 Production diversification, greater competitiveness of firms and improved access to regional and international markets</td> <td>1.3.1 Support private sector mechanisms, including through the Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO) 1.3.2 Support priority economic sectors such as fisheries and tourism 1.3.3 Support niche markets and innovative products 1.3.4 Promote entrepreneurship and business development services 1.3.5 Improve the economic infrastructure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.4 Improved Government mechanisms to support economic growth</td> <td>1.4.1 Develop and strengthen the enabling environment 1.4.2 Support policy-making for economic regulations on fair trade, consumer protection, SPS measures, competition and trade facilitation services 1.4.3 Strengthen national capacity to comply with international and other relevant standards</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.5 Human Resources and Capacity to implement regional economic development strategies enhanced.</td> <td>1.5.1 Develop integrated programmes at tertiary, technical/vocational, undergraduate and post-graduate level. 1.5.2 Strengthen cooperation arrangements between Pacific ACP States, CROP agencies, NSAs, private and public networks and communities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.6 Labour force capable and flexible to changing circumstances in markets and services</td> <td>1.6.1 Improve access, quality and delivery of technical and vocational training</td> </tr> </table>	1.1 Expansion of the regional market for free trade in goods and services	1.1.1 Support integration objectives including through PICTA (Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement) and PACER (Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations)	1.2 Enhanced integration into the world economy	1.2.1 Support negotiation on EPA 1.2.2 Strengthen institutional support for EPA implementation and investments in trade	1.3 Production diversification, greater competitiveness of firms and improved access to regional and international markets	1.3.1 Support private sector mechanisms, including through the Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO) 1.3.2 Support priority economic sectors such as fisheries and tourism 1.3.3 Support niche markets and innovative products 1.3.4 Promote entrepreneurship and business development services 1.3.5 Improve the economic infrastructure	1.4 Improved Government mechanisms to support economic growth	1.4.1 Develop and strengthen the enabling environment 1.4.2 Support policy-making for economic regulations on fair trade, consumer protection, SPS measures, competition and trade facilitation services 1.4.3 Strengthen national capacity to comply with international and other relevant standards	1.5 Human Resources and Capacity to implement regional economic development strategies enhanced.	1.5.1 Develop integrated programmes at tertiary, technical/vocational, undergraduate and post-graduate level. 1.5.2 Strengthen cooperation arrangements between Pacific ACP States, CROP agencies, NSAs, private and public networks and communities	1.6 Labour force capable and flexible to changing circumstances in markets and services	1.6.1 Improve access, quality and delivery of technical and vocational training
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	<p>Item list 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are exact replicas of the Pacific Plan. The other items are addressing other complementary issues not specifically presented by the Pacific Plan but that are not in contradiction with it. On the contrary, they can be seen as an EU contribution to the policy dialogue, by highlighting root causes of the insufficient integration of the Pacific region into the world economy.</p> <p>The focus on regional economic integration dated back from RSP 2002, at a time alignment did not benefited from a corresponding documented programme of the Pacific Forum: <i>“Regional Economic Integration support is a logical priority, given the provisions of the Cotonou Agreement and the European Union’s experience and comparative advantage in such matters. Liberalising trade among Forum Island Countries is a necessary first step in the pursuit of economic growth and global integration.”</i> (p.7) The EPAs are a key element of the Cotonou Agreement, and were supposed to take effect as of 2008.</p> <p>The alignment is as strong for sustainable development, which is clearly set out in the Pacific plan <i>“Improved natural resource and environmental management”</i> but again at the same priority level as <i>“Reduced poverty, Improved health, Improved education and training, Improved gender equality, (...) Recognised and protected cultural values, identities and traditional knowledge”</i>.</p> <p>The EU response strategy goes into much more detail, starting with its involvement in the sector from the 9th EDF. It was prepare in close collaboration with related regional agencies, who were in charge of raising funds for materializing PP vision (RG comments).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>2.1 The region is better prepared to face consequences of climate change</td> <td> 2.1.1 Support initiatives addressing the region's vulnerability through natural hazard mitigation and man-made disaster risk reduction 2.1.2 Strengthen regional capacity to support national goals in renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies 2.1.3 Strengthen regional capacity to support and implement national adaptation measures designed to build resilience to climate change 2.1.4 Promote the sustainable management of water resources 2.1.5 Support initiatives addressing security / potential conflicts linked to natural disasters / climate change 2.1.6 Develop and implement national action plans reflecting the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean's Policy </td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.2 Marine resources supporting food security and small-scale livelihoods in a sustainable manner.</td> <td> 2.2.1 Improve sustainable use of resources, planning and management systems/frameworks and production practices at all levels 2.2.2 Promote greater regional integration of the fisheries sector 2.2.3 Promote eco-system-based management emphasizing ecological, social and economic linkages 2.2.4 Encourage community-based management of marine resources 2.2.5 Increase efficiency and competitiveness of local tuna fishing and processing operations 2.2.6 Promote and support initiatives to ensure food security and small-scale livelihoods for Pacific people </td> </tr> </table>	2.1 The region is better prepared to face consequences of climate change	2.1.1 Support initiatives addressing the region's vulnerability through natural hazard mitigation and man-made disaster risk reduction 2.1.2 Strengthen regional capacity to support national goals in renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies 2.1.3 Strengthen regional capacity to support and implement national adaptation measures designed to build resilience to climate change 2.1.4 Promote the sustainable management of water resources 2.1.5 Support initiatives addressing security / potential conflicts linked to natural disasters / climate change 2.1.6 Develop and implement national action plans reflecting the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean's Policy	2.2 Marine resources supporting food security and small-scale livelihoods in a sustainable manner.	2.2.1 Improve sustainable use of resources, planning and management systems/frameworks and production practices at all levels 2.2.2 Promote greater regional integration of the fisheries sector 2.2.3 Promote eco-system-based management emphasizing ecological, social and economic linkages 2.2.4 Encourage community-based management of marine resources 2.2.5 Increase efficiency and competitiveness of local tuna fishing and processing operations 2.2.6 Promote and support initiatives to ensure food security and small-scale livelihoods for Pacific people
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		2.2.7 Support sustainable aquaculture and mariculture initiatives as alternative income generation activities
2.3 The region is more capable of assessing fishing stocks and of fighting Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing		2.3.1 Reinforce and implement a comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance strategy 2.3.2 Improve the collection and quality of data on fishing stocks 2.3.3 Increase exchange of information, cooperation, and institutional capacities on IUU fishing
2.4 Land-based resources are used in a sustainable way		2.4.1 Support the development and implementation of national land use policies, plans and sustainable land management National Action Program (NAP) 2.4.2 Support/Promote community – based initiatives on integrated land resource management 2.4.3 Support the establishment and implementation of improved land management and production systems for greater economic return 2.4.4 Promote and support initiatives to ensure food security and smallscale livelihoods for Pacific people 2.4.5 Strengthen regional capacity to support and implement sustainable land management 2.4.6 Promote sustainable forest management by developing reliable systems that can promote legal production 2.4.7 Build capacity to fight unsustainable logging practices 2.4.8 Enhance competitiveness of legitimate forest industry operations
2.5 The ecosystems and terrestrial and marine biodiversity are preserved		2.5.1 Support initiatives to protect the environment and the terrestrial and marine biodiversity 2.5.2 Support a regional approach to aquatic bio-security 2.5.3 Promote the conservation, management and utilisation of terrestrial biodiversity
2.6 The region is able to deal cost effectively with the waste and pollution issues in an integrated manner		2.6.1 Support initiatives to address waste and pollution issues through adopting a whole-of-government approach, including promoting public-private partnerships and the use of economic instruments
2.7 The region is able to measure environmental baselines, monitor changes and design appropriate measures		2.7.1 Support the establishment and implementation of a system and process that actively gathers, collates, analyses and manages regional environmental data and makes it available on an interactive basis to PACPs.
<p>The 10th EDF regional EU strategy was among the first opportunities given to regional agencies to translate the PP into a sector strategy. The PP itself being very general/political, the sector framework is particularly loose. Regional agencies elaborated it for their respective areas with EU support while formulating mainly</p>		

	<p>EU programmes (interviews with EUD [MNs 606, 618] and SPC [MN 022]) as well as other DPs programmes. Rather than aligning, the EU was a driving factor for strategizing regional sector policy frameworks; its technical and methodological contribution is acknowledged by regional agencies (interview with SPC [MN 022], PIFS [MN 607]).</p> <p>From RG members' comments, alignment on the PP priorities was however not the key factor for the identification and delineation of the two 10th EDF focal sectors. EU priorities, both global (EPA) and at sector level (fish) prevailed in programming directives: <i>"The adoption of REI as a focal sector in both the 9th and 10th EDF RIPs was not arrived at through analysis but was a mandatory sector based on the programming guidelines and other Commission instructions driven by the EPA process. Similarly, Fisheries, which was originally part of both focal sectors of the 9th EDF RIP was introduced as a separate focal sector late in the day to accommodate DG FISH/MARE wishes."</i> The content of the PP in itself does not particularly support this prioritization, confirming the above statement. The PP was not intended to be a regional development planning document on which DPs could align but rather a DP-led political statement opening wide areas of cooperation by adopting acceptable guiding principles for building a regional institution (interviews with EUD [MNs 606], PIFS [MN 607], PIDF [MN 611], SPC [MN 022], UK [MN 612]).</p> <p>The preparation of the 11th EDF is undertaken in the same spirit of alignment: <i>"EU 2014-2020 development assistance will align to the maximum extent possible to regional and country development plans including synchronisation."</i>¹ The result of the Pacific Plan Review and the revised plan is expected to update the EU strategic framework: <i>"Revision process of the Pacific Plan is an excellent opportunity to align 11th EDF regional programming. The revised Pacific Plan will focus more on proved cost-benefit aspects of the regional integration and will include support for Small Island States (SIS)".</i> Applying the alignment principle will be challenging as (i) the final revised PP is not expected before end-2014, and (ii) the revised PP will be far more focused than the initial one. (Interviews with EUD [MN 618] and PIFS [MN 607])</p> <p>Alignment was reiterated as an important strategic option by the participants of the 2012 regional seminar, though introducing a major shift in the relation between national priorities and strategies and the PP, the former prevailing on the later: <i>"The Pacific Plan is a regional platform and as such shall not supersede national development priorities. The Meeting noted that the plan should be viewed as a partnership and that there is a need to focus on the alignment of the Pacific Plan with national priorities and strategies."</i> According to several interviewees, this can rather be seen as a rationalization of the EU practices than as a drastic shift: most of the policy dialogue accessible to the EU is with country governments. The PIF and even regional organisations proved to be uneasy platforms given EU status regarding PIF and donor-recipient relations established with regional organisations.</p> <p>The preliminary results of on-going review of the PP (interviews with PIFS [MN 607], EUD [MN 618], SPC [MN 022]) are highlighting the very general nature of the document and its political vision rather than a developmental regional planning.</p>
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¹ PIFS-EU Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming, 11-12 October 2012, Suva, Fiji - Background paper

	 <p><i>Source : Wikipedia, PIF membership</i></p>
	<p>Synthetic presentation of 9th EDF RSP focal sectors</p> <p>“In the 2002-2007 period, the 9th EDF regional strategy and programme targeted three sectors: Regional Economic Integration, Human Resource Development and Fisheries. Following an assessment of performance and needs, the initial allocation of €29 million was increased by €10 million in 2005. The “land resources” sub-heading was the biggest recipient of regional resources (22%), followed by “marine resources” (14%), HRD (13%), tourism (12%) and telecommunications (10%). The “environment” at 4% understates the actual support received, as many projects in the other sectors, particularly in land and marine resources, had a strong environmental focus. The same is true of HRD, as all projects have had some degree of capacity building and training.”</p> <p><i>Source: RSP 2008; 41</i></p>
	<p>Presentation of the objectives of the EU strategy</p> <p>“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.</p> <p>This strategy aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to enhance political dialogue on matters of common interest ranging from political and security issues to economic, trade, social, environmental and governance issues, thus enhancing the visibility and political profile of the EU-Pacific partnership on both sides; (2) to make development more focused, with greater emphasis on regional cooperation, enhance regional governance and facilitate cross-fertilisation. This enhanced cooperation is guided by a central “blue-green” theme, drawing particular attention to the sustainable management of natural resources and tackling global environmental challenges; (3) to improve the effectiveness of aid delivery, including greater use of budget support and closer coordination with other partners, in particular Australia and New Zealand.” <p><i>Sources: RSP 2008; 48 & COM2006-0248; 5</i></p>

	<p>Presentation of the region and the PIF by the 2013 review:</p> <p>“The Pacific Islands Forum is the focal point for the Leaders of member states to meet and discuss matters of regional importance. It provides the locus where the collective regional political agenda and priorities for action by member states are developed and articulated by Leaders. (...)</p> <p>The Pacific Islands Forum is a membership-based organisation. The needs and expectations of member states should drive the organisation. The members of the Forum are diverse, including developed economies, a large developing economy, developing island economies and some of the smallest economies in the world – the Smaller Island States.</p> <p>Within the region there are also emerging sub-groupings of members and related parties, including the Melanesian Spearhead Group, the Council of Micronesian Chief Executives, the Smaller Island States and the Polynesian Union. The emergence of these groups reflects the complex nature of political and economic relationships between the members of the Forum.</p> <p><i>Source: Review of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat – Draft Report, May 2012</i></p>
	<p>Analysis of the PP by the 2013 Review:</p> <p>“The current Pacific Plan was developed following widespread engagement with a very broad range of stakeholders, including member states, civil society, NGOs, development partners and eminent people. The Plan is broad and quite general. It sets out important aspirational goals and shared values and has achieved considerable success. It is a considerable achievement that so many sovereign nations were able to agree a common platform. The Plan’s common set of aspirational goals is a significant expression of regional unity and common purpose between member states.</p> <p>However, the absence of clear priorities or a robust prioritisation framework is a fundamental weakness of the current Pacific Plan. The Pacific Plan is not recognised or understood by those actively engaged within each member state in dealing with national planning, budget setting and/or aid co-ordination. This lack of engagement by key government officials limits the value of the current Pacific Plan in co-ordinating donor efforts or aligning work with development partners to achieve agreed regional goals. In many respects, this lack of connection within member governments is the responsibility of members to address.”</p> <p><i>Source: Review of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat – Draft Report, May 2012</i></p>
<p>I-1.1.2 - Alignment of non-RIP/NIP EU projects specific objectives with Pacific Plan expected results</p>	
	<p>The Pacific and its 15 countries benefited from a relatively limited number of projects under budget lines, DCI (thematic programmes), and intra-ACP programmes i.e. non-programmable aid (cf. ROM regional case study, 2014). The resources and projects are mainly availed at country level, and therefore not linked to EU Regional strategic response i.e. RSP, nor the Pacific Plan. As such, they were evoked only to a limited extent during interviews hold with the EUD and the MS embassies.</p> <p>These EU geographic and thematic instruments do not seek per se alignment with regional (or national) policies. They were conceived as complementary to EU programmatic partnership with ACP regions and countries. The Joint COM 2012 (p.7) exemplify this mix for Climate Change: “<i>In addition to contributing to climate change related activities and institutional development, EU geographical and thematic</i></p>

programmes can also enable PICTS to access complementary sources of climate change funding (the Green Climate Fund, the business sector, the carbon market ...)." Considering the positively assessed alignment between the RSP and the Pacific Plan, they are indirectly complementary with the later in EU views – even if not submitted to the same exercise of joint programming.

The main thematic instrument utilised in the Pacific region is the European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights (EIDHR). EIDHR supported 21 projects through the Regional EUD worth €5m during the 2008-2012 period. The Instrument of Stability (IfS) was until recently not mobilized; only two projects (€1.2m) were launched in 2012-2013 to support the constitutional process in Fiji. Investing in People implemented two projects for a total amount of €1.5m, and DCI-Migration only one (€2m).

The other programmes most often quoted in EU EAMRs are the Energy Facility, the Water Facility, the Investment Facility for the Pacific, the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), the Natural Disaster Facility, NSA-LA, and the Sugar Protocol. Most of them are selecting projects and partners through Call of Proposals, based on terms of reference systematically co-designed between HQ and the EUD through inter-service consultations (QSGs). To the extent possible, the EUDs introduced consistency and complementarity with its other lines of action; all of them actually fit within the relatively large scope of EU response strategy – and are integrated into the RSP. The incidental remark in the Fiji EUD EAMR 2012 tends to indicate time constraints for the consultation process with HQ: *"In the intra-ACP programmes, the earliest consultation of the delegation is needed, to assess the latter's capacity to assist HQ both in the formulation and implementation phase."* This point was confirmed by interviews with EUD staff.

This strategy of combining instruments (strategic mix) was presented at the PIFS-EU Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming: *"Additional EDF funds are made available to the Pacific through other streams of funds, in particular the Intra-ACP and thematic programmes. 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."* (11-12 October 2012, Suva, Fiji - Background paper)

On the other hand, global EU programmes such as Erasmus Mundus or Research Framework are entirely disconnected with regional priorities but still contribute to the realm of EU strategy. (JOIN(2012); 9) They have however a limited scope in the Pacific due to the costs of distance to EU and isolation from research, academic, and development networks.

A good example of this search of coherence/complementarity conducted mainly at EUD level – with the backing of HQ, is the utilization of a share of V-FLEX to *"supporting regional efforts to strengthen Forum Countries' public expenditure management, procurement, accountability and monitoring systems"*. This initiative replicated previous decisions on STABEX. From 2012 Solomon Islands' EUD EAMR: *"The End of Term Review of the 10th EDF was approved following close consultations with the Government, donors and local non-state actors in-country. Three new projects were proposed to use the remaining envelope, including existing STABEX funds (EUR 11.6 M) that have been transferred to the 10th EDF in 2012."*

	<p>The B-envelopes are another significant source of non-programmable resources. It was utilized either for emergency events (tsunami) or governance isolated projects, in particular in Fiji after the 2006 coup. The inherent rationale of B-envelopes is again complementarity with RIP/NIP funded programmes.</p> <p>The regional/international agreements advocated or pushed for by the EU are another aspect of non-programmable cooperation. The EU was active notably for new generation of Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) and Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT). The EPA is of course another such important initiative, associated to Aid for Trade accompanying measures (see EQ3). These initiatives can be linked to the Pacific Plan at a more specific level than the four objectives as they are evoked (EPA, fisheries) or related to the list of the <i>“Twenty-four (24) initiatives have been identified for immediate implementation over the next three years”</i>.</p> <p>The contribution of the non-programmable instruments was acknowledged incidentally by both parties of the Second ministerial meeting between the PIF troika and the EU held in 2012 for V-FLEX in particular: <i>“Representatives acknowledged that EU development cooperation has contributed to helping Pacific countries to cope with the crisis, in particular through the additional financial allocations to Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu under the ad hoc Vulnerability FLEX instrument as well as through supporting regional efforts to strengthen Forum Countries' public expenditure management, procurement, accountability and monitoring systems.”</i> (Joint communiqué, 12 June 2012; 4)</p>
	<p>Bilateral agreements promoted by the EU in the Pacific:</p> <p>“The new generation of Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs) mark a new approach as, in addition to providing regulated access to fishing opportunities for European vessels, they also envisage close cooperation to promote responsible fishing and ensure conservation and sustainable use of the fishery resources of the partner countries concerned. This approach will be implemented through a policy dialogue and financial support for the sector to provide a key contribution to definition and implementation, by coastal states, of a policy on sustainable development of fishing activities in their waters. The first two new FPAs were concluded with Pacific Ocean partner countries.</p> <p>(...) In line with the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan for the ACP countries, the Commission proposes supporting a regional approach, building national and regional capacity to monitor and support FLEGT partnership agreements.</p> <p>(...) High oil prices, remoteness and small markets are all reasons for the small Pacific islands to place renewable energy and energy efficiency high on their agenda. Present EC initiatives in this sector could be followed up and expanded, particularly in the framework of the European Union Energy Initiative² (EUEI) and of the related EU-ACP Energy Facility.”</p> <p><i>Source: COM2006-0248; 10</i></p>
	<p>In Fiji, the delegation closely monitored the process that followed the launch of the constitutional process and the announcement of elections to be held in 2014.</p>

² The EUEI, a joint commitment by the Commission and the Member States, has as its main goal to contribute to providing the access to energy necessary for the achievement of the MDGs, particularly, but not exclusively, that of halving the number of people in extreme poverty by the year 2015. (http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/acp/regional-cooperation/energy/index_en.htm)

	<p>In this context, funds from the EDF reserve (€2 million) were committed to the support of civic education and dialogue in view of the transition to democracy and the rule of law. Furthermore, support to the constitutional process was provided through the short-term component of the Instrument for Stability, with a budget in excess of €1.7 million. Also in Fiji, the delegation continued to programme the accompanying measures for the Sugar Protocol with specific attention to the role of civil society and non governmental organisations. <i>Source: EAMR FIJI 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Two projects were included in the approved AAP 2012, including (i) Support to the electoral process in the Solomon Islands (EUR 4 M) and (ii) Second Technical Cooperation Facility (EUR 1.125 M). A mission from DEVCO D1 in June has assisted the preparation of the Identification Fiche and Action Fiche of the Voter Registration Programme for Elections of 2014. <i>Source: SI EAMR 2012</i></p>
<p>I-1.1.3 - Share of EU funding aligned with Pacific Plan objectives</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>Considering the above analyses of the PP itself on one hand and of EU strategy and programmes on the other hand, it can be assessed that 100% of EU funding was aligned with PP objectives – however broad that are (confirmed by interviews with EUD - MNs 606, 618).</p> <p>The point that need to be made is that the Pacific region is lacking a regional development plan to which the PP was assimilated to (interviews with UN system, SPC, EUD). The Pacific is also missing a regional institution entitled and technically able to develop and adopt such a plan and effectively support and follow-up its implementation (source: PP review, 2013).</p> <p>To overcome this key issue for relevance of its strategic response, the EU, like other donors, aligned on the regional organisations’ strategic work programme and result-oriented monitoring systems (Joint COM 2012; 8). Alignment was already looked for during 9th and 10th EDF RSP preparation, on PIF request. For the 10th EDF, for instance, the initial draft entirely elaborated by DEVCO was rejected by PIF because it was insufficiently aligned on regional organisations’ work programmes and priorities (interviews with EUD – MN 606). Contribution agreements, most of them signed during the reference period, are further contributing to aligning EU strategic response on the needs of the Pacific population, as reflected by orientations taken by regional organisations’ membership.</p>

	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Project universe per thematic area (M €)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Thematic Area</th> <th>Focal (M €)</th> <th>Non focal (M €)</th> <th>Total (M €)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Agriculture, FS & rural livelihoods</td><td>187</td><td>0</td><td>187</td></tr> <tr><td>Budget, debt</td><td>0</td><td>30</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>Civil society & human rights</td><td>0</td><td>56</td><td>56</td></tr> <tr><td>Communication</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Conflict, rehabilitation & humanitarian</td><td>0</td><td>46</td><td>46</td></tr> <tr><td>Culture</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Economic, trade & financial</td><td>20</td><td>0</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Education</td><td>220</td><td>0</td><td>220</td></tr> <tr><td>Energy</td><td>83</td><td>0</td><td>83</td></tr> <tr><td>Environment, NR & disaster prevention</td><td>123</td><td>0</td><td>123</td></tr> <tr><td>Fisheries</td><td>62</td><td>0</td><td>62</td></tr> <tr><td>Governance</td><td>116</td><td>0</td><td>116</td></tr> <tr><td>Health</td><td>50</td><td>0</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>Mining</td><td>50</td><td>0</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>Social services & infrastructures</td><td>32</td><td>0</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>Tourism</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Transports and public works</td><td>61</td><td>0</td><td>61</td></tr> <tr><td>Urban development</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Water supply, sanitation & waste</td><td>132</td><td>0</td><td>132</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Total commitment per focal sector</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Thematic Area</th> <th>EDF 8 (M €)</th> <th>EDF 9 (M €)</th> <th>EDF 10 (M €)</th> <th>Total (M €)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Agriculture, FS & rural livelihoods</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>92</td><td>92</td></tr> <tr><td>Budget, debt</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Civil society & human rights</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Communication</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Conflict, rehabilitation & humanitarian</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Culture</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Economic, trade & financial</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>Education</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>174</td><td>174</td></tr> <tr><td>Energy</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>58</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>Environment, NR & disaster prevention</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>48</td><td>48</td></tr> <tr><td>Fisheries</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>42</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr><td>Governance</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>55</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Health</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>11</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>Mining</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Social services & infrastructures</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Tourism</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Transports and public works</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>24</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>Urban development</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Water supply, sanitation & waste</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>78</td><td>78</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Thematic Area	Focal (M €)	Non focal (M €)	Total (M €)	Agriculture, FS & rural livelihoods	187	0	187	Budget, debt	0	30	30	Civil society & human rights	0	56	56	Communication	0	1	1	Conflict, rehabilitation & humanitarian	0	46	46	Culture	0	1	1	Economic, trade & financial	20	0	20	Education	220	0	220	Energy	83	0	83	Environment, NR & disaster prevention	123	0	123	Fisheries	62	0	62	Governance	116	0	116	Health	50	0	50	Mining	50	0	50	Social services & infrastructures	32	0	32	Tourism	0	6	6	Transports and public works	61	0	61	Urban development	2	0	2	Water supply, sanitation & waste	132	0	132	Thematic Area	EDF 8 (M €)	EDF 9 (M €)	EDF 10 (M €)	Total (M €)	Agriculture, FS & rural livelihoods	0	0	92	92	Budget, debt	0	0	0	0	Civil society & human rights	0	0	0	0	Communication	0	0	0	0	Conflict, rehabilitation & humanitarian	0	0	0	0	Culture	0	0	0	0	Economic, trade & financial	0	0	16	16	Education	0	0	174	174	Energy	0	0	58	58	Environment, NR & disaster prevention	0	0	48	48	Fisheries	0	0	42	42	Governance	0	0	55	55	Health	0	0	11	11	Mining	0	0	0	0	Social services & infrastructures	0	0	20	20	Tourism	0	0	0	0	Transports and public works	0	0	24	24	Urban development	0	0	2	2	Water supply, sanitation & waste	0	0	78	78
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Water supply, sanitation & waste	0	0	78	78																																																																																																																																																																																	
	<p>Source: EU, ACP ROM RESULTS STUDY 2000-2013; Pacific regional study</p> <p>Acknowledgement of EU alignment: “Representatives welcomed the fact that the development assistance made available by the EU in the framework of the 10th EDF is aligned with Pacific regional and national priorities, with the Energy chapter of the Pacific Plan, as well as with the EU Strategy for the Pacific, where the ‘blue-green’ approach was elaborated with emphasis put on renewable energy and energy efficiency. Representatives noted with satisfaction that most of the National Indicative Programmes agreed by the PACP countries and signed in Nuku‘alofa in October 2007 address the issue of sustainable management of natural resources in the Water and Energy sectors, and – wherever possible – Renewable Energy.” <i>Source: EU-PIF Troika meeting 2008; 5</i></p>																																																																																																																																																																																				

<p>STATEMENT ON JC1.1</p>	<p>The EU regional programmable and non-programmable interventions were increasingly aligned with the Pacific Plan</p> <p>Given the very broad Pacific political Leaders' vision reflected by the Pacific Plan, EU regional strategic response can be said to be consistent with the three pillars of regionalism and the five generic objectives. It can be stated further than all pillars and objectives are covered, though unevenly, by EU regional programmes. However, by lack of expected results and key performance indicators in the PP, it was not possible for the EU to specifically align on the document: the PP is not a regional development strategy, with resources, timeframes and results to achieve. Applying forcefully the overarching principle of alignment on a document that was not suited for it technically, but also owned only to a limited extent by the signatories that had additionally no obligation to implement it at country level was an endeavour. The EU however succeeded to build upon the Pacific Plan to elaborate at sector level a well-articulated skeleton of regional strategy, based to a large extent on the continuation of the 9th EDF regional programmes (but education). The preparation of the RSP was a significant contribution on the path to developing regional sector strategies.</p> <p>In the particular case of the Pacific region, alignment to the existing regional plan did not contribute specifically to the relevance of the EU response strategy. It can even be said that alignment in this case prevented the EU to concentrate its development cooperation under the 10th EDF on one or two specific sectors, as generally required. The PP being that broad as to aim at improving economic growth, sustainable development, governance and security, the EU failed to impose a more targeted partnership. The two focal areas of the 10th EDF RSP are too broad and had to accommodate a wide array of priorities identified by specialized regional organisations, with limited or no association of PIF or PIFS (interview of EUB). It is questionable that a more targeted approach is realistic with for partner a political forum facing the challenge of such a diversified range of countries. Sub-regional groupings can more easily come to a common view on shared priorities.</p> <p>To overcome this key issue for relevance of its strategic response, the EU, like other donors, aligned on the regional organisations' strategic work programme and result-oriented monitoring systems (Joint COM 2012; 8). Alignment was already looked for during 9th and 10th EDF RSP preparation, on PIF request. For the 10th EDF, for instance, the initial draft entirely elaborated by DEVCO was rejected by PIF because it was insufficiently aligned on regional organisations' work programmes and priorities. Contribution agreements, most of them signed during the reference period, are further contributing to aligning EU strategic response on the needs of the Pacific population, as reflected by orientations taken by regional organisations' membership.</p> <p>Regarding EU non-programmable cooperation (i.e. particularly geographic and thematic instruments, as well as Stabex, Flex and B/C-envelops), alignment on the regional plan is not intended nor required. Most of those EU instruments are moreover intervening at country level only. Only the DRR project funded on C-envelop of POCTs 9th EDF targeted the regional level, and was aligned on both RSP and the Pacific Plan.</p>
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JC 1.2 - Consistency was increasingly found between EU RIP, NIP and non-programmable interventions (including STABEX and FLEX)

I-1.2.1 - Consistency of EU RIP and NIP/SPD programmes' specific objectives for EU regional focal sectors

Statement

The 2007 Pacific regional evaluation emphasized the need for improving “*the linkages between regional and national strategies, ideally in a subsidiary study, early during programming. Regional activities in the RIP that need to be taken over by individual countries should be clearly identified and allocated to the country. National activities in the NIPs that need to be supported by the relevant regional activities should be clearly identified and the envisaged activity in the RIP programmed?*”.

The point was explicitly raised in RSP 2008: “*Review of past experience has shown that the two levels need to join up better in order to reap the full benefits of regional and country response strategies, therefore their complementarity will be promoted in the identification and formulation phases of the 10th EDF RIP.*” (p.46) The same document emphasizes that even if looking for consistencies and complementarities between RIP and NIPs, the content of later is agreed with the 15 national governments, with different views on consistency with the regional priorities: “*some countries prefer their NIPs to focus on areas other than those covered by the RIP, on the principle that this strategy will allow them to cater for wider needs. In other cases a sector is focal both at regional and at national level.*” (p. 48)

As presented in the table below, both under 9th (2002-2007) and 10th EDF (2008-2013), PICTs focal sectors are mainly sustainable energy, water and sanitation, rural development (PNG, TL).

Country/Region	Total (€m)	9th EDF Focal area	Total (€m)	10th EDF 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	

Besides NIP resources (€386m under 10th EDF for PACPs, €70m for POCTs), PICTs benefited from EU budget and thematic programmes that:

- enlarged EU cooperation on Human rights, gender, business environment, other sector than CC... for an amount of €355m; and
- deepened support to Climate Change (GCCA, DRR), sustainable management of natural resources (FLEGT, water and sanitation, energy) for a total amount of €181m (10th EDF) in which POCTs represent €41m.

Intra-ACP programmes contributed for €64m to CC and for €26m to other sectors.

Projects in the Pacific: EDF10 + EU budget + ongoing regional CC project of EDF9									
EDF10 (2008-2013)		EDF+EU budget (€ million)							
Country	Total	Climate Change*				Human Rights and Democracy	Gender	Other sectors	Total EDF+ EU budget
		GCCA	Other, incl. DRR and FLEGT	Water and Sanitation	Energy				
COOK ISL.	3 920 000		920 000	2 550 000				450 000	3 920 000
FIJI**						2 549 250	488 000	56 656 000	59 693 250
KIRIBATI	21 043 901		3 000 000	11 503 901	4 100 000			2 440 000	21 043 901
MARSHALL ISL.	6 860 000		500 000		5 560 000			800 000	6 860 000
MICRONESIA	8 300 000				7 470 000			830 000	8 300 000
NAURU	2 700 000				2 300 000			400 000	2 700 000
NIUE	3 690 000				2 850 000			840 000	3 690 000
PALAU	2 900 000				2 470 000			430 000	2 900 000
PAPUA NG	104 650 000	6 000 000	3 928 008			1 550 739	317 141	103 650 000	115 445 888
SAMOA	48 210 000	3 000 000		43 410 000		79 685		4 800 000	51 289 685
SOLOMON ISL.	48 170 000	2 800 000	2 475 000	15 790 000		1 152 408	1 282 560	33 463 532	56 963 500
TIMOR-LESTE	91 229 604	4 000 000					106 175	109 492 000	113 598 175
TONGA	14 215 026		1 375 000		6 488 000			6 852 026	14 715 026
TUVALU	7 300 000			4 900 000				2 400 000	7 300 000
VANUATU	23 000 000	3 200 000	1 400 000				95 000	23 496 526	28 191 526
TOTAL National	386 188 531	19 000 000	13 598 008	78 153 901	31 238 000	5 332 082	2 288 876	347 000 084	496 610 951
PACIFIC REGION	114 000 000	11 400 000	37 707 572		43 800 000	2 646 024		89 777 458	185 331 054
Intra-ACP for Pacific	89 929 527	8 000 000	42 000 000	6 629 527	7 300 000			26 000 000	89 929 527
Pacific OCTs	70 000 000		12 000 000	26 980 000					70 000 000
TOTAL PACIFIC	660 118 058	38 400 000	105 305 580	111 763 428	82 338 000	7 978 106	2 288 876	462 777 542	841 871 532

Source: EU, preparation of the 11th EDF

As analysed above, regional focal sectors are regional economic integration and sustainable management of natural resources.

Taken from RSP 2008 logframe, the links between the regional integration focal sector and CSPs were limited. The specific objective is “*enhance sustainable livelihoods by exploiting economic opportunities through regional cooperation and economic integration in Pacific ACPs and integration into the world economy*”. The related expected results are the followings:

- 1.1 Expansion of the regional market for free trade in goods and services
- 1.2 Enhanced integration into the world economy
- 1.3 Production diversification, greater competitiveness of firms and improved access to regional and international markets
- 1.4 Improved Government mechanisms to support economic growth
- 1.5 Human Resources and Capacity to implement regional economic development strategies enhanced.
- 1.6 Labour force capable and flexible to changing circumstances in markets and services

None of them are reflected in PICTs CSPs/SPDs specific objectives, unless for the unique focal sector on vocational training of New Caledonia (§1.5). Neither consistency nor complementary can be positively assessed in this respect, which does not exclude here and there individual projects that contribute to regional economic integration such as the support to pearl culture in French Polynesia (9th EDF).

The 10th EDF second regional focal sector developed tighter consistency with NIPs, taking from 9th EDF experience and continued interest of PICT in energy, sustainable management of natural resources, etc. The expected results from the regional programmes are as follows:

- 2.1 The region is better prepared to face consequences of climate change
- 2.2 Marine resources supporting food security and small-scale livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

- 2.3 The region is more capable of assessing fishing stocks and of fighting Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
- 2.4 Land-based resources are used in a sustainable way
- 2.5 The ecosystems and terrestrial and marine biodiversity are preserved
- 2.6 The region is able to deal cost effectively with the waste and pollution issues in an integrated manner
- 2.7 The region is able to measure environmental baselines, monitor changes and design appropriate measures

All PACP Island States' NIP focal sectors (except Vanuatu that kept the focus on education and TVEI) are consistent with some of the above results, mainly 2.1, 2.4 (mainly for water, critical resource for most small islands) and 2.6 (including French Polynesia). This consistency will be kept with the 11th EDF as *"The dialogue for the 11th EDF programming exercise led to the discussion and definition of focal sectors with ten of the ACP countries covered by the delegation, energy sustainability being indicated as the top priority by most of the partners, others confirmed an interest in water and sanitation and fisheries (though likely related to the establishment of maritime infrastructure) was indicated by Kiribati."* (Fiji EAMR 2012; 8)

PNG and Timor Leste continued with rural development independently from regional focal sectors owing to their specific challenges and their limited involvement in regional cooperation (interviews with SPC, France, EUD PM, PNG govt). Several PNG interviewees claimed that the PP and the EU regional programmes are SIDS biased (while Micronesian embassies in Suva claimed the reverse).

Policy dialogue was another level of consistency tentatively mobilized by the EU in the Pacific. This component of EU cooperation is analysed in EQ9. It suffice here to mention that policy dialogue is mainly held by the EU at country level by lack of a regional dialogue platform open due to PIF membership, organisation, and political dynamics after Fiji coup in 2006 (cf. EQ2).

Another way for the EU to contribute consistently to RIP/NIP objectives was to work for country, multi-country and regional programmes with the regional organisations. However, the need to improve linkages between regional organizations and the national sector policies was acknowledge by the participants of the 2012 regional seminar: *"There is a need to improve linkages between regional organizations and between national and regional level. The meeting was advised that countries should be able to track services provided by the CROPs and determine which the outcomes are, though the level of ownership at sector level at both regional and national level is high, more communication therefore is needed between the sector level and the NAOs."* This cleavage was confirmed by several interviewees during the field mission (notably EUD, PIFS, SIDS embassies, PNG).

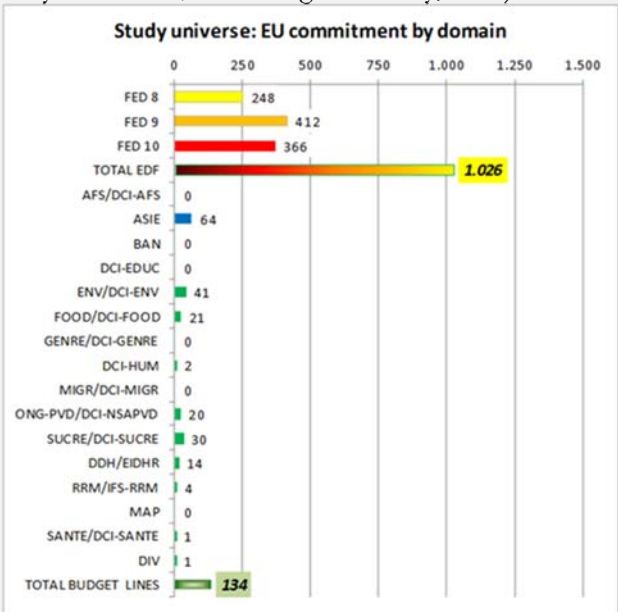
The analyses of achievement with regional organisations are developed in EQ8.

Taking from this lesson, EDF11 preparation is giving paramount importance to RIP/NIP consistency at programming stage (interviews with EUD, HQ) but still without the scoping or sector background studies already called for in 2007 by the previous regional evaluation (*"National activities in the NIPs that need to be supported by the relevant regional activities should be clearly identified and the envisaged activity in the RIP programmed"* p.66).

	<p>Example of main recommendation, response and follow-up:</p> <p>4“The Commission must improve the linkages between regional and national strategies, ideally in a subsidiary study, early during programming. Regional activities in the RIP that need to be taken over by individual countries should be clearly identified and allocated to the country. National activities in the NIPs that need to be supported by the relevant regional activities should be clearly identified and the envisaged activity in the RIP programmed;</p> <p><i>Response</i></p> <p>Services agree in principle with the thrust of the recommendation, but question the practical feasibility at this point in time as programming is finalized (national programmes) or close to (regional programme).</p> <p>Services underline that the choice of focal sectors is often based on complementarity between regional and national strategies. Services also underline the importance of ownership by governments concerning the regional programmes, as well as division of labour among donors present in the region.</p> <p><i>Follow-up</i></p> <p>Services consistently stress the importance of these linkages in interaction with partners: the next EC regional seminar (Fiji, 1-3 October 2009) will address this point by seeking the views of the countries and regional organisations. For the first time, all the Pacific ACP and OCTs are invited, together with EU Member States present in the region, with a view to enhancing coordination and complementarity between various stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Source: RSE 1997-2007; 66 & Fiche contradictoire</i></p>
	<p>Overarching complementarity among EU financial instruments:</p> <p>“Other financial instruments will complement the RIP and help to implement this response strategy. Country-specific needs will be financed from National Indicative Programmes, and Intra-ACP funds will contribute to cross-cutting issues.</p> <p>(...) Where appropriate, additional sources of funding, available for example under the Stability Instrument or the new thematic programme for Human Rights and Democracy, will be used to help the Pacific ACPs explore options for improved collective security and governance.”</p> <p><i>Source: RSP 2008; 53</i></p>
	<p>Integration of thematic programmes in RSP:</p> <p>“Actions funded by the general budget include programmes funded under the Development Cooperation Instrument, such as the thematic programmes “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.</p> <p>In the concerned countries, actions undertaken in the frame of the RSP/RIP shall be compatible with those undertaken in the frame of accompanying measures for ACP Sugar protocol countries.</p> <p>For Sugar Protocol countries benefiting from accompanying measures, the actions envisaged in that context shall be complementary to the above financial instruments.”</p>

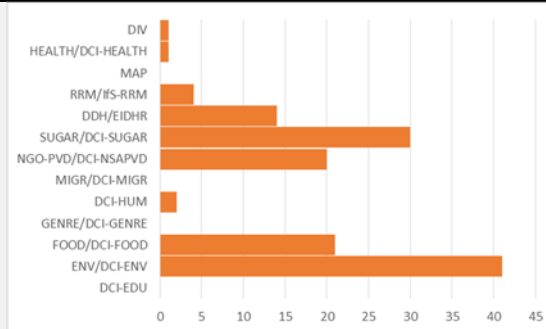
	<i>Source: RSP 2008; 56</i>
	Example of NIP policy background: “All partner countries agreed to base the respective National Indicative Programmes on their own national development strategy, which were thoroughly analysed by the delegation.” <i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012; 3</i>

I-1.2.2 – Consistency³/complementarity⁴ of EU RIP programmes’ specific objectives with non-programmable projects

<i>Statement</i>	<p>Over the long period (1998-2012), the budget lines’ programmes represent 15% of total EU commitments to the Pacific region, including Timor Leste (EU, ACP ROM results study 2000-2013; Pacific regional study, 2014).</p>  <p><i>Source: EU, ACP ROM Results Study 2000-2013; Pacific regional study</i></p> <p>The same ROM regional case study illustrates the sector concentration of the budget lines (commitments in € million):</p>
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³ The principle of consistency implied that all of the EU’s various external policies should not contradict one another. It also implied that all external policies should be treated on an equal footing and that no single policy area should be pursued at the expense of another. (cf. EEPA, “Coherence and Consistency in the EU’s external policies: Negotiation towards an External Action Service”; Briefing Paper, December 2007).

⁴ It must be noted that there is no specific and explicit criteria to assess consistency/complementarity. Beyond the vagueness introduced by the complementarity criteria (which is not an evaluation criteria as per DAC-OECD), the crossing of consistency and complementarity covers, in evaluators’ view, potentially everything: what is not consistent can easily be seen as complementary and conversely. EU treaties themselves spell out coherence and consistency, not complementarity (cf EEPA, “Coherence and Consistency in the EU’s external policies: Negotiation towards an External Action Service”; Briefing Paper, December 2007). The introduction of complementarity was requested by the RG.



Source: adapted from EU, ACP ROM Results Study 2000-2013; Pacific regional study

“The most important lines in the Pacific are ONG-PVD/DCI-NSAPVD (14% of projects and 2% of budget), DDH/EIDHR (9% of projects and 1% of budget), ENV/DCI-ENV (5% of projects and 3 % of budget), the rest distributed between the other lines.(...) Other budget lines represented in the Pacific are DCI-HUM, SUCRE, DCI-SUCRE or IFS-RRM, in very small numbers.” (p.15)

EIDHR supported 21 projects through the Regional EUD worth €5m during the 2008-2012 period. The Instrument of Stability (IfS) was until recently not mobilized; only two projects (€1.2m) were launch in 2012-2013 to support to the constitutional process in Fiji. Investing in People implemented two projects for a total amount of €1.5m, and DCI-Migration only one (€2m). The other programmes most often quoted in EU EAMRs are the Energy (€31m) and Water (€78m) Facilities, the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA, €19m), the Natural Disaster Facility, NSA-LA, and the Sugar Protocol. Recently the EU joined the Investment Facility for the Pacific that will constitute one more channel for its cooperation.

Most of these programmes are selecting projects and partners through Call for Proposals (CfP), based on terms of reference systematically co-designed between HQ and the concerned EUD through inter-service consultations and QSGs (RG comments, interviews with HQ, EUD). To the extent possible, the EUDs introduced consistency and complementarity with their other lines of action; all of them actually fit with the broad scope of EU response strategy – and are integrated into the RSP. The incidental remark in the Fiji EUD EAMR 2012 tends to indicate time constraints for the consultation process with HQ: *“In the intra-ACP programmes, the earliest consultation of the delegation is needed, to assess the latter's capacity to assist HQ both in the formulation and implementation phase.”* This concern was confirmed by EUDs (further developed in EQ9) during the field mission.

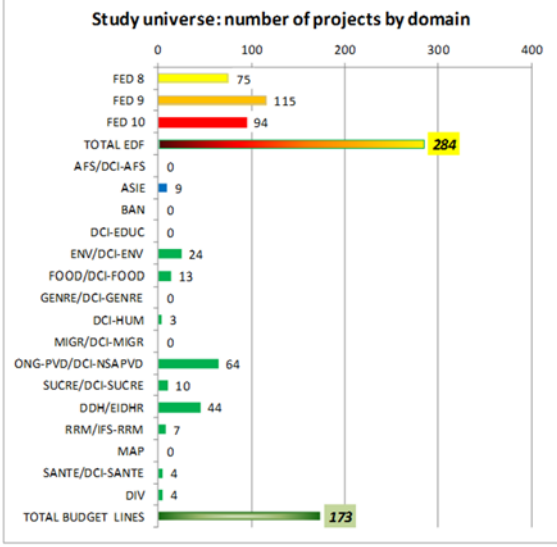
Environment is exemplifying EU instruments' consistency in the Pacific region; DCI-ENV being the most important in terms of commitments. Regional programmes are supporting the regional organisations (SPC and SPREP) to build expertise and elaborate a regional policy framework, while DCI projects provided more concrete interventions, notably through the Water Facility, that are highly valued by countries and final beneficiaries (cf. EQ6 for details). Concrete achievements can in turn facilitate the country buy-in of regional framework.

It is hard to find such a strong link with EIDHR and DCI-NSA but they are consistent (i.e. non contradicting each other) with RIP/NIPs at a higher level (provided they are effective).

On the other hand, global EU programmes such as Erasmus Mundus or Research

	<p>Framework are entirely disconnected with regional priorities but still contribute to the realm of EU strategy. (JOIN(2012); 9)</p> <p>A good example of this search for consistency/complementarity conducted mainly at EUD level – with the backing of HQ, is the utilization a share of V-FLEX to “<i>supporting regional efforts to strengthen Forum Countries' public expenditure management, procurement, accountability and monitoring systems</i>”. This initiative replicated previous decisions on STABEX. It contributes to support a shared constraint of all PACPs, not specifically addressed by the 10th EDF RSP; The EU funds are brought in support to an IMF programme. This decision is not consistent with the main thrust of the RSP but unanimously appreciated by countries themselves, regional institutions and other donors (interviews with SPC [MN 022], PIFS [MN 607], EU MS [MNs 612, 614]).</p> <p>The B-envelopes are another significant source of non-programmable aid. It was utilized either for emergency events (tsunami) or governance isolated projects, in particular in Fiji after the 2006 coup. The inherent rationale of B-envelopes is again complementarity with RIP/NIP funded programmes. The OCTs C-envelope under the 9th EDF funded a Disaster Risk Reduction programme⁵ consistent with the RSP central blue-green theme and the increasing EU focus on Climate Change (interview with SOPAC – MN 609).</p> <p>The regional/international agreements advocated or pushed for by the EU are another aspect of non-programmable cooperation. The EU was active notably for the new generation of Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) and Forest Law Enforcement, and Governance and Trade (FLEGT). The EPA is of course another such important initiative, associated to Aid for Trade accompanying measures (see EQ3). These initiatives can be linked to the Pacific Plan at a more specific level than the four broad objectives as they are evoked (EPA, fisheries) or related to the list of the “<i>Twenty-four (24) initiatives have been identified for immediate implementation over the next three years</i>”.</p> <p>The contribution of the non-programmable instruments was acknowledged by both parties of the Second ministerial meeting between the PIF troika and the EU held in 2012 for V-FLEX in particular: “<i>Representatives acknowledged that EU development cooperation has contributed to helping Pacific countries to cope with the crisis, in particular through the additional financial allocations to Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu under the ad hoc Vulnerability FLEX instrument as well as through supporting regional efforts to strengthen Forum Countries' public expenditure management, procurement, accountability and monitoring systems.</i>” (Joint communiqué, 12 June 2012; 4)</p>
	<p>The most important lines in the Pacific are ONG-PVD/DCI-NSAPVD (14% of projects and 2% of budget), DDH/EIDHR (9% of projects and 1% of budget), ENV/DCI-ENV (5% of projects and 3 % of budget), the rest distributed between the other lines.</p>

⁵ [http://www.sopac.org/index.php/media-releases/1-latest-news/197-disaster-risk-reduction-drr-projects-portal-proving-useful-for-partners-](http://www.sopac.org/index.php/media-releases/1-latest-news/197-disaster-risk-reduction-drr-projects-portal-proving-useful-for-partners)

	 <p><i>Source: EU, ACP ROM RESULTS STUDY 2000-2013; Pacific regional study</i></p>
	<p>Example of DCI projects: “Through the 9th EDF and the EIDHR and NSA-LA (EUR 1.8 M committed since 2009 under the EU Budget), the Delegation has funded the main network organisations in the country: Development Services Exchange (umbrella NGO with 58 members), National Council of Women, Solomon Islands and Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Transparency Solomon Islands. Under the Instrument for Stability (IfS) Programme (Peace-building Partnership) to improve the capacity of non-state actors (NSA) to address women, peace and security, the Delegation is funding a British Council project on raising awareness on VAW in Solomon Islands through community theatre.” <i>Source: SI EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Fragmentation of EU cooperation “The large fragmentation of cooperation, with the ensuing proliferation of actions (sometimes with very similar objectives) has not contributed to achieving an effective use of the scarce human resources available. Preliminary actions have been taken in view of gradually overcoming this difficulty through a programming process that takes account of the limited resources available for the eventual implementation. Nonetheless, the number of intra-ACP projects devolved to the delegation over the years (particularly in the domain of disaster risk reduction and climate change) has added to the already high workload and to the fragmentation of EU cooperation in the region.” <i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Example of coordination NIP/RIP and NIP/global initiatives: “The multi-country centralised operation Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE) is running until 2013, to improve child labour and education legal framework in PNG, and strengthen institutional capacity to formulate and implement child labour strategies. It is implemented by the office of the International Labour Organisation, in close partnership with the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations. Surveys on domestic violence and child trafficking in PNG are on-going. The National Action Plan against Child Labour is also being finalised and should be officially launched by mid-2013.</p>

	<p>The project of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in 8 Pacific States will be completed in June 2013. Absorption in PNG is very satisfactory. (...) The EU in PNG is also supporting the inclusion of DRR in national and local development plans through on-going policy dialogue.</p> <p>In the Trade and Private Sector area, we have a good and constructive good coordination with programmes such as EDES, but we would hope more involvement from CDE in PNG which is more active in other Pacific ACPs, and need better coordination with TRADE.COM which takes initiative without coordination with the delegation.</p> <p>Through the observatory on migration, the Delegation has found opportunities to create a network on the topic which helps the global calls for proposal information.</p> <p>There has been good cooperation with FAO FLEGT intra ACP and Microfinance intra ACP, the latter being used to enhance some actions under 10th EDF RED 2.”</p> <p><i>Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Case of Fiji</p> <p>“Thematic instruments were effectively used to substitute the national programme in Fiji, and were instrumental in the definition of future programmes, while providing the flexibility needed to achieve significant impacts, through the involvement of CSOs.”</p> <p><i>Source: EAMR FIJI 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Complementarity of Cfp:</p> <p>“Proposals submitted to thematic budget lines keep on being submitted to the Delegation for assessment when the project is due for implementation in Vanuatu. Ensuring perfect complementarity with other instruments is thus difficult. However general complementarity is ensured through a consistent definition of the objectives of these Cfp in line with other more general objectives of the EU (like the Agenda for Change).”</p> <p><i>Source: Vanuatu EAMR 2012</i></p>
	<p>Example of complementarity NIP/DCI:</p> <p>“Excellent synergy has been achieved between the national programme under 10th EDF and the thematic programmes under the in-country allocations (EIDHR and 'NSA in development'): EIDHR focuses on democracy and human rights which, although not directly covered by the 10th EDF, remains one of the priority actions under the newly created EEAS 'NSA in development'. This action focuses on actions carried out by NSA while EDF focuses on capacity-building of NSA.</p> <p>Good synergy has also been obtained in the field of climate change through GCCA funding of a project aimed at providing support to the PNG Forest Authority to implement a multipurpose forest inventory.”</p> <p><i>Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Mechanisms of complementarity NIP/DCI:</p> <p>“The delegation is involved in other thematic programmes which are centrally managed and which diversify the areas of intervention. The Delegation assesses the concept notes and proposals funded from thematic budget lines and has therefore a strong influence on the selection of projects so as to improve synergies with on-going programme, or if proposals are unsuitable to prevent them from being chosen.”</p> <p><i>Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012</i></p>

I-1.2.3 - Evolution in the number of operational links set among RIP and non-programmable projects at expected results level	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Operational links at expected results level were not develop between the regional strategy/programmes and the projects under non-programmable EU resources (i.e. thematic programmes). They do not have to be so in the EU understanding of consistency. The EUD however was increasingly involved in the design and implementation of DCIs during the period under review. It therefore succeeded in particular for the natural resource management area to increase consistency between regional programmes and DCI. Regional programmes under the 10th EDF were strongly focused on regional organisations, with limited benefits trickling down to the final beneficiaries. In that context, DCIs and the Water Facility in particular, improved the situation of the population.</p> <p>This does not apply to the B-envelop (and C-envelop for OCTs), which are far more at hand for the EUD: they were utilized to increase the concentration and focus of EU strategy on Climate Change, including DRR and Energy.</p>
	<p>The disaster risk reduction project financed under the 9th EDF B allocation of eight PACPs will also provide opportunities for complementarity between national and regional action.</p> <p><i>Source: RSP 2008; 46</i></p>
STATEMENT ON JC1.2	<p>Consistency was increasingly found between EU RIP, NIP and non-programmable interventions (including STABEX and FLEX)</p> <p>In the understanding of consistency of the EU treaties, EU development cooperation with the Pacific made a consistent use of the toolbox its financial instruments. The regional, country and thematic programmes did not contradict one another. They evolved in a broadly consistent realm framed by EU guiding principles of cooperation (Consensus for Development, 2005), with in particular development based on Europe's democratic values.</p> <p>The EU managed operational synergies between RIP/NIP and thematic programmes in the field of natural resources and climate change. Due to the weak capacity of most regional organisations, aggravated by the lack adequate regional sector policy frameworks and poor regional cooperation, most of regional programmes are focused on actions that do not deliver short-term benefits to the population. Country programmes were partly more delivery oriented but faced critical issues of capacity, logistics, and procedural delays to effectively deliver. Thematic programmes proved to be better suited to the Pacific context to deliver, as it was the case for the Water Facility and the GCCA.</p> <p>It is difficult to find a clear-cut synergy between RIP and NIPs programming, beyond the too broad frame of non-contradiction and rhetoric complementarity. This is first of all due to desynchronisation of country and regional programming: CSPs were finalized while RSP was still under preparation. Thus PACPs views prevailed for CSPs in the absence of EU regional strategy and an adequate sector content in the PP. They favoured a social development approach in most of the cases (outer islands, rural areas) or renewable energy, with a marked reluctance for structural and sector reforms. Another critical factor was the request of PIF, as EU regional partner, to align EU RSP on regional organisations' work programmes.</p> <p>Another significant action of the EU with PACPs is the negotiation of bilateral agreements, the most prominent being indeed EPA. With regard to EPA, the level of consistency is high as the first focal sector of the 10th EDF RSP is targeted on</p>

regional economic integration. Trade or trade facilitation are not however supported by CSPs. The dedicated thematic programmes too (in particular CDE) did not intervene in the Pacific during the reference period. The other areas subject to bilateral agreements are the sustainable exploitation of endangered natural resources (as public goods): wood and fish. Fish is the sector where stakeholders mention a major inconsistency between the EU regional programmes and the position of DG MARE regarding FPA (Fisheries Partnership Agreement). In terms of relevance of the EU strategic response, this pattern of disjunction between regional and country programmes is not neutral. If it does not prevent each of the programmes to be individually adjusted to the needs of the region, it however hinders operational synergies. EU sector-wise advocacy did not find a concrete reflection in achievements on the ground, thus weakening the chance to sustainably realize expected outcomes.

In the specific case of Stabex and Flex, the EUD has more leeway on allocation of resources to targeted needs. Interestingly, a significant share was targeted on PFM, which is not an EDF focal sector but was increasingly felt (by the EU and other donors, particularly IMF) as an urgent need cutting across the effectiveness of all other EU development initiatives. This late choice questions in turn the way needs were assessed during the preparation of the 10th EDF.

JC 1.3 - EU interventions are based on proper needs analysis (including contextual) and respond to the prioritized needs of the partners

I-1.3.1 - Existence of explicit mentions of a specific/targeted need assessments in RSPs, in relation to EU focal sectors

<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>The 9th EDF RSP was in a position to utilise the background papers prepared mostly by regional organisations for the elaboration of the Pacific Plan. Conversely, the EU programming documents for the 10th EDF are not indicating specific or targeted need assessments or similar background papers (scoping studies, gap assessment, etc.).</p> <p>This lack of background papers and particularly sector background papers by EU programming in the Pacific was already noticed by the 2007 regional evaluation: <i>“Commission strategies respond to the needs of the PACP States as articulated by regional authorities. This is largely because Commission strategies have been derived from dialogue at global, ACP, regional and national levels on development issues, in which the PACP States also participate. This dialogue results in strategies relevant to the needs of PACP States, as defined through the same processes. The Commission strategies can be seen as rational distillations of the accords reached through these processes of consultation.”</i> The EU tends to rely on high level political commitments and discussions with a network of interlocutors within the regional organisations to identify opportunities for cooperation.</p> <p>This analysis was confirmed by interviews with EUDs and RG members’ comments. Regional ministerial meetings took a large share in defining EU regional strategy while programmes were jointly defined with the regional organisations specialised in the theme or sector to cover. Ministerial meetings and regional agreements under PIF umbrella defines the upper policies, in particular political commitments; sector frameworks are left to regional organisations (cf. also EQ8).</p> <p>In principle, all regional programmes are conducting sector or specific appraisals, call for specific short term expertise that necessarily document contextual analysis, policy frameworks and main issues faced. Mid-term reviews and end-of-term</p>
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	<p>evaluations are regularly providing the EU programming process with background information on achievements and obstacles faced. ROM monitoring was extensively utilised.</p> <p>This huge knowledge generation effort does not however appear fully exploited in 10th EDF RSP that did not developed as clearly as the 9th RSP an in-depth analysis of optimising EU contribution to the foreseen future of the Pacific region. Timeframe for 10th EDF RSP preparation, limited availability of regional organisations at the time, and human resources shortage in Suva EUD are said to have contributed to minimize the background analyses (interviews with EUD, RG comments; cf. also EQ2 on strategic options).</p> <p>Another key factor, in evaluators' view conveying more lessons, is the request of PIFS, acting as RAO and chair of the CROP, to align EU regional strategy on regional organisations' work programmes. As stated above, the initial draft RSP elaborated by DEVCO was refused by PIFS to force upon alignment (interviews with EUD – MN 606). Another relatively similar disincentive for conducting time consuming background studies was the programming directives issued by the HQ grounded on EU global trade agenda (EPA) for focal sector 1 and fishery sector priority for focal sector 2, received after consultation with the stakeholders (interview with EUD – MN 618). Lastly, other donors are sharing with the EU a relatively comfortable body of sector studies and surveys, often felt by the EUD staff of a better quality than likely to be made available through their own framework contract procedures.</p> <p>In sum, the programming process of EU regional strategy in the Pacific was subjected to internal and external pressures that eventually cut it from a body of contextual information, sector diagnoses, gap analyses, which is required to provide the necessary safeguards regarding answering the actual needs of the population, one major driver for relevance.</p>
	<p>Evidence of the lack of regional need assessments:</p> <p>“Commission strategies respond to the needs of the PACP States as articulated by regional authorities. This is largely because Commission strategies have been derived from dialogue at global, ACP, regional and national levels on development issues, in which the PACP States also participate. This dialogue results in strategies relevant to the needs of PACP States, as defined through the same processes. The Commission strategies can be seen as rational distillations of the accords reached through these processes of consultation.”</p> <p><i>Source: RSE 1997-2007; 25</i></p>
	<p>Example of non-specific justification of EU programming (REI/trade):</p> <p>“In view of the limited trade implementation capacity of most PACPs, more assistance from donors is likely to be required to help them take full advantage of the potential of regional economic integration processes. PACPs need to set priorities based on trade facilitation needs assessments, which involve government and private sector input. In this regard special attention will need to be paid to customs reforms, in line with international standards (including World Customs Organisation instruments) and with EPA requirements. It will also be necessary to examine sub-regional and regional approaches to the delivery of customs services and economic regulations, which have been mandated by FEMM.</p> <p>One area that can clearly be identified as needing particular attention is product safety and quality standards (SPS and TBT issues). Most PACPs do not have their own certification institutions and cannot assure the quality of many products that</p>

	<p>are potentially exportable. In addition, many PACPs have difficulties coping with the SPS requirements of their major trading partners, including the EU.</p> <p>(...) However, benefits from liberalisation do not come automatically. The development of regulatory frameworks, e.g. to stimulate competition and encourage investment in selected areas in accordance with national PACPs' country priorities, is equally important.”</p> <p><i>Source: RSP 2008; 35</i></p>
	<p>Limit to the effectiveness of EU programming:</p> <p>“A joint effort should be made, by the delegation and DEVCO HQ to minimise the number of projects in the next programming exercise and to promote the effective exchange of information at the very first stages of the preparation of project proposals, in order to improve the effectiveness of the whole programming process and hence the relevant allocation of staff resources.”</p> <p><i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Weak capacity of beneficiaries:</p> <p>“Common remarks put forth for most of the monitored projects highlighted the lack of capacity of most beneficiaries, which led to not always good results in the efficiency of the implementation and lower impacts than expected, in spite of the generally good relevance and quality of design.</p> <p>It was clear that future implementation should take account of the above structural weaknesses, finding ways to lighten the administrative burden on the beneficiaries and allowing for the necessary technical support to be available in a timely manner.”</p> <p><i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Acknowledgement of unrealistic objectives (TL):</p> <p>“Detail main lessons learned from ROM and/or evaluation in the period: The main lesson is to endeavour to design actions in a realistic manner and taking into due account the actual situation on the ground, so as to prevent adopting unrealizable objectives.”</p> <p><i>Source: TL EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
<p>I-1.3.2 - Quality of the reporting on which need assessment is based (number of working days, restitution, comments)</p>	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>As analysed in I-131, the preparation of the EU 10th EDF strategy did not utilise need assessments or similar scoping-profiling background papers. This indicator is not relevant in this context.</p>
<p>I-1.3.3 - Existence of inclusive participative consultations in programming RSPs</p>	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Communications and RSPs are systematically claiming – in line with Cotonou Agreement – that programming and project formulation are inclusive processes, involving notably the civil society at large. EAMRs confirm the intent and provide with more details on the nature of CSOs participation.</p> <p>Feasibility of consultation with NSAs has obvious limitations in the Pacific. The prime limitation is distance. The cost of gathering representatives of CSOs and likely the private sector over 15 countries and four territories spread over thousands of kms is prohibitive. The EU is generally utilising other events gathering regional stakeholders in Suva to organise consultation meetings. The EU is therefore not in a position to select purposively participants according its own objectives. Participants to EU meetings are very much the ones that are involved</p>

	<p>in PIF politics, missing the opportunity to open discussions to free-riders, CBOs, entrepreneurs, or groups challenging PIF legitimacy.</p> <p>The second key limitation is that the civil society in most countries of the Pacific are widely acknowledged as weak and poorly organized, and in particular by the EU itself (interviews with EUD [MN 604], PIANGO [MN 610]). In Solomon Islands for example, <i>“The participation of these organisations in the public debate and existing Steering Committees has increased and is paving the way for the inclusion of their views in the ongoing political dialogue and development cooperation, though their input is still weak.”</i> It does not therefore come as a surprise that participation is effective but limited to few events with few organisations, even at regional level. This is illustrated by the list of participants to the consultation upon the 10th EDF RSP (cf. Annexes of RSP).</p> <p>Participation is always a time consuming process, and the characteristics of the pacific region does not help the EU staff for attending and facilitating the expression of their needs and expectations by the beneficiaries or the NSAs that are representing them. For country programming, the governments are in charge. The Fiji EAMR 2012 states clearly that <i>“The delegation insisted that wide, formal and informal consultations with civil society should be held by partner countries' authorities in the framework of the preliminary discussion of the 11th EDF programming”</i> while the EUD is on site.</p> <p>The added-value of consultations for regional programming was limited for the 10th EDF RSP and is likely to be so again for the 11th EDF (interviews with EUD – MN 618). The stakeholders associated to these meetings find it hard to enter into a constructive dialogue on the Pacific region needs compared to EU potential added value beyond their own lobbying for CSOs and individual country priorities for governments’ representatives. Here again the regional scale proved more uneasy in the Pacific than in other regions, without one size fits all perspective.</p> <p>As illustrated by PNG EAMR, most of the consultation is undertaken in an adhoc or informal way, generally with individuals previously identified by EUD staff as committed, informed, proactive and representing a balance view of a sector or a group of stakeholders. This network of informants and like-minded influential individuals demonstrated to far more effective in assessing relevant and feasible sector strategies than open consultation meetings that were in turn deceptive (interviews with EUD). The issue here is that consultation is key for promoting democratic governance that conditions ownership and sustainability. The EUD staff technocratic approach is understandable and efficient for designing EU programmes but contributes to defeat by advance the achievement of their outcomes.</p>
	<p>EU vision of participation: <i>“The EU supports the broad participation of all stakeholders in the development of partner countries and encourages all sectors of the civil society to take part, as underlined in the European Consensus on Development.</i> <i>The response strategy therefore will seek to promote this participation under the two focal areas and in the integration of cross-cutting themes, with a view to strengthening the voice of the civil society in the development process and to encouraging the interaction between state and non-state actors.”</i> <i>Source: RSP 2008; 49</i></p>
	<p>Example of EU consultation: <i>“8. Mr Michael Graf, EC Delegation, introduced the presentation on programming of the 10th EDF. He discussed the European Consensus on</i></p>

	<p>Development Policy, the 10th EDF global allocation, the 10th EDF in the Pacific and programming procedures.</p> <p>9. Ms Raijieli Tuivaga, EC Delegation, indicated the likely country-specific allocations under the 10th EDF. Countries covered were: Fiji, the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu. The regional allocation and the role of NSAs in the 10th EDF were also discussed. (...)</p> <p>11. Programming of the EDF in the Pacific has begun in March 2006 and the EC is undertaking regional and national consultations on programming of the funds. (...)</p> <p>29. How can NSAs access funding under the 10th EDF for projects that are not specific to its water and environment criteria. It was pointed out that there existed also other allocations under budget lines, where NGOs could access funding for projects outside the water and environment criteria. (...)</p> <p>35. Summary of the morning's proceedings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A general lack of consultation between governments and NSAs was noted, whereas consultation and dialogue was legally binding under the Cotonou Agreement. • The need was expressed for a specific NSA allocation for Tonga at national level. • Governments were invited to shift the current 'top-down' approach to an alternative, more effective approach to include communities." <p><i>Source: Programming of the 10th EDF Economic partnership agreements (EPA), European commission (EC) & non state actors (NSAs), Consultation forum, 22 august 2006, Suva, Fiji</i></p>
	<p>"The EU should continue involving civil society, local authorities, the private sector and the research community in its cooperation in the region, by supporting regional networking and Pacific-EU partnerships and by promoting public interest and debate in Europe on issues of common concern for the Pacific Islands Countries and Territories and people."</p> <p><i>Source: JOIN(2012); 11</i></p>
	<p>"CSOs were systematically consulted, along with LAs, in the programming phase of the 10th EDF. (...) The delegation insisted that wide, formal and informal consultations with civil society should be held by partner countries' authorities in the framework of the preliminary discussion of the 11th EDF programming and obtained that the indication of the relevant focal sectors was provided through a contribution of CSOs. Also, CSOs participated and played a key role in the dialogue on the 11th EDF regional programme."</p> <p><i>Source: EAMR FIJI 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Evidences of consultation hold by the EU</p> <p>"The End of Term Review of the 10th EDF was approved following close consultations with the Government, donors and local non-state actors in-country. (...) During the dialogue held during the identification of the proposed budget support programme related to rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), the Delegations discussed with civil society organisations working in the WASH sub-sector to pursue joint capacity development modalities and assess capacity constraints.</p> <p>(...) The participation of these organisations in the public debate and existing Steering Committees has increased and is paving the way for the inclusion of their views in the ongoing political dialogue and development cooperation, though their input is still weak. This partnership entails financial risks for the EU due to the</p>

	<p>limited financial management capacities of local civil society organisations, particularly to keep supporting documents and undertake procurement.”</p> <p><i>Source: SI EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Adhoc consultations</p> <p>“The CSOs have been consulted on an ad hoc basis in the programming of most of the geographic programmes (EDF: RED, HTRDP, TRADE) and for the thematic programme EIDHR. The weak organisation of the civil society doesn't encourage an appropriate dialogue with relevant representatives. In these programmes, the most common interlocutors on the subject have been approached and the content of the programs were submitted for their opinion. This was done on an informal basis.”</p> <p><i>Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC1.3</p>	<p>EU interventions are based on proper needs analysis (including contextual) and respond to the prioritized needs of the partners</p> <p>Need analyses, scoping studies, gap assessments, sector diagnoses... are required for the EU to ensure a proper targeting on population's needs and EU added-value in the programming process, which are key factors for relevance of EU strategy. While preparation of the 9th EDF RSP has benefited from such backing by utilising the background papers elaborated by regional organisations for the Pacific Plan, the 10th EDF RSP has not a similar opportunity.</p> <p>The EU did not conducted its own researches due for a part on logistic, staff and time constraints. The desynchronization between CSPs finalisation and RSP preparation was another issue. Though these factors surely contributed to the situation, the key factors are the disincentives for spending time and efforts on preparing background papers. The key disincentive is the pressure exerted by PIFS for the EU resources to fund the regional organisations, thus to align on their work programmes. It should be reminded in this regard that the first draft RSP elaborated by DEVCO was refused by PIFS on that ground.</p> <p>Another disincentive is the late transmission of programming directives by the HQ for the 10th EDF focal sector, based on EU global (EPA/AFI) and fishery (compensations for FPAs) agenda rather than an assessment of the priority needs of the Pacific region.</p> <p>Stakeholders' consultations are contributing to the relevance of EU strategic response by ensuring that it provides an answer to the needs expressed by representatives of NSAs. They are also a contribution to the promotion of democratic governance. The EU faced considerable constraints for organising such consultations on its regional strategy in the Pacific. Obvious logistics and cost constraints of gathering a large attendance from the 15 countries and 4 territories led to seize opportunities offered by other regional events to organise EU meetings. The attendance was therefore very much the same than people and organisations already involved in managing regional affairs, thus missing the ones (CSOs, countries, sub-regional groupings, entrepreneurs...) that are competing with or not involved with PIF management.</p> <p>Discussions in those adhoc arenas proved to be deceptive for the EU: lack of understanding of EU regional strategy, lack of a regional perspective and focus on each representatives' vested interest.</p>

JC 1.4 - The EU response strategies adjusted to successive EU cooperation policy frameworks, including sector communications (MARE, TRADE, ENV...)

I-1.4.1 - Consistency of RSPs with the current cooperation policy framework

<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>For the period under review, the EU cooperation with the Pacific region was specifically elaborated in the COM 2006 adopting an “<i>a strategy for a strengthened partnership</i>”. The vision of EU strategy is analysed above (cf. JC 1.1). The RSP 2008 is fully consistent with the COM 2006. They share the same themes (regional economic integration, “blue-green” theme) and the same prioritization: trade/regional integration and sustainable management of natural resources. The hierarchy in priorities set in the COM 2006 (governance, regional economic integration, sustainable management of natural resources) can be found in the RIP 2008: “<i>The total indicative allocation for the RIP of the Pacific region amounts to €95 million. This allocation will be distributed as follows:</i>”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Focal Area 1 Regional Economic Integration - €45 million</i> ▪ <i>Focal Area 2 Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment - €40 million</i> ▪ <i>Non-Focal Area Organisational strengthening and civil society participation - €10 million.</i> » <p>This consistency was enhanced by the regional MTR (sustainable management increased by €19m) as well as NIPs’ MTRs, for example in Solomon Islands where climate change was introduced in the rural development focal sector. The HQ intervene to ensure consistency of the Pacific RSP (as any other geographic strategy paper) by issuing directives, managing the preparation process, controlling quality, organising interservices consultations and eventually approving the draft RSP (interview with HQ and EUD).</p> <p>The Joint Communication issued in 2012 came too late to already impact 10th EDF programmes but is contributing to the on-going 11th EDF RSP preparation process.</p> <p>This indicator is therefore positively assessed.</p>
	<p>COM2006 content to compare with RSP 2008: Governance – (...) The EU will continue to seek to address the root causes of conflict, such as poverty, degradation, exploitation and unequal distribution and access to land and natural resources, weak governance, human rights abuses, gender inequality and democratic deficits. It will promote dialogue, participation and reconciliation. (...) Regionalism – (...) Pacific regional cooperation is bound to evolve and the EU’s policy for the region will therefore have to adapt over time. This is best done through sustained support to the Forum Secretariat and other relevant CROP (Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific) agencies in particular as regards natural resources management, vulnerability and governance. This will encourage strengthening Pacific regionalism in areas where it is needed and where the EU can bring real added value. (...) In order to maximise the desired effect of the EPA, it is crucial that the negotiations and outcome are closely coordinated with programming and, in due course, implementation of development assistance, at both regional and national levels, in order to harness synergies. Of particular importance are trade-related assistance and capacity-building, socio-economic, financial and tax governance as well as targeted support measures including</p>

	<p>compliance with international customs standards and trade facilitation where relevant, sugar, the private sector or human resource development and social protection. (...)</p> <p>Sustainable management of natural resources – (...) the Commission proposes that one central “blue-green” theme for this strengthened cooperation should be to deal with the sustainable management of natural resources and to support Pacific ACP countries in their action to deal with the consequences of climate change, rising sea-level, diminishing fish-stocks, coral bleaching, unsustainable logging, land degradation and increasing pollution and waste. This is a policy domain where the EU’s added value is clearly recognized and where Europe, in addition to its financial assistance, could offer its collective experience and know-how in dealing with environmental problems and resource management issues.”</p> <p><i>Source: COM2006-0248; 6</i></p>
	<p>JOINT 2012 key points:</p> <p>“As a global player, the EU aims at renewing and reinforcing its partnerships beyond a donor-recipient relationship. (...)</p> <p>The EU should increase the impact of its development policy, in line with the EU Agenda for Change and consolidate its position as the second donor in the region after Australia. This will allow the EU to enhance the political dimension of its partnership, by engaging in a more effective dialogue with Pacific countries, individually as well as at regional and multilateral level, in order to strengthen its cooperation on human rights, democracy good governance and sustainable development, as well as to ensure full respect of the UN Charter and international law worldwide.</p> <p>(...) this Joint Communication focuses on the development aspects of EU relations with the region and proposes a set of actions for a more effective Pacific-EU cooperation, with the following main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to promote coherence between development, climate action and other EU policies, such as trade, environment, fisheries, research, on the one hand, and human rights and democracy support on the other, ▪ to adapt and streamline delivery methods of EU Official Development Assistance (ODA) and scaled up climate change financing in the Pacific, with a view to increasing overall added value, results, impact and effectiveness, ▪ to stimulate the Pacific OCTs' successful regional integration and enhance their ability to promote EU values and become catalysts for inclusive and sustainable growth for human development in the region, ▪ to define with Pacific countries a positive agenda of issues of common interest at the UN and other international fora, ▪ to join forces with like-minded partners to address key human rights issues and to help consolidate democratic processes across the region.” <p><i>Source: JOIN(2012); 3</i></p>
<p>I-1.4.2 - Consistency of the regional cooperation framework with sector communications</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>The consistency of the regional cooperation framework with EU sector policies and agreements passed by line DGs is presented in RSP 2008 for its main sectors of intervention (trade, fish, climate change, sugar, DRR). Beyond the overarching approach, the JOINT 2012 communication still presents enhanced consistency as one of the key ways forwards for improving the effectiveness of EU programmes</p>

	<p>in the Pacific.</p> <p>Beyond the formal logical framework of regional cooperation, the network of EU delegations around the world being part of the EEAS (European External Action Service) structure, its action is bound to ensure consistency with EU sector policies and thus link with line DGs concerned. Consistency is also ensured by the systematic recourse to EU internal procedures and interservice consultations.</p> <p>Interservice consultation during EU strategic response preparation, implementation and evaluation is systematically organized to ensure consistency. The line DGs concerned are systematically presenting and defending their vision and strategy, often strongly. In the cooperation with the Pacific, two line DGs are prominent: DG TRADE and DG MARE.</p> <p>References to the follow-up by lines DGs can be sporadically found in EAMRs e.g. visits of DG MARE (for marine resources management and particularly fishery) or DG TRADE (for EPA negotiations). The line DGs are also involved at project level, through their participation to QSGs on identification fiches and action fiches.</p> <p>Whether managed from the HQ or further relayed by staff personnel in the Suva EUD (DG MARE), line DGs proved to be influential. DG MARE superseded DEVCO in defining the 10th EDF RSP 2nd focal sector (RG comments, interviews with EUD) and developed initiatives that are felt by local stakeholders as contradicting some the objectives of 10th EDF RSP regional programmes. This view is indeed not shared by DG MARE in the RG (RG comments).</p> <p>This indicator is assessed positively.</p>
	<p>On Climate Change</p> <p>“In 2007, the European Commission launched the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) initiative between the European Union and developing countries. With the GCCA, the EU intends to deepen political dialogue and step up cooperation with those developing countries that are most vulnerable to climate change. (...) The GCCA will provide a platform for political dialogue between the EU, LDCs and SIDS at global, regional and national level.”</p> <p><i>Source: RSP 2008; 48</i></p>
	<p>Links to EU sector policy frameworks:</p> <p>“In terms of EU policy coherence, the link between trade and development needs to be emphasised because of the ongoing EPA negotiations. The formulation of the 9th and 10th EDF RSPs/RIPs is a demonstration of this principle.</p> <p>In the area of fisheries, the EC has signed bilateral Fisheries Partnership Agreements with Kiribati, Solomon Islands and FSM. These three agreements not only provide access for the EU fishery industry, but also foresee support to define and implement sector fisheries policy, with a view to enhancing sustainable and responsible fishing.</p> <p>Recent developments in the context of the Common Agriculture Policy and, in particular, in relation to the reform of the sugar sector, are encouraging Fiji to restructure and diversify. Again, EU development finance is being used to assist in this essential process.</p> <p>The environment and climate change are issues of national survival, particularly for the smaller island states. The EU's strong support for the Kyoto Protocol has therefore been much appreciated by the Pacific ACP. The Global Climate Change Alliance adopted by the EU will provide further opportunities for dialogue and exchange as well as practical cooperation to support international negotiations on</p>

	<p>an ambitious post-2012 climate change agreement.</p> <p>The linkages between humanitarian aid and development assistance will be extended to cover all aspects of disaster risk preparedness, in line with the forthcoming Commission proposal on an EU Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction in developing countries.”</p> <p><i>Source: RSP 2008; 44</i></p>
	<p>2012 way forwards:</p> <p>“(…) this Joint Communication focuses on the development aspects of EU relations with the region and proposes a set of actions for a more effective Pacific-EU cooperation, with the following main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote coherence between development, climate action and other EU policies, such as trade, environment, fisheries, research, on the one hand, and human rights and democracy support on the other, <p><i>Source: JOIN(2012); 3</i></p>
STATEMENT ON JC1.4	<p>The EU response strategies adjusted to successive EU cooperation policy frameworks, including sector communications (MARE, TRADE, ENV…)</p> <p>The EU response strategy is consistent with the broad framework of treaties and communications framing the development cooperation of the EU. It is also fully consistent with the two communications (2006, 2012) specifically addressing the regional cooperation with the Pacific region.</p> <p>Consistency is routinely managed through inter-service consultation and coordination procedures, line DGs being involved during the programming (QSGs) and the implementation (MTR, ETRs) of the regional strategy. Line DGs however gain interest and often prominence upon development priorities when a bilateral agreement is at stake. This was the case for DG TRADE with EPA and DG MARE with FPAs.</p> <p>Some stakeholders in the region resent DG MARE interventions, which they perceive as defending EU fishing interests, contradicting RSP regional programmes, weakening in turn the ownership of structural reforms they advocate for (cf. EQ7).</p>
OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (NOT CAPTURED ELSEWHERE IN THIS EQ)	

EQ 2 - To what extent did the strategic choices made in the 9th & 10th EDF facilitate the achievement of the EU's cooperation objectives?

JC 2.1 - The difference in focus of the RIP and NIP/SPDs was driven by complementary strategic choices

I-2.1.1 - Consistency of need assessments at regional and national levels

<i>Statement</i>	<p><i>As developed in JC 1.3, the EU did not rely on its own need assessment analyses for programming RIPs. For the 9th EDF, regional organisations contributed to RSP formulation based on their experience and expertise of the region as well as with background papers prepared for the Pacific Plan (interview with EUD – MN 618).</i></p> <p><i>The 10th EDF RSP did not benefit of the same support. PIFS and the regional organisations were fully focused on managing the regional dimensions of the political and institutional crisis following the Fiji coup (2006, leading to exclusion of Fiji from PIF in 2009, under Australia's pressure [interviews with EU Member States MN 612, 614]). The limited staff of EUD (3 persons; interviews with EUD – MN 604, 606) at the time has to elaborate the RSP without much documentary sources and limited capacity to mobilize regional stakeholders for consultations on programming and prioritizing EU support. A more pragmatic approach was privileged, based on experience (some key EUD staff had long standing regional experience) and knowledge generated by attending regional ministerial meetings and regular exchanges with regional organisations for their respective sectors. The RIP itself was required by PIFS to align on regional organisations' work programmes (interview with EUD – MN 606).</i></p> <p><i>At country level, preparation of EU strategy and identification/formulation of EU projects is less specific, combining dialogue with the country partners and technical feasibility studies as per EU procedures. To the extent possible, the frameworks set and capacities developed by regional organisations and like-minded donors were utilized as reference frameworks at country (or multi-country) level. Similarly than for the regional strategy, the EU did not develop its own analytical framework of needs and potential best added-value for the EU support (interviews with EUD [MNs 604, 606, 614], debriefing in Suva [MN 622]).</i></p> <p><i>The indicator of consistency of need assessments at regional and country level is therefore appreciated negatively by lack of such prerequisite for sound programming of EU strategy. This however does not mean that EUD and HQ staff did not look for consistency or complementarity by less specific and time-consuming ways i.e. informal consultations with counterparts in regional organisations and among the donors (cf. EQ1, JC1).</i></p> <p><i>In both cases, the issue faced at the time was the timeframe for getting EU programming ready rather than resources available for undertaking stocktaking studies, mappings, need assessments... The routine administrative workload and regional political instability following Fiji</i></p>
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	<p><i>coup prevented the EUD staff from anticipating and establishing an informed formulation strategy (interviews with HQ, EUDs [MNs 606, 614]). The understaffing of the EUD and the narrow framework of HQ programming directives precluded further scoping works (interviews with EUD [MNs 606, 614, 622], RG comments). The consequences of the coup in Fiji were also unpredictable.</i></p> <p><i>In sum, regional organisations are the main instrument for the EU to ensure consistency of need assessment at regional and national level but were not available at the time of formulating the EU regional strategic response for the 10th EDF. However, considering the weak capacity at country level and the systematic utilisation of regional expertise developed with EU support within regional organisations, it cannot be expected that major discrepancies crippled EU programmes.</i></p> <p><i>Meanwhile, SPC developed country profiles and strategies that can be useful for 11th EDF RSP preparation (interview SPC – MN 022) and give a potentially pivotal role to SPC in programming, coordination and implementation of EU programmes. The other regional organisations also generated extensive knowledge basis for their respective sector during the period under review (cf. thematic EQs and EQ8).</i></p>
	<p>On PIFS</p> <p>“In theory the governance framework for the Secretariat is simple. In reality it is complex, confusing and full of ambiguity. As a consequence the current arrangements do not deliver clear direction to the organisation.</p> <p>The Review Team has concluded that the current governance oversight of the Secretariat is weak and needs to be strengthened.”</p> <p><i>Source: Review of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat – Draft Report, May 2012</i></p>
<p>I-2.1.2 - Consistency in the assumptions underlying the strategic response of EU cooperation instruments</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>The strategic documents of the EU do not provide articulated and documented assumptions and risk analyses, at regional or country levels. They can be identified in the dedicated “hypotheses” column of the respective logframes but not actually mainstreamed in the strategy.</p> <p>Symptomatically, assumptions and risks were not monitored after wise and were not evoked during interviews with EUD staff (MNs 604, 606, 608, 618, 627) as explaining factors for successes and failures. They are seen only as administrative requirements in the RSP/CSP and programme formulation procedure, thus of no use for improving EU cooperation efficiency or effectiveness.</p> <p>Assumptions did not call for mitigation measures either. They were considered to a large extent as external to the EU interventions, addressing in the general terms the ownership and sustainability issue i.e. the most of the outcome and impact level.</p> <p>This analysis is illustrated by hypotheses identified for the Focal Area 1 “Regional Economic Integration” :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued Political commitment to progress in the regional economic integration ▪ Availability and quality of statistics ▪ Continued political support for comprehensive EPA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governments and Stakeholders take implementing action as required. ▪ The Region will provide financial support for business development programmes and the promotion of innovative products. ▪ Pacific ACPs are given fair access to the international market ▪ Governments willing to take necessary steps and decisions ▪ PIF Member States will agree on priorities. ▪ National commitment through budgetary allocation <p>The same for Focal Area 2 “Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forum Leaders committed to strengthening cooperation ▪ Improved collaboration between partner organisations in support of the regional and global frameworks; ▪ improved DRM leadership by relevant national authorities ▪ Beneficiaries willingness to consider recommendations ▪ Specialised institutions will cooperate. ▪ Member States will cooperate. ▪ National and regional law enforcement agencies and training institutions agree to cooperate. ▪ Government commitment to fight unsustainable practices ▪ Waste management issues are accorded priority in national resource allocation ▪ Adequate resources (financial, human & technical) are made available to maintain the database once established <p>Assumptions stated that way are very general and have a limited added-value for strategizing EU assistance and project implementation. A good example in this respect is for the Focal sector 2 “<i>Beneficiaries willingness to consider recommendation</i>”. However many of the assumptions are targeting national authorities and more specifically their willingness to utilize to expected results of the regional programmes, in the ideal model of subsidiarity enshrined in the Pacific Plan. Consistency in this regard would imply that assumptions of the regional strategy were reflected in country level programming, which was not found in CSPs/SPDs.</p> <p>Conversely, the assumptions set in logframes of PACP CSPs (for example for Vanuatu and Solomon Islands) are again targeted on national authorities:</p> <p><i>Solomon Islands Focal Sector - Sustainable rural development and capacity building:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued priority will be given by the Government to agriculture and rural development ▪ Governments at all levels will be willing to enhance a conducive environment for service delivery and provision of business services ▪ Government at all levels will be willing to pursue institutional reforms, including sector management <p><i>Vanuatu Focal Sector - Support to economic growth and the creation of employment, including HRD:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The government develops long-term policies in Agriculture and Tourism ▪ The government provides better support services to business ▪ The government ensures a conducive environment for increased commodity exports ▪ The government facilitates secure access to land ▪ The development policy of the government (PAA) is environmentally
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	<p>sustainable (a SEA is conducted with coordinated efforts from government and donors)</p> <p>The EUDs note however a strong consistency between the general development framework and the guiding principles: support to the enabling environment, priority to setting policies, and reliance/support on/to private initiatives. Beyond that general consideration, the comparative analysis of assumptions and risks at regional and country level does not conclude to a high level of consistency. This has to be linked to the lack of need assessments and related EU-specific “theory of change” for the Pacific regional integration and development i.e. a vision of the way forwards and the critical obstacles that need to be relieved.</p> <p>In sum, this indicator is assessed negatively in the sense that the EU did not manage to assess operational and clear assumptions and risks that would contribute to the efficiency and the effectiveness of aid delivery.</p>
	<p>EU view of PICTs challenges in 2012: “The structural constraints faced by PICTs makes them unique as development beneficiaries, makes EU assistance particularly important for the region and presents the EU with a set of interlinked challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to scale up financial commitment in the region by enhancing and complementing current ODA levels with a fair share of climate funds announced in international negotiations, as well as by catalyzing investment funding form other sources, ▪ to deepen policy dialogue and adapt delivery modalities to support reform more effectively within Pacific partners' constraints and specificities, so as to facilitate adequate absorption of scaled-up financial assistance , ▪ to reinforce coordination and reduce aid fragmentation in the Pacific, ▪ to improve coordination at the UN, particularly on climate change. ▪ to ensure that policies other than development continue to contribute to the renewed Pacific-EU development partnership so that economic growth goes hand in hand with good governance, sustainability and shared responsibilities for common goods.” <p><i>Source: JOIN(2012); 7</i></p>
	<p>Assumptions about EPA and regional cooperation: “A comprehensive EPA with the EU is expected to have an important catalytic effect on Pacific regional cooperation and integration. It stimulates regional cooperation because it encourages Pacific ACP countries to negotiate as a group and to open markets among themselves. The EPA should also institutionalise stronger regional governance in terms of peer reviews and conflict resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>In order to maximise the desired effect of the EPA, it is crucial that the negotiations and outcome should be closely coordinated with programming and implementation of development assistance, at both regional and national levels, in order to harness synergies. Of particular importance are trade-related assistance and capacity building, socio-economic, financial and tax governance, as well as targeted support measures, including compliance with international customs standards and trade facilitation, private sector and human resource development.”</p> <p><i>Source: RSP 2008; 51</i></p>

I-2.1.3 - Existence of strategic bridges or relay over time between regional and national levels'

strategies	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The insufficient synergies developed to date between the regional and the national strategies is presented as a significant lesson learnt for the 11th EDF preparation. This view was confirmed by both EUD staff and PACP ambassadors met in Suva during the field mission. The preparation processes for regional and country strategies were separate, with generally differentiated focus and desynchronized timeframes (the RIP was designed after the NIPs while regional programmes in support to regional organisations were foreseen as a way to compensate local administration weaknesses; source: interviews with EUD [MN^s 606, 614] and RG meetings [622]). On the same token, PACP/POCTs strategic programming preparations were strongly desynchronized.</p> <p>In the Pacific, the EU has three levels of grouping: regional, multi-country (several countries sharing the same programme, for example on energy) and national, which is a relatively truthful image of the progress of regional integration in the Pacific. The thematic divergence between these three scales is reducing over times. It was strong and clear during the 9th EDF, with CSPs focusing on social development (outer islands, rural areas) and regional programmes dealing with trade, education and natural resources management (shared “public goods”). The 10th EDF introduced some more consistency, based on the predominance for all EUDs of the COM2006 over the programming process, necessarily combined with the priorities expressed at country level.</p> <p>The degree of convergence was further increased with the MTRs in favour of the “blue-green” framework: (renewable) energy, climate change and water/sanitation. This focus was relayed by several budgetary financial instruments and B-envelops (cf. EQ1, JC1.2), showing the will of the EU to introduce the concentration that is lacking in the RSP.</p> <p>Beyond the thematic focus, the EU introduced a major strategic link between its regional and country programmes, which is counterbalancing local weak capacity (technical and administrative) by developing supplementing capacities in regional organisations. Shortage of capacity in SIDS, sometimes coupled with governance issues, is acknowledged by all, including governments, donors, researchers... (recurrent in all interviews) This constraint is inherent to Pacific SIDS and cannot realistically be overcome owing to the population size, the economic basis, the fiscal policy and the brain drain’s incentives. The EU regional strategy is very much a pragmatic answer to this challenge, in line with the guiding principles set by the PP and cutting across its regional, multi-country and country programmes. The indicator is assessed positively in this sense.</p> <p>The unique focus of “lack of capacity” as a common characteristic of the Pacific region would gain however to be question: if true for SIDS (and in particular Micronesia), it is increasingly not reflecting the situation of some other PICTs, which are making the most of the Pacific region development: Fiji, PNG, New Caledonia and French Polynesia. Another question shared with the conclusions of the ROM Pacific review (2013) is that increasing regional organisations’ capacity stays only a partial and temporary response to the challenge of local administration capacity shortcomings; the main issue must quickly come higher within donors’ community’s agenda.</p>

	<p>Weak capacity of beneficiaries:</p> <p>“Common remarks put forth for most of the monitored projects highlighted the lack of capacity of most beneficiaries, which led to not always good results in the efficiency of the implementation and lower impacts than expected, in spite of the generally good relevance and quality of design.</p> <p>It was clear that future implementation should take account of the above structural weaknesses, finding ways to lighten the administrative burden on the beneficiaries and allowing for the necessary technical support to be available in a timely manner.”</p> <p><i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Example of support provided by regional organisations:</p> <p>“The complementarity between the regional and bilateral programmes was considered of paramount importance. A great share of the regional programme was implemented through regional organisations that are also tasked with providing technical assistance to the partner countries. With this respect, maintaining their capacity (including through their involvement in the regional programme) was extremely important.</p> <p>In addition, the effective interaction between regional organisations and national administrations at country level was consistently supported.”</p> <p><i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012; 3</i></p>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC2.1</p>	<p>The difference in focus of the RIP and NIP/SPDs was drove by complementary strategic choices</p> <p>The difference in focus of RIP and NIPs/SPDs was not purposive. As already stated in JC 1.2, the preparation processes were desynchronized and the PIFS required that the regional programmes align on regional organisations’ work programmes. The EU did not moreover documented at regional and national level the sector performances and therefore was unable to device an operational complementarity between the two levels. The same applies to the analysis of assumptions and risks that was kept very formal as a required input in the logframe rather than a tool for enhancing efficiency and effectiveness during implementation. The EU did not therefore found appropriate ways to promote complementarity at sector level.</p> <p>Capacity development cut across the two levels of EU cooperation in the Pacific and is a relevant strategic bridge between regional, multi-country and country programmes. Capacity shortcomings are acknowledged by all as a major issue for development of the region as a whole, and implementation of EU programmes in particular. The EU strategy promotes regional cooperation and economies of scale for shared public goods to reduce the burden of structurally weak national administrations (in SIDS but not in large countries and POCTs), while supporting regional organisations’ management capacities (contribution agreements) and expertise (regional programmes). At country level, the EU provides technical assistance to NAOs to relieve the burden of its own management requirement and develop managerial capacities.</p>

JC 2.2 - EU Regional cooperation tightened the relationships between PACPs and Pacific OCTs

I-2.2.1 - Synergies between PACPs and Pacific OCTs' strategies (global and sectoral)

<i>Statement</i>	<p>PACP/POCT joint actions are called for by COM 2006, RSPs 2008 and EU JOINT 2012: “<i>Climate change and the sustainable management of oceanic resources as well as regional telecommunications, are examples of topics that could benefit from a stronger link between the ACP regional programme and the OCT's 10th EDF programming, building on the OCT's participation in some regional PACP programmes under the 9th EDF, focusing on plant protection, sustainable agriculture and oceanic and coastal fisheries</i>” (RSP 2008; 47).</p> <p>CSPs (for ACPs) and SPDs (for OCTs) do not refer to the same EU regulations and the scope for the Fiji EUD (for PACP at regional level) and Noumea Bureau (for POCTs) for mainstreaming the regional strategies into SPDs proved to be limited. In RSP 2008, the only reference to OCTs is: “<i>Synergies will be sought with Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) and relevant regional interventions will be developed under their 10th EDF Single Programming Documents (SPD), when feasible and relevant to both regional groupings.</i>” There is nothing like a regional programming document for POCTs – OCTs worldwide are covered by the “regional” SPD, with no specific development on POCTs. The Pacific region among OCTs is addressed by dedicated regional programmes⁶: TEP Vertes (renewable energy) for the 9th EDF, INTEGRE (integrated coastal management) for the 10th. Another POCTs regional programme was funded on 9th EDF C-envelop on disaster risk reduction (implemented by SOPAC, cf. MN 608).</p> <p>Joint actions make sense if the strategic thematic focus for PACPs at POCTs are not widely different. They share the same environmental and logistics constraints and opportunities, development shortcomings and outlooks are however quite different. Budgetary transfers provided to OCTs by Member States (UK for Pitcairn and France for the remaining three) makes a huge difference in living standards and development opportunities at individual (notably EU passport for OCTs inhabitants) and community levels. NC for instance received an annual budgetary transfer of €1.5 billion in 2013 (interview with NC govt; roughly representing 15% of NC GDP).</p> <p>As pointed out by the 2012 Joint COM, “<i>The Pacific OCTs enjoy development levels close to the EU average</i>”, which is not the case for most of the other countries of the region. NC is the third most developed economy of the region, after Australia and NZ (which GDP/hab. is under NC), while PACP countries are for most of them (but two) among least developing countries according to the 2012 UNDP Human Development report.</p> <p>The remoteness, high prices for imported commodities and energy, marine natural resource are common to all and lead to shared issues that cannot be managed in any other way than jointly (marine resources, effects of climate change, notably on low-lying islands). In a similar way, as highlighted by the Pacific Plan, economies of scale can be a potential for significant savings on imports, particularly for fossil energies.</p> <p>Among the stakeholders and regional actors met during the field mission, none of them acknowledged existing ties or an appetite for developing economic or</p>
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⁶ For French POCTs; Pitcairn is not included.

	<p>cultural relations among equals between PACPs and POCTs.</p> <p>To a very large extent PACPs are behaving as if POCTs do not exist and are not their close neighbours. This attitude might be rooted on conflicts dating back to the decolonisation process (out of which PIF was created as a grouping of independent states vs foreign territories) but is still reflected in multiple obstacles (visas, flight connections and cost, high custom duties, phyto-sanitary controls, language...) to free movement of people, goods and services. PACP partners and destinations are roughly Australia for South and West Pacific, and the USA for North and East Pacific. Asia is becoming increasingly attractive, in particular in Fiji and beyond, for the MSG countries.</p> <p>On the other hand, only two OCTs (NC and FP) are relatively outgoing at regional level. Pitcairn and Wallis & Futuna are not involving themselves in relation with PACPs as being too small and without trade perspectives; they develop as much as possible a dependency link with the closest OCT (respectively FP and NC). FP is geographically isolated from most of the PACPs and tends to increasingly develop links with closer Hawaii (USA).</p> <p>Only NC is engaging into a regional diplomacy and development cooperation projects, with a dedicated service in the government. Development projects are financed for neighbouring PACPs (Vanuatu [for historical reasons], Tonga, PNG and Fiji). The annual budget for development projects amounted €2m in 2013, with lower prospects in coming years (interview with NC government – MN 621). In sum, NC is involved in a North-South cooperation with PACPs without reference to regional integration, while developing bilateral agreements with Australia and soon NZ (and Indonesia who faces the same nickel issues than NC – volatility of price on the international market).</p> <p>The above explains the insufficient development of joint actions between PACPs and POCTs acknowledged during the 2012 EU-PIF high level meeting: <i>“The Pacific OCTs have a lot to contribute to, but also to benefit from a stronger regional integration and could play a more active role in regional activities. However, so far joint activities between PACP and OCTs under the EDF never materialised. The 11th EDF regional programme could promote innovative cooperation programmes involving Pacific partners of a different nature but with common goals and objectives.”</i> (PIFS-EU Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming , 1-12 October 2012, Suva, Fiji; Background paper). The positive statement on reciprocal benefits might however need nuancing (interviews with NC CES – MN 619).</p> <p>The Joint COM 2012 states that <i>“The Pacific OCTs (...) seek more substantial integration in the region”</i>, which was confirmed by the EU New Caledonia OCTs Bureau but restricted by the NC government to developed economies (interviews – MNs 619, 621). This trend is relatively recent, dated back to 2009-2010 only and is not about regional integration as such. It has to be rather analysed as a will of the NC government - for economic and political reasons – to develop a regional diplomacy. This move includes acquiring a member status with PIF (with France’s diplomatic backing, cf. MNs 614, 620), developing bilateral agreements with regional powers and cooperation projects with PACPs. That has however little to see with regional integration itself i.e. promoting free move for people, goods and services.</p> <p>More generally, in the Pacific, any relation between countries or territories is characterize in EU papers and internal notes as a move towards “regional integration”, irrespective of its specific meaning, moreover in the perspective of</p>
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the EU model of integration. It might often be rather seen as a reflection of the underlying ongoing fragmentation in sub-regional groupings and backyard's diplomacy of Australia and NZ (interviews with EU MSs – MNs 612, 614).

Wallis & Futuna does not enjoy the same economic dynamism and French Polynesia is much farther from South Pacific countries than NC, and its immediate neighbours have too much the same economic resources, and will soon have the same access to EU market and lower production costs (OCTs Regional Evaluation, 2011). Pitcairn (47 km²), with its 67 inhabitants (2011), is not strongly committed.

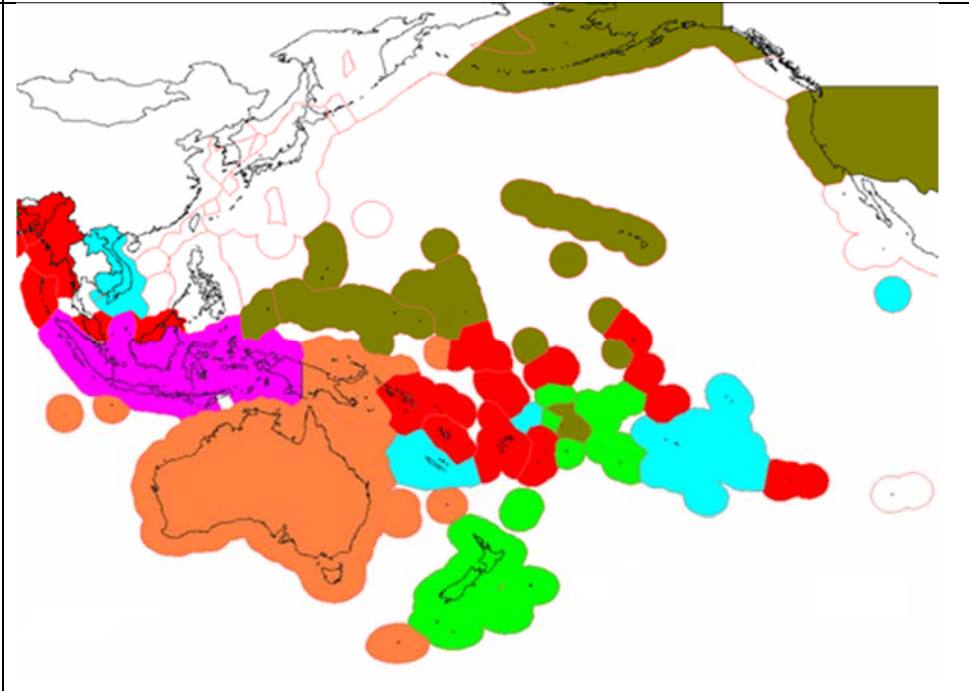
Up to now, integration of POCTs into political regional institutions is limited by their status in the Pacific Island Forum: associate members for New Caledonia and French Polynesia, and observer for Wallis & Futuna. The associate membership to PIF allows territories to participate to the political dialogue but not to cast a vote.

Pitcairn is only member of SPC (based in Nouméa), as the three other POCTs, though UK left in 1995 (linked to prioritization of other regions; interview with UK embassy – MN 612).

A landmark in PACP/POCTs relationship and perspective for joint action was the 2009 regional seminar: *“the next EC regional seminar (Fiji, 1-3 October 2009) will address this point [linkages between regional and national strategies] by seeking the views of the countries and regional organisations. For the first time, all the Pacific ACP and OCTs are invited, together with EU Member States present in the region, with a view to enhancing coordination and complementarity between various stakeholders.”* (RSE 1997-2007; 66 & Fiche contradictoire) According to the related mission report, *“Decisions and actions were agreed to advance on political dialogue, regional integration, implementation of the Regional Indicative Programme, the Pacific Aid for Trade Strategy, synergies between ACPs and OCTs in the Pacific, (...)”*. Actions relating to POCTs are not elaborated further until now (interviews with EUD [MN 618], EUB [MNs 017, 018], and NC govt [MN 621]); both parties are placing most of their expectations in the joint programming of RSP and the regional SPD. This event was repeated in 2012.

In 2012, the Joint Communication on the Pacific region defined among the objectives of its development cooperation: *“to stimulate the Pacific OCTs' successful regional integration and enhance their ability to promote EU values and become catalysts for inclusive and sustainable growth for human development in the region.”* This objective is fully aligned with the spirit of the new DAO for EU-OCT partnership (Council Decision 2013/755/EU 25/11/2013) that lays down the new mutual interests, complementarity and priorities (Article 5) which include -inter alia- further integration, exchanges in social, cultural and economic, with their neighbours and other partners. Now that integration of Pacific OCTs into their regional environment is progressing, the challenge is to find ways to promote EU values (global principle for all OCTs worldwide) and become catalysts in a highly diversified setting of distant islands.

This point was taken other by participants of the 2012 regional seminar: *‘42. Improved coordination between the Pacific OCTs and the Pacific ACP countries is needed to develop regional integration projects for true partnerships in the region. Pacific OCTs have a lot to contribute to in terms of showing expertise and know-how for specific sectors to assist in strengthened regional integration.’* The intent is clear but it did not materialized during the reference period (interviews with EUB [MNs 017, 018], and NC govt [MN

	<p>621]) and goes against the ongoing trends of fragmentation and focalisation along economic status and community belonging.</p>
	<p>EU view of POCTs: “Four OCTs (New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, Pitcairn) in the Pacific are associated with the EU, and they represent a valuable and important European presence in the region. They also constitute an asset to be taken fully into account in the strategy in order to promote their integration in the region.” <i>Source: COM2006-0248; 5</i></p>
	<p>“The EU should support Pacific OCTs efforts to cooperate with their neighbours, including on the challenges of climate change.” <i>Source: JOIN(2012); 11</i></p>
	<p>Synergies will be sought with Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) and relevant regional interventions will be developed under their 10th EDF Single Programming Documents (SPD), when feasible and relevant to both regional groupings.” <i>Source: RSP 2008; 47</i></p>
<p>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretariat_of_the_Pacific_Community</p>	 <p>Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 1947 members states' Pacific territories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia and its territories New Zealand and its territories United States and its territories French territories British territories Dutch territories

	<p>« Les échanges et les collaborations entre les PTOM du Pacifique et les pays ACP sont insuffisamment développés en dépit de l'importance des enjeux environnementaux régionaux. Le programme INTEGRE permet d'insérer les PTOM dans une dynamique régionale de préservation, de gestion et de valorisation des ressources naturelles et des écosystèmes insulaires ; il ouvre aux PTOM l'opportunité de développer durablement la coopération avec les pays ACP sur ces problématiques communes »</p> <p><i>Source : CF INTEGRE; 1</i></p>
<p>I-2.2.2 - Synergies between PACPs and Pacific OCTs' EU programmes</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>The first joint action within regional programmes dates back to the 9th EDF. In the 9th EDF, the POCTs regional project, TEP Vertes, on renewable energy developed minimal integration with PACPs. They are not even named in the Financing agreement. Even if the programme did not created synergies or working relations with the similar multi-country programmes develop by ACPs, the technology was however the same. Experience was shared among regional experts in SPC and the Pacific Power Association (interview with SPC – MN 022).</p> <p>For TEP Vertes (€10.3m, with a €5.2m EU financing), the EU did not succeed to establish operational synergies with regional and multi-country programmes in the same field of renewable energy. The POCT DRR programme was more successful in this regard but only for a limited share of the exchange component of the project (€180,000) and with some reluctance from POCTs (interview with DRR_SOPAC – MN 609).</p> <p>The new OCT regional programme, INTEGRE, once again corresponds to one of the two focal sectors of EU 10th EDF RSP for PACPs. INTEGRE (Initiative des Territoires du Pacifique Sud pour la Gestion Régionale de l'Environnement;) is presented as a potential breakthrough in associating POCTs with their ACP neighbours. The project utilizes funds available with EDF for OCTs. The specific objectives of the projects are illustrative of the intent:</p> <p><i>“1. Des réseaux de coopération entre PTOM et avec les pays ACP du Pacifique dans le domaine du développement durable sont développés ;</i></p> <p><i>2. Des projets de gestion intégrée transposables dans d'autres îles de la région sont valorisés, grâce à une politique de communication et d'information efficace;</i></p> <p><i>3. La bonne gouvernance des espaces insulaires du Pacifique est renforcée par la gestion intégrée;</i></p> <p><i>4. Les capacités de gestion durable des ressources des populations et des institutions des PTOM du Pacifique sont améliorées ;</i></p> <p><i>5. La biodiversité et l'environnement des PTOM du Pacifique sont préservés au bénéfice des populations.”</i></p> <p>Collaborative networks on coastal management, twinning of similar projects and replicability to PACPs are expected to open new areas for developing further the links between POCTs and PACPs. The project was however designed without a specific appraisal of the demand side in ACP countries; it is more seen as a translation of the EU strategic intent to develop regional integration of OCTs (interviews with SPC, NC govt, EUD). As the project is only about starting its operational phase, it is only possible to indicate that at best its contribution to integration will be exchanges of good practises between POCTs-PACPs experts (interview with SPC – MN 019). More concrete associations between OCTs and ACPs are expected from France's funded (AFD, FFEM) supplementing RESCUE project, focused on economic benefits for the population of the integrated coastal management, which covers both PACPs and POCTs – that EU regulations of</p>

	<p>OCTs or ACPs prevent. INTEGRE and RESCUE share two pilot areas and will be implemented in close coordination within SPC.</p> <p>Besides INTEGRE, POCTs are elaborating their 10th EDF programming individually. The programming schedule is considerably delayed compared to ACPs, which are preparing the 11th EDF (OCTs regional evaluation, 2011). Unless for NC, accumulated delays are due to weak capacities in managing EU procedures by the national administrations (mainly managed by functionaries of the member state the OCT is associated with). Projects identified in 2012 target tourism for Pitcairn, water sanitation for French Polynesia, reinforcement of maritime authority in Wallis & Futuna and continuation of VTET for New Caledonia. EU made recently a breakthrough in deciding that 11th EDF programming for POCTs and PACPs will be undertaken jointly and in a synchronized manner (interviews with EUD [MN 618], EUB [MNs 017, 018], and NC govt [MN 621]).</p> <p>Beyond the regional programmes, country and territory CSPs or SPDs are developed without reference to a potential added-value of building ties with respectively neighbouring POCTs and PACPs.</p> <p>To a very large extent, the EU is promoting in its regional programmes in the Pacific a concept of integration of OCTs in their regional environment that does not yet met a demand from both sides.</p>
	<p>Limited joint action even with SPC</p> <p>“(…) the EU projects using African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) funding and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) projects involving independent member PICTs are not available to the members of SPC that remain territories. In some cases they are not eligible for financing, while in others they must access funds through a separate financing pool.</p> <p>While recognising the legal background for their situation, the IER believes it is important that when the territories have an interest in an ongoing EU or USAID funded project, appropriate coordination and funding mechanisms be developed to ensure that the territories can benefit from such projects.”</p> <p><i>Source: Independent External Review of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, June 2012; 24</i></p>
	<p>“In 2012, the delegation continued its effort to establish a closer coordination between the regional programmes for ACP partner countries and Pacific OCTs. Complementarities were sought in programming 10th EDF actions (e.g. in the domain of waste management) and also through the participation of Pacific OCTs in the consultation for the 11th EDF regional programme.</p> <p>(…) The delegation made a specific effort (to be continued further) to facilitate the access of Pacific OCTs to thematic instruments.”</p> <p><i>Source: EAMR FIJI 12/2012</i></p>
I-2.2.3 - Scope and extent of the dialogue between PACPs and Pacific OCTs	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The EAMR of Fiji EUD, which cover OCTs as well as many of the PACPs, is still using in 2012 the future tense when evoking PACP/POCT dialogue. The situation was found unchanged during the field mission.</p> <p>As stated above, the 2009 regional seminar was a breakthrough with the participation of representatives of the POCTs. Joint efforts of the regional EUD and POCT EUB created a facilitating environment for dialogue between PACPs</p>

	<p>and POCTs. This was supported at political level by the move of New Caledonia in particular for getting out from its isolation by developing a regional diplomacy strongly inspired from France's model. A similar regional seminar was organized in 2012.</p> <p>The difference in EU regulations to which PACPs and POCTs refer can become an issue in materializing full-scale regional initiatives. Additionally, resources under TCFs were not sufficient to systematically support POCTs initiatives, for instance for inviting PACPs to a regional seminar while preparing their 10th EDF programming.</p> <p>The DRR programme (€1.2m on envelope C, implemented by SOPAC; see EQ5) had a small component (€180,000) open to OCTs proposals for “exchange and learning with other countries” in the area of water safety planning and other similar themes related to DRR. All but one of the 8 proposals received (and agreed) were aiming to reinforce ties with Australia, NZ or Hawaii. The one left associated PACPs to exchange with the formers. This experience demonstrates that POCTs look to integrate with developed neighbouring countries rather than PACPs (interview with SOPAC). The silo rules of EU OCT/ACP regulations did not help as for instance forbidding to contribute financially to travel costs of ACP participants invited to seminar organized by an OCT programme – and conversely.</p> <p>The appetite of PACPs for dialogue with POCTs is nowhere assessed. It cannot however be considered as a given even for development aid, owing to macro issues evoked in I.222 as well as the issues of differences in technical standards (POCTs standards are the one applicable in France e.g. electric plugs) and available financial resources prevailing to the design and running of facilities or equipment. Interestingly, none of the PACPs regional programmes supported a similar cooperative framework than INTEGRE; The free-lance expertise available in neighbouring OCTs is not utilized in PACP projects (interview with NC CES; the reverse being indeed true) and PACP ambassadors met in Suva during the field mission did not expressed any appetite for closer relations with POCTs (interviews with FSM, Kiribati, Marshall embassies in Suva – MNs 016, 021, 616).</p>
	<p>Regional meeting: “Though still in a less advanced stage, the dialogue on the regional programme has also progressed, including through the organisation of a regional meeting with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, which was attended by almost all of the partner countries in the region and by three Pacific Overseas Countries and Territories.” <i>Source: EAMR FIJI 12/2012; 2-3</i></p>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC2.2</p>	<p>EU Regional cooperation tightened the relationships between PACPs and Pacific OCTs</p> <p>The EU succeeded to make a breakthrough during the reference period by restoring the dialogue between PACPs and POCTs on regional programming and joint actions. Tightening relationships was envisioned by the 10th EDF RSP in the same way POCTs are increasingly encouraged by the EU to associate to their regional environment (cf. the new DAO for EU-OCT partnership; Council Decision 2013/755/EU 25/11/2013).</p> <p>This background gives another dimension to the language barrier among French</p>

POCPs and Anglophone PACPs; Vanuatu shifted from French to English when it chose independence. The main representative body of the region, the Pacific Islands Forum, was founded as a political forum of newly independent states, in opposition to the colonial powers embodied at the time by the South Pacific Commission, renamed relatively recently Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

Another critical obstacle faced by the EU for narrowing ties on sector policies is the level of development, close to the EU-28 level for POCTs while PACPs are not only predominantly SIDS but least developed countries (but Fiji and SI). POCTs level of development is linked to extremely significant budgetary transfers from EU MS i.e. € 1.5 billion in 2013 for NC (15% of the territory's GDP). Most of the potential sharing of know-how is limited to technologies (waste water treatment, solar kits) rather than sector policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks and management that are highly dependent of available budgets on both sides. The divide French-English administrative and regulatory culture goes far beyond the language barrier.

The remoteness, high prices for imported commodities and energy, marine natural resource are common to all in the Pacific and lead to shared issues that cannot be managed in any other way than jointly (marine resources, effects of climate change, notably on low-lying islands). In a similar way, as highlighted by the Pacific Plan, economies of scale can be a potential for significant savings on imports, particularly for fossil energies.

However, among the stakeholders and regional actors met during the field mission, none of them acknowledged existing ties or an appetite for developing economic or cultural relations between PACPs and POCTs. To a very large extent PACPs are behaving as if POCTs do not exist and are not their closest neighbours, which can be explained by the high level of economic protectionism of POCTs and a restrictive immigration policy.

Among POCTs, NC only is engaging in a regional diplomacy, allowed by its particular status regarding France. However most of its efforts for developing bilateral agreements on education, trade, culture, etc. are targeted on Australia and NZ. Relationship with PACPs (mainly Melanesian countries: Vanuatu, PNG, Fiji) are conceived as development cooperation, with small-scale projects for an annual budget in 2013 of €2m.

The cleavage between PACPs and POCTs EU regulations within EDF budget did not facilitate the development of joint actions during the reference period. Regulations are mutually excluding the other beneficiaries as for example for the DRR regional programme financed by POCTs 9th EDF c-envelop. The just started INTEGRÉ regional programme, financed on POCTs 10th EDF is facing the same issue while one of its key objectives was to promote cooperation with PACPs. The only solution found is to rely on a similar project financed by France, RESCUE. Only TCFs proved to be flexible enough to allow reimbursing travels of POCTs representatives to PACPs regional meetings but budget does not allow attending regularly dialogues platforms.

The EU is following up on those first steps in tightening POCTs-PACPs relationships by joining countries and territories in preparing the 11th EDF programming at regional and local levels. Enhanced consistency and operational synergies are the way forwards but would require more throughout preparation works than available nowadays.

JC 2.3 - The shift from the 9th to the 10th regional programme focal sectors contributed to enhance UE contribution to the Pacific region sustainable and equitable development

I-2.3.1 - Depth of analytical works underlying RIP/NIP/SPD strategy

<i>Statement</i>	<p>As analysed for JC 1.3, the EU did not recourse extensively to analytical works on the Pacific region economy, governance issues, and the like in its 10th EDF programming documents. The EU services were to a large extent left on their own for preparing the RSP, the PIFS and regional organisations being hindered by managing the institutional issues linked with the coup in Fiji. Even the short consultation process did not provided the EU with headways on regional needs or expectations (interviews with EUD – MN 618).</p> <p>Most of the RSP provides a general framework for implementing the directives received from HQ for regional programming. The acquaintance of HQ staff with strengths and weaknesses of partners in the Pacific region appears retrospectively limited for those who had to implement the strategic framework. The framework was general enough to allow an informal call of proposals with related regional organisations to build up regional programmes (interviews with EUD – MN 606). The Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) was on PIFS (as RAO) request aligned on regional organisations work programmes. At the end, the resulting programmes were piecemeal, patching together relatively independent components, in particular for regional economic integration (interviews with EUD – MN 622). The 2nd focal sector was piecemeal by design.</p> <p>The only need assessment indicated in recent EAMRs is the one on PNG quality infrastructure for trade (financed by the TradeCom Facility). At this stage of the preparation of the 11th EDF RSP, the EU did not commissioned need assessments or scoping studies unless maybe by extension the Visibility study in 2012.</p> <p>Technical Cooperation Facilities (TCF) address the need for improvement in the identification, design and implementation of projects and programmes under the Pacific RIP. They focus mainly on support for short term Technical Assistance to facilitate the design and formulation of projects and programmes under the 9th/10th/11th EDF, while supporting ongoing activities. A TCF is not exactly a project, more a facility or budget line that is used to finance certain kinds of activities, typically short-term consultancies to assist in various activities related to project cycle management, plus training and participation in meetings, workshops and conferences.</p> <p>The amount available under the regional TCF 2011-2015 is €2m, for €1.2m for its predecessor (2006-2010). Regarding the TCF II: “1 million EUR of the TCF budget has been committed to support the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC) through a Contribution Agreement (CA). The rest is used to finance mainly short and medium term consultancies (336 000 EUR) and training activities (500 000 EUR).” (ROM report 2012) The core tasks of PFTAC are macroeconomic analyses and public finance management that, though useful to come notably to budget support in the near future, has limited contribution to in depth analysis of the enabling environment of EU regional programmes with PACPs. The remaining budget for consultancies (€0.3m) hardly compare with the needs evidenced in EAMR regarding weak implementation capacity of some regional agencies and national administrations alike.</p> <p>“A needs assessment of PNG's quality infrastructure for trade was carried out by</p>
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	<p>the TradeCom Facility, the report of which was useful in the identification and formulation of the second TRA programme.”</p> <p><i>Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“Commission-managed EU funds are limited relative to the needs in the Pacific. Bilateral financial commitment by EU Member States, involving a focus on climate change in particular, is needed. Following a Joint Declaration on climate change⁷, the Commission and the Forum Secretariat launched a Joint Initiative⁸. A Plan for Action is being prepared, in association with Pacific and EU Member States and institutions, to deliver on the objectives of the Joint Initiative, for the EU to engage in a coordinated manner in the Pacific and to pool ODA and additional climate change funds, including by triggering investment funding.</p> <p>In addition to contributing to climate change related activities and institutional development, EU geographical and thematic programmes can also enable PICTS to access complementary sources of climate change funding (the Green Climate Fund, the business sector, the carbon market ...).”</p> <p><i>Source: JOIN(2012); 7</i></p>
I-2.3.2 - Coverage of the drivers for change towards sustainable development	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The diagnostic sections of EU programming documents at regional and country level are solid but essentially descriptive. They provide a synthesis of the technical issues faced but they hardly put them into perspective with the local background, constraints or shortcomings that make them to happen or to continue. This impersonal presentation does not allow to identify the drivers for change and, beyond that, the theory of change the EU is engaged in for the region or groups of countries. This limitation is critical in the Pacific region, which diversity and ongoing fragmentation deserve more precise and differentiated strategic response.</p> <p>Across most programming documents and view expressed, the EU is rightly identifying weak local capacity as the critical obstacle for change and, conversely, improved capacity as the premier driver for change. The issue is widely documented and illustrated by issues faced during EU programmes' implementation. Lack of ownership and risks for sustainability are generally linked to the above. To a large extent, this constraints for EU interventions supersedes all other potential drivers for change, while it is systematically acknowledged as structural to SIDS (population size) and their cultural identities (allowed by foreign remittances only).</p> <p>The core of EU regional strategy is based on the argument of an existing demand for regional integration taken from the Pacific Plan, thus a prospective view of PIF leaders before the Fiji coup (2006) and the subsequent exclusion of Fiji from PIF (2009). To a large extent, the 10th EDF RSP highlights however only the pro domo elements advocating for regional integration, with a limited historical perspective (decolonisation, cultural diversity, regional sub-groupings), and a tendency to assimilate the PIF to a proxy or an embryos of a regional economic community⁹. This argument is consistent with the joint nature of the RSP that eventually must</p>

⁷ <http://www.gcca.eu/usr//Joint-Declaration-PIFS-EU-2008.pdf>

⁸ <http://www.gcca.eu/usr//Protocole-d-entente-Signe-a-Strasbourg.pdf>

⁹ A similar situation was however found by the on-going Asia regional evaluation (RG comments), showing a recurrent pattern of EU regional cooperation that goes beyond the Pacific case.

	<p>be approved by the RAO; a critical analysis of pro and cons of associating with PIF rather than with sub-regional grouping would hardly be welcome by PIF Secretariat.</p> <p>On the same line of thought, the presentation in the EU RSP of the regional organisations as a toolbox for implementing the Pacific Plan is misleading, as can be the term of CROPs or CROP agencies. It is flatly aligned with the chairing by the RAO (PIFS) of the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific, which proved to be a rather formal coordination structure (cf. PP review 2013). Coordination was weak and work in the other way round than planned: any regional organisations' programme was perceived as an embodiment of the PP (cf. PP annual reviews 2009-2012). Reading the EU RSP, the architecture of regional organisations seems focused on PIFS, thus the PIF leaders. Actually, each so-called CROP agencies are international organisations created by treaty by several Pacific countries, and some times, like for SPC, by EU member states as well. Australia and NZ are systematically members of these "regional" organisations. They are accountable to their members only, not to the PIFS or the PIF. Additionally, the RSP presents the CROP as a well organised set of specialised technical agencies while they are in open competition for external funds that constitute roughly 70% of their resources (PP Review 2013; 15). Sector or thematic limits are unstable, with several overlaps for example between SREP and SPC in the field of environment, FFA and SPC for fish, etc.</p> <p>Interviews with EUD staff and EU MSs (MNs 603, 604, 606, 612, 614, 618...) demonstrated an awareness and a deep understanding of the internal politics of regional institutions and technical organisations that is not reflected in the EU response strategy.</p> <p>The strategy is not informed by updated political economy analyses and does not provide a genuine EU view of the partnership with the region that would contribute to its sustainable development. Besides technical limitations of the time (limited EU staff, limited support from regional organisations...), this need to be set in perspective with the donor-recipient relationship enshrined by EU status with PIF (dialogue partner, involved in Post-forum meeting only) and the status of RAO of the PIFS.</p> <p>A global analysis is lacking for PICTs as a whole: RSP set a strategy for PACPs with POCTs only incidentally addressed; the EU did not develop a strategic vision for POCTs unless through an Action Fiche in the global OCTs "regional" SPD (interview with EUB – MNs 017, 018). This situation is evolving with on one hand the new EU-OCTs Decision Agreement, and on the other hand the synchronized and joint 11th EDF RSP/CSPs/SPDs preparation.</p> <p>The COM 2006 and 2012 do not provide understanding of the drivers for change and the potential leverages for sustaining EU own objective in its strategic response. Overall, the EU strategic papers are not reflecting the level of understanding of the regional context and perspectives that interviews with the EU services demonstrate.</p> <p>In sum, this indicator is assessed negatively. Key drivers for change, though well-known by the HQ and EUD, were purposively not integrated in EU strategic response owing to the reaction of the PIFS, acting as RAO.</p> <p>"Notwithstanding the value of their work, the place of the CROP agencies in</p>
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	<p>prosecuting regionalism is an interesting one from a political perspective. It is clear that their activities are almost invariably 'in line with' the Pacific Plan, and they are a necessary resource for its implementation. There is therefore a popular assumption that the CROP agencies are, effectively, the embodiment of regionalism: that regionalism is the product of the CROP agencies' work. However, as will be discussed, the Review takes the view that regionalism is in the first instance a political, not technical, process. Any assumption that the CROP agencies alone can be responsible for bringing about deeper regional cooperation and integration in the absence of robust political dialogue needs to be questioned.” Source: PP Review, 2013; 54</p>
	<p>Role of PIFS as RAO: “The Review supports previous recommendations that PIFS, for example, should not be implementing projects and programmes on behalf of donors: its role is a political one, not a project management one. But that then reinforces the need for non-earmarked, nonprogrammatic (i.e. 'core') funding. And that will only ever be possible so long as governance is rated highly.” <i>Source: PP Review, 2013; 20</i></p>
	<p>PP Review recommendations: “The Pacific Plan needs to be seen more explicitly as a political rather than technical process in which game-changing agreements are reached and subsequently prosecuted, such that the Forum island countries (FICs) better leverage voice, influence and competitiveness to overcome their inherent geographical and demographic disadvantages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pacific Plan thus becomes a framework for, specifically, advancing Pacific regionalism, rather than any form of 'regional development plan'. • Pacific regionalism needs to be seen as a decades-long, but actively managed, project with different countries (or sub-regions) entering into different forms of cooperation and integration in different places at different times. • The institutions and processes supporting the prosecution of this Pacific regionalism project need to be overhauled (...) • Arrangements for the Pacific Plan's governance and accountability – notably the construction and remit of PPAC – need to be revisited. • The reform of these processes and institutions needs to be managed as a project in itself – with appropriate oversight and with the necessary technical advice. • While much of the reform will be internal to the Forum and PIFS, and to some extent to the wider regional institutional architecture, there are also important issues to be considered by the region's financiers – about the security and predictability of the funding that allows Pacific regional organisations to deliver on their mandates, and about the characteristics and wider implications of the Pacific's development.” <i>Source: PP Review, 2013; 21-22</i>
	<p>An example of incidence of change in the context of EU programmes: “Despite an initial period of relative political stability there had been a number of changes of government between elections over the period 1992-2004. Political changes led to frequent changes in policy direction, disruptions in government services and a general lack of application of good governance principles. (...) Among the visible signs of progress in government's management is a clearer distinction, since 1997, between elected officials and civil service managers and directors of departments. (...) Despite the legal changes, the Public Service is still weak, slow and cumbersome. Attitudes need to change to focus on quality and</p>

	timely delivery of services.” <i>Source: Solomon Islands CSP 2008; 4</i>
I-2.3.3 - Complementarity of the RIP/NIP/SPD for covering drivers for change	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>All the EU programming documents, even SPDs that refer to the DOCUP approach, are too poor in background analytical work to develop complementarity among actionable drivers for change at regional and national level unless for capacity development.</p> <p>Complementarity between RSP and CSPs is high regarding to the dual strategy of: (i) developing capacity with NIP resources, and (ii) compensating the weakness of local capacity by developing capacity and expertise at regional level with RIP programmes.</p> <p>The 9th and 10th RSPs provided a considerable support to regional organisations, though on a programme basis. This option is backed by the PP two-folded approach of regional cooperation (“<i>Setting up dialogues or processes between governments. Regional cooperation means services (eg. health, statistics, audit, etc) are provided nationally, but often with increased coordination of policies between countries</i>”) and regional provision of public services/goods (“<i>Pooling national services (eg. customs, health, education, sport, etc) at the regional level</i>”; p.4). Conversely, the TCF and projects under NIP were utilized to develop local administrative capacity while thematic programmes targeted reinforcement of CSOs capacity but with too limited resources to overcome significantly existing shortcomings.</p> <p>This complementarity was not extendable to POCTs, where Member States provide staff from their public service for administrative management. (though with limited familiarity with EC procedures)</p> <p>In a way the EU focus on regional integration in a regional space agitated by fragmentation forces and beyond that a silo approach on a wide array of thematic programmes prevented the EU to identify one driver for change critical for all PICTs for which the EU could develop its added value.</p>
STATEMENT ON JC2.3	<p>The shift from the 9th to the 10th regional programme focal sectors contributed to enhance UE contribution to the Pacific region sustainable and equitable development</p> <p>The diagnostic sections of EU programming documents at regional and country level are solid but essentially descriptive. They provide a synthesis of the technical issues faced but they hardly put them into perspective with the local background, constraints or shortcomings that make them to happen or to continue. This technical presentation does not allow to identify the drivers for change and, beyond that, the theory of change the EU is engaged in for the region or groups of countries. This limitation is critical in the Pacific region, which diversity, institutional organisation and ongoing political fragmentation deserve more specific and differentiated strategic responses.</p> <p>Across RSPs and CSPs, the EU is rightly identifying weak local capacity as the critical obstacle for change and, conversely, improved capacity as the premier driver for change. The issue is widely documented and illustrated by issues faced during EU programmes’ implementation. Lack of ownership and risks for sustainability are generally linked to the above. To a large extent, this constraints for EU interventions supersedes all other potential drivers for change.</p> <p>The core of EU regional strategy is based on the argument of an existing demand for regional integration taken from the Pacific Plan, thus a prospective view of PIF leaders before the Fiji coup (2006) and the subsequent exclusion of Fiji from PIF</p>

(2009). To a large extent, the 10th EDF RSP highlights however only the pro domo elements advocating for regional integration, with a limited historical perspective (decolonisation, cultural diversity, regional sub-groupings), and a tendency to assimilate the PIF to a proxy or an embryos of a regional economic community. This argument is consistent with the joint nature of the RSP that eventually must be approved by the RAO; a critical analysis of pro and cons of associating with PIF rather than with sub-regional grouping would hardly be welcome by PIF Secretariat.

On the same line of thought, the presentation in the EU RSP of the regional organisations as a toolbox for implementing the Pacific Plan is misleading, as can be the term of CROPs or CROP agencies. It is flatly aligned with the chairing by the RAO (PIFS) of the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific, which proved to be a rather formal coordination structure (cf. PP review 2013). Coordination was weak and work in the other way round than planned: any regional organisations' programme was perceived as an embodiment of the PP (cf. PP annual reviews 2009-2012). Reading the EU RSP, the architecture of regional organisations seems focused on PIFS, thus the PIF leaders. Actually, each so-called CROP agencies are international organisations created by treaty by several Pacific countries, and some times, like for SPC, by EU member states as well. Australia and NZ are systematically members of these "regional" organisations. They are accountable to their members only, not to the PIFS or the PIF. Additionally, the RSP presents the CROP as a well organised set of specialised technical agencies while they are in open competition for external funds that constitute roughly 70% of their resources (PP Review 2013; 15). Sector or thematic limits are unstable, with several overlaps for example between SREP and SPC in the field of environment, FFA and SPC for fish, etc.

Interviews with EUD staff and EU MSs demonstrated an awareness and a deep understanding of the internal politics of regional institutions and technical organisations that is not reflected in the EU response strategy. A partnership and a joint strategy paper based on censored analyses of the context of implementation of EU programmes is not a sound ground for effectiveness and sustainable outcomes.

In link to the above, the strategy is not informed by updated political economy analyses and does not provide a genuine EU view of the partnership with the region that would contribute to its sustainable development. Besides technical limitations of the time (limited EU staff, limited support from regional organisations...), this need to be set in perspective with the donor-recipient relationship enshrined by EU status with PIF (dialogue partner, involved in Post-forum meeting only) and the status of RAO of the PIFS.

A global analysis is lacking for PICTs as a whole: RSP set a strategy for PACPs with POCTs only incidentally addressed; the EU did not develop a strategic vision for POCTs unless through an Action Fiche in the global OCTs "regional" SPD (interview with EUB). This situation is evolving with on one hand the new EU-OCTs Decision Agreement, and on the other hand the synchronized and joint 11th EDF RSP/CSPs/SPDs preparation.

JC 2.4 - The observations and recommendations of the previous EU regional level evaluation were taken into account in designing 10th EDF regional strategy

I-2.4.1 - Existence of a follow up of the response to the recommendations of the previous regional level evaluation

<i>Statement</i>	<p>Summary of strategic recommendations of the previous regional evaluation:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>#</th> <th>Recommendation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>R1</td> <td>Strengthen policy dialogue with regional organizations in view of strengthening partner's organizations and awareness of poverty reduction issues and interventions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R2</td> <td>Intensify efforts on environment and natural resources.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R3</td> <td>Improve linkages between regional and national strategies, including by conducting a subsidiarity study early during the programming cycle and ensuring synergies are built into NIPs and RIPs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R4</td> <td>Foster national ownership by launching regional and multi-country programmes if and when national administrations show interest in participation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R5</td> <td>Mainstream poverty reduction in the different sectors of intervention.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R6</td> <td>Improve results-orientation of contribution agreements with the regional organizations and improve their monitoring and follow-up.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Fiche Contradictoire presents the response of the services (after issuance of the final report by the evaluators) to Regional level Evaluations' (RLE) recommendations. The organization of the follow-up is initiated and managed by the EU Evaluation Unit. The report, the fiche contradictoire are publicized on the EU Website.</p> <p>Summary of Fiche Contradictoire responses to the strategic recommendations:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>#</th> <th>Response</th> <th>Qualifications</th> <th>Follow-up</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>R1</td> <td>Accepted</td> <td>None</td> <td>Policy dialogue strengthened through enhanced EU Pacific Island Forum Political Dialogue, joint EU PIF declaration on climate change, regular political interactions with, inter alia,</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			#	Recommendation	R1	Strengthen policy dialogue with regional organizations in view of strengthening partner's organizations and awareness of poverty reduction issues and interventions.	R2	Intensify efforts on environment and natural resources.	R3	Improve linkages between regional and national strategies, including by conducting a subsidiarity study early during the programming cycle and ensuring synergies are built into NIPs and RIPs.	R4	Foster national ownership by launching regional and multi-country programmes if and when national administrations show interest in participation.	R5	Mainstream poverty reduction in the different sectors of intervention.	R6	Improve results-orientation of contribution agreements with the regional organizations and improve their monitoring and follow-up.	#	Response	Qualifications	Follow-up	R1	Accepted	None	Policy dialogue strengthened through enhanced EU Pacific Island Forum Political Dialogue, joint EU PIF declaration on climate change, regular political interactions with, inter alia,
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R1	Accepted	None	Policy dialogue strengthened through enhanced EU Pacific Island Forum Political Dialogue, joint EU PIF declaration on climate change, regular political interactions with, inter alia,																						

			Australia and New Zealand.
R2	Fully accepted	None	50 per cent of the 10th EDF RIP was earmarked for natural resource management and environment.
R3	Agreed in principle	Practical difficulties noted regarding timing of the evaluation and desynchronisation of RIPs and NIPs.	The Commission stressed the importance of regional-national programming linkages in the regional seminar with partners.
R4	Accepted	The Commission argued that the onus falls on regional organisations to intensify efforts to involve national administrations at the project design phase.	The Commission noted the PIFS call for concept notes launched under the 10th EDF, in which the NAOs were involved in the proposal review process.
R5	Accepted	The Commission noted a difference of interpretation regarding poverty, which it argued was viewed as poverty of opportunity by the PIFS.	Both focal sectors of the 10th EDF were highlighted as reducing poverty of opportunity in the region.
R6	Fully accepted	None	The Commission proposed to tackle the problem through negotiation of individual contribution agreements, improved results-oriented monitoring and improved dissemination of reports prepared by regional organisations.

	<p>The same indicate one year later the services' statement of the advancement of the implementation of their response (not the recommendations themselves).</p> <p>The 2007 RLE for the Pacific is available on the Evaluation Office Website, therefore the monitoring system is effective up to one year after the completion of the evaluation exercise.</p> <p>Selected findings, conclusions and recommendation of the RLE 2007 are presented in the RSP 2008.</p>
	<p>“SLR 2 The Commission should pursue, intensify and improve its efforts to help the Pacific region address the issues of environment and natural resources management. Its approach in addressing these issues both as local priority problems and at the same time in a context of global governance of common public goods is commendable and should be pursued, emphasising as well its consolidation and application.</p> <p><i>Response</i></p> <p>The recommendation is fully accepted. Environment as a local concern is both directly addressed and mainstreamed in EC regional development programmes. It is now being put into the context of global governance through the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) launched at the 2007 Post Forum Dialogue. The 10th EDF Regional Indicative Programme will combine Sustainable Development (i.e.: the environment and natural resource management) with Economic Growth as two equally important focal sectors of a single development strategy. The GCCA will be a key item on the SOM and Ministerial political dialogue agenda.</p> <p>At national level, the objectives will be mainstreamed in the context of rural development/rural economic growth programmes and focus on the renewable energy and water sector. (...)</p> <p><i>Follow-up</i></p> <p>50% of the RIP is earmarked for environment and natural resources management. Additional funding for regional activities is being considered in the context of the IntraACP funding (supporting GCCA objectives at regional level).</p> <p>Support in this area is provided at bilateral level either in the context of the NIPs (e.g; Timor has allocated €4.35 for sustainable rural development) or other EC funded initiatives (e.g. in Vanuatu the EC is supporting 4 projects for €2.97m in the area of renewable energy under the Energy Facility; furthermore it received €3.2m under the GCCA 2008 AAP)”</p> <p><i>Source: RSE 1997-2007; 65 & Fiche contradictoire</i></p>

I-2.4.2 - Degree of implementation of previous regional evaluation recommendations into sector strategies developed under the 10th EDF

<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>The services indicated that the final report of RLE 2007 was released too late (September 2007, after the standard one year's long process) in the 10th EDF (2008-2013) preparation to be fully taken into account.</p> <p>The main strategic thrust of the RLE recommendations was to concentrate EU response strategy with the Pacific region on poverty reduction and thus vulnerable and deprived groups: <i>“The quality of dialogue with the regional organisations and the concern of the Commission to respond to the needs expressed by the authorities of the Pacific region are commendable and should be continued. The policy dialogue should be strengthened to raise the partner institutions’ and authorities’ awareness of the Commission’s overarching cooperation objectives. In particular, awareness of poverty reduction issues and interventions should be developed to help them better identify their needs in this regard. (...) This concerns in particular poverty reduction, as it has emerged from this evaluation that this issue was only weakly considered in the past (SLC1). This could be done by requiring that the perspective of the poor is explicitly included and analysed in every strategic or programming discussion on a specific sector.”</i> (p.62)</p> <p>The response of Commission Services is as follows: <i>“The recommendation, which refers to primarily to the regional level, has generally been accepted. It has been decided to have from 2008 onwards an Enhanced EU-Pacific Islands Forum Political Dialogue (at senior officials and Ministerial level) through an annual regional political dialogue, including a Ministerial every 3 years. (...) Regional cooperation and integration will be approached as primarily a vector for providing a conducive environment for poverty reduction at the national level. Technical assistance at national level will strengthen further institutional capacities. However, it is underlined that poverty is perceived differently (defined as 'poverty of opportunity') in the region.”</i></p> <p>This response to a recommendation calling for a drastic change in the general orientation of EU cooperation follows three steps: (i) recommendation “generally” accepted; (ii) reinterpretation of poverty as “poverty of opportunity”; and (iii) addressing the enabling environment rather than inclusion of the perspective of the poor. The change in EU strategy recommended was discarded without convincing argument. It does not come however as a surprise considering the strategy developed by COM 2006 and the division of labour agreed with AUSAid and USAid, heavily involved in social sectors.</p> <p>The second strategic level recommendation was: <i>“SLR 2 - The Commission should pursue, intensify and improve its efforts to help the Pacific region address the issues of environment and natural resources management. Its approach in addressing these issues both as local priority problems and at the same time in a context of global governance of common public goods is commendable and should be pursued, emphasising as well its consolidation and application.”</i> (p.63) It was fully accepted in the Commission Services’ response.</p> <p>The third strategic recommendations was: <i>“SRL 3 - Improve the articulation between regional and national strategies, ideally by complementing them with a “subsidiarity implementation study” prior to developing the RIP and NIPs or, if these have already been developed, by conducting a study aimed at optimising the linkages between regional and national levels in project identification.”</i> The Services agreed in principle but indicated that the timeframe of preparing CSP and RSP was too advance to take it fully into account: <i>“Services agree in principle with the thrust of the recommendation, but question the practical feasibility at this point in time as programming is finalized (national programmes) or close to</i></p>
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	<p><i>(regional programme).</i>” The argument goes afterwards along the following lines: “<i>Services underline that the choice of focal sectors is often based on complementarity between regional and national strategies. Services also underline the importance of ownership by governments concerning the regional programmes, as well as division of labour among donors present in the region.</i>” That tends to limit the scope of the “in principle” agreement. The issue comes again in the present RLE, 6 years later.</p> <p>The RLE inputs at sector level were relatively limited in scope (1 cluster out of 5, titled “Economic Development”) and depth (too general considerations to be helpful to EUDs).</p> <p>A section of the RSP – as per the EU template – remind the main conclusions of the RLE (i.e. lessons learnt). The recommendations of the RLE are not presented, unless the one fully consistent with the RSP priorities and second focal sector (“<i>that efforts to help the Pacific region address environmental issues should be pursued and intensified</i>”).</p>
	<p>The evaluation of Community support for the Pacific region was completed in September 2007. One of the lessons learned was the importance of supporting the Pacific’s regional organisations. The evaluation found that focusing on support for regional institutions was justifiable in view of the Community’s small share of total ODA to the region and its remoteness. It was also commendable in terms of efficiency and proved to be a success factor where these institutions have strong capacity. EC support rightly focused on capacity-building for the coordination and management of regional cooperation and on promoting their willingness and ability to join international conventions and enforce them.</p> <p>In terms of economic development, an important lesson learnt was that the Community’s engagement with regional agencies was essential to the effectiveness of its strategies, while assistance provided on an all-ACP basis through agencies not in close contact with Pacific stakeholders did not lend itself particularly well to the regional context.</p> <p>(...) Community aid in regional integration and trade generally has helped to increase the trade-related capacities of regional bodies and to improve their cohesion on trade-related matters. Regional integration has also been fostered by the prospect of an EPA with the EU and the accompanying trade-related assistance provided by the EC.</p> <p>The Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE) has engaged with the region, although contributions to private sector development were considered limited by the evaluation. While looking to increase this engagement over the next few years, to date the CDE has started working with the regional Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisations (PIPSO) and South-Pacific.travel.</p> <p>In the HRD sector, EC aid has made useful contributions to improving skills, motivation and capacity for flexible response by regional stakeholders, as well as to boosting the capacity of regional institutions. On the other hand, there has been no progress in evidence in the harmonisation of policies and standards for education.</p> <p>The fisheries sector has seen increased participation in regional fisheries and their organisations, and more development of harmonised regulations and regional rules and procedures. Limitations persist, however, in the enforcement of regulations.</p> <p>EC support for the sustainable management of natural resources has been in line with the Community’s international commitments, including international</p>

	<p>conventions to which it subscribes. The evaluation recommended that efforts to help the Pacific region address environmental issues should be pursued and intensified. The Community's approach to addressing these issues both at local level and in the context of global governance of global public goods was considered commendable."</p> <p><i>Source: RSP 2008; 42-43</i></p>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC2.4</p>	<p>Follow up of the implementation of the recommendations of 2007 regional level evaluation (I 2.4.1)</p> <p>The Fiche Contradictoire presents the response of the services (after issuance of the final report by the evaluators) to Regional level Evaluations' (RLE) recommendations. The organization of the follow-up is initiated and managed by the EU Evaluation Unit. The report and the fiche contradictoire are publicized on the EU Website. The same documents indicate one year later the services' statement of the advancement of the implementation of their response (not the recommendations themselves).</p> <p>The 2007 RLE for the Pacific is available on the Evaluation Office Website, therefore the monitoring system is effective up to one year after the completion of the evaluation exercise.</p> <p>Selected findings, conclusions and recommendation of the RLE 2007 are presented in the RSP 2008.</p> <p>Degree of implementation of previous regional evaluation recommendations (I 2.4.2)</p> <p>The services indicated that the final report of RLE 2007 was released too late (September 2007, after the standard one year's long process) in the 10th EDF (2008-2013) preparation to be fully taken into account.</p> <p>The main strategic thrust of the RLE recommendations was to concentrate EU response strategy with the Pacific region on poverty reduction and thus vulnerable and deprived groups: <i>"The quality of dialogue with the regional organisations and the concern of the Commission to respond to the needs expressed by the authorities of the Pacific region are commendable and should be continued. The policy dialogue should be strengthened to raise the partner institutions' and authorities' awareness of the Commission's overarching cooperation objectives. In particular, awareness of poverty reduction issues and interventions should be developed to help them better identify their needs in this regard. (...) This concerns in particular poverty reduction, as it has emerged from this evaluation that this issue was only weakly considered in the past (SLC1). This could be done by requiring that the perspective of the poor is explicitly included and analysed in every strategic or programming discussion on a specific sector."</i> (p.62)</p> <p>The response of Commission Services is as follows: <i>"The recommendation, which refers to primarily to the regional level, has generally been accepted. It has been decided to have from 2008 onwards an Enhanced EU-Pacific Islands Forum Political Dialogue (at senior officials and Ministerial level) through an annual regional political dialogue, including a Ministerial every 3 years. (...) Regional cooperation and integration will be approached as primarily a vector for providing a conducive environment for poverty reduction at the national level. Technical assistance at national level will strengthen further institutional capacities. However, it is underlined that poverty is perceived differently (defined as 'poverty of opportunity') in the region."</i></p>

	<p>This response to a recommendation calling for a drastic change in the general orientation of EU cooperation follows three steps: (i) recommendation “generally” accepted; (ii) reinterpretation of poverty as “poverty of opportunity”; and (ii) addressing the enabling environment rather than inclusion of the perspective of the poor. The recommended change in EU strategy was discarded without convincing argument. It is however in line with the strategy developed by COM 2006 and the division of labour agreed with AUSAid and USAid, both of which are heavily involved in social sectors.</p> <p>The second strategic level recommendation was: “SLR 2 - <i>The Commission should pursue, intensify and improve its efforts to help the Pacific region address the issues of environment and natural resources management. Its approach in addressing these issues both as local priority problems and at the same time in a context of global governance of common public goods is commendable and should be pursued, emphasising as well its consolidation and application.</i>” (p.63) It was fully accepted in the Commission Services’ response.</p> <p>The third strategic recommendations was: “SRL 3 - <i>Improve the articulation between regional and national strategies, ideally by complementing them with a “subsidiarity implementation study” prior to developing the RIP and NIPs or, if these have already been developed, by conducting a study aimed at optimising the linkages between regional and national levels in project identification.</i>” The Services agreed in principle but indicated that the timeframe of preparing CSP and RSP was too advanced to take it fully into account: “<i>Services agree in principle with the thrust of the recommendation, but question the practical feasibility at this point in time as programming is finalized (national programmes) or close to (regional programme).</i>” The argument goes afterwards along the following lines: “<i>Services underline that the choice of focal sectors is often based on complementarity between regional and national strategies. Services also underline the importance of ownership by governments concerning the regional programmes, as well as division of labour among donors present in the region.</i>” That tends to limit the scope of the “in principle” agreement. This issue comes again in the present RLE, 6 years later.</p> <p>The RLE inputs at sector level were relatively limited in scope (1 cluster out of 5, titled “Economic Development”) and depth (too general considerations to be helpful to EUDs).</p> <p>A section of the RSP – as per the EU template – recall the main conclusions of the RLE (i.e. lessons learnt). The recommendations of the RLE are not presented, apart from the one fully consistent with the RSP priorities and second focal sector (“<i>that efforts to help the Pacific region address environmental issues should be pursued and intensified</i>”).</p>
<p>JC 2.5 - The EU cooperation as a whole is perceived and valued beyond projects’ stakeholders</p>	
<p>I-2.5.1 - Level of visibility among various public (media, national decision-makers, other developing partners, internet web site Pacific Plan)</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>Most interviewees in EU services (HQ and EUD – MNs 603, 604, 606, 612, 614, 618...) indicated that visibility is an issue that they are trying to address for quite some times with limited results up to now. This statement is to be nuanced by the fact that EU has emerge as a key donors for regional programmes relatively recently (interview with EUD; MN618). The fact that AUSAID and NZAID</p>

represent approximately 70% of ODA to the Pacific countries needs also to be taken into consideration for EU visibility expectations outside a narrow circle of decision makers in regional organisations and NAOs. Most of AUSAID and NZAID goes to the country level, providing greater visibility with governments and communities that funding regional organisations that proved to be opaque regarding their sources of funding, and that found moreover challenging to deliver concrete results to communities.

Even lines ministries benefiting from EU regional programmes are not aware of EU contribution. Regional organisations (including PIFS) are often by-passing NAOs to manage projects directly with line ministries. They are reluctant to advertise the source of their activities that are presented as the implementation of their work programmes. The attitude can be explained partly by the fact that regional organisations have still to gain credit with national administrations and governments. A common remark from PACPs ambassadors met in Suva (MNs 016, 021, 616) is that EU would gain more effects by by-passing regional organisations, perceived as following their vested interests rather than communities' needs (cf. EQ8).

The EU commissioned in 2013 a dedicated study "*Support Study on options to establish a Communication and visibility Strategy on the partnership between the Pacific and the EU*" that provides a retrospective view of EU achievements in this regard during the period under review.

The main findings of the study are the followings:

- The deficit of visibility of the EU is mainly due to a lack of resources and capacity within the EU Delegations in the Pacific;
- A culture of communication is markedly absent within EU Delegations, and although communication is considered as a priority, no one is willing, or able, to make it their own priority;
- The EU depends excessively on the PIFS to ensure the visibility of EU funded projects and that this institution does not dedicate the necessary capacity and resources to undertaking this task effectively. This situation is particularly pressing in the case of regional projects;
- Implementing Partners generally request between 1 % and 4% of the total project budget for visibility purposes, without indicating concrete actions, specific visibility activities, outputs or impacts.

Consequently, according to the study, the EU logo is not recognized by people from the Pacific; apart from "elites". People in the Pacific do not understand what the EU is, what it stands for and, ultimately, what the EU is doing in the Pacific region and why. They view moreover the EU as an inaccessible and complex institution and thus perceive it to be a remote entity that bears little relation to them. Eventually, The EU is regarded as a donor, not a partner. Therefore, the study goes, "*The EU-Pacific partnership suffers from a strong deficit of visibility and does not have a communication strategy. Despite being the second largest donor in the region¹⁰, the EU has no clear political message in the Pacific explaining the vision behind the partnership, outlining its objectives and presenting its concrete impact for the population of the Pacific, nor does it have such a message to inspire interest among the European public.*" The issue with "explaining the vision behind the partnership" might gain to be set in perspective with the above analysis of the lack of a theory of change (cf. I 232) for the Pacific to communicate

¹⁰ This statement must be understood as EC + EU MS, including all financial instruments.

	<p>upon.</p> <p>This concern of EU visibility was anticipated and shared during the PIFS-EU consultation in 2012 and in EU internal documents for the 11th EDF preparation. Visibility comes among the challenges of EU Regional Cooperation: <i>“Promoting visibility and communication towards National Authorising Officers, and in general in the Pacific as in the EU. (...)”</i> (PIFS-EU Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming; 11-12 October 2012, Suva, Fiji - Background paper). The field mission allowed to update on the EUD communication strategy that improved with the new HoD: more presence in Medias and on the field.</p> <p>The recent EAMRs state that the EU visibility guidelines are generally regarded in project implementation, either for direct implementation or through international organisations: Events are organised, website updated, pencils and T-shirts distributed. The 2013 study clearly stated that the issue is more about visibility of the vision of partnership with the Pacific and means available in Pacific EUDs for communication. The analysis of EUDs Website is illustrative: <i>“contents mainly concern procedures and budgets rather than the impacts of the projects or the human stories of the positive changes”</i>.</p> <p>Under the lines of EU documents, the contribution to EU visibility of the regional agencies is pinpointed. <i>“Further dedicated efforts need to be displayed to improve the visibility of the EU action in the Pacific, vis-à-vis the beneficiaries and the EU Member States. This is particularly relevant for projects implemented through regional organisations and requires the allocation of appropriate resources at both delegation and HQ level.”</i> (Fiji EAMR 12/2012)</p> <p>This view was confirmed by interviews during the field mission (MNs 604, 618). It applies to all regional organisations, and particularly to SPC. SPC confirmed that they found communicating on external donors' contributions challenging (MN 022) but intent to improve their communication strategy overall, and on external contribution as well.</p> <p>The lack of visibility affected particularly EU positive contribution to fisheries (MNs 456, 461, 468...) and climate change (MN 309). It was found pervasive as well for Aid for Trade with SPEITT (MN 606) where each component has its own communications people.</p> <p>The 2013 study found that <i>“Since the EU experts in the Delegations lack the means to monitor projects, EU visibility often doesn't have the impact expected. In some cases, IPs (implementing partners) may tend to promote their own visibility instead of the EU's”</i> (p.18) concluding that <i>“Thus, for regional projects, there is a serious risk that the EU will be marginalized in the process. The SG-PIF, despite its good intentions, operates like an additional filter between the EU and the target of visibility and communication initiatives. Implementing partners work more directly with the SG-PIF may lose the sense that the EU is the ultimate donor/partner supporting projects. In this regard, many stakeholders considered that the EU's visibility is too dependent on a mechanism that does not offer strong guarantees for enhanced visibility of the EU-Pacific Partnership in general and for the EU's communication interests in particular.”</i></p> <p>PIFS is relatively defensive regarding its responsibility on the EU lack of visibility (MN 607) and disagree with the results of the visibility study. They believe that EU visibility is increasing due to country programmes implementation, which in a way confirms that no much should be expected in this regard from regional programmes. It is worth reminding that regional organisations <i>“generally request between 1 % and 4% of the total project budget for visibility purposes, without indicating concrete</i></p>
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	<p><i>actions, specific visibility activities, outputs or impacts</i>” (EU Visibility study, 2013). A similar issue was identified by the EUD for projects implemented through the UN agencies (MN 606).</p>
	<p>Communication shortcomings: “However, the limited ownership of regional programmes at national level is a challenge to address. This can be due to a limited effective outreach in communicating and promoting CROP's work and achievements to a wider audience. The lack of coordination between ministries could also impact on the quality of information sharing thus affecting perceptions within national institutions. For instance, Ministers of Finance are not always aware of the full range of support granted to their country as some development partners and CROPs are dealing directly with line ministries.” <i>Source: PIFS-EU Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming; 11-12 October 2012, Suva, Fiji - Background paper</i></p>
	<p>Visibility through EU regional programme implemented by regional agencies: “On the question of visibility, again SPC has devoted considerable efforts to ensuring acknowledgement of EU funding at every possible opportunity. Major projects have a communication strategy, and 1% of the budget of each project is spent on visibility in line with EU requirements. Of course when this is distributed between 15 countries over 4 years, it does not amount to a huge investment, but the visibility of EU projects implemented by SPC has been compared favourably with that of other donors.” <i>Source: PIFS-EU Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming, 11-12 October 2012, Suva, Fiji - Briefing note by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community</i></p>
	<p>Analysis of causes of the lack of visibility of EU cooperation in the Pacific: “The EU-Pacific partnership suffers from a strong deficit of visibility and does not have a communication strategy. Despite being the second largest donor in the region, the EU has no clear political message in the Pacific explaining the vision behind the partnership, outlining its objectives and presenting its concrete impact for the population of the Pacific, nor does it have such a message to inspire interest among the European public. This deficit is mainly due to a lack of resources and capacity within the EU Delegations in the Pacific. None of the EU Delegations visited during the course of research for this Study has a Communication expert charged with developing strategies, creating material, updating information, working with partners or liaising with the media. This task is generally attributed to the Political Counsellor, who is already very busy with his/her own field of responsibility, or to an intern. - Teams in the Delegation are inundated by administrative tasks and have neither the time nor the training to deal with visibility in the different phases of design, planning, monitoring and reporting. A culture of communication is markedly absent within EU Delegations, and although communication is considered as a priority, no one is willing, or able, to make it their own priority. - EDF for regional projects is mainly administered by the Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (SG-PIFS), with projects implementation undertaken by technical agencies in the region, on behalf of the Pacific ACP States. This project cycle does not guarantee strong visibility for the EU-Pacific partnership in general, or for the EU in particular. - There is a sense that the EU depends excessively on the SG-PIF to ensure the visibility of EU funded projects and that this institution does not dedicate the</p>

	<p>necessary capacity and resources to undertaking this task effectively. This situation is particularly pressing in the case of regional projects which are more directly managed by the SG-PIF; wherein the EU is clearly losing control of its visibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The funding relations between the EU and its implementing partners (IP) indicate that the latter must take all appropriate measures to publicise the fact that a project has received funding from the EU. The contract also provides basic guidance in terms of visibility tools and requirements. Within the inception phase, most IPs in the Pacific do not present a communication and visibility plan to the EU. They generally request between 1 % and 4% of the total project budget for visibility purposes, without indicating concrete actions, specific visibility activities, outputs or impacts. - This series of failures has had direct consequences for the "EU Brand" and corporate image. Generally, the EU logo is not recognized by people from the Pacific. The tagline "Donated by the European Union" is not always paired together with the EU logo, which creates great confusion about the source of funding for projects. When the EU logo is coupled with the line "Donated by the EU", people from the region can hardly explain what 'EU' stands for (e.g. they decipher it as denoting: 'United Nations', 'Education United', or even read the acronym phonetically as "éou"). Apart from "elites", people in the Pacific do not understand what the EU is, what it stands for and, ultimately, what the EU is doing in the Pacific region and why. - Alongside the lack of a political message, the EU Delegation does not demonstrate an understanding of communication challenges or of the positive impact of communication on programmes. Again, this is due to a lack of human capacity, resources and training. Communication is not understood as an integrated element within programmes that encourages the development of a sense of participation, engagement and ownership, ultimately empowering individuals and communities and producing a positive impact on projects. - Those in the Pacific feel they are not exposed to the "human face" of the EU. They view the EU as an inaccessible and complex institution and thus perceive it to be a remote entity that bears little relation to them. The EU is regarded as a donor, not a partner. <p><i>Source: Support Study on options to establish a Communication and visibility Strategy on the partnership between the Pacific and the EU; 5</i></p>
	<p>Positive assessment of visibility:</p> <p>“No major visibility issues were identified in the reporting period. Partner international organisations generally followed the visibility guidelines whenever applicable. This led to the organisation of specific visibility activities, including SPC's regularly showcasing projects carried out in joint management with the EU. Nonetheless, the visibility of the EU action in the Pacific could generally be improved and specific coordinated actions should be undertaken.”</p> <p><i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>Example of visibility tools of EUDs:</p> <p>“The visibility of the Delegation was enhanced through the establishment of a Facebook page, the maintenance of the Delegation website and the publication of a brochure on the EU funded projects in the country.”</p> <p><i>Source: SI EAMR 2012</i></p>
	<p>Example of visibility initiatives of EUDs:</p> <p>“In 2012, 41 articles and 7 statements from the High Representative of the EU</p>

	<p>have been recorded in the local newspapers.</p> <p>On 09 May, a full page article on EU projects was prepared by the delegation and published in the newspapers.</p> <p>As Social media are getting very popular in the Solomon Islands, the delegation opened a Facebook page in October 2012. The FB page is updated regularly and contains field visit reports, articles, photos, updates on EU funded project, press releases. The delegation is currently trying to publicize the page and get all our partners connected.</p> <p>Main visibility events in 2012 include a signature ceremony of 100 grant contracts under the RAMP project, the participation of the CAF in the launch of the National Climate Change Policy, the launch of Call for Proposal under NSA-LA and an Information session for NSA-LA, Signature ceremony for the TVET programme, opening ceremony of a bridge, For each event, an article was published in the newspaper.</p> <p>Publications and leaflets received from different DG's are distributed to the relevant Ministries and stakeholders. The EU catalogues are available in the Delegation's reception area. The press releases from Brussels are sent to the local press and usually published in the local newspaper. Press releases are also published on Delegation website.</p> <p>A brochure on the EU funded projects in the country is now available and distributed to the general public and Government on the occasion of our future events.”</p> <p><i>Source: SI EAMR 2012</i></p>
	<p>Example of visibility tools of EUDs:</p> <p>“The NAO–SU, through the Institutional Capacity building project, has drafted a communication strategy which is covering also all the EDF projects. Under this strategy plan, an 8 page editorial press supplement on EU activities in PNG was published.</p> <p>Under each individual EDF project, the key stages of the project (launch, conference, opening, closure) are accompanied with appropriate press releases. Usually the HoD or the Acting HoD participated as one of the main speakers in the events related to the EDF projects. Media representatives are always present but the information content and quality of the resulting articles in the printed press are variable.</p> <p>The Delegation is making efforts to improve the relation with the media to achieve a better average quality level of publications.</p> <p>Good attendance was registered at seminars on EU activities related to civil society development, climate change, gender issues, trade development, water supply and sanitation, and mining.</p> <p>T-shirts, pens and pencils with EU logos are available for distribution in official events.</p> <p>The Website of the Delegation PNG has been updated and is currently operational.</p> <p>Information on all EU-funded projects is publically accessible through this website.</p> <p>An updated version of the brochure "Forward in Partnership" on strategic areas EU support to PNG has been published.”</p> <p><i>Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012</i></p>

I-2.5.2 - Consistency of EU's messages across different cooperation instruments	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The study on visibility (2013) not differentiate among EU cooperation instruments. However, some of the findings of the said study indicate that consistency of EU messages across different cooperation instruments is not that relevant in a context of the lack of communication strategy. The main finding with regard to EU projects is the following: <i>“The EU's image is, however, consistently and positively associated with high quality projects. Implementing partners recognized that the EU very detailed demands in term of project proposals, financial control and reporting is likely to have a positive impact on the management and quality of projects. This "EU-quality trademark" is generally recognized by a range of different stakeholders.”</i> (p.16; confirmed by interviews with SPC – MN 022)</p> <p>Another influencing factor was pinpointed by the study with implications for all EU cooperation instruments: <i>“Most of the EU's experts working in Delegations are not familiar with the "EU Communications Guidelines" and the "Information and communication handbook for EU Delegations". Concerning the guidelines, EU experts claimed that they passed unnoticed because they arrived at an inopportune time (during the Christmas season) and were not accompanied by any kind of thorough explanation.”</i></p> <p>However, the consistency is not the main issue regarding EU messages across the different instruments of cooperation. Messages can as well reflect the complementarity of the EU financial instruments but they refer to the EU core values agreed upon with the Treaty of Lisbon: human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and the respect for human rights.</p>
	<p>Image of the EU in the Pacific:</p> <p><i>“Nonetheless, some feel that the EU comes across as formal and intimidating, at worst arrogant and paternalistic, imposing it's agenda on the Pacific without making concessions for local customs or modes of operation. A MS Representative based in Fiji astutely observed that "we are playing in their yard will our rules and this is something they don't appreciate." As previously noted, the EU is often perceived as more of a donor than a partner, mainly due to its lack of presence in the field, the deficit of visibility experienced by its projects, and given widespread criticism of its complex procedures.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Support Study on options to establish a Communication and visibility Strategy on the partnership between the Pacific and the EU; 16</i></p>
I-2.5.3 - Rationale of EU regional strategic framework presented in regional development planning documents and beyond (notably the media)	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The main referring regional planning document for the EU is the Pacific Plan. The plan was adopted before EDF10 and therefore cannot present the rationale of EU regional strategic framework. It is also extremely concise, leaving limited room to convey the Pacific leaders' vision of their partnership with the EU.</p> <p>The interviewees in EU services expressed some frustration about a lack of visibility of EU vision of the partnership with the Pacific in regional fora about ODA to the region. This point was confirmed during the field mission by the EUD staff (MNs 017, 606, 618).</p> <p>The EU being engaged with PIF rather than with the three sub regional groupings or regional initiatives (mainly SPC as Secretariat of the Pacific Community – and no more the South Pacific Commission since 1997), it is subjected to the rules of its “dialogue partner” status (as China, Malaysia, Philippines...) while Australia and</p>

	<p>NZ are members (and main financial contributors). The United Nations, ADB and the Commonwealth are observers to the policy dialogue.</p> <p>In this partnership, the EU regional strategic framework has a limited visibility for regional leaders. The five years period does not fit with the annual periodicity of PIF meetings that would require annual engagements of donors. The EU does not have an opportunity to convey the rationale of its regional strategic framework because the post-forum dialogue meetings is a rather one-sided (interviews with EUD [MNs 606, 618], UK [MN 612], France [MN 614]) while most of the external support was already agreed during the Forum with Australia and NZ.</p> <p>EU partners, mainly regional organisations, are aware of the thematic entries for funding but are not aware of the strategic rationale nor the overall view of EU commitment to the Pacific region (interviews with PIFS [MN 607], SPC [MN 022], PACP embassies in Suva [MN 016, 021, 616], NZ [MN 617]).</p>
<p>I-2.5.4 - Benefits of EU regional cooperation presented in regional/national development planning documents and beyond (notably the media)</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>The 2013 study found a “<i>low-level of media coverage and public awareness of the EU as a significant development actor (in terms of aid, trade, debt relief and poverty reduction) committed to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). EU-Pacific cooperation faces a "communication deficit".</i>”</p> <p>The EUDs are perceived by medias “<i>as having little tune or inclination to engage with the local media. (...) In fact, EU relations with the media appears confine to the occasional press releases which does not offer attractive contents like human success stories. Those stakeholders from the media interviewed could hardly remember when they last saw or an EU representative or spoke to one on the phone. This is likely the reason why the EU's positive role in protecting resources and fostering development in the Pacific is largely ignored within the region.</i>”</p> <p>Regarding the Pacific Plan, in the plan itself, its annual reviews and its on-going review, the EU is presented as a model for regional integration but without acknowledgement of the EU cooperation with regional organisations.</p>
	<p>“Media stakeholders complain that the EU is not close to journalists in the Pacific, with the EU delegation perceived as having little tune or inclination to engage with the local media. This is especially important since as recent negative press recently in relation to fisheries in the Pacific, and to the crisis in Europe.”</p> <p><i>Source: Support Study on options to establish a Communication and visibility Strategy on the partnership between the Pacific and the EU; 20</i></p>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC2.5</p>	<p>The EU cooperation as a whole is perceived and valued beyond projects' stakeholders</p> <p>EU development cooperation's visibility is a challenge by the end of the reference period. Visibility of EU contribution was achieved with only the narrow circle of NAOs and decision makers in regional organisations. Lines ministries as well as communities and the general public are not aware of EU interventions.</p> <p>The EU did not a communication strategy in the Pacific beyond the visibility guidelines (websites, leaflets...) that are not effective, notably with the medias. The situation is improving with recently more presence in the media of the new Head of Delegation.</p> <p>During programme implementation, the EU contribution got diluted in regional organisations' work programmes and filtered by regional institutions, in particular PIFS as RAO and SPC as main beneficiary of EU funds. PACPs are not in favour</p>

	<p>of the EU support to regional organisations and feel that funds would be of more use if diverted towards their national programmes. Regional organisation are perceived as serving their own interest first. In turn, in their search for recognition regional organisations are reluctant to advertise from where their activities are funded, as core funding comes from member countries that are expecting to see their money back.</p>
<p>OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (NOT CAPTURED ELSEWHERE IN THIS EQ)</p>	

EQ 3 - To what extent has the EU support to regional economic integration contributed to improve the competitiveness of PACP economies and their profitable insertion into the world economy?

JC 3.1 - The EU strengthened regional and national institutional and regulatory frameworks to improve capacity of public institutions to facilitate and promote trade

I-3.1.1 - Enhancement of key regional institutions capacity

<i>Statement</i>	<p>The support provided to the key regional institutions involved in the policy preparation and implementation of regional economic integration activities has effectively strengthened their capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EU financial support beyond allowing the beneficiaries organisations to implement the EU funded programmes they were in charge of has allowed them to increase the financial and human resources allocated to their core activities. ▪ The institutions that benefitted from contribution agreement, because they has passed the 4 pillar test, could, thanks to EU support, strengthen their technical capacities and improve their expertise in such areas as organising and coordinating policy dialogue on trade issues and preparation of the Aid for Trade strategy, helping PACPs to formulate their trade policy framework, and managing complex programmes. The relative importance of the EU support compared to the contribution (in the form of membership fees and donor funding) of the members of the regional organisation was such that it created substantial additional means but did not put the recipient organisation in a situation of dependency. ▪ The regional organisations that were funded via grant contracts could increase their professional skills and made them available, in the form of training and TA, to the national organisations in their respective fields. The OCO, for instance, could improve its support to national customs and help with the preparation of customs procedures, the SPTO helped successfully the regional tourism sector to develop e-booking. ▪ The sustainability of the progress achieved by these organisations after the completion of the EU programme will largely depend on adequate funding by their members and/or their capacity to develop private public partnerships.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>The Regional Strategy 2002-2007 provides a detailed analytical description of the key regional institutions. The support to these institutions in view of improving their capacity to promote and manage the regional integration process is a major objective of the RIP. The resources allocated are € 9m i.e. 31% of the RIP.</p> <p><i>Source: EC, RSP 2002-2007, chapter 2 and annex 8; annex 1 p.37</i></p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>The evaluation of Community support for the Pacific region was completed in September 2007. One of the lessons learned was the importance of supporting the Pacific's regional organisations. The evaluation found that focusing on support for regional institutions was justifiable in view of the Community's small share of total ODA to the region and its remoteness. It was also commendable in terms of efficiency and proved to be a success factor where these institutions have strong capacity. EC support rightly focused on capacity-building for the coordination and management of regional cooperation and on</p>

	<p>promoting their willingness and ability to join international conventions and enforce them. In terms of economic development, an important lesson learnt was that the Community's engagement with regional agencies was essential to the effectiveness of its strategies, while assistance provided on an all-ACP basis through agencies not in close contact with Pacific stakeholders did not lend itself particularly well to the regional context.</p> <p><i>Sources: EC, RSP 2007-2012, p. 53</i> <i>DRN-ADE, ECO, NCG, Ecorys Consortium, Evaluation of the Commission's support to the ACP Pacific region, final report, September 2007.</i></p>
	<p>Community aid in regional integration and trade generally has helped to increase the trade-related capacities of regional bodies and to improve their cohesion on trade-related matters</p> <p><i>Source: EC, RSP 2007-2012, p. 53</i></p>
	<p>The Pacific region received trade-related assistance under the 8th EDF (Economic Partnership Programme - €0.75 million) and the 9th EDF (around €16.7 million for activities relating to the Pacific ACP's trade needs). While work continues, significant levels of trade assistance provided to the region over the last decade by the EU has greatly assisted Pacific Island Countries to develop trade policy and undertake trade-related negotiations in support of, in particular, the EPA, PICTA and WTO-related rules”</p> <p><i>Source: EC, RSP 2007-2012, p. 53-54</i></p>
	<p>“The RIP is largely implemented by Regional Organisations belonging to the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) delivering services to national governments. These are considered in this report as International Organisations. Pacific Leaders are committed to improving the process of regional integration and by and large, the CROP system functions well, avoiding overlaps and the duplication of work“.</p> <p><i>Source: EAMR, Delegation Fiji 2012 (Jan-Jun 2012), 16/7/2013</i></p>
	<p>The IACT component of the SPEITT programme includes important support targeted to key regional institutions, notably OCO, to improve the trade statistical database of the Pacific countries.</p> <p><i>Source: CA with SPC, IACT component of SPEITT; MN157</i></p>
	<p>The TFCC component has enabled OCO Secretariat to provide support in helping individual countries address specific legal and policy constraints, and upgrading their computer systems and software to an internationally-compliant level, and enable the design and delivery of specific training in their use. It also supports capacity building of the OCO Secretariat to strengthen its advisory and coordinating role for its member countries, and enable it to continue the delivery of these services after completion of the SPEITT.</p> <p><i>Source: Mid-Term Review of the SPEITT TFCC Component, October 2012, Section 2.1</i></p>
	<p>The PITAP is very relevant for the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, as it enables the institution to assume major roles in the implementation of decisions of the leaders of its member states, especially what concerns the AFT strategy. EU support permits PIFS to assume a major role in regional trade promotion and to support PACPs in the preparation and implementation of regional and multilateral negotiations.</p> <p>The PIFS faces some challenges concerning human resources and PITAP provides important support to reduce these challenges by providing funding for a significant number of additional staff and the implementation of activities</p>

	<p>(including the preparation and participation in trade negotiations). Under PITAP the following positions are funded: Staff Positions financed under PITAP</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Position financed</th> <th>Started work</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 2: Research Assistant ACP/EU</td> <td>July 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 2: Trade Policy Adviser ACP/EU</td> <td>Second half 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 2: Trade Policy Officer ACP/EU</td> <td>Second half 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 3 : Trade Policy Officer (WTO)- Geneva</td> <td>Late 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 4 Trade Policy Officer (Small Island States)</td> <td>Second half 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Trade Policy Advisor (Small Island States)</td> <td>Beginning 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 5: Export Promotions Officer Auckland</td> <td>Jan 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 5: Deputy Representative and Export Promotions Manager, Beijing</td> <td>Jan 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 5: Trade Promotion Adviser, Geneva</td> <td>late 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Climate Change Coordination Officer</td> <td>Feb 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Project Accountant</td> <td>March 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Trade Policy Adviser (Aid for Trade)</td> <td>May 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Trade Policy Officer (Aid for Trade)</td> <td>Early 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Programme Monitoring Officer</td> <td>Sept. 2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Non-State Actor Liaison Officer</td> <td>Sept. 2011 Climate</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Climate Change Coordination Officer</td> <td>Oct. 2011</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Furthermore the EU is providing a contribution to overall management costs of the Pacific Island Forums Secretariat by funding an additional 7% of direct costs (= indirect costs).</p> <p><i>Source: Mid Term Review of the SPEITT (PITAP component)</i></p>	Position financed	Started work	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 2: Research Assistant ACP/EU	July 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 2: Trade Policy Adviser ACP/EU	Second half 2011	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 2: Trade Policy Officer ACP/EU	Second half 2011	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 3 : Trade Policy Officer (WTO)- Geneva	Late 2011	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 4 Trade Policy Officer (Small Island States)	Second half 2011	<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Policy Advisor (Small Island States)	Beginning 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 5: Export Promotions Officer Auckland	Jan 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 5: Deputy Representative and Export Promotions Manager, Beijing	Jan 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 5: Trade Promotion Adviser, Geneva	late 2011	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Climate Change Coordination Officer	Feb 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Project Accountant	March 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Trade Policy Adviser (Aid for Trade)	May 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Trade Policy Officer (Aid for Trade)	Early 2012	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Programme Monitoring Officer	Sept. 2013	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Non-State Actor Liaison Officer	Sept. 2011 Climate	<input type="checkbox"/> Activity 7: Climate Change Coordination Officer	Oct. 2011
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	<p>A synthetic view and analysis of the budgets of the PIF and the SPC with identification of the relative and absolute EU contribution to both institutions</p>																																		

	<p>is provided in Annex 10.</p> <p>It shows that for both institutions the financial contribution of the EU has been substantial and regular over the whole period, around 11% of total income (core budget and extra-budgetary funds/Trust Fund) of each organisation. SPC benefitted from roughly three times more contributions from the EU than the PIFS which is a consequence of their different mandates, the PIFS being mainly involved in policy discussions, dialogue and negotiations, the SPC in charge of most large technical assistance programmes. These financial contributions of the EU have been important, allowed the institutions to recruit specialised staff and to strengthen their capacities. The resources provided were an important addition to the means of the institutions, however, the majority of the funding of the organisations came from their member states via they contribution to the core budgets and extra-budgetary funds/trust fund.</p> <p>Both organisations have relatively high administrative costs. These are higher in the case of the SPC but the difference may result from the different nature of the activities of the two organisations.</p> <p><i>Source: Annex XX3: Income and expenditures of PIFS and SPC.</i></p>
	<p>About 80% of the CROP agencies' total annual budgets are derived from donor finance. Furthermore, just two donors – Australia and New Zealand – provide the great majority (around 70% in the case of PIFS) of that external finance.</p> <p><i>Source: Pacific Plan Review 2013</i></p>
	<p>The main two Regional Economic Integrations organisations are the PIFS and the SPC. Interviewees from international organisations and donors have different views on the relative performance of both institutions:</p> <p>SPC is regarded as effective in managing programme activities and related TA (in particular the Land Resource Department, has a recognised capacity in this field); however, some interviewees doubt the capacity of SPC in dealing with technical issues related to macroeconomics and economic policies (trade statistics, consumer price statistics, are regarded as fields were SPC has not been providing adequate technical support).</p> <p>The PIFS is organising and supported he policy dialogue and to help member countries to streamline trade policy and the implementation of regional arrangement into their national policies. The suspension of Fiji has been a source of difficulties for the conduct of the activities of the PIF. Donors and international organisations generally view the PIFS as effective in its tasks. In particular its contribution to the preparation of the 2012 AfT strategy, its support to member countries to design their trade policy framework and similar activities are positively appreciated. There is an issue, however, with the large amount of resources absorbed by the negotiation of trade arrangements. The issue is complex because it mixes political and management aspects. It is clear that the PIFS cannot be held responsible for the outcome of negotiations, but on the other hand there is an absence of clarity on the precise allocations of resources and activities which would require more attention.</p> <p><i>Sources: MN156, MN100, MN083, MN087, MN109. Midterm Review of SPEITT (PITAP Component).</i></p>
	<p>The SPC runs quite a few programmes and shows good results typified by little delays, good coordination, frequent monitoring and good quality reporting.</p>

	<p>When sustainability is an issue, it is due to the uncertainty of sustained foreign funding. Some projects had sustainability issues due to centralized management and because SPC's technical and scientific expertise cannot satisfy all needs.</p> <p><i>Source: ACP ROM Results Study 2000-2013, Regional Study, Pacific region, Final draft, January 2014.</i></p>
	<p>Partly as a result of continued EU support the organisations selected to implement the various components of the SPEITT programmes have acquired a professional capacity to manage large and complex programmes:</p> <p>“The four organisations manage their resources competently and professionally, SPC and PIFS according to their own rules and procedures, OCO-S and SPTO according to the EC rules and procedures, which has to do with the different nature of the agreements that rule each of the components (Grant contracts for TFCC and PRTCBP, Contribution Agreements for the others). OCO-S and SPTO can resort to the support of the Aid for Trade (AfT) Unit in the Economic Governance Section of PIFS, or that of the EC Delegation, in case of doubts or problems about EC procedures. This backstopping is reportedly working well, though there seems occasionally to be too much reliance on the ECD. All components have developed annual work plans that are used as main planning tools by project management.”</p> <p>It is also worth noting that although staff from regional organisations mention that they had difficulties in assimilating and coping with the EU procedures, once they had acquired the capacity to do so they realised that it was helping them improving internal mechanisms within their own organisations, such as monitoring and evaluation systems.</p> <p><i>Source: EC: Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT).Monitoring Report MR-145092-01. October 2012 ; MN 092; MN123.</i></p>
	<p>The Aid for Trade Initiative is increasingly the framework into which support to trade and regional integration is provided, ensuring therefore coordination and exchange of information among the various development partners.</p> <p>Over the period of this evaluation AfT has evolved. A first AfT strategy for the Pacific was prepared in 2009 based on OECD/DAC Aid for Trade Framework and then endorsed by the PACP Trade Ministers. It focused on addressing capacity-building needs at individual country level through bilateral initiatives, but also recognized the need to address common FIC countries through regional projects and programmes for which the strategy was developed. This exercise provided useful guidance for early work of AfT but was to a certain extent donor driven and did not lead to a fully consistent approach to trade-related assistance. Gradually, and with the benefit of continued efforts of and dialogue with the EU, a revised AfT strategy has been prepared under the coordination of the PIFS with essential contribution of most PACP countries (who could benefit from valuable TA provided to national trade ministries and trade related institutions by the regional SPEITT programme). This draft AfT strategy 2013-2017 for the Pacific benefits from a much stronger ownership than the previous one in view of the way it has been prepared. It focuses on four objectives, two of which are immediate priorities that really reflect the demands of the partner countries: 1° Infrastructure for</p>

	<p>trade, 2° Productive capacity for trade. As mentioned by the document “<i>As such, this strategy represents a complete paradigm shift from the earlier 2009 Strategy. It clearly identifies the critical challenges inhibiting the region’s ability to beneficially integrate into the international trading system and prioritises two key Pacific Aid for Trade objectives where regional Aid for Trade should be targeted.</i>”</p> <p>Sources: Draft Aid for Trade Strategy, 2013-2017; MN107; MN092</p>
	<p>The Ministerial Decision of 7th December 2013 of the Ninth Session of the Ministerial Conference of the WTO concluded an Agreement on Trade Facilitation. The agreement has given an impulse to trade facilitation. It contains provisions for more efficient customs procedures that could have an important effect of reduction of the administrative costs for exporters.</p> <p>The EU has committed important (€ 400 million over the next five years) funding to support the implementation of the Agreement by developing countries and least developing countries. This, insofar as the committed resources will be deployed in the Pacific countries, could further strengthen the effects of the trade facilitation activities currently supported by EU, in particular the TFCC component of the SPEITT regional programme. Possible commitments of other donors as a consequence of the Bali agreement could also help trade facilitation in the region.</p> <p>Sources http://wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc9_e/bali_texts_combined_e.pdf http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1224_en.htm http://www.apec.org/Press/News-Releases/2014/0224_agreement.aspx</p>
<p>I-3.1.2 - Enhancement of national institutions capacity (for a sample of 3 PACP + New Caledonia)</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>Strengthening national institutions capacity has been the preferred approach of the Commission to support private sector and trade development in the individual Pacific countries. It has been done via the regional programme in supporting regional institutions that would in turn provide expertise and assistance to the national organisations in their sector (tourism, customs) or directly through trade related national programme (for instance the TRA in PNG)</p> <p>When done via the regional programme the approach consisted generally in implementing a regional project via a regional organisation which in addition to strengthening its own institutional capacity would coordinate, promote and support the strengthening of the national institutions. Examples of this approach are the TFCC and its support to national customs, the PRTCB and its support to national tourism organisations, the efforts of the PIF through the PITAP to assist the national institutions to prepare trade policy framework. The main advantage of this approach has been to permit economies of scales by regrouping at regional level capacities and skills that would not be available in most small countries and using this critical mass to help the individual countries. These projects have provided training and technical assistance, permitted to disseminate templates on how to create or adapt the regulatory framework related to specific sectors or areas, and led to transfers of skills to the national level.</p>

	<p>The progress reports, the monitoring reports and the evaluations of the programmes that adopted this approach (the FACT programme and the four components of the SPEITI) show a good performance in terms of implementation. Activities and outputs have been fully conducted and delivered for the completed programme. For the on-going programmes the mid-term evaluations show high rates of completion of activities and outputs delivered to support the OCO and SPTO in their capacity to provide training, transfer of knowhow, model of legislation and regulation to the PACPs. The identification of outcomes in terms of improved capacities of the national organisations assisted is not measured systematically in the projects' OVI but monitoring reports and mid-term evaluations indicate that, although it is too early to assess them there is a high probability that most intended results will be achieved.</p> <p>The second approach has been through national programmes aimed at strengthening national capacities in specific areas. The few examples analysed by this regional evaluation (the PSGSP in Vanuatu and the TRA in PNG). The approach faced considerable difficulties linked to internal coordination problems in the countries, and in the case of the PSGSP a questionable programme design. However, when these constraints could be overcome, the assistance provided through national programmes achieved valuable results. In PNG the capacity of the Trade Division has been significantly improved in terms of coordination among the different agencies and it resulted in a better coherence between formulation and implementation of trade policy regulations.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>Illustration of a case where capacity strengthening failed due to organisation changes in the partner's administration and resulting erosion of capacity:</p> <p>“The transfer of the Trade Division from DCI to the DFAT in 2008 led to a significant depletion in staff responsible for the trade function in the government. This has had serious implications for the project given the project was designed in a different context and with different expectations regarding the institutional environment for the lead coordinating and implementing institution. “</p> <p>“Management of the Trade Division has been seen by most people interviewed as the main source for limited results achieved by the project on C1. It was considered by some of the people interviewed that a systemic lack of communication may explain these findings. The key importance of fruitful interaction of the Trade Division with other stakeholders, but also with its own ranks and file, has yet to be accepted as an obligation.”</p> <p><i>Source: DFC in cooperation with Saana Consulted Ltd, Mid term Evaluation of TRA project in Papua New Guinea, 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. September 2007, p.10 and p. 13</i></p>
	<p>The PSGSP in Vanuatu is geared at strengthening private and civil society support institutions:</p> <p>“The discussion regarding what are the core problems of the primary sector in general and the agricultural sector in particular has been going on for a long time and is still open in Vanuatu. This question appears in the process that took place to design the program. A first identification mission of the</p>

	<p>programme considered the main problem of the sector to be in the low production volumes of a series of commodities and proposed immediate measures to increase the corresponding figures. But this mission did not meet the expectations of the GoV. The second mission (ECORYS) that was launched shortly afterwards identified the main problem of the primary sector as the low effectiveness and efficiency of the public, private and civil society support institutions. This shift of interest towards institutional problems became even more focussed when the ineligibility of the PM office, MAQFF and the MOT to implement SWAP interventions was seen as the most immediate problem to solve in order to foster primary sector growth.</p> <p>There are doubts, however, that institutional weaknesses with regard to service provision are the main bottlenecks for primary sector development, as the documents designing the program referred to no survey data reflecting the views and opinions of farmers, traders and processors about the major bottlenecks, which casts some doubts on the relevance of the PSGSP concept.”</p> <p><i>Source: HTSPE Mid-term Review of the ‘Productive Sector Growth Support Programme – Phase 1’, Final Report.</i></p>
	<p>Institutional strengthening may not have been the strategic response so the constraints of the primary sector producers and stakeholders:</p> <p>“It has to be concluded that even three years after the FA, there is only little information available regarding the needs and expectations of the end-beneficiaries with respect to improving productivity, production and income. It can be assumed from some farmers’ comments, however, that stakeholders would have preferred a programme with more tangible benefits at rural household level instead of a programme which has fully concentrated on institutional strengthening.</p> <p>Consequently the programme may still be considered as supportive to the existing policy framework, although there are discussions within the government to look for alternative modes to provide help to the primary and/or agricultural sector and although the needs of the end-beneficiaries have not been duly taken into account.”</p> <p><i>Source: HTSPE Mid-term Review of the ‘Productive Sector Growth Support Programme – Phase 1’, Final Report. p9</i></p>
	<p>The IACT component of the SPEITT programme targets both regional institutions and national institutions. Regarding the latter it aims at strengthening the capacity of national governments and intermediary organisation to increase market access and penetration for value added products. Notably via assistance to POETCom (an organisation that regroups representatives of organic farmers, farmer organizations, traders, Governments, academic and research institutions, NGOs, private sector businesses and regional technical support agencies such as FAO and SPC, and the role of which is to serve as the regional peak body for the organics industry and to advocate at the international level on issues that impact on the development of organics in the Pacific).</p> <p><i>Source: CA with SPC, IACT component of SPEITT</i></p>
	<p>The TFCC component of SPEITT has produced numerous outputs contributing effectively to a strengthening of the capacity of the customs administrations of the PACP countries:</p> <p>The project completed the following outputs with a successful rate of 65%;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drafting Customs legislation for Palau, Tuvalu, FSM and RMI,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional workshops on Intelligence and Investigation, ▪ National training and capacity building on Intelligence, Investigation and Risk Management and as part of the training outcomes whereby the facilitators were requested to also assist participants to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs – a form of detailed guidance notes on procedures to be followed by customs officials). This was an intelligent use of resources and a highly efficient way to cover a lot of ground in short time ▪ Action Plans for Tonga, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Palau, and Kiribati have been developed as a way forward in fully implementing the procedures at the national level. The project accomplished a success rate of 85% under KRA3 with the following reported achievements,-; ▪ Completed Post Control Audit training for Tonga, Palau, Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Vanuatu, ▪ Rules of origins trainings for Kiribati, Samoa, Cook Islands, PNG, Tonga, Niue and Vanuatu, ▪ Migrating to HS 2012 for Niue, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Palau and FSM, ▪ Completing WTO valuation training for Palau, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu, ▪ IT development for Kiribati and Christmas Island, Marshall Islands, Palau, Fiji, Tonga, Niue and Tuvalu. The Project Management Committee met once a month, the Component Steering Committee met once a year, as did the Program Steering Committee. ▪ Communication between the project, PIFS and the EU is satisfactory. Almost all the project interventions that the TFCC planned for the PACP countries were implemented right on time and completed accordingly. <p><i>Source: Mid-Term Review of the SPEITT (TFCC Component) Programme, October 2013.</i></p>
	<p>The South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) has been engaged in development projects and activities to strengthen national capacities particularly in the private sector, with special emphasis on small-scale operators, where SPTO has worked to improve market access by providing research and intelligence support, niche markets development, training and skills development, as well as product improvements. In addition, SPTO has initiated a number of activities in the area of cruise shipping tourism, a sector that has been growing in recent years and which holds much greater potential for further expansion. This work has been further enhanced by the European Union potential for further expansion. This work has been further which has worked with SPTO on regional research, market intelligence and statistical systems; enhancement of market access through improved internet presence and e-commerce capability; capacity improvement through delivery of a tourism and hospitality action plan; cruise sector development; and the institutional strengthening of SPTO.</p> <p><i>Sources: Pacific Plan Report 2012-13; MN 123</i></p>
	<p>It is a major weakness that the regional institutions, notwithstanding technical assistance provided by the EU and other donors, have not succeeded so far in producing and disseminating reliable trade statistics. This constitutes a severe impediment to attempts to assess the progress made by the Pacific countries in</p>

	<p>terms of trade, whether it is intraregional or extra-regional. The point has been stress by various donors as well as by regional and national organisations.</p> <p>It seems that the difficulty faced by SPC, the institution in charge of compiling the regional statistics, comes from the fact that there is no common adoption by the Pacific countries of the HS trade classification, and from insufficient skilled human resources in the domain.</p> <p><i>Source: MN082; MN083; MN087; MN092; MN104</i></p>
	<p>“A general project impact was found positive for awareness raising and the coordination of trade actors on key trade facilitation issues. Most capacity-building results are considered sustainable.”</p> <p><i>Source: DFC in cooperation with Saana Consulted Ltd, Mid term Evaluation of TRA project in Papua New Guinea, 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. September 2007, p.2</i></p>
	<p>“In many cases (legislation, quality control) the technical assistance has led to improved coordination and approach to trade facilitation. Awareness has been raised by steps taken in pursuance of building the capacity to develop the trade policy.”</p> <p><i>Source: DFC in cooperation with Saana Consulted Ltd, Mid term Evaluation of TRA project in Papua New Guinea, 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. September 2007, p.4</i></p>
	<p>On the results of th TRA projects: The situation in PNG in terms of trade policy, coordination mechanisms was very complicated. All trade related agencies worked in isolation. A major result of the project was to establish formalised coordination mechanisms (National Trade Facilitation Committee and specific technical working groups animated by Trade Division; this subsists). Th project could improve the coordination between policy formulation and implementation. Previously implementing agencies worked in isolation, now they realise that trade is a transversal issues and they have to link wit others.</p> <p>Other achievement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the awareness of importance of trade at the level of both politicians and technical implementing agencies. -the improvement of the quarantine services <p><i>Sources: MN129, MN083</i></p>
I-3.1.3 - Adjustment of the regulatory framework of the same sample	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>All trade/regional integration projects/programmes analysed include among their specific objectives an improvement of the policy and regulatory framework of the sector. Projects reports, confirmed by monitoring and evaluations show that many activities have been conducted to that end. For instance, the PITAP programme has helped countries do develop their trade policy frameworks, the TFCC has led to the preparation of updated customs legislation in a number of PACP. Both programmes have provided important training and organised workshops to help the PACPs to adapt their legislation and improve their practices. So far this has not, or only to a very limited extent, translated into enacted new regulations, and results in temrs improved trade facilitation and enabled business activities are not identified.</p> <p>For this reason, the perception of the benefits by the national economic operators and the civil societies in the individual countries is extremely low,</p>

	<p>when it exists. More important, their results in terms of effective improvement of the regulatory framework, trade facilitation, removal of technical barriers to trade are extremely limited because the improved institutional building has not yet been translated into the implementation by the national institutions of activities directly targeted to these goals. A view expressed by several stakeholders is that too much emphasis has been placed strengthening official institutions whereas more concrete support directed to the operators and to the mitigation of key regulatory bottlenecks would have been more effective to stimulate trade.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>The intervention framework confirms that the expected result of the EC intervention is the establishment of the Forum Islands Country (Pacific ACP) Free Trade Area and the establishment of new trade agreements with the EU, as well as the regional compatibility with the WTO rules. <i>Source: EC RSP 2002-2007, Annex 1, p.37</i></p>
	<p>Activities 1.4.1,1.4.2, 1.4.3 of the logframe of the 2008-2012 RIP were directly aiming at this. <i>Source: EC, RSP 2008-2012, p. 75</i></p>
	<p>“...key project outputs concerning the establishment of a Trade Policy Advisory Board (TPAB) and the support to trade policy formulation, as well as to the re-organisation of the Trade Division within DFAT, were not utilised by the beneficiary. The contribution to regulatory reform in the field of trade was, on the other hand, well used by their specific beneficiaries.” <i>Source: DFC in cooperation with Saana Consulted Ltd, Mid term Evaluation of TRA project in Papua New Guinea, 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. September 2007, p.3</i></p>
	<p>It is premature at the moment of the mid-term evaluation to measure the outcomes of the SPEITT Programme. This is, on one hand, related to the fact that there were initial delays in programme implementation, and on the other hand that there was no systematic measurement of the outcomes against OVIs up to now. As such (an impressive number of activities have been undertaken) it is difficult to indicate to what extent EU Support provided under the SPEITT Program has contributed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1)Facilitate capacity in formulation and implementation of trade Policies? (2) improve customs management and implement efficient systems (3) Strengthen PACPs productive export capacity in key economic sectors (tourism, agriculture, forestry and aquaculture) <p><i>Source: Mid-Term Review of the SPEITT Programme. Draft final report, November 2013.</i></p>
	<p>The PRTCB programme has been effective (1) in reaching all recipient nations that are actively participating in one way or another in different program activities, and (2) in terms of conducting different activities in all of the nations participants.</p> <p>In terms of the effectiveness of workshops, of the two tourism investment workshops conducted this year, 27 participants from 11 different countries have benefited so far, in representation of their tourism and IPAs organizations.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>The overall results of this workshop were positive and promising. Unfortunately, it was verified and probed that after one or two weeks after returning to their nations, some of the workshop participants had not reported their findings to their superiors and corresponding authorities, notwithstanding</p>

	<p>the need to share and disseminate the workshop materials and findings as soon as possible.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>So far, the results of the trainings have been positive, although only 6 workshops have been conducted;</p> <p>.....</p> <p>however, based on the outputs produced to date, there is no question that the programme will have a significant, long-term and positive impact in the years to come. Positive impacts are expected resulting from the programme activities associated with Marketing, Investment, SME development, and Human Resource Development.</p> <p><i>Source: Mid Term Evaluation of the SPEITT, PRTCB Component, section 2.4, 2.5</i></p>
	<p>The TFCC project has achieved positive results in its key results areas:(KRA)</p> <p>KRA2: Internationally compliant customs legislation developed and adopted and enacted by PACPCountries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislative review has been conducted for several countries completed with drafting Customs Act and Regulations. Awareness campaign have been conducted to sensitise the stakeholders. It remains to ach administration to prepare legislative bills through Parliamnt - Numerous workshops and training have been undertaken <p>KAR3: Internationally Compliant Custom Processes and Systems in use in PACP Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diagnostic missions and IT feasibility study completed for severall countries - Back stopping missions, workshops, training (rules of origin) conducted in a large number of PACP <p>“At the mid-term review point progress leading to tangible and lasting customs reform results is very good”</p> <p><i>Source: MTF of the SPEITT, TFCC Component; section 2.3</i></p>
I-3.1.4 - Enforcement of bilateral and regional trade agreements signed with EU support	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The main objective of the support provided by the EU to the regional organisations (notably the PIFS through the PITAP component of the SPEITT) was to assist the PACP countries concluding a full regional EPA. So far the negotiations with the EU did not lead to an overall EPA and are currently on stand. Only an interim EPA has been concluded with PNG and Fiji. It is not implemented by the latter. Its developmental benefits for PNG are yet limited but they are potentially substantial.</p> <p>Throughout the period the EU also supported the regional and national organisations to strengthen their capacity to implementation the numerous trade agreements they are part of. Notwithstanding the important financial and human resources involved the effective implementation of these ongoing regional agreements is very limited. Progress in implementation of PICTA, PACER, PACER+, is hampered by lack of capacity in the SIDS and by political developments consecutive of the suspension of Fiji from the PIF. The MSG trade agreement is the only operational trade agreement in the region</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>Intense discussions on institutional arrangements in the area of trade policy formulation and implementation between the delegation and the then Minister for Trade, Commerce and Industry, Charles Abel, resulted in January in the</p>

	<p>adoption by the National Executive Council (the Cabinet) of a Decision on the "Review and Alignment of Trade Functions". The Delegation had a meeting with the new Minister for Trade, Commerce and Industry, the Hon. Richard Maru, to discuss implementation of the NEC decisions of January, and to discuss the continuation of the meetings of the iEPA Trade Committee.</p> <p>A second iEPA Trade Committee was held in PNG in February and resulted in particularly constructive discussions and a joint document with commitments on both sides. The new government delivered on the commitment to eliminate duties on the remaining 305 tariff lines.</p> <p><i>Source: EAMR Delegation PNG 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>The iEPA has had little detectable effect on regional economic integration to date, but may do so in the future. Possible impacts include the prospects of PNG providing additional marketing, employment and investment opportunities to other countries in the region, and the way in which PNG's current participation in the iEPA may affect the full Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) still under discussion between the EU and the Pacific states among the ACP.</p> <p><i>Source: Application of the system of derogation to the rules of origin of fisheries products in PNG and Fiji. Study, European Parliament,; 2012.</i></p>
	<p>The impact of PNG's global sourcing RoO derogation on development effects on the PNG economy has been negligible since 2008, given that existing canners have made very little use of the derogation to date. In the medium term future (2011-2016), with the potential development of an additional five processing plants, the derogation is expected to have a partial impact on development effects on the PNG economy, given global sourcing is only one contributing factor of several in attracting new onshore investment to PNG.</p> <p><i>Source: Hamilton, A., Lewis, A., Campling, L.: Report on the Implementation of the derogation to the standard rules of origin granted to the Pacific ACP States in the framework of the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement, EuropeAid/129783/C/SER/MULTI, December 2011.</i></p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>The main measures to be supported under the programme are spelled out in the RSP 2002-2007 and illustrate the intention to build up the capacities to implement the regional trade agreements: "The provision of TA and financial support to undertake the following 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; IPRprotection; 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."</p> <p><i>Source: EC, RSP 2002-2007, p. 34</i></p>
	<p>Activities 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2 of the logframe of the 2007-2012 RIP were directly aiming at this.</p> <p><i>Source: EC, RSP 2002-2007, p. 75</i></p>
<i>PNG EAMR</i>	<p>Intense discussions on institutional arrangements in the area of trade policy formulation and implementation between the delegation and the then Minister</p>

12/2012	<p>for Trade, Commerce and Industry, Charles Abel, resulted in January in the adoption by the National Executive Council (the Cabinet) of a Decision on the "Review and Alignment of Trade Functions". The Delegation had a meeting with the new Minister for Trade, Commerce and Industry, the Hon. Richard Maru, to discuss implementation of the NEC decisions of January, and to discuss the continuation of the meetings of the iEPA Trade Committee.</p> <p>A second iEPA Trade Committee was held in PNG in February and resulted in particularly constructive discussions and a joint document with commitments on both sides. The new government delivered on the commitment to eliminate duties on the remaining 305 tariff lines.</p>
	<p>PICs have undertaken trade commitments amongst each other, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA)</i> initiative in goods from 2001, under which qualifying regional origin goods will have zero tariffs by 2021 (apart from a negative list of sensitive industries); ▪ The <i>PICTA Trade in Services Protocol</i>, signed in 2012 after seven rounds of negotiation, which includes country-specific market access commitments and general commitments on <i>inter alia</i> domestic regulation; and ▪ The sub-regional <i>Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) FTA</i>, agreed in 1993 and revised in 2005, allowing for full duty reduction among the four members PNG, Solomon Islands, Fiji and Vanuatu) except for a small number of "negative list" products, which will decline to a zero tariff by 2015. ▪ The sub-regional <i>Micronesian Trade Committee (MTC)</i> was established in 2008, in Pohnpei, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). <p><i>Source: AFT Strategy 2013-2016</i></p>
	<p>During the implementation period of SPEITT significant advances have been made on the PICTA agreements, however it is difficult to indicate to what extent the EU support provided under SPEITT has contributed to the achievement of these results. EPA negotiations have not been successful, despite the most important share of PITAP funds having been concentrated on this activity to now. However, the support provided under PITAP has helped the PIFS to better read and interpret the agreements, to understand the implications (advantages and disadvantages) of the different clauses and to negotiate better and on a basis of knowledge.</p> <p><i>Source: Mid-Term Review of SPEITT programme. Draft final report, November 2013.</i></p>
	<p>The mid-term review of the PITAP component of the SPEITT programme mentions that for Key Result Area 2 (PACPs regularly engage in WTO process) the following has been achieved: "Result area 2: the target has been partly achieved – 2 additional PACPs have become WTO members (Samoa and Vanuatu). As a result all "bigger PACPs" are now members of WTO (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Samoa) and are participating in capacity building activities."</p> <p>However, it seems difficult to attribute the accession of Samoa and Vanuatu to the PITAP - that started in April 2011 and key staff (<u>trade advisor and trade officers</u>) <u>did not commence until 2012</u> - in view of the accession agenda of these two countries has provided on the WTO web site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "The Working Party on the Accession of Vanuatu was established on 11 July 1995. After a final meeting of the Working Party in October 2001, Vanuatu requested more time to consider its accession terms. In 2008, it indicated its interest to resume and conclude its WTO accession. The Working Party on the Accession of Vanuatu was reconvened

	<p>informally on 4 April 2011 to discuss Vanuatu's future WTO membership. <u>The re-convened Working Party completed its mandate on 2 May 2011. The General Council formally approved the Accession Package of Vanuatu on 26 October 2011.</u> On 24 August 2012, the WTO welcomed Vanuatu as its 157th member.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For Samoa Decision of <u>17 December 2011</u>” The Ministerial Conference, Having regard to paragraph two of Article XII and paragraph one of Article IX of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (the "WTO Agreement"), and the Decision-Making Procedures under Articles IX and XII of the WTO Agreement agreed by the General Council (WT/L/93); Taking note of the application of Samoa for accession to the WTO Agreement dated 9 December 1994; Noting the results of the negotiations directed toward the establishment of the terms of accession of Samoa to the WTO Agreement and having prepared a Protocol on the Accession of Samoa; Decides as follows: <u>Samoa may accede to the WTO Agreement on the terms and conditions set out in the Protocol annexed to this Decision.</u> “ <p><i>Sources: Midterm evaluation of the SPEITT – PITAP Component; WTO Web site.</i></p>
	<p>The justification for the allocation of important resources, essentially through the PITAP component of the SPEITT, is a debated question.</p> <p>The funding has covered travelling expenses to participate in the meetings, studies to produce information necessary to build up negotiating positions, and capacity building of trade negotiators. As the latter are no permanent professionals but people who have to leave their service for participating in negotiations, they crucially depend on the availability of reliable statistics and studies.</p> <p>The PITAP documents do not offer a clear view of how the funds have been allocated to these diverse activities nor on their results. The evidence is that the EPA negotiations which have absorbed most of the resources are not progressing, and that the quality of the supporting statistical material remains largely insufficient.</p> <p>Several interviewees, donors and international institutions, consider that these resources should be allocated to other goals more directly targeted to trade promotion, whereas representatives of Pacific Regional Institutions but also of some donors consider that the fact that a negotiation does not reach an agreement does not mean that it is useless.</p> <p>Sources: MN156, MN092, MN153, MN083, MN123.</p>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC3.1</p>	<p>The EU has provided substantial support to promote and strengthen regional and national institutional and regulatory frameworks to improve capacity of public institutions to facilitate and promote trade. The two main regional organisations, the PIFS and the SPC, have been strengthened in their capacity to conduct their core activities and to implement regional trade and private sector support programmes. The financial support they received allowed them to improve the professional expertise and skills of their staff and their capacity to coordinate and organise the policy dialogue among their members and with other parties. This however, has not generated important progress in the implementation of regional economic trade arrangements. Support to the regional customs organisations (the OCO) is targeting the national customs; it is still on-going but its first outputs offer good prospects for improved trade facilitation. At country level the TRA project in PNG helped improving the</p>

	trade facilitation infrastructure.																																																																																																
JC 3.2 - The EU interventions increased productive capacity of the private sector, including public services in the areas of trade facilitation, TBT, SPS not competition policies, IPR, labour etc.																																																																																																	
I-3.2.1 - Regulatory adjustment and effective enforcement in the above mentioned areas																																																																																																	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The EU interventions have contributed to improve the capacity of regional and national organisations to prepare policy frameworks. Projects directed to the improvement of regulations, processes and trade infrastructure (e.g. TFCC, TRA in PNG,) have generally delivered their outputs and contributed to observable results. However, overall the international indicators indicate that the business environment has not improved and the effective implementation of the reforms is either lagging or remains limited lack of skilled human resources or issues of corruption. Analyses underlying the new draft Aid for Trade Strategy 2013-2017 suggest that insufficient trade infrastructure and production/export capacity are the major constraints. Therefore the new AfT strategy is shifting the focus from support to institution building to these two priorities, thus responding better to the needs and concerns of trade and private sector operators.</p>																																																																																																
	<p>World Bank “Doing Business in...” reports reveal that both the business environment in general and its specific “trade across borders” dimension have deteriorated in quasi all Pacific countries for which these indicators are available, as evidenced by the following table:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Doing business in</th> <th colspan="2">2006</th> <th colspan="2">2007</th> <th colspan="2">2013</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Rank on 175 countries</th> <th colspan="2">Rank on 175 countries</th> <th colspan="2">Rank on 185 countries</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Overall</th> <th></th> <th>Overall</th> <th>Trading across borders</th> <th>Overall</th> <th>Trading across borders</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Federal States of Micronesia</td> <td>105</td> <td></td> <td>106</td> <td>40</td> <td>150</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fiji</td> <td>29</td> <td></td> <td>31</td> <td>70</td> <td>60</td> <td>111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>58</td> <td></td> <td>60</td> <td>31</td> <td>117</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palau</td> <td>57</td> <td></td> <td>62</td> <td>66</td> <td>111</td> <td>108</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Papua New Guinea</td> <td>53</td> <td></td> <td>57</td> <td>52</td> <td>104</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Republic of Marshall Islands</td> <td>86</td> <td></td> <td>87</td> <td>90</td> <td>101</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>36</td> <td></td> <td>41</td> <td>62</td> <td>57</td> <td>66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solomon Islands</td> <td>61</td> <td></td> <td>69</td> <td>34</td> <td>92</td> <td>86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timor Leste</td> <td>174</td> <td></td> <td>174</td> <td>73</td> <td>169</td> <td>83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>46</td> <td></td> <td>51</td> <td>17</td> <td>62</td> <td>77</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>54</td> <td></td> <td>58</td> <td>120</td> <td>80</td> <td>132</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>From 2006 to 2007 the “overall” ranking has deteriorated or remained constant for all reviewed PACPs; from 2007 to 2013 the “overall” ranking has deteriorated for all countries except for Timor Leste, whereas the “Trading across border” ranking has deteriorated quite substantially except for a significant improvement in the Marshall Islands .</p> <p><i>Sources: Doing business in... Reports 2006,2007, 2013.</i></p>	Doing business in	2006		2007		2013		Rank on 175 countries		Rank on 175 countries		Rank on 185 countries		Overall		Overall	Trading across borders	Overall	Trading across borders	Federal States of Micronesia	105		106	40	150	100	Fiji	29		31	70	60	111	Kiribati	58		60	31	117	88	Palau	57		62	66	111	108	Papua New Guinea	53		57	52	104	120	Republic of Marshall Islands	86		87	90	101	65	Samoa	36		41	62	57	66	Solomon Islands	61		69	34	92	86	Timor Leste	174		174	73	169	83	Tonga	46		51	17	62	77	Vanuatu	54		58	120	80	132
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<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>“Regional: FACT (Facilitating over the period 2006-2013 Agricultural Commodity Trade) programme (9th EDF) is now under completion and was positively evaluated as a relevant modality for developing private sector</p>																																																																																																

	<p>partnerships. Its successor under the 10th EDF Aid for Trade programme, IACT (Increasing Agricultural Commodity Trade - €8.5M- Programme) is expanding FACT for another 4 years and is now reaching cruising speed with a call for expressions of interest currently being assessed.”</p> <p><i>Source: EAMR, Delegation Fiji 2012 (Jan-Jun 2012), 16/7/2013</i></p>
	<p>“TRAP has presently delivered most of its key outputs for component 1 (capacity-building for trade policy analysis, formulation and negotiation) and component two (enhancement of quality infrastructure to increase competitiveness, in particular in the fields of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) systems and capacity building for customs services)”</p> <p><i>Source: DFC in cooperation with Saana Consulted Ltd, Mid term Evaluation of TRA project in Papua New Guinea, 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. September 2007, p.2</i></p>
	<p>Specific findings are provided for all project activities. These highlight, for Component 1 (trade policy formulation/implementation), that key project outputs concerning the establishment of a Trade Policy Advisory Board (TPAB) and the support to trade policy formulation, as well as to the re-organisation of the Trade Division within DFAT, were not utilised by the beneficiary. The contribution to regulatory reform in the field of trade was, on the other hand, well used by their specific beneficiaries. All Project results for Component 2 (system of quality infrastructure: TBT, SPS) were seen to be relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries, efficient since they were well tailored to the different counterpart's context and effective as they met their identified needs and took into consideration their absorption capacity. Impact was considerable as the transfer of know-how was maximised and the results of the expertise well used by the beneficiaries. It was considered that in most cases, the results achieved were sustainable</p> <p><i>Source: DFC in cooperation with Saana Consulted Ltd, Mid term Evaluation of TRA project in Papua New Guinea, 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. September 2007, p.3</i></p>
	<p>The interventions with the TA have greatly improved understanding of the sector and its needs, facilitating better planning and formulation of a MTEF whilst guiding the identification of activities along a common strategic direction. This is due to comprehensive management training and TA provided since early 2012.</p> <p><i>Source: EC, Monitoring Report. Primary Sector Growth Support Programme-Phase 1, 2012</i></p>
	<p>Several EU programmes addressed the improvement of the regulatory framework and its framework. Significant examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The TRA programme in PNG that contributed effectively to improve the regulatory framework and its enforcement in areas important for trade facilitation - The TFCC programme aimed at improving and upgrading Customs ; - The PRTCB programme aimed at developing sustainable tourism. <p>The monitoring and evaluation reports of these programmes highlight their success in terms raising awareness about the importance of streamlining trade into national policies and formulating sector policies and their efforts to help the countries in doing so.</p> <p>Regarding the improvement of the regulatory framework and its enforcement</p>

	<p>there is a difference between the regional and the national interventions.</p> <p>National projects, like TRA-PNG, could directly intervene at the level of the regulatory framework, and the adaptation of the procedures and infrastructure needed to enforce it. An example of the improvement of the quarantine system.</p> <p>For the regional programmes the role is to help the countries identify where are the weaknesses in their regulatory framework and to provide them with training, guidance and templates on how to improve it. So far results are mixed in this regard.</p> <p>Some programmes, like the regional FACT and IACT, who work directly with selected enterprises get a perception of the constraints imposed by inadequate regulatory frameworks but do not have the mandate to deal with it.</p> <p>Similarly the SPTO who implements the PRTCB programmes is aware of the need for a certification and accreditation system in the countries (an issue also advocated by PIPSO) but so far no work has been done on this point by the regional programmes because it is regarded as too country specific.</p> <p>The TFCC programme is better armed, through the close involvement of the national customs offices, to deal with the improvement of the regulatory framework and its enforcement, but so far activities have been more focused on capacity building, training and analysis legislation. This programme is ongoing and offers real positive prospects but has still not addressed key issues such as the identification of Non Tariff Trade Barriers, for instance.</p> <p><i>Sources: Project fiches TRA, PRTCB, LACT, FTCC. MN114; MN129; MN104; MN123.</i></p>
	<p>Regarding trade related institutions/quality infrastructure: improvement of customs services and TBT and SPS oriented institutions, and upgrading of their laboratories. The institutions were upgraded and enabled to perform their services of food and other testing now on their own which enables companies/customers to checks and certification within PNG and they don't have to go for tests to Australia or Singapore anymore. In particular the technical performance of the quarantine services has been significantly improved; (However, the beneficial consequences of this latter result, however, has been recently hampered by problems of corruption, which are outside the scope of the TRA project).</p> <p><i>Sources: Final Evaluation of Trade Related Assistance Project 1, November 2012.; MN083; MN138; MN143</i></p>
	<p>The Aid for Trade Initiative is increasingly the framework into which support to trade and regional integration is provided, ensuring therefore coordination and exchange of information among the various development partners.</p> <p>Over the period of this evaluation AfT has evolved. A first AfT strategy or the Pacific has been prepared in 2009 based on OECD/DAC Aid for Trade Framework and then endorsed by the PACP Trade Ministers. Focused on addressing capacity-building needs at individual countries level through bilateral initiatives, but also recognized the need to address common FIC countries through regional projects and programmes for which the strategy was developed.</p> <p>This exercise provided useful guidance for early work of AfT but was to a certain extent donor driven and did not lead to a fully consistent approach to</p>

	<p>trade related assistance. Gradually and with the benefit of continued efforts of and dialogue with the EU, a revised AfT strategy has been prepared under the supervision of the PIF with essential contribution of most PACP countries (who could benefit from valuable TA provided at national level by the regional SPEITT programme). This draft AfT strategy 2013-2017 for the Pacific benefits from a much stronger ownership than the previous one in view of the way it has been prepared. It focuses on four objectives, two of which are immediate priorities, which really reflect the demands of the partner countries: 1° Infrastructure for trade, 2° Productive capacity for trade. As mentioned by the document <i>“As such, this strategy represents a complete paradigm shift from the earlier 2009 Strategy. It clearly identifies the critical challenges inhibiting the region’s ability to beneficially integrate into the international trading system and prioritises two key Pacific Aid for Trade objectives where regional Aid for Trade should be targeted.”</i></p> <p>The policy dialogue between the PACP and the donors that was stimulated by and fostered the preparation of this revised AfT also extends to a proposal to set up a facility to implement the AfT; a draft Memorandum of Understanding has been prepared to that effect.</p> <p><i>Sources: MN 107; MN153; AfT Strategy documents 2009 and 2013-17, Draft MoU establishing the Pacific Regional Trade and Development Facility.</i></p>
I-3.2.2 - Development of the productive and service private initiatives	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The focus of EU support has been on institutional strengthening at regional and national levels and did not address directly the needs of the economic operators, with the exception of the FACT regional project and its successor the IACT. The support to the export operators foreseen in the TRA project was not implemented.</p> <p>Apart from the FACT/IACT project for which there is evidence that it contributed to improved export performance of the beneficiary firms, there is no evidence of significant development of productive and service private initiatives.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>Activities 1.3.1, 1.3.2., 1.3.3, 1.3.4 of the logframe of the 2007-2012 RIP were directly aiming at this.</p> <p><i>Source: EC, RSP 2002-2007, p. 75</i></p>
	<p>“The third component (export promotion development and support to selected export promotion activities) was not carried out.”</p> <p><i>Source: DFC in cooperation with Saana Consulted Ltd, Mid term Evaluation of TRA project in Papua New Guinea, 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. September 2007, p.2</i></p>
	<p>The project’s lack of efficiency in relation to this key component (export promotion) seems to be, in part, due to difficult relations between the Trade Division and the Private Sector as well as delays in the start-up of the project.”</p> <p><i>Source: DFC in cooperation with Saana Consulted Ltd, Mid term Evaluation of TRA project in Papua New Guinea, 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. September 2007, p.2</i></p>
	<p>“All Project results for Component 2 (i.e. quality infrastructure, particularly TBT and SPS) were seen to be relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries, efficient since they were well tailored to the different counterpart’s context and effective as they met their identified needs and took into consideration their absorption capacity. Impact was considerable as the transfer of know-how was maximised and the results of the expertise well used by the beneficiaries. It was</p>

	<p>considered that in most cases, the results achieved were sustainable.” <i>Source: DFC in cooperation with Saana Consulted Ltd, Mid term Evaluation of TRA project in Papua New Guinea, 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. September 2007, p.3</i></p>
	<p>The FACT project is a pilot project designed to enhance the competitiveness and commercial performance of regional (mainly private sector) producers of transformers of people who benefit directly or indirectly AGFOR products. It effectively responded to the needs of the target groups i.e. of regional (mainly private sector) producers of transformers of agriculture and forestry products for exports of all the from the economic activity generated by these producers and exporters.</p> <p>As early as 2009 (the project scope is 2007-2012) monitoring would state that “the project is already clearly making a difference in terms of facilitating the export activity of the firms with which it works”.</p> <p><i>Sources: Monitoring Report Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT). MR-124441.01 2009.</i> <i>EC-SPC: Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT). Six Monthly Progress Report 1st January – 30th June 2008.</i></p>
	<p>“Project outcomes are difficult to measure at global level but are important for several of the enterprises supported. However the small number of focal enterprises and the small size of several of them limit achievements. Thus the achievement of the PP as indicated by the OVI (the achievement of at least 20% increased export levels after 5 years) remains uncertain. Interviews undertaken gave evidence of several enterprises having considerably increased their exports. However, during the implementation period several enterprises withdrew or the project reduced for various motive the cooperation (about 6 enterprises are in this situation). In other cases external factors (reduction of supply of agricultural production due to climatic factors; a fall in international coffee prices, etc.) have reduced achievements. Some especially successful examples of enterprises are PNG Balsa and Kaiming: FACT has assisted PNG Balsa with the development of new propagation and silvicultural systems, superior germplasma from Honduras, seed collection and free improvement programme, development of the ISO quality assurance system. This has helped PNG Balsa to expand business and increase its share in the world market (from 8% in 2008 to 12-15% of the world market at the moment). Kaiming's ginger production and export has increased from 200MT in 2009 to 1350MT in 2012.”</p> <p><i>Source: Monitoring Report Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT). MR-124441.04. 2012</i></p>
	<p>According to the monitoring reports and the mid-term review, there has been no progress in reaching the PSGSP overall objective (improved contribution of the primary sector to the implementation of the development policy of the Government):</p> <p>“It has to be concluded that there has only been very slow progress regarding visible or tangible improvements in the four productive sectors relevant to rural development and it seems unlikely that the originally envisaged results of the PSGSP will be achieved by the end of the programme.”</p> <p>However:</p> <p>“The project performance looks much better if only the PP is considered. The PP only addresses the readiness of the GoV as regards a “sector approach in the primary sector” with its seven standard assessment (eligibility) criteria. These are now being fulfilled, although the project intervention only played a</p>

	<p>limited role in this process as most of the criteria are out of the reach of the PSGSP intervention. According to the comments of EUD staff, the GoV seems to be in a position to comply with the eligibility criteria for Sector Programmes by the end of 2013, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sector policy/strategy, 2. Sector and donor coordination, 3. Sector budget & medium term perspective, 4. Institutional setting and capacity, 5. performance monitoring system, 6. Public Finance management and 7. macro-economic context.” <p><i>Source: Mid-term Review of the “Productive Sector Growth Support Programme – Phase 1”, Final Report. P.22</i></p>																																				
	<p>“There are doubts, however, that institutional weaknesses with regard to service provision are the main bottlenecks for primary sector development, as the documents designing the program referred to no survey data reflecting the views and opinions of farmers, traders and processors about the major bottlenecks, which casts some doubts on the relevance of the PSGSP concept.”</p> <p>“It has to be concluded that there has only been very slow progress regarding visible or tangible improvements in the four productive sectors relevant to rural development and it seems unlikely that the originally envisaged results of the PSGSP will be achieved by the end of the programme.”</p> <p><i>Source: Mid-term Review of the “Productive Sector Growth Support Programme – Phase 1”, Final Report. p.1 and p. 22</i></p>																																				
	<p>“The primary sector (crop production, animal production, forestry and fishing) contributed 19.4% to the overall GDP in 2011, which means that it has not changed much since 2007 but it has decreased compared to the figures of 10 years ago (see table 4).</p> <p>Table 1 Share of Primary Sector and Sub-Sectors in GDP, 2007-2011(%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011 (p)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Primary Sector Share</td> <td>19.7</td> <td>19.2</td> <td>18.8</td> <td>19.2</td> <td>19.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crop Production</td> <td>15.9</td> <td>15.5</td> <td>15.1</td> <td>15.3</td> <td>15.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animal Production</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forestry</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fisheries</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: VWSO. *The 2011 figures are preliminary estimates.</i></p> <p>The development of the agricultural production in other small islands States shows similar trends. Consequently it can be assumed that there is little evidence of a reversal of the rather decreasing trend of the share of agricultural production within the GDP. Moreover, in view of the negative correlation between the importance of the Primary Production in the economy and the GDP of small islands States and in view of the absence of extensive activities and results of the PSGSP (and their type), there is no guarantee that there will</p>	Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (p)	Total Primary Sector Share	19.7	19.2	18.8	19.2	19.4	Crop Production	15.9	15.5	15.1	15.3	15.4	Animal Production	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	Forestry	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	Fisheries	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
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	<p>be an effect on the income and GDP as a result of the PSGSP.”</p> <p><i>Source: Mid-term Review of the “Productive Sector Growth Support Programme – Phase 1”, Final Report. P.25</i></p>
	<p>The delays experienced by all component projects mean that it is still early days in the effective implementation of those components. It may, however, in general be said that the various projects seem on their way to reaching the planned outcomes. In the case of IACT, the key issue will be how to assure that the experiences of the enterprises supported by the project can be replicated in the same or other PACP countries, without the same external financial and technical support. TFCC seems well on the way to reaching its planned outputs for the first year, of crucial importance for the continued success of the project. <u>PITAP has been achieving some positive outcomes, e.g. as a result of the 12 Trade Meetings held in 2011.</u> PRTCBP seems to be the least advanced, with results primarily oriented towards capacity building of the project staff.</p> <p>Even in this case, however, a good number of activities have been started since project inception, with positive results. <u>The planned target groups in the member countries have access to project results and in some cases (e.g. customs legislation, EPA and other trade negotiations) are beginning to use them.</u> There are no factors preventing access in most member countries, though political will - or its lack - could create barriers to such access.</p> <p><i>Source: EC: Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT).Monitoring Report MR-145092-01. October 2012</i></p>
	<p>The IACT component of the SPEITT programme is directly addressing the development of the productive capacities of Pacific enterprises to increase competitiveness in niche and value added products. It does so in providing enterprises and professional associations with assistance to comply with international standards and regulations, to acquire certification, to develop management and technical skills at enterprise level, etc.</p> <p><i>Source : Contribution Agreement of IACT component of SPEITT.</i></p>
	<p>Several resources persons, private sector operators or members of private sector organisations, mentioned their appreciation of the EU programmes supporting the private sector (FACT, IACT, PRTCB) but mentioned three weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EU programme concentrate on the agriculture and services (tourism) sectors, two sectors that are important contributors to the countries GDPs and for poverty reduction. The manufacturing sector is quantitatively less important but it is significant in some countries (Fiji) and a potential vector of regional trade. According to the interlocutors it is regrettable that no EU programme has targeted it. ▪ Transferring professional know how to enterprises is perceived by the private sector operators as more important than strengthening the capacity of regional or national institutions to stimulate trade and growth. ▪ The regional Private Sector Organisation confirms that it has a good dialogue with the EU but it regrets that it is consulted on EU programmes only a the stage of the financing proposals whereas earlier consultations would be desirable to better help the EU identifying the real constraints facing the private sector. <p><i>Sources: MN1389; MN114</i></p>
	<p>The number of enterprises tackled under IACT is very limited and the key</p>

	<p>issue will be how to assure that the experiences of the enterprises supported by the project can be replicated in the same or other PACP countries, without the same external financial and technical support.</p> <p>[NB This precisely what IACT was meant to do as a successor of FACT] <i>Source: Mid-Term Review of SPEITT, Draft Final Report, November 2013</i></p>
	<p>The areas within which the project has been more effective include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of supply chains by the formation of clusters of farmers whose production and harvest schedules were designed to meet the procurement needs of the enterprises at issue. New and pilot clusters of producers and producers groups were promoted and existing ones reinforced. For instance: in Fiji 6 clusters of producers were established to supply horticultural crops to two exporters and more than 60 apiary farmers have been registered to produce and supply bulk honey for the domestic market and growing into a potential export market in Europe (Germany). In Tonga 70 farmers have been engaged by Nishi Trading for supplying fresh watermelons to be exported to New Zealand. In Solomon Islands, more than 500 growers are being engaged to produce coffee for both the local market and export to Japan, Australia and New Zealand. - Addressing supply constraints and providing relevant inputs, ranging from infrastructure to machinery. Several enterprises (for details see EU-IACT Mid Term Brief Sep 2013 – Executive Summary attached) already exporting or ready to reach the status of exporters, were granted financial support for the expansion/erection of new facilities and the procurement of processing equipment. - Progressing in certification systems and capacity building for organic producers. Also thanks to these efforts, the Pacific Organic Standard has been recognized as equivalent to Australia and New Zealand standards, so making exports towards these two countries easier. Equivalence negotiations were also successfully undertaken for IFOAM family of standards, and Bilateral Trade Agreement between Tuvalu and Fiji were supported through market research, trade negotiations and procurement of equipment. - Training in a variety of domains, ranging from farming techniques to compliance with different standards and fostering the familiarization with the principles of markets potential assessment. - Implementing export market potential studies and supporting the participation of PACP countries to international trade exhibitions. - Developing templates and models geared to facilitate the overall business management and to allow the monitoring and assessment of relevant results <p>Source: Mid-term review of the SPEITT (component IACT) programme, section 3.4</p>
I-3.2.3 - Change in employable skills contributed to increased trade flows	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Capacity of supported institutions and skills of their staff have been improved but there is no possibility to establish a link with trade flows. Interventions targeted to certification under the FACT program, have been beneficial but overall the stagnating or even declining trend of agricultural and forestry</p>

	<p>products has not been reverted.</p> <p>Support to the education sector (see EQ4) was focused on the basic education and the overall strengthening of the education systems. Specific support to vocational training has no substantial effects so far on employability and trade flows because its activities have been essentially directed to the support to training centres and organisation of training events rather than a proactive approach.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>“...the interventions on developing and promoting certification for HACCP, produce export quality standards, and food safety are critical to promote trade in agfor produce.</p> <p>However, a clear impact that is attributable to FACT is difficult to define at this stage. Agfor produce exports from Pacific island countries have continued to decline from 2005, with their lowest level recorded in 2009. Whilst there may be some reasons that apply to a specific crop, country or year, the reasons for the overall and consistent decline remain unclear. Bucking the downward trend, exports of some commodities appear to be picking up, and FACT's contribution to this should be much clearer in 6 months: It is likely that the project will help in turning around the downward trend and improving economic returns on traded products at least in some countries. FACT has already become a much-favoured project by governments and the private sector, and has led to increased demands for support and training. This has given rise to the formulation of the IACT project which seeks to build on and expand FACT outcomes. This development is quite remarkable particularly since the impact of FACT has yet to be determined.”</p> <p><i>Source: EC Monitoring Report Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT). MR-124441.02, 2010</i></p>
	<p>Support to education sector has been primarily targeted to basic education and the strengthening of the national education system (PRIDE).</p> <p>Support to vocational training was provided . It concentrated on supporting regional training centres and organising training. In Solomon Islands many activities were not implemented due to unavailability of international expertise. Outputs and results remain modest.</p> <p><i>Sources: MN145, MN096</i></p>
STATEMENT ON JC3.2	<p>Whereas JC31 shows that institutional capacity of the regional institutions has been improved there is little evidence of the effect of this on the productive capacity and the performance of the private sector. Public services in the areas of TBT and SPS have improved but the effect on the competitiveness of the economies remains limited. Activities targeted to selected enterprises have been successful and contributed to improve their production and trade capacities. However, this remains at the level of pilot operations with no duplication outside the sample of selected firms.</p> <p>The new draft AfT strategy 2013-2017 that benefitted from active support and participation of the EU and the preparation of which was coordinated by the PIFS, sets the priorities on objectives that are regarded as major constraints by the operators: the trade infrastructure and productive capacity.</p>

JC 3.3 - The previous and current trade regime of PACP, including the EPA agreement, improved the formal and effective market access for PACP	
Points related to this JC (and also to JC31) but not covered by the two indicators I331 and I332.	
	<p>The underlying hypothesis that cooperation on trade issues will strengthen regional integration does not prove to be completely true – considering the different regional situations with Micronesia, Palau and Marshall Islands being more oriented towards the US, Polynesia oriented more towards New Zealand and Australia, and the specific interests of the Melanesian Spearheads Group focusing more on collaboration between and strengthening of the Melanesian Group of States.</p> <p><i>MTR of SPEITT, Conclusion 5, Draft Final Report, November 2013</i></p>
I-3.3.1 - Improvement of the formal market access for PACP	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Market access is currently the object of the EPA negotiations with the EU. So far only an interim EPA has been concluded with PNG and Fiji (but not enforced in that country) leading to improved access to EU market for the products of PNG.</p>
	<p>Trade between the PACP and the EU (0.06% of EU Trade) is very limited. Their most important export products to the EU are palm oil, copper, sugar, coconut (copra) and fish. PNG and Fiji are the most important traders.</p> <p>Following the expiry of the trade provisions set out in the Cotonou Agreement on 31st December 2007, the situation of the PACP regarding market access to the EU is the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu are Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and benefit from the Everything But the Arms (EBA) initiative which offers duty free quota free access to the EU ▪ Cook Islands, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Niue, Palau and Nauru, benefit from the EU's regular Generalised System of Preferences since 1/1/2008 ▪ PNG and Fiji concluded an iEPA with the EU in November 2007. It is implemented only by PNG. <p>The Interim EPA covers all major provisions of a trade in goods agreement: Duty free quota free access into the EU for all imports from PNG and Fiji, with transition periods for rice and sugar;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An asymmetric and gradual opening of their markets to EU goods, taking full account of the differences in levels of development between them and the EU); ▪ A chapter on trade defence with safeguards allowing each party to reintroduce duties or quotas if imports of the other party disturb or threaten to disturb their economy; ▪ A chapter on Technical Barriers to Trade as well as Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures, to help Pacific exporters meet EU import standards; and ▪ A chapter aiming to facilitating trade through measures such as more efficient customs procedures and better cooperation between administrations.

	<p>As a result all imports from PNG have enjoyed duty free quota free access to the EU since 1st January 2008 (subject to transition periods until 2010 for rice and 2015 for sugar).</p> <p>Importantly, the final text of the IEPA assures PNG of global sourcing rules of origin (RoO) for a range of fish products. (Global sourcing RoO are a concession that allows PNG to source fish from any vessel ñ regardless of vessel ownership, flag or registration ñ as long as it meets EU sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) conditions and the new EU IUU Regulation from 1 January 2010. This concession appears to have directly contributed to new investment in enhanced tuna processing capacity in PNG. This was recognised by EU Trade Commissioner Catherine Ashton on the signing of the IEPA, who stated that: 'We have already seen how the initialling of the agreement has delivered results, with new investment flowing into the fisheries industry, supporting development in Papua New Guinea and creating jobs.</p> <p><i>Sources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Council decision of 13 July 2009 on the signature and provisional application of the Interim Partnership Agreement between the European Community, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part, EU Official Journal, Vol.52, October 2009</i> ▪ <i>FFA: Fisheries Trade News, 31 August 2009</i> ▪ <i>European Commission, DG Trade, Fact Sheet on the Economic Partnership Agreements, Pacific PNG and Fiji, January 2009</i>
Extracts and information	<p>PITAP's outputs related to trading in goods and PICTA are well advanced (as the project builds on the work of PACREIP). 7 countries are trading in goods under the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA), 2 more than expected by 2014. 6 PACP countries have acceded to WTO, 4 have Trade Policy Frameworks mainstreamed in their national plans and 4 other countries have trade policies aligned to WTO. 2 countries (Fiji and PNG) have signed the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU. The comprehensive EPA negotiations made little progress, negotiations were interrupted in October 2013 and it is not clear when (and if) they will continue. Progress has been made in the establishment of Trade Policy Frameworks .</p> <p><i>Source: Mid-Term Review of the SPEITT programme. Draft final report. November 2014.</i></p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>EPA negotiations entered a crucial phase during 2007, as the deadline jointly set by the ACP and EU in the Cotonou Agreement was approaching. Under time pressure, negotiations focused on preserving ACP market access and complying with the parameters for a WTO-compatible free trade area (as per Article XXIV of GATT). The two major non-LDC PACPs currently exporting goods to the EU (PNG and Fiji) were anxious to avoid trade disruption with the EU as of 1 January 2008 and to benefit from improved market access and rules of origin, as was the case for canned tuna. The six Pacific LDC PACPs could fall back on the "everything but arms" preferential access to the EU market (although this is a unilateral and not a contractual arrangement and does not contain improved EPA rules of origin) and the other eight non-LDC PACPs whose goods exports to the EU are relatively limited at present would be eligible for the EU's GSP</p> <p><i>Source: EC, RSP 2008-2012 p. 26</i></p>
	<p>The remoteness of the region from the EU as well as the little volume of trade between the two region suggest that any impact of the EPA on the PACP</p>

	<p>country would be limited and trade diversion is rather unlikely. However, the conclusion of the EPA could represent a challenge for specifically vulnerable sectors (such as services and fish industry), could hamper the regional integration process, lead to considerable loss of policy space (trade regulations) and is likely to result in high costs of implementation.</p> <p><i>Source: South Centre Geneva, EPA Negotiations in the Pacific Region: Some Issues of Concern. September 2007, p.4</i></p>
	<p>“EPAs are replacing non-reciprocal with reciprocal preferences between the EU and ACP states. PNG and the other 13 affected Pacific states decided to negotiate a joint EPA, which commenced in September 2004. PNG (and Fiji) initialled an interim regional EPA with individual market access schedules in November 2007 (Interim Partnership Agreement between the EC and the Pacific States), operative from 2008, with the EU provisionally extending the arrangements to PNG (and Fiji), although the Agreement was not signed by PNG until 30 July 2009 (Fiji in December 2009). Otherwise, PNG's market access to the EU would have reverted to less favourable GSP treatment. The interim EPA covers goods and improves sectoral rules of origin, especially for fish products, agri-processing, and textiles (Chapter III). Negotiations with Pacific island states were initially due to conclude a comprehensive EPA by end 2009, but this was extended.”</p> <p><i>Source: WTO, TPR PNG 2011.</i></p>
	<p>“PNG pursues its trade policy objectives at the multilateral, regional, and bilateral levels, and has expanded its preferential arrangements (Table AII.1). However, given the potential for trade diversion, agreements among Pacific states may not have enhanced regional welfare, and in the case of PICTA may even be a "stumbling block" to broader liberalization. Even if PNG has benefited, gains may have been at the expense of smaller island economies. They are also likely to be small relative to a liberalizing PACER-Plus Agreement with Australia and New Zealand, and especially compared with its own non-discriminatory liberalization, achieved either unilaterally or multilaterally. Further unilateral trade reforms could raise PNG welfare by improving resource allocation and introducing dynamic efficiency gains from greater competition and openness to investment, technology, skills, and ideas. According to the ADB, the EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) is likely to generate few economic benefits for PNG”</p> <p><i>Source: Trade Policy Review, Report by the Secretariat, Papua New Guinea, Revision. February 2011.</i></p>
	<p>The 2008-13 RSP provides a long analytical description of the regional integration process, articulated around the Pacific Plan. It enumerates the main on going regional trade initiatives: the PICTA, the PACER, the EPA negotiations with the EU, the MSG, and the move of several countries of the region to participate to the multilateral trading system (WTO). This description shows the willingness of the region to deepen its regional integration and progress in the institutional steps leading to this objective. The extent to which the trade agreements are effectively implemented is essentially depending on individual countries.</p> <p>Available Trade Policy Review of the WTO analyse the trade policy regimes in place and the practice. The main features are:</p> <p>Fiji:</p> <p>Trade policy is characterised by the policy objective to achieve export-led growth. Trade reforms and liberalisation of the foreign investment regime</p>

	<p>have taken place and Fiji is engaged in a series of bilateral and regional arrangements. In practice Fiji has reformed its tariff structure, improved its customs operations, but there remains many exemptions and non transparent concessions, as well as tax incentives of dubious merit.</p> <p>PNG:</p> <p>Pursues an open trade regime through multilateralism and bilateral and regional arrangements. The policy stance is the “Export Economic Recovery and Growth Strategy” of 2002, which launched a series of reforms (tariffs, relatively few non-tariff barriers). However, fundamental reforms (high cost of doing business) are lagging resulting in a failure to reduce the binding constraints to PNG’s private sector and trade development.</p> <p>Solomon Islands are part of PICTA, PACER, MSG, SPARTECA and of the negotiations to conclude a comprehensive EPA with the EU. There is no indication on the effective implementation of these arrangements.</p> <p>It may be noted that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In general the WTO is extremely doubtful about the benefits of the various bilateral and regional trade arrangements into which these Pacific Countries have entered. There is empirical evidence that the economic characteristics of the countries which provide little scope for diversification, the complexity and costs of implementation of the arrangements, make them less beneficial than straight unilateral non-discriminatory liberalisation. ▪ All three countries for which we have a TPR have made progress in reforming their trade policies and practices and all have benefitted from trade related assistance from various donors. Whereas this has contributed to the progress it is not possible to make precise attribution. ▪ In general we have little information on how the regional trade arrangements are implemented and benefit to the operators. <p><i>Sources: EC, RSP 2008-2013, chapter 3.2</i></p>
	<p>“Substantial empirical evidence casts doubt on the economic benefits to Fiji of such discriminatory trade arrangements. Even a trade agreement with Australia and New Zealand (Pacific Agreement for Closer Economic Relations, PACER), which seems to offer most promise economically, would more likely provide less benefits to Fiji than unilateral non-discriminatory liberalization. PACER would also be very ambitious and challenging for Fiji, given its economic development and lack of technical capacities, and the adverse revenue implications for Fiji. The authorities stated that Fiji faced "immense" pressure from the EC to sign an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA); it initialled an interim EPA in November 2007.</p> <p><i>Source: WTO, TPR Fiji 2009</i></p>
	<p>Currently negotiations to conclude a full EPA with all the countries of the regions are stalled mainly due to lack of agreement on the “global sourcing” issue. “Global sourcing” is the name given to a special derogation to the standard Rules of Origin (RoO) for processed fish. It is part of the EU-Pacific Agreement initialled by PNG and Fiji but ratified by PNG only. It permits Pacific ACP countries to source raw material from any vessel regardless of flag or where it was caught, provided it has been ‘substantially transformed’ by a PACP-based processing facility into canned tuna or frozen cooked loins. The</p>

	<p>smaller PACP countries want this derogation extended to cover fresh and chilled fish fillets because in general they do not have the capacity to carry on the “substantial transformations” of canning or freezing.</p> <p><i>Sources: MN106; MN157</i> <i>Amanda Hamilton, Antony Levis and Liam Campling: “Report on the Implementation of the derogation to the standard rules of origin granted to the Pacific ACP States in the framework of the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement”, September 2011, FWC COM 2011 RFS 2011/266449, September 2011.</i></p>
	<p>EPA negotiations entered a crucial phase during 2007, as the deadline jointly set by the ACP and EU in the Cotonou Agreement was approaching. Under time pressure, negotiations focused on preserving ACP market access and complying with the parameters for a WTO-compatible free trade area (as per Article XXIV of GATT). The two major non-LDC PACPs currently exporting goods to the EU (PNG and Fiji) were anxious to avoid trade disruption with the EU as of 1 January 2008 and to benefit from improved market access and rules of origin, as was the case for canned tuna. The six Pacific LDC PACPs could fall back on the “everything but arms” preferential access to the EU market (although this is a unilateral and not a contractual arrangement and does not contain improved EPA rules of origin) and the other eight non-LDC PACPs whose goods exports to the EU are relatively limited at present would be eligible for the EU’s GSP</p> <p><i>Source: RSP 2008; 26</i></p>
I-3.3.2 - Improvement of the effective market access for PACP	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The iEPA, in particular due to the global sourcing provision, constitutes a real improvement of the formal market access for processed fish products. But it is implemented only by PNG who is therefore the only beneficiary. So far PNG has made little use of the derogation so that its effect is very moderate.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>Annex XX2 analyses the UNCTAD market access indicators for selected Pacific countries.</p> <p>These data provide information on the tariffs applied by developed market economies and by the EU on imports from PACP countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The end of non reciprocal preferences has implied for many PACP an increase in the tariffs of their imports by developed market economies, and particularly the EU. This is largely mitigated by the preferences granted to LDCs. ▪ With very few exceptions, mostly for agricultural products, the tariffs applied by the EU are lower than the average tariff applied by the developed market economies. Currently tariffs applicable to EU imports from PACPs are close to zero with very few exceptions <p>Available data for Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu show a sharp difference between the situation of Fiji and PNG. Until 2009 the access of Fiji products (all and agricultural) was more limited than that of similar products from developing economies or LDCs on both developed markets and EU markets, but it was particularly limited on the EU market. On the contrary PNG, and to a large extent Solomon Islands, benefitted from a quasi free access on developed countries markets and on EU markets for both all its products and its agricultural products. For all products and for agricultural</p>

	<p>products Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have benefitted over the whole period from a better access on the EU markets than on the developed countries markets.</p> <p>Overall the picture is that the access of products from the Pacific countries to the developed economies and to the European Union markets has been either completely or quasi completely free over the whole period or evolving towards that situation in every analysed country.</p> <p>Available data do not permit to conduct a similar analysis for more specific products such as fish.</p> <p>Source: Annex 11: Market Access Indicators.</p>
	<p>The impact of PNG's global sourcing RoO derogation on development effects on the PNG economy has been negligible since 2008, given that existing canners have made very little use of the derogation to date.</p> <p>...</p> <p>For 2007-2010, total direct income generated to the PNG economy by the existing three tuna processing facilities was in the order of around K 35 million – K 48 million annually (US \$16 - 22 million). The most significant contributions to the economy were employee earnings (average K 25 million/year; 45% of net income) and net purchases in local businesses (average K 13.5 million/year; 32% of net income). Since 2007, the total net direct income generated from canned tuna and tuna loin processing has generally increased, however, this cannot be directly linked with global sourcing.</p> <p>...</p> <p>With increased investments, the opportunity for expansion in spin-off businesses (and other ancillary benefits) for local communities exist, if these businesses are adequately planned and executed, with the necessary capacity building provided in all facets of small business operations, in addition to any working capital provided. If not properly managed, negative social and environmental impacts associated with tuna processing activities could magnify.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The current status of tuna stocks in the WCPO is generally positive and remains essentially unchanged since the advent of the RoO derogation.</p> <p><i>Source: Report on the Implementation of the derogation to the standard rules of origin granted to the Pacific ACP States in the framework of the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement 2011</i></p>
	<p>In the three year period since PNG made notification of its intention to utilise the global sourcing derogation (March 2008-2011) the impact has been negligible in terms of long term income and employment generation in the PNG economy, the effective conservation and sustainable management of the WCPO tuna resource, and impacts on the EU market and EU fishing and processing industries.</p> <p>This is on account of several key factors:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment in onshore processing facilities in PNG has been driven by the desire of companies to secure access to PNG's highly productive waters, in response to PNG's policy directive, whereby preference for fishing licences will be given to those companies with onshore investments in PNG. ▪ To date, PNG's three existing processing facilities have had adequate supplies of originating fish to meet their processing needs, so have not yet needed to source raw materials more widely through global sourcing. ▪ While plans are in place for an additional five new processing plants, only one plant is currently under construction; the remaining four plants are still in the planning phase. <p><i>Source: Report on the Implementation of the derogation to the standard rules of origin granted to the Pacific ACP States in the framework of the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement 2011 p.171</i></p>																																																																																			
	<p>The EU and the US are PNG's largest export markets for canned tuna and cooked loins (HS 1604), together accounting for 80% of total exports.</p> <p>Table 3.10 PNG Exports of Canned Tuna and Cooked Loins (HS 1604) to EU, 2000-2010</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Canned tuna^a</th> <th colspan="2">Cooked Loins^b</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Volume (mt)</th> <th>Value (€'000)</th> <th>Volume (mt)</th> <th>Value (€'000)</th> <th>Volume (mt)</th> <th>Value (€'000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2001</td><td>2,787</td><td>6,296</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2,787</td><td>6,296</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>5,912</td><td>13,444</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>5,912</td><td>13,444</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>12,588</td><td>23,933</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>12,588</td><td>23,933</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>13,904</td><td>25,840</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>13,904</td><td>25,840</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>18,217</td><td>37,521</td><td>338</td><td>1,091</td><td>18,555</td><td>38,613</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>12,719</td><td>26,350</td><td>1,413</td><td>4,549</td><td>14,132</td><td>30,899</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>16,299</td><td>34,961</td><td>763</td><td>2,858</td><td>17,062</td><td>37,819</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>8,739</td><td>27,672</td><td>511</td><td>2,171</td><td>9,250</td><td>29,843</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>14,626</td><td>35,242</td><td>1,766</td><td>6,653</td><td>16,392</td><td>41,895</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>15,867</td><td>37,280</td><td>2,485</td><td>8,810</td><td>18,352</td><td>46,090</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>^a Includes HS 1604 1411, 1604 1418, 1604 1939, 1604 2070.</p> <p>^b Includes HS 1604 1418; excludes HS 1604 1931 as export volumes are negligible.</p> <p>Source: Eurostat 2011.</p> <p>The European Union is the most significant in terms of total PNG exports, and is also the largest market for canned tuna. In 2010, total canned tuna exports to the EU was 15,867 mt and valued at around € 37 million (Table 3.10). The highest volume of canned tuna exports on record was 18,217 mt in 2005, with annual export volumes fluctuating throughout the past ten years (2001-2010). In 2008, there was a considerable drop in canned tuna exports to 8,739 mt, as a result of RDTC's temporary loss of EU market access. The major EU markets for canned tuna are presently Germany, UK, Denmark and the Netherlands. PNG processors have been exporting cooked loins to the EU since 2005 and volumes have fluctuated during this time. In 2010, cooked loin exports were the highest volume to date, totalling 2,485 mt and valued at € 8.8 million. The major markets for PNG loins are Italy and Spain.</p> <p>(NB: RDTC RD Tuna Cannery)</p>	Year	Canned tuna ^a		Cooked Loins ^b		Total		Volume (mt)	Value (€'000)	Volume (mt)	Value (€'000)	Volume (mt)	Value (€'000)	2001	2,787	6,296	0	0	2,787	6,296	2002	5,912	13,444	0	0	5,912	13,444	2003	12,588	23,933	0	0	12,588	23,933	2004	13,904	25,840	0	0	13,904	25,840	2005	18,217	37,521	338	1,091	18,555	38,613	2006	12,719	26,350	1,413	4,549	14,132	30,899	2007	16,299	34,961	763	2,858	17,062	37,819	2008	8,739	27,672	511	2,171	9,250	29,843	2009	14,626	35,242	1,766	6,653	16,392	41,895	2010	15,867	37,280	2,485	8,810	18,352	46,090
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Important growth in 2009 and 2010 but links with RoO not established.

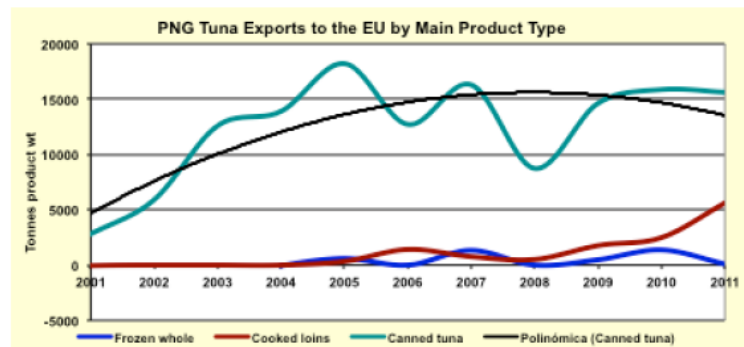
Source: Report on the Implementation of the derogation to the standard rules of origin granted to the Pacific ACP States in the framework of the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement 2011

Table 14: PNG tuna exports to the EU by main product category (product weight)

Product	Unit	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Frozen whole tuna	Tonnes	0	1,335	0	485	1,370	99
(all yellowfin)	€000s	0	2,145	0	572	2,170	191
	€/kg		1.61		1.18	1.58	1.93
Cooked loins	Tonnes	1,413	763	511	1,766	2,485	5,612
	€000s	4,549	2,858	2,171	6,653	8,810	21,130
	€/kg	€ 3.22	€ 3.75	€ 4.25	€ 3.77	€ 3.55	€ 3.76
Canned tuna	Tonnes	12,719	16,299	8,739	14,626	15,867	15,632
	€000s	26,350	34,961	27,672	35,242	37,280	44,556
	€/kg	€ 2.07	€ 2.14	€ 3.17	€ 2.41	€ 2.35	€ 2.85
Total	Tonnes	14,132	17,062	9,250	16,392	18,352	21,244
	€000s	30,899	37,819	29,843	41,895	46,090	65,686
Total (LWE adjusted)	tonnes	21,703	26,675	13,762	25,848	30,402	36,472

Source: Eurostat, some taken from the DG Trade Study (2011 data is preliminary and may lack some final December 2011 data)

Figure 3 – PNG tuna exports to the EU



Source: Eurostat

Figure 3 shows how PNG/EU trade in the three main tuna export product categories (canned, cooked loins and raw frozen tuna) has evolved over the past decade. Exports of whole frozen tuna exclusively yellowfin of categories 03034212 (YF>10kg each frozen whole) and 03034290 (YF frozen whole which is not destined for industrial processing or preservation) mostly goes to Spain (84% from 2006-11) but lesser quantities arrive in Italy (13%) and

France (only 3%). The dominant export category is clearly canned tuna, but these exports have levelled off (the polynomial curve which best fits the data suggests that this not so much levelling off as actually a decline).

Source: European Parliament APPLICATION OF THE SYSTEM OF DEROGATION TO THE RULES OF ORIGIN OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND FIJI

	<p>The iEPA's economic and social impact on Papua New Guinea is largely considered positive (growing tuna processing and related employment opportunities)</p> <p>The iEPA has had little detectable effect on regional economic integration to date, but may do so in the future. Possible impacts include the prospects of PNG providing additional marketing, employment and investment opportunities to other countries in the region, and the way in which PNG's current participation in the iEPA may affect the full Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) still under discussion between the EU and the Pacific states among the ACP.</p> <p>Indeed, negotiations over the EPA fisheries elements have been protracted and sometimes confused. Uncertainties persist over the status of the fisheries chapter and the way in which this would interleaf with existing and possible future fisheries partnership agreements between the EU and certain Pacific ACP states. These delays in concluding the full EPA resulted in the development and signature of the iEPA by those countries which actually had significant trade with the EU: PNG (processed tuna) and Fiji (tuna and sugar). However, few other Pacific ACP states are in a position to produce Chapter 16 fish products, so the iEPA global sourcing provisions provide them with no benefits. Of much more interest to most ACP countries are fresh/frozen products (Harmonised System Code (HS) category 03047) and, to a much lesser extent, smoked/dried products (HS 03058), and the region has resolved to continue its negotiations with the EC regarding global sourcing for these products.</p> <p>P.17</p> <p><i>Source: European Parliament APPLICATION OF THE SYSTEM OF DEROGATION TO THE RULES OF ORIGIN OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND FIJI</i></p>
	<p>European Union/South Pacific Tourism Organisation :) market access has been enhanced through improved internet presence and e-commerce capability; and cruise sector development.</p> <p><i>Source: Pacific Plan Report 2012-2013. MN 123</i></p>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC3.3</p>	<p>Available international indicators of market access for Pacific products (all products and agriculture) show a move towards free access both in developed countries and in the EU.</p> <p>The objective of the EU under the 9th and 10th EDF was to conclude a regional EPA with PACP countries but only an interim EPA with PNG and Fiji (but enforced only with PNG). Other PACP countries did not join the EPA. The main reasons are the fact that many of them already benefit from free access to the EU under the Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative or have only insignificant and erratic trade with the EU.</p> <p>The benefits of the iEPA are important for PNG: all EU imports from that country are free of duty and the global sourcing derogation to the rules of origin has created a major incentive for the development of on shore canneries.</p>

JC 3.4 - There is (statistical) evidence of a favourable evolution of enhanced investment flows to and resulting diversification of PACP economies

I-3.4.1 - % of FDIs in PACPs

Statement
 On average Pacific countries benefit from a higher flows of FDI, in proportion of their GDP, than other developing countries. Across countries the variations are important and in countries there is much volatility There is no possibility to link these global indicators to the EU activities during the evaluation period. The iEPA with PNG, notably thanks to the global sourcing derogation to the rules of origin, has resulted in foreign investment in fish processing plants in PNG.

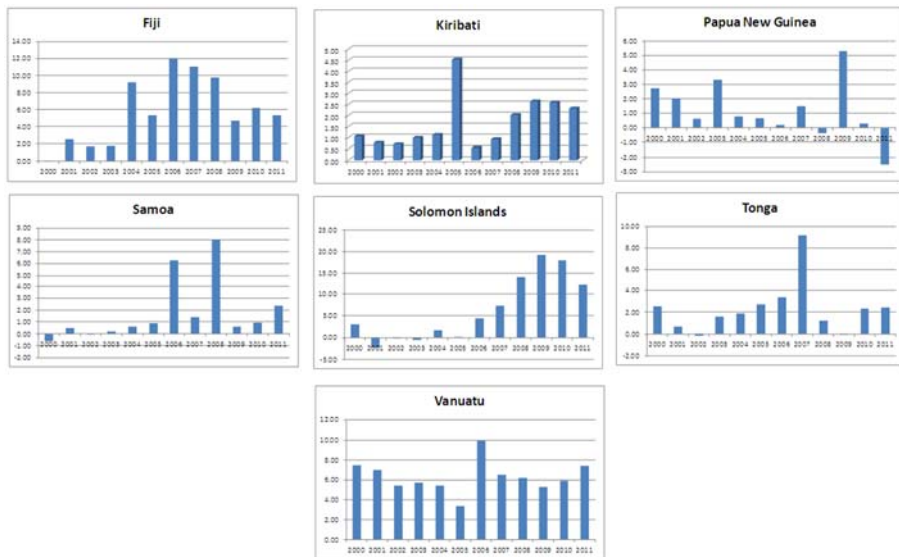
Extracts and information

Table 1: Flows of FDI to selected Pacific countries

Pacific country/country group	Net inflows of FDI to GDP (%)		
	1980 – 1989	1990 – 1999	2000 - 2009
Fiji	2.13	3.24	5.42
Kiribati	0.14	9.42	11.41
Papua New Guinea	3.98	3.65	1.71
Samoa	0.14	3.09	0.87
Solomon Islands	1.33	2.92	5.72
Tonga	0.13	0.55	2.77
Vanuatu	5.33	11.34	6.09
Pacific Average	1.88	4.89	4.86
Low and Middle Income Countries	0.58	1.94	2.79
World	0.67	1.49	2.86

Notes: Data are from the World Bank (2011)

Source: Freeny, S., Iamsiraroj, S. & McGillivray, M.: *Growth and Foreign Direct Investment in the Pacific Island Countries*, Alfred Deakin Research Institute, Geelong, Australia. 2011.



From these tables and charts one sees that FDI are a higher percentage of GDP in Pacific countries than in others, on average and throughout a long

	<p>period of time. Taking individual countries over the last 12 years, there is no single pattern. Three countries have relatively high FDI/GDP ratios, between 6 and 10%: Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands over the last five years. There is a clear growing trend in Kiribati and Solomon Islands. The other countries experience low and volatile ratios. Papua New Guinea exhibits a declining trend with a upward surge in 2009.</p> <p>There are no elements that allow to evidence a contribution or the presence or absence of EU support trade and regional integration to these evolutions. Rather they seem to indicate that policy reforms so far had little effect on FDI, with the possible exception of Solomon Islands.</p>
	<p>As a result of the global sourcing provision of the iEPA companies can source, land, and process tuna in PNG duty free, before exporting the canned or processed products to the EU.</p> <p>“PNG’s processing industry is being given a boost through foreign direct investments (FDIs), which already contribute a significant amount to the country, and are planned to contribute even more. Already on the island are plants funded by Filipino group Frabelle and by the South Seas Tuna Corporation, a joint venture between Taiwan’s FCF Fisheries Company, Jaczon of the Netherlands and Papua New Guinea interests. Two others plants are operated by the domestic companies RD Tuna Cannery and International Food Corporation, for a total capacity of 620t per day. Meanwhile the state has made agreements with Nambawan Seafoods, Niugini Tuna and Majestic Seafoods for a further three.</p> <p>All three, which are now under construction, are joint ventures between large international groups.</p> <p><i>Source: Eva Tallaksen, Neil Ramsden: “Foreign Investment Boom could see PNG process a sixth of world’s tuna”, Undercurrent News, April 29, 2013</i></p> <p>MN138</p>
I-3.4.2 - Increased economic diversification achieved (number of jobs)	
<i>Statement</i>	Available statistical data and indicators attached to project do not permit to assess this point.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	Project TRA-PNG. Although this is a objectively verifiable indicator mentioned in the Financing Agreement, there no information seems to have been collected in this regard.
	<p>Success stories of enterprises supported by the FACT and IACT projects show that they could increase their activity and employment but these remain pilot experiences.</p> <p>Examples: KAPL an agro processing company could diversify its production and export market to finished ginger products. It is currently supplied in ginger by 350-400 farmers.</p> <p>Magere Exports Ltd, could increase its exports of vegetables and seafood to 5 tons/week thanks to support provided by IACT. “We are a source of income for many farmers from whom we buy vegetables.”</p> <p><i>Sources: FACT and IACT Reports.</i></p> <p><i>Grow Pacific, Export Focus, Vol.1, November 2013</i></p>

I-3.4.3 - Increased economic diversification achieved (Amounts)	
<i>Statement</i>	Cf I-3.4.2
<i>Extracts and information</i>	See I.3.4.2
STATEMENT ON JC3.4	<p>Foreign direct investment in the Pacific in % of GDP is generally higher than in average developing countries, but international indicators do not show an increase during the period of this evaluation, compared to the previous years. PNG has directly benefitted from FDI in fish processing plants as a result of the global sourcing provision of the iEPA.</p> <p>Available statistical data do not permit to evidence economic diversification but pilot projects funded by the EU (FACT and IACT) have led to an increase and diversification of products and exports of supported enterprise with an effect on the employment of their suppliers. These remain marginal progresses.</p>
JC 3.5 - The expansion of trade and production has been profitable for the countries and the populations	
I-3.5.1 - Evolution of macroeconomic indicators (trade balances, terms of trade, market shares, foreign direct investments)	
<i>Statement</i>	Macroeconomic indicators do not demonstrate significant progress, on the contrary they point to a declining trend of regional trade and losses of international market shares by the Pacific countries.
	<p>The Regional Strategy 2002-2007 sets the regional integration as its major goal and main sector of intervention: “Regional Economic Integration support is a logical priority, given the provisions of the Cotonou Agreement and the European Union’s experience and comparative advantage in such matters. Liberalising trade among Forum Island Countries is a necessary first step in the pursuit of economic growth and global integration. The adoption of PICTA and PACER is expected to result in increased trade, more employment, and the creation of a stronger regional economic platform from which Pacific Island Countries can negotiate new international trade arrangements, including those foreseen under the Cotonou Agreement”</p> <p><i>Source: EC, RSP 2002-2007, chapter 5, and Annex 1, p. 37</i></p>
	<i>Vanuatu: Evolution of trade. Slightly increasing trend of exports (in local currency) since 2008.</i>

<i>Table 3.1 VANUATU'S TRADE PERFORMANCE, VT MILLION</i>		<i>Source: Reserve Bank of Vanuatu (2012)</i>								
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Balance on Trade in Goods	-8,117	-7,949	-8,398	-10,215	-11,459	-14,993	-22,641	-20,482	-18,582	
Exports	2,793	3,249	4,264	4,166	4,166	3,040	4,230	5,887	4,940	
Imports	10,910	11,198	12,662	14,381	15,625	18,033	26,871	26,369	23,522	
Balance on Trade in Services	5,342	5,741	6,282	6,941	8,055	11,633	12,342	14,622	14,500	
Services credit	12,707	13,664	14,226	16,094	17,435	20,910	23,594	26,094	26,740	
Services debit	7,365	7,923	7,944	9,152	9,380	9,277	11,252	11,472	12,240	

Source: Vanuatu Government. Trade Policy Framework. 2012

An analysis of the aggregate directions of trade data over the period 2003-2012 shows:

- An extremely low and declining intraregional trade including within the MSG.
- A low but increasing share of EU imports in total imports of Pacific countries.
- Although the share of the Pacific countries in world trade is extremely tiny its growth is significant implying a growing market share for the Pacific countries. Whereas world trade growth over the period has been 12.2% per year on average, imports of Pacific countries have grown by 17.6% annually and exports by 12.6%/ The figures are not significantly different for the sub-group MSG but this is not surprising since most Pacific Trade is done by PNG and Fiji, both members of MSG.

Source: Annex XX1: Direction of trade of Pacific Countries.

See

Although, the RIPs and the projects analysed (Cf. TRA PNG where they are mentioned as “objectively verifiable indicators”) always include in their indicators the evolution of international and intraregional trade, FDI, and other statistics, these are never provide nor analysed in the project documents and in the evaluations. This is a major deficiency of all projects analysed for this evaluation question. It reflects either a lack of analysis of the results of the implemented activities, or, an inadequate selection of indicators at the time of the programming with the consequence that the effectiveness of the support provided becomes quasi impossible to assess.

Source: the projects logframes.

Although indicators such as “Revenue from sales of FACT facilitated exports increasing annually by at least 10% from end of year 2 in competitive overseas markets” are explicitly mentioned in the programming documents they have not been collected or analysed, which severely limits the possibility to assess the results of the projects.

Sources: EC: Financing Proposal. Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT) MN157

“The project is consistent and the logframe is generally valid, however quantifiable indicators and baselines to measure performance against are weak.

	<p>It may be highlighted that the ToR provided in the FA and the Logframe showed important flaws, among which,...Objectively verifiable indicators enabling monitoring and evaluation of the activities planned.”</p> <p><i>Source: DFC in cooperation with Saana Consulted Ltd, Mid term Evaluation of TRA project in Papua New Guinea, 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. September 2007, p.4</i></p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>“Trade volumes between the EU and the Pacific ACP are not very high, typically amounting to less than 5% of total imports into the Pacific. Export of products to the EU is low for most countries and virtually nil for the very small island states. However, a particularly relevant exception is Fiji for which, as mentioned under point 25, the Sugar Protocol has brought major benefits.”</p> <p><i>Source: EC, RSP 2002-2007, p. 29</i></p>
	<p>Thus 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 .</p> <p><i>Source: Mid-term evaluation of the SPEITT programme. Draft Final Report, November 2013</i></p>
I-3.5.2 - Magnitude and nature of income and employment generated by increase in trade and production	
<i>Statement</i>	
<i>Extracts and information</i>	No available information on this.
STATEMENT ON JC3.5	There is no evidence from the macroeconomic indicators that there has been a significant expansion of trade and production , not that it has been beneficial to the populations.
JC 3.6 - The EU developed complementarities and synergies among its key cooperation instruments and programmes supporting trade	
I-3.6.1 - Alignment (coherence) of EU RIP and NIP/SPD programmes' specific objectives for trade and regional economic integration	
<i>Statement</i>	Insufficient coherence between RIP and NIP was identified as a severe weakness in the 2007 evaluation of EU cooperation with the Pacific countries. Projects and programmes analysed in this evaluation have taken the message and tend to avoid that weakness. The SPEITT in particular is designed to provide a coherent articulation between national and regional activities. The current implementation of its various components is positive in this regard.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>This proved an issue under the previous EDF and a special focus is set on resolving it in the 10th EDF:</p> <p>“- The Pacific ACP region especially at the regional level has no significant problems with the implementation of EDF programmes and projects thus far.</p> <p>- Implementation of EU/EDF programmes and project at the country level</p>

	<p>remains an issue.</p> <p>- Therefore, at the regional level, the office of the RAO is making every effort to provide additional complimentary support to the NAO systems at the country level where there is inadequate capacity. “</p> <p><i>Source: F. P. Teo, Lessons from past and current cooperation, EDF Meeting October 2012, Presentation to Session 2.</i></p>
	<p>“A number of TAs have been employed in the project to provide capacity building support for Component 1 and Component 2. C1 has focused on providing training and analytical support for trade policy formulation. The Trade Division has utilised the project to help prepare briefings, etc. ahead of negotiations (e.g. PACER+) and worked closely with the project in preparing the necessary documents for the WTO Trade Policy Review (TPR). The project has shown considerable flexibility in responding to needs. For instance, the need for assistance on the WTO TPR emerged after the signing of the FA and the project has combined consultations and capacity building activities for the WTO TPR with activities to support the formulation of PNG’s national trade policy.”</p> <p><i>Source: DFC in cooperation with Saana Consulted Ltd, Mid term Evaluation of TRA project in Papua New Guinea, 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. September 2007, p.13</i></p>
	<p>“SPEITT builds on previous programs undertaken by PIFS Pacific Regional Economic Integration Program (PACREIP), the SPC FACT project, and PTO Pacific Regional Tourism Development Program. OCO has developed the Trade Facilitation through Customs Cooperation (TFCC) program that builds on work undertaken through PACREIP. A overarching lesson repeatedly noted in monitoring reports is the need for greater national engagement and customisation, particularly strengthened coordination with the private sector. In consequence the project components focus on nationally-led policy and project engagement and will work closely with national counterparts and stakeholders, particularly the private sector to create <u>a stronger connection between regional frameworks and national outcomes.</u>”</p> <p><i>Source: Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT).Annex to Financing Agreement N°.... Technical and Administrative Provisions.</i></p>
	<p>SPEITT mid-term evaluations show a good articulation between the regional and national activities of the subcomponents. Capacity is strengthened at regional level, for instance, in the OCO and SPTO organisations, to support their national counterparts.</p> <p><i>Source: SPEIT Mid Term Review; MN 104, MN123</i></p>
	<p>A characteristic of the assistance policy of the EU to the PACIFIC has been its continuity which proved a good practice. Examples are the IACT programme that continues and banks on the activities of the FACT, similarly PITAP is a continuation of PITAP, programmes in the fisheries sector (see EQ7) are also characterised by continuity and a learning by doing approach which permitted a gradual improvement of performances and progress towards sustainability. The real challenge is to move from the stage of identification and preparation of policies to that of managing the implementation.</p> <p>Sources: MN156, MN092, MN129, MN104.</p>

I-3.6.2 - Alignment (coherence) of EU RIP programmes' specific objectives with non-programmable projects	
<i>Statement</i>	This coherence is sought in the design of all programmes/projects examined.
	<p>Two all-ACP programmes TradeCom and BizClim pursue objectives complementary to those of the regional RIPs: Support to trade policy, trade negotiations and trade agreements for TradeCom and enhancement of the business environment for BizClim.</p> <p>These two facilities are demand-driven and handling applications on a "first come first served" basis.</p> <p>Under the 10th EDF the EU has made a specific contribution of €10 m. to an Investment Facility for the Pacific. Its purpose is to increase financing by leveraging funding for investment projects, in particular to promote competitive trade and foster REI.</p> <p>Finally the thematic programme DCI-Sucre was implemented to cope with the end of the Sugar Protocole.</p> <p>The objectives of these non programmable projects are fully coherent with those of the RIP.</p> <p><i>Source: Inventory of support provided to the Pacific countries (Inception Report of this evaluation)</i></p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>European Union (EU) development assistance in agriculture and trade has been priority areas of the Pacific region from previous EDFs. Under the 8th and 9th EDF the Plant Protection Project (PPP), Development of Sustainable Agriculture Project (DSAP) .and the Pacific Regional Economic Integration Project (PACREIP) implement complementary actions in the form of quarantine measures, developing sustainable agricultural practices and trade. The Biosecurity and Trade team at SPC assist member countries and producers in developing export commodity pathways and systems, train national government officials in preparing market access requests and assist countries in meeting quarantine requirements. These activities are funded by AusAID/NZAID as part of the PACER trade facilitation support.</p> <p>The F ACT project will also benefit from other complimentary activities within SPC that include forestry projects funded by GTZ and AusAID Forestry, ACIARINZAID/AusAID support for plant genetic resources conservation and use, ACIAR funding of plant protection and animal health and substantial SPC programme support for LRD. SPC will also work closely with the Centre for Enterprise Development, the EU-ACP institution responsible for private sector development. CDE has an in-depth knowledge and experience of the concerned sector/sub sectors as well as of the main stakeholders of the Region. Other organization such as Women in Business and national and regional development banks will also be approached to ensure that project activities are complementary to work that has already been undertaken and that SPC benefit from existing expertise.</p> <p><i>Source: EC, Contribution Agreement between the Regional Authorising Officer Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT), 9. ACP. RPA. 012.</i></p>
	In principle the intention is that RIP (and NIP)'s programmes are so as to support the implementation of the EPA. This requires an agreement on the development dimension of the EPA, a point which has raised difficulties

	<p>during the negotiations:</p> <p>“At the broad level, most negotiators coincide on the basic developmental objectives of EPAs (e.g. enhancement of regional integration, economic diversification, etc.) but divergences emerge at the moment of drafting concrete EPA provisions. For instance, one important aspect being discussed (and opposing both sides) is how to incorporate financial assistance into the EPA, in order to ensure that resources are predictable, certain and appropriate.”</p> <p><i>Source: South Centre Geneva, EPA Negotiations in the Pacific Region: Some Issues of Concern. September 2007, p.16</i></p>
<p>I-3.6.3 - Evolution in the number of bridges set among RIP and non-programmable projects at expected results level</p>	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>There is an affirmed willingness to ensure coherence between RIP and non programmable activities. In practice difficulties and weaknesses remain important because the non programmable projects are essentially demand led facilities and the regional organisations implementing the RIP programmes have little visibility on their use in the region.</p> <p>EIB operations in the Pacific were funded by the Cotonou IF and their objectives were aligned on those of the overall objectives of the EU assistance to the region. However, the EIB approach is “deal oriented” to the most promising initiatives and not based on a policy dialogue. Its support suffers from an absence of visibility but is highly appreciated by the direct beneficiaries. An attempt increase the synergies of the EIB support to the private sector with other support of the EU , in the form of a SME Access to Finance Facility for the Pacific (SAFFP) has not been concretised.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>« In relation to the interim Economic Partnership Agreement with PNG (iEPA) EU Trade Commissioner Karel De Gucht’s visited PNG and the first-ever EPA Trade Committee meeting took place during the reporting period. The Commissioner met Government and private sector representatives to discuss the implementation of the iEPA, its possible expansion to cover investment and services. He also addressed the forthcoming EU timber import legislation, its effect on PNG wood exports and the option of a Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) voluntary partnership agreement. The Government showed interest but most of the representatives are not in office any more and the position of the new O’Neil led Government is not clear yet.”</p> <p><i>Source: EAMR, Delegation PNG (Jan- Dec 2012), 21/6/2013. p.2</i></p>
	<p>“In the Trade and Private Sector area, we have a good and constructive good coordination with programmes such as EDES, but we would hope more involvement from CDE in PNG which is more active in other Pacific ACPs, and need better coordination with TRADE.COM which takes initiative without coordination with the delegation.”</p> <p><i>Source: EAMR, Delegation PNG (Jan- Dec 2012), 21/6/2013. p.5</i></p>
	<p>“A needs assessment of PNG's quality infrastructure for trade was carried out by the TradeCom Facility, the report of which was useful in the identification and formulation of the second TRA programme.”</p> <p><i>Source: EAMR, Delegation PNG (Jan- Dec 2012), 21/6/2013. p.6</i></p>
	<p>A facility SME Access to Finance Facility for the Pacific (SAFFP) had been prepared by the EIB. It consisted in an agreement between the EIB and the</p>

	<p>Centre for the Development of Enterprise.</p> <p>“The EIB and the CDE have decided, in a joint effort, to support small and medium sized enterprises (SME) in the Pacific region through a dedicated Technical Assistance (TA) Facility, the SME Access to Finance Facility in the Pacific (hereafter “the Facility”). The Facility will aim at pursuing three different objectives: (i) pre-investment support (i.e. financial diagnostic, feasibility study, business plan and credit proposal preparation) in favour of SMEs which are actual or prospective beneficiaries of the EIB credit lines in the Pacific; (ii) post-investment support (i.e. training, adequate information & management system setup, technical and marketing assistance) in favour of the same type of SMEs; and (iii) capacity building (i.e. training, improvement of credit appraisal processes, of portfolio management, etc.) of the EIB financial intermediaries in the Pacific region”.</p> <p>Although the preparation was well advanced and the draft agreement fully prepared, the facility, which would have been accessible to the companies selected companies under the IACT project, was not finalised. The difficulties faced by the CDE regarding its organisation, and the fact that the EIB was not assuming the exchange risks, the political situation in Fiji are among the reasons explaining the non materialisation of this interesting project.</p> <p><i>Source: Draft Agreement (version 14/2/2011) Cooperation Agreement between the European Investment Bank and the Centre for the Development of Enterprise, MN 157. MN156.</i></p>
	<p>Over the evaluation period the interventions of the EIB in the Pacific were conducted Investment Facility of the Cotonou Agreement, a revolving investment facility to promote commercially viable enterprises, mainly in the private sector but also those in the public sector supporting private sector development. The EIB can also supplement the EU’s aid with its own resources and operate on a broadly self-financing basis, funding its operations by borrowing on capital markets and covering them with a specific guarantee from EU MSs. This modality has not been used in the Pacific except for a loan to Fiji Power signed in 2006 but never disbursed due to political circumstances. Interventions in the Pacific under the IF consisted in global loans to financial intermediaries, participation or subsidiary loans in venture capital funds, investment loans for projects in the tourism and communication sectors</p> <p>The evaluation of the EIB operations in the Pacific highlights the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The absence of visibility of the EIB (See also infra in this grid, after JC37, findings on “small islands bias”). • The EIB global loan have a high value for private sector development as they permit widespread benefits and to not increase the public debt. • Investment projects co-funded by the EIB are regarded as good projects both by the private borrowers and the authorities. • EIB does not conduct a policy dialogue (unlike WB and ADB) Advantages: maximises flexibility and capacity to respond to most promising initiatives. Disadvantages: may not lead to the maximisation of development objectives <p><i>Source: Mid-term evaluation of the Investment Facility and EIB own resources operations in ACP countries and the OCTs. 2010</i></p>
	<p>The determination process of AMSP country allocations for the period 2007-2010 lacked transparency and has been based on poorly reliable criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governments and Delegations have been given little time to design their adaptation strategies ▪ ...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ But in Belize, Fiji and the countries of Group 3 the credibility of the National Adaptation Strategy is questionable; ▪ ... ▪ In SP countries where the AMSP programme is implemented under project approach monitoring of the NAS and EC-MAS outcomes leaves much to desire <p><i>Source: Evaluation of AMSP, vol. 4</i></p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>The PITAP supports the EU Trade Policies. The EU is promoting Trade under the "Hub & Spokes Project - Enhancing Trade Capacity Development in ACP States" since 2004 (under the the Trade.Com Financing Agreement (2003/016-302) with a second phase foreseen for financing under Intra-ACP.</p> <p><i>Source: Midterm Review of the SPEITT (PITAP component), p. 20.</i></p>
	<p>Extract from the overall conclusions of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Among the 18 Sugar Protocol countries one can differentiate four groups of countries presenting similar features: Group 2: four SP countries that are under strong pressure to reduce their production in order to improve their competitiveness and secure their export capacity (Belize, Fiji, Guyana, Mauritius) ▪ The determination process of AMSP country allocations for the period 2007-2010 lacked transparency and has been based on poorly reliable criteria ▪ in Belize, Fiji and the countries of Group 3 the credibility of the National Adaptation Strategy is questionable; ▪ Except in Mauritius, NAS and EC-MAS have delivered to date few tangible results ▪ EC Delegations are confronted to capacity constraints to manage the programme. <p><i>Source: Study of the European Commission's co-operation with Sugar Protocol countries: Assessment of the Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol countries (AMSP), April 2010</i></p>
STATEMENT ON JC3.6	There is coherence between the objectives of the RIP and those of the non programmable activities (all ACP and thematic projects) but there are few or no effective synergies at implementation level.
JC 3.7 - The EU coordinated and developed complementarity with Member States and key regional donors	
I-3.7.1 - Existence of thematic working groups or regular exchange of information with MS and among donors (at regional and national level)	
<i>Statement</i>	Most available documents point to effective and regular exchange of information among donors.
	<p>The EU is increasingly linking its trade related assistance to the Aid for Trade initiative and to the Diagnostic Studies conducted in that context. De facto this implies the use of existing coordination mechanisms. In particular the Xth EDF SPEITT programme is directly derived from a decision of the Technical Evaluation Committee of the PIFS to commit €35m out of the €45m allocated in the RIP focal area "Regional Economic Integration".</p> <p>Sources: <i>SPEITT Identification fiche</i></p>

	<p>The PSGSP mentions in its financing agreement that it will “help the country to exercise effective leadership in both support for the primary sector and the coordination of multiple DP inputs behind a single country owned strategy. It will directly support the development of a sector strategy, a coordination mechanism, a more programmatic approach to the sector, the strengthening of public financial management and the transfer of aid flows from DP to national financial, monitoring and reporting systems”, however, as pointed in the midterm review, the logframe does not provide any expected result nor specific activities in relation to that goal. The midterm evaluation also underlines that whereas the programme generally succeeded in helping the country to meet the seven assessments for EC sector wide approach and sector budget support, “<i>apart from donor coordination</i>”.</p> <p><i>Sources: Financing Agreement Mid-term Review of the “Productive Sector Growth Support Programme – Phase 1”, Final Report., p.24-26</i></p>
	<p>“The contribution provided by the TRAP has been delivered in interaction with the different potential beneficiaries within the public administration (all trade-related agencies have been consulted at central level and some decentralised agencies have also been), the private sector (all PSOs were consulted) and key international partners (e.g. UN and key trading partner Embassies).”</p> <p><i>Source: DFC/Saana: Mid term Evaluation of TRA project 9 EDF, Draft Evaluation Report. P.20</i></p>
	<p>As evidenced by successive monitoring reports of the FACT project, coordination has been effective and fruitful across the whole project live:</p> <p>“Key stakeholders are involved in the design of the specific project interventions. Like all SPC activities project activities are conducted in accordance with CROP (Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific) gender policy and promote the involvement of women in agricultural activities. Strong emphasis is also placed on the sustainable management of natural resources in all SPC activities. <u>There is a "natural" coordination and complementarity with other SPC activities funded by the EC and other donors.</u> SPC has a long history of implementing EDF projects and has the regional mandate in the agricultural sector.”</p> <p><i>Source: EC: Monitoring Report Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT). MR-124441.01, 2009</i></p> <p>“<u>FACT project coordination within the SPC programmes, other donor agencies and other regional organisations is excellent.</u> The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) provides on-going technical advice to the project. There is a need for strengthened coordination with relevant (sector) ministries and/or departments as highlighted by government informants, to enable such organisations to harmonise all aid funded projects delivered to the sectors”</p> <p><i>Source: EC: Monitoring Report Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT). MR-124441.03, 2011</i></p>
	<p>Meetings in the field confirmed the existence of regular exchange of information among donor. There are no specific donor groups on trade related issues. The coordination is usually organised by the regional organisations.</p> <p>Sources: MN092, MN100, MN109, M159, MN628</p>
<p>I-3.7.2 - Share of the EU contribution in DP support to the sector</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>Available data show, without surprise, that the contribution of the EU in both, the fisheries and the REI/trade sectors, is an important share of the RIP and an</p>

	<p>important share of development partners' contributions to these sectors.</p> <p>Financial data on the PIFS and SPC provided in annex 10 further confirm the significant share of EU in the financing of these two organisations that play a key role in the implementation of regional programmes.</p>																																																																																	
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>In the RIP 2002-07 support to fisheries is € 5m, i.e. 17% of total RIP. On average the EU contribution is € 1 m /year out of a total of € 3.5 m for all DP, i.e. a share of 28.6% <i>Source: EC, RSP 2002-2007, §131 and Annex 4, p. 43</i></p> <p>In the RIP 2007-2012, the total contribution of the DP to the sector is \$33.08 m of which \$ 3.08 m, i.e. 11.5%, from the EU. <i>Source: EC, RSP 2007-2012, Annex 7b, Donor matrix, p.5</i></p>																																																																																	
	<p>In the RIP 2002-07 support to regional economic integration and trade is € 9m, i.e. 31% of total RIP. On average the EU contribution is € 1.8 m /year out of a total of € 11.05 m for all DP, i.e. a share of 16.3%. <i>Source: EC, RSP 2002-2007, §131 and Annex 4, p. 43</i></p> <p>In the RIP 2007-12 support to regional economic integration and trade is € 45 m, i.e. 47.4% of total RIP. The classification of the donor matrix attached to the RIP does not allow to identify regional economic integration and trade activities. <i>Source: EC, RSP 2007-2012, Annex 7b, Donor matrix, p.5</i></p>																																																																																	
	<p>Vanuatu: Aid for Trade Disbursements by donor</p> <p><i>Table 6.2 AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY DONORS, MILLION USD AT 2005 PRICES Source: OECD (2012)</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>USA</th> <th>Japan</th> <th>France</th> <th>Australia</th> <th>New Zealand</th> <th>EU</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Share of ODA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>13.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>9.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>2.6</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>13.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>6.5</td> <td>11.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>5.3</td> <td>7.1</td> <td>1.2</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>16.0</td> <td>27.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>24.2</td> <td>11.7</td> <td>7.0</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>46.3</td> <td>50.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>18.4</td> <td>10.2</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>10.2</td> <td>7.3</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>46.8</td> <td>46.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Average Share</i></td> <td><i>31</i></td> <td><i>25</i></td> <td><i>17</i></td> <td><i>11</i></td> <td><i>8</i></td> <td><i>7</i></td> <td><i>100</i></td> <td><i>..</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Vanuatu Government: Trade Policy Framework.</p>	Year	USA	Japan	France	Australia	New Zealand	EU	Total	Share of ODA	2002	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.5	13.6	2003	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	4.0	9.1	2005	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.6	5.8	13.3	2006	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	2.2	6.5	11.6	2007	0.1	5.3	7.1	1.2	0.3	2.0	16.0	27.1	2008	24.2	11.7	7.0	1.3	1.6	0.5	46.3	50.2	2009	18.4	10.2	0.3	10.2	7.3	0.3	46.8	46.1	<i>Average Share</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>..</i>
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I-3.7.3 - Intended vs. acknowledged EU added-value by the government and DPs involved in the same sector	
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>The importance of the financial EU contribution which is significant in its areas of interventions (see for instance Annex XX3 on the financial resources of PIFS and SPC) is a real value added intended by the EU and acknowledged by the beneficiaries and partners. It allowed the beneficiary institutions to acquire new capacity and increase their professional expertise and managerial skills.</p> <p>The continuity of the EU interventions in the same sectors has generated acknowledged added value in terms of building up confidence and deepening of the policy dialogue, improving interventions through a learning by doing process, improvement of the credibility of the supported institutions vis-à-vis their political authorities.</p> <p>Sources: MN200, M?092, MN129, MN132, MN114, MN109.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	
STATEMENT ON JC3.7	<p>The EU has aligned its support on the policies of the partners and conducted an active policy dialogue with them and other regional donors.</p> <p>The perceived added value of the EU support exceeds its financial weight and encompasses the strengthened institutional capacity of the regional organisation, the policy dialogue and the continuity and deepening of the support provided to key sectors.</p> <p>There is an issue regarding the taking into consideration of the role and importance of PNG with regard to trade and productive capacity issues. On the one hand, PNG has been the object of close cooperation with the EU, notably with the conclusion of the i-EPA, but on the other hand there is a perception by PNG that the EU's regional policy has been characterised by a "small islands bias" (see infra) which has limited the benefits of the regional interventions for PNG.</p>
OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (NOT CAPTURED ELSEWHERE IN THIS EQ(1))	<p>On "Small islands bias "</p> <p>Concerns were voiced by several interviewees who considered that the whole regional economic integration process was viewed, by the donors and by the regional organizations, from Fiji</p> <p>PNG is under-represented in the national activities of regional programmes like FACT and IACT, it is also under-represented in the regional organizations (PIFS and SPC), and it shows little interest for the regional programmes. Regional economic integration is organized from Fiji, the regional programmes are mostly managed from Fiji, the regional Delegation is in Fiji, when personalities from the Commission come to the Pacific they seldom visit PNG, the EIB is based in Sydney, which is felt as an insult in PNG the country which would be most likely to be capable of absorbing EIB loans). Overall management of regional programmes by PIF, SPC do not take into account specific PNG issues and characteristics. Moreover, interviewed resources persons in PNG claim that they have no visibility on the national activities of the regional programmes in the area of trade and private sector development. All these factors result in PNG lacking</p>

	<p>interest for the regional programme, and several interviewees asking for its suppression and its resources allocated directly through the national programmes.</p> <p><i>Sources: MN132, MN114, MN132, MN083.</i></p>
	<p>Several interviewees mentioned that regional organizations and donors had a tendency to focus the regional integration process on the small islands, ignoring the importance of PNG in the region and the fact that regional economic integration is not a priority for PNG. PNG fought for the i-EPA and gained important benefits from it but it is not interested by a full regional EPA.</p> <p><i>Source: MN 129, MN114; MN138.</i></p>
OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (NOT CAPTURED ELSEWHERE IN THIS EQ) (2)	On regional economic integration and institutional strengthening of regional integration organisations as a vector to stimulate trade and growth in the pacific
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The replication in the Pacific of the EU approach adopted in other parts of the world (African sub-regions, Caribbean) to stimulate trade and growth via the promotion of open regionalism and the building up of regional integration organisations did not produce convincing results in the Pacific due to the unique characteristics of that region in terms of geography and productive structures. The negotiation of a comprehensive EPA absorbed important financial and scarce skilled human resources without much prospect of concrete result. On the other hand more limited and specific arrangements like the interim EPA with PNG and recent developments of the MSG had a positive effect on market access and exchanges.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>To what extent the PITAP corresponds to national priorities is difficult to define, considering the very different level of size, development and export potential of PACPs. Furthermore certain PACPs have stronger relations with the US and Asian countries, whilst other have closer ties with New Zealand and Australia. The size and economic situation of PACPs vary considerably, as does their export potential. Several of the PACPs may end up being competitors for the same products in the same markets.</p> <p>The region is dominated by Papua New Guinea (PNG), which has already signed an interim EPA with the European Union.</p> <p>The EU is PNG's second trade partner after Australia. In 2011, the EU accounted for 7.6% of PNG's total trade, after Australia (33.8%) and before China (6.5%). The EU is PNG's second export market, accounting for 9.2% of total exports, and the sixth imports provider, representing 4.9% of PNG's total imports. PNG has a large positive trade balance with the EU of over 500 million Euro as total exports to the EU reached 981 million Euro and imports 466 million Euro in 2012. PNG is the EU's largest trade partner in the Pacific region, accounting for more than 52% of EU's trade in the Pacific region. The EU is PNG's first export market of non-mineral products, more than half of PNG's non-mineral exports are exported to the EU. While the vast majority (80%) of PNG's export is made of mineral products, 75% of PNG's exports to the EU are agricultural products (essentially palm oil, coffee and fish) while mineral products account for less than</p>

	<p>7% of PNG's exports to the EU. This means that the EU is a sustainable trade partner for PNG, generating jobs and added value for the country. This is particularly true in the fisheries sector, where PNG benefits, under the Pacific iEPA, from unique preferential access to the EU market for canned tuna. EU imports of canned tuna from PNG have increased from EUR 63 million in 2009 to EUR 129 million in 2012</p> <p><i>Source: Mid Term Review of the SPEITT PITAP Component</i></p>
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p>According to several interviewees from international institutions and national organisations regional integration should not be a high priority in the Pacific countries. They have more urgent macroeconomic constraints to overcome. However, there are some areas where regional integration could be of interest: telecommunications, regulations, but not trade. And in trade, there is no much scope with trade in goods but more with services, and even more if integration involves factor services (immigration, capital).</p> <p>For tourism a regional approach may be justified although the countries are competitors but the first goal, how to attract tourists to the region, is common and justifies a joint effort. Enormous tourism potential from Asia is not tapped.</p> <p>The cost for the countries to negotiate these EPA is enormous, both financially, and this concerns mostly the EU, but also in terms of human resources. Scarce skilled human resources spend a substantial amount of time negotiating complex issues they sometimes do not grasp fully. This results in a waste of resources that are diverted from other more important development needs.</p> <p><i>Sources: MN087; MN129; MN083</i></p>
	<p>Support to REI follows the traditional approach of the Commission very much inspired by its own experience and what it did in supporting African Regional Integration Organisations (UEMOA, COMESA, SEMAC).</p> <p>This ignores that the unique features of the Pacific region and in particular the unique composition with one large country and a multitude of atomistic islands.</p> <p>Contrarily to all other regional economic integration movements there is no country in the Pacific that can play the role of hub, as Germany for the EU, South-Africa for SACU, etc. PNG has the critical mass but the other countries are a too small market for PNG products. Should the trade agreement extend to factor services regional integration might become more attractive for PNG as indicated already by PNG investments in Fiji and Solomon Islands.</p> <p>One interlocutor mentioned “We should question why The EU wants to impose its model”.</p> <p>No serious analysis has been made of the potential benefits and costs or trade arrangements in the context of the Pacific.</p> <p>The key issue, according to businessmen and representatives of the private sector, is that the donors are obsessed with regional institution building but that this does not address the real constraints to trade.</p> <p><i>Source: MN083; MN138, MN087; MN100</i></p>

<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>Several interlocutors pointed to the limited interest of the private sector operators for regional economic integration.</p> <p>Scope for moving from the interim EPA concluded with PNG and Fiji is limited if not inexistent.</p> <p>The interim EPA was needed for Fiji (sugar) and PNG (tuna). Going for a comprehensive EPA will bring no benefits whatsoever. The view is that for the countries who have signed the i-EPA there will be a risk that the negotiation for a comprehensive EPA ends up with less favourable terms than the ongoing interim arrangement.</p> <p><i>Sources: MN138; MN083</i></p>
	<p>The underlying hypothesis that cooperation on trade issues will strengthen regional integration does not prove to be completely true – considering the different regional situations with Micronesia, Palau and Marshall Islands being more oriented towards the US, Polynesia oriented more towards New Zealand and Australia, and the specific interests of the Melanesian Spearheads Group focusing more on collaboration between and strengthening of the Melanesian Group of States.</p> <p><i>MTR of SPEITT, Conclusion 5, Draft Final Report, November 2013</i></p>
	<p>Several interviewees point to the fact that, beyond political divergence of interests, the economic structure and the geographical characteristics of the Pacific countries are such that the benefits of regional economic integration at the level of the PACPs, and thus, a of comprehensive EPA, are very limited and unlikely to materialise. Where complementarities exist, e.g. Fiji has a relatively developed manufacturing sector that could serve other countries, the benefits would be asymmetric.</p> <p>The countries are already very open, they have little to trade among themselves, and subgroups are aiming at different markets. PNG the largest trader is looking North and commercially closer to the ASEAN (and has a potential to export agricultural products to the EU) than to the Pacific market (Australia being a relatively closed market and the Pacific Islands unable to absorb PNG exports).</p> <p><i>Sources: MN083, MN087, MN129, MN138, MN156, MN100.</i></p>
OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (NOT CAPTURED ELSEWHERE IN THIS EQ) (3)	Willingness of EU to continue supporting regional integration and trade:
	<p>“EU-Pacific cooperation on trade is substantial. Building on the Interim Partnership Agreement concluded with PNG and Fiji, as well as on market access offers put forward by other countries, the EU will continue working towards a comprehensive trade and development agreement with all countries in the region, as Pacific ACP Leaders place a high priority on a successful conclusion to the EPA negotiations in 2012. Alternatively, Pacific ACP countries could join the Interim Partnership Agreement, which explicitly allows for this possibility”</p> <p><i>Source: EC: Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European</i></p>

	<p><i>Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Towards a renewed EU-Pacific development Partnership 21/3/2012 . p. 9</i></p>
	<p>On AfT 2009 first strategy for the Pacific.</p> <p>At their meeting on 27-28 March 2008, Pacific ACP(PACP) Trade Ministers requested the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) to prepare a possible way forward to address, through regional activities and arrangements, the trade-related capacity building needs of the PACPS. In response, the PIFS has undertaken a number of initiatives to address the trade-related capacity building needs of the Forum Island Countries (FICs). These include:conducting national consultations in all 14 FICs;organising the first Round Table Meeting (RTM) on AfT and the Pacific Trade and Development Facility (PTDF) in Nadi in October 2008;and commissioningMontague Lord International (MLI) to undertake the study on Aft and Project Proposal and Formulationfor Pacific Island Countries.A second RTM held on 23-24 October 2008 in Nadi,brought together interested parties to focus collectively on the trade capacity-building needs of the FICs with a view to mobilising AfT resources. At that meeting it was generally recognised that many trade-related capacity-building needs would be best addressed through bilateral AfT initiatives directed specifically at the particular set of circumstances for individual countries. At the same time, however, the meeting also agreed that the common needs of FICs could be more appropriately addressed through regional projects and programmes as a means of effectively using scarce resources.To this end, a regional strategy on AfT was conceptualised and later endorsed by PACP Trade Ministers at their meeting on 15-16 June 2009 in Apia.</p> <p>Source: PIF Secretariat, ToRs for an Aid for Trade Unit 2009</p>
	<p>Upgrading and revision of the 2009 Aid for Trade Strategy is underway with the preparation of a 2013)17 AfT strategy for the Pacific.</p> <p>National consultations on Aid for Trade are currently underway in the Pacific. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat with support from the European Union funded Pacific Integration Technical Assistance Programme (PITAP) has commissioned a project to assist the Pacific ACP States to identify and prioritise their Aid for Trade needs.</p> <p>“The objective of this extensive exercise is to identify the gaps in Aid for Trade in Pacific ACP States, assist countries improve coordination, and mobilise additional resources to address trade and development needs,” explained the Pacific Islands Forum Secretary</p> <p>This initiative will result in the formulation of a consolidated Aid for Trade matrix that takes into account the implementation needs arising from the obligations contained in economic development and trade agreements that Pacific ACP States are negotiating and/or are parties to.</p> <p>These agreements include the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA), the PICTA Trade in Services Protocol, the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) Trade Agreement and the Micronesian Trade Committee (MTC) Trade Arrangement</p> <p>Regional and international agencies, and development partners that are actively involved in Aid for Trade related activities in the Pacific are also being consulted. The team, comprising Forum Secretariat senior staff and consultants, are consulting with relevant Pacific ACP States’ government departments and agencies responsible for trade, finance, taxation, customs, planning, fisheries, forestry, agriculture, maritime, labour, education and health.</p>

	<p>Source: Press release by PIFS, April 2013 http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO1304/S00028/aid-for-trade-consultations-underway-in-the-pacific.htm</p>
	<p>A draft Aid for Trade Strategy for 2013-2017 in the Pacific , has been issued in May 2013,</p> <p>“The Pacific Aid for Trade Strategy is a tool for harnessing consensus between Pacific Island Country member states on the priorities for ensuring a growing, more diversified regional economy. The ultimate goal of the Strategy is to outline a coherent approach to resource mobilisation, one that sends a strong signal to donors, investors, and international development partners that the region has a clear sense of how it can best utilise existing and future resources.”</p> <p>“As the PIC economies seek to maximise the opportunities emanating from participating in a global post-preferential trading environment, it becomes increasingly urgent that there be a holistic strategy for ensuring that the private sector development, trade and trade reform become tools of development so as to stimulate economic growth and sustainable development in PIC economies. As such, this strategy represents a complete paradigm shift from the earlier 2009 Strategy. It clearly identifies the critical challenges inhibiting the region’s ability to beneficially integrate into the international trading system and prioritises two key Pacific Aid for Trade objectives where regional Aid for Trade should be targeted. The development of this refreshed Pacific Aid for Trade Strategy is guided by the realisation that the national efforts to mainstream Aid for Trade needs to be complemented by a comprehensive refreshed Aid for Trade regional framework.” P. 6</p> <p>Draft 2013-17 Aid for Trade Strategy for the Pacific.</p>
	<p>Trade: The Commission’s interventions in the area of trade have to provide the support most appropriate to accompanying the region’s opening to trade, with a view to ensuring that progress does not exacerbate income distribution inequalities but rather effectively benefits the poorest segment of the local populations. It is understood that income distribution effects are explicitly taken into account in the future PACP-EU EPA, but this objective should also be mainstreamed into all Commission’s Trade and TRA programmes.</p> <p><i>Response</i></p> <p>Services fully accept the recommendation and underline that regional integration and trade will be at the core of the Regional Strategic Paper (RSP) and the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) whose final goal is the reduction of poverty. The regional programme being finalised, as appropriate, will specifically target the need to reduce income disparities notably by supporting job creation aiming at the poorest segment of the population, including women.</p> <p><i>Follow-up</i></p> <p>Comment maintained</p> <p>An Aid for Trade strategy is currently being developed by Pacific counterparts in the framework of the 10th EDF RIP. This is a pre-requirement before the development of future initiatives under the focal area 1 (i.e. regional and economic integration). Interim EPAs are being signed with PNG and Fiji.</p> <p><i>Source: DRN-ADE etc. Evaluation of the Commission's support to the ACP Pacific region, final report. 3007, p. 66 + Fiche contradictoire</i></p>

	<p>Private Sector Development: Trade development strongly rests on the quality of growth stemming from development of the private sector. Support to private sector development is important and it must be carefully oriented towards a contribution to poverty reduction. The development of the private sector driven by trade comprises the danger that the growth mainly benefits the upper income brackets.</p> <p><i>Response</i></p> <p>Under the 10th EDF various NIPs refer to rural growth (PNG, Solomon, Vanuatu). In this area there will be scope to examine the role of the private sector and more generally the role of Government in fostering an enabling environment, e.g. through improved legislation. Some Pacific countries (e.g. Vanuatu) have also highlighted the potential role of CDE in this area.</p> <p><i>Follow-up</i></p> <p>Regional and economic integration (focal area 1 of the 10th EDF RIP) addresses the issues of private sector development. The EC is also sponsoring a regional workshop for the Pacific to review private sector Development and trade issues (end June 2009). The role of private sector development is also examined in the context of the identification/formulation of 10th EDF NIPs (e.g. Vanuatu, PNG)</p> <p><i>Source: £DRN-ADE etc. Evaluation of the Commission's support to the ACP Pacific region, final report. 3007, p. 66 + Fiche contradictoire</i></p>
RSE 1997-2007; 66 & FICHE CONTRADICTOIRE	<p>Trade: The Commission's interventions in the area of trade have to provide the support most appropriate to accompanying the region's opening to trade, with a view to ensuring that progress does not exacerbate income distribution inequalities but rather effectively benefits the poorest segment of the local populations. It is understood that income distribution effects are explicitly taken into account in the future PACP-EU EPA, but this objective should also be mainstreamed into all Commission's Trade and TRA programmes.</p> <p><i>Response</i></p> <p>Services fully accept the recommendation and underline that regional integration and trade will be at the core of the Regional Strategic Paper (RSP) and the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) whose final goal is the reduction of poverty.</p> <p>The regional programme being finalised, as appropriate, will specifically target the need to reduce income disparities notably by supporting job creation aiming at the poorest segment of the population, including women.</p> <p><i>Follow-up</i></p> <p>Comment maintained</p> <p>An Aid for Trade strategy is currently being developed by Pacific counterparts in the framework of the 10th EDF RIP. This is a pre-requirement before the development of future initiatives under the focal area 1 (i.e. regional and economic integration).</p> <p>Interim EPAs are being signed with PNG and Fiji.</p>

EQ 4 - To what extent has the EU support to education and vocational training contributed to the development of employable skills of various sections of the Pacific population?

JC 4.1 - The EU interventions reinforced key regional institutions to support basic education and vocational work-related training

I-4.1.1 - Existence of a running regional basic education resource centre

<i>Statement</i>	<p>The Resource Centre on basic Education was created by the PRIDE project, in accordance with the expected results of the financing agreement. The centre provided access to a unique collection of education policy, planning and development material from and relevant to the 15 Pacific countries of the Project. In addition the centre provided traditional library reference and research services and technical assistance to participating countries.</p> <p>The centre was integrated in 2010 in USP activities while PRIDE was closing. The resources stay available on-line, ensuring sustainability to the EU initiative.</p>
<i>RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 178</i>	<p>South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment (SPBEA) - Mission: To provide quality service to its members, promote self reliance in the area of educational assessment and to encourage members countries to keep abreast with current developments in the area of educational assessment.</p>
<p><i>USP Web site</i> http://www.usp.ac.fj/index.php?id=pride_resourcecentre</p>	<p>From 2004 to the end of 2009 the PRIDE Resource Centre was a key activity under the Project objective of building regional capacity.</p> <p>(...) While the PRIDE Project continues into 2010, it is important to note, however, that the PRIDE Resource Centre will not be extended to 2010. Key services of the PRIDE Resource Centre have been integrated in USP activities. This was a decision by the USP Senior Management Team based on a paper presented and discussed at a PRIDE Management Committee meeting. This is in line with the PRIDE financing agreement which states “On project completion, regional support to Pacific APCs through USP’s Institute of Education will continue in the areas of ... information sharing and maintenance of the online regional resource centre...”.</p> <p>As part of this integration books from the centre have been integrated into USP Library and the USP Tonga Campus library. And the two unique databases PADDLE and Directions will stay online, care of USP Library. The Network of Pacific Educators will be managed by IOE staff in Tonga..</p>
<i>MN502 (Fiji)</i>	<p>USP stakeholders stated that PRIDE was managed effectively and the resource centre remains live and useful for USP beneficiaries. It has been integrated into USP and continues to be run by them.</p>

I-4.1.2 - Existence of an updated M&E plan at national and regional levels, notably integrating gender issues

<i>Statement</i>	<p>Under PRIDE project, the EU supported several initiatives for encouraging the 15 countries engaged in the project to set M&E systems. The two major initiatives in this respect were a handbook on M&E and a high level benchmarking on education. The documentation available is silent on the continuation of these efforts and subsequent M&E plans at national and regional levels – at least in relation to the PRIDE outputs. Data on education stay very much UNESCO global ones or ADB ones. The EU contribution in this regards cannot be evidenced.</p>
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<i>SI TVET ROM report 2010</i>	There is a current lack of absorption capacity in the TVET division which should be addressed with the C3 activities as they will strengthen the M&E capacity of the implementing Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MEHRD) with a specific capacity building focus on its TVET division. A LFM exists and is of good quality.
<i>Strengthening Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Skills Development, Financial agreement, 2012</i>	The Pacific Regional Initiatives for the Delivery of Basic Education (PRIDE) project, financed by EU and NZAID and implemented in all Pacific ACP countries from 2003 to 2010, was a successful regional project as measured by the extent of success achieved against its various objectives, the high level of sustainability of benefits and the degree to which it has supported both national and regional priorities. The PRIDE method of implementing a regional project fund worked well except when it came to obtaining timely acquittals of expenditure for some of the smaller projects supported.
<i>PRIDE, Benchmarks For National Strategic Plans, Fourth edition, revised November 2007</i>	<p>The Logical Framework Analysis annexed to the PRIDE Financing Agreement specifies under Result Area 1, Activity 1.1, that the PRIDE Project will: “Establish minimum benchmarks, principles and criteria to apply to national strategic education sector plans”.</p> <p>The PRIDE team therefore developed a draft set of benchmarks derived from the Forum Basic Education Action Plan. In order to enhance the value of the benchmarks as a tool for planning, we sought clarity, brevity and simplicity.</p>
<i>MN503 FESP Fiji</i>	Data collection was enhanced by the establishment of on-line facilities linking MOE with schools
<i>PRIDE Fiji MN 502</i>	There was little evidence of M&E being applied to the sub-projects (despite the introduction of a handbook), which reflects the lack of trained staff to undertake such activities.
I-4.1.3 - Involvement of key regional institutions in preparing national action plans for in strengthening teacher effectiveness, engaging families and communities in Education and ensuring career and college readiness	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>PRIDE was a major landmark in the Pacific region for the adoption of strategic planning in education and TVET. The project contributed by providing the background methodological tools and analyses. It accompanied also the elaboration of national and regional strategic planning. In PNG and SI, the strategic vision was even detailed in 30 sub-national such plans.</p> <p>The progress in implementing the strategic plans into 142 subprojects were satisfying and acknowledged as such by national and regional stakeholders in a regional workshop in 2010, soon before the closing of the project. These subprojects have focused on the following areas: curriculum, policy, resources, TVET, teacher education, and capacity building training for a broad spectrum of educational professionals, including teachers, principals and administrators. According to EU EAMRs, the subprojects were completed – with some issues at the end of the project owing to demobilization of the executing agency.</p> <p>The activities related to strengthening of the regional capacity for planning (which encompass the regional documentation centre and M&E, covered by the two previous indicators) was successfully implemented. It is however still hazardous at this stage to allocate to the EU (and NZ) PRIDE projects the subsequent regional strategies and plans such as the Pacific Education Development Framework 2009-2015 (PEDF), the Pacific Youth Strategy 2010, the Youth in Agriculture Strategy</p>

	2011-2015, the Pacific Association of TVET Strategic Plan 2007-2011, and the Pacific Culture and Education Strategy 2010-2015.
<i>RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 155</i>	<p>9 ACP RPA 1 – PRIDE (Pacific Regional Initiative for the Development of basic Education) – (Commitment 8M €, Contribution agreement signed with USP for 7.8M €, spent: 4M €, RAP: 3.8M €)</p> <p>The 5th workshop of National Project Coordinators (NPCs) was held in April 2008. It provided an overview of the progress in the different Key-Result-Areas (KRA) of the PRIDE project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In KRA 1 (Elaboration of comprehensive Strategic Plans)) PRIDE has provided support in the review and development of ten national education plans as well as four state plans for the Federated States of Micronesia. Additional support has been provided to Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea to develop a collective total of 30 provincial education plans. • Under KRA 2 (Implementation of Strategic Plans) tremendous progress has been achieved in the development and implementation of 142 subprojects in the region across all levels of basic education (early childhood, primary, secondary) and in the formal and non-formal sectors. These subprojects have focused on the following areas: curriculum, policy, resources, TVET, teacher education, and capacity building training for a broad spectrum of educational professionals, including teachers, principals and administrators. Now all efforts concentrate to achieve a 100% implementation rate of all sub-projects, • Under KRA 3 (Strengthening regional capacity to support planning) the development of the PRIDE online resources centre and publication of the PRIDE Pacific Education Series are two other major achievements and are reflective of the philosophy of sharing best practice The Monitoring and Evaluation Handbook has been ratified by the last Project Steering Committee meeting in November 2007 and is mandatory to be used for reporting in the countries. <p>Efforts to strengthen the capacities of the Institute of Education at USP continue. So far eight regional thematic workshops have been organised by PRIDE, resulting in four publications, the latest two have been launched by the EC and NZ Aid in March this year. Three more publications are planned for 2008, resulting out of workshops on TVET (Technical & Vocational Education & Training), inclusive education and Early Childhood Education.</p> <p>The current review of FBEAP (2008) will give some direction for the future of PRIDE.</p>
<i>Fiji EAMR 07/2009</i>	<p>In March 2009 PRIDE has organised a regional conference and exhibition to showcase best practice in education, back to back with the Forum Education Ministers Meeting (FEEdMM) in Tonga. The 2009 Work Plan is geared towards achieving 100% implementation rate of all 75 sub-projects approved in 2008 in such areas as teacher qualification, ICT, language and culture, curriculum and policy development, TVET, inclusive education and supply of resources. Recently a request to use the contingency budget line of the Financing Agreement has been approved. Disbursement on schedule.</p> <p>Major obstacles encountered in the period: A request for internal budget re-allocation as well as extension of the operational implementation period of the FA had been sent to Headquarters in December 2008 but was only approved on 16 June 2009. A rider to the Contribution Agreement extending the implementation</p>

	<p>period has been signed in May 2009.</p> <p>Fiji Education support programme (amount €21M) Implementation of Programme Estimate No. 3 is on-going with the final preparations of new works contracts for Phase 3 of infrastructure works. These contracts are covering construction of 117 new buildings at 79 schools. Installation of solar power to 38 schools is ongoing.</p>
<i>Fiji EAMR 07/2010</i>	<p>i) Activities and major deviations</p> <p>All sub-projects at the national level have been completed and acquittals are being processed by the PRIDE office to start closing down the programme. Next Project Steering meeting is July 2010 and will focus on preparations for project handover</p> <p>ii) Major obstacles encountered in the period</p> <p>Low staffing levels at USP have hampered project implementation and it has been difficult to retain staff in the closing down period.</p> <p>iii) Actions to be undertaken and by whom</p> <p>EU to draft ToR for the end of term evaluation.</p> <p>iv) Major achievements (if any) and examples of impact achieved</p> <p>PRIDE demonstrates a regional project with a high degree of ownership as the project is a direct output of the Forum Education Ministers Meeting and involves national representatives at all levels of delivery</p>
<i>EDF11 preparation – report mission 10/2012</i>	<p>In the concluding discussion there was some surprise that ICT had not been highlighted as an area of priority; same for higher education as the region is much more oriented to Australia and the US or even Asia.</p>
<i>RSP EDF9 2002-2007; 30</i>	<p>In May 2001 Education Ministers therefore formulated an action plan to address basic education needs in the Pacific. They recognised that basic education is the fundamental building block for society. (...) It is noteworthy that these views coincide entirely with what is said in the May 2002 Council of Ministers Resolution on the EU's Education and Training Strategy in the Context of Poverty Reduction.</p>
<i>RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 36</i>	<p>Forum member countries have also agreed to set up a Technical Working Group to develop a Pacific Regional Action Plan for 'Education for Sustainable Development</p> <p>In 2001, the Education Ministers of PIF countries endorsed the Forum Basic Education Action Plan. It was developed within the context of the 'Education for All' initiative, with the goal of achieving universal and equitable participation and achievement in primary education in the Pacific region. The main vehicle for implementing the FBEAP has been the Pacific Regional Initiative for the Delivery of Basic Education project (PRIDE), which is jointly funded by the EDF and NZAID. PRIDE has supported the review and development of ten national education plans as well as four state plans for the Federated States of Micronesia. Additional assistance has been provided to Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea to develop a collective total of 30 provincial education plans.</p> <p>The FBEAB will be evaluated in 2008 with a view to formulating a revised and consolidated action plan together with options for a regional support mechanism for education.</p> <p>Other regional initiatives are currently being implemented, such as the Regional Skills Development project, a Regional Qualification Register, a regional approach</p>

	to nonformal education, and regional workshops on Early Childhood Care and Inclusive Education.
<i>RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 51</i>	In the HRD sector, EC aid has made useful contributions to improving skills, motivation and capacity for flexible response by regional stakeholders, as well as to boosting the capacity of regional institutions. On the other hand, there has been no progress in evidence in the harmonisation of policies and standards for education.
<i>SI TVET ROM report 2010</i>	TVET is also fully consistent with the National TVET Action Plan 2010-2015 of which priority interventions fully match the four TVET components (Component 1, C1: the formal, non formal and private sector skill training centres provide a range of quality and relevant programmes via competitive Skills Training Grants Schemes, C2: the quality and relevance of instructors; training are strengthened, C3: the capacity of planning and implementing authorities is strengthened, C4: relevant curricula for education in practical subjects in the formal school system are developed).
<i>MN509 SI TVET</i>	Project was only consistent with national TVET policy because the policies were very wide ranging. In the earlier TVET Plan 'Education for Living' (2005), there were 21 policy areas, with no priorities. The later TVET Action Plan (2010) was less general but allowed much scope for a variety of sub-projects, several of which could be hardly described as high priority areas.
<i>MN 508 SI TVET</i>	National Qualifications Framework According to the National Action Education Plan (NAEP), a NQF was to have been established by the end of 2013 for students to qualify at different levels of TVET. Committee was established in 2013 to prepare NQF for the Solomon Islands. An EU consultant prepared the initial policy draft and then left the country before the Act could be finalized and submitted to parliament.
<i>MN 508 SI TVET Policy</i>	The NAEP planned for an understanding (MOU) on the responsibilities of different ministries for a formal apprenticeship scheme. This has yet to materialise due to the lack of direction by qualified staff/TA.
<i>Strengthening Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Skills Development, Financial agreement, 2012</i>	All countries have reasonably up-to-date education strategic plans or policy frameworks, which are closely linked to their Strategic Development Strategy or Plan. Regional strategies and plans which have linkages with TVET include the Pacific Education Development Framework 2009-2015 (PEDF), the Pacific Youth Strategy 2010, the Youth in Agriculture Strategy 2011-2015, the Pacific Association of TVET Strategic Plan 2007-2011, and the Pacific Culture and Education Strategy 2010-2015. The CROP HRD Working Group is developing a regional strategy for TVET in the Pacific, for approval by May 2012. This strategy will provide a framework for the implementation of TVET related projects across the region.

<p>STATEMENT ON JC4.1</p>	<p>The EU interventions reinforced key regional institutions to support basic education and vocational work-related training but effects at country level are lagging</p> <p>PRIDE was a major landmark in the Pacific region for the adoption of strategic planning in education and TVET. The project contributed by providing the background methodological tools and analyses. It accompanied also the elaboration of national and regional strategic planning. In PNG and SI, the strategic vision was even detailed in 30 sub-national such plans. PRIDE supported the implementation of the strategic plans.</p> <p>The progress in implementing the strategic plans into 142 subprojects were satisfying and acknowledged as such by national and regional stakeholders in a regional workshop in 2010, soon before the closing of the project. These subprojects have focused on the following areas: curriculum, policy, resources, TVET, teacher education, and capacity building training for a broad spectrum of educational professionals, including teachers, principals and administrators. However in the case of TVET, few sub-projects were submitted. According to EU EAMRs, the subprojects were completed – with some issues at the end of the project owing to demobilization of the executing agency.</p> <p>The activities related to strengthening of the regional capacity for planning (which encompass the regional documentation centre and M&E, covered by the two previous indicators) was successfully implemented. (I 413)</p> <p>The Resource Centre on basic Education was created by the PRIDE project, in accordance with the expected results of the financing agreement. The centre provided access to a unique collection of education policy, planning and development material from and relevant to the 15 Pacific countries of the Project. In addition the centre provided traditional library reference and research services and technical assistance to participating countries. The centre was integrated in 2010 in USP activities while PRIDE was closing. The resources stay available on-line, ensuring sustainability to the EU initiative. (I 411)</p> <p>Under PRIDE project, the EU supported several initiatives for encouraging the 15 countries engaged in the project to set M&E systems. The two major initiatives in this respect were a handbook on M&E and a high level benchmarking on education. The documentation available is silent on the continuation of these efforts and subsequent M&E plans at national and regional levels – at least in relation to the PRIDE outputs. The dearth of M&E reflect the lack of trained M&E staff.</p> <p>Regional data on education stay very much UNESCO global ones or ADB ones. [National data systems (EMIS) vary according to donor assistance (eg Australia in Fiji)]. The EU contribution in this regards cannot be evidenced. (I 412).</p> <p>It is however still hazardous at this stage to allocate to the EU (and NZ) PRIDE projects the subsequent regional strategies and plans such as the Pacific Education Development Framework 2009-2015 (PEDF), the Pacific Youth Strategy 2010, the Youth in Agriculture Strategy 2011-2015, the Pacific Association of TVET Strategic Plan 2007-2011, and the Pacific Culture and Education Strategy 2010-2015. Given the different levels of development, national plans are preferred to regional,</p> <p>The main limit with the EU intervention at regional are set by the RSP 2008 that questioned the progress in the harmonisation of policies and standards for education. The limited number of updated strategic plans at country level readily available (Kiribati, Tuvalu), and their content tend to confirm the statement.</p>
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JC 4.2 – The EU support to basic and rural education programmes improved sustainably and the ability of students (males and females) to reach and graduate from secondary and tertiary institutions

I-4.2.1 - % dropout in primary

<i>Statement</i>	<p>The sample of EU country programmes in support to basic and rural education includes two successive projects in PNG (ETHRDP and HDRP I) and one project in Solomon Islands. Other similar projects readily documented in the available documentary base were reviewed as well to strengthen the findings of the sample.</p> <p>A major issue for assessing the achievement by the projects of their intended outcomes is the lack of end of term review for all of them. This is already a relevant finding.</p> <p>The lack of final evaluation or impact evaluation prevent to assess objectively at this stage if the generic outcomes of a basic education programme was achieved (i.e. % of dropout in primary, % retention rates between primary – secondary – post secondary, improved teaching effectiveness; strengthened competence and capacity).</p> <p>The evolution of basic education indicators is available from global sources, such as the annual UNESCO EFA global reports. This aggregated data does not allow to allocate changes to EU projects and are thus of limited interest.</p> <p>The other entry point considered at this stage was assessing the achievement of the expected results – a pre-condition for reaching the outcomes. This is documented only to a limited extent for the projects of the sample The available documentation is as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHDRP: financing agreement (FA), MTR and 1 ROM report (2012); • HRDP I (an Sector Policy Sector Programme): only the FA • SI TVET: FA, ROM 2010, NAO request for a rider (2012) and the rider. <p>ETHDRP focus mainly on textbooks distribution to remote rural primary schools, after an increase in focus recommended by the MTR. The implementation was delayed by lack of capacity of the administration and the TA but finally succeeded. It was agreed by the executing agency and the ROM monitor that it was too early to assess the impact.</p> <p>HRDP I is a SPSP, therefore with limited immediate effects on the targeted population. It can hardly be expected to have already changed the fundamentals of the educational background of the population.</p> <p>SI TVET was reoriented in 2012 towards a ‘call for proposal’ approach with the 32 RTCs, which implies that the earlier centralized approach was not successfully implemented (cf. JC 4.3). The programme undertook a call for proposals still under evaluation in 2012, but very few of the proposals focussed on market and community needs surveys, awareness on demand-driven TVET provision, arrangements between the TVET Division and instructors training institutions for facilitating training of instructors, capacity building of TVET Division and Project Coordination Unit staff in management procedures and accounting and finance and the development of a set of curricula, which had been the objectives of the earlier focus.. The SI EAMR 2012 foresee only a limited impact against an extension of the implementation up to 2013.</p> <p>Out of the original sample, the Fiji Education Sector Programme (FESP, EU contribution of €21m, AusAid \$28m) comes as a counterexample. The project was closed in 2009. The 5 Key Result Areas are viewed by EUD in EAMR 2010 as</p>
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	<p>successfully implemented: 1) Improved infrastructure and upgraded facilities; 2) Capacity building and enabling environment; 3) Quality and adequate resources and materials; 4) Effective and efficient processes and mechanisms and 5) Community building through education and partnerships. The independent completion report however stated in 2010 that “<i>many of the system benefits introduced by FESP have not been transmitted to the classroom level nor have mechanisms been set in place to achieve this. Without further external assistance, severe resource limitations within the MoE will prevent many of these improvements from reaching the intended beneficiaries</i>”. Although qualitative improvements were less than desired, there were ‘quantitative’ improvements in that schools were expanded in the rural areas.</p> <p>In sum, the EU contribution to improving access of rural communities to basic education appears limited to date, even if EU country projects were finally implemented – in full or after re-focusing on the most operative key results. The main limitation faced by implementation remained the weak local administrative capacity for implementing or sustaining the projects’ results, sometimes aggravated by weak technical assistance. Whilst all ministries of education (MoEs) had an education information system, fully developed EMISs were not present in all countries (including most notably the Solomon Islands). Consequently, data on dropout rates by gender or background (outer island, rural, urban etc) were not always recorded, let alone analysis of the causal factors. Moreover, the M&E systems that were in place were unable to provide evidence of the achievement of project outcomes.</p>
RSP EDF9 2002-2007; 30	<p>Human Resource Development is a priority because, although Pacific island governments have invested relatively high proportions of their budgets on education and training, many children leave school prematurely, lacking the skills that will equip them for earning a livelihood in either the formal or informal sectors of the economy. An increasing number of students are refused enrolment at tertiary institutes because they lack the basic entrance requirements and students who reach secondary and tertiary institutions are frequently unable to cope with the academic demands. Failures at these levels often become disenchanting dropouts who lack the skills to contribute effectively to their societies.</p>
MN 503 FESP Fiji	<p>Drop-out rates fell and progression rates improved in rural areas (data from FEMIS, using on-line facilities) but there was no M&E, which suggests the need to strengthen the M&E unit in the M of Education.</p>
RSP EDF9 2002-2007; 23	<p>The EU’s regional strategy paper for the 9th EDF highlights that a significant factor is the weakness in basic education which leads to wastage at the secondary and tertiary levels and in training. The basics of literacy, science, mathematics and ethics have to be learned or inculcated in young people if they are to be productive and responsive to new opportunities at a later stage. Evidence also points to a clear correlation between strong basic education on one hand and improvements in technical skills uptake, in work and social adaptation, and in other social indicators of better health, nutrition and reduced fertility.</p> <p>However, in this context it is therefore unfortunate that the current financing of education in the Pacific tends to be weighted towards secondary and post-secondary education at the expense of basic education.</p>

<i>RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 116</i>	Pacific region – Education sector indicators					
		NER : Net enrolment in primary education (2005)	Survival rate to last grade (2004)	Gender parity index (ratio of girls to boys) in primary education (2002-2003)		Adult literacy rate (2004)
				NER	GER	
	Cook Islands					
	Fiji	96	96	1	1	92,9
	Kiribati		81		1,16	
	Marshall Islands	90		0,99	0,93	
	Nauru					
	Niue				0,94	
	Micronesia					
	Palau	96,1		0,92*	0,93*	
	PNG	73	58	0,9*	0,9	57
	Samoa	90	93,8	0,98*	0,97*	99
	Solomon Islands	63				
	Timor Leste	98	47	0,91		
Tonga	95		1	0,97	99	
Tuvalu				1,13		
Vanuatu	94	71	1,02*	1	74	
I-4.2.2 - % retention rates between primary – secondary – post secondary						
<i>Statement</i>	This indicator target the same level than I421 (and I423) and shares the same limitations.					
<i>ETHRDP MTR 2009</i>	<p>The PIU had lacked sufficient capacity and knowledge of EDF procedures to produce PE and tender documents in accordance with EDF requirements. On the other hand, the contractor considered that the PIU had capacity but the many required changes by the NAO and ECD delayed the process.</p> <p>Programme Management needs to define how the NDOE and DFCD can be more directly involved in the implementation process and ownership of its results.</p> <p>Effectiveness in achieving expected outputs has been minimal. No deliverable results have been achieved since ETHRDP started in late 2006. A series of interlinked factors have contributed to the delays in implementation. Programme management acknowledged to the MTR that none of the seven components have delivered results. This has disappointed key stakeholders and led to frustration with ETHRDP and affected their levels of commitment.</p>					

<i>ETHRDP project synopsis (PNG)</i>	<p>The Overall Objective (OO) is: “To promote the development of Papua New Guinea’s human resources”. The Project Purpose (PP) is: “Effective learning support mechanisms for education and training established to promote sustainable human resources development”. There are (2) expected results: R1): “The quality of elementary and primary education improved by providing enhanced training and support for teachers and managers in selected remote rural districts; and by providing teaching and learning materials country-wide and R2): Access is increased to relevant and community-based literacy/skills-training opportunities.</p> <p>At the inception of the programme, seven (7) components were established as follows: 1): School leadership and management programme in basic education; 2): Teacher-training scholarship programme for primary education; 3) Provision of textbooks and materials for the primary education component; 4) Community-driven non-formal education programmes; 5) Community-based vocational education; 6) Research and 7) Small-scale initiatives.</p> <p>The implementation period was 6 years and the programme cost was € 39 million. Following the Mid-Term Review February 2009, a re-definition of programme priorities in June resulted in a reduction of programme intervention to four components with the discontinuation of components 4, 6 and 7.</p>
<i>ETHRDP PNG ROM report 2012</i>	<p>The overall objectives (OO) to “promote the development of human resources supportive of the GoPNG policy priority for Universal Primary Education” were consistent with the Medium Term Development Strategy (2005-2010), the National Education Plan (2005-2015) and addressed critical issues of access and quality-relevant education especially for the remote rural poor.</p> <p>Despite a reduction to four components, the acute shortage of curriculum-appropriate textbooks, equipment and learning materials for the target group, comprising 85% of primary schools located in remote areas, was still addressed. The quality of the logframe (LF) was poor and it did not show how increased access and enhanced quality of education could be achieved to contribute to achieving the PP and OO.</p> <p>Although risks and assumptions were adequate, some were uncontrollable (physical terrain and inaccessibility of beneficiaries) or otherwise the required collaboration and partnership between key stakeholders the National Department of Education (NDOE) and the Department for Community Development (DfCD) did not hold. This negatively impacted ownership especially where a sustainability strategy was not integrally built in the original design. Widespread participation of all stakeholders in the project formulation and throughout implementation was lacking.</p> <p>Design did not adequately take into consideration available capacity within the NDOE, the DfCD and the NAO Support Unit to address EC procedures and consequently the PP was not achievable within the timeframe.</p> <p>Implementation was poor with major delays due to: 1) lack of capacity of key stakeholders; 2) disagreement re the type of contract and financial guarantees (contractor, ECD, NAO) and which took almost a year to be resolved; 3) protracted length of time taken for agreement on PE1 (PIU, NAO, ECD); 4) resignation of LTA and significantly delayed time for replacement and 5).lack of clarity of the role of the PSC as required in the FA.</p> <p>Outputs in teachers trained in school leadership and management, the 240 scholarships awarded, the volume of textbooks distributed (the most important</p>

	<p>output and largest component) to 3,405 schools, trainees developed under the TVET component, infrastructure built at three teachers' colleges to accommodate 80 persons each and training of the NAO, NDOE and PIU, all contributed to intended outcomes. (...) Unfamiliarity with EU procedures, inadequate capacity of the key stakeholders as well as the inaccessibility of schools coupled with weather conditions for textbook delivery were major factors negatively impacting the project.</p> <p>No outcome OVI related to improved teacher retention in primary schools or reduced pupil wastage in the PP. Additionally, no baseline studies were done.</p> <p>The quality of results, particularly in the textbook and learning materials and scholarship components were satisfactory. Some 2.6 million textbooks reached students who were benefitting from them and teachers' colleges reported on the very good performance of students who received scholarships and training – over 50% being females – and the very high proportion of beneficiaries who returned to remote, inaccessible areas. Training in the management of textbooks and learning materials undertaken in select schools and contributed to improved textbooks usage and continued availability. The PNG Educational Institute has enhanced its instructional capacity and has built on skills gained under the project.</p> <p>It is too early to assess the impact of the project on the promotion of human resources 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 and NDOE should impact HRD and income distribution. With the return of teachers to remote schools, the "money economy" expanded through increased purchasing. This also had a "demonstration effect" in stimulating greater interest in learning and teaching with the result, for instance, that applications to Bomana Teachers College increased significantly and following graduation of the first batch, it received some 89 applications for 15 available spaces.</p> <p>Institutionally, NDOE funding support was not provided to maintain the textbooks by provision of library space as promised. Through ownership at the local levels, schools have instituted innovative management schemes to ensure lasting benefits from use of the texts. (...) Although the project was embedded in pre-existing structures, ownership was not consistently demonstrated by the NDOE while the community development component was removed from the project.</p>
<p><i>ETHRDP PNG ROM report 2012; response sheet</i> MN132</p>	<p>There was over reliance on TAS to implement the from created no transfer of capacity and knowledge to the beneficiaries. (...) it is also accepted. It is too early to assess impact of the programme. Especially the teacher training for remote schools and whether the textbooks distributed actually contribute to improvement of quality of child learning.</p>
<p><i>EUD chrono 11/10/2012</i></p>	<p>The implementation of this Decision ended in December 2011 and the Delegation is now working towards launching the compulsory audits (expenditure verifications) for several Programme Estimates as well as the final evaluation.</p> <p>The deadline for contracting for this 39 m€ project was 19/ 12/2009 and RAC of 7.261.265,49 € (keeping the budget for evaluation and audit) needs to be decommitted.</p>

<i>HRDP1 (PNG) Financial agreement</i>	<p>The overall objective of the EU Sector Policy Support Programme (SPSP) is to promote the development of PNG's human resource development in the education sector, with the programme purpose (specific objective) being twofold: to support the implementation of the UBE Plan, and to strengthen the education Sector Wide Approach (SWAp). (...) The SPSP is fully aligned with the Government sector programme by addressing the three following expected results related to management, quality of education, and access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved management capacity of PNG's education system; • Improved pedagogical and management skills of basic education school teachers; and • Improved access of teachers to pre-service and in-service training improved.
<i>HRDP I (PNG) financing agreement</i>	<p>Kpis chosen for the SPSP include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Pupil: Teacher Ratio (PTR) maintained around 34:1 in fine with current student intake by 2014 (2) Net enrolment ratio in primary schools (MDG indicator #6) increased to exceed 61.5% (Female: 60. 7%; Male: 62.3%) by 2014 (3) Gender parity index is showing consistent linear progress towards 0.963 by 2014 (4) Transition rate (Grade 8~9) remains stable at 55% with an absolute increase of learners to at least 43,000 by 2014 (2007: 35,676 learners) (5) Percentage of Primary School Teachers with at least diploma qualification increased to at least 87. 0% (Female: 88.2; Male: 86.0%) by 2014 (6) Difference in Prep to Grade 8 NER between highest and lowest districts reduced from 57% in 2010 to less than 42.8% by 2014 <p>Current shortcomings at the institutional level arise from the articulation of DoE's policy-making and monitoring role when compared with the implementation responsibilities at sub-national level. This will be a key area of EU support at the sector level and will also be addressed through technical cooperation.</p>
<i>HRDP1 (PNG) final evaluation – abstract</i>	<p>Overall the project has made a significant contribution to human resource development in PNG, most particularly in easing the bottleneck caused by the previously low Grade 11 & 12 numbers.</p>
<i>MN 145 HRDP 1 (PNG)</i>	<p>Full outputs and results of the HRDP 1 project are yet not available, particularly regarding activities to develop M&E system at all levels.</p>
<i>MN 502 (PRIDE (Fiji))</i>	<p>The FEMIS data (2008-2012) indicated that there was an improvement in the progression from the lower levels of education and improved gender balance (increase in enrolments in ECE (Early Childhood Education), increase net enrolment rate in the secondary schools and increase in enrolments in higher secondary (Forms 3-6). However it is difficult to attribute such improvements to PRIDE, (except in the case of ECE).</p>
<i>MN503 FESP Fiji</i>	<p>By improving the infrastructure the project managed to attract and retain more students, who otherwise would not have attended. The introduction of boarding facilities in remote areas for both boys and girls (weekly for primary schools and by term for secondary schools) was an important incentive to attract students in remote areas.</p>
<i>RSP EDF9</i>	<p>An increasing number of students are refused enrolment at tertiary institutes</p>

2002-2007; 30	because they lack the basic entrance requirements and students who reach secondary and tertiary institutions are frequently unable to cope with the academic demands. Failures at these levels often become disenfranchised dropouts who lack the skills to contribute effectively to their societies.
RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 22	Remittances play an increasingly important role in the economies of the Pacific countries, contributing towards economic growth and sustaining livelihoods, including meeting education and basic needs.
RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 23	Some countries have performed well in reducing poverty and in advancing primary education. For instance, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa and Tonga have already achieved the goal of universal primary completion rate, while Vanuatu is likely to reach it by 2015. There has been mixed progress, however, on increasing the number of children who complete school, with primary school completion rates declining most significantly in Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu, and to a lesser extent in Fiji, but improving in Samoa and Tonga ('Education For All' (EFA) Global Monitoring Report 2008 carried out by UNESCO)
RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 36	The provision of education services poses practical challenges to Pacific ACP with scattered islands and remote rural communities because of high costs and efficiency barriers. Common problems are: limited education budgets, children with special needs and non-formal education, untrained teachers, high attrition rates and slow progress with curriculum review and infrastructure development.
http://www.paddl.e.usp.ac.fj/	PADDLE has been developed as part of the PRIDE Project (Pacific Regional Initiatives for the Delivery of basic Education). The PRIDE Project seeks to enhance student learning in fifteen Pacific countries by strengthening the capacity of each Ministry of Education to plan and deliver quality basic education. The Project is implemented by the Institute of Education at the University of the South Pacific and is jointly funded by the European Union and the New Zealand Agency for International Development. PADDLE facilitates the sharing of best practice and experience amongst the fifteen Pacific countries of the Project. The focus of PADDLE is to provide access to all relevant education policy, planning and development material from the participating countries. Most of these documents have previously been unavailable in digital form.
I-4.2.3 – Evidence of improved teaching effectiveness; strengthened competence and capacity	
<i>Statement</i>	This indicator target the same level than I421 and I422 and shares the same limitations.
<i>HRDP1 (PNG) final evaluation – abstract</i>	Goroka University, the main producer of secondary school teachers, has not met output targets, which in turn will eventually jeopardise the quality of output from the expanded senior secondary schools and technical colleges. The Government's 1995 upgrade of Goroka to a fully fledged autonomous university caused a move away from traditional diploma and certificate courses towards a B.Ed degree course, reducing output numbers and efficiency. The problems were confirmed by the schools visited, who questioned the adequacy of the practical and classroom skills of the graduates.
RSP EDF9	The most urgent concern across the region is how to better meet the needs and

2002-2007; 22	aspirations of the upcoming generation. The UNDP notes that 20% of the region's population is aged between 15 and 24 years – a total of 1.4 million, which is expected to rise by a further 300 000 by the year 2010. Many school leavers find they have inadequate or inappropriate skills for the few waged jobs that are available, for agricultural work or for other types of livelihood.
<i>ETHRDP PNG ROM report 2012</i>	The PNGEI has been able to expand course offerings to teachers from a diploma course previously implemented in curriculum design to a Bachelors' programme in "School Leadership and Management" built on work with a LTA and to teach the new Output-based Education curriculum, with the trained staff. Institutional and management support to the NAO, schools' management in the NDOE were strengthened.
<i>MN 502</i>	In Fiji over the last six years leadership in schools has improved considerably, with FESP and PRIDE both having played significant roles in bringing this about. The number of low performing schools has dropped and leadership changes have been instrumental in this outcome.
<i>MN 504 USP</i>	In the Solomon Islands, dropout rates are an issue in most regions. Since Drop-out rates are partly related to the quality of teachers. Given the number of untrained teachers, more attention should be given to teacher training.
<i>Fiji FESP – independent completion report, 2010</i>	Implicit in the design of FESP is a 'theory of change' based on achieving improved educational outcomes for students (including disadvantaged and remote areas) by addressing system-wide improvements to education planning, management and delivery. This desire to address system-wide improvements formed part of the rationale for adopting the 'program approach' instead of a series of stand-alone projects. At the time of design, AusAID was also contemplating the future transition to a sector-type approach for education support in Fiji. This overall approach, however, assumed that the MoE possessed, or would soon acquire, the capacity and resources to roll out and sustain the improvements introduced across the system - to districts, schools and classrooms. Overall, the ICR believes that the FESP investments resulted in important achievements for the education sector in Fiji. However, the ICR also believes that the most significant risk to the sustainable improvement of educational outcomes is that many of the system benefits introduced by FESP have not been transmitted to the classroom level nor have mechanisms been set in place to achieve this. Without further external assistance, severe resource limitations within the MoE will prevent many of these improvements from reaching the intended beneficiaries – the children of Fiji.
STATEMENT ON JC4.2	<p>The EU support to basic and rural education programmes on improving sustainably the ability of students (males and females) to reach and graduate from secondary and tertiary institutions did not overcome weak local capacity.</p> <p>The sample of EU country programmes in support to basic and rural education includes two successive projects in PNG (ETHRDP and HDRP I), Fiji (FESP) and one project in Solomon Islands. Other similar projects readily documented in the available documentary base were reviewed as well to strengthen the findings of the sample.</p> <p>A major issue for assessing the achievement by the projects of their intended outcomes is the lack of end of term review for all of them. This is already a relevant finding.</p> <p>The lack of final evaluation or impact evaluation prevent to assess objectively at</p>

this stage if the generic outcomes of a basic education programme was achieved (i.e. % of dropout in primary, % retention rates between primary – secondary – post secondary, improved teaching effectiveness; strengthened competence and capacity). In addition an improved monitoring system would greatly facilitate assessments of effectiveness.

Although some countries have a sound education database, the evolution of basic regional education indicators is available from global sources, such as the annual UNESCO EFA global reports. This aggregated data does not allow to allocate changes to EU projects and are thus of limited interest. The other entry point considered at this stage was assessing the achievement of the expected results – a pre-condition for reaching the outcomes. This is documented only to a limited extent for the projects of the sample. The available documentation is as follow:

- ETHDRP: financing agreement (FA), MTR and 1 ROM report (2012);
- HRDP I (an Sector Policy Sector Programme): only the FA
- SI TVET: FA, ROM 2010, NAO request for a rider (2012) and the rider.

ETHDRP focus mainly on textbooks distribution to remote rural primary schools, after an increase in focus recommended by the MTR. The implementation was delayed by lack of capacity of the administration and the TA but finally succeeded. It was agreed by the executing agency and the ROM monitor that it was too early to assess the impact and this point was largely backed up by field interviews.

HRDP I is a SPSP, therefore with limited immediate effects on the targeted population. It can hardly be expected to have already changed the fundamentals of the educational background of the population.

SI TVET was reoriented in 2012 towards a ‘call for proposal’ approach with the 32 RTCs, which implies that the earlier centralized approach was not successfully implemented (cf. JC 4.3). The programme undertook a call for proposals still under evaluation in 2012, labour market and community needs surveys, awareness on demand-driven TVET provision, arrangements between the TVET Division and instructors training institutions for facilitating training of instructors, capacity building of TVET Division and Project Coordination Unit staff in management procedures and accounting and finance and the development of a set of curricula. Many of these areas were not addressed. The SI EAMR 2012 foresee only a limited impact against an extension of the implementation up to 2013.

Out of the original sample, the Fiji Education Sector Programme (FESP, EU contribution of €21m, AusAid \$28m) comes as a counterexample. The project was closed in 2009. The 5 Key Result Areas are viewed by EUD in EAMR 2010 as successfully implemented: 1) Improved infrastructure and upgraded facilities; 2) Capacity building and enabling environment; 3) Quality and adequate resources and materials; 4) Effective and efficient processes and mechanisms and 5) Community building through education and partnerships. The independent completion report however stated in 2010 that “many of the system benefits introduced by FESP have not been transmitted to the classroom level nor have mechanisms been set in place to achieve this. Without further external assistance, severe resource limitations within the MoE will prevent many of these improvements from reaching the intended beneficiaries”. FESP did successfully spread schooling to remote and rural areas.

In sum, the EU contribution to improving access of rural communities to basic education appears limited to date, even if EU country projects were finally implemented – in full or after re-focusing on the most operative key results. The

	<p>main limitation faced by implementation remained the weak local administrative capacity for implementing or sustaining the projects' results, sometimes aggravated by weak technical assistance. On the other hand, the M&E systems in place were unable to provide evidence of the achievement of outcomes, largely due to the lack of trained staff. Ideally, each MoE should have a specific M&E unit in place to analyse EMIS data. However, the findings of the PRIDE evaluation, for example, highlight that M&E "remains one of the pressing regional challenges. The problem is based on the lack of capacity at all levels, lack of ownership and weak coordination". Where national capacity is lacking, MoEs and donors could consider commissioning sectoral studies to identify constraints and means to overcome them (e.g. the ADB financed Education Sector Review in Samoa, 2004.</p>
<p>JC 4.3 - The EU support to Technical and vocational training has led to the employment of students</p>	
<p>I-4.3.1 - % of recruitment of VET students</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>The structure of TVET in Pacific ACPs is of three types: school-based vocational education, introductory level TVET institutions, and post secondary TVET institutions. In Palau, FSM, RMI, Samoa, Fiji and Tuvalu most (90% or more) of formal postsecondary TVET programmes are run by one institution in each country. In Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu introductory level and postsecondary TVET is provided by many different institutions run by Government, Church Organisations, other NGOs or the private sector. Formal apprenticeship training and trades testing schemes used to be an important part of several countries' training systems, but are currently of significance only in Fiji and Papua New Guinea. Non Formal TVET courses are run by a wide variety of government ministries and agencies, NGOs, and regional organisations.</p> <p>Similarly than for basic education, EU projects did not documented the achievement of outcomes – let alone impact indicators. However, taking from the SI TVET project, the initial largely blanket approach - providing support to all RTCs - had limited impact. There has been no significant change on the type of training offered, the quality of training provided, and on maximising the resources (facilities and staff) available at the RTCs for the benefit of the communities they serve. The change introduced in favour of a demand-driven approach, with calls of proposals, might have better results but they are not documented at this stage. This applies for all three indicators of this JC for country level projects. Moreover, the objective monitoring and evaluation of TVET projects is systematically impaired by a lack of good labour market information and analysis.</p> <p>Regarding the evolution of regional dimensions of TVET, some Pacific-ACP countries have all their formal education, including TVET, under one Ministry (eg Palau, Cook Islands, Nauru), but in others TVET policy and planning outside primary and secondary education is the responsibility of a separate Ministry or Agency (eg Kiribati, RMI, Fiji).</p> <p>In several countries TVET policy and provision is fragmented (eg Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, FSM). In addition, in many countries, maritime, fishing, agriculture and nursing training are the responsibility of a Ministry or Authority other than the Ministry of Education or the Ministry responsible for Training.</p> <p>All countries have reasonably up-to-date education strategic plans or policy frameworks, which are closely linked to their Strategic Development Strategy or Plan. Most have a section focused on formal TVET provision. Those countries</p>

	<p>that have developed a specific TVET policy or strategic plan include Papua New Guinea, RMI, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu. However, few of the objectives and activities targeted have been implemented, and in many countries these are focussed on the tourism and hospitality sector. Some countries have human resource development strategic plans, but most of these are now out of date and need reviewing.</p> <p>Pacific training systems have had difficulties in making their programmes flexible, up-to-date, and responsive to changing demands.</p> <p>Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Papua New Guinea have established national qualifications authorities or training councils that are responsible for the quality assurance of TVET providers. They are making good progress with the registration of training providers, but very few TVET programmes have been accredited and very few TVET qualifications have been registered on their qualifications frameworks.</p> <p>In the Northern Pacific (Palau, FSM and RMI) the major TVET providers are accredited by the US based Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). A few countries link with the New Zealand quality assurance system (Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau), and others have close links with the Australian system (eg, Kiribati and Nauru).</p>
<p><i>Solomon Islands - integration of Technical, Vocational Education and Training Programme, addendum 2012 (rider)</i></p>	<p>RESULT 1: Skills Training Centres and Providers offer a range of qualitative and relevant programmes</p> <p>RESULT2: Quality and relevance of instructor training strengthened (it is anticipated that up to 75 % of managers and teachers in recognised skills training institutions will be trained/upgraded and qualified by the end of 2013.)</p> <p>RESULT3: Capacity of planning and implementing authorities strengthened</p> <p>RESULT4: Development of relevant curricula for education in practical subjects in the formal school system</p> <p>The existing 36 RTCs are run independently by (mainly) church-based Education Authorities, thus making the development of a cohesive strategic vision or common curriculum more challenging. They cater for less than 10 % of school leavers, girls' enrolment is low (50 % of boys') and people with disabilities are under-represented.</p> <p>The move towards a more demand-driven focus to TVET is central to the National Framework 2010-2015 "Hause blong TVET" (2010) which contains a set of prioritised activities, many of which are included within this TVET programme. The accompanying necessity to move towards competence-based curricula that are more closely aligned with the needs on the labour market and that address broader skills for life is reflected in the "National TVET Planning Framework" 2010.</p> <p>Under the Education Sector investment and Reform Programme (ESIRP), the EC support was focussed on secondary education, provision of materials, secondary grants and infrastructure, TVET, capacity building down to provincial level, SICHE, distance education and sector management. More specifically, TVET was supported in partnership with the TVET Division of the MEHRD and the SIARTC, with a view to building the capacity of SIARTC, RTCs and vocational teacher training at Vanga Teacher's College (VTC), Western Province. The TVET Division manages (small) RTC operating grants and the Ministry pays almost 200 teachers. The TVET programme is continuing this support on a larger scale.</p> <p>Following the National Skills Training Survey carried out in 2006, the Government</p>

	<p>planned to create a National Human Resources Development and Training Council (NHRDTC) and a National Human Resources Development and Training Plan (NHRDTP). Late 2010 the NHRDTP was developed and endorsed by the Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC), though could not be presented to Ministry of Finance and Treasury for funding, as the national budget process was then already finalised. MDPAC has submitted the plan as part of its budget preparation for 2012 to the Ministry of Finance and Treasury (MOFT).</p> <p>Annex E: Skills Training Grant Scheme - It is a mechanism for encouraging training providers to develop innovative and relevant training programmes, to have a sense of ownership and commitment for those programmes, and move beyond the limited and out-dated training programmes that are currently delivered. (...)</p> <p>The lessons learnt from the EU-funded RTC Project are the basis for the initiation of the Skills Training Grant Scheme. The largely 'blanket' approach that was taken in this project, and providing support to all RTCs had limited impact. There has been no significant change on the type of training offered, the quality of training provided, and on maximising the resources (facilities and staff) available at the RTCs for the benefit of the communities they serve. RTCs are generally stuck in a modus operandi that they have followed for years.</p> <p>It is expected that a competitive, selective funding approach, that is open to a broader range of training providers, will provide the incentive to RTCs and other institutions to look afresh at what they are doing, and improve on the quality and range of training they provide.</p>
<p><i>Solomon Islands - integration of Technical, Vocational Education and Training Programme, Request for rider 2012</i></p>	<p>Three programme estimates have been committed as financial instruments to finance the activities for each of the result areas. The Start-up PE (SU PE) had an operational duration from 22nd April to 22nd October 2009, and the Programme Estimate No. 1 (PE 1) operational period ran from 17th August 2010 to 31st March 2011. Both PEs committed SBD 992,400 and SBD 9,467,704 respectively, out of which, SU PE recorded expenditures of approximately SBD 750,000 and PE 1 of SBD 609,000. This reflected the under spending of the approved budgets and limitation in the implementation of the PEs' planned activities owing to the delayed contracting and mobilisation of the Technical Assistance to the programme and capacity limitations within the TVET Division to start the implementation of the programme without international technical assistance.</p> <p>A service contract foreseen in the Financing Agreement was only finalised on 1st October 2010, after a lengthy period taken to finalise cancellation of the service tender and proceeding with a negotiated procedure. However, the Team Leader was only mobilised on 1st March 2011 (Year 4 of the implementation period), without the Finance expert who was no longer available due to the delays in the mobilisation of the service contract. The replacement Finance and Contracts expert was concluded in August 2011, though in the meantime backstopping support was provided by the service contractor.</p>
<p><i>Strengthening Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training and</i></p>	<p>Some Pacific-ACP countries have all their formal education, including TVET, under one Ministry (eg Palau, Cook Islands, Nauru), but in others TVET policy and planning outside primary and secondary education is the responsibility of a separate Ministry or Agency (eg Kiribati, RMI, Fiji).</p> <p>In several countries TVET policy and provision is fragmented (eg Kiribati, Papua</p>

<p><i>Skills Development, Financial agreement, 2012</i></p>	<p>New Guinea, FSM). In addition, in many countries, maritime, fishing, agriculture and nursing training are the responsibility of a Ministry or Authority other than the Ministry of Education or the Ministry responsible for Training.</p>
	<p>All countries have reasonably up-to-date education strategic plans or policy frameworks, which are closely linked to their Strategic Development Strategy or Plan. Most have a section focused on formal TVET provision. Those countries that have developed a specific TVET policy or strategic plan include Papua New Guinea, RMI, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu. However, few of the objectives and activities targeted have been implemented, and in many countries these are focussed on the tourism and hospitality sector. Some countries have human resource development strategic plans, but most of these are now out of date and need reviewing.</p>
	<p>Pacific training systems have had difficulties in making their programmes flexible, up-to-date, and responsive to changing demands.</p> <p>Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Papua New Guinea have established national qualifications authorities or training councils that are responsible for the quality assurance of TVET providers. They are making good progress with the registration of training providers, but very few TVET programmes have been accredited and very few TVET qualifications have been registered on their qualifications frameworks.</p> <p>In the Northern Pacific (Palau, FSM and RMI) the major TVET providers are accredited by the US based Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). A few countries link with the New Zealand quality assurance system (Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau), and others have close links with the Australian system (eg, Kiribati and Nauru).</p> <p>Recognised and assessable qualifications and accreditation systems are essential to skills recognition, graduate employability and mobility.</p>
	<p>The structure of TVET in Pacific ACPs is of three types: school-based vocational education, introductory level TVET institutions, and post secondary TVET institutions. In Palau, FSM, RMI, Samoa, Fiji and Tuvalu most (90% or more) of formal postsecondary TVET programmes are run by one institution in each country. In Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu introductory level and postsecondary TVET is provided by many different institutions run by Government, Church Organisations, other NGOs or the private sector. Formal apprenticeship training and trades testing schemes used to be an important part of several countries' training systems, but are currently of significance only in Fiji and Papua New Guinea.</p>
	<p>Non Formal TVET courses are run by a wide variety of government ministries and agencies, NGOs, and regional organisations. In most Pacific economies there is a large subsistence sector and growing informal economy, which is characterized by a lack of jobs, income and social security, and harsh working conditions. The stress on the subsistence sector from the growing populations has led to high rural-urban migration, resulting in rapidly growing squatter settlements, with their accompanying challenges, including the need to create income-generating opportunities. In rural areas, women often carry the greater burden in providing subsistence livelihoods, and are rarely able to take advantage of opportunities for labour emigration. Priority areas for development in all countries, in addition to the tourism, are agriculture and fisheries, particularly focussed on the informal</p>

	sector. An emerging area is the cultural industry.
	The objective monitoring and evaluation of TVET projects is often impaired by a lack of good labour market information and analysis.
<i>MN 509 SI TVET</i>	The lack of data on skill needs and tracer studies of graduates are a serious limitation on the development of the TVET sector since (a) skill training cannot be targeted on needs of the labour market and thereby generate employment and (b) the training institutions cannot be assessed for efficiency and relevance.
<i>MN 505 PRIDE Fiji</i>	Given the close connection between vocational training and education, there should have been scope in the PRIDE programme for training, especially where vocational courses are introduced in secondary schools. Fiji has a policy, Basic Employment Skills Training (BEST) which introduces vocational courses (such as carpentry, automotive engineering, office technology) in 62 secondary schools
<i>MTR EDF10 (conclusions)</i>	Focal area 1, Regional Economic Integration, was allocated a total of 45 million, 70% of which is already committed (SPEITT - €28 million, a comprehensive Aid for Trade Program, addressing activities within sustainable livelihoods, customs operations, tourism; Support to the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Center - €3.5 million); the remaining 30% is earmarked (TVET - €6.5 million; support to the Melanesian Spearhead Group and the Office of the Chief Trade Advisor (PRECAP) - €7 million).
<i>EDF11 preparation – report mission 10/2012</i>	A side event took place on the ACSE 11th EDF programme (€ 35.5 million) that will include the top-up received under the MTR. The programme will cover activities to enhance resilience to Climate Change, including sustainable energy, and a TVET component linked to CC and sustainable energy. (...) The TVET component is suggested to be implemented by SPC who has a clear mandate (tbc).
<i>RSP EDF9 2002-2007; 23</i>	Many school leavers find they have inadequate or inappropriate skills for the few waged jobs that are available, for agricultural work or for other types of livelihood. Most lack opportunities to upgrade their skills because too few non-formal training programmes are available.
<i>RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 36</i>	There is a particular need for more non-formal education to cater for those who do not succeed in the formal school system. The establishment of the Pacific Association of Technical and Vocational Education Training (PATVET) as a peer network of regional training institutions is a good example of progress in this area. Meanwhile, impressive progress has already been made in higher education, which has been traditionally provided at regional level by universities ¹² with highly evolved distance education facilities. Other regional initiatives are currently being implemented, such as the Regional Skills Development project, a Regional Qualification Register, a regional approach to nonformal education, and regional workshops on Early Childhood Care and Inclusive Education
<i>MN 504 USP TVET</i>	USP runs a training Centre for Vocational and Continuing Education (CVCE), with an advisory committee (including representative from the ILO). The Centre offers a range of courses for self-employment, upgrading, bridging courses for school drop outs, etc Accreditation (under the Australian NQF) for 6 programmes; Some staff are seconded directly from industry

	<p>It intends to strengthen both the College of Foundation Studies (CFS) and the Regional Centre for Continuing and Community Education (RCCCE) to provide pathways in technical and vocational studies and to seek international accreditation for all TVET programmes.</p> <p>There would appear to be a case for establishing link facilities in other PICs.</p>
<i>RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 45</i>	<p>Following the positive experience in regionalising higher education in the Pacific, the next step is to replicate the experience and to regionalise vocational education institutions, such as marine schools, nursing schools and tourism institutes. There is a need to streamline and harmonise training provided in the region to facilitate an education/training staircase in the different areas and at different levels.</p> <p>The recently launched Australia Technical Pacific College will also help Pacific Islanders to obtain Australian-standard qualifications, opening up opportunities in the Australian labour markets. The region also plans to establish a Regional Register of Qualifications. It will give credibility to mainly, but not exclusively, to Technical and Vocational Training (TVET) qualifications. This should enable students to move more easily from one level or type of education to another.</p>
<i>PNG EAMR 06/2012; 20</i>	<p>Solomon Islands: TVET has suffered from very low capacities at the TVET Division in the Ministry of Education (a sector were SIG funding in very low and activities are fully dependent on the Programme capacity building and support) and the absence of service contract to accompany implementation up to March 2011. The performance of the TA has been since then and the contractor WYG is giving extra support to try and give a prospect to the project, which, initially, ends implementation in June 2012.</p>
<i>PNG EAMR 06/2012; 23</i>	<p>Vanuatu: Some cases are more difficult however such as for project 2003/016-175 (TVET-Vanuatu Tourism Education and Training) where we have not been able to obtain the final acceptance for the building of the school of tourism. This although we had insurance from the NAO that they would manage to obtain it. Due to a surprising decision by a member of the NAO team to ask the local bank, on its own initiative, to release guarantees, we are left with absolutely no means of pressuring the contractor to complete its work to satisfaction</p>
<i>SI TVET ROM report 2010</i>	<p>Efficiency is very poor and general disbursement so far accounts for less than 10% of planned expenditures while 70% of project time has already passed. In details, the start-up PE began on 22/04/2009, more than 1.5 years after the signing of the FA. The rate of consumption of this small start-up budget of 72,261 Euros has been only 19%. (...). Moreover, the knowledge in PE practical guidelines was inadequate in the TVET division to efficiently and effectively implement the start-up PE. Second, the restricted international tender in respect of the provision of two long-term TA suffered severe delays. The time elapsed between the contract forecast (19/11/2008) and the final cancellation by EUD PNG of the tender (19/12/2010) represents more than two years.</p> <p>The education system (especially post-primary) has struggled to keep up with the growing demand for school places. Inadequate spaces in secondary schools led to many students being pushed out of the system at the end of six years of primary, or more recently with the growth of community high schools, at Form 3. Large numbers of young people that have attended school have been leaving with little chance of finding formal employment, and few practical skills that could enable them to become self-employed and financially independent. TVET project should not deceive the youth expectancies for work and a better life.</p>

<i>MN 508 SI TVET</i>	Under the call for proposal approach, the schemes proposed were mostly by organizations that had the expertise required to submit projects for financing by international donors, thereby ignoring the major TVET providers, which lacked such skills. The choice of sub-projects did not seem to represent key TVET issues. Moreover under the call for proposals, many of the sub-projects were largely supply driven and do not necessarily reflect the needs of the labour market.
<i>MN 508 SI TVET</i>	Most of the TVET proposals reflected the interests of institutions who were responding more to social demand (ie the number of applications) rather than market demand (ie opportunities in the labour market). Such a focus does not improve the relevance of TVET.
<i>SI EAMR 12/2011</i>	<p>There is also local lack of confidence to control or disagree with international technical assistance (TA). This puts programme implementation in a delicate position when the TA output is not to the required standard. The 9th EDF TVET programme (EUR 8.3 M) has suffered very much from this, particularly in a context where the capacities in the Ministry for that sector are very low and quality TA is necessary to start up implementation. (...) The need to ask for extensions is recurrent and also necessary in 2012 (TVET and TCF).</p> <p>TVET (9th EDF): A Start up PE was badly implemented in 2009 without TA supporting the implementation. The international restricted tender procedure had been cancelled in February 2010. The absence of TA affected the preparation and implementation of PE 1, which was endorsed only in August 2010 (almost 3 year after signature of the FA by HQ) following the input of two different short-term TA. The PE 2, which was endorsed in October 2010 has been also poorly implemented due to lack of performance of the TA who only was mobilised in March 2011 owing to the closure of the NAO Office and the absence of request for mobilisation up to that date. Currently 2 international TA and backstopping mission from the Contractor (WYG) are preparing: i) a Rider to the FA, and ii) the alignment of PE 2 with the current situation and the Rider to be proposed. The Rider, accompanied by a request for derogation to extend PE 2 beyond 18 months should be forthcoming in January 2012 after a continued delay in its preparation (the end of the FA implementation period is 30.6.2012).</p>
<i>SI EAMR 12/2012</i>	Technical vocational education and training – TVET (9 th EDF): (...) The programme has been able to undertake a call for proposals (still under evaluation), labour market and community needs surveys, awareness on demand-driven TVET provision, arrangements between the TVET Division and instructors training institutions for facilitating training of instructors, capacity building of TVET Division and Project Coordination Unit staff in management procedures and accounting and finance and the development of a set of curricula in the “Skills for Life” – “Entrepreneur” – and “Business Skills”. With the extension of the Programme and the TA contract until 30/9/2013, the programme should progress in the achievement of its purpose, but with a limited impact.
<i>TL EAMR 12/2012</i>	The Delegation held three consultations with CSOs in the context of Phase 1 programming of the 11 th EDF – 2 with local NGOs and one separate meeting with international NGOs. A recurring theme was the need for Technical and Vocational Education Training to address the skills gap in an expanding young population to improve employability and in the context of the need to build up the capacity for service delivery by government in key sectors such as Health & Nutrition.

I-4.3.2 – Distribution of qualification among the employed /unemployed work force	
<i>Statement</i>	Same limitations as for I 431.
<i>MN 508 SI TVET</i>	The lack of information on the employment of graduates from the 'TVET' sector is a very serious omission, since the purpose of vocational training is to prepare students (and adults) for employment in the formal and informal sectors. Very few countries undertook 'Tracer studies' to determine the destination of their graduates and to assess the effectiveness and relevance of training programmes. The Solomon Islands undertook a national tracer study ('Tracing Their Needs') on the training outcomes of RTC graduates in 2001 with a revision in 2006, which provided a lot of useful feedback. Individual RTCs do not carry out tracer studies.
I-4.3.3 – Job creation in relation to TVET	
<i>Statement</i>	Same limitations as for I 431.
<i>Strengthening Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Skills Development, Financial agreement, 2012</i>	Emigration has exacerbated skills shortages in critical occupations in some Pacific countries, which have lost skilled people to more developed countries. Other countries have major surpluses of unskilled labour, leading to youth unemployment. Thousands of young people enter the job market annually with basic education, but without the practical skills needed by the labour market. Access to skills development is uneven; the poorest segments of the population are the least likely to have opportunities to attend organized training programs. This is particularly true for the majority of people who work in the informal economy. Training opportunities also tend to be concentrated in urban areas and to focus on those who can afford to pay. Labour markets and employment often demonstrate gender stereotyping which is reflected in a gender bias in occupational training
<i>RSP EDF9 2002-2007; 30</i>	Unfortunately, the region offers little in terms of alternatives, in the area of formal or nonformal TVET studies that are relevant for the islands' economies.
<i>MN509 SI TVET</i>	WYG Consultancy undertook a study of skill needs but the TVET division of MEHRD (including the TVET division) was not involved. Hence no expertise in demand assessment was transferred to the TVET division staff. Moreover TVET division was not consulted on the draft report or even informed. The study (Labour Market and Community Skill Needs) relied heavily on existing studies such as the Chamber of Commerce report (2011) which only focused on the skill needs of its members and hence the results reflected the needs of its members in the financial and service sector. The chamber of Commerce report revealed a clear mismatch supply and demand in the market for skilled manpower. Training workshops on Labour Market and Skill Needs analysis at the sectoral level are required to train local participants in skill needs assessment, without which the TVET sector cannot focus on generating skills for employment.

<p>STATEMENT ON JC4.3</p>	<p>The EU support to Technical and vocational training has not come yet to the point to led to the employment of students</p> <p><u>Administration</u></p> <p>Regarding the evolution of regional dimensions of TVET, some Pacific-ACP countries have all their formal education, including TVET, under one Ministry (eg Palau, Cook Islands, Nauru), but in others TVET policy and planning outside primary and secondary education is the responsibility of a separate Ministry or Agency (eg Kiribati, RMI, Fiji).</p> <p><u>Policy</u></p> <p>In several countries TVET policy and provision is fragmented (eg Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, FSM). In addition, in many countries, maritime, fishing, agriculture and nursing training are the responsibility of a Ministry or Authority other than the Ministry of Education or the Ministry responsible for Training.</p> <p>All countries have reasonably up-to-date education strategic plans or policy frameworks, which are closely linked to their Strategic Development Strategy or Plan. Most have a section focused on formal TVET provision ,although in some countries (eg Solomon Islands) the policies are very comprehensive and given the lack of resources unattainable. Those countries that have developed a specific TVET policy or strategic plan include Papua New Guinea, RMI, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu. However, few of the objectives and activities targeted have been implemented, and in many countries these are focussed on the tourism and hospitality sector. Some countries have human resource development strategic plans, but most of these are now out of date and need reviewing and updating with more emphasis on priorities.</p> <p><u>Outcomes and impact</u></p> <p>Similarly for basic education, EU projects did not document the achievement of outcomes – let alone impact indicators. However, taking from the SI TVET project, the initial largely blanket approach – providing support to all RTCs – had limited impact. There has been no significant change on the type of training offered, the quality of training provided, and on maximising the resources (facilities and staff) available at the RTCs for the benefit of the communities they serve. The change introduced, based on calls of proposals, might have better results but they are not documented at this stage. However given the wide range of activities which appear not to reflect priority areas and greatly depend on the expertise of local institutions in preparing grant applications, such a call for proposals in the TVET sector would appear to be unwise.</p> <p><u>There is a mismatch between supply and demand in the market for skilled manpower, which can only be addressed by a number of measures (eg needs assessments, incorporation of industry into planning and teaching, improved teaching, qualifications based on consultations with stakeholders,etc)</u></p> <p><u>Quality Assurance</u></p> <p>Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Papua New Guinea have established national qualifications authorities or training councils that are responsible for the quality assurance of TVET providers. They are making good progress with the registration of training providers, but very few TVET programmes have been accredited and very few TVET qualifications have been registered on their qualifications frameworks. Some have close links with NZ (eg Samoa), others with Australia (eg Fiji).</p> <p>Given the requirement to assist in the migration of workers between PICs, there</p>
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	<p>is a need to provide national qualifications for priority occupations that are common to several countries (eg. tour guides) based on the Australian or NZ system (in consultation with stakeholders) to be followed by other occupations at a later date.</p> <p><u>M&E and data</u></p> <p>This applies for all three indicators of this JC for country level projects. Moreover, the objective monitoring and evaluation of TVET projects is systematically impaired by a lack of good labour market information and analysis. Without such evaluations it is not possible to determine TVET's contribution to the needs of the labour market and generation of employment.</p>
<p>JC 4.4 – The EU interventions mainstreamed the reduction of labour drain and enhanced gender issues in its educational programmes implementation</p>	
<p>I-4.4.1 - % of labour drain among secondary and post-secondary students</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>Actually labour drain in the Pacific is not limited to the most educated groups; it was relatively recently extended to unskilled labour by Australia – though indeed to a limited scale. Limiting labour drain does not appear clearly as an agreed national or regional objective in the Pacific. Remittances are increasingly integrated as a major driver the islanders to keep up with their high standards of living against shrinking labour markets and limited market opportunities for exports. This indicator does not appear relevant in the specific Pacific context.</p> <p>None of the EU interventions in the Pacific region explicitly mainstream labour drain, whether for fighting against or adjusting skills to the international labour market. For the three most important destinations for PACP migrants (Australia, New Zealand and the USA), the demand is high all across the board of skills. For POCTs, the access to EU MS, and particularly France, is automatically granted by the EU passport.</p> <p>As for previous JCs, the EU projects related to basic education and TVET have a limited potential for acting upon the percentage of labour drain among secondary and post-secondary students as it is too early to assess effects at such upper level for basic education and change in TVET curriculum and institutions was not witnessed.</p>
<p><i>RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 22</i></p>	<p>Migration of labour to developed countries covers not only specialised skills such as doctors and engineers but also general trades, such as nurses, seasonal workers, care givers, etc. Consequently, the recipients of remittances form a broad spectrum of society, making them very effective in addressing poverty-related issues. There are a good number of Polynesians (predominantly from Tonga, Samoa, Niue and Cook Islands) who, due to historical and cultural ties, reside permanently or temporarily in New Zealand. More recently, a growing number of Fijians have taken security-related contract work. The smaller countries of Kiribati and Tuvalu have a number of seafarers working on marine vessels in Europe and Asia.</p> <p>Following the New Zealand example, the Australian Government has started a Seasonal Labour Scheme for unskilled Pacific Islanders (e.g. for fruit picking), which could absorb the labour of those without access to or unable to complete education and training. Under the trial up to 2,500 visas will be available over three years for workers from Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu and PNG.</p>

<i>Strengthening Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Skills Development, Financial agreement, 2012</i>	In rural areas, women often carry the greater burden in providing subsistence livelihoods, and are rarely able to take advantage of opportunities for labour emigration.
<i>MN 501 TVET Fiji</i>	According to an Australian Pacific Technical College (APTC)survey many students prefer to acquire vocational/technical skills to enable them to migrate to another SP country.
<i>MN504 USP</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The smallness, remoteness and lack of diverse production systems, has made the PICs heavily dependent on tourism, and trade in natural resources, especially fishing. Subsequently there has been an increase in 'labour mobility' in the region. Remittances appear to be a major source of income and several PICs want to promote the 'export' of skills. <p>USP intends to examine this phenomenon with a view to forming policies to facilitate regional migration and transfer of remittances.</p>
I-4.4.2 – Gender balance of students in secondary education	
<i>Statement</i>	The same way than for JC4.2, the orientation of EU programmes towards contributing to improve the gender balance in secondary institutions was not addresses specifically beyond the RSP orientations. Some components or sub-projects might have intended to do so but in this case a specific result-oriented monitoring was not undertaken. Relying on country or regional data would not help allocating changes to EU interventions.
<i>RSP EDF9 2002-2007; 32</i>	Cross-cutting issues which will be taken into account when designing specific projects and programmes to be implemented under the Indicative Programme specifically include equal access for girls and boys in education and men and women to HRD.
<i>RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 17</i>	Despite gender equality in lower levels of education in most Pacific ACPs, women remain under-represented in technical and professional education and are overrepresented in low-paid informal sectors.
<i>RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 23</i>	Some countries have performed well in reducing poverty and in advancing primary education. For instance, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa and Tonga have already achieved the goal of universal primary completion rate, while Vanuatu is likely to reach it by 2015. However, progress towards gender parity in secondary school is not as good.
	Gender parity in primary schools has improved in Tuvalu, Samoa, Niue, Kiribati and Solomon Islands, but slightly worsened in PNG and Tonga during 1999 – 2004 (Annex 4c). An emerging gender trend is that girls stay at school longer and are more successful than their male counterparts in external examinations. This is also reflected in the higher education level at USP, where the enrolment and programme completion rates for girls and women outdo those of their male counterparts.

<i>MN 504 USP</i>	In the Solomon Islands, gender gaps still exist at junior and secondary education. Under achievement of boys is another issue that needs to be addressed.
I-4.4.3 – Gender balance of students in post-secondary education	
<i>Statement</i>	This dimension was not specifically addressed by EU interventions.
<i>RSP EDF9 2002-2007; 22</i>	Young people are especially at risk of unemployment. In some countries up to seven times as many young people are seeking work each year as there are new jobs available. Women are also disadvantaged in the job market. Although their numbers have grown over the past decade, women workers are at a general disadvantage through their lesser access to vocational and higher formal education and because they are usually lower paid, lower ranked and less often promoted than men.
STATEMENT ON JC4.4	<p>The EU interventions mainstreamed the reduction of labour drain and enhanced gender issues in its educational programmes implementation</p> <p>Actually labour drain in the Pacific is not limited to the most educated groups; it was relatively recently extended to unskilled labour by Australia – though indeed to a limited scale. Limiting labour drain does not appear clearly as an agreed national or regional objective in the Pacific. On the contrary, there appear to be cases, where governments actively promote migration to alleviate the unemployment situation and earn foreign exchange. Remittances are increasingly integrated as a major driver the islanders to keep up with their high standards of living against shrinking labour markets and limited market opportunities for exports. This indicator does not appear relevant in the specific Pacific context. In none of the EU interventions in the Pacific region the labour drain was explicitly mainstream, was it for fighting against or adjusting skills to the international labour market. For the three most important destinations for PACP migrants (Australia, New Zealand and the USA), the demand is high all across the board of skills. For POCTs, the access to EU MS, and particularly France, is automatically granted by the EU passport.</p> <p>A study on the migration issue should be undertaken since anecdotal evidence suggests that some graduates seek a university education to qualify for emigration into countries which use a ‘point system’ to assess potential immigrants (eg Australia). Other evidence shows that in vocational training, graduates also seek to emigrate.</p> <p>As for previous JCs, the EU projects related to basic education and TVET have a limited potential for acting upon the percentage of labour drain among secondary and post-secondary students as it is too early to assess effects at such upper level for basic education and change in TVET curriculum and institutions was not witnessed. (I 441). However attempts should be made through sample tracer studies to determine the numbers of graduates who have sought employment overseas.</p> <p>The same way than for JC4.2, the orientation of EU programmes towards contributing to improve the gender balance in secondary institutions was not addresses specifically or mainstreamed. This cross-cutting was restrained to a generic RSP orientation. Some components or sub-projects might have intended to do so but in this case a specific result-oriented monitoring was not undertaken. Relying on country or regional data would not help allocating changes to EU interventions, except in the case of establishing a common qualifications framework to facilitate migration. Data collection and analysis in the regard would</p>

	not allow a convincing allocation to EU interventions. (I 442 and 443)
JC 4.5 – The EU developed complementarities and synergies among its key cooperation instruments and programmes supporting employable skills development	
I-4.5.1 – Alignment (coherence) of EU RIP and NIP/SPD programmes' specific objectives for Education and TVET	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The EU implemented a well-conceived two levels strategy regarding education and TVET.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On one hand, the PRIDE regional programme (€8m) was dedicated to improve strategic planning and monitoring in the 15 PACPs, while providing methods and documentary resources to inform the strategic plans. A sum of € 8 million, equivalent to 28% of the 9th EDF RIP, will be made available to support activities in the HRD focal area. ▪ On the other hand, country level interventions were targeting other shortcomings towards the universal access to education and training opportunities: classrooms, training centres, incentives for teachers to work in remote areas, textbooks and equipment, trainings of teachers, curriculum updates... More than half of the Pacific ACP Country Strategies have adopted education and/or formal or non-formal Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as a focal sector under their 9th EDF NIPs. <p>Implementing this two-pronged strategy faced severe shortcomings to keep the regional harmonisation and homogenization. Albeit it is not clearly stated in the available documentation, it appears that PACPs resisted regional integration in this respect. Education is narrowly tied with cultural values. Each country and territory in the Pacific is particular sensitive on any attempt perceived as compromising its specific culture. The tendency is several EU interventions was systematically to move from a blanket approach to a demand-led approach: the 142 PRIDE sub-projects, the calls of proposals of SI TVAT programme are good examples in this respect. The EU strategic response might have overestimated the wish of Pacific islanders for a regional integration on EU model while even the Pacific plan itself reflects rather a high level of respect for cultural diversity among Pacific countries. This attitude is widely shared by the population itself, where ties among islands are still thin.</p>
<i>RSP EDF9 2002-2007; 31</i>	<p>Consequently, more than half of the Pacific ACP Country Strategies have adopted education and/or formal or non-formal Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as a focal sector under their 9th EDF NIPs. Pacific NAOs expect this regional strategy to complement and consolidate these efforts by addressing problems which can only be tackled, or be tackled more cost-effectively, at the regional level.</p> <p>The consensus within the region is that the regional strategy should deliberately take a two-pronged approach, supporting both basic education and regional formal and nonformal TVET providers. TVET initiatives will therefore accompany improvements to basic education and pick up where the latter leaves off, ensuring that the number of courses increases and that they are relevant in the present socio-economic context in terms of access to employment or self-employment.</p> <p>Given the demographically small size of the Pacific islands, it may be economically more sensible to undertake curriculum revisions at the regional level. The</p>

	<p>reformed curricula can subsequently be adopted by and delivered in national institutions throughout the region. The same reasoning applies to teacher training programmes in formal education and formal and non-formal TVET.</p> <p>As soon as this strategy is adopted, a study will be launched drawing on the expertise of all regional stakeholders, which will fully investigate the areas in both formal education and formal/non-formal TVET, as set out in the Indicative Programme and where it is anticipated that a comparative advantage can be gained by taking a regional approach.</p> <p>A sum of € 8 million, equivalent to 28% of the 9th EDF RIP, will be made available to support activities in the HRD focal area.</p>
<p><i>RSP EDF9 2002-2007; 34</i></p>	<p>Human Resource Development – The following specific objective are to be pursued: 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. (...)</p> <p>The main measures envisaged, subject to further analysis, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinforcing regional institutions which support basic education and vocational work-related training, including the promotion of distance education through new technologies. EDF resources will use the existing USP telecommunication network (USPNet) infrastructure to target a qualitative improvement in courses, especially in-service and pre-service teacher training programmes. ▪ Reviewing the curricula of national and regional training centres and non-formal education programmes and assessing whether skills taught match employment requirements, including those in the traditional subsistence economy, drawing inter alia on the findings of the 8th EDF RIP-supported Employment & Labour studies unit at the USP. ▪ Developing formal and non-formal TVET training and work-based programmes, in cooperation with civil society and the private sector, and promoting the role of civil society in providing non-formal skills training. ▪ Establishing a regional qualifications framework for post-secondary and nonformal education. ▪ Developing and delivering teacher training programmes, both in-service and pre-service. ▪ Curriculum development in areas such as human rights, good governance and the environment. <p>The major policy measures to be taken by the Region as a contribution to the implementation of the response strategy in this sector are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approval by leaders of the Forum Basic Education Action Plan. ▪ Acceptance by all Pacific ACP states of the principles expressed in the “Education for All” Dakar Forum in April 2000. <p>Other specific policy measures to be taken by the Region, in particular on TVET training and labour market, will be identified in the context of designing the concrete programme(s) in this area.</p>
<p><i>RSP EDF8 1992;</i></p>	<p>Actions within this sector will aim at enhancing the value of human resources in the context of integrated and coordinated regional programmes through operations covering education and training, research, science and technology, the role of women and population and demography. Such actions shall take account of</p>

	<p>the region's institutional situation and social and cultural values and shall be undertaken, as a matter of priority within the region.</p> <p>(...) As a Key strategy for adjusting their economies and societies to the new competitive economic and social milieu, the Pacific ACP States are now focusing on sustainable human resources development and are reviewing and/or adjusting their educational/training and health policies and systems with the support of key Donors.</p> <p>The overall aim of the HRD strategy is to improve the region's living standards, and 'international competitiveness by making its people more skilful,' and motivated and able to respond flexibly to new challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>The regional cooperation process will concentrate on policies and initiatives which improve the planning and the management of the region's human resources, as a complement to national strategies.</p> <p>The specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies and policies in human resource development aimed-at' promoting 'investment in human capital. (...) • Capacity building and institutional strengthening initiatives, including some appropriate infrastructural developments, for improved education and training particularly in health and in other selected key economic sectors (industries and services).
<p><i>Fiji EAMR</i> <i>06/2008</i></p>	<p>Fiji Education Sector Programme (FESP): Implementation of activities under all 5 Key Result Areas has picked up considerably since the end of last year. (KRA): 1) Improved infrastructure and upgraded facilities; 2) Capacity building and enabling environment; 3) Quality and adequate resources and materials; 4) Effective and efficient processes and mechanisms and 5) Community building through education and partnerships.</p> <p>Implemented through Programme Estimates, each PE then defines the specific activities geared to achieve the expected results. PE 3 became operational on 1st November 2007 for an initial period of execution of 18 months. A rider to PE3 has meanwhile been signed, recommitting additional funds following the closure of PE2 and extending PE3's operational period until August 2009.</p> <p>Another Call for Proposals under the theme 'Education and Training for employment' was published in September 2007 and received an overwhelming response, Out of 40 proposals, 18 contracts to NSAs for training activities and creation of employment have been awarded in March/April 2008. A further 23 small direct grants of not more than € 10,000 each will be awarded in July, application under this small grant system is open throughout the year. Preparations are also under way to procure the supply of toolkits to vocational training centres as well as equipment for kindergartens.</p>
<p><i>Fiji EAMR</i> <i>07/2010</i></p>	<p>CRIS/ Project Number 012486. Project title 10th EDF TVET (€6.5m)</p> <p>I-.. Activities and major deviations</p> <p>SPC has finalised Identification fiche for support to TVET following consultation with Pacific Delegations and feedback from stakeholders.</p> <p>ii) Major obstacles encountered in the period</p> <p>TVET is a relatively new work area for SPC. Part of the support will also look to revitalise the Pacific Association for Technical and Vocational Training (PATVET).</p> <p>iii) Actions to be undertaken and by whom</p>

	EC DEL Suva to follow-up with PIFS.
<i>PNG EAMR</i> <i>12/2011; 5</i>	The Pacific Regional Initiative for the Delivery of Basic Education (PRIDE, 8MEUR) complemented EU Delegation involvement in the education SWAp. The Delegation has been regularly consulted for the on-going identification and formulation of the programme Strengthening Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Skills Development (SPTVETSD, 6.5MEUR).
I-4.5.2 – Alignment (coherence) of EU RIP programmes' specific objectives with non-programmable projects	
<i>Statement</i>	The PRIDE programme covered formal and non-formal education, with a very large thematic scope, taking into account the wide diversity of the Pacific region. It would be therefore difficult to trace significant and clear-cut inconsistencies between PRIDE and the few EU initiatives funded by thematic programmes. The only example found at this stage in the documentation is the Intra ACP project Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE, 15MEUR, executed by ILO) in PNG. Its objective was to improve child labour and education legal framework, and strengthen institutional capacity to formulate and implement child labour strategies. Another case identified is the use for TVET local initiatives of EU NSA or micro projects interventions (Fiji). The extent of EU interventions through non-programmable instruments is too limited in the Pacific region to really assess positively an alignment with RIP.
<i>PNG EAMR</i> <i>12/2011; 5</i>	The coordination with the Intra ACP project Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE, 15MEUR) has been revitalised by the recruitment of a new National Programme Officer.
<i>PNG EAMR</i> <i>12/2012; 5</i>	The multi-country centralised operation Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE) is running until 2013, to improve child labour and education legal framework in PNG, and strengthen institutional capacity to formulate and implement child labour strategies. It is implemented by the office of the International Labour Organisation, in close partnership with the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations. Surveys on domestic violence and child trafficking in PNG are on-going. The National Action Plan against Child Labour is also being finalised and should be officially launched by mid-2013.
<i>SI EAMR</i> <i>12/2011</i>	NSA presence is becoming usual in the different meetings between the Government and development partners, like in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) National Steering Committee and the Annual Joint Review of the National Education Action Plan.
I-4.5.3 – Evolution in the number of bridges set among RIP and non-programmable projects at expected results level	
<i>Statement</i>	On the same token, the limited number of non-programmable initiatives does not allow to identify a clear trend in strengthening alignment or multiplying synergies with RIP or even NIPs. The fact that EU 9 th EDF focus on education at regional level was not continued with the 10 th EDF contributed to encourage or feed further alignment.
STATEMENT ON JC4.5	The EU developed complementarities and synergies among its key cooperation instruments and programmes supporting employable skills development, even if with limited resources. The EU implemented a well-conceived two levels strategy regarding education and

	<p>TVET.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On one hand, the PRIDE regional programme (€8m) was dedicated to improve strategic planning and monitoring in the 15 PACPs, while providing methods and documentary resources to inform the strategic plans. A sum of € 8 million, equivalent to 28% of the 9th EDF RIP, will be made available to support activities in the HRD focal area. ▪ On the other hand, country level interventions were targeting other shortcomings towards the universal access to education and training opportunities: classrooms, training centres, incentives for teachers to work in remote areas, textbooks and equipment, trainings of teachers, curriculum updates... More than half of the Pacific ACP Country Strategies have adopted education and/or formal or non-formal Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as a focal sector under their 9th EDF NIPs. <p>Implementing this two-pronged strategy faced severe shortcomings to keep the regional harmonisation and homogenization. Albeit it is not clearly stated in the available documentation, it appears that PACPs resisted regional integration in this respect. Education is narrowly tied with cultural values. Each country and territory in the Pacific is particular sensitive on any attempt perceived as compromising its specific culture. The tendency is several EU interventions was systematically to move from a blanket approach to a 'call for proposals' approach: the 142 PRIDE sub-projects, the calls of proposals of SI TVAT programme are good examples in this respect. The EU strategic response might have overestimated the wish of Pacific islanders for a regional integration on EU model while even the Pacific plan itself reflects rather a high level of respect for cultural diversity among Pacific countries. This attitude is widely shared by the population itself, where ties among islands are still thin. (I 451)</p> <p>The PRIDE programme covered formal and non-formal education, with a very large thematic scope, taking into account the wide diversity of the Pacific region. It would be therefore difficult to trace significant and clear-cut inconsistencies between PRIDE and the few EU initiatives funded by thematic programmes. The only example found at this stage in the documentation is the Intra ACP project Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE, 15MEUR, executed by ILO) in PNG. Its objective was to improve child labour and education legal framework, and strengthen institutional capacity to formulate and implement child labour strategies. Another case identified is the use for TVET local initiatives of EU NSA or micro projects interventions (Fiji).</p> <p>The extent of EU interventions through non-programmable instruments is too limited in the Pacific region to really assess positively an alignment with RIP. (I 452)</p> <p>On the same token, the limited number of non-programmable initiatives does not allow to identify a clear trend in strengthening alignment or multiplying synergies with RIP or even NIPs. The fact that EU 9th EDF focus on education at regional level was not continued with the 10th EDF contributed to encourage or feed further alignment. (I 453)</p>
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JC 4.6 – The EU coordinated and developed complementarities with Member States and key regional donors in the education and TVET sector	
I-4.6.1 – Existence of thematic working groups or regular exchange of information with MS and among donors (at regional and national level)	
<i>Statement</i>	The existence of a thematic working group on education/TVET at regional level was not stated in the available documentation. The RSP 2008 evokes ad hoc donor coordination. From interviews held to date, it appears that the compact 2009 was a landmark in terms of aid effectiveness, with implications for donors' coordination and regional leadership.
<i>RSP EDF10 2008-2013; 53</i>	Ad hoc donor coordination initiatives exist for specific topics, such as oil and food prices under WB leadership, risk prevention and disaster preparedness under the UN OCHA leadership, and informal donor coordination groups on education, health and human resources development.
<i>PNG EAMR 06/2011; 2</i>	Vanuatu / International Governmental Organisations: On the occasion of the various DP meetings we frequently meet with UN agencies and other IGO. Coordination is best organised in the education sector where a SWAp has been going on for the past 3 to 4 years. The health sector is now getting organised towards a Swap whilst it remains more difficult with other sectors. (...) Bi-monthly coordination meeting with our sole MS: France. France's sector of concentration is Education and Agriculture and we exchange on these since we intervene on them as well.
<i>Vanuatu EAMR 12/2012</i>	Some DP groups have developed around Education, Health, Gender, PFM (to be reinstated in 2013) and this is another occasions to exchange with IO that are taking part (UNICEF, WHO etc).
<i>ETHRDP PNG ROM Report 2012</i>	The EU funded textbooks which addressed content, significantly complemented the AusAid programme, which placed emphasis on methodology with teacher guides.
I-4.6.2 – Share of the EU contribution in DP support to the sector	
<i>Statement</i>	The EU is a minor player in the field of education and TVET in the Pacific region, all the more so since the 10 th EDF where education passed from the main focal sector to a component of the regional economic integration focal sector. The EU financial support at regional level with PRIDE was limited to €8m (over 5 years of implementation). PRIDE was co-financed by NZ. At country level, and specifically PNG, Solomon Islands and Fiji, the EU financial contribution was more significant (respectively €32m committed, €8m and €6.5m). Education and especially TVET are sectors of major involvement of Australia and NZ in the region. For comparison, the AusAid budget for the Pacific region for 2012-2013 is €74m, of which 14% (€10) is allocated to "promoting opportunities for all". On this, €4m are dedicated to USP. At country level, governments can account on a long term cooperation with AusAid and NZ Aid, with technical assistance on the field.
<i>RSP EDF9 2002-2007; 27</i>	Direct grant funding to CROP agencies accounts for about a third of all Australia and NZ regional expenditure. The remainder of Australian / NZ assistance is split between health, education, economic reform and natural resources sectors.
<i>PNG EAMR</i>	The Delegation is also supporting the Department of Education in the process of

12/2011; 2	Public Financial Management reform, in partnership with AusAID and in coordination with Development Partners.
<p><i>Strengthening Pacific Technical Education and Training and Skills Development, Financial agreement, 2012</i></p>	<p>The main development partner funder of TVET in the Pacific is AusAID, which currently has several TVET projects running and more planned. AUD150 million has been spent on the formal TVET activities of the Australia Pacific Technical College, and a further AUD150 million has been committed for 2011-2014. AusAID is also providing support to SPBEA for the Pacific Qualifications Register and is conducting a large-scale two-year six-country collaborative research program on financing TVET in the Pacific. Significant AusAID funded bilateral TVET support programs are being implemented in Vanuatu, Tonga (with New Zealand Aid), Samoa and Kiribati and others are now being planned for Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea. Smaller programs of support have been provided to Nauru and Tuvalu in recent years. The AusAID funded Youth Employment Promotion Programme in Timor-Leste is supporting Government initiatives to enhance education and skills and to expand employment opportunities for young people.</p> <p>The EU is funding, mostly through SPC, several major regional programmes which include skills development. Its main bilateral TVET programme is being implemented in Solomon Islands. The €8.7 million “Programme for the Integration of TVET into the Formal and Non-Formal Education System in Solomon Islands” supports the implementation of the Government’s TVET Policy, which aims to create more training and employment opportunities for those who do not complete, or have not attended, primary and secondary education.</p> <p>In Fiji, the EU is funding the “Promotion of Income Generating Activities through the Provision of Vocational Training” programme has a specific objective to promote income earning opportunities in alternative activities to sugar cane farming, through the delivery of vocational training.</p> <p>Other complementary programmes include:· The Internal Labour Organization (ILO)’s Sub-Regional Programme on Education, Employability and Decent Work for Youth in (9) Pacific Island Countries.· ADB’s technical assistance to four countries (FSM, RMI, Timor Leste and Tuvalu) for designing demand-based TVET frameworks for the Pacific[1]. · New Zealand Aid’s short term training awards and in-country training awards, which are used extensively to support TVET study and skills training in Pacific Island Forum countries.·</p> <p>The majority of the funding for formal TVET in the North Pacific (Palau, FSM and RMI) comes from the USA, under each country’s Compact of Free Association agreement.</p> <p>The prime mechanisms for donor coordination of regional programmes are the annual Pacific Island Countries and Development Partners Meeting and the Post Forum Dialogue. These meetings will be supplemented through additional mechanisms as envisaged under the EDF10 regional strategy.</p> <p>In addition, donor inputs to SPC are overseen by the annual meetings of the Committee of Regional Governments and Administrations (CRGA). Regional organisations will be represented on the project advisory group on which key donors will have observer status.</p>
MN 501 <i>Fiji</i>	Under AusAid, there is a more consistent approach through its Australian Aid Technical Colleges in the South Pacific to the determination of skill needs, the follow up of the output through tracer/destination studies, an additional focus on

	<p>providing upgrading and retraining programmes (to make workers/unemployed more employable) and a strong emphasis on gender balance. In contrast there are no established criteria for many EU funded projects, which support institutional training.</p>
<p>I-4.6.3 - Intended vs. acknowledged EU added-value by the government and DPs involved in the same sector</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>The EU is considered as a partner in its focus sectors by the DPs and naturally the PACPs governments. The perceived added-value is not documented by either sides.</p>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC4.6</p>	<p>The EU coordinated and developed complementarity with Member States and key regional donors in the education and VET sector</p> <p>The existence of a thematic working group on education/TVET at regional level was not stated in the available documentation. The RSP 2008 evokes ad hoc donor coordination. From interviews held to date, it appears that the compact 2009 was a landmark in terms of aid effectiveness, with implications for donors' coordination and regional leadership.</p> <p>The EU is a minor player in the field of education and TVET in the Pacific region, all the more so since the 10th EDF where education passed from the main focal sector to a component of the regional economic integration focal sector. The EU financial support at regional level with PRIDE was limited to €8m (over 5 years of implementation). PRIDE was co-financed by NZ. At country level, and specifically PNG, Solomon Islands and Fiji, the EU financial contribution was more significant (respectively €32m committed, €8m and €6.5m). Education and TVET are sector of major involvement of Australia and NZ in the region. For comparison, the AusAid budget for the Pacific region for 2012-2013 is €74m, of which 14% (€10) is allocated to "promoting opportunities for all". On this, €4m are dedicated to USP. At country level, governments can account on a long term cooperation with AusAid and NZ Aid, with technical assistance on the field. (I 462)</p> <p>The EU is considered as a partner in its focus sectors by the DPs and naturally the PACPs governments. The perceived added-value is not documented by either sides and cannot be in the TVET sector because of the lack of relevant data. (I 463)</p>
<p>RSE 1997-2007; 66 & FICHE CONTRADICTOIRE</p>	<p>5.3) Human Resource Development: Trade-oriented and high-value-added activities can only develop in parallel with the general education level of the population. Basic education received by the poorest segment of the population has to be sufficient. (i) A careful balance between interventions at basic and tertiary education levels and (ii) strong coherence between HRD interventions and income earning activities are necessary.</p> <p><i>Response</i></p> <p>Services agree generally to this recommendation and underline that this is already the case with the 9th EDF RIP focussing on sector-wide planning in basic education. Country specificities are covered in the NIPs where basic education in PICs is perceived as generally good. Broad-based at the moment, training is linked to income earning activities. Under the 10th EDF RIP, HRD will be stepped up and focused even more on vocational skills/trades, ideally in conjunction with the EPA.</p>

	<p>With regard to country-level interventions, only in the case of PNG the 10th EDF NIP envisages education and training as a focal area.</p> <p><i>Follow-up</i></p> <p>Human Resource Development issues are being mainstreamed in particular in focal area 1 (Regional and economic integration).</p>
<i>RSP EDF9</i> <i>2002-2007; 22</i>	<p>Young people are especially at risk of unemployment. In some countries up to seven times as many young people are seeking work each year as there are new jobs available.</p>
<i>RSP EDF10</i> <i>2008-2013; 66</i>	<p>Human resources (1.5 & 1.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of integrated educational and training programmes • Improvement of access, quality, relevance and delivery of technical and vocational education and training • Consolidating regional cooperation arrangements between the Pacific ACP states, CROP agencies, NSAs, private and public networks and communities <p>Assistance in the productive, human resources and services sectors will be designed to maximise possible synergies with EPA or other trade schemes.</p>
<i>PNG EAMR</i> <i>12/2011;</i>	<p>Under the 9th EDF programmes the most important achievement was the successful finalisation of the 39 MEUR 'Education Training & Human Resources Development Programme' (ETHRDP). The programme had serious problems at the beginning that even cancellation of the programme was considered after the 2009 Mid-Term Review findings. Particularly the largest-ever nation-wide distribution of 2.6 million text books for primary schools under this programme resulted in a high number of media reports providing excellent visibility. (...)</p> <p>The education sector is the most advanced in Papua New Guinea in terms of Government ownership, promoting an education Sector Wide Approach (SWAp). The EU Delegation continues to be actively involved in the SWAp, through regular contributions to the processes of sector coordination, policy dialogue, planning, budgeting and performance review. The Delegation is also supporting the Department of Education in the process of Public Financial Management reform, in partnership with AusAID and in coordination with Development Partners.</p>
<i>PNG EAMR</i> <i>06/2012;</i>	<p>An Identification Fiche for the second Human Resources Development Programme (HRDP2) was submitted to the QSG of 29 June. Re-submission, after modifications, is foreseen for 20 July.</p>

EQ 5 - To what extent the EU support contributed to sustainably improve and increase the access to affordable and renewable sources of energy in outer islands and for rural communities?

JC 5.1 - The EU interventions have helped to accelerate regional and national sustainable energy policy and implementation plan development, and contributed to modest improvements in energy sector regulations and governance, including reduction of some barriers for private sector involvement in the energy sector

I-5.1.1 - Extent of improved energy policies and implementation plans (regional, national) with a focus on sustainable and affordable energy

<i>Statement</i>	<p>Nearly every Pacific Island Country or Territory (PICT) has a fairly recent energy policy with a sustainable energy focus endorsed by Cabinet / Council of Ministers or Parliament / Congress or equivalent. The EU has actively supported development of national and Pacific regional sustainable energy policies and implementation plans. There is a regional “Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific” (FAESP) endorsed by heads of government and an associated implementation plan being reviewed in late 2013. However most PACP countries lack practical coherent national implementation plans with clear timeframes, priorities, targets, funding needs and identification of potential funding sources, although several are being developed.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “All PICTs have adopted (some sort of) a NEP [national energy policy] as well as a RE [renewable energy] target. However, this does not seem to be supported by a clear policy/roadmap and financing plan adopted to reach the set targets” (from <i>Policy Challenges for Renewable Energy Deployment in the PICTs</i> (IRENA, 2012). Only 2 of 11 PICs assessed had an energy implementation plan with clear priorities, targets and funding identified. ▪ Various other studies have reached the same conclusion including workshops and meetings held in 2010 to develop the “Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific” (FAESP): there has been considerable input to the PICTs from EU and others on policy and action plan development.
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The EU financed highly-participatory national energy sector policies and implementation plans in 2009 with a strong emphasis on sustainable, affordable energy: i) Palau and the Marshall Islands, with subsequent Cabinet-level endorsement; ii) a draft national energy policy for the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) with four draft state action plans; and iii) an Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Nauru.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>Almost every PIC has developed a national energy policy since 2008, these have been published, and some have action or implementation plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final Report of “Support to the Energy Sector in Five ACP Pacific Islands” (REP-5, January 2010) lists EU support to develop national energy policies in Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Marshall Islands and Nauru. ▪ “Final Evaluation Report Support to the Energy Sector in Five ACP Pacific Islands” REP-5 (volume 1, June 2011) lists EU-funded policy work undertaken in the same countries. ▪ The expert who prepared this statement was the lead consultant for the Marshall Islands energy policy & implementation plan and verifies that there was a very strong focus on consultations and sustainable and affordable energy. ▪ “Pacific Perspectives on the Challenges to Energy Security and the Sustainable Development of Energy” (Johnston, October 2012 for UN ESCAP) lists

	<p>efforts then underway or recently completed in a dozen PICs to update national energy policies and/or action plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal SPC documentation prepared in 2010 for the FAESP development assessed the status of national energy policies and action plans for nearly all PICs.
<i>Statement</i>	The EU is supporting external reviews of the Palau and Marshall Islands energy policies and plans prepared in 2009 under EDF9
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions with donor staff (UNDP Pacific Centre and the GIZ Pacific climate change programme, who are review team members (MN204, MN212), note EU support for reviews of Palau and Marshall Islands policies. ▪ Discussion with CROP agency staff member involved in the reviews (MN 222) confirms EU involvement. ▪ Email message (19 August 2013) from the National Energy Planner, Marshall Islands, confirms Cabinet approval of an independent review of the energy policy, including EU support through the North-REP sustainable energy project
<i>Statement</i>	The EU was actively involved in consultations during the preparation of the 'Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific' (FAESP) which was endorsed by Pacific Island leaders and is consistent with the Pacific Plan, and the FAESP regional energy implementation plan.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Pacific Environment and Energy adviser (Thomas Jensen) served with the EU on FAESP donor consultation working group and confirms very active EU input to the process (MN204; also personal observation by the ADE consultant dealing with energy sector). ▪ File notes at SPC on regional energy policy consultation process show considerable EU input and involvement in the FAESP development.
I-5.1.2 - Improvement of the enabling environment for private sector involvement in the policy framework (regional, national)	
<i>Statement</i>	Although the EU has supported three 2012 PIC studies on promoting private sector involvement in policies and energy production, and there was extensive consultation with the private sector in policies developed through EU support in the Marshall Islands and Palau, it is not known whether the private sector has been widely consulted during PIC energy policy development
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions during a 2012 SPC/BizClim workshop suggests considerable private sector input during preparation of "Facilitating Private Sector Participation in the Promotion of Energy Security in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu" (EU BizClim, 2012) ▪ Background papers and workshops during preparation of Marshall Islands and Palau energy policies indicate considerable involvement of local chambers of commerce and others in private sector. ▪ Limited information has been located regarding private sector input to energy planning or policies for other PICs but reports of the 2010 Tonga Energy Roadmap (http://energy.gov.to/index.php/reports) and background papers for the 2013 Vanuatu national energy roadmap suggest considerable dialogue with private sector energy companies.
<i>Statement</i>	Very few PACP countries have a legal framework for Independent Power Producers (IPPS) or standard Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) which are necessary for increasing private input to the grids, and power sector legislation overall tends to be out of date

<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions with seven PIC utility CEOs during a workshop to develop the <i>Pacific Power Association Strategic Plan: July 2011-June 2016</i> (PPA, 2011) and the content of the plan, identified improved IPP mechanisms and updated, improved legislation as priority needs to facilitate private input to the grids.
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The EU through its BizClim initiative supported three Pacific studies in 2012 on “Facilitating Private Sector Participation in the Promotion of Energy Security in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.” There was limited consultation with private sector in development of the regional energy policy framework (FAESP) and much more extensive involvement in formulations of national policies, at least for those in which EU supported policy development.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SPC file notes of February 2010 on consultation process list a few private sector inputs to FAESP policy development process, but not many. Those involved were mainly government, the donors, government-owned utilities and CROP agencies. Similarly lists of those who attended various FAESP planning meetings indicate very few private participants. ▪ Lists of participants in public consultations and meetings for energy policy development in FSM, Marshall Islands and Palau show considerable private sector and public involvement (Also MN212) ▪ Country reviews were completed for Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (under Programme No: 10 ACP RPR 15; Activity No. WP1.10.1-2.063 in 2012) and included consultations with the private sector on energy policy issues.
I-5.1.3 - Improvement of national regulatory frameworks facilitating private sector involvement in energy production and distribution	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Despite support by the EU and other donors, in general, there remains a lack of practical regulatory frameworks and mechanisms to encourage private participation in the energy sector.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Policy Challenges for Renewable Energy Deployment in the PICTs” (IRENA, 2012) emphasises the lack of regulations and mechanisms to encourage the private sector in nearly all PICs. Most of 11 PICTs assessed lack even basic regulations for Independent Power Producers (IPPs) or mechanisms to allow feed-in tariffs or net metering for external supply to the grid. ▪ The study did not include the Pacific OCTs, where private utilities dominate generation and distribution (as shown in the utility membership list of the Pacific Power Association)
<i>Statement</i>	<p>There is increasing interest within PIC power utilities and governments in developing tools and mechanisms to facilitate private sector energy input to the island power grids, particularly for renewable energy, and some mechanisms have recently improved.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During a UN ESCAP Pacific workshop on “Promoting Regional Cooperation for Enhanced Energy Security and the Sustainable Use of Energy in Asia and the Pacific; Nadi, Fiji”, October 2012), there was considerable discussion and strong support for development of “regional technical and contractual standards for Independent Power Producers and Power Purchase Agreements including clear rules for grid access, standard contract forms, standard legal tools, etc.” (See “Pacific Perspectives on the Challenges to Energy Security and the Sustainable Development of Energy” (Johnston 2012 for UN ESCAP). ▪ A senior Pacific power sector official stated in 2013 that there is “an eagerness” among the region’s power utilities to increase private sector power generation (MN200).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Pacific Power Association (with 26 PIC utility members and over 50 private sector associate members) has signed an MOU with the private sector Sustainable Energy Industry Association of the Pacific Islands on cooperation to help develop regional standards for training and renewable energy input from private sector organisations. ▪ An independent adviser lists new regulations in five PICs for feed-in tariffs and/or net-metering arrangements adopted or being considered which facilitate private energy input to the grids (MN205; also Johnston 2012) ▪ “The issue of grid stability is particularly critical in islands where the grids are small and vulnerable to variable power inputs”(Soakai, ‘Apisake, “IRENA-PPA Grid Stability Assessment”(undated 2012 presentation) and this needs to be addressed if substantial amounts of renewable energy are to be fed to the grid by private developers.
<i>Statement</i>	The EU is actively supporting regulatory changes to facilitate the private sector in the Tonga Energy Roadmap process but has not done much elsewhere
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PRIF Newsletters (August 2012, March 2013) summarise EU involvement in the Tonga Energy Roadmap ▪ An EU official (MN 219) argues that EU effectiveness in advocating regulatory change will not improve until there is more EU assistance to the PICs through direct budgetary support rather than through discrete projects.
I-5.1.4 - Changes in the share of energy production and distribution between public and private utilities	
<i>Statement</i>	There has been no appreciable increase in the share of electricity production (or distribution through grids) through private utilities in the PACP states, despite the interest of some utilities and governments
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data from “Pacific Power Utilities Benchmarking Report, 2011 and 2012 (Pacific Power Association with Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility/ADB)” show no change from 2010-2012. ▪ A former utility CEO and adviser to many PIC power utilities (MN200) suggests no discernible changes in private generation within PICs for the past decade.
<i>Statement</i>	The EU Investment Facility for the Pacific plans to work with the private sector in energy provision to PICs, but it has yet to really get underway
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EU Investment Facility for the Pacific (IFP) is to “catalyse green infrastructure [including energy] with a focus on invests “to protect the environment and to reduce the impact of natural hazards, promote private sector development, notably supporting small and medium enterprises [It also] aims to blend EDF grants resources with ... lending capacity of finance institutions and private sector capital”... “in coordination with the PRIF” (from “EU Investment Facility for the Pacific gets Underway” (PRIF Newsletter, Issue 10, March 2013)

STATEMENT ON JC5.1	There has been a significant recent effort by Pacific ACP governments and development agencies to develop and improve national and regional energy policies and implementation plans, but the latter generally remain vague and poorly developed. The EU has played a much stronger role in the North Pacific Micronesian states. There has been some effort to remove barriers for private sector involvement in the energy sector (primarily by the ADB and World Bank) with some EU involvement, but it is proceeding very slowly.
JC 5.2 - The EU programmes helped to increase access to clean and renewable energy in rural communities and outer islands	
I-5.2.1 - Increase in access to energy (electricity), for urban and rural/outer island households	
<i>Statement</i>	Despite inconsistencies, data from a number of studies suggests that the percentage of households electrified in most Pacific Island Countries has increased substantially between 1994 and 2009. For the Melanesian countries (Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu) data are inconsistent and electrification rates remain low. Insufficient reliable data were found to indicate changes in electrification in remote and outer island communities over time, and the necessary data are not regularly collected by governments or regional bodies and are thus generally unavailable
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>Energy data tend to be unreliable and often inconsistent in the Pacific Island Countries, especially comparisons over time. Nonetheless there are sufficient data from the following to reach a reasonable conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Pacific Infrastructure Performance Indicators: Working Document September 2011” prepared by the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF) provides information on overall access to electricity in most PACP countries for 2005, but there is no time-series to indicate changes compared to the past. ▪ In 2012, the energy programme of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) prepared 14 Pacific Island “Country Energy Security Indicator Profiles” using a 2009 baseline. Urban and rural energy access was provided for 2009 only. ▪ “Energy Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 1990-2006”(ADB, 2009) shows trends in energy production for Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and a group of smaller ADB Pacific Island members. There is no apparent increase in renewable energy as a percentage of energy production except possibly hydropower in several of the larger PICs. ▪ The “Pacific Regional Energy Assessment 2004; Regional Overview Report (SPREP, 2005) has data for 15 Pacific Island countries on overall and sometimes rural electricity access for 1994 and the most recent year (1999-2004). ▪ There should eventually be data in countries supported by EU’s REP-5 & North-REP to show numbers of outer islands electrified compared to a base year but these have not been located and the North-REP project’s baseline report had not yet been completed by late 2013. ▪ There should be data from various past and recent PIC national census reports to broadly gauge the changes in electrification of rural communities over time. Some are available on the SPC website but these have not been accessed.

<i>Statement</i>	For current EU initiatives (North-REP; Kiribati outer island solar energy) there is expected to be a considerable increase households provided with at least basic electrification services (e.g. lighting) in outer islands through solar photovoltaics if project goals are met, and this is both achievable and likely for Micronesia and Kiribati.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For North-REP, there is a goal of 14 outer islands equipped with 1500 new solar home systems (about 7500 people). By early 2013, 496 systems (2465 people) have been installed, a third of the goal with about 20 months of project life remaining. For North-REP, household and mini-grid systems are expected to provide electricity access for the first time to 1910 households and improved access to 6,220 households. This may be achieved by early 2014, and is likely to be achieved considering the 12 month extension until March 2014. (MN202; North-REP Work in Progress Report draft; April-June 2013). ▪ For Kiribati outer island solar, over 2,100 min-Solar Home Systems (basic lighting and phone charging) are to be provided to outer island households but nearly all key staff of the implementing agency (Kiribati Solar Energy Company, KSEC) are new in 2013 and inexperienced, there have been no market surveys regarding the demand for the systems (which are similar to those that failed in the 1980s), and the fee system and O&M mechanisms remain unclear as of late 2013. Nonetheless, a two-year extension should provide sufficient time to resolve the issues (Monitoring Report 145064.01; MN201, MN 228, MN 231-239). ▪ The Kiribati solar project began in March 2010 but no formal progress reports were available until Q4 of 2013, and the report of a May 2013 steering committee meeting is not available. Technical information and a draft implementation schedule were provided in December 2013. The delays are due in part to poor responses to several invitations to bid for equipment supply, the unexpected death of the EU technical adviser to KSEC about the end of July 2013, and replacement of the CEO in late 2013.
I-5.2.2 - Increase in percentage of rural/outer island electrical energy supply which is renewable.	
<i>Statement</i>	There may have been a very modest increase in the percentage of outer island homes with basic electricity from renewables in those Pacific island countries in which the EU has supported renewable energy development but the extent has not been substantiated. In any case, it was never a reasonable expectation that EU support would increase the percentage of energy provision which is renewable.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Despite considerable effort to locate data, it has not been possible to document increases in the percentages of electrical energy within rural communities of the PICs and the data are highly unlikely to be available. There is no evidence that such data are collected by governments. ▪ Although numbers of households with electrification from solar systems has increased (documented in North-REP & REP-5 reports), the amount of energy provided is quite small. It is possible (and perhaps probable) that petroleum use for outer island diesel generation has increased even faster than electricity from renewable sources, in which case the percentage of energy supply from renewables may be decreasing. ▪ A senior EU Pacific official felt that increasing the percentage of rural energy provided through renewable sources was never a reasonable objective (MN 219) as the magnitude of energy provided from solar systems is quite small, even if there are a large number of households served.
I-5.2.3 - Change in % of renewable energy for total electricity production (MWh) in main island	

and outer islands	
<i>Statement</i>	From 2000-2009, there appears to have been a <u>decrease</u> in the percentage of energy from renewable sources for most Pacific Island Countries, but possibly a very modest increase in those PICs in which the EU has supported renewable energy development. Overall, 26% of electricity fed into the PIC power grids in 2011/12 was renewable, which may have been a modest increase from 2010 but the overwhelming bulk of this is limited to several countries. The PICTs in general remain overwhelmingly dependent on imported petroleum for electricity production with little change in the past decade.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Renewable Energy Country Profiles for the Pacific (Sept. 2012 edition)” prepared by the International Renewable Energy Association (IRENA) compared total primary energy production for Pacific Island Countries in 2000 and 2009. For most PICs, RE as a percentage of the total has declined (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu). For Papua New Guinea there was a slight increase. For PACP countries where the EU has been or is active in energy, there have been very slight (nearly all well under 1%) increases in RE as a percentage of total electricity (Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau) or no change (Federated States of Micronesia) but these countries still remain nearly 100% dependent on petroleum for modern forms of energy. The outer island consumption is very small. Although the data are for primary energy supply, not electricity, the changes appear to be almost entirely due to renewable electricity. ▪ The “Pacific Power Utilities Benchmarking Report 2012” (Pacific Power Association, 2013) reports that that ‘renewable energy fed into all grids totalled 26% of generation, in 2011’ compared to ‘22% to the main grid in 2010’. The main grids overwhelming dominant electricity supply but the data are not really comparable as the 2012 report included secondary grids in PNG and Fiji but these were excluded in 2011. “17 of the 22 utilities [for which there were data] remain almost entirely dependent on petroleum.”
<i>Statement</i>	EU support for renovation of a non-functioning hydropower system on the island of Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia) is expected to significantly increase the percentage of electricity from renewable energy with substantial cost savings to the utility and customers, both urban and rural.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Studies suggest that a US\$1m investment in the Nanpil hydro facility, not operational since storm damage over a decade ago, should save the Pohnpei FSM power utility \$1m per year in operational expenses. The EU’s North-REP project is supporting a tariff study which should result in reduced costs to consumers. (MN202, MN220).
STATEMENT ON JC5.2	Insufficient data have been found to accurately indicate quantitative changes in access to clean renewable energy but EU programmes are helping to appreciably increase access in some rural communities and outer islands, particularly in the North Pacific.

JC 5.3 - The EU increased the availability of affordable and environmentally sound energy in outer islands, but not always in a sustainable manner	
I-5.3.1 - Existence and implementation of practical operation and maintenance cost collection mechanisms set at community level	
<i>Statement</i>	There have been, and still are, serious concerns regarding the user fee and support mechanisms for outer island solar energy provided through EU interventions, the agreed fees are below levels required for effective operations and maintenance (O&M), and the percentage of fee collection is sometimes low. There have been serious efforts to address this by the EU and North-REP project staff, with some recent improvement. However this is highly likely remain a serious on-going issue unless the EU imposes strong conditionality with governments.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are serious concerns regarding the low levels of fees and fee collection for the North Pacific solar photovoltaic equipment installed under REP-5 (EDF-9) and North REP (EDF-10) as shown in the final evaluation of REP-5 (Resources and Logistics, 2011) and the Midterm Evaluation of North-REP (Cardno, 2012). • For the Kiribati EDF-10 outer islands solar energy programme, “potential sustainability is at present poor or uncertain. ... No formal financial commitment from institutions has been reported. ... No specific plan [for users’ fees or government subsidies] has been identified.” (Monitoring Report MR-145064.01 of 1 October 2012). Subsequent interviews (MN231-239) indicate that no fees for O&M are expected to be required by schools or community meeting halls and no regular O&M services are to be provided. • For the Kiribati EDF-10 outer islands solar energy programme, fee levels and short-term (2-3 year) O&M mechanisms have been considered but not yet established for small household systems and have not been developed or seriously considered for larger school of meeting hall systems (MN201; MN205; MN231-239)). • For Micronesia (North-REP) the likelihood of sustainability varies by location, with equipment provided to three countries with six different operating mechanisms (four FSM states, Palau, Marshall Islands) but project staff and EU have put considerable effort to improve sustainability, with various MOUs covering fees and O&M signed with governments and utilities. In the Marshall Islands, very high level discussions are underway (level of President, Finance Minister), and subsidies have been agreed by Government to supplement users’ fees. In 3 of 4 FSM states, sustainability is possible if the agreements are implemented, which is uncertain. User fees supplemented by government grants or subsidies may be adequate for medium term O&M but in many cases are too low for long-term sustainability (MN202; MN210; MN 213; MN214; MN217). • A senior CROP official with long experience with renewable energy in the Pacific feels that none “of the EU efforts on renewable energy in outer islands will be sustainable much beyond the projects’ lifetime” (MN222). • Even where monthly fee levels have been agreed, some are based on cost estimates (for sustainable operations) carried out in or about 2004 (REP-5 & North-REP reports; several Financing Agreements) so these are a decade out of date. Costs for effective O&M and battery replacement have risen substantially since then.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be noted that lack of sustainability is a serious problem for infrastructure in the PICs in general. For energy, the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility PRIF (of which the EU is a member) argues that: “Insufficient revenue is a major cause of difficulties in maintaining energy infrastructure and in supplying electricity in many Pacific island countries. It is also a reason for the slow rate of rural electrification in the region” (from “Infrastructure Maintenance in the Pacific: Challenging the Build-Neglect-Rebuild Paradigm” (PRIF, 2013)). The earlier “Framework for Energy Security in the Pacific” (FAESP, SPC, 2010) makes the same point.
<i>Statement</i>	Sustainability suggests that the outer island solar system management mechanisms should include environmental safeguards such as safe disposal of old batteries and old lights that contain mercury (such as the compact fluorescent lights often provided to households). However no information has been found yet to suggest that this is being adequately addressed in practice.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This may be covered in EU project reports but none have been seen. For Kiribati, it has not been possible to document the extent to which large solar batteries from previous EU-supported projects have been disposed of safely but there have been reports of old batteries frequently left in rural communities where acid leaks into the soil and water (MN234, MN 239). According to KSEC, “some batteries are returned to Tarawa for recycling but not many.” (MN 237). KSEC does not routinely ensure the collection and safe disposal of batteries and nothing is done (MN237) to collect, and safely dispose of mercury in old fluorescent lights that are replaced with newer compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) or the high-efficiency light emitting diode (LED) lighting.
I-5.3.2 - Change in livelihood implied by % of energy in monthly household expenditures, for main and outer islands, with disaggregated analysis by sex and social group	
<i>Statement</i>	There is insufficient information to make a useful statement on impacts of EU energy projects on rural livelihoods.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a series of ADB <i>Household Income & Expenditure Surveys</i> (HIES) in the PICs and the UNDP Pacific Centre has analysed some to assess issues related to energy use, livelihoods and poverty but there are no data to show changes over time. At least five household energy surveys are being completed for PICs during 2013 (supported by the ADB, UNDP, SPC & GIZ) in Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu that should provide better baseline data on household energy use and expenditures. (MN4).
I-5.3.3 - Average operational life time of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies used; Average length of out of order devices (weeks/year) compared to conventional non-renewable energy systems	
<i>Statement</i>	There are anecdotal reports that batteries for solar PV systems often fail within 5 years or less due to poor O&M, and some controllers failed after a few years, but no evidence has yet been found.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The power utility benchmarking reports of the Pacific Power Association (2011, 2013) have information on outages of conventional power systems in the Pacific but no data on operational life or outages for renewable energy systems In 2012, a report was prepared by a consultant (G Stapleton of the Sustainable Energy Industries Association of the Pacific Islands) on O&M issues for solar

	<p>systems installed under the EU's REP-5 (the predecessor of North-REP) but this has not been located. It may have data on system and component lifetimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reports have been located indicating lifetimes of energy efficiency (EE) technologies in the Pacific. The EU-supported EE installations are quite recent (2012) so it is too early to evaluate likely lifetimes.
<i>Statement</i>	<p>There are anecdotal reports that the cost of providing small amounts of electricity from solar photovoltaics in outer islands is less than the cost of a similar level of service from diesel gensets, and this seems likely, but little reliable information is available.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult to provide solid data on the relative costs of small amounts of electricity for outer islands compared to the conventional alternative of diesel systems, i.e. affordability and relative sustainability. Diesel gensets when functioning provide considerably more power than the solar homes systems that the EU has provided. However diesel and solar are so very different (solar costs are largely front end & a well-maintained system can last for 15-20 years. Diesel has much lower up front cost but costs are highly dependent on fuel prices over the same period). It's easy to make reasonable assumptions that favour one technology and make the other look bad. Nonetheless, a good case can be made that properly managed solar PV systems in outer islands have been operating at lower costs for a comparable energy service and are likely to continue doing so. (MN 205)
<p>I-5.3.4 - Productivity of electricity generation (e.g. litres/kWh; utility staff/kWh) compared to international standards in similar settings (Caribbean, for instance)</p>	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Despite far lower per capita GDPs, and lower resources for Pacific utilities, the productivity of the power utilities of the Pacific islands is about the same as for Caribbean utilities, except for unplanned power outages, which are much higher in the Pacific.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pacific Power Association's "Pacific Power Utilities Benchmarking Report for 2011" compares the operations of 21 Pacific power utilities and also 21 in the Caribbean. On average, fuel consumption is identical (3.8 kWh/litre), system losses are similar (12.8% Pacific; 13% Caribbean), household tariff levels are about the same US\$0.39/kWh & 0.41), and tariffs for business are slightly higher in the Pacific (\$0.47/kWh; \$0.44). Unplanned outages are much higher in the Pacific (0.9%, 0.1%) and O&M costs are far higher in the Pacific (\$148/kWh annually; \$71). Customers per employee are a bit higher in the Pacific (334; 297)
<p>I-5.3.5 - Change in livelihood of outer islands and rural communities benefiting to EU programmes</p>	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>There have been claims of increased handicraft production and more home studying by schoolchildren in some outer island communities of the Marshall Islands, attributable to the EU's solar electrification programme, but there is thus far no firm evidence</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions with EU Pacific delegation, the utility implementing North-REP solar projects and EDF10 North-REP Project staff report anecdotal evidence for increased production in outer islands of the Marshall Islands but no documentation (MN202, MN210, MN214). • North-REP is trying to ascertain the extent of increased handicraft production attributable to the EU energy programme (MN214) but thus far has not completed a baseline study which should include current and past livelihood

	activities (North-REP Work in Progress Report draft; April-June 2013) although some surveys have reportedly been carried out in the RMI.
<i>Statement</i>	An earlier study by UNDP did not show any link between provision of electricity to remote communities in the Pacific and improved economic livelihood
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Energy and Poverty in the Pacific Island Countries: Challenges and the Way Forward” (UNDP Regional Center, Bangkok, 2007) showed no increase in livelihood incomes in PICs due to energy provision and suggested that in some cases, discretionary cash may have <i>decreased</i> due to high costs of fuel and energy system O&M.
STATEMENT ON JC5.3	The EU interventions appear to be providing small amounts of electricity in outer islands and remote areas through renewable energy systems at cost lower than those of diesel systems for a comparable level of service (assuming that both types of energy systems are adequately maintained) but this is hard to substantiate as diesel generation costs are poorly documented. Despite recent improvements in cost recovery mechanisms, it remains unlikely that the renewable energy installations will be sustainable. Fee levels remain low and O&M inadequate. Limited information suggests that environmental issues (battery and mercury disposal) may not be adequately addressed.
JC 5.4 - The EU developed complementarities and synergies among its key cooperation instruments and programmes supporting energy efficiency and renewable energy	
I-5.4.1 - Alignment (coherence) of EU RIP and NIP/SPD programmes' specific objectives for the energy sector	
<i>Statement</i>	The EU energy sector initiatives have been well aligned with the Regional Strategy Papers and Regional Indicative Programmes for the period 2002-2007 and 2008-2014 and the energy sector objectives of the Country Strategy Papers and National Indicative Programs. Most of the latter have a strong energy sector focus.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pacific ACP-European Community Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme 2002-2007 does not explicitly list energy among its intervention areas but the focus on Human Resource Development and especially Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) is consistent with the regional energy project (REP-5) subsequently developed. As the 2007 RSP/RIP was being developed, there was already an expectation by countries that energy would be the focus of the €7m Non-Focal Sector activities. (Source is discussions with national energy sector officials prior to finalisation of the RSP/RIP.) • RSP/RIP 2008-2013 included under Focal Area 2 Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment, “strengthening regional capacity to support national goals in renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies ...” • According to the North-REP Midterm Report (Cardno, 2012) the project is consistent with the energy sector objectives of the Country Strategy Papers and National Indicative Programmes (EDF10; 2008-2013) for the FSM, RMI & Palau. According to the REP-5 Final Evaluation Report (Resources and Logistics, 2011) this was also true of REP-5. • The Kiribati solar energy project is also consistent with the Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Program.

I-5.4.2 - Alignment (coherence) of EU RIP programmes' specific objectives with non-programmable projects	
<i>Statement</i>	Insufficient information to warrant a statement
<i>Extracts and information</i>	
I-5.4.3 - Evolution in the number of operational links set among RIP and non-programmable projects at expected results level	
<i>Statement</i>	Operational links have developed between the North-REP energy initiative and other EU projects in the same countries such as telecommunications, health and education but there are insufficient data to justify a more general statement.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is clear from several discussions that operational links have developed between the North-REP energy initiative and other EU projects in the same countries such as telecommunications, health and education (MN 200, MN 202, MN 203)
STATEMENT ON JC5.4	The EU's energy sector activities have been consistent with the Regional Strategy papers and Regional Indicative Programmes and the Country Strategy Papers and National Indicative Programmes. Some complementarities have developed between energy sector and non-energy EU initiatives, especially for projects managed by the SPC.
JC 5.5 - The EU coordinated and developed complementarity with Member States and key regional donors in the energy sector	
I-5.5.1 - Existence of thematic working groups or regular exchange of information with MS and among donors (at regional and national level)	
<i>Statement</i>	The EU co-hosted (with the New Zealand Government) a Pacific Energy Summit in March 2013 (co-sponsored by AusAID, ADB and the World Bank Group) which brought together key donors, Pacific Island governments and energy experts to discuss ways "to achieve a quantum leap forward" in implementing sustainable energy in the Pacific Islands. It was co-hosted by the European Commissioner for Development, Mr Andris Piebalgs. The summit was preceded by a two-day Pacific Leaders' Energy Summit in Tonga. A new €37m EDF10 sustainable energy and climate change initiative was developed in close consultation with other donors and is closely linked to a new EU-NZ Energy Access Partnership for the Pacific.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See the 2013 Pacific Energy Summit website which has details regarding the summit and donor cooperation/coordination for future PIC energy assistance: http://www.pacificenergysummit2013.com/about/background/ • "Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy" (action fiche for ACSE; CRIS: 24262) has been developed with considerable consultation with other donors and includes jointly-financed activities with the Asian Development Bank and New Zealand in Kiribati, Nauru and Tonga. (MN 219; MN 222)
<i>Statement</i>	The EU is an active participant in the 'Donors' Energy Working Group for the Pacific' which meets approximately quarterly (sometimes less but at least three times between January-July 2013) to exchange information, coordinate and cooperate in Pacific Island energy matters. Other donors (e.g. UNDP, GIZ, JICA) and CROP agencies are generally also invited to participate.

<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication from the chair of the energy working group (MN 208) says the EU has been and remains an active member of the energy group. • Discussion with key CROP agency officials involved in energy matters (MN 206, MN 219; MN222) also verifies that the EU is active in energy sector coordination in the Pacific. • The Pacific Donors Energy Working Group Project Matrix Feb 2013 provides a long list of donor-funded energy projects with comments on linkages among the donor activities listed.
I-5.5.2 - Share of the EU contribution in DP support to the sector	
<i>Statement</i>	An early 2010 estimate indicates that the donor community had approved programmes of grant assistances for the energy sector in the PICs (excluding the French territories and overseas departments) totalling about US\$321 of which the EU accounted for \$53.5 million or 16.4%.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above figures are from a working paper prepared as background material for the development of the Framework on Action for Energy Security in the Pacific, following extensive communication with donors in early 2010 (Johnston, 2010) prepared by SPC and AusAID. It is indicative only and incomplete.
I-5.5.3 - Intended vs. acknowledged EU added-value by the government and DPs involved in the same sector	
<i>Statement</i>	Insufficient information has been found to make a meaningful statement
<i>Extracts and information</i>	
STATEMENT ON JC5.5	There has been frequent, regular and extensive dialogue between the EU and key regional donors active in the energy sector in the Pacific Island states and the EU is a very significant contributor to Pacific energy assistance efforts. The EU co-hosted (with New Zealand) a major Pacific Energy Summit in 2013 at which there was extensive dialogue with PACP countries and the donor community on more rapid development of sustainable energy for the PICs.
OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (NOT CAPTURED ELSEWHERE IN THIS EQ)	<p>1. The level and type of EU energy sector technical assistance does not really have much impact on reducing the extreme level of dependence on petroleum consumption in the PACPs/OCTs and is unlikely to do so in the near future</p> <p><i>Information</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU mainly addresses outer island energy use, which is a tiny (though unknown) percentage of national energy consumption in all PACP states. For those island states with significant levels of EU energy sector support (FSM, Palau, RMI, Kiribati) any increases in RE for outer islands has been far less than 1% of the total (as documented above) • For 8 PICs with enough data for reasonable estimates, the energy elasticity of energy growth averages 1.3, i.e. energy consumption is growing considerably faster than economic output and “primary energy consumption may double between 2012 and 2020” according to “Pacific Energy Demand Outlook” (Pacific Economic Monitor, ADB, March 2013). EU interventions may be significant for specific outer islands but will not appreciably reduce national or

	<p>Pacific subregional dependence on petroleum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Fiji-based EU official (MN219) argues that reduced dependent on petroleum imports was never a realistic goal for EU PACP energy sector projects. <p>2. It can be argued that EU support within the Pacific ACP island states for renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) has been grossly unbalanced compared to the likely impacts of a more balanced provision of RE/EE.</p> <p><i>Information:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be (and has often been) argued (various Energy4All documents; World Bank ESMAP reports; numerous IEA reports) that sustainable energy for small island states requires a balance between policies, management tools and investments in renewable energy and in energy efficiency. A good recent example is <i>Achieving Sustainable Energy for All in the Asia-Pacific</i>, (UNDP Asia-Pacific Center, Bangkok, Thailand; August 2013; www.undp.org/content/dam/rbap/docs/Research%20&%20Publications/environment_energy/RBAP-EE-2013-SE4ALL.pdf) • The key EU projects under EDF9 (REP-5) and EDF10 (North REP) were meant to provide support for both RE and EE: North-REP is explicitly the “North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project” but the overwhelming bulk of work has been on RE (which reflects national requests). The donor community in general, and the EU (and PIC governments) have overwhelmingly prioritised RE at the cost of EE. • For one of many examples, a recent critique of the approach of the International Energy Agency & others in defining the way towards universal energy access argues that the “approach underestimates the current potential in off-grid solutions and fails to provide equal incentives to efforts increasing power generation and efforts improving energy efficiency towards achieving the goal.” (“The way towards universal access - Putting value on electricity services”, Differgroup.com, November 2013, www.differgroup.com/Portals/53/The%20way%20towards%20universal%20access%20-%20-%20putting%20value%20on%20electricity%20services.pdf) • The EU Pacific support for renewable energy and energy efficiency may be unbalanced but reflects national priorities; there is insufficient dialogue to guide countries into making better choices in the use of EU funds (MN 219). • The “Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Towards a renewed EU-Pacific development Partnership” (EC, 2012) includes numerous references to renewable energy but none at all to energy efficiency. • The seven Pacific ACP projects supported by the ACP-EU Energy Facility in the Federated States of Micronesia (Yap state), Tuvalu and Vanuatu were all for generation, or generation and distribution, of renewable energy, with none addressing improved efficiency of energy end-use. See “EU Energy Facility Database”: http://database.energyfacilitymonitoring.eu/acpeu/Forward.xhtml?jsessionid=df264161ad5ada3963945407749c. • In case of grant assistance, RE investments in the PICs have been roughly 15:1 over EE in the past decade or so. (Estimate in 2010 by P Johnston & Brian Dawson who at the time headed AusAID’s global energy programmes). This is about the same as the renewable/efficiency ratio in North-REP (MN 214).
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- SPC's *Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific*, all PIC energy policies, and the Pacific Power Association's current Strategic Plan all call for more balance between RE & EE investments, as does the ADB in "Pacific Energy Demand Outlook" (Pacific Economic Monitor, ADB, March 2013; and "Climate Risks and Adaptation in the Electric Power Sector" (ADB, 2012).

3. Mini solar home systems may not be the best technical choice for the electrification of outer islands

Information:

- Changes to equipment to be provided under FED.2009.21648 (solar energy in outer islands of Kiribati) should substantially increase the number of households (nearly 2,200) which are to be electrified through the programme. The lighting service, ability to use radios, and amount of energy stored in the non industrial grade batteries are all much inferior to the original project intent. Sustainability is likely to be poor (MN205, 223, 224, 234, 239). A similar programme failed in Fiji in the early 1980s due to households' dissatisfaction with the low level of services (this writer was Director of Energy at the time) and a similar effort failed in Kiribati some years ago for the same reason.

4. The multicounty approach for implementing national projects seems to be effective in the energy sector, spreading the costs of a range of expertise and support over several countries, reducing management overheads.

- The EU's flagship Pacific energy programme, North-REP (€14.4m recently increased to €15.5m) if financed through national IPFs but covers the FSM, Palau and the RMI from a project management office in Pohnpei, FSM. It was on the verge of failure a year ago with poor management, poor reporting and very limited progress but has improved substantially in the year since the August 2012 midterm review. It has had experts assigned to each country (most of whom have completed their contracts) but has reduced costs by pooling expertise for all three countries. Despite initial problems with SPC management, this multi-country approach, whereby national projects are funded under a single mechanism and managed by SPC (or another organisation) is good cost-effective approach which could be used more in the future.
- In the case of North-REP, there have also been some synergies with other EU projects (water, telecom, health) also implemented by SPC.

5. A relatively small EU project can have a significant impact

Information:

- FED.2008.020384 (capacity building for sustainable energy) appears to have had a fairly large & positive impact for a small programme (<€1m), especially utility supply-side energy efficiency loss studies which are being used in various follow-up activities by the EU, ADB, PRIF, the power utilities and various others to improve utility efficiency and to assess and improve grid stability to allow increased levels of renewable energy (and private sector input). See MN 200, 203, 208).

5. Project designs should where practical specifically include energy / water / land / climate change synergy.

	<p>Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This seems to be happening to some extent (e.g. Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy” (ACSE; CRIS: 24262) but perhaps should be more systematic? • This is consistent with recommendation 7 of the Joint Communication to the European Parliament (etc.) of 2012. Also IRENA is currently preparing a report, “The Water – Energy – Land Nexus: A Pacific Islands Perspective” arguing for complementary/cooperative/linked initiatives in these areas. <p>6. Should improving PIC energy security include support to reduce the extremely high fiscal/financial dependence on petroleum in the PICs?</p> <p>Information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some smaller PICs (e.g. Samoa) pay considerably less than larger ones (e.g. Fiji) for petroleum fuel through ownership of storage and more skilled negotiation of supply contracts, 15% better prices several years ago. Support for petroleum supply negotiations (through SPC) could have a considerably bigger financial impact on the import cost of oil than the import savings through outer islands electrification through RE. • There was Australian, then Chinese support for this service some years ago, but no longer. NZAid supported studies recently on multi-country bulk purchase of petroleum, with little apparent impact • Although transport accounts for at least twice as much petroleum consumption than electricity (see FAESP & ADB 2013), there is little support for developing local fuels to replace petroleum in transport. Perhaps a petroleum pricing and renewable transport fuel project could be worthwhile? • “Much of the focus over the last 20 years has been on the electricity sector, while the importance of energy efficiency and conservation and the significant share of energy end-use in the land and sea transport sector has been overlooked.” (from Action Fiche for Adapting to Climate change and Sustainable Energy, EC, 2013 and MN219) <p>7. Some ACP-EU Energy Facility Projects approved in Pacific ACP states were poorly designed and should not have been approved without improved evidence that local organisations were capable of adequate technical, financial and operational management.</p> <p>Information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three off-grid provincially-managed outer island projects to produce coconut oil as fuel in Vanuatu (EUEF phase 1 project 207/195-950, 952 & 9513) were badly managed, the local component of funding has not materialised, and reporting has been extremely poor. Equipment has been delivered but no energy has been produced. • The EU appears not have adequately assessed the management capabilities of the Vanuatu authorities (particularly provincial authorities, who are very poor at financial management) and the fates of similar earlier projects in the Pacific. • See MN 25-227. • These conclusions may not apply to the Tuvalu and Yap solar PV projects, which were not assessed)
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EQ 6: To what extent the EU support contributed to increase the Pacific region capacity to sustainably manage terrestrial natural resources and ecosystems as well as natural risks and disasters, including adaptation to and mitigation of Climate Change?

JC 6.1 - The EU interventions¹¹ strengthened Pacific countries and territories capacity to design and implement a policy and regulatory framework conducive to a sustainable land natural resources management

I-6.1.1 - Improvement of sustainable land natural resources management in the regional/national policy frameworks

<i>Statement</i>	<i>EU assisted the region in developping cost-effective solutions for the sustainable management of marine and land-based natural resources and disaster risk reduction in their respective policy frameworks and enhanced the national and regional capacities to support and implement national adaptation and mitigation measures.</i>
MR-145062.02 DSM PIR 11/2013	The project is considered to be extremely relevant, in that it is a new field that the countries in the region are not entirely qualified to respond to and which has potentially a huge impact, environmentally, economically and socially. Deep Sea Minerals (DSMs) are likely to become increasingly interesting to commercial companies. DSMs are to be found under the EEZs of the participating countries, which comprise 70 times the land area of these States. SOPAC (SPC) is the appropriate partner, with the technical capacity and mandate to continue to coordinate and carry on initiatives region-wide after the project expires. Capacity building, at both regional and national levels, is built into the design of the project. Environment, governance, gender and human rights have been considered as appropriate
SPC 9 th EDF DRR in 8 Pacific ACP Countries Annual report 06/11- 06/12	<p>The overall objective of the project is poverty alleviation and sustainable development through disaster risk reduction. The project purpose to build resilience in selected communities to reduce the risk to Pacific Island communities to disasters targeting two specific areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Access to Safe Drinking Water</i> – The Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management identifies the vulnerability of water resources and water supply systems to climatic hazards and proposes approaches to mitigate against these risks. Low lying islands are vulnerable to climatic variability due to lack of natural ground water storage. In islands that have sufficient supply maintaining the quality of drinking water is important for rural communities. Measures for water sustainability, land use, sanitation, wastewater and solid waste disposal are important factors in determining appropriate solutions. • <i>Emergency Communications and Emergency Operation Centres</i> – The Regional Framework for Action 2005 – 2015 Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, calls for planning for effective preparedness, response and recovery with key actions to establish

¹¹ Including thematic instruments in particular with PACP and OCTs

	<p>functional emergency communications systems and Emergency Operations Centres (EOC). The Framework calls for establishment of an effective, integrated and people focused early warning system. In many of the participating countries early warning systems lack basic equipment, skills and resources. The weakest element is in the dissemination of warnings and the preparedness of the communities to respond.</p>
<p>RSP and RIP 2008-2013</p>	<p>Climate change is of key interest to both the EU and the PIF states, particularly in the run-up to the 2009 UN Conference on Climate Change in Copenhagen. In November 2004, the EU adopted a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan in the context of Development Cooperation, which seeks to help developing countries to meet the challenges posed by climate change, and in particular to implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p> <p>In 2007, the European Commission launched the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) initiative between the European Union and developing countries. With the GCCA, the EU intends to deepen political dialogue and step up cooperation with those developing countries that are most vulnerable to climate change. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are typically the ones who are hit earliest and hardest by the effects of climate change and have the least capacity to react.</p>
<p>RSP and RIP 2008-2013</p>	<p>The following <u>results</u> will be pursued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Assist the region in developing cost-effective solutions for the sustainable management of marine and land-based natural resources. b) Address vulnerability issues in the Pacific, in particular fragile ecosystems, waste management, water resources management and supply, sanitation services, disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness and adaptation to climate change.
<p>RSP and RIP 2008-2013</p>	<p>6.4 Focal Area 2: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment</p> <p>The <u>specific objective</u> is 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. This objective will be achieved by promoting the sustainable development and management of marine, land and water resources, including ecosystems, through governance, practices and capacity building at all levels.</p>

	<p><u>Climate change and disaster risk reduction (2.1 of logframe)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening regional capacity to support national goals in renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, possibly by establishing a Centre of Excellence in renewable energy • Enhancing the regional capacity to support and implement national adaptation measures designed to build resilience to climate change • Provision of adequate additional technical and financial support to ensure that climate change policies, in particular for adaptation, are fully operational in all PICs • Promoting the sustainable management of water resources • Supporting initiatives addressing disaster risk reduction and disaster management to reduce the overall vulnerability of the Pacific to both natural and other hazards and to increase community safety and resilience against the impact of disasters • Supporting initiatives addressing security / potential conflicts linked to natural disasters / climate change
<p><i>EU-Pacific ACP RSP and RIP 2002-2007</i></p>	<p>32. Significantly, the <i>Forum Economic Action Plan</i> has also initiated or supported a range of other activities including economic governance, gender equality, environment and economics, economic and social statistics, developing an investor friendly legal and institutional environment, and land access policies for development.</p>
<p><i>MN 301, 302</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional States commitment are strong for Natural resources conservation measures - Water & Sanitation of first priority for almost all PACP countries: recurrent periods of droughts => needs to increase water availability: EU rainwater harvesting projects well efficient (Nauru, Kiribati, Cook, Marshal Islands...) and well appreciated. - Water = great impact (rainwater harvesting) many places depend mainly on rainwater. Projects supply gutters and tanks (from 5 to 10m3) => more than 2,000 tanks in Tu and 450 in Na. Reach almost every household (10,5 people on average per household) (70% of population) - AusAid, Red Cross and Taiwan cooperation followed the example and supplied for more equipment to address drought problems. - Water address long terms needs. Water quality preserved by a first flush system and test kid provided, monthly control: awareness campaign on how to maintain water quality. - The project responds to the local communities' limited access to safe and sufficient fresh water and particularly aims to increase community resilience in times of droughts by increasing household access to water and water safety practices as well as reduce groundwater contamination.
<p><i>MN 305</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget support policy (W&S sector mainly) for Samoa is doing well, allow to strengthen gvt responsibilities. Things are going better and moving in the right direction yet first years were somewhat difficult, but now more efficiency in funds management. BS = big move of responsibilities and challenge for the Samoa Gvt. - Annual review of the national water sector raises its importance, quality of documents provided are increasing in quality and reliability.

	<p>- DRM is less supported by the EU but ECHO is providing specific helps (cfr cyclone last year) or UN Habitat for Disaster responses</p>
<p><i>Consultation on the 11th EDF- Forum</i> <i>Secret. Suva October 2012 Remarks by A/ McDonald</i></p>	<p>The Agenda for Change therefore sets out some important recommendations designed to help us better address these challenges and achieve this greater impact (...).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - firstly, (...) - secondly, it is essential to give poor people better access to resources such as land, forests, food, water and energy, while safeguarding the environment for future generations. These sectors will be key in the transition to a green economy, to the efficient use of resources, and to help ensure food and nutrition security, environmental protection and climate change mitigation and adaptation. <p>In addition to these general considerations, the Agenda for Change also sets some specific recommendations of particular relevance to our regional programmes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ownership - we must find innovative ways to reinforce and enhance the ownership of the regional actions by the beneficiary countries and key stakeholders in these countries. This week's consultation thus includes not only the national authorising officers or their representatives but also non-state actors. We must work to increase ownership and improve the governance of regional programming, while promoting regional perspectives at the national level. - concentration - will be essential if we are to achieve the full effectiveness and impact of our assistance. We should not attempt to have more than two major focal areas – anything else would mean spreading our resources too thinly over too many disparate activities. - simplification - will also help tremendously in ensuring focus and impact. For regional integration programmes, we don't see why in the EU we should any longer prepare a self-standing EU regional strategy paper, when there is a perfectly adequate existing regional strategy to serve as the basis of our joint work. I am confident that we will be able to align the 11th EDF regional programme with the upcoming revision of the Pacific Plan in order to achieve this. - flexibility - we should try to increase the overall flexibility in the use of our cooperation resources, reflecting the commitments from regional bodies, from groups of countries or from individual countries willing to move forward the regional integration agenda, or to tackle sectoral issues regionally, within the context of the overall regional strategy. - complementarity - we must be sure to provide real added-value through the regional programme, complementary to and in synergy with the activities carried out through our bilateral country-programmes, and supported also by the support available under our thematic programmes. - blending – we should wherever possible seek to leverage more money for development by involving other actors such as the private sector and the financial sector. Regional investment facilities have been created to provide better possibilities for blending of loans and grants, and these will be funded primarily

	through the regional programmes
<i>FED/2007/019181 Disaster Risk reduction in 8 Pacific ACP States</i>	The B-Envelope project forms part of the Community Risk Program at SOPAC and after the project forms part of the Disaster Reduction Program at SPC, both with a work program predominantly focusing on strengthening resilience to disasters and mitigating against the effects of hazards. The project also works closely with the Community Lifelines Program and the Water and Sanitation Program to implement the water and sanitation component of the project
<i>FED/2009/012368: Deep sea minerals in the Pacific Islands region: legal framework and resources management</i>	<p>This project is a regional approach aimed at developing appropriate enabling mechanisms for sustainable management of deep mineral resources in the region by formulating a regional set of guidelines (or frameworks) within which individual states can develop national policy, legislative, taxation instruments, and regulations for investment within the marine minerals sector and by improving human and technical capacity and effective monitoring systems.</p> <p>Apart from living resources (coastal and oceanic fisheries), deep-sea minerals offer perhaps the only other potential and major natural resource for economic development for many Pacific islands. This has significant implications for good governance of the oceans under national jurisdictions and more so for island nations as many if not all lack comprehensive policy regimes, legislation and regulations necessary for the good governance and sustainable development of their marine and in particular deep-sea mineral resources. This is a potential barrier to facilitation of exploration and exploitation as well as to effective management. Also lacking is the specific technical capability and human resources capacity essential to ensure that PICs and their nationals are able to effectively participate in the development and management of these newfound ocean resources and benefit streams.</p>
<i>FED/2009/012368 DSMPPIR</i>	Objectives: Expand the economic resource base of Pacific ACP States by developing a viable and sustainable marine minerals industry.
<i>EAMR PNG 2011</i>	After the handover to the Government of the largest components of the 8th EDF Mining Sector Support Programme sustainability appears secured through continuation by the PNG Mineral Resources Authority (MRA) and a World Bank programme. The geological and geophysical mapping and survey activities show already an impact. The data marketed by the MRA are highly attractive to mining companies who have obtained a number of new licences after the release of the data.
<i>EAMR PNG 2012</i>	<p>The actions under the 'Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Programme', now coming to an end, show already impact and indications of sustainability. They are highly appreciated and the PNG media provide high visibility.</p> <p>The project of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in 8 Pacific States will be completed in June 2013. Absorption in PNG is very satisfactory. This project permits to strengthen early warning systems and enhance their capacity in detection, mitigation, and response. All the equipment has been purchased and installation will be completed before the end of the project. Training on maintenance will require close attention to ensure sustainability of operations. The EU Delegation is regularly consulted for the on-going formulation of the new</p>

	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction regional initiative titled Building Safety Resilience in the Pacific. The EU in PNG is also supporting the inclusion of DRR in national and local development plans through on-going policy dialogue.</p> <p>CRIS contract 196-259: Water and Environmental Sanitation Project for Three Provinces in Papua New Guinea. An ex-post evaluation was conducted on the project. The project was rated: Relevance: B, Efficiency, Effectiveness: C, Impact: C and Sustainability: B.</p> <p>ROM mission findings in 2011: Disaster Risk Reduction in 8 ACP States, CRIS number 2088/ 179-321: The project is very relevant and achieving significant outputs contributing to disaster risk reduction, but gaps in national coordination result in activities lagging behind implementation timescale, lack of coordination with similar interventions, absence of visibility in PNG, and uncertain institutional and technical sustainability.</p>
<i>EAMR Solomon Islands 2012</i>	<p>The EU cooperation in the Solomon Islands (SI) is focused on "rural development with attention to capacity building". The Mid Term Review of the 10th EDF Country Strategy Paper introduced a focus on climate change in the focal sector that was confirmed by the End of Term Review this year, in line with present Government priorities. The 9th EDF has reinforced the capacity building component, though with delays in the implementation. Additional important resources (EUR 2.8 M) from DCI-ENV Budget Line (GCCA) have been mobilised towards the Solomon Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (SICAP) to improve Climate Change policy dialogue and coordination and to implement Adaptation measures. Solomon Islands qualified for EU General Budget Support in 2010 and this status has been maintained since then.</p>
<i>Fiche identification INTEGRE 12/2009</i>	<p>Initiative des Territoires du Pacifique Sud pour la Gestion régionale de l'environnement.</p> <p>Objectifs globaux : Assurer une meilleure intégration des Pays et Territoires d'Outre Mer dans la Famille du Pacifique, dans le domaine de l'environnement, renforcer la bonne gouvernance des ressources et les capacités des gestionnaires du Pacifique (PTOM et ACPP), soutenir un développement humain durable des sociétés insulaires, contribuer de manière effective à la conservation de la biodiversité et de l'environnement régional et mondial.</p> <p>Objectif spécifique : Renforcement des capacités de coopération régionale entre les PTOM, et entre les PTOM et les pays ACP du Pacifique, en matière de gestion intégrée et de valorisation durable de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles.</p> <p>Résultats attendus :</p> <p>Une plateforme de coopération régionale est constituée pour organiser les collaborations entre PTOM, et entre PTOM et pays ACPP, en matière environnementale ;</p> <p>Les capacités de coopération multilatérale sont renforcées afin de développer et de mieux intégrer les aires protégées et d'aides aux PTOM à la conservation des réseaux régionaux existants ;</p> <p>Les capacités de coopération en matière de gestion et de valorisation des espèces</p>

	<p>marines sont améliorées grâce au renforcement de la collaboration avec la CPS ;</p> <p>Les capacités de coopération en matière de gestion intégrée des bassins versants sont développées en s'appuyant sur les programmes de la SOPAC (CPS) ;</p> <p>Les capacités de coopération pour mieux gérer les déchets solides et les pollutions à l'échelle régionale sont développées.</p> <p>14M€ (contribution EU 12M€)</p> <p>Le projet s'appuie sur le Plan Pacifique pour renforcer la coopération régionale et sur les Stratégies Nationales (françaises notamment) en matière de biodiversité.</p>
I-6.1.2 - Consistency between the regional policy framework and national frameworks	
<i>Statement</i>	<i>Regional and national policies frameworks are consistent to establish coordinated and effective national disaster risk reduction and disaster management systems through planning, policy, institutional, operational and awareness arenas. A large number of planning and policy orientation mechanisms relevant to DRM and NRM have been adopted in the region as a result of regional cooperation initiatives. Their designs have entailed use of networks and institutions developed with Commission support, such as the SOPAC/SPC, SPREP, USP that are regarded as references for regional policies, and provide coherence between the national and regional priorities and strategies for effective planning and projects implementation. The dialogue between the PACP countries has been enhanced and is a positive statement towards improved coordination and complementarity.</i>
<i>EU-Pacific ACP RSP and RIP 2002-2007</i>	<p>68. In respect of natural resources the Pacific ACP are, by their nature, dominated by the ocean and their tropical climate. Key natural resources, and the focus of economic activity (see also Annex 6c), are:</p> <p><u>Coastal areas</u> provide the food, income as well as the cultural and recreational opportunities which are important to Pacific Islanders but which are increasingly threatened by over-fishing, pollution and poor planning, thus undermining the livelihood of coastal communities.</p>
<i>RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i>	The <u>environment</u> and <u>climate change</u> are issues of national survival, particularly for the smaller island states. The EU's strong support for the Kyoto Protocol has therefore been much appreciated by the Pacific ACP. The Global Climate Change Alliance adopted by the EU will provide further opportunities for dialogue and exchange as well as practical cooperation to support international negotiations on an ambitious post-2012 climate change agreement.
<i>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i>	Agriculture and fisheries remain important sectors of the regional economy and the growing tourism sector is totally reliant on the natural environment. Climate change and its effects, in particular on the myriad of low-lying atolls in the Pacific, are of increasing concern and must be tackled in terms of both adaptation and mitigation. For these reasons, the <u>second focal area</u> of the 10th EDF RIP is the <i>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment</i> , supporting the second pillar of the Pacific Plan – <i>Sustainable Development</i> . A total of €40 million (42% of the RIP) will be reserved for activities in this area.

	<p>Pacific island countries and territories are characterised by extremes in physical geography, remoteness, exposure and vulnerability. Approximately eight million people live on small land masses dispersed over the large span of the Pacific Ocean. Socio-economic pressures, natural and human induced hazards have exacerbated the region's inherent vulnerabilities.</p> <p>In a nutshell, the environmental profile of the region is characterised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High degrees of endemism and levels of biodiversity, but relatively small numbers of species. b) A high degree of economic and cultural dependence on the natural environment. c) Vulnerability to climate change and a wide range of natural disasters.
<p><i>Consultation on the 11th EDF- Forum</i></p> <p><i>Secret. Suva October 2012</i> GROUP DISCUSSIONS</p>	<p>List four sectors by priority that are crucial to support PACP countries in meeting their MDGs and achieve sustainable development Top 4</p> <p>Sector 1: Natural Resource Management (15)</p> <p>Sector 2: RE/Energy (9)</p> <p>Sector 3: Regional integration, and Trade (8)</p> <p>Sector 4: Health (8)</p> <p>List four sectors by priority that are crucial to support PACP countries in meeting their MDGs and achieve sustainable development;</p> <p>Sector 1: Sustainable management of natural resources, and climate change;</p> <p>Sector 2: Regional economic integration</p> <p>Sector 3: Health</p> <p>Sector 4: Education</p> <p>Group discussion/Brainstorming: Education (Reg-tertiary focus, curriculum, etc - national), health -Including child malnutrition, sexual and reproductive health and rights, water and sanitation, fisheries, renewable energy, transport, infrastructure, trade, sustainable poverty management, food security, agriculture</p> <p>Question 2. What are the issues that are better addressed at regional level and complementing national initiatives?</p> <p>Sustainable management of natural resources, and climate proofing –</p> <p>Aid for Trade</p> <p>Science, research and policy advice</p>
<p><i>Government of the Cook Islands - National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management (DRM NAP)</i></p>	<p>Roadmap to implement the strategy of “establishing a coordinated and effective national disaster risk reduction and disaster management system for all hazards” as articulated under Goal 6 of the National Sustainable Development Plan 2007 – 2010. The NSDP is itself a key planning document linked to Te Kaveinga Nui – Living the Cook Islands Vision. Cook Islands are increasingly vulnerable to disasters resulting from natural and human-made hazards, and that a culture of risk reduction and preparedness needs to be instilled across all levels of society in order to minimize (and preferably prevent) disaster impact. DRM NAP highlights</p>

	<p>key gaps in the planning, policy, institutional, operational and awareness arenas related to the management of disaster risk and disaster preparedness, response and recovery in the Cook Islands. Disaster Risk Management is by nature a cross-sectoral activity requiring coordinated interventions at all levels of society and amongst all stakeholders – government, private sector, civil society and communities as all sectors are vulnerable to disaster risks.</p> <p>Strategies and actions have been organised under five overarching Goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good Governance for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management at all levels - Strong Knowledge Base for more Effective Disaster Risk Management - Effective Preparedness, Response and Recovery - Maintain Effective Early Warning Systems - Analysis and Assessment of Hazards to Reduce Underlying Risk - Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
<p><i>MN 309, MN 310, MN 311</i></p>	<p>CGCA coordinated by SPC, SPREP being a minor partner. EU did not consult SPREP when designing the GCCA programme and choose SPC/SOPAC as implementing agency, SPREP is (only) in charge of the visibility component => mandates/ responsibilities problem: SPREP is the leading CROP agency in Climate Change & Environment. SPREP not involved directly</p> <p>Good communication with EU Fiji and good partnership, EUD provides positive guidance tools (action fiche) but exchanges between Bxl-Fiji-Apia are time consuming and dialogue somewhat difficult on some points, mainly on the programme approach and the intended objectives. SPREP had to reduce and modify the scope of proposed studies to focus more on only waste management.</p> <p>EU as good partner with clear guidance how to build a Strategic Environmental Assessment for instance: reports template, methodology available, available technical guidance but no TA that could be helpful for some specific research interests. Reporting is well sized even if time consuming but at least get the impression that there are useful not like the reports for the UN (UNEP!) that often seem useless and make no sense. General feedback comes from EU regional office (annual meeting), almost never from the UN</p> <p>Regional environment & DRM strategies are endorsed by the Gvt and are consistent with the national strategy, however there is still a need for regulations and a big shift in public awareness, public is not so much acquired to environment protection and conservation measures.</p>
<p><i>Samoa National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2011-2016 (12/2011) (NAP)</i></p>	<p>Purpose of the NAP: contribute to sustainable development by facilitating the inclusion of risk reduction and risk awareness as integral to societal functioning rather than as parallel or external activities. It identifies Samoa's disaster risk management (DRM) goals and priority measures for implementation through a whole-of-government and whole-of society approach over the period 2011-2016. NAP priority themes established with Samoa Disaster Management Office (DMO), Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), Pacific Regional DM&DRR</p>

	<p>Framework for Action (2005-2015).</p> <p>Theme 1: Governance and Mainstreaming, appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks, sectoral policy and planning frameworks to incorporate vulnerability information and mitigation measures into</p> <p>Theme 2: DRM Knowledge, Information and Education, specific information and technologies.</p> <p>Theme 3: Community Risk Management, preparedness, recovery planning and mitigation interventions</p> <p>Theme 4: Disaster Management, processes, procedures, systems and building response agencies capacities to ensure effective and timely response</p>										
<p><i>Republic of the Marshall Islands - National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management 2008 – 2018</i></p>	<p>Alignment of the Marshall Islands DRM NAP with the Pacific Regional Framework for DRR and DM.</p>										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Outcomes</th> <th>Regional Framework for Action (Themes)</th> <th>RMI NAP (Goals)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <p>DRR Focus (mitigation, prevention, adaptation or transfer of disaster risk, early warning*)</p> <p>Note: those marked with * have DM focus aspects as well</p> </td> <td> <p>Theme 3: Analysis and Evaluation of Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Elements at Risks</p> <p>Theme 6: Reduction of Underlying Risk Factors</p> </td> <td> <p>Goal 5: Access to safe and adequate water at all times*</p> <p>Goal 6: Sustainable development of coastal zone</p> <p>Goal 7: Reduce economic dependency of outer islands*</p> <p>Goal 8: Improve understanding of the linkages between zoning, building codes and vulnerability to disasters</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>DM Focus (preparedness, early warning, response and recovery)</p> </td> <td> <p>Theme 4: Planning for effective Preparedness, Response and Recovery</p> <p>Theme 5: Effective, Integrated and People-Focused Early Warning Systems</p> </td> <td> <p>Goal 3: Improve capacity for emergency preparedness and response at all levels</p> <p>Goal 4: Build a strong and resilient DM early warning and emergency communication systems</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Outcomes	Regional Framework for Action (Themes)	RMI NAP (Goals)	<p>DRR Focus (mitigation, prevention, adaptation or transfer of disaster risk, early warning*)</p> <p>Note: those marked with * have DM focus aspects as well</p>	<p>Theme 3: Analysis and Evaluation of Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Elements at Risks</p> <p>Theme 6: Reduction of Underlying Risk Factors</p>	<p>Goal 5: Access to safe and adequate water at all times*</p> <p>Goal 6: Sustainable development of coastal zone</p> <p>Goal 7: Reduce economic dependency of outer islands*</p> <p>Goal 8: Improve understanding of the linkages between zoning, building codes and vulnerability to disasters</p>	<p>DM Focus (preparedness, early warning, response and recovery)</p>	<p>Theme 4: Planning for effective Preparedness, Response and Recovery</p> <p>Theme 5: Effective, Integrated and People-Focused Early Warning Systems</p>	<p>Goal 3: Improve capacity for emergency preparedness and response at all levels</p> <p>Goal 4: Build a strong and resilient DM early warning and emergency communication systems</p>	
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	<p>Cross Cutting (governance, capacity building and awareness education)</p>	<p>Theme 1: Governance - organizational, institutional, policy and decision-making framework</p> <p>Theme 2: Knowledge, Information, Public Awareness and Education</p>	<p>Goal 1: Established enabling environment for improved DRM in RMI</p> <p>Goal 2: Mainstream DRM in planning, decision making, budgetary processes at the national and local levels</p> <p>Goal 9: Raise awareness of DRM amongst the public</p>
<p>Vision: A safer and more resilient RMI to all hazards through well informed and prepared people, today and for generations to come. DRM needs to be mainstreamed into national and local policies, plans, budgetary provisions and decision-making processes. This has to happen across all sectors and all levels of government and communities, with an emphasis on disaster risk management being the responsibility of the whole country and that it is everyone's business. DRM NAP guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A whole-of-country approach to the identification of goals; • A consultative approach at national, local and community levels; • A DRM NAP that is achievable both in the short and long term; and • Outputs that are measurable through on-going monitoring and evaluation. <p>- Goal 1: Establish an enabling environment for improved DRM in Marshall Islands /Outcome: Well-functioning Institutions and Systems for Disaster Risk Management</p> <p>- Goal 2: Mainstream DRM in planning, decision making and budgetary processes at national and local levels /Outcome: DRM is mainstreamed in all relevant processes at all levels, and in all relevant sectors</p> <p>- Goal 3: Improve capacity for emergency preparedness and response at all levels / Outcome: Organizations and agencies at all levels are well prepared and resourced to respond to disasters</p> <p>- Goal 4: Build a strong and resilient DM early warning and emergency communication system / Outcome: Effective early warning and communication between Majuro, Ebeye and the Outer Islands at all times</p> <p>- Goal 5: Access to safe and adequate clean water at all times / Outcome: Vulnerability to water-related hazards and water shortages resulting from hazards reduced</p>			

	<p>- Goal 6: Sustainable development of the coastal area / Outcome: Reduced vulnerability to coastal hazards</p> <p>Goal 7: Reduce economic dependency of the Outer Islands - Outcome: Improved Outer Island resilience to hazards</p> <p>Goal 8: Improve understanding of the linkages between zoning, building codes and vulnerability to disasters - Outcome: Decision-makers and public more receptive to the need for adequate zoning and building codes in reducing vulnerability</p> <p>Goal 9: Raise the awareness of DRM amongst the public - Outcome: Public are better informed of national and Outer Island DRM issues</p> <p>Goal 10: DRM NAP implementation and impact is monitored and reviewed on a regular basis - Outcome: The DRM NAP is effectively implemented and kept up to date</p>
<i>Solomon Islands NAPA – NDRMP Sector Policies</i>	<p>The Solomon Islands Government finalised in 2008 its NAPA after extensive consultations with populations, civil society and development partners. The NAPA presents urgent and immediate priorities (seven) to be addressed on the short term for climate change adaptation.</p> <p>The Government of Solomon Islands approved in April 2010 the NDRMP. More recently the Government of Solomon Islands brought both the Climate Change Office and National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) under the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology (MECM) in view to rationalise and strengthen coherence in the design and implementation of its policies in the sector</p> <p>The overall objective of this program is to contribute to climate change adaptation and reduction of vulnerability of people and communities in Solomon Islands.</p> <p>The specific objective is to support the Government of Solomon Islands capacity for policy enhancement, coordination and implementation of its national Climate Change strategy in line with its NAPA and NDRMP.</p>
I-6.1.3 - Adjustment and enforcement of the regulatory framework to sustainable land natural resources management	
<i>Statement</i>	<p><i>National and regional regulatory frameworks have been supported to increase national and regional capacities to manage natural resources. Expected results included establishment and enforcement of effective legislative and regulatory frameworks and mechanisms for the monitoring of natural resources. The Pacific region countries authorities and the Commission have shared concerns about the conservation of natural resources and their exploitation in a sustainable manner. Sustainable management of natural resources has been supported in Commission projects and programmes via strengthening of capacity in planning and policy formulation and by developing the exploitation and management of natural resources that would generate economic and social benefits. There is evidence that Commission-supported activities and projects have been conducted with a direct view to achieving these goals and have produced results such as transfers of know-how and creation of institutionalised tools that the authorities can mobilise for policy and monitoring.</i></p>

<p>RSP and RIP 2008-2013</p>	<p><u>Sustainable management of land resources (2.4)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the development and implementation of national land use policies, plans and sustainable land management National Action Programmes (NAPs) • Increasing the regional capacity to support and implement sustainable land management • Supporting and promoting community-based initiatives on integrated land resource management • Promoting and supporting initiatives to ensure food security and small-scale livelihoods for Pacific people • Supporting improved, sustainable land management and production systems for greater economic returns • Promoting sustainable forest management, including by developing reliable systems that can promote legal production • Enhancing the competitiveness of legitimate forest industry operations • Building capacity to fight unsustainable logging practices <p><u>Ecosystems and biodiversity (2.5)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting initiatives to protect the environment and terrestrial and marine biodiversity • Supporting a regional approach to aquatic bio-security • Promoting the conservation, management and utilisation of terrestrial biodiversity <p><u>Waste and pollution (2.6)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting regional initiatives to address waste and pollution issues by means of a whole-of-government approach, including by promoting public-private partnerships and using economic instruments for integrated waste management <p><u>Environmental monitoring and information management (2.7)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting an integrated and comprehensive Pacific environmental database to assist countries in national environmental monitoring and sustainable development planning.
<p>WSSP Final Evaluation – Water & Sanitation sector policy support programme (draft) 2013</p>	<p>The water sector in Samoa has largely come of age, with most of the necessary legal and regulatory framework in place, and Implementing Agencies (IAs) demonstrating increasing competencies in their mandated roles. Significant sector challenges still exist mainly in the practical implementation of roles and enforcement of regulations, and in addressing the sector skills shortage.</p> <p>The current Sector Strategy acknowledges that capacity is one of the major challenges and includes a Sector Capacity Building Plan to address this constraint. Implementation of the Plan has been prioritised for funding and will be implemented starting 2014. In the meantime, Budget Support has helped alleviate the capacity gap through short-term consultancies and TA.</p> <p>The water sector is regarded as somewhat of a model in Samoa, and the GoS is considering adopting many of the processes and procedures developed</p>
<p>FED/2007/019181 Disaster Risk reduction</p>	<p>Built resilience in selected communities to reduce the risk to Pacific Island communities to disasters targeting two specific areas:</p>

<p><i>in 8 Pacific ACP States</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to safe drinking water (Marshall Islands, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu) - Emergency communications and emergency operation centres (Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands)
<p><i>FED/2007/019181 DRR 8 PACP MR- 145297.01 - 12/11/2012</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project supports and translates into action the objectives of both the Pacific-EU Joint Initiative on Climate Change and the Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC). It also supports the Paris Declaration and the EU effectiveness agenda and strongly emphasizes the usefulness of collaboration and cooperation between the numerous major development partners implementing • Climate Change technical assistance activities in the region. Beneficiary countries include five South Pacific islands and four from the North Pacific which need to strategically address Climate Change Adaptation respectively. • A Phase out strategy has not been developed by the project. However, with regards to Key Results Areas 1 & 2, there is evidence that the beneficiaries are considering sustainability of Climate Change Adaptation actions after the project through their pre-occupation with budget support possibilities, and the fact that the project is helping to prepare them for such an eventuality. The understanding that the maintenance of benefits is crucial to the lives and livelihoods of beneficiary country populations is evident and high on national and regional agendas. • This strongly suggests that all efforts will be made nationally and regionally for maintenance of benefits in spite of the occurrence of any change in economic factors. The recognition that the beneficiaries will not be able to afford maintenance or replacement of the technologies/services introduced by this and other similar projects juxtaposed against the dire need for Climate Change Adaptation, appears to have been a significant factor guiding the design of this project to help prepare beneficiaries for budget support. • Projects requiring Climate Change Specialists within the core staffing. There is a need to design in such a way that adequate time for the HR search as well as reasonable contractual arrangements in terms of length of contract and level of remuneration are allowed, as it has become obvious that persons with these qualifications are few, and in most cases already employed with more attractive contracts. The Pacific Island States need a high level of assistance for development of absorptive capacity to deliver tangible outputs.
<p><i>FED/2009/012368 DSMPiR</i></p>	<p>Summary of expected results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Result 1- Effective Regional Legislative and Regulatory Framework(s) (RLRF) for offshore minerals exploration and mining established. - Result 2- National policy, legislation and regulations for the governance of offshore mineral resources within national jurisdictions established in

	<p>accordance with RLRf.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Result 3 - Strengthened and increased national capacities to support active participation of P-ACPs nationals in the offshore mining industry. <p>Result 4- Effective management and mechanisms for the monitoring of offshore exploration and mining operations</p>
FED/2009/012368 DSMPPIR	<p>Result 2 - 11 activities: National stakeholder workshop/Support to NOMC to spearhead the policy process/Develop national offshore minerals policy and formulate legislation/Conduct public consultation on legislation/Revise and submit legislation.</p> <p>Result 3 - 8 activities: Support the establishment of a coordinated national process for assessing Marine Scientific Research, offshore mineral exploration and mining proposals/ Establish a regional marine minerals database/ Conduct institutional assessment of relevant institutions/ Identify suitable candidates for capacity building opportunities/ Support formal and informal training of relevant technical professionals/ Establish partnerships with the private sector and consortia/Training to strengthen government legal and fiscal agencies/ Assess the effectiveness of capacity building initiatives and take corrective measures</p> <p>Result 3 –4 activities: Develop appropriate regional environmental monitoring guidelines / Identify and maintain a checklist of competent marine research group(s)/identify suitable local and regional candidates to participate in offshore mining monitoring as part of on-the-job training/provide relevant information as required to key stakeholders;</p>
FED/2009/012368 DSMPPIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>On KRA 2 level:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 13 national workshops were held (Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, RMI, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu). ○ The establishment of National Offshore Minerals Committees (NOMC) has been promoted in several countries. ○ With this respect Tonga Seabed Minerals Bill has been drafted and the first to be developed under the DSM Project, while other countries will be assisted in the immediate future. ○ In some cases, where national legislation had experienced some advances already, the Project has provided support for review and enactment.
http://sids-liisd.org/news/pacific-countries-to-develop-integrated-regional-disaster-risk-managementclimate-change-strategy-by-2015/	<p>July 2013: The first-ever Joint Meeting of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management (PPDRM) and Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) convened under the theme 'Strengthening Resilience: An Integrated Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change in the Pacific.' The meeting was organized by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). In 2011, the Pacific Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and climate change communities agreed to combine efforts to develop an integrated regional DRM and climate change strategy by 2015. The</p>

	<p>Joint Meeting aimed to: progress discussions and commitment on developing an integrated regional strategy by 2015; leverage the expertise of the DRM and climate change communities and gather views and aspirations of all stakeholders regarding the formulation of such a strategy; and facilitate sharing of experiences and lessons learned on DRM and climate change among all stakeholders the region.</p>
Statement on JC6.1	<p>Sustainable land natural resources development and management has been supported in EU projects and programme through strengthening of capacity in drafting, planning and policy formulation on climate change mitigation and disaster risks management. All activities were pursuing an objective of sustainable management of natural resource, disaster risk management and alleviation of climate change impacts. There are evidences that many EU activities have been conducted with a view to strengthen PACP capacity to design and implement climate change strategy and develop natural resources development. Also numerous regional and national exchanges to draft the policies and strategies were supported and programmes have produced effective results such as national policies or strategies. The full potential benefits of those results remain however dependent on limited means in terms of human resources inherent to the PACPs.</p>
JC 6.2 - The EU interventions enhanced regional institutions and Pacific countries and territories preparedness for mainstreaming imperatives of disaster risk reduction practices and policies	
I-6.2.1 - Integration of disaster risk management in the regional/national policy frameworks	
<i>Statement</i>	<p><i>DRM in the regional and national policy frameworks has been promoted and supported by EU programmes mainly through a support to the co-ordination among the governments and various stakeholders. The need for improved DRM practices and policies has been emphasises for sustainable development. Improving planning and policy formulation with a view to promoting sustainable natural resources management and disaster risk mitigation has been part of the priorities of the Commission in its interventions in the region.</i></p>
ROM- MR-137421.04 DRR in 8 PACP 11/2013	<p>The impact of the project is considerable in terms of improved ability to mitigate against risks associated with natural or man-made disasters. Such progress will have an impact on achievement of national targets for the MDGs, in particular health indicators (...)</p> <p>Institutional sustainability is good, because project outcomes are in general well embedded in local and national institutions. The impact of improved communication and early warning is also likely to be considerable, but of course cannot be tested until an emergency arises (...)</p> <p>The projects in each country depended on specific commitments of each country, which may have created difficulties at the onset, but ensure ownership and sustainability. The countries where local ownership was lowest, are the ones who delayed and justified the recourse to time extensions; in the end the countries where local ownership was lacking, are the ones where sustainability is most at risk. One lesson here is that the slowest partners are the ones delaying the whole project, and that substitution strategies do not create capacity.</p> <p>(...) specific recommendations included: awareness raising is a long term process that requires sustained investment; long term sustainability in institutional and</p>

	financial terms must be the focus of future efforts.			
<p><i>Contribution agreement between the ACP Secretariat and Pacific Islands Applied geoscience commission SOPAC – ACP-EU Natural Disaster facility (9879/REG)</i></p>	<p>Overall objective</p> <p>The overall objective of the project is to enhance the human safety level of the populations and to reduce the social, economic and environmental costs of natural disasters in the Pacific region.</p> <p>Project Purpose</p> <p>The specific objective of the project is to reinforce the disaster risk management capacities of SOPAC Member-States at national and sub-regional level.</p> <p>2.2 Results & Activities</p> <p>The project will assist Pacific ACP States to develop national action plans by providing funds and technical support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct high level advocacy to gain the necessary political commitment and buy in; • Facilitate broad stakeholder consultations to identify key national priorities; • Provide technical assistance to develop the national action plan; • Ensure that the national action plan is closely aligned to the national development plan; • Facilitate the development of a provisional indicative programme of implementation; • Present the national action plan to the regional partnership network for technical and financial support for its implementation. 			
	<p><i>EAMR DCE Swa report 23/07/2009</i></p> <p>The overall strategy in the Pacific national CSPs focuses on environment, renewable energy, water and sanitation underpinned through support to governance, civil society and technical assistance. RSP 10th EDF focuses on Regional Economic Integration and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment.</p>			
	Expenditure-outputs	Indicators	Main actions in 2009	Lead section
	AAP for SBS (10 th EDF contribution),	Approval and signature of the 2009 AAP	PIF approved and AAP+AF submitted in June 2009	Office in supported by INFRA in Fi
	energy, 10 th multi-country - €14.4	AAP 2009 approved and signed	PIF approved April 2009. AF submitted June 2009	Regional Sec

	<p><i>Kiribati</i> - Renewable Energy, Kiribati 10th EDF, €4.100.000</p>	<p>AAP 2009 approved and signed</p>	<p>PIF approved in 2008. AF has been submitted in June 2009</p>	<p>Regional Section, Fiji</p>
	<p>- Water & Sanitation, Kiribati 10th EDF, €3.950.000</p>	<p>AAP 2009 approved and signed</p>	<p>PIF approved in April 2009. AF has been submitted in June 2009.</p>	<p>Regional Section, Fiji</p>
	<p><i>Niue</i> - Renewable Energy, Niue, 10th EDF, €2.550.000</p>	<p>AAP 2009 approved and signed</p>	<p>PIF approved in April 2009. AF has been submitted in June 2009.</p>	<p>INFRA, Fiji</p>
	<p><i>Nauru</i> - Renewable Energy, Nauru, 10th EDF, €2.300.000</p>	<p>AAP 2009 approved and signed</p>	<p>IF approved in April 2009. AF submitted in June 2009</p>	<p>Regional Section, Fiji</p>
	<p><i>Tuvalu</i> - Water, Waste and Sanitation, Tuvalu, 10th EDF, € 4,400,000</p>	<p>AAP 2009 approved and signed</p>	<p>PIF approved in March 2009. AAP submitted to QSG in June</p>	<p>Social Section, Fiji</p>
	<p><i>Regional Programme</i> - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SCICOFish), 10th EDF (amount 9,000,000€);</p>	<p>AAP 2009 approved and signed</p>	<p>AF submitted to HQ in June</p>	<p>Regional Section</p>
	<p>- Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Islands Region: Legal Framework and Resource Management, 10th EDF, (amount 4,704,000€)</p>	<p>AA 009 approved and signed</p>	<p>AF submitted to HQ in June</p>	<p>Regional Section</p>

	<p>- Development of sustainable tuna fisheries in Pacific ACP countries phase 2 (DEVFISH II), 10th EDF, (amount 8,200,000€)</p>	<p>AAP 2009 approved and signed</p>	<p>AF submitted to HQ in June</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>action</p>
<p><i>MN 301, 306, 307</i></p>	<p>Evidence of social consequences: with ‘adapted/small’ infrastructure/equipment such as a rainwater tank for all households, nobody feels ‘out’ of the benefits. NB: water quality is surveyed, water testing, filter systems, chlorination advised (chemicals however not given since bleach available locally)</p> <p>SOPAC provided advises, expertise, technical support and exchange opportunities with other (regional) countries: ‘Samoa plans are more comprehensive than the other countries DRM plans</p> <p>Modalities under BS make life easier and allow for the use of own national procedures. Had some difficulties in the past with the ‘clause of origin’: procurement and equipment provided with EU origin but then after with difficult and costly maintenance issues. Regional norms/standards now may apply. Technical components more adapted to regional standards: the rules for procurement are now decided by implementing (national) agencies.</p> <p>BS increases building capacity and adds value for money</p>				
<p><i>EU contribution agreement with an international organisation ACP/TPS/FED/2013/327-152 EU-SPC</i></p>	<p>The objective of the project is to reduce the vulnerability as well as the social, economic and environmental costs of disasters caused by natural hazards, thereby achieving regional and national sustainable development and poverty reduction goals in ACP Pacific Island States. The project's purpose is to strengthen the capacity of PICs to address existing and emerging challenges with regard to the risks posed by natural hazards and related disasters, while maximising synergies between Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).</p>				
<p><i>MN 302, 303</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project has been supportive of National Emergency Committees (NEC) and the National Emergency Management Offices (NEMO) - Staff and other response agencies benefit from training under the project and additional training will be made available to the staff of NEMO in the short term. - The projects in each country depended on specific commitments of each country, which ensure ownership and sustainability and awareness raising is a long term process that requires sustained investment; - Maps developed/drafted by SOPAC (& WB) on specific vulnerable area (vulnerability assessment mapping - GIS) this to assess potential impact of a disaster event. Definition of evacuation plans, practical actions to be taken by the various responsible, preparedness campaigns, coordination exercises ‘who’s doing what in such situation’ - Goal: assisting countries to draft and prepare new industrial/mining activities 				

	<p>=>legal instruments, policies, regulations, institutional responsibilities organisation, assessment of potential revenues and assistance to Gvt for discussion and contractual matters on deep-sea minerals exploration and exploitation.</p> <p>- SOPAC acting to prepare the Gvt for legal matters, duties and rights (permits, environment impacts etc.)</p>
<p>DCI- Env/2010/022473</p>	<p>From previous project: <i>(CE, Index 2010 AAP, page 98)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Currently, the implementation of adaptation and mitigation projects remains (in the Pacific and elsewhere) fragmented and project based, largely because of a lack of coordination among a very large number of donors having different priorities and different approaches, but also because of the lack of all-encompassing climate change adaptation strategies at national level that would provide a basis for a more coordinated approach. Furthermore, the project approach has shown its limits, especially when it comes to the disbursement of ever increasing sums of money in this field. Result-oriented support to Climate Change challenges cannot continue to be provided exclusively through projects. Budget support is the most adapted aid modality, but most Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are not yet eligible for it at this stage. In the climate perspective, preparing eligibility for budget support across the region will be crucial in the coming 24 months. ▪ As far as adaptation project is concerned one of the lessons learnt is that a system embracing both “top-down and bottom-up” approaches to the adaptation process has the best chance to improve the adaptive capacity of Pacific inhabitants. ▪ The long history of cooperation between the EU and Pacific Island Countries has repeatedly highlighted that the PICs face structural capacity constraints to adopt a long term strategic approach to adaptation as well as to absorb, individually and collectively, funds from international partners.
<p><i>The economics of Climate change in the Pacific AsDB 2013</i></p>	<p>Adopting a risk-based approach to adaptation and disaster-risk management can help prioritize climate actions and increase the cost-efficiency of adaptation measures. The region’s disaster-risk management must be better aligned with climate change risks. This would require (i) appropriate policies, technical skills, and institutional setups to integrate and mainstream climate actions and disaster-risk management into development planning; (ii) establishment in the communities of a cross-sectoral, cross-agency coordination system for disaster-risk management and climate change adaptation; and (iii) improved data and knowledge to assess climate, disaster, and fiscal risks.</p>
<p>FED/2007/019181 <i>Disaster Risk reduction in 8 Pacific ACP States</i></p>	<p>Direct beneficiary: The Regional Authorising Officer, the Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Pacific Islands applied Geoscience Commission as implementing Agency (SOPAC) and then Secretariat Pacific Community (SPC) with the addenda.</p> <p>End beneficiaries: Pacific Island local community, government of every</p>

	concerned ACP countries
<i>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i>	<p><i>Disaster risk reduction and disaster management</i></p> <p>Pacific Leaders in 2005 also endorsed the <i>Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005 – 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters</i>. This framework outlines the major policy imperatives to support the management of disaster in the Pacific and emphasises the need for improved disaster risk management practices and policies to enhance the effort for sustainable development. At national level, efforts to implement the mainstreaming imperatives recommended in this policy framework are made by Pacific island governments and other national stakeholders with the assistance of regional and international organisations.</p>
<i>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i>	<p><i>Environment</i></p> <p>Reversing unsustainable trends in resource use and ecosystem health is an urgent priority and a critical requirement for sustainable development. It demands greater political commitment to putting into practice the concept of sustainable use of natural resources. It requires national governments to drastically improve their development policies and planning, and to coordinate and integrate more effectively the presently fragmented efforts of all agencies dealing with resource management, civil works and others.</p> <p><i>Climate change</i></p> <p>Under the stewardship of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the region has translated the <i>Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC)</i> into an Action Plan, and will revitalise the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable to guide implementation of the plan and address funding gaps. The Action Plan identifies the key areas in FICs that will be impacted by climate change and provides a guide on climate change activities and planning. The key areas where adaptation will be required are food security and agriculture, health, coastal areas and infrastructure and water resources, as also highlighted by the IPCC. These key areas also impact on or influence the major economic sectors of the FICs such as agriculture, tourism and fisheries. Integral to this work are a number of major initiatives being undertaken by the region in conjunction with international partners, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is worth USD 100 million over four years and addresses both mitigation and adaptation.</p>
<i>EAMR Solomon Islands 2012</i>	<p>Despite the PS and key positions in the Climate Change Division in the Ministry of Environment being vacant for several months, the National Climate Change Policy has been approved by Cabinet and launched in June. Limited capacities at the Ministries, however, continue to hamper progress towards the consolidation of the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) which provides the framework for policy dialogue and coordination between key Government institutions and Development Partners in the sector. Development partners have agreed that the EU Delegation takes the role of coordinating Development Partner for the CCWG. This role has facilitated dialogue with Government to strengthen the climate change Division at the Ministry of Environment and the mainstreaming of climate change in the Government's Budget and the NDS.</p>
I-6.2.2 - Consistency between the regional policy framework and national frameworks	
<i>Statement</i>	<i>As regional and national priorities, DRM and disaster management frameworks were consistency supported by EU programmes to develop policies and plans, facilitate the financing to preserve biodiversity and environmental protection and to adopt long-term strategic approach to</i>

	<i>disaster risk mitigation and resilience</i>
<i>Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat – The Pacific Plan for strengthening regional cooperation and integration 2005</i>	<p>Regional priorities :</p> <p><i>Sustainable Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS), including the mainstreaming of regional policy frameworks or actions plans and using appropriate cross-cutting and Pacific relevant indicators in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) • Development and implementation of national and regional conservation and management measures for the sustainable utilisation of fisheries resources. • Development and implementation of policies and plans for waste management • Intensified implementation of the Pacific Islands Energy Policy and associated Strategic Action Plan to provide available, reliable, affordable, and environmentally sound energy for the sustainable development of all Pacific island communities • Development and implementation of the Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management • Facilitation of international financing for sustainable development, biodiversity and environmental protection and climate change in the Pacific including through the Global Environment Facility
<i>SPC- Pacific Plan 2012 – Annual Progress report</i>	<p>Climate Change continues to be a major focus for the region, with all CROP agencies involved, to some extent, in climate change programmes and initiatives. In line with the CROP joint statement on “Collaborating to Support Effective Response to Climate Change”, each agency has focused on different work areas, with coordination through the CROP Executives Sub-Committee on Climate Change and the Working Arm on Climate Change. The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) has taken a lead role, particularly in the area of climate change negotiations, where it has provided technical support to Pacific island countries in developing their formal commitments for greenhouse gas reduction. The region has taken a strong position on actively tackling all climate pollutants and applying stringent climate warming targets. Renewable energy projects will partially assist in meeting these mitigation commitments, with a primary focus on reducing reliance on fossil fuels at both the household use and national generation levels which will have both environmental and economic benefits. However, given the difficulty of mitigation and the inevitability of some degree of climate change, considerable effort is going into developing policies and planning processes that support climate change adaptation, as well as implementing adaptation projects on the ground.</p>
<i>Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat – The Pacific Plan for strengthening regional cooperation and integration 2005</i>	<p><i>Sustainable Development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of development of adaptation and mitigation efforts linked to the Pacific Climate Change Framework 2006-2015 and the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management: Framework for Action 2006-2015; including public awareness, capacity building and improving governance, risk and vulnerability assessments, and, should a genuine need arise, consideration of measures to address population dislocation
<i>Pacific Workshop in Vanuatu (February - March 2001 Port Vila). Themes</i>	<p>First Pacific Training Workshops on Mainstreaming Climate Change into National Development Planning and Budgeting included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basic facts of climate change science, dealing with the uncertainty associated with climate change, • tools and methods for integrating climate change into national planning and policy making and into budget preparation (links with the budget

	<p>cycle),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting objectives and measuring progress with regard to climate change integration. <p>The training workshops were followed by one-day Policy Dialogue on two topics linked to climate change: Aid Effectiveness and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Pacific, with the participation of representatives of Pacific Countries and Territories, EU partners and Regional organisations. The discussion also addressed activities for the Joint Plan of Action linked to the joint Pacific EU initiative on Climate Change. Taking on board the key findings of the training and using Disaster Risk Reduction frameworks (i.e. the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction Management Framework 2005-2015), the objective of this session was to outline characteristics and actions for effective donor support towards linking and coordinating in practice climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction so as to make societies more resilient to natural disasters in the Pacific.</p>
<i>EAMR Vanuatu 2011</i>	<p>The National Development Policy in Vanuatu is called the PAA 2006-2015 (Priorities and Action Agenda). It represented at that time the commitment of the GOV to focus on some of the millennium development goals and encourage development partners to align their programs in that regard. In the framework of the initial stage of EDF 11 planning a thorough assessment of this document has been carried out.</p>
<i>EDF 10 Single Programming Document – Regional Cooperation strategy for overseas countries and territories</i>	<p>In the Pacific, the main area of cooperation is the management of natural resources with programmes being implemented either at bilateral level between OCTs and neighbouring states or through regional agencies to which OCTs are members. Some of the projects that have been developed include the Coral Reef Initiatives for the South Pacific or the network for the Locally Managed Marine Areas. Other regional priorities include economic development, environment and climate change, civil protection, health and transports, which are addressed either by the Pacific Island Forum or the Pacific Community. The former adopted the Pacific Plan in 2005 which sets the regional agenda under four pillars: economic growth; sustainable development; good governance; and security. The Pacific Community on the other hand works in the field of public health, natural resources management, and human development. OCTs in the region mainly cooperate between themselves on issues related to natural resources, environment (waste management, climate change) and transport.</p>
I-6.2.3 - Adjustment and enforcement of the regulatory framework to disaster risk management	
<i>Contribution agreement - Pacific Environment Information Network Project Phase II (PEIN II) 9-ACP-RPA-09 (2005)</i>	<p>The overall development objective of the project is to improve national capacity for environmental management and sustainable development of Pacific island countries. This development objective contributes to the information infrastructure of SPREP member countries and Pacific ACP States and will assist efforts at sustainable and efficient use of natural resources, improved economic status and social capital development.</p> <p>Project purpose: The project will produce a significant improvement in access to environmental information within member countries, by strengthening the capacity of national environment agencies to identify, collect, organize and disseminate environmental information. The PEIN will service and link National Environment Libraries (NEL) who in turn will and have established National</p>

	<p>Environmental Networks (NEN).</p> <p>Results: The project will result in the set-up and strengthening of libraries, networks and information hubs and conduct relevant awareness programs in identified countries. Information dissemination will be enhanced through the cross-sectoral service provided by the IRC through the PEIN network. On a regional level, NELs will be able to communicate with regional or international information networks through the SPREP information Resource Centre.</p> <p>Activities The Activities of the PEIN Project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical Assessments of facilities, personnel and participating institutions - Provision of computing and information management equipment - National environment workshops and awareness activities . Country attachments to SPREP HQ.
<p>I-6.2.4 - % of increase in national budget allocated to disaster risk preparedness</p>	
<p><i>Samoa National Infrastructure Strategic Plan – Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility 2011</i></p>	<p>The National Infrastructure Strategic Plan (NISP) outlines the Government’s priorities and strategic directions for major initiatives in the economic infrastructure sector over the next 5-10 years. The Plan is country owned and led, and was developed in close consultation with representatives of infrastructure managers, the community, the private sector, and development partners (...) a strategic approach is required and priorities need to be set. NISP is much more than a list of investment priorities, it is <i>an integrated program of new investments and supporting initiatives reflecting the Government of Samoa’s aspirations for the economic infrastructure sector.</i></p> <p>Funding strategy If all of these priority initiatives proceed over the next 5 years, total investment would be some T\$1,020 million, comprising T\$430 million in on-going projects and around T\$590 million in proposed projects. Funding for on-going projects is already committed and discussions are underway regarding funding for several proposed projects, including additional road upgrading; expansion of the Apia sewerage system and drainage upgrading program; upgrading the national broadband network; an additional undersea communications cable; and large on-grid solar power generation. But there remains a large financing gap.</p> <p>The challenge for Government is to work with SOEs, the private sector and development partners to put in place sustainable funding arrangements so that as many as possible of the priority initiatives can proceed over the next five years. This means that a combination of financing mechanisms will be required, with funding mechanisms matched to the characteristics of specific projects. In summary and bearing in mind current economic and budgetary conditions in Samoa, the key elements of the strategy for funding the NISP priority program are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding operations and maintenance, and increasingly an ability to fund infrastructure investments, from internal sources. Government intends to work closely with SOEs, the private sector, and development partners to lift the overall performance of the economic infrastructure sector, and as

	<p>a minimum, achieve self-funding of operations, sustainable maintenance and small infrastructure investment by Government and SOEs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seeking the assistance of development partners to fund complementary activities, especially technical assistance for planning studies and reform initiatives; and - working with SOEs and development partners to help fund medium-large infrastructure investment with the assistance of concessional loans, or grants where possible. Over the next five years, the capacity of <p>Government to budget fund capital investment in economic infrastructure is limited, but over the medium-longer term, the budget position is expected to strengthen and financial reforms put in place by Government are expected to deliver an increasing capacity of Government and SOEs to self-fund major capital investments.</p>
<p><i>SPC- Pacific Plan 2012 – Annual Progress report</i></p>	<p>One of the major projects in this area - the US\$13 million Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change programme - was recognised by the 2011 Pacific Climate Change Roundtable as providing a framework for future adaptation work and development cooperation in the region. Particular successes have come through its ability to influence policy (for instance, through the project's support, four countries have approved Joint National Action Plans on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management over the past year), its cross-sectoral approach (including projects to improve roads and water security), and the way it has fostered close collaboration between development partners and CROP agencies (leading to additional contributions of AU\$7.3 million from the Australian Government and US\$2 million from the United States Agency for International Development over the past year). Further national-level climate change adaptation is being supported through projects such as the Government of Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (incorporating the Pacific Climate Change Science Programme, the Pacific Adaptation Strategy Assistance Programme, and the 2012 Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Program), the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region project supported by the Government of Germany, and other Australian Government supported programmes run by SPC, SPREP and the USP.</p>
<p><i>Tonga National Infrastructure Investment Plan (NIIP) draft review of NIIP1</i></p>	<p>The Plan focuses on the basic infrastructure facilities that support everyday life and business activity, such as energy supply systems, telecommunications, water and waste management and transportation. These types of physical facilities and the supporting organisational structures are known collectively as <i>economic infrastructure</i>. In particular, the NIIP includes priorities and plans for major infrastructure initiatives in the following sectors: energy (electricity, fuel), telecommunications (telephone, internet, broadcasting), water and waste related services (water supply, waste water, drainage, solid waste), transport (airports, roads, sea ports, shipping)</p> <p>NIIP1 is an integrated program of new investments, supporting complementary initiatives, and linked projects. The priorities to emerge from the NIIP1 planning process are summarised in the following two Tables. The first provides a list of the twelve "high priority" proposed projects for the period 2011-15; and the</p>

second puts these investment projects into the context of a broader integrated framework of priority investments and complementary initiatives is the essence of the NIIP. The framework is structured in terms of four themes that in 2010 were Government's priorities themes for development of economic infrastructure over the next five years

Summary of high priority investment projects

Sector	Ref	Project	Estimated Cost (\$m)	2011-2015
Energy	E11	Solar generation (Tongatapu - Additional 1MW)	\$14.0	
	E12	Renewable energy pilots (Coconut Oil/land fill gas)	\$3.0	
	E13	Energy Roadmap TGIF Projects	tbd	
Telecoms	T5	Upgrading of TBC Radio Towers	\$1.5	
	T6	International Fibre-Optic Cable	\$60.0	
	+ T7	Local Reticulation of High Speed Internet	\$8.0	
Water	W2	Upgrade Tongatapu (wells, storage, distribution)	\$6.5	
Solid Waste	S3	Vava'u Semi-Aerobic Landfill Facility	\$4.0	
Ports	P9	Inter-island port and terminal upgrades	\$10.0	
Airports	A8	Resurfacing of Fua'amotu runway, apron, taxiway	\$28.0	
	A10	Resurfacing of Vava'u runway, apron, taxiway	\$4.0	
	A11	Resurfacing Ha'apai runway, apron, taxiway	\$7.0	
Total – high priority proposed projects			\$146	

Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility PRIF – Design note (discussion paper) 2009

PRIF support for infrastructure programs should be delivered within (or help create) institutional and regulatory structures that: clearly distinguish between the interests of infrastructure service providers and consumers; transparently fund the costs of infrastructure provision that cannot be recovered through user charges; and enforce management accountability for performance. Long-term funding of infrastructure services from all sources (user charges, PIC governments, the PRIF partners, other financiers) should be based on the 'life-cycle' costs of sustainable service provision at appropriate standards and efficient balances between public, private and donor financing, having regard to opportunities to strengthen (and not dilute) PIC private sector involvement in the financing and delivery of services.

Subsidies for the provision of infrastructure services, whether funded by PICs or the PRIF partners should be linked to the achievement by service providers of agreed performance benchmarks.

- PRIF support for PIC infrastructure programs through grants should be negotiated with regard to the capacities of individual PICs to fund up-front and recurrent expenditure on infrastructure services to appropriate standards from user charges and/or their domestic budgetary resources.
- Infrastructure services must be provided in a way that ensures equity of

	<p>access for men, women and disadvantaged groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure must be designed, developed, maintained and operated so as to ensure environmental sustainability. <p>Goal : Broad-based growth and improved living standards</p> <p>Long-term Outcome Increased quality and quantity of infrastructure for the people of the Pacific</p> <p>Intermediate Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamlined PIC access to technical and capacity building assistance and infrastructure funding • Sustained long-term increase in net resources available to PICS (all sources) to finance capital & recurrent infrastructure costs • Greater PIC capacity to plan and manage infrastructure for improved delivery of services
Statement on JC6.2	<p>As one of the regional priorities, disaster risk reduction and disaster management frameworks were consistency supported by EU programmes to develop and implement national sustainable strategies, policies and plans and facilitate the financing to preserve biodiversity and environmental protection. Commission interventions supported PACPs to face structural capacity constraints to adopt long-term strategic approach to disaster risk mitigation and resilience. Direct beneficiaries of EU interventions were regional institutions such as the Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the Pacific Islands applied Geoscience Commission as implementing Agency (SOPAC) and then Secretariat Pacific Community (SPC). The actions to support those regional institutions, contributed to enhance their role as regional references and policy advisors for the regional Governments. Conferences, training workshops on mainstreaming Climate Change into National Development Planning and Budgeting allowed to draft budget, set objectives and indicators to measure progress with regard to climate change integration. Although commitments have been expressed by Government to deal with DRR, no clear information on adjustment and enforcement of the adopted regulatory framework to disaster risk management are at this stage available (national budgets allocated to disaster risk preparedness).</p>
JC 6.3 - The EU interventions strengthened Pacific countries and territories capacity to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate variability (flood and drought forecasting, management and prevention)	
I-6.3.1 - Enhancement of PACP capacity to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate variability (policy, regulation, institutions)	
<i>Statement</i>	<p><i>Programmes budget have been released for actions related to climate change adaptation, support energy efficiency, community resilience to climate change and DRR, and build regional capacities able to draft adaptation and mitigation measures in PACP respective policies and strategies frameworks. The Pacific region countries authorities and the Commission have shared a concern about the conservation of natural resources and sustainable management of natural resources has</i></p>

	<p><i>been supported in Commission projects and programmes. There is evidence that Commission-supported activities and projects have been conducted with a direct view to achieving these goals and have produced results such as transfers of know-how and creation of tools that the authorities can mobilise for policy and climate variability monitoring.</i></p>																						
<p><i>GCCA – Pacific small islands states project - Reporting Period 2012 – 2013</i></p>	<p>Climate Change continues to be a major focus for the region, with all CROP agencies involved, to some extent, in climate change programmes and initiatives. In line with the CROP joint statement on “Collaborating to Support Effective Response to Climate Change”, each agency has focused on different work areas, with coordination through the CROP Executives Sub-Committee on Climate Change and the Working Arm on Climate Change. The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) has taken a lead role, particularly in the area of climate change negotiations, where it has provided technical support to Pacific island countries in developing their formal commitments for greenhouse gas reduction. The region has taken a strong position on actively tackling all climate pollutants and applying stringent climate warming targets. Renewable energy projects will partially assist in meeting these mitigation commitments, with a primary focus on reducing reliance on fossil fuels at both the household use and national generation levels which will have both environmental and economic benefits. However, given the difficulty of mitigation and the inevitability of some degree of climate change, considerable effort is going into developing policies and planning processes that support climate change adaptation, as well as implementing adaptation projects on the ground.</p>																						
<p><i>EU-Pacific ACP RSP and RIP 2002-2007 & inception report</i></p>	<p>103. Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of resources between sectors (training and HRD activities within sectors have been significant components of individual projects). Table 1 shows a breakdown of EDF assistance to the various sectors for 1975-2002.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Data for Figure 1: Distribution of regional EDF resources, by sector, 1975-2002</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Land</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HRD</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marine</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telecom</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minerals</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Misc</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Environ.</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Sector	Percentage	Land	21%	Tourism	15%	HRD	11%	Marine	12%	Telecom	12%	Transport	10%	Energy	6%	Minerals	3%	Misc	3%	Environ.	4%
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Table 1: Total EDF Regional Resource Allocation to Pacific ACP 1975-2002

Million €	Lomé I	Lomé II	Lomé III	Lomé IV	Lomé IV (bis)	Total
	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	
Marine Resources	0.36	0.44	5.90	5.3	8.1	20.08
Land Resources	0.00	3.50	10.56	10.8	8.9	33.80
Mineral Resources	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.0	0.0	5.00
Energy	0.00	6.30	4.40	0.0	0.0	10.70
Environment	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.8	4.1	5.97
Transport (Sea)	0.40	4.18	0.07	0.0	0.0	4.65
Transport (Air)	0.69	4.80	5.38	1.2	0.0	12.04
Telecommunications	5.81	8.15	5.83	0.0	0.0	19.79
Tourism	0.00	3.52	7.42	12.9	0.6	24.42
Trade	0.00	0.36	1.67	1.5	0.8	4.30
HRD	3.25	1.16	0.00	2.1	12.5	18.99
Miscellaneous	0.00	1.90	0.92	2.8	0.0	5.62
Total	10.50	34.30	47.20	38.4	35.0	165.36

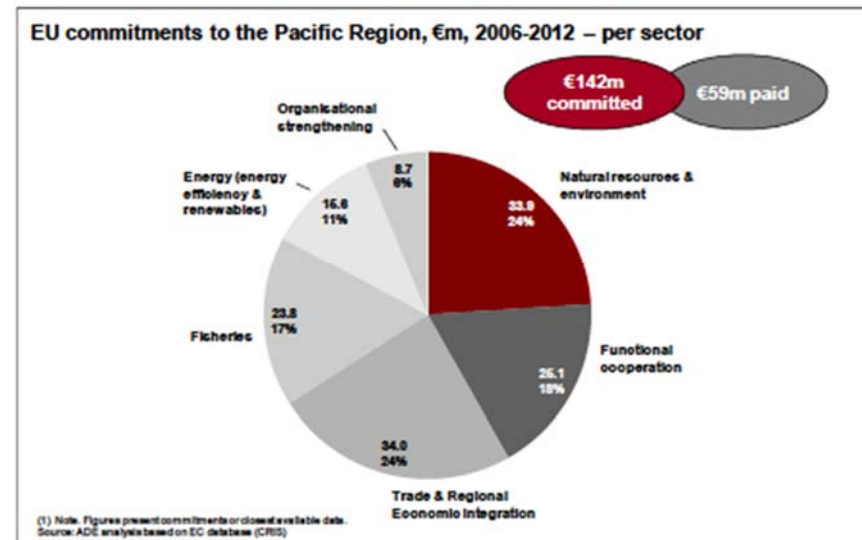
Source: OLAS, Annual reports, Pacific Regional Indicative Programmes

This table covers only assistance at the regional level; bilateral assistance is not included.

Includes RIP, EIB and Lomé IV Trade Promotion funds. The region also accesses other Inter ACP funds such as the € 30 million set aside to prepare for EPA and WTO negotiation as well as Budget line funds.

Furthermore, the European Business Assistance Scheme (EBAS) has contributed € 0.9m to 47 projects in the region

Figure 12: Regional commitments by sector



EU-Pacific ACP RSP and RIP 2002-2007

131. This Indicative Programme is based on the indicative allocation for the *Pacific Region* amounting to € 29 million . The indicative allocation will be distributed as follows:

Focal Sector 1: Regional Economic Integration and Trade € 9 million 31% of total

Focal sector 2: Human Resource Development € 8 million 28% of total

Focal Sector 3: Fisheries € 5 million 17% of total

Non-focal Sector: € 7 million 24% of total

147. An indicative amount of € 7 million has been reserved for the participation of the six new Pacific ACP States in appropriate projects committed under the 8th EDF and for Technical Assistance support.

(no description provided)

<p>C(2012)7576 final 31.10.12</p>	<p>Following the mid-term review, the new breakdown of the indicative allocation is set out below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Initial 10th EDF indicative allocation</th> <th colspan="2">Revised indicative allocation after MTR</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Amount</th> <th>Breakdown</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Breakdown</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Focal Sector 1 Regional Economic Integration</td> <td>€45 million</td> <td>42.1%</td> <td>€45 million</td> <td>39.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Focal Sector 2 Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment</td> <td>€40 million</td> <td>47.4%</td> <td>€59 million</td> <td>51.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-focal</td> <td>€10 million</td> <td>10.5%</td> <td>€10 million</td> <td>8.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>€5 million</td> <td>100%</td> <td>€14 million</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Focal sector 2: Increase of €19 million for actions related to climate change adaptation, and in particular in support of three priority areas: (1) renewable energy and energy efficiency, (2) enhanced community resilience to climate change, (3) disaster risk reduction. This would be complemented by a continuous regular dialogue on climate change, enhanced coordination in the international debate, appropriate monitoring mechanisms will be set up and specific support will be provided to both a Communication and Visibility Strategy to promote the EU-Pacific partnership in the Pacific, in Europe and globally, as well as to initiatives undertaken by PIFS and Regional Organisations to improve the access to and the management of climate change funds by Pacific Countries.</p>		Initial 10 th EDF indicative allocation		Revised indicative allocation after MTR		Amount	Breakdown	Amount	Breakdown	Focal Sector 1 Regional Economic Integration	€45 million	42.1%	€45 million	39.5%	Focal Sector 2 Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment	€40 million	47.4%	€59 million	51.7%	Non-focal	€10 million	10.5%	€10 million	8.8%	Sector					Total	€5 million	100%	€14 million	100%											
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<p>MN 301</p>	<p>- “Pacific Resilience programme” (now starting) for 20M€ => 75% of activities inside countries, less CROP weight on budget, more close to the NAPA (National Action Programme). Trend to more practical activities, less R&D (SOPAC) but</p>																																													

	<p>more very practical activities defined by countries themselves (see recommendations of report JCC 8th EDF)</p> <p>- Allocation of budget for monitoring equipment: countries are not forced to use the allocated money ('droits de tirage') this according to their priorities, no obligation to spend money, if money not used resource may be transferred to other countries = flexibility</p>
DCI- Env/2010/022473	<p>End beneficiaries: SPREP, SPC the main regional entity, The government agencies and national institutions (to be specified by each country) involved in climate change issues and development planning of the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu; Local communities, especially rural and coastal communities; Business communities; NGOs and other civil society organizations; and The donor community</p>
DCI- Env/2010/022473	<p>The project has four component to reach key result areas: 1) Supporting National Efforts to Successfully Mainstream Climate Change into National and Sector Response Strategies; 2) Identifying, Designing and Supporting the Implementation of National Adaptation Activities; 3) Enhancing the Contribution of Regional Organizations to National Adaptation Responses, and 4) Building Regional Capacity to Coordinate the Delivery of Streamlined Adaptation Finance and Targeted Technical Assistance to Countries.</p>
DCI- Env/2010/022473	<p>Objectives: Promote long term strategies and approaches to adaptation planning and to pave the way for more effective and coordinated aid delivery on climate change at the national and regional level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Result area 1 - Beneficiary countries are better equipped to mainstream CC in policies, planning processes and country budgets allowing for the increased use of the budget support aid cooperation modality. - Result area 3 – Develop and/or enhance regional climate change information exchange mechanisms and analytical roofs to assist countries to identify and formulate appropriate adaptation responses/Increased flow of climate relevant data and analytical outputs to countries to support national adaptation planning. - Result area 4 - Development of a comprehensive matrix of development partner climate change project and program support at the national and regional level to help support regional coordination and activity alignment. /Strengthened regional coordination through the PCCR and CROP CEOs Climate Change Subcommittee, including the potential establishment of a regional climate change finance and technical support mechanism/ Enhanced coordination and integration of SPC and SPREP climate change activities in countries.

<p>FA SPC EU "Pacific hazardous waste management (Pac Waste) FED/2012/022-937"</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>BENEFICIARY COUNTRY / REGION</td> <td colspan="3">15 Pacific ACPs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REQUESTING AUTHORITY</td> <td colspan="3">EDF 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BUDGET HEADING</td> <td colspan="3">A envelope</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TITLE</td> <td colspan="3">Pacific Hazardous Waste Management (Pac Waste)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL COST</td> <td colspan="3">€8 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AID METHOD/ MANAGEMENT MODE</td> <td colspan="3">Project approach Joint Management with an International Organisation (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme - SPREP)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DAC-CODE</td> <td>14050 Waste Management / Disposal</td> <td>SECTOR</td> <td>41010 Environmental Policy and Administrative Management</td> </tr> </table>	BENEFICIARY COUNTRY / REGION	15 Pacific ACPs			REQUESTING AUTHORITY	EDF 10			BUDGET HEADING	A envelope			TITLE	Pacific Hazardous Waste Management (Pac Waste)			TOTAL COST	€8 million			AID METHOD/ MANAGEMENT MODE	Project approach Joint Management with an International Organisation (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme - SPREP)			DAC-CODE	14050 Waste Management / Disposal	SECTOR	41010 Environmental Policy and Administrative Management
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<p>FED/2007/019181 Disaster Risk reduction in 8 Pacific ACP States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2010, according the ROM 2010: "Impact is already visible in Marshall, Tonga and Tuvalu, and prospects are good in all countries despite delays and difficulties. Synergy with other projects if a multiplying factor in some countries, while potential impact is being, on the contrary, hampered by poor coordination especially in FSM or PNG." (CE, ROM 2010, Page 3) 																												
<p>FED/2007/019181 Disaster Risk reduction in 8 Pacific ACP States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2010: All interventions are geared on quick win activities with establishment of equipment and facilities with high visibility and priority for local stakeholders. (CE, ROM 2010, page 2) ▪ In 2010: Management and financing arrangements are clearly defined and are supportive to institutional strengthening and local ownership. (CE, ROM 2010, page 2) ▪ In 2010: In general community involvement has been a strength of the project, with potential good practices developed in the Marshall through the awareness campaign. (CE, ROM 2010, page 3) 																												
<p>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</p>	<p>Climate change is already affecting the Pacific. Climate variations and extremes have disrupted food production, water supply and the economies of Pacific countries. Climate projections for the future, although coarse for islands, are bleak and indicate reduced food security, especially at household level. The primary food sources (agriculture, fisheries and forests) and water will all be impacted by climate change and, in most cases, these impacts will be negative. Strengthening the adaptation enabling environment (e.g. legislation and policy adjustments relating to food sources, coordination among and across key stakeholders and R&D) and implementing adaptation measures are considered to be absolute priorities, with the focus on win-win measures. Sea-level rise, increased climate-related natural disasters (storms, floods and droughts) and disruption to agriculture due to changes in temperature, rainfall and winds are considered to be the three greatest anticipated consequences of global warming in the region. Vulnerability to natural disasters is increasing as cyclones and storm surges become more frequent and as traditional lifestyles, practices and indigenous knowledge, once applied to mitigate the impact of disaster and to speed recovery, are eroded by social change.</p>																												

<p><i>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i></p>	<p>Based on the previous assessment of major regional integration challenges, especially in the area of trade, and given the EU's recognised experience in the areas of natural resource management/disaster preparedness and education/training and assistance from other major donor in the region, financial cooperation will mainly target two focal areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflecting the Pacific Plan's commitment to liberalise trade and step up economic integration, the first focal area will be allocated to Regional Economic Integration. This amounts to €45 million (47 percent of the RIP envelope); • The second focal area of intervention under the RIP is the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment, thus lending support to the second pillar of the Pacific Plan — Sustainable Development. A total of €40 million (42 percent of the RIP) will be set aside for the second focal area. 									
<p><i>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i></p>	<p>The total indicative allocation for the RIP of the Pacific region amounts to €95 million. This allocation will be distributed as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Focal Area 1</td> <td>Regional Economic Integration</td> <td>€45 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Focal Area 2</td> <td>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment</td> <td>€40 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-Focal Area</td> <td>Organisational strengthening and civil society participation</td> <td>€10 million</td> </tr> </table>	Focal Area 1	Regional Economic Integration	€45 million	Focal Area 2	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment	€40 million	Non-Focal Area	Organisational strengthening and civil society participation	€10 million
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<p><i>MN 312</i></p>	<p>- DRM is improving in most countries with early warning systems in place but not used so properly: last cyclone in Samoa has been a major disaster but same cyclone in Fiji had no major consequence.</p> <p>- Fiji is also investing in infrastructure to prevent floods or landslides, diversion channels etc. Samoa, although a beneficiary of EU funds (not Fiji under restrictions) is not investing in such major infrastructure (or very few)</p>									
<p><i>DRS-MR-137421.03</i></p>	<p>In all the countries the projects were very well embedded in the local institutions which will survive beyond the life of the program. Disaster management appears to be a proclaimed priority for most of the Governments and this confirms the long-term support for the facilities put in place: EOCs + EWSs and/or water systems; however, 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.</p>									
<p><i>EAMR-Fiji 012-12/12/12</i></p>	<p>Common remarks put forth for most of the monitored projects highlighted the lack of capacity of most beneficiaries, which led to not always good results in the efficiency of the implementation and lower impacts than expected, in spite of the generally good relevance and quality of design. It was clear that future implementation should take account of the above structural weaknesses, finding ways to lighten the administrative burden on the beneficiaries and allowing for the necessary technical support to be available in a timely manner.</p>									

<p><i>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i></p>	<p><u><i>Freshwater resources</i></u></p> <p>The scarcity of fresh water resources poses several problems in the region. Despite high levels of total rainfall, water is sometimes not available in the high islands due to rainfall seasonality and inadequate storage. Localised pollution, excessive sedimentation due to uncontrolled watershed development and water wastage are common problems reported in Fiji, Samoa and Solomon Islands. Water shortages force some atoll communities to use polluted or salty groundwater for drinking and cooking, thus giving rise to serious health problems. The protection/conservation/management of supply/quality of water is expected to become an increasingly important issue in the Pacific given the impact of climate change in increasing rainfall variability.</p> <p>Reversing unsustainable trends in resource use and ecosystem health is an urgent priority and a critical requirement for sustainable development. It demands greater political commitment to putting into practice the concept of sustainable use of natural resources. It requires national governments to drastically improve their development policies and planning, and to coordinate and integrate more effectively the presently fragmented efforts of all agencies dealing with resource management, civil works and others.</p> <p>The <u>environment</u> and <u>climate change</u> are issues of national survival, particularly for the smaller island states. The EU's strong support for the Kyoto Protocol has therefore been much appreciated by the Pacific ACP. The Global Climate Change Alliance adopted by the EU will provide further opportunities for dialogue and exchange as well as practical cooperation to support international negotiations on an ambitious post-2012 climate change agreement.</p>
<p><i>Council of EU 9877/12 Council conclusions on a renewed EU-Pacific Development partnership May 2012</i></p>	<p>The Council invites the EEAS and the Commission to continue their efforts to promote a more coherent EU policy mix in the Pacific, reiterating the EU commitment to further integrate human rights, democracy support, good governance, environmental sustainability and climate diplomacy in its external action in the Pacific.</p> <p>The Council underlines the importance of the Pacific within the EU external action, as a result of the longstanding partnership established in the Cotonou Agreement, whilst recognizing the EU close links with the associated overseas countries and territories in the Pacific (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna and Pitcairn), gathering more than 520,000 European citizens, whose successful integration in the region will enhance their role in promoting EU values and better contributing to inclusive development in the Pacific.</p> <p>Recalling the specific importance of regional cooperation in the Pacific, the Council invites the EEAS and the Commission to continue supporting regional integration and the work of regional organisations coordinated by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat within the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific. The Council notes the important roles of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in addressing the socio-economic and environmental challenges as well as climate change in the region.</p> <p>The Council invites the EEAS and the Commission to implement the set of recommendations for action proposed in the Communication, in view of promoting effective delivery of aid, addressing regional challenges, in particular climate change and environmental threats, promoting green growth and supporting regional integration, and to report on progress. The Council invites the</p>

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<p>DSR 8PACP-Annual report 06-11/06/12 SPC</p>	<p><u>Water</u> Marshall Islands Nauru Tonga Tuvalu</p> <p>Cost Estimate (EURO)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total</th> <th>FSM</th> <th>Marst Is.</th> <th>Nauru</th> <th>Palau</th> <th>PNG</th> <th>Sol Is.</th> <th>Tonga</th> <th>Tuvalu</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PMU (10%)</td> <td>926,000</td> <td>140,000</td> <td>110,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>330,000</td> <td>55,000</td> <td>111,000</td> <td>70,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Works, Supplies, Services (65%)</td> <td>8,417,375</td> <td>1,197,406</td> <td>1,440,826</td> <td>427,666</td> <td>513,160</td> <td>2,819,825</td> <td>470,413</td> <td>949,376</td> <td>596,703</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel & Visibility (2%)</td> <td>269,026</td> <td>40,394</td> <td>31,750</td> <td>14,462</td> <td>17,288</td> <td>97,027</td> <td>15,875</td> <td>32,032</td> <td>20,197</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evaluations (0.5%)</td> <td>46,600</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>5,500</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>3,000</td> <td>18,800</td> <td>2,750</td> <td>5,550</td> <td>3,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Audits (0.5%)</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>2,290</td> <td>1,770</td> <td>794</td> <td>978</td> <td>5,392</td> <td>886</td> <td>1,790</td> <td>1,130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contingencies (2%)</td> <td>88,000</td> <td>12,040</td> <td>10,164</td> <td>4,576</td> <td>3,574</td> <td>30,955</td> <td>5,076</td> <td>10,252</td> <td>6,470</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>9,760,000</td> <td>1,400,000</td> <td>1,600,000</td> <td>600,000</td> <td>600,000</td> <td>3,390,000</td> <td>550,000</td> <td>1,110,000</td> <td>700,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage per State</td> <td>100%</td> <td>14.34%</td> <td>16.39%</td> <td>6.12%</td> <td>6.15%</td> <td>33.81%</td> <td>5.64%</td> <td>11.37%</td> <td>7.17%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Total cost of the action 9,260,000€</p>		Total	FSM	Marst Is.	Nauru	Palau	PNG	Sol Is.	Tonga	Tuvalu	PMU (10%)	926,000	140,000	110,000	50,000	60,000	330,000	55,000	111,000	70,000	Works, Supplies, Services (65%)	8,417,375	1,197,406	1,440,826	427,666	513,160	2,819,825	470,413	949,376	596,703	Travel & Visibility (2%)	269,026	40,394	31,750	14,462	17,288	97,027	15,875	32,032	20,197	Evaluations (0.5%)	46,600	7,000	5,500	2,500	3,000	18,800	2,750	5,550	3,500	Audits (0.5%)	15,000	2,290	1,770	794	978	5,392	886	1,790	1,130	Contingencies (2%)	88,000	12,040	10,164	4,576	3,574	30,955	5,076	10,252	6,470	TOTAL	9,760,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	600,000	600,000	3,390,000	550,000	1,110,000	700,000	Percentage per State	100%	14.34%	16.39%	6.12%	6.15%	33.81%	5.64%	11.37%	7.17%
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<p>EC agreement – RPA/002/06Rev PIF/RAO – SOPAC DRR8PACP</p>	<p>Objectives and expected results</p> <p>Overall Objective</p> <p>The overall objective (goal) of the Project is to contribute to disaster risk reduction, by reducing vulnerability, and building resilience in the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu. At the same time the Project will contribute to poverty reduction and improved sustainable development in targeted communities.</p> <p>Project Purpose</p> <p>The purpose of the Project is to develop and strengthen selected communities in either access to safe drinking water, or emergency operations/communications. The choice of sectors has been selected based on extensive consultation with National authorities and is based on country priorities as described in National Disaster Plans.</p>																																																																																										

	<p>• Access to Safe Drinking Water</p> <p>The Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management calls for implementation of strategies to use appropriate methods and technologies to improve water supply and sanitation systems for rural and peri-urban communities. The Regional Action Plan specifically identifies the vulnerability of water resources and water supply systems to climatic hazards, and proposes approaches to mitigate these risks including: water resources monitoring, climate forecasting, and the application of comprehensive hazard and risk management to the water sector.</p> <p>Climate and water resources conditions vary considerably between, and even within, islands depending on location, size, geology, topography, and other factors. Low-lying atoll islands and karst islands are therefore particularly vulnerable to climatic variability due to a lack of natural groundwater storage. Drinking water supply for local communities - is the most important water use especially on atoll and karst islands, although some high volcanic islands have sufficient water resources for other uses (e.g., industry, mining, irrigation, and hydropower).</p> <p>Approaches to provision of water supply vary according to availability and sustainability of water resources. Human factors such as population density, land use, and measures used for sanitation, wastewater, and solid waste disposal have a large impact on the availability of water, the microbiological, and chemical quality of water supplies and downstream impacts on the near-shore and marine environment. Operational and maintenance factors, and social and environmental acceptability, are particularly important in the selection of appropriate solutions for water supply and sanitation. Raw water quality is most important for rural populations as, in most cases, water treatment is not affordable.</p>																																																																																										
<p>EC agreement – RPA/002/06Rev PIF/RAO – SOPAC DRR&PACP</p>	<p>Cost estimate and financing plan (Euros)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>FSM</th> <th>MI</th> <th>NA</th> <th>PA</th> <th>PNG</th> <th>SI</th> <th>TG</th> <th>TV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 Project Management Unit (10%)</td> <td>926,000</td> <td>140,000</td> <td>110,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>330,000</td> <td>55,000</td> <td>111,000</td> <td>70,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Works, supplies, services training & awareness</td> <td>7,868,000</td> <td>1,190,000</td> <td>935,000</td> <td>425,000</td> <td>510,000</td> <td>2,802,000</td> <td>467,500</td> <td>943,500</td> <td>595,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Project Travel and Visibility (2%)</td> <td>186,400</td> <td>28,000</td> <td>22,000</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>12,000</td> <td>67,200</td> <td>11,000</td> <td>22,200</td> <td>14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Evaluations (0.5%)</td> <td>46,600</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>5,500</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>3,000</td> <td>16,800</td> <td>2,750</td> <td>5,550</td> <td>3,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 Audits (0.5%)</td> <td>46,600</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>5,500</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>3,000</td> <td>16,800</td> <td>2,750</td> <td>5,550</td> <td>3,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 Contingencies (2%)</td> <td>186,400</td> <td>28,000</td> <td>22,000</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>12,000</td> <td>67,200</td> <td>11,000</td> <td>22,200</td> <td>14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>9,260,000</td> <td>1,400,000</td> <td>1,100,000</td> <td>500,000</td> <td>600,000</td> <td>3,300,000</td> <td>550,000</td> <td>1,110,000</td> <td>700,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% per State</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>15.0</td> <td>11.8</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>6.4</td> <td>36.1</td> <td>5.9</td> <td>11.9</td> <td>7.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The total cost of the project is € 9.26 million. The project will be financed from balances remaining in the 9th EDF 'B' envelopes of participating countries.</p>		TOTAL	FSM	MI	NA	PA	PNG	SI	TG	TV	1 Project Management Unit (10%)	926,000	140,000	110,000	50,000	60,000	330,000	55,000	111,000	70,000	2 Works, supplies, services training & awareness	7,868,000	1,190,000	935,000	425,000	510,000	2,802,000	467,500	943,500	595,000	3 Project Travel and Visibility (2%)	186,400	28,000	22,000	10,000	12,000	67,200	11,000	22,200	14,000	4 Evaluations (0.5%)	46,600	7,000	5,500	2,500	3,000	16,800	2,750	5,550	3,500	5 Audits (0.5%)	46,600	7,000	5,500	2,500	3,000	16,800	2,750	5,550	3,500	6 Contingencies (2%)	186,400	28,000	22,000	10,000	12,000	67,200	11,000	22,200	14,000	TOTAL	9,260,000	1,400,000	1,100,000	500,000	600,000	3,300,000	550,000	1,110,000	700,000	% per State	100.0	15.0	11.8	5.4	6.4	36.1	5.9	11.9	7.5
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<p>EAMR Solomon Islands 2012</p>	<p>Water Facility (Global Call, 10th EDF): Contribution Agreement with UNICEF has been signed: Improving WASH in the Solomon Islands (WASH) (EUR 1.9 M). UNICEF participates in the WATSAN stakeholders groups; however, the start-up of the project is delayed due to UNICEF's difficulties to contract staff for the implementation.</p>																																																																																										
<p>MN 312</p>	<p>- Budget support not to be advised for most of the PACP's countries: Vanuatu and Solomon Islands experience were very bad (corruption, lost of funds, very few results). AusAid has abandoned the BS approach. Only very few countries could benefit from BS (Samoa, Fiji...) because of their size, the others are by far too small to afford for BS conditions, survey and reporting.</p> <p>- If some countries (such as Samoa) may appear to succeed with BS in fact 'underneath' it is not so efficient: money is spent but results are not at same levels than budget (no real 'value for money' or improvement in managing/implementing policies and projects).</p> <p>- There should be a mix of BS 'SWAp' and Projects/programmes: flexibility should be allowed at start on design stage based on a sound analysis of country</p>																																																																																										

	absorption capacity
<i>EAMR Solomon Islands 2011</i>	The Government submitted a Concept Note on rural water supply and sanitation under the MDG Initiative. While no funding was finally allocated to Solomon Islands, the request will be considered in future programming, including the use of funds to be transferred to the 10th EDF from the balance of STABEX.
<i>EAMR Solomon Islands 2011</i>	Water Facility (10th EDF): one Contribution Agreement with UNICEF has been signed: Improving WASH in the Solomon Islands (WASH) (€ 1.9 M)
I-6.3.3 - Budget allocated to preventing and mitigating food insecurity	
<i>Statement</i>	NRM and DRM have benefited from important financial Commission support at regional and national levels, channelled both through regional and bilateral programmes. The support has always included some strategic and policy dimension, mostly to institutions that could develop expertise and strategic PACP countries capacities. Commission-supported programmes in the region aimed directly at improving social and economic benefits from the sustainable exploitation and conservation of natural resources or contributed to improvements in the conditions and standards of living of the local populations. This applies for instance to water and sanitation projects, or to disaster risk mitigation measures to reduce the impact of natural disasters on the livelihoods.
<i>EAMR Timor Leste 2011</i>	In the main focal area of Rural Development / Food Security, the Delegation has consolidated its position as the Lead Assistant to the Ministry(ies) concerned. Frequent encounters with Government and other stakeholders have helped in advancing with the policy dialogue in this field.
Statement on JC6.3	Disaster management is a proclaimed priority for most of the Governments which justify the long-term support for the facilities put in place by the EU on environment and natural resources. The EU interventions aimed to mitigate the effects of climate variability, develop and strengthen the access to safe drinking water, with appropriate methods and technologies. Allocated funds were significant funds and ranged up to around 1/4 of the total EDF resources, giving a clear signal of the importance of environment sustainability and land resources conservancy. EU programmes aimed to enhance coordination, adaptation and mitigation of the effects of climate variability and complement the continuous and regular dialogue on climate change and appropriate monitoring mechanisms, to improve access to water and the management of climate change funds by Pacific countries. The EU addressed regional challenges, in particular climate change and environmental threats, promoting green growth and supporting regional integration, in collaboration with Pacific partners. Coherence between regional and national priorities have led to effective planning and policy formulation and a trend towards improved capacity to adapt and coordinate the efforts to mitigate the flood and droughts mitigation.

JC 6.4 - The EU interventions strengthened the conservation of key terrestrial contributing to maintain the provision of essential ecosystem services and resilience to Climate Change impacts	
I-6.4.1 - Resources (financial, human, administrative) involved in ensuring continued provision of vital ecosystem services, in particular tropical forests	
<i>Statement</i>	<i>No clear information on resources involved in ensuring provision of ecosystem services at this stage. PNG is the main country concerned with tropical forests conservation. Projects in land and marine resources have strong environmental focus</i>
ACP 78 COASI 76 PTOM 16 DEVGEN 134 <i>Council Conclusions on a renewed EU-Pacific Development Partnership</i> 9877/12	<p>Climate change is the single greatest threat to Pacific Islands and considerable adaptation finance is needed in the region. The Council welcomes that a substantial amount of additional EU climate change funding, managed by the Commission through the Global Climate Change Alliance, has been allocated to the Pacific on top of the regular 2008-2013 EDF allocations. Member States may engage in the Pacific with voluntary contributions including within an EU-wide initiative, pooling EU and Member States development and climate change funds, in line with the objectives of the EU Agenda for Change. The Council underlines the importance of increasing investment through an enhanced use of blending mechanisms and stresses that the overall framework for blending principles and guidelines still has to be determined.</p> <p>The Council invites the EEAS and the Commission to implement the set of recommendations for action proposed in the Communication, in view of promoting effective delivery of aid, addressing regional challenges, in particular climate change and environmental threats, promoting green growth and supporting regional integration, and to report on progress.</p>
<i>RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i>	In the 2002-2007 period ¹⁴ , the 9th EDF regional strategy and programme targeted three sectors: Regional Economic Integration, Human Resource Development and Fisheries. Following an assessment of performance and needs, the initial allocation of €29 million was increased by €10 million in 2005. The “land resources” sub-heading was the biggest recipient of regional resources (22%), followed by “marine resources” (14%), HRD (13%), tourism (12%) and telecommunications (10%). The “environment” at 4% understates the actual support received, as many projects in the other sectors, particularly in land and marine resources, had a strong environmental focus. The same is true of HRD, as all projects have had some degree of capacity building and training. This reflects the cross-cutting nature of the ‘environment’ and ‘HRD’ sectors (see <i>Annex 6</i>).
<i>MN 304, 308</i>	<p>EU money goes into the right place, efficient and well targeted. Good direction, especially for basic needs such as rainwater harvesting; water and disaster risk management are the two main priorities of almost all PACP’s countries. EU intervention very well appreciated, most when money is spend on projects (infrastructure or equipment): small infrastructure = great success !</p> <p>Management capacity remains weak, however CROP agencies play a major role by coordinating and providing data, advises and institutional support. Skilled people available at regional levels but very less at national: no real solution, maybe high salaries as incentives, but yet not really sustainable.</p> <p>Budget allocated may be low since environment programmes are long term process, change in habits and environmental issues take a long time to be measured: a 5 years programme should be a minimum.</p>

	More flexibility should be granted to the project in order to response to the environment constraints and slow changes: changes in results should be allowed, the log frame being a guiding not fixed reference
<i>EU-Pacific ACP RSP and RIP 2002-2007</i>	<p>131. This Indicative Programme is based on the indicative allocation for the Pacific Region amounting to € 29 million . The indicative allocation will be distributed as follows:</p> <p>Focal Sector 1: Regional Economic Integration and Trade € 9 million 31% of total</p> <p>Focal sector 2: Human Resource Development € 8 million 28% of total</p> <p>Focal Sector 3: Fisheries € 5 million 17% of total</p> <p>Non-focal Sector: € 7 million 24% of total</p>
<i>FED/2007/019181 Disaster Risk reduction in 8 Pacific ACP States</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2010: The set up of effective Project Steering Committees with all relevant stakeholders remains an issue, in particular in PNG where the national Disaster Council is suppose to assume leadership over the three other national stakeholders. (CE, ROM 2010, page 3) ▪ In 2010: Coordination remains a challenge also in Micronesia and Nauru. (CE, ROM 2010, page 3) ▪ In Micronesia the support of the NAO has not been sufficient to compensate for the lack of a project manager at the OEEM. (CE, ROM 2010, page 3) <p>The ROM 2010 highlighted that “for several countries the institutional arrangements were shaky and not enough institutional strengthening considered in the same project, or synergies with other donors were not made explicit enough. For several countries the financial commitment to support the maintenance of facilities and the operation of local partners remains hazy.” (CE, ROM 2010, page 3)</p>
<i>FED/2009/012368 DSMPiR</i>	The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) places the responsibility for the environment on States for EEZs mining and on ISA for activities beyond EEZs. Therefore, environmental regulations may develop independently and somewhat controversial. Harmonized directives should be strived for. (CE, ROM 2012, page 4)
I-6.4.2 - Resources involved in fostering the shift towards greener economy	
<i>Statement</i>	<i>The Thematic Strategy Paper for the environment and sustainable management of natural resources for the period 2007-2012 sets out as one of the priorities to support sustainable energy options in partner countries and regions with a total amount of 14,2M€</i>
<i>EUD Fiji Annual report 2009</i>	Climate Change: In its relations with developing nations worldwide, the EU has introduced a global assistance and cooperation mechanism, the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), which is designed to help LDCs and SIDS in particular to increase their capacity to adapt to Climate Change and pursue sustainable development strategies. Ln the Pacific, funding for Climate Change is guided by the 2008 joint Declaration by the Pacific Islands Forum States and the European Union on Climate Change, which sets a framework of action focused on

	<p>mobilising political support for stronger action on climate change. Key areas include provision of technical and financial support to PACP countries, support of country-identified adaptation programme and reduction of vulnerabilities to climate change.</p> <p>Biodiversity: Important EU-funded initiatives in this field are the Sustainable Management of Sites Globally Important for Biodiversity in the Pacific project, and a number of national and regional projects implemented by Live and Learn, an environmental NGO active in several countries of the Pacific region. The Sustainable Management project was carried out by Birdlife International, a global partnership of conservation organizations, during 2003-2008 and enhanced technical capacity of governments to implement activities promoting sustainable forest use and biodiversity conservation, among others. Recent EU-funded projects implemented by Live and Learn include "imagining Tomorrow", an initiative worth €200,000 which aims to heighten awareness among children of practical ways to develop peace and multi-cultural dialogue, and the regional Education for Biodiversity Conservation project which strengthens the capacity of formal and non-formal education systems to support the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans in the South Pacific at a total cost of €655,000.</p> <p>Green Strategy: The EU supports Pacific countries in land use, land and natural resources management, the fight against land degradation, illegal logging and deforestation, and making ecological and sustainable use of renewable energy resources and the immense ocean and coastal resources, including enhanced pollution and waste management. Accordingly, the EU Strategy for the Pacific, which was adopted in 2006 on the basis of consultations with PICs follows a 'blue/green theme' (focus on the oceans and conservation). In this regard, three major EU-funded projects totalling €22 million will contribute to the sustainable management and use of marine resources of the Pacific in the coming years. The first project, the Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCO Fish), will commence in 2010 and run for four years. It has a budget of €9 million and will contribute to fishery sustainability by providing the 15 PACP member countries with a reliable scientific basis for the development of sustainable management arrangements for both oceanic (tuna) and coastal fisheries.</p> <p>All of our development cooperation in the Pacific is in support of sustainable development practices and policies.</p>
<p><i>C(2010)7964</i> – <i>PE/2010/7861</i> of <i>19/11/2010</i> on <i>approving the 2010</i> <i>Annual Action</i> <i>Programme (Part II) for</i> <i>the Environment and the</i> <i>Sustainable Management</i> <i>of Natural Resources</i> <i>including Energy, to be</i></p>	<p>On 20 June 2007, the Commission adopted the Thematic Strategy Paper for the environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy (ENRTP) for the period 2007-2012, which sets out the following five priorities for the annual action programmes from 2007 to 2010: (i) work upstream on Millennium Development Goal No 7, which is 'promoting environmental sustainability', (ii) promote the implementation of EU initiatives and internationally agreed commitments, (iii) improve expertise for integration and coherence, (iv) enhance environmental governance and EU leadership and (v) support sustainable energy options in partner countries and regions.</p>

<i>financed under Article 21.0401 of the general budget of the EU</i>	<p>Priority 2 – Annex 6:</p> <p>Action Fiche BB: Global Climate Change Alliance in Pacific => € 11 400 000</p> <p>Action Fiche CC: Global Climate Change Alliance in Solomon Islands => € 2 800 000</p>																																																																								
I-6.4.3 - Resources involved in preventing of soil degradation and natural disasters																																																																									
<i>Statement</i>	<p><i>Global Climate Change Alliance support programme for Timor-Leste amounted 4M€ and Solomon Islands Climate Change EU Assistance Programme EU contributed 2.8M€, budget allocated in preventing of soils degradation and natural disasters. The materialisation of various actions that could ensure sustainability of the effects of programmes after their termination seems limited and most activities will likely continue to depend on donors with little national financing support being ensured. There is no evidence of provision in the national budgets for operational and maintenance costs of equipment and services provided by the projects.</i></p>																																																																								
<i>SPC 9th EDF DRR in 8 Pacific ACP Countries Annual report 06/11-06/12</i>	<p>Cost Estimate (EURO)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total</th> <th>FSM</th> <th>Marsh Is.</th> <th>Nauru</th> <th>Palau</th> <th>PNG</th> <th>Sol Is</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PMU (10%)</td> <td>928,000</td> <td>140,000</td> <td>110,000</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>330,000</td> <td>55,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Works, Supplies, Services (85%)</td> <td>8,417,375</td> <td>1,197,406</td> <td>1,440,826</td> <td>427,666</td> <td>513,160</td> <td>2,819,825</td> <td>470,41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Travel & Visibility (2%)</td> <td>269,025</td> <td>40,394</td> <td>31,750</td> <td>14,462</td> <td>17,288</td> <td>97,027</td> <td>15,87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evaluations (0.5%)</td> <td>46,600</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>5,500</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>3,000</td> <td>16,800</td> <td>2,75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Audits (0.5%)</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>2,260</td> <td>1,770</td> <td>794</td> <td>978</td> <td>5,392</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contingencies (2%)</td> <td>86,000</td> <td>12,940</td> <td>10,154</td> <td>4,578</td> <td>5,574</td> <td>30,956</td> <td>5,07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>9,760,000</td> <td>1,400,000</td> <td>1,600,000</td> <td>500,000</td> <td>600,000</td> <td>3,300,000</td> <td>550,00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage per State</td> <td>100%</td> <td>14.34%</td> <td>16.39%</td> <td>5.12%</td> <td>6.15%</td> <td>33.81%</td> <td>5.64%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total	FSM	Marsh Is.	Nauru	Palau	PNG	Sol Is	PMU (10%)	928,000	140,000	110,000	50,000	60,000	330,000	55,000	Works, Supplies, Services (85%)	8,417,375	1,197,406	1,440,826	427,666	513,160	2,819,825	470,41	Travel & Visibility (2%)	269,025	40,394	31,750	14,462	17,288	97,027	15,87	Evaluations (0.5%)	46,600	7,000	5,500	2,500	3,000	16,800	2,75	Audits (0.5%)	15,000	2,260	1,770	794	978	5,392	88	Contingencies (2%)	86,000	12,940	10,154	4,578	5,574	30,956	5,07	TOTAL	9,760,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	500,000	600,000	3,300,000	550,00	Percentage per State	100%	14.34%	16.39%	5.12%	6.15%	33.81%	5.64%
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<i>Natural Disaster Facility (9879/REG) – 2012 Narrative report implementation report 06/12-05/13</i>	<p>Goal: To improve human security for populations exposed to natural disasters and to reduce the social, economic and environmental costs of natural disasters by strengthening the capacity of the Pacific ACP States to build safer and more resilient communities and support of the regional and national sustainable development planning processes; and thus reduce poverty.</p> <p>The specific objective of the project is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disaster risk management capacities of Pacific ACP-States at national, sub-regional and intra-ACP level are reinforced. • The project assists Pacific ACP States to develop and implement National Action Plans by providing funds and technical support to: Conduct high level advocacy to gain the necessary political commitment and buy in; Facilitate broad stakeholder consultations to identify key national priorities; Provide technical assistance to develop the national action plan; Ensure that the national action plan is closely aligned to the national development plan; Present the national action plan to the regional partnership network for technical and financial support for its implementation <p>The project is under the overall management of the Deputy Director of the SPC-SOPAC Disaster Reduction Programme (DRP) (...) In addition, the advice and support of members of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network is crucial to the effective and efficient management of the project.</p>																																																																								

<p>EDF 10 Single Programming Document – Regional Cooperation strategy for overseas countries and territories</p>	<p>Pacific project: The Pacific OCTs project entitled <i>Initiative des Territoires du Pacifique pour la Gestion Régionale de l'Environnement (INTEGRE)</i> seeks to reinforce regional cooperation in the South Pacific belt with regard to the integrated management and valorisation of environment and natural resources; to strengthen the good governance of resources and management capacity of the Pacific Islands; to maintain a sustainable human development of the insulated population; and to contribute in an effective manner to biodiversity sustainability, both regional and global. The specific objective is to strengthen the regional collaboration between the OCTs and the Pacific countries integrated in the ACP Group and to address the impact of climate change in the Pacific OCTs.</p> <p>Building on recommendations from the European Commission, the project has evolved and widened its regional scope and put the emphasis on regional cooperation and integration in existing regional actions³¹. A regional platform, headed by the project steering committee will be created at inception to create a sustainable link between the project components and networks. The OCTs protected areas will be integrated in existing regional networks, with marine coastal species management reinforced by the collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the water management component based on the programmes of the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), and the waste management and pollution control jointly developed with Pacific Regional Environment Programme (PREP).</p>
<p>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</p>	<p>Biological diversity</p> <p>Soils and land resources are limited in capacity and ability to accommodate development pressures. Land degradation has emerged as a serious problem in many Pacific countries, with coastal land under increasing environmental stress, far more so than rural land away from the coasts. The threat of climate change to land productivity is expected to enhance the need for sustainable land management.</p> <p>In the last century, forest degradation accelerated rapidly on most islands. The Pacific is now facing a rate of deforestation and forest degradation far exceeding the rate of reforestation. Coastal and lowland forests conversion into large-scale commercial coconut, cocoa and banana plantations has been hastening in parallel. Although some countries have put in place forestry reserves, conservation areas and national parks to protect their forests, few of them have legislation and effective systems promoting good forest governance based on social justice, equity, accountability and transparency. This phenomenon is threatening local and regional biodiversity.</p>
<p>EAMR Timor Leste 2012</p>	<p>DCI-ENV Global Climate Change Alliance support programme for Timor-Leste (€4m) – the Commission Decision for AAP 2012 was adopted in December</p>
<p>Solomon Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme (SICAP) DCI-ENV/2010/22483</p>	<p>Total cost EU contribution: EUR 2 800 000</p> <p>The purpose of the present programme is to contribute building resilience to adapt to the effects of climate change and of disaster risk on the economy and the society at large. This "Solomon Islands Climate Change Assistance Programme" (SICAP) will use the same structure as the "Solomon Islands Economic Recovery Assistance" (SIERA) Programme in view not to overstretch the limited capacities of the national administration. It will be financed under the EU thematic budget line ENRTP, in the framework of the "Global Climate Change Alliance" (GCCA) initiative launched in 2010. It will contribute to climate change adaptation and the reduction of vulnerability of communities living on low-lying atolls, artificially built islands and other low lying coastal areas in Solomon Islands in a coordinated effort with other donors. The programme will cover the period 2011-2013. The € 2.8 million allocated to Solomon Islands under the GCCA will be committed by the end of 2010 in the form of General Budget Support, as the challenges</p>

	presented by Climate Change and Disaster Risks in Solomon Islands require strategic planning and sound Government coordination.
Statement on JC6.4	Soils and land resources are limited in capacity and ability to accommodate development pressures in Pacific countries and land degradation has emerged as a serious problem. Forest degradation accelerated also rapidly in most islands. Conservation of resources and resilience to climate change impacts have benefited from important financial Commission support at regional and national levels. This support included generally strategic and policy dimension, mostly in the form of support to regional and national authorities to engage coordination mechanisms related to conservation of ecosystems. The establishment of terrestrial and marine protected areas is of increasing attention and the trend towards community-based and decentralised management practices has been promoted. Sensitivity to the issue by Pacific countries (authorities and population as a whole) appears to have been stimulated, at least in some areas, by the Commission's interventions and regional arrangements make use of mechanisms developed or supported by Commission's programmes. A substantial amount of the EU climate change funding, managed by the Commission through the Global Climate Change Alliance, has been allocated to the Pacific on top of the regular 2008-2013 EDF allocations in view of promoting effective delivery of aid, addressing regional challenges, in particular climate change and environmental threats on ecosystems, promoting green growth. There is evidence that many EC interventions aimed at strengthen the conservation of natural resources and to maintain the provision of essential ecosystems, although this objective was often indirect rather than a primary target. Specific progress reports from DGs on Pacific regions, countries and territories mention that for several countries the institutional arrangements are shaky and not enough institutional strengthening considered.
JC 6.5 - The EU developed complementarities and synergies among its key cooperation instruments and programmes supporting land natural resources and ecosystems conservation	
I-6.5.1 - Alignment (coherence) of EU RIP and NIP/SPD programmes' specific objectives Climate Change	
<i>Statement</i>	<i>EU RIP and NIP were in coherence with climate change mitigation objective's by setting up dialogues between governments, support the pooling of national services at regional levels (SOPAC) and improve services delivery and infrastructure</i>
<i>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i>	The GCCA will provide a platform for political dialogue between the EU, LDCs and SIDS at global, regional and national level. While political dialogue will take place outside the context of international negotiations, it will nonetheless help to advance implementation of the UNFCCC and related agreements. This dialogue aims to create the conditions for an ambitious outcome of the UN negotiations for a post-2012 climate agreement. In parallel, the GCCA will provide concrete support for adaptation and mitigation measures — wherever they can help achieve poverty reduction objectives — and for the integration of climate change into poverty reduction strategies. Global Climate Change Alliance
<i>GCCA – Pacific small islands states project - Reporting Period 2012 –</i>	One of the major projects in this area - the US\$13 million Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change programme - was recognised by the 2011 Pacific Climate Change Roundtable as providing a framework for future adaptation work and

2013	<p>development cooperation in the region. Particular successes have come through its ability to influence policy (for instance, through the project's support, four countries have approved Joint National Action Plans on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management over the past year), its cross-sectoral approach (including projects to improve roads and water security), and the way it has fostered close collaboration between development partners and CROP agencies (leading to additional contributions of AU\$7.3 million from the Australian Government and US\$2 million from the United States Agency for International Development over the past year). Further national-level climate change adaptation is being supported through projects such as the Government of Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (incorporating the Pacific Climate Change Science Programme, the Pacific Adaptation Strategy Assistance Programme, and the 2012 Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Program), the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region project supported by the Government of Germany, and other Australian Government supported programmes run by SPC, SPREP and the USP.</p>
<i>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i>	<p>5. Governed by the Leaders vision, the Pacific Forum agenda is set out in the <i>Pacific Plan for Regional Integration and Cooperation</i> ('Pacific Plan': 2006-2015), which includes an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU as one of its economic growth objectives. Timor Leste has declared its broad political support for the objectives of the Pacific Plan but has not so far participated in its implementation or in EPA negotiations with the EU.</p> <p>6. The Pacific Plan defines regional cooperation and integration as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) setting up dialogues or processes between governments, (b) pooling national services (e.g. customs, health, education, sport, etc.) at regional level, and (c) lowering market barriers between countries.
<i>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i>	<p>7. Central to the Pacific Plan are a number of 'initiatives' that have been identified as a way of furthering development across the region. These initiatives have been modelled around four 'pillars'. Under <i>economic growth</i>, the Plan aims to increase trade and investment; improve infrastructure and service delivery; and increase private sector participation. Under <i>sustainable development</i>, it aims to reduce poverty; enhance natural resource and environmental management; improve health, education and training; improve gender equality; involve youth; and promote sports and cultural values. Under <i>governance</i>, the Plan targets improved transparency, accountability, equity and management efficiency. Under <i>security</i>, it aims to achieve improved political and social conditions for stability and safety.</p> <p>9. The 10th EDF response Strategy addresses the challenges of the Pacific ACP countries in the context of the <i>Pacific Plan</i> and the <i>EU Strategy for a Strengthened Partnership with the Pacific ACP</i> adopted in 2006. The amount provided for in the Regional Indicative Programme is €95 million. The EU Response strategy is based entirely on and aligned with the Pacific Plan and is consistent with the region's commitment to liberalising trade and consolidating economic integration. The <u>first focal area</u> of the 10th EDF RIP will be <i>Regional Economic Integration</i>, for which €45 million (47% of the RIP) will be set aside.</p>

	10. Agriculture and fisheries remain important sectors of the regional economy and the growing tourism sector is totally reliant on the natural environment. Climate change and its effects, in particular on the myriad of low-lying atolls in the Pacific, are of increasing concern and must be tackled in terms of both adaptation and mitigation. For these reasons, the <u>second focal area</u> of the 10th EDF RIP is the <i>Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment</i> , supporting the second pillar of the Pacific Plan – <i>Sustainable Development</i> . A total of €40 million (42% of the RIP) will be reserved for activities in this area.
I-6.5.2 - Alignment (coherence) of EU RIP programmes' specific objectives with non-programmable projects	
<i>Statement</i>	-
<i>EAMR Vanuatu 2011</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the issue of Climate Change we have been progressing discussions with the World Bank towards the establishment of an administrative agreement under which the WB would implement part of the GCCA project (DCI-ENV/2009/021-827). This agreement should be finalised mid-2012. Through our various grants we have contacts with some NGO (Live and Learn, Transparency) but the closest coordination is probably with the French Red Cross which has benefited (and will again in the future) from funding from ECHO on issues linked to disaster preparedness.
I-6.5.3 - Evolution in the number of bridges set among RIP and non-programmable projects at expected results level	
<i>Statement</i>	<i>Documentation on the evolution in the numbers of bridges set among RIP and non-programmable projects are not clear. If there must be bridges (such as for Vanuatu with the WB under the GCCA), from available documentation it is difficult to know what actually this evolution encompasses</i>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	-
Statement on JC6.5	Between 2006 and 2012, the vast majority of interventions in the sector were funded by the EDF. The DCI-ENV committed 30.4M€ for regional thematic programs (4.5% of the total commitments by EU instruments) for 1 regional intervention (11.4M€) and 6 PACP interventions (30.4M€). The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) provided a platform for political dialogue between the EU, LDCs and SIDS at global, regional and national levels. GCCA provided concrete support for adaptation and mitigation measures for the integration of climate change mitigation strategies, addressing regional challenges, in particular climate change and environmental threats on ecosystems, promoting green growth. The Commission adopted in 2007 the 'Thematic Strategy Paper for the environment and sustainable management of natural resources', for the period 2007-2010, which set out five priorities for action programmes from 2007 to 2010, of which (i) work upstream on Millennium Development Goal No 7, which is 'promoting environmental sustainability', (ii) enhance environmental governance and EU leadership. Action Fiche BB dealt with 'Global Climate Change Alliance in Pacific' (€ 11 400 000) and Action Fiche CC dealt with 'Global Climate Change

	<p>Alliance in Solomon Islands' (€ 2 800 000)</p> <p>A 'Pacific Plan for Regional Integration and Cooperation' (Pacific Plan 2006-2015) included an economic partnership agreement (EPA) with the EU as one of its economic growth objectives. Central to the Pacific Plan are a number of 'initiatives' that have been identified as a way of furthering development across the region. Under 'sustainable development' the Plan aims -among others topics- to enhance natural resources and environmental management.</p>
JC 6.6 - The EU coordinated and developed complementarity with Member States and key regional donors in adapting and preventing Climate Change impacts	
I-6.6.1 - Existence of thematic working groups or regular exchange of information with MS and among donors (at regional and national level)	
<i>Statement</i>	<i>Although only France and UK have representations in the region covered by the regional EU delegation in Fiji, donor coordination with the other donors such as Australia, New Zealand and international agencies took place at formal and informal levels.</i>
<i>EU-Pacific ACP RSP and RIP 2002-2007</i>	107. Donor coordination takes place at formal and informal levels. Following the FEMM a formal exchange of views between donors and national and regional representatives is conducted. Discussions include individual country and regional programmes. This is followed by a separate meeting of donors, including the United Kingdom, France and the EC. Informal donor meetings occur more frequently, on the basis of common interests on a particular sector, often following a mission or study. Of particular relevance is the recent agreement between Australia and New Zealand to harmonise their policies and practices, a move they invite other donors to join.
<i>The economics of Climate change in the Pacific AsDB 2013</i>	Successful adaptation efforts require strong cooperation and coordination among multiple partners within and beyond the Pacific region. ADB's <i>Climate Change Implementation Plan for the Pacific</i> aims at scaling up climate adaptation efforts based on consensus building among multiple partners, and assisting capacity development of the Pacific DMCs to effectively respond to climate change. The CCIP offers a systematic approach to implementing climate adaptive investment projects and technical assistance grants along with mitigation actions at the national and regional levels (...) mitigate the impacts of natural-disaster risks through four major measures: 1/ mainstreaming adaptation policies, plans, programs and projects into development planning; 2/ strengthening information systems and capabilities to facilitate the adaptation process; 3/ establishing the legal, regulatory, and institutional framework to support policy implementation, and 4/ promoting access to affordable financing for climate-resilient development.
<i>EU contribution agreement with an international organisation ACP/TPS/FED/2013/327-152 EU-SPC</i>	The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), through the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network (PDRMPN), will facilitate donor and development partner coordination. At the regional level, SPC will use existing mechanisms such as the PDRMPN Coordinating Committee (of which the EU is also a member) as well the annual Regional Disaster Managers Meeting which will inform the Project's own Steering Committee. The project will also seek coordination with National DRR Platforms and/or the HFA Focal Points within respective governments, since National Platforms are officially declared as national coordinating multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary mechanisms for

	<p>advocacy, coordination, analysis and advice on DRR. At the national level SPC will further work through established DRM and CCA mechanisms ensuring multi stakeholder participation. The PDRMPN is an open-ended partnership of donors and international, regional and national development partners formed in February 2006 with the express purpose of ensuring that external resource support for PICs to facilitate the implementation of the RFA. Increased joint initiatives and activities involving multiple regional partners are expected and coordination through the partnership will reduce duplication of efforts ensuring that assistance is built on the efforts and experiences of each other.</p>
<i>EAMR Fiji 2012</i>	<p>Only France and UK have representations in the region covered by the delegation. In addition, due to the small budget of the bilateral cooperation of Member States in the countries covered by the delegation, joint programming and division of labour were not viable. Nonetheless, appropriate coordination with Member States, both those represented in Suva, Wellington, Canberra and Manila was pursued and increased throughout the year.</p> <p>The EU participation in the 43rd Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, was closely coordinated with Member States. Also, close coordination with EU member States (and other donors) was in place for the first consultation on the 11th EDF regional programming.</p>
<i>EAMR Timor Leste 2012</i>	<p>International Organisations in Timor-Leste are active Development Partners in the different coordination forums involving Development Partners in Timor-Leste. Due to the inherent weaknesses in the Timorese Administration, the UN agencies have become embedded in many key ministries and it has been necessary to use them in the implementation of many programmes including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank for PFM & Health in co-financed TFs with AusAID & other DPs (successful so far) • WFP & UNICEF for MDG/Nutrition and for Water & Sanitation (being negotiated) • ILO for rural access and FAO for Early Warning on Food Security (very successful)
<i>EAMR Timor Leste 2012</i>	<p>In general the level of coordination with the International Organisations and other partners is satisfactory, Coordination and cooperation with AusAID and the World Bank in the area of health is a good example.</p> <p>In the main focal area of Rural Development / Food Security, the Delegation has consolidated its position as the Lead Assistant to the Ministry(ies) concerned. Frequent encounters with Government and other stakeholders have helped in advancing with the policy dialogue in this field.</p> <p>International Organisations in Timor-Leste are active participants in the different coordination for a involving Development Partners in Timor-Leste. In addition, and due to the inherent weaknesses in the Timorese Administration, it is necessary to consider the possibility of using such organisations in the implementation of some of the EU-funded projects/programmes. In this case, potential partners are involved in an early stage in the identification of such EU-</p>

	<p>funded operations. Consultations with International Organisations on reaching appropriate agreements for the implementation of EU-funded actions comprise routinely aspects of visibility of the EU funding.</p> <p>Bilateral meetings between the EU Delegation and EU Member States take place frequently on specific projects. In the main EDF focal area of rural development, and in its rather short existence (created in 2008), the EU Delegation has been instrumental in bringing together Development Partners active in this sector.</p> <p>Despite the Government's weakness to take an effective lead in this area, the Delegation has managed to promote cooperation and complementarity with others. It is in recognition of its important role in rural development that the Delegation has been designated as the Lead Assistant to Government in the working group of rural development/food security. This position provides to the Delegation an appropriate forum for the conduct of a constructive policy dialogue with Government and other partners, including the civil society.</p> <p>The coordination with EU MS is done in very effective manner at two different levels. Firstly through regular Heads of Cooperation monthly meetings and through bilateral meetings according to sector(s) covered. Whereas these encounters aim at coordinating positions, especially in view of important meetings concerning development cooperation in Timor-Leste, the ultimate objective of this cooperation is to arrive, by 2014, to an EU Joint Programming. Secondly with EU MS based in Jakarta and accredited in Timor-Leste through video-conferences (3-4 times a year or even more if necessary) and regular email exchanges. The main objective is to keep the EU MS, accredited to Timor-Leste but having no presence in Dili, informed of main political developments in the country; however, important issues of development cooperation between the EU and Timor-Leste are also addressed in this forum.</p>
<i>EAMR Timor Leste 2012</i>	<p>Non State Actors relationship: The paramount objective of the interaction between the Delegation and other Development Partners is to enhance aid effectiveness as per relevant EU commitments. To this effect, the Delegation actively participates in regular meetings between the Development Partners active in Timor-Leste, and indeed it has been advocating to upgrade these (currently informal) meetings to structured ones. In addition, the Delegation has been instrumental in constituting regular (monthly) meetings with the Heads of Cooperation of the EU Member States present in Dili. The delegation is active in supporting the labour distribution among the partners.</p>
<i>EAMR Timor Leste 2011</i>	<p>Six EU MS and the Commission have separate aid programmes with Timor-Leste. Each programme entails considerable transaction costs for the Government, which has to negotiate seven cooperation agreements. Such a task is greatly aggravated by the fact that Timor-Leste is still in the phase of state and institution building.</p> <p>With a view to adhering to the EU commitments on aid effectiveness, efforts are being made in Dili amongst the seven EU aid agencies towards a joint programming exercise by 01.01.2014. In this respect it is noted that the proposed Update on the EU Policy for Timor-Leste does emphasize the need for the EU MS active in Timor-Leste and the European Commission to work closer together.</p> <p>At the initiative of the EU Delegation and the support of the European Commission, an effective platform for dialogue in the vital area of rural development has been put in place by the Government, comprising an Inter-ministerial Commission for Rural Development and a Strategic Framework for Rural development. It is intended that the realised progress will drive Donors, active in the sector, towards an effective coordination and cooperation, i.e. a proper SWAp.</p>

<i>EAMR Vanuatu 2012</i>	Bi-monthly coordination meeting with our sole MS: France. France's sectors of concentration are Education and Agriculture and we exchange on these since we intervene on them as well. Close links exist as well in relation with political dialogue, and attempts were made with France and Australia for Demarches in relation to Abkhazia. Much coordination and preparation but unfortunately without success in the end. Joint preparation of a document on Human Rights Country Strategy submitted by France as local presidency.
I-6.6.2 - Share of the EU contribution in DP support to the sector	
<i>Statement</i>	<i>No data available</i>
<i>Ares(2012)8862262-200712 – 10th EDF Pacific RSP MTR conclusions</i>	<p>There are only few EU member states (EUMS) present in the Pacific and these mainly channel their cooperation programmes funding through regional organisations. There is therefore a de facto coherence and consistency with EU development programmes. France is the most active EU member state and channels most of its development through SPC. Germany is highly involved in climate change activities. It supports a €17.2 million adaptation programme and another €4.1 million forestry programme, implemented by SPC jointly with GIZ. The United Kingdom continues to be an active member within the Pacific and is also the largest donor to the Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience (PPCR) currently operating in Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga. Italy and Austria are active in funding renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes through IUCN.</p> <p>Two major donors, Australia and New Zealand, are members of the regional CROPs and channel most of their regional aid through them. By channeling the 10th EDF Regional fund through these same organisations, and by maintaining a consistent dialogue with other important development partners, the Delegation ensures coherence and added value of the EU funds.</p>
<i>DCI-Env/2010/022473</i>	<p>The current GCCA regional programme for the Pacific is part and parcel of the Joint Pacific- EU Initiative on Climate Change that aims at mobilising the EU and international partners around the Pacific and directing a fair share of international Climate Change funding towards Pacific countries through more effective and coordinated aid delivery methods. <i>(CE, Index 2010 AAP, page 98)</i></p> <p>Another complementary project is the German cooperation project entitled “Adaptation to Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (ACCPIR)” for strengthening capacities of Pacific Island Countries to better cope with the adverse effects of climate change</p>
<i>EC-Pacific Region RSP and RIP 2008-2013</i>	<p>13. Other financial instruments will complement the Regional Indicative Programme. Country-specific needs will be financed from NIPs, and EDF intra-ACP funds can contribute to cross-cutting initiatives. The EIB and CDE can focus on private sector development. New initiatives such as the Global Climate Change Alliance may also provide additional resources. EU Member States may contribute bilateral funds, notably in support of collective commitments to developing countries and, last but not least, donor coordination led by Pacific partners can maximise aid effectiveness.</p>
<i>EAMR PNG 2012</i>	Only France and the UK have diplomatic missions in PNG. Both channel their development cooperation through the EU. Fr and Uk are regularly associated with public events for the opening or closing of projects and activities. Climate change and security were the predominant themes of exchange. UK and France have also been associated with the preparations for the programming of the 11th

	EDF. Since only the UK and France are represented in Port Moresby, efforts for better information of MS representations in Canberra have been made.
<i>EAMR Timor Leste 2012</i>	As far as Indirect Centralized Management is concerned, the Delegation has delegated the implementation to two Member States agencies such as IPAD (Three Delegation Agreements for Rural Development, Justice and Media projects, and a fourth to be signed for Climate Change) and with GIZ (also one for Rural Development and a second one to be signed for Climate Change). In total six projects are delegated to MS States development agencies.
<i>EAMR Solomon Islands 2012</i>	UK is the only MS and is associated to all major visibility events. However, the UK does not have a development cooperation programme. The EU Delegation maintains a regular and close dialogue with the British High Commission through meetings between the CAF and the British High Commissioner.
I-6.6.3 - Intended vs. acknowledged EU added-value by the government and DPs involved in the same sector	
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<i>No information available</i>
Statement on JC6.6	Donor coordination took place at formal and informal levels and views between donors were generally shared. Due to the small budget of the bilateral cooperation of Member States in the countries covered by the EU regional delegation (only France and UK have representations in the region), joint programming and division of labour were not viable (distance and financial constraints). Nonetheless, appropriate coordination with Member States, both those represented in Suva, Wellington, Canberra and Manila were pursued. The coordination with EU MS has been done either through regular Heads of Cooperation meetings and bilateral meetings or through video-conferences and regular email exchanges. Climate change and security were the predominant themes of exchange. UK and France have also been associated with the preparations for the programming of the 11th EDF. The UN agencies have become embedded in many national key ministries and it has been necessary to use them in the implementation of some programmes such as the WFP & UNICEF for Water & Sanitation. In general the level of coordination with the International Organisations and other partners were satisfactory (I6-6.2), and frequent encounters with other stakeholders have helped in advancing with the implementation of programmes and policies.
Other relevant information (not captured elsewhere in this EQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change has affected the Pacific for decades, with increased frequency and intensity of natural hazards, such as tropical cyclones and floods. Seawater intrusion and coastal erosion reduce land available for housing, threaten infrastructure, damage aquaculture and affect freshwater supplies and agriculture. Rising water temperature and ocean acidification put the already deteriorated biodiversity and ecosystems under strain, particularly coral reefs, resulting in further vulnerability to climate change and reduced protection from storms and floods. Coral reef protection is needed not only to increase the resilience to the negative impacts of climate change, but it is also vital to the livelihoods of

	<p>large human populations. In large islands, climate change affects mainland areas, through more intense droughts or flooding and, exacerbated by the deforestation and poor land management, leads to soil erosion and landslides. Adaptation, including ecosystem-based adaptation, to climate change is a key development outcome in all Pacific countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNG still has substantial primary rain forest resources, but the remaining areas are shrinking rapidly due to illegal logging and other factors. PNG could contribute to global climate change mitigation by ending uncontrolled logging through appropriate forest governance and land-use legislation • Physical features of the Pacific islands combined with their small size, isolation and reliance on coastal resources make their communities particularly vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards such as tsunamis, landslides...etc and those related to climate variability and change. The occurrence of extreme natural events imposes a huge burden on the small economies of Pacific Island countries and territories. Growing urban centres, industrial development and tourism can greatly exacerbate issues of vulnerability, particularly through inappropriate resource use and management of pollution. Strengthening planning and best practises in infrastructure development combined with the development of sustainable approaches to resource access and use are therefore key to reducing vulnerability of communities and critical infrastructures to natural hazards and disasters. • Many Pacific countries are Small Islands Developing States sharing characteristics of vulnerability to natural hazards, limited resource base and undiversified economies. Development and climate change assistance are especially important for the Pacific, including in the fields of energy access, adaptation to climate change and low carbon development, but are also a challenge for EU aid effectiveness requiring tailor-made delivery methods, including budget support consistent with the future approach to EU budget support to Third Countries. Delegated cooperation, which shall be considered on a case by case basis and taking into account its added value and the visibility of EU support, with like-minded donors and joint programming at the country level under the leadership of partner countries wherever possible¹² will contribute to the reduction of aid fragmentation in the region. • The Pacific Island Countries and Territories which make up our region span a total area approximately four times the size of China (36 million square kilometres), 98.5% of which is covered by ocean and only 1.5% (551,483 square kilometres) by land. The tyranny of distance, geographical isolation, difficulties in transportation and communication, a narrow economic base, and high unit costs for most goods and services epitomises the reality of life in the Pacific Islands. The effect of the economic crisis has been to impose a considerable additional and in some
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¹² Council Conclusions of 14 November 2011 (doc. 16773/11).

	<p>cases crippling burden on island economies.</p> <p>The region's natural resource wealth and human capital is not evenly distributed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The five Melanesian countries (Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) cover 98% of the total land area of the Pacific Islands and 98% of the region's land-based resources. They also account for 88% of the region's total population, or close to 8.8 million out of 10 million people (in 2012). Collectively these five countries cover less than a third of the region's Extended Economic Zones (EEZs) however currently, they have the region's richest tuna fishery and deep sea mineral deposits. These five countries between them have the bulk of the region's natural resources wealth and human capital. When Timor Leste is included in this group as a Pacific ACP country, it ranks as the second largest country in the region. • The seven Micronesian countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands and Palau) cover only 0.6% of the region's total land area (a total of 3,156 square kilometres) and a total population of 538,941 (in 2012). The collective EEZ of these seven countries is approximately 36.4% of the region's total EEZ (13 million sq. Kilometres). It is projected that the EEZs of Micronesian countries will host a greater share of the region's tuna stocks in the next few decades as a result of climate change. Three of the countries have deep sea minerals deposits. • The 10 Polynesian countries (American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Niue, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis & Futuna) cover 1.4% of the region's total land area (a total of 7,986 square kilometres) and have a total population of 663,729. The EEZ of these ten countries is approximately 35.5% of the region's total EEZ (12.8 million sq. kilometres). It is also projected that the EEZ of Polynesian countries will host a greater share of the region's tuna stocks within the next few decades as a result of climate change and two of the countries have deep sea minerals deposits. • Between them, the 17 countries and territories of Micronesia and Polynesia have a total land area of just over 11,000 square kilometres which is smaller than the land area of Vanuatu, the smallest of the five Melanesian countries. However they cover approximately 72 % of the region's EEZ. Fifteen of these 17 countries have total land areas of less than 815 square kilometres, with four of them having total land areas less than 26 square kilometres each (Tuvalu – 26 km²; Nauru – 21 km²; Tokelau – 12 km² and Pitcairn Islands – 5 km²). <p>The ability of a country to support its citizens depends on the level of resources it has at its disposal – natural, human and financial – and the way in which these resources are used to support current and future generations. For PICTs, regional interventions need to be adapted add value to each country's own national development plans – there cannot be a 'one-size-fits-all' approach.</p> <p>Regional issues and challenges</p>
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- Food and water security have become a major concern in many PICTs. The capacity of PICTs to produce their own food varies in accordance with the amount of land and sea resources they have at their disposal and the supply and availability of fresh water is also influenced by land size and other climatic events. Food and water security will be a major challenge for PICTs in the next few decades.
- The increased frequency and severity of natural disasters events and their widespread impacts on many communities which led in some cases to some countries declaring 'states of emergencies' highlighted the inherent vulnerabilities of all PICTs to such events. In addition threats posed to PICTs by major global epidemics such as SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) and the Avian Influenza highlighted the vulnerability of PICTs to such global epidemics as well as the limited capacity of many PICTs to respond to such threats effectively. These threats from natural disasters and global epidemics highlight the importance of having appropriate preparedness and response plans.
- Climate change continue to impact all areas of Pacific development and livelihoods – from subsistence production for food security to public and private infrastructure, industry and commerce. Climate change will impact our ocean, land and forest resources, which sustain livelihoods and economic activity for Pacific people. It will also affect human rights and political landscapes as well as social, cultural, spiritual and economic aspects of the Pacific Community.
- Pacific Island ecosystems are fragile and have suffered from the impact of natural disasters and human activities, such as overfishing and logging, which are amplified by the effects of population growth and climate change. Full ecosystems-based management approach is called for to ensure ecosystems are protected to the extent possible when considering development initiatives.

Recent developments in the SPC

The Secretariat of the Pacific Community passed through some of its most dynamic as well as challenging years since its inception over the period 2007 – 2012.

It implemented the instructions of the 4th Conference of the Pacific Community (2005) to decentralize its services provision to members beyond its Noumea headquarters and Suva regional office through the opening of the north Pacific Regional Office in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia (2006); the country office in Honiara, Solomon Islands (2009) and signing of host country agreements with the governments of the Republic of Vanuatu (2009), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (2010), the Republic of Palau (2010) and the Kingdom of Tonga (2011).

It played a central role in implementing the largest regional reform process involving Pacific regional organisations – the regional institutional framework (RIF) reforms which commenced in 2006 and was finally completed in 2011. This reform resulted in the merging of three previously 'stand alone' regional organisations (*the South Pacific Board for Education Assessments – SPBEA, the Pacific*

	<p><i>Islands Applied Geoscience Commission - SOPAC and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community – SPC</i>) into the new and larger SPC with an expanded scope of work.</p> <p>It was the lead implementing agency of most of the priorities outlined in the Pacific Plan for strengthening regional cooperation and collaboration throughout the period 2006 – 2012. The Pacific plan while not a blueprint for regional development has provided the region with a unique framework aimed at maximizing sustainable social and economic development, governance and security at national levels enhanced through regionally coordinated or implemented services to members. Many aspects of SPC's core business cover the priority sectors under the Pacific Plan thus much of SPC's core business forms an integral part of the Pacific Plan and vice versa. This synergy between SPC's core business and the Pacific Plan provided for SPC an opportunity to implement interventions that can achieve results in its core business as well as the Pacific Plan priorities. It has also participated in implementing relevant aspects of the Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific (2009).</p>
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The Pacific infrastructure challenge – A review of obstacles and opportunities for improving performance in the Pacific Islands – January 2006 – WB report

8.1 Water and Sanitation

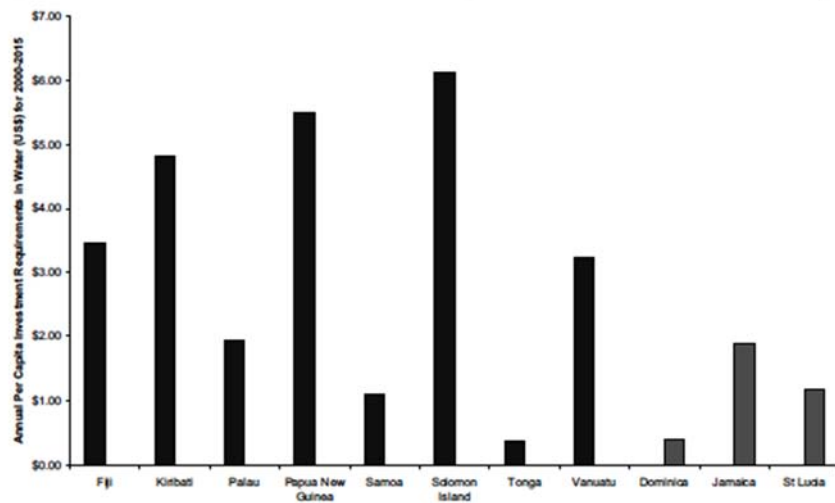
Our estimates of investment required in improved access to water, are based on the service target levels set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). MDGs require halving the percentage of population without access to improved water supply by 2015. We use current estimates of the number of households without access to improved water and population growth projections to calculate the additional number of connections required over the 10 year period. Population projections were obtained from the UN Urbanization Projections.

The unit cost of connecting a household to water was estimated at US\$400.²¹ This estimate is perhaps a higher-end figure given that access can be increased through various forms of improved water supply (e.g. household connection, public standpipe, private standpipe, etc), and not only household connections.

We then apply a similar logic to estimating the investment requirement for wastewater and sanitation. Our calculations are based on an average per connection cost of US\$700.

Overall, significantly higher investment levels per capita are required to reach MDGs in wastewater and sanitation than in access to water. In general, richer countries require less investment since they already provide access to a relatively high proportion of their population. Fiji is an exception to this trend, with some of the highest per capita investment requirements among the Pacific Island states, despite being among the richest. This is explained by the low starting levels of coverage.

Figure 8.2: Annual Per Capita Investment Requirement in Water to reach MDG



Source: Castalia Research

²¹ The unit cost of connection was obtained from the World Bank Policy Research Paper 3102, July 2003, "Investing in Infrastructure: What is Needed from 2000 to 2010" by Marianne Fay, and Tito Yepes.

	<p>Pacific nations are relatively poor. While most Pacific countries enjoy relative macroeconomic stability, their fiscal situation tends to be weak, reflecting reliance on foreign aid. Clearly, poor economic performance makes it harder to achieve good infrastructure outcomes. However, the macroeconomic picture does not explain the Pacific infrastructure challenge. The real challenge is that Pacific countries demonstrate worse infrastructure performance than could be expected for their level of GDP.</p> <p>An obvious possible explanation is that the costs of providing infrastructure services are naturally high in the Pacific. Small scale, dispersed populations, remoteness, and Pacific countries' susceptibility to natural disasters mean they don't benefit from the economies of scale infrastructure naturally offers, services are often more costly to produce and maintain, and it is expensive to increase access to rural areas.</p> <p>However, we notice that in some Pacific countries infrastructure performance is worse than in comparator countries (such as Caribbean islands) with similar levels of income, and which share some 'disadvantages', such as small scale or vulnerability to natural disaster. Even within the Pacific region, some countries with greater inherent challenges demonstrate better performance in certain infrastructure sectors. This suggests that the inherent disadvantages of scale and topography alone cannot explain poor performance in infrastructure, and that some underperformance is due to poor institutional performance.</p> <p>Poor institutional performance is generally likely to be the result of poor policy, but Pacific countries also share some characteristics that make it more difficult to build strong institutions. These include dependence on aid, small population size and low population density, ethnic diversity, low levels of rural to urban migration, small pools of skilled labor and youthful populations.</p> <p>There are three principle infrastructure barriers to growth and poverty reduction in the Pacific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low levels of access to infrastructure in rural areas ▪ Inefficient service provision ▪ Inappropriate infrastructure pricing. <p>The key institutional and policy failures which are responsible for these barriers are poor policy coordination and lack of accountability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Susceptibility to natural disaster. Natural disasters such as cyclones, earthquakes or drought significantly increase the cost of infrastructure service provision. Damage from such events results in considerable loss of physical assets and in enormous economic costs. Samoa's average losses during disaster years amounted to almost half of their GDP for those years. In Vanuatu, it amounted to a third⁶. Hazard management procedures and equipment are a further expense, although they help to reduce the damage (and therefore the costs) from disasters. <p>In the Pacific, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Tonga have experienced natural disasters most frequently – over 30 disasters in the past 55 years. Table 6.2 provides an overview of the potential for natural disaster in Pacific and comparator countries.</p>
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EQ 7 - To what extent the EU support contributed to develop sustainable marine natural resources management?

JC 7.1 - The EU interventions strengthened key ad hoc regional institutions¹³ and networks¹⁴ active in regional fisheries sustainable development

I-7.1.1 - Enhancement of the capacity of key regional institutions in charge of developing a sustainable management of marine productivity

Statement

With other donors, the long term EU effort, more than 30 years, through different projects has conducted to the enhancement of Regional Institutions capacity in fisheries management and economic returns. On the three following pillars, (1) sciences based management, (2) development and enforcement, this effort was focused, first at the regional level and then complemented at the national level. The 2 main acting partners are the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) for scientific matters and development and the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) for enforcement and development. Both under umbrella of WCPFO and Pacific Island Forum.

This long effort, through successive projects, has permitted to identify gaps like effect of climate change, fishing zone weakly reported weaknesses in data collection process, and the control of the MCS compliance, and to build step by step the capacity of Regional and National institutions capacities, and as well, the private sector one.

Those people interviewed with internal knowledge of the main regional fisheries organizations mostly had the opinion that FFA/SPC were strengthened by implementing the main EU-funded fisheries projects (SciFish, ScicoFish, DevFish 1 and 2).

Many examples of such strengthening were cited, including:

- [at SPC] Greater ability to acquire tuna data, increase observer coverage, establish observer standards, reduce uncertainty in resource assessments, carry out tuna tagging, do basic biological assessments of tuna, and improve the packaging of materials for communities.
- [at FFA] Improved ability to assist the private sector, an more efficient organizational structure for the Development Division, and capabilities in investment and export facilitation
- The rigorous financial control that EU funded projects require has upgraded the financial management capacity at both SPC and the FFA.

In general, fisheries stakeholders in the region outside the regional organisation are mostly unable to comment on the issue of enhancement of SPC/FFA from EU-projects - because those people are mainly concerned with the outputs/benefits produced and not the internal machinations of the those organizations.

Some concerns were raised that the enhanced capacity of the regional organisations has been dissipated due to the short project cycles and associated difficulties in maintaining continuity in staff.

¹³ Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency, the Parties to the Nauru Agreement and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), including its Scientific Committee.

¹⁴ fisheries resource legislators, managers, food safety inspectors, fishermen's organizations, researchers and members of national fisheries administrations

<p>EC (2013) <i>Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean.</i></p>	<p>Status of tuna stocks and associated species in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key regional research organisation in the region related to marine environmental issues in general, and tuna fisheries in particular, is the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). Research linkages are maintained by SPC with other regional and national research bodies, such as the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (France), the Pelagic Fisheries Research Program (covering American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and other USA Pacific territories) and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in Australia, as well as research bodies in Japan, Chinese Taipei and New Zealand. Tuna research in the region is generally comprehensive and of good quality. The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Scientific Committee meets yearly and considers research outputs from SPC and others. • The presence of these regional organisations and the related management measures in place, coupled with the Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Strategy (RMCSS) agreed by FFA Fisheries Ministers in May 2010, the presence of a number of donor-supported programmes aimed at improving MCS, and the work of the WCPFCs Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC), all combine to result in a fairly robust MCS system in the region in terms of reporting requirements, inspections, observer coverage and the use of vessel monitoring systems. <p>Conclusions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is generally good capacity in the region to assess the status of fish stocks. Assessments of a number of key target and bycatch species suggest that some stocks are under significant fishing pressure and are currently being exploited at unsustainable levels. Particular concerns exist over overfishing of bigeye tuna, and the stock status of a number of shark species (blue shark, short-fin mako shark, silky shark, and oceanic white tip shark). • Threats to sustainable exploitation include significant rises in vessel numbers over the years, an increase in fishing effort, and possible illegal fishing activity - while there are a number of positive aspects of MCS in the region, improvements still need to be made if IUU fishing is to be reduced/eliminated.
<p>SCIFISH FED/2006/01 8725 ROM 2010</p>	<p>Key regional organizations have benefitted from complementary support from other donors, e.g.: The Secretariat of the Pacific Community has some internal capacity to carry on training of trainers and monitoring (under 4.8m NZD project).</p> <p>“Results: The implementation period of SCIFISH ended on 31/12/2012. Overall results of the program exceed expectations. As summarized by the Terminal Report (June 2012, revised September 2012): firstly, more than 600 Pacific Island observers were trained so that all of the purse seine vessels fishing in the region (the biggest boats that catch most of the fish) could be better monitored by carrying an observer at all times. SCIFISH also made good progress with training Pacific Island countries to train their own observers. Secondly, the project improved and put in place systems for managing tuna fisheries data, and trained national staff in their use; by the end of the project 14 P-ACP countries were using these systems.”</p>

<p>Australian government doc 2012: Pacific Regional Annual Programme Performance 2011</p>	<p>Progress against objectives for Fisheries</p> <p>Australia has provided funding support to the Forum Fisheries Agency and Secretariat of the Pacific Community for more than 30 years. AusAID's current investment in Pacific fisheries amounts to around \$10 million per year. Recent highlights include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a substantial part of the region's largest tuna fishery has been certified as sustainable by the Marine Stewardship Council – the first major tuna fishery in the world to achieve this recognition • annual export values of high-value product to the European Union, United States and Japan have steadily increased over the past decade • three of the four Melanesian countries are approved to export fisheries products to the European Union, attracting investment in tuna processing • overall employment in the tuna industry has increased between 2002 and 2011. More than 13 000 people are currently employed on boats or onshore processing. Over the last year, more than 1700 new jobs were created on onshore facilities. A further 660 observers are now employed in the region. <p>Factors affecting progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overfishing of bigeye tuna continues and initial assessments of key shark species give cause for concern. • Aquaculture production value has fallen substantially due to falls in price and volume in the region's most important commodity, black pearls. • Management of coastal fisheries, including enforcement of agreed measures, remains weak in many Pacific Island countries
<p>DevFish I Mid Term Review</p>	<p>DevFish I MTR notes results obtained including:</p> <p>“Consolidation of experience – by the time that Phase I is complete, a large body of knowledge will have been accumulated in many important areas (e.g. enhancing fisheries associations, improving governance in the fisheries sector, etc.). Unless this is formally documented, many of the lessons may be lost.”</p> <p>DevFISH II ROM notes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and national administration in charge of the governance of the Tuna exploitation have been trained that include the researchers, observers (600 trained observers by SCIFISH) and the MCS DevFISH
<p>ScicoFish Monitoring Report (MR-145063.01), p.3</p>	<p>The project has strengthened SPC's capacity and enhanced its status as the major scientific advisory organization to the regional tuna industry and national governments.</p>
<p>Field interviews: MN461, MN465, MN451, MN458, MN466, MN450</p>	<p>Stakeholders within FFA, SPC and fisheries experts in the region converged in their positive assessment of the EU contribution to strengthening the capacity of regional organisations covering sustainable management of marine productivity:</p> <p>An individual with both FFA and SPC experience at senior levels contends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DevFish and its success set a new direction for the Development Division of FFA – and whole Division has now followed that direction. • The tagging at SPC allowed for fishery independent stock assessments – and that data/understanding is enduring. • The setting of observer standards was effective and benefits from that will continue to flow.

The rigorous financial control required by EU projects upgraded the financial management at both SPC and FFA.

A SPC scientist feels that the capacity of the SPC Oceanic Fisheries Programme was certainly enhanced by the EU funding during the period under review. This included greater ability to acquire data, increase observer coverage, reduce uncertainty in resource assessments, carry out tuna tagging, and do basic biological assessments (e.g. Spatial Ecosystem and Population Dynamics Model (Seapodym)).

A few points should be made about the above:

- Although some of the above enhanced capacity involved enhancing human capacity (and therefore may disappear when funding disappears), some of it is definitely enduring such database development, improved stock assessment, improved bio-economic modelling and novel approaches to modelling (e.g. Seapodym).

Much of the work mentioned above is incremental and will take a long time to achieve results, such as the basic biological work.

A senior manager at FFA stated:

- DevFish helped our ability to assist the private sector. It set the stage for responding to countries in other areas of FFA work. The flexible nature of DevFish allowed member countries to craft assistance from the project.

We had more flexibility in the EU-funded MCS projects (from DevFish), whereas the Aus/NZ-funded MCS work they have more fixed ideas. In this respect, DevFish helped us improve our process.

An experienced fisheries consultant made this observation:

On a project on which he was engaged by SPC, the information put out by the project was wrongly pitched and basically worthless, according to him and some disseminators of fisheries info to the community level. This was brought to the attention of the SPC supervisors of that project at a fisheries meeting in Noumea (about 2010). Those supervisors were responsive to suggestions – and made a major change to the way in which SPC packages materials for communities. This heralded a new era of SPC cooperation with community networks, not just for this project but also for non-EU funded projects

A manager of an EU-funded fisheries project stated:

- DevFish has improved the way that FFA does business: it resulted in the restructuring of the FFA Development Division, caused a focus on investment and export facilitation (which was subsequently picked up by Aus/NZ).

At SPC the EU projects created an awareness of the importance of fisheries observers, and contributed to establishing a process for training and certifying observers – which enabled to meet the 100% observer coverage requirement.

This person (who is familiar with SPC EU-funded projects) made the point several times that at SPC there is a significant amount of capacity enhancement by EDF projects – in the short term. This occurred in both the oceanic and coastal programmes at SPC. The problem (especially for the coastal programme) is that at the end of the EDF financing, all scientists employed (one exception) departed SPC. There was, however, some sustainability longer-term sustainability in terms of kudos to SPC and credibility established.

Several interviews, e.g. MN469, 454,457, 460, 473,476	Individuals outside the regional organisation are mostly unable to comment on this question because those people are mainly concerned with the outputs/benefits produced by the projects and not the internal machinations of the regional organizations. There is also the issue that they are often unaware of the funding source of projects that they are familiar with.
I-7.1.2 - Collaboration developed among networks active in fishery, including the private sector	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>There has been positive collaboration between donors, leading to important donor networks supporting scientific knowledge. The “Administrative and scientific” different networks are reinforced by regular meeting and interacting working groups support very often by EU projects and other donors. Through donors there is an ongoing capacity buildup of a private sector oriented network in charge of regional economic integration, improved conditions for trade (ex: sanitary issues and access to market) and private sector development.</p> <p>EU projects have been important contributors to these achievements, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SciFish, ScicoFish, and (especially) DevFish 1 and 2 did much to promote national and regional collaboration. • Examples of this collaboration can be cited for almost all of the subjects dealt with by the four projects, including fishers associations, fishery observer managers, stock assessment modellers, and fish sanitation inspectors. • Success in promotion of collaboration extended to the sensitive FFA/SPC relationship. • DevFish 2 has been exemplary in its collaboration between various types of stakeholders (see box below) and could be considered a model for networking.
SCICOFish FED/2009/021 370, Second Steering Committee 9/6/2009 pg 5 pt 2 key note	<p>► The EC welcomes past and ongoing efforts concerning cooperation between the SCICOFISH and other projects and programmes beyond the traditional synergies between SPC and FFA regarding oceanic fisheries. In particular the move to develop complementary survey approaches and data collection between fisheries and environmental, especially climate change related programmes is a welcome development that is to be further encouraged for both, the coastal and oceanic components of the programme.</p>
DevFish II FED/2009/021 392, Action Fiche 2.1.pt sector context	<p>Complementary actions funded by EDF and other donors have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EDF9 SCIFish project (€4M, ends Feb 2012), which focuses on the scientific basis for tuna fisheries management, implemented by the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) with some preliminary work on combating IUU fishing carried out by FFA (Forum Fisheries Agency); • The Strengthening Fisheries Products Health Conditions in ACP and OCT Countries (SFP Project) which collaborated with DevFish 1 in a number of interventions at the national level. • The EDF9 PacREIP programme (€11M, ends 2009), and its planned successor, which seeks to develop regional economic integration, improved conditions for trade and private sector development; • The GEF Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (US\$11.4 million ending Oct 2010 with another phase anticipated) addressing sustainability issues through increasing the capacity of P-ACP countries to implement the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention; • Institutional strengthening projects for national fisheries administrations in Cook Islands, Solomon Islands and Nauru, and programme support to both FFA and SPC fisheries programmes, funded primarily by New Zealand and Australia; • Aerial surveillance and surface patrol capacity to combat IUU fishing (€330 million for the Pacific patrol boat project by Australia; other contributions from New Zealand, France, and the USA). • Various training and fisheries infrastructure projects financed by the Government of Japan

<p>DevFish II FED/2009/021 392, Action Fiche</p>	<p>Expected results of DevFish II include closer cooperation among donors: <i>2-4. Integrated enforcement action.</i> Promotion of regional integration of MCS operations through real-time information exchange and joint operations with US Navy, Australian Defence Force, New Zealand Defence Force, and French Navy, as well as MCS agencies operating in OCTs.</p>
<p>DevFish II FED/2009/021 392, ROM 2012</p>	<p>ROM 2012 efficiency pg 2 “Core country support activities, and with other donor-projects (incl. EDF10 SciCoFish). In regards to reducing IUU, SPC is in the process of combining fishing vessel registries of WCPFC, FFA, SPC and FFA member countries with VMS tracking data, vessel log sheets, and observer data, and, in the future, port unloading data. Analysis of these data sets will enable the development of recommendations for further strengthening MCS in the FFA region. Several times a year, collaborative MCS activities are scheduled with a wide range of agencies. Output delivery is well on track, and quality is excellent... The project also provides support to the regional private sector tuna industry body PITIA, and has supported the establishment of national tuna industry bodies. Training in fishery operations, postharvest handling of fish has also been provided to private sector organisations in several countries. The project currently is addressing issues raised by the EU (DG MARE and DG SANCO) on IUU and HACCP fishery standards to ensure compliance of the industry, and is further supporting the development of stronger MCS systems to help reduce IUU”</p>
<p>Failer (2013), p.37</p>	<p>The mid-term review of the project indicated that DevFish has been working to link project activities with other institutions and agencies and use cooperative and collaborative mechanisms to support key activities.</p>
<p>SAFEGE (2011), p.34</p>	<p>Regional coordination between the Commission, SPC, FFA and the national administrations has been further strengthened in support of controlling in-zone fishing and the wider regional control dimension.</p>
<p>Hosch and Nichols (2013), P.18</p>	<p>Collaboration between OFP, FFA, PNA and WCPFC strengthened through collaborative efforts on observer training, standard setting (PIRFO), software development (TUFMAN TUBS), and establishing/implementing data sharing protocols for VMS, observer and other data forms related to tuna management in the Region.</p>
<p>MN466, 469, 471</p>	<p>Since the early 2000s there have not been any tuna longliners offloading their catch in the Solomon Islands – but at times over 200 such vessels have been licensed to fish in in the Solomon Islands zone. Collaborative work between DevFish 2, a private sector fishing company, a NZ-funded project, and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources led to the concept of encouraging some longline vessels to unload catch in the country, thereby providing an opportunity to value-add, increase employment, and increase exports. A cost benefit analysis was carried out, and the results (released in early 2012) encouraged the government to change its longline licensing policy so as to promote local basing. For the last 1.5 years 20 to 30 longliners have been based in Noro and offloading catches for local processing and export by a local company. That company estimates that the extra fish is responsible for the direct employment 150 to 200 additional people (mainly women) in the processing and 6 extra people in providing vessel agency services – plus a significant amount of spinoff employment and other economic</p>

	benefits. Soon the company will be investing in a sashimi processing plant.
MN451	EU funding enabled improved OFP/SPC linkages with many institutions involved in tuna research, including the I-ATTC, CSIRO, FFA (e.g. bioeconomic modelling), and Indonesia.
MN461 MN465 MN466 MN472	<p>FFA SPC and EU stakeholders in the region concurred that the EU support promoted constructive collaboration in several ways:</p> <p>An individual with both FFA and SPC experience at senior levels stated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DevFish 1 component at SPC supported the establishment/enhancement of fishers associations at the national and regional levels. ▪ At the regional level DevFish 1 and 2 supported the Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association with respect to planning meetings and the salary of the director. ▪ DevFish set up networks among fish sanitary specialists in the region <p>A senior manager at FFA stated that the EU projects at FFA helped promote collaboration in two ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DevFish 1 and 2 supported the Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA) which in turn established private sector networks (national and regional levels). • The collaborative FFA/SPC EU projects encouraged collaboration between FFA and SPC which flowed into other areas of the FFA work program. <p>A manager of an EU-funded fisheries project stated that the EU projects helped promote collaboration in several ways. Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DevFish enabled PITIA to establish private sector networks • DevFish Created a network of fish sanitary inspectors • SciFish Contributed to creating a network of observer program managers <p>A regional organisation manager with both national and regional level experience indicated that EU fisheries projects had considerable success in establishing networks, notably in the area of fisheries associations, observers, and MCS officers.</p>
MN465, 466	ACP Fish 2 collaborated poorly with other projects at the regional fisheries organisations, including within FFA where it was based. In terms of collaboration/coordination, “ACP Fish 2 was the opposite of DevFish 2”.
STATEMENT ON JC7.1	<p>With other donors, the 30 years EU effort, through different projects has conducted to the enhancement of Regional Institutions capacity in fisheries science based management, enforcement and economic returns. The 2 main acting partners beyond PIF - WCPFO are the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) for scientific matters and development and the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) for enforcement and development. This effort was focused, first at the regional level and then complemented at the national level.</p> <p>Successive projects have permitted to identify gaps like effect of climate change, underreported fishing, weaknesses in data collection process, and the control of the MCS compliance ... , and to build step by step the capacity of Regional and National institutions.</p> <p>Partnership and linkages between research institutes is important for accurate scientific monitoring of the resource. SPC, for example, does not have, for the foreseeable future, the finance and the scientific capacity to handle alone the scientific follow-up of the SP Tunas fisheries. There has been positive collaboration between donors, leading to important donor networks supporting scientific knowledge. EU projects have been important contributors to these achievements (notably SCIFISH, SCICOFISH and DevFish I and II).</p>

JC 7.2 - The EU interventions promoted good fishery governance¹⁵, improved the fishery resource sustainable management policy frameworks (regional/national) and its implementation, including accurate scientific data on coastal and oceanic marine resources	
I-7.2.1 - Improvement of the governance (transparency, corruption, inclusiveness, accountability) in Pacific fishery	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>There is governance improvement in the Pacific fisheries due to: (i) the long-term support of EU projects that addressed the scientific assessments of the resource and governance and transparency in fisheries management, (ii) the support of other donor agencies, (iii) the support of some of distant fishing nations (Japan, US, France) that want to avoid an over-fished situation and keep their access to the resources, and finally the increasing mobilization of PCAP countries through their regional bodies well motivated by the long term revenues created by the Tuna fisheries.</p> <p>These improvements concern the better knowledge of the tuna resource in almost “real time” and the scientific management advice, as well as a robust MCS system in the region in terms of reporting requirements, inspections, observer coverage and the use of vessel monitoring systems.</p> <p>A number of initiatives of the EU-fisheries projects aimed at good governance. These include fisheries associations (constituency against bad governance), fishery management plans (clear processes/rules), good stock assessments (enables better decisions on resource management), and the Marine Stewardship Council certification (requires transparent processes). The assertion that these initiatives have indeed promoted good governance seems reasonable - but hard data and/or evidence of this is not easy to obtain.</p> <p>Regarding corruption, however, it is felt that this is a subject that cannot be properly addressed at the level of SPC and FFA, and the evaluation did not find hard evidence substantiating any judgement.</p> <p>IUU, which by certain aspects is a governance issue, will be dealt with under I-7.2.2 because of its implications for sustainable resource management.</p>
DevFish FED/2009/021 392 Action fiche	<p>DevFish includes several provisions to address governance issues in the fisheries sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Addressing Poor Governance</i> – Although the solution to this problem lies beyond the remit of this project, facilitating formal fisheries development plans and improving public-private dialogue will improve decision-making transparency help to tackle the broader issues of governance. DevFish2 will therefore emphasize promotion of formal and transparent tuna management/development plans and enhancement of fisheries associations, including those representing small-scale fishers. <p>1-2. <i>Improve Transparency in Systems and Procedures.</i> This task will involve strengthening industry associations and artisanal fishers’ representation, and providing training and advice on fishing access agreements and licenses to national government staff.</p>

¹⁵ “Governance refers to the rules, processes, and behaviour by which interests are articulated, resources are managed, and power is exercised in society. The way public functions are carried out, public resources are managed and public regulatory powers are exercised is the major issue to be addressed in that context.” COM(2006) 421 Governance in the European Consensus on Development

		<i>Good Governance and Human Rights</i> - The project directly addresses encouragement of private enterprise and investment; enhanced institutional capacity for planning and implementing resource use; greater transparency; and public participation in decisions on resource issues. These are all priority areas for transparent and accountable resource management as identified by the EU ¹⁰ .
EC (2013) <i>Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean.</i>		“WCPFC’s Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) is responsible for monitoring MCS compliance in the region. Only since 2011 has the TCC dealt in a substantial manner with assessing compliance with the CMMs based on a trial Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMM 2010-03). Unlike compliance committees in most RFMOs, the WCPFC TCC has a broad agenda similar to that of the Annual Commission Session and works as a pre-plenary for discussion on all items to be tackled at the Annual Meeting. Small Pacific Island Countries are often represented by the same delegates to SC, TCC and Annual Meetings, partly due to insufficient numbers of technically qualified personnel in national administrations. The WCPFC Secretariat undertakes a number of compliance duties which relate to monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and collation of specified reports on compliance from the members. These reports include details from member and co-operating non-member submissions on: the WCPFC vessel monitoring system (VMS), high seas boarding and inspection, transshipment verification, and the regional observer programme. (p.22)
MN466 MN465 MN461 MN472		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striving for good governance underpins most of the DevFish 2 work • DevFish had input into the Fisheries institutional strengthening programmes of Nauru, Kiribati, and Tuvalu. • DevFish carried out work on fisheries development policies and/or investment frameworks for Tuvalu, PNG, Solomons, Marshalls, Tonga and the Cook Islands. As an example of impact, of those policies, the Solomons reduced the number of licensed vessels and promoted domestic landings (see box above). However, Tonga/Cooks ignored the policy advice. • To some extent good governance was promoted by DevFish’s work with national fisheries associations – creation of national constituencies for good governance in the fisheries sector, e.g. Solomons. • The fisheries associations supported by DevFish promote better governance in that a constituency is formed that can effectively lobby against poor governance. • A fisheries specialist with considerable in-country experience states that DevFish provided considerable support to associations, but success in improving governance was variable – and depended on the drivers of the associations.
MN466 MN451 MN461		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fishery management plans certainly improves governance in the fisheries sector, as the clearly specify in a transparent manner processes and rules. The SciFish and ScicoFish provided the science input for most of the national tuna management plans in the region. • An SPC fisheries scientist stated that the main way this was addressed by SciFish/ScicoFish was by improved information on which governments could make resource management decisions (e.g. better stock assessments). • ScicoFish has promoted fisheries management plans, such as beche-de-mer in the Marshall Islands and tuna plans in PNG and Nauru.
MN466		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to private sector organizations promotes good governance
MN457, 456, 463,471		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The private sector did not have much comment on improvement in governance by the EU-funded fisheries projects.
MN466		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption in fisheries? Too hot to handle. • All SPC can do is promote good governance through SPC projects, but cannot

MN450	assure outcome.
<p>DG MARE: Evaluation and Impact Assessment Review of Tuna fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean 2013</p>	<p>These improvements concern the better knowledge of the tuna resource in almost “real time” and the scientific management advice, as well as a robust MCS system in the region in terms of reporting requirements, inspections, observer coverage and the use of vessel monitoring systems.</p>
<p>MN465 MN461</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other contributions to good governance from EU projects came from the MCS work, bio-economic modelling, better info for government officials for making decisions (e.g. number of vessels to be licensed in Fiji), and investment policy in several countries. • The MSC certification support by DevFish requires transparency/accountability - and progress encouraged by MSC has been noted. For example, MSC encourages observers in PNA meetings and transparency of the decision making process.
<p>MN473 MN461</p>	<p>Different interviewees pointed to various activities and initiatives that were likely to improve governance and transparency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to a group of senior Solomon Island fisheries officials, an association supported by an EU-project has become strong enough to push for reforms (i.e. good governance). That association generated enough publicity so that the Ministry increased its budget for training activities. • The stock assessments (and their associated credibility) provide information for more rational decisions by government officials(i.e. better informed decisions) • An example of where an EU-financed effort was effective in producing good governance is the Marshall Islands beche-de-mer fishery.
	<p>POSEIDON, MRAG, COFREPECHE and NFDS, 2013. Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean (Framework contract MARE/2011/01 – Lot 3, specific contract 6). Brussels, 402 p. Fishing agreement abstract pg 7 pt 17</p> <p>17. The European Parliament and the European External Action Service have expressed support for a regional approach to the negotiation and implementation of the EU’s bilateral agreements. While there could be some potential advantages of such an agreement, the consultants are of the view that negotiating a regional agreement with which all parties would be happy would be extremely difficult, and perhaps ultimately impossible. Individual FPAs could nevertheless be used to encourage more regional consistency on issues such as fisheries management, science and compliance, through the use of consistent legal text, and consistent approaches to sectoral support provided in different FPAs. It is noteworthy in this regard that European Commission’s FPA, Protocol, and Annex templates already provide for a high level of standardization, and are also currently under revision as part of the common fisheries policy (CFP) reform process.</p> <p><u>IUU PG 45</u> A review of MCS compliance in the region was undertaken for FFA (MRAG, 2009) over a series of projects. This included a risk assessment (to oceanic tuna stocks) arising from IUU. Apart from the high risk imposed by overfishing by domestic fleets outside the FFA region e.g. in SE Asia, the report suggested that the majority of IUU</p>

	<p>activity is associated with licensed vessels, especially under reporting and the lack of catch validation through the supply chain. The report also reviewed the MCS implementation by individual FFA Pacific Island members, which identified a wide range of performance from global best practise to poor performance, largely due to significant institutional and capacity weaknesses. Similarly, the review identified four MCS components that require significant improvement across the region: data management and MCS coordination; legislation and management plans; port controls and inspections; and observer schemes.</p> <p>Purse seine non-compliance is thought to be low compared to longliners. This is borne out by the number of offences detected. MRAG (2009) identified residual risk ratings for the purse seine fishery generally scoring lower than those for equivalent risks in the longline fishery. T</p> <p>MRAG 2008-2009 The Global Extent of Illegal Fishing</p> <p>Northeast Pacific illegal catch is currently estimated to be low and to have steadily declined over the recent few years. Peaks of IUU activity in the Northeast Pacific Ocean are linked to high estimates of IUU in the Alaskan pollock. Western Central Pacific data include coastal states of the western Pacific seaboard, where the information available to us suggests that a relatively high level of IUU has been present with little change over the years. In the Eastern Pacific a similar situation of low change exists, but with a much lower estimated proportion of illegal fishing.</p> <p>The Southwest Pacific increasing control by coastal states has led to a significant reduction in illegal fishing over the last 20 years. Some reductions in the IUU catch in the Southeast Pacific are also suggested from detailed studies of some South American countries, but the general level of illegal fishing is higher here than in the western Pacific.</p> <p>Finally, in the Antarctic the only illegal fishing issue is unregulated and unreported fishing for toothfish, which peaked in 1996 and has since significantly reduced</p> <p>SCICOFish FED/2009/021370</p> <p>Action fiche</p> <p>Annex V to VII contract with SPC scientific support</p> <p>Component 1: Pacific ACP governments, the FFA and the WCPFC will be provided with scientific data, modelling, and advice on oceanic fisheries to underpin their management decision making and strategic positioning.</p> <p>Project activities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-1. <i>Observer Training and Systems</i> 1-2. <i>Integrated Tuna Fisheries Databases</i> 1-3. <i>Bioeconomic Modelling and National Advice</i> 1-4. <i>Ecosystem Modelling of Management and Climate Change</i> 1-5. <i>Validate Key Model Parameters through Tagging</i> <p>Second Steering committee sep 2012</p>
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	<p>2.1.2 Integrated Tuna Databases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>In 2011</u> the TUFMAN software has been updated and new tools were include (UMS, VDS) • 2 national data audits were implemented (FSM, Fiji) • All ACP countries submitted their 2010 and 2011 data timely to be included in the WCPFC database on time which is a success • <u>For 2012</u> the following activities are planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More updating of the TUFMAN software and enhancement at national levels including training (4 countries) - Continue with the development of the data audit tool <p>- More data audits to be conducted (4 in-country, 6 remote controls) - Implementation of the 6th Tuna data workshop - Support to countries for their data provision</p>
<p>EC (2013) <i>Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean.</i></p>	<p>MCS Compliance 2.2.4 pg 43</p> <p>WCPFC's Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) is responsible for monitoring MCS compliance in the region. Only since 2011 has the TCC dealt in a substantial manner with assessing compliance with the CMMs based on a trial Compliance Monitoring Scheme (CMM 2010-03). Unlike compliance committees in most RFMOs, the WCPFC TCC has a broad agenda similar to that of the Annual Commission Session and works as a pre-plenary for discussion on all items to be tackled at the Annual Meeting. Small Pacific Island Countries are often represented by the same delegates to SC, TCC and Annual Meetings, partly due to insufficient numbers of technically qualified personnel in national administrations. The WCPFC Secretariat undertakes a number of compliance duties which relate to monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and collation of specified reports on compliance from the</p> <p>A review of MCS compliance in the region was undertaken for FFA (MRAG, 2009) over a series of projects. This included a risk assessment (to oceanic tuna stocks) arising from IUU. Apart from the high risk imposed by overfishing by domestic fleets outside the FFA region e.g. in SE Asia, the report suggested that the majority of IUU activity is associated with licensed vessels, especially under reporting and the lack of catch validation through the supply chain. The report also reviewed the MCS implementation by individual FFA Pacific Island members, which identified a wide range of performance from global best practise to poor performance, largely due to significant institutional and capacity weaknesses. Similarly, the review identified four MCS components that require significant improvement across the region: data management and MCS coordination; legislation and management plans; port controls and inspections; and observer schemes.</p>
<p>I-7.2.2 - Improvement of the fishery resource sustainable management policy and legislative frameworks</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>The regional bodies and their national counterparts have elaborated management plans and legislative frameworks and are able to adapt them, thanks to the effort of the EU funded fisheries projects and its strengthening of the SPC capability to provide valuable information on stock assessments.</p> <p>FFA conducted a study that closely scrutinized tuna management plans in the region. The study concluded that the plans had their successes and disappointments but that in general they had a positive impact on fisheries policies. For several Pacific Countries this was the first experience with formulating a TMP and it brought, even if it faced considerable problem, a degree of transparency to the fisheries management process.</p>

	<p>In addition to the management plans, EU projects in different countries were also successful in leveraging FFA to carry out substantial fisheries legislation work with non EU funding.</p> <p>As a result, management policies in several countries of the region have been improved by EU-funded projects. Legislative frameworks in a few countries of the region have been improved indirectly.</p> <p>IUU is a major threat to sustainability, although studies show a slight decline. However, major difficulties persist owing to the growth of fishing capacity in the region (and subsequent impacts on fishery resources).</p>
DG mare Poseidon and Co. study, June 2013	<p>The regional bodies and their national counterparts have elaborated management policy and legislative frameworks and are able to adapt them, thanks to the effort of the EU funded fisheries projects (ACP FISH II, SCICOFish, DevFISH):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the development of, or update, of Pacific Island National MCS strategies with a view to aligning them with the Regional Monitoring Control and Surveillance Strategy • Dissemination of three separate decrees, including one on offshore fisheries. • DevFISH I: helping with seafood safety requirements for access to EU markets & creating national plans for development • SCICOFish: 7 → 12 (2014) Coastal Fisheries Management Plan and 4 → 14 (2014) Tuna statistical/data systems
MN465	A senior manager at FFA stated that the main way this was accomplished was through the tuna management plans. Plans are required as an element of good governance.
Failer (2013), table 10.2	This MTR states that DevFish 2 has been involved in tuna fishery development/management plans in three countries
MN461	A fisheries specialist with both Tuvalu and FFA/SPC experience indicates that a fisheries policy study was undertaken by DevFish1 for Tuvalu – and was very effective.
EU (2012) [ScicoFish monitoring report], p.3	The report states that a management plans for the sea cucumber fishery has been produced for Tonga and the Marshall Islands a plan is being finalized.
Gillett (2009), p.27	<p>Tuna Management Plans in Pacific Island Countries: a study by FFA</p> <p>Experience gained in studying the formulation and implementation of tuna management plans (TMPs) in the region indicates that TMPs have had their successes and disappointments. On a different level, these plans have had a major positive effect on many of the countries of the region. Although the process has not always been smooth, there have been substantial benefits. The first experience of some countries at formally establishing fisheries policies and articulating management goals has been during the process of formulating these plans. The plans have brought a degree of transparency to the fisheries management process, which was somewhat nebulous in several countries. The stable/reliable set of policy measures promoted by the plans are crucially important for attracting domestic and foreign investors into the fisheries sector. In some countries the first government/industry consultative mechanisms in the fisheries sector are those established by the plans. The tuna planning process has resulted in a movement in some countries to develop management plans for the inshore fisheries. A major lesson learned in this study is that a tuna management plan, even an initial attempt with all sorts of problems, can make a remarkable improvement in fisheries governance.</p>
MN466 MN467	A manager of an EU fishery project states that, in addition to the fisheries management plans mentioned above, fish sanitation regulations were prepared by EU projects for

	the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu, Kiribati, FSM, and the Marshall Islands. To do this DevFish 2 provided the technical input and collaborated with the FFA legal team which did the actual drafting, using non-EU sources of funding.
MN457	An operator of a large tuna fleet in Fiji feels that the SPC stock assessments have a major positive impact on fisheries management policies. He states: The quality of the SPC/OFP work is ALL good – and it has been of great value in preventing strange things from happening in the management of our tuna fisheries. For example, what else could we use to counteract the situation that occurred when government fisheries officials increased the number of licensed vessels (after a month long tour of China) ? The info from SPC/OFP is used to anchor our tuna management plan in reality. The Prime Minister of this country has told me “whatever comes out of SPC/OFP should be applied”.
POSEIDON, MRAG, COFREPECH E and NFDS, 2013. Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean	15. Threats to sustainable exploitation include significant rises in vessel numbers over the years, an increase in fishing effort, and possible illegal fishing activity - while there are a number of positive aspects of MCS in the region, improvements still need to be made if IUU fishing is to be reduced/eliminated. (p.vi)
POSEIDON, MRAG, COFREPECH E and NFDS, 2013. Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, section 2.2.4	“A review of MCS compliance in the region was undertaken for FFA (MRAG, 2009) over a series of projects. This included a risk assessment (to oceanic tuna stocks) arising from IUU. Apart from the high risk imposed by overfishing by domestic fleets outside the FFA region e.g. in SE Asia, the report suggested that the majority of IUU activity is associated with licensed vessels, especially under reporting and the lack of catch validation through the supply chain. The report also reviewed the MCS implementation by individual FFA Pacific Island members, which identified a wide range of performance from global best practise to poor performance, largely due to significant institutional and capacity weaknesses. Similarly, the review identified four MCS components that require significant improvement across the region: data management and MCS coordination; legislation and management plans; port controls and inspections; and observer schemes.”
POSEIDON, MRAG, COFREPECH E and NFDS, 2013. Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, section 2.2.4	“Some countries, with the support of the DEVFISH 2 programme are in the process of developing revised National Plans of Action against IUU (NPOA-IUU). These have been completed for Fiji, and are in process for FSM, Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and PNG. Each NPOA identifies deployment priorities based on an annual risk assessment exercise, under the support and facilitation of an FFA MCS expert. Each NPOA also contains a set of priority action points to be implemented over the course of the next 4-5 years. The risks assessments are kept confidential.”
POSEIDON, MRAG, COFREPECH E and NFDS, 2013. Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, section 2.2.2	“However at the regional level, the WCPFC has been unable to agree to date on a CMM for minimum standards for port inspection to prevent, deter and fight IUU fishing, or to reach agreement on a CMM on a Catch Documentation Scheme.”

POSEIDON, MRAG, COFREPECH E and NFDS, 2013. Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, section 2.2.3	Several regional observer programmes have been implemented in the region: “The FFA also controls and administers two regional observer programmes: (1) the US Treaty Observer Programme; and (2) the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) Arrangement Programme. Training for both programmes is the same. The training is carried out at courses organised by experts from FFA and SPC. Note that there is a need to strengthen capacity in the debriefing of observers so as to ensure that information collected by observers are properly reported and analysed. The EU-funded ACP Fish II project supported such capacity development using the expertise and experience of the PNG observer program, and this approach is to be duplicated in the region.”
EU Pacific Region : Regional Strategic Paper and Regional Indicative Programme Pg 20 fisheries 2007-2013	Another threat to sustainability is illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The level of IUU fishing in the area is estimated to reach up to 15 percent of the total catch in the PACP waters (valued at a little over USD 1 billion). This is not only an ecological problem at times of dwindling fish stocks but also an economic one, as Pacific islands states Jose an estimated USD 150 million- about twice as much as what is received in licence fees. A recent global review of IUU fishing (MRAG 2008) found that Western Central Pacific tuna fisheries were one of the few areas where there has been a significant reduction in IUU fishing as a result of improved controls by coastal states, but major challenges still remain and these are expected to increase as a result of overfishing elsewhere in the world.
FFA FISHERIES TRADE NEWS Volume 3: Issue 9 September 2010	<p>“<i>Operation Island Chief indicates IUU fishing is in decline in the WCPO</i>”</p> <p>During August, a surveillance operation, ‘Operation Island Chief 2010’ was coordinated by FFA’s Regional Fisheries Surveillance Centre in an effort to deter IUU fishing in the WCPO. Pacific patrol vessels, US Coast Guard vessels and US Navy aircraft surveyed waters and boarded tuna fishing vessels operating in the waters of PNG, FSM, Palau, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Kiribati and the United States. During the operation 350 fishing vessels were monitored, 99 vessels were sighted and 20 boarded. Two vessels were identified as fishing illegally in high seas areas under the jurisdiction of WCPFC.[7]</p> <p>The Coordinator of Operation Island Chief, Martin Campbell indicated that there was a significant reduction in the number of vessels conducting illegal activities observed during the surveillance operation, which is also consistent with observations made by FFA’s Regional Fisheries Surveillance Centre. This indicates that ongoing regional efforts to deter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in WCPO waters are proving to be successful.”</p>
I-7.2.3 - Accuracy and updating of scientific data on coastal and oceanic marine resources	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The methodology and the scientific work underlying the pelagic fish stock assessments and other aspects of tuna science supported by the EU are excellent and have set high standards for other regions of the world. Those assessments have been accepted as being accurate by the competent fisheries management institution covering the region (WCPFC).</p> <p>The use of the assessments and the lack of transparency, linked to the adoption by the PNA of the Vessels Days Scheme, is questioned by the EU and regarded as likely to lead to insufficient conservation and overfishing.</p> <p>The fact that the diverse membership of WCPFC has been slow to act on the assessment recommendations reflects the differing management objectives of the membership, rather than any deficiency of the EU-supported projects.</p> <p>Scientific data on coastal marine resources takes a much lower profile than that for tuna. Some work was carried out on sea cucumbers in the ScicoFish project, but most</p>

	<p>EU involvement in coastal fisheries was mainly by a previous EU project which is not included in the timeframe of the present review. The information produced by that project primarily consisted of base-line data.</p>
Ianelli et al. (2012), p.1	<p>Three world-renown stock assessment experts (J. Ianelli, M.Maunder, and A.Punt) reviewed one of the EU-supported stock assessments and concluded: “The stock assessment for bigeye tuna in the WCPO is based on state-of-the art methods and is analytically very thorough. The analysis of raw data, where available, is more comprehensive than is common for most assessment applications.”</p>
Hosch and Nichols (2013), p.vii	<p>The final evaluation of SciFish indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project supported stock assessments for each of the four main tropical tuna species (bigeye, yellowfin, albacore and skipjack), with each having been assessed at least twice during the course of SCIFISH. All stock assessments produced by OFP were accepted by the WCPFC Scientific Committee and duly utilised during plenary sessions of the Commission to inform the decision-making process for CMM formulation. <p>Twelve tagging cruises under the ACP Component for tropical tunas (bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack) were supported. At least 271,000 fish were tagged using conventional tags. At least 35,800 were recovered, indicating a recovery rate of 16%. At least 1,300 fish were tagged using archival tags, with a recovery rate of 13%. Under the OCT Component, approx. 3,000 albacore were tagged with conventional tags and 19 electronic tags (pop-up satellite tags). A wide range of biological material was collected, including otoliths and muscle tissue was successfully used in developing new (non-tagging) techniques for assessing tuna population dynamics in the WCPO.</p>
SPC (2012)	<p>The SciFish terminal report states that the project “carried out a major ocean research programme of tuna tagging, giving scientists much new information on tuna growth and movements. This is now being used to improve our understanding of the stocks.”</p>
Gillett and Bromhead (2008), pp.36-37	<p>An Asian Development Bank study scrutinized the accuracy of the SPC/OFP stock assessments (mostly supported by EU) and concluded:</p> <p>There is no easy answer to the uncertainty associated with the tuna stock assessments—whether the scientists “have got it right”—but the subject can be explored at different levels.</p> <p>The accuracy of the SPC stock assessments is closely related to the quality of the output of the MULTIFAN-CL model. Scientists have gained confidence in the model in several ways, including comparing the model’s predictions with actual observations (examining model fit to data), and by comparing model results to data outside the model. An example of the latter point is comparing tuna growth from MULTIFAN-CL to results from aging using fish skeletal features.</p> <p>At a different level, the results of the SPC tuna assessment are critically examined by fishery scientists outside the SPC in various ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A substantial amount of scientific scrutiny occurs at the annual meeting of the Scientific Committee of the Western and Central Pacific Fishery Commission. This is a forum for scientists and others with an interest in the tuna and billfish stocks of the WCPO to discuss scientific issues related to data, research, and stock assessment. on the principal role of the Committee is to review the SPC tuna assessments. • The SPC itself periodically commissions independent specialists to review

	<p>various aspects of its tuna work. The most recent review was carried out by three experts and supported the SPC approach to modeling and tuna assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPC results are periodically published in various ways, including refereed scientific journals, where they can be critically reviewed by peers and other interested people. <p>Such reviews of the SPC tuna stock assessment have generally supported the results. Where criticism has been valid, efforts have been taken to correct the deficiencies.</p>
MN457 MN465 MN466 MN456	<p>Different stakeholders (including FFA managers and private sector operators) noted the reliability of SPC data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An operator of a large tuna fleet in Fiji stated: “The quality of the SPC/OFP scientific work is ALL good.” ▪ A senior manager at FFA states: “FFA has great faith in the assessments. Problems at the WCPFC level occur when certain countries try to re-interpret the results to their advantage”. ▪ A project manager at FFA states that the SPC/OFP assessments are “Hard to beat on a global scale: leading edge, globally recognized.”. He was far less charitable as to the quality of coastal fisheries resource assessments done by an earlier EU project (not in the scope of this review). • “SPC/OFP do a very good job with stock assessments and related scientific work. It is quite useful (especially the bio-economic modelling) and we use it all the time in our tuna management meetings. We also use the info in our memos to the Dept of Fisheries – to justify management action we think should be taken.” ▪ « We have enough confidence in the SPC/OFP work that we give them all the information they want including, for example, our audited financial accounts for the bio-economic modelling. »
Hosch and Nichols (2013b), p. vii	<p>As for data on coastal resources, the mid-term review of ScicoFish stated: Training, monitoring and management advice for commercial sea-cucumber fisheries is much appreciated. Less work has been done on 2ary data collection – unlikely to hit its target fully by end of project, due to staffing issues and the time remaining..... Management advice provided is possibly too informal.</p>
MN463, 471,477	<p>Some tuna industry participants (MN463, 471) have questioned the accuracy of the SPC/OFP albacore assessments (“too optimistic”). This was followed up with an SPC/OFP stock assessment specialist (MN477). His reply: “I can see where they are coming from – and it is not inconsistent with our findings. We know and have indicated that the biomass of large albacore is declining. It is important to point out that the largest impact of the fishery has been on the large size classes (i.e. target of longlining), with the other size classes less affected. Stock assessments for albacore encompass the entire population, and not just the large size classes. We have said that impacts of fishing are first manifested as economic problems and not as features that threaten the stock.”</p>
MN115; MN146	<p>EU (DG MARE) has concerns about the management of the socks and the overfishing problems in the region, which it considers as weak It doesn’t criticise the methodology on the stock assessments or the scientific work. The problem is more on the use of the stock assessments and the lack of transparency of the VDS.</p> <p>The VDS is a scheme where vessel owners can purchase and trade days fishing at sea in places subject to the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA). Under the VDS</p>

	<p>Management Scheme the PNA set the total number of days that can be fished in their waters combined and the apportionment of the total number of days between each country. These allocations of fishing days are set for 12 month periods and can be set up to 3-years in advance. The most recent stock assessment information on the target species of Skipjack (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>), Yellowfin (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) and Bigeye (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>) tuna and economic information relating to the maximization of economic returns and optimal utilization of the resource is used to assess the allocations of fishing days. (cf. http://www.ffa.int/vds)</p> <p>EU has been critical for the VDS for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not opposed as such to VDS, but they consider that under its current set up, its not good for sustainable management of fish stocks. ▪ There are still problems on the technical definitions of days fished (as opposed to transit days) ▪ Lack of transparency (relies on self-reporting by WCPFC members without catch documentation or any background proof on numbers of days fished), ▪ Not based on scientific monitoring of stocks. ▪ It works by a reference to effort rather than catch. By dropping the link to tonnage fished, VDS creates a problem for sustainable management. It also creates an incentive to drive up the quotas since there's no link to the maximum sustainable yield. ▪ There is no clear management of day allowances. ▪ Lack of monitoring and control.
<p>I-7.2.4 - Achievement of the objectives set in the policy/legislative framework</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>It appears that this indicator is not relevant because there is no regional policy legislative framework as such. Although there are regional policies (i.e. Minimum Terms and Conditions of Access), they were not the subject of EU-funded fisheries projects.</p>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC7.2</p>	<p>Demonstrable governance improvement in the Pacific fisheries concern the better knowledge of tuna resources and scientific management advice, as well as a robust MCS system in the region in terms of reporting requirements, inspections, observer coverage and the use of vessel monitoring systems.</p> <p>Although hard data and/or evidence is not easy to obtain, there is enough evidence to assume that EU initiatives have indeed promoted good governance in fisheries management. Results include: fisheries associations (constituency against bad governance), fisheries management plans, good stock assessments, and the Marine Stewardship Council certification (requires transparent processes).</p> <p>The regional bodies and their national counterparts have elaborated management plans and legislative frameworks and are able to adapt them, thanks to the effort of the EU funded fisheries projects and its strengthening of the SPC capability to provide valuable information on stock assessments. Management policies in several countries of the region have been improved by EU-funded projects. Legislative frameworks in a few countries of the region have been improved indirectly.</p> <p>IUU is a major threat to sustainability, although studies show a slight decline. However, major difficulties persist owing to the growth of fishing capacity in the region (and subsequent impacts on fishery resources).</p>

	<p>The methodologies and the scientific work underlying the pelagic fish stock assessments and other aspects of tuna science supported by the EU are excellent and have set high standards for other regions of the world. The fact that the diverse membership of WCPFC has been slow to act on the assessment recommendations reflects the differing management objectives of the membership, rather than any deficiency of the EU-supported projects. The use of the assessments and the lack of transparency, linked to the adoption by the PNA of the Vessels Days Scheme, is questioned by the EU and regarded as likely to lead to insufficient conservation and overfishing.</p> <p>Scientific data on coastal marine resources takes a much lower profile than that for tuna. Some work was carried out on sea cucumbers in the ScicoFish project, but most EU involvement in coastal fisheries was mainly by a previous EU project which is not included in the timeframe of the present review. The information produced by that project primarily consisted of base-line data.</p>
<p>JC 7.3 - The EU cooperation enhanced the share of PACPs in the fishery value chain without harming the marine environment or presenting challenges for the sustainability of the fishery resources</p>	
<p>I-7.3.1 - Extent of diversification of the PACP fishery local economy (development of pre-cooked, canned products)</p>	
<p>Statement</p>	<p>There is good quantitative data that show during the period under review an increase in post-harvest activity (including canning/loining) in the region and in exports of processed tuna products.</p> <p>EU-funded regional projects promoted domestic processing in several countries by supporting national tuna industry bodies, running training programmes, by improving sanitary standards and assistance to the establishment of processing plants.</p> <p>It is logical to assume that those EU projects were partially responsible for the increase in post-harvest activities, but it is not possible to determine to what degree.</p> <p>Moreover, beyond the enhancement of value chain for pelagic fisheries, EU interventions in coastal fisheries allowed progress with regard to monitoring and sustainable management of sea cucumbers.</p>
<p>DevFISH II from ROM 2012 pg 5 - 6</p>	<p>DevFISH II from ROM 2012 pg 5 – 6</p> <p>The project provides support to the regional private sector tuna industry body PITIA, and has supported the establishment of national tuna industry bodies. Also, the project has helped develop a training programme at 2 institutions in the region (Kiribati and PNG) that will enable purse seine owners to meet the demand from the Parties of the Nauru Agreement (PNA) countries to employ at least 10% of PNA nationals. The project is the most significant instrument to help reduce constraints to domestic tuna industry development that have been identified by the industry itself, by the national governments, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and by the EU and other importing countries.</p> <p>For <u>coastal</u> fisheries, good progress was made towards the overall project objective in regard to monitoring and sustainable management of sea cucumber fisheries, and a change in focus on survey methodologies and biological data sampling for finfish has allowed good progress to be made in this area. Capacity building in Samoa, Fiji, Palau,</p>

	<p>Ponape (FSM) and Cook Islands on sea cucumber monitoring methodologies during the reporting period has provided local counterparts with the skills and experience to undertake the monitoring of sea cucumber resources themselves, with this work undertaken in different parts of their respective country and is still ongoing. Early in 2012 a market and creel survey manual was drafted, with trials undertaken in Tonga, Nauru, Pohnpei (FSM) and Fiji during the rest of the year. Capacity was developed at each location with 5–10 local staff training in the survey methodologies during the initial survey, with the trained people now having the skills to continue the surveys in other locations around their respective countries.</p> <p><u>2.1.3 EU fishing interests</u> Pg 1</p> <p>The so far limited interest of EU operators in conducting fishing activities in the WCP is due to the relative remoteness of the fishing grounds, including vis-à-vis the usual processing plants. Port and processing facilities in the Western and Central Pacific region are not very well developed and there are significant limitations to any future development (lack of fresh water, manpower, infrastructure etc). However, it can be expected that EU interests will increase in the future if the local facilities are developed and given the various difficulties in other fishing grounds, such as the state of the tuna stocks and piracy issues in the Indian Ocean. Some EC operators active in the Indian Ocean (ANABAC) have recently signaled interest in possible transfer of some of their vessels to the Pacific region.</p> <p>Moreover, it should be noted that the EU has vital interests as an importer of Pacific fish produce.</p>
<p>MN466 MN465 MN469 MN450 MN469 MN461</p>	<p>Several sector interviewees indicated that EU projects significantly contributed to the diversity and quality of the tuna value chain in the Pacific. The following text presents extracts of the opinions expressed during the field interviews from senior managers of regional fisheries organizations and SPC and government advisors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Several EU projects played a contributory role – the positive changes that were made should be attributed to a number of factors, one of which was EU support. As an example, there is large increase in tuna canning in PNG, and several EU projects (especially DevFish 2) encouraged this development: assistance to the fish sanitary competent authority (without which no exports to the main market would be possible), and the PNG value chain analysis – (which showed where emphasis should be placed). ▪ Other work that promoted fishery product diversification was the development of fish balls in Samoa, fish smoking in Samoa, and a regional fish value-adding course in Fiji. A very comprehensive study of the global tuna supply chain (395 pages) was undertaken by FFA with DevFish 2 funding. ▪ Diversification has occurred through the EU-funded fish sanitary work, investment facilitation work (focussed on post-harvest side), and assisting establishing processing plants (e.g. the plant in Tarawa). ▪ The most important EU-funded fisheries initiative in the country was “the enhancement of the competent authorities for IUU fishing and for fish sanitation. If not for those two project interventions, US\$50 million in

exports would have been lost. Because of tariff preference, Solomons canned tuna is not competitive elsewhere.”

- DevFish certainly put much efforts into this [post-harvest] – and it is beginning to show impact.
 - The work on competent authorities [most of which is supported by EU projects] is long term, but should prove to be effective.
 - DevFish input resulted in the Solomon Islands tuna company starting to process tuna into non-canned products.
 - Since DevFish projects began, (a) the % of tuna catch in the region by regional-based vessels and (b) the production from regional processing plants have increased – see FFA Economic Indicators Report (below).

FFA (2013),
 p.15, 16

Table 7. Annual volume of processed tuna in FFA member countries

	2008 (Dec qtr)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (June)
Cook Is		409	92	71	103	-
FSM	157	680	736	246	75	22
Fiji	10,000	43,600	9,300	8,700	14,189	16,275
Kiribati	2	9	1	3	31	120
Marshall Is	424	1,979	7,177	9,543	5,398	1,172
Palau	31	261	628	2,226	2,170	984
PNG	15,000	56,709	49,879	51,545	63,214	32,872
Samoa	-	2,259	4,261	1,873	2,725	1,009
Solomon Is	1,000	11,544	15,558	19,700	12,796	9,052
Tonga	72	60	66	207	123	66
Vanuatu		333	250	578	680	114
Total	26,686	117,843	87,948	94,692	101,504	61,686

Sources: FFA database

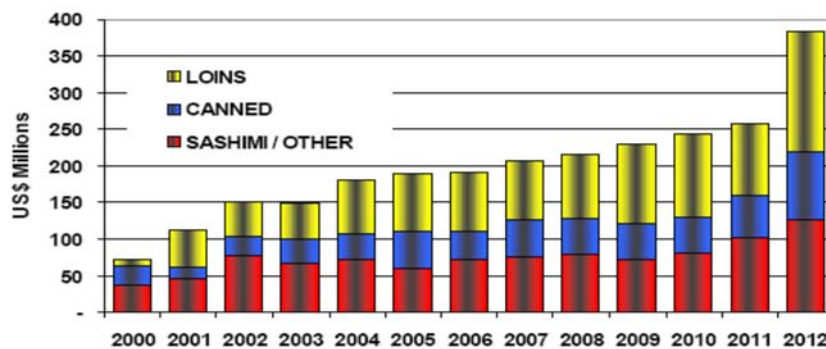


Figure 33. EU, US and Japan tuna imports by product from FFA member countries, 2000-2012

I-7.3.2 - % of the PACP in the fishery value chain (jobs creation)

Statement The primary added-value for the Pacific Island states lies in job creation. There is good quantitative data that show during the period under review an increase in tuna-related employment by 33% in the region between 2008 and 2013. EU-funded projects promoted employment in several countries – with a remarkable example from the Solomon Islands. It is logical to assume that those EU projects were partially responsible for the increase in employment, but it is not possible to determine to what degree.

DevFish ROM 2012 “Training in fishery operations, postharvest handling of fish has also been provided to private sector organisations in several countries. The project currently is addressing issues raised by the EU (DG MARE and DG SANCO) on IUU and HACCP fishery standards to ensure compliance of the industry”

POSEIDON, “Policy and economic conditions are improving through project support, as fishing efficiency improves and value of catch increases, and the effects of IUU fishing will

<p>MRAG, COFREPECH E and NFDS, 2013. Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, section 2.2.3</p>	<p>continue to be further reduced through the improvement of MCS in the WCPFC region PNA nationals will provide employment to over 750 people, and generate over 7.5M US\$ annually. This is a major step towards increasing PIC employment levels in the industry from the 1,170 baseline (2008) to some 3000 by 2014. Donor coherence in supporting the Pacific tuna fishery is exemplary, and remains very strong. Sustainable development and exploitation of the Pacific tuna stocks will widely impact on the countries' economies and livelihoods. It will help increase foreign exchange, and retaining a greater share of the profits of the industry in the countries (through increased on-shore processing; and increased employment on tuna boats), it will increase and sustain local employment, and help enhance food security through the processing and local sale of non-export grade tuna and bycatch. The increasingly negative public opinion on the overexploitation elsewhere that has pushed bluefin tuna stocks over the brink could by association impact the Pacific's fishery”</p> <p>POSEIDON, MRAG, COFREPECHE and NFDS, 2013. Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean (Framework contract MARE/2011/01 – Lot 3, specific contract 6). Brussels, 402 p.</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																															
<p>MN466 MN 469 MN465</p>	<p>Different interviewees stressed that EU projects contributed indirectly to job creation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The best example of employment generation for which an EU-funded project is at least partially responsible is described in a box above: the Solomon Islands longline domestication policy resulted in the direct employment 150 to 200 additional people (mainly women) in the processing and 6 extra people in providing vessel agency services – plus a significant amount of spinoff employment. ▪ It is also stated that employment has increase through EU-funded investment facilitation work (focussed on post harvest side) and assisting establishing processing plants (e.g the plant in Tarawa). 																																																																																																																																																																																																															
<p>FFA (2013), p.14</p>	<p>Tuna related employment increased steadily between 2008 and 2013 rising from around 12,000 to 16,000, underpinned by growth in the onshore processing sector employment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 6. Employment in onshore tuna processing facilities and on vessels in FFA member countries</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">FFA member</th> <th colspan="6">Processing and ancillary</th> <th colspan="6">Local crew</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cook Is</td> <td></td> <td>12</td> <td>16</td> <td>18</td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> <td></td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> <td>13</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>134</td> <td>198</td> <td>182</td> <td>151</td> <td>97</td> <td>65</td> <td>313</td> <td>40</td> <td>47</td> <td>44</td> <td>49</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fiji</td> <td>1,225</td> <td>1,054</td> <td>630</td> <td>1,018</td> <td>1,063</td> <td>1,278</td> <td></td> <td>1,290</td> <td>228</td> <td>353</td> <td>531</td> <td>1,077</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>10</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>15</td> <td>57</td> <td>149</td> <td>66</td> <td>106</td> <td>126</td> <td>158</td> <td>223</td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marshall Is</td> <td>414</td> <td>443</td> <td>587</td> <td>566</td> <td>560</td> <td>473</td> <td>537</td> <td>516</td> <td>608</td> <td>581</td> <td>612</td> <td>610</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Niue</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palau</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>84</td> <td>70</td> <td>82</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PNG</td> <td>6,715</td> <td>5,370</td> <td>5,476</td> <td>5,820</td> <td>6,176</td> <td>6,210</td> <td>819</td> <td>947</td> <td>1,102</td> <td>748</td> <td>370</td> <td>367</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>60</td> <td>64</td> <td>52</td> <td>46</td> <td>71</td> <td>64</td> <td>275</td> <td>177</td> <td>307</td> <td>271</td> <td>266</td> <td>206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solomon Is</td> <td></td> <td>697</td> <td>687</td> <td>987</td> <td>1,602</td> <td>1,506</td> <td></td> <td>120</td> <td>115</td> <td>120</td> <td>239</td> <td>250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>21</td> <td>20</td> <td>14</td> <td>17</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td>54</td> <td>30</td> <td>17</td> <td>9</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>213</td> <td>203</td> <td>205</td> <td>246</td> <td>310</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td></td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> <td>27</td> <td>25</td> <td>28</td> <td></td> <td>132</td> <td>37</td> <td>20</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>8,588</td> <td>7,889</td> <td>7,673</td> <td>8,746</td> <td>9,749</td> <td>9,871</td> <td>2,067</td> <td>3,586</td> <td>2,798</td> <td>2,521</td> <td>2,559</td> <td>3,239</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: FFA database</i></p>	FFA member	Processing and ancillary						Local crew						2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Cook Is		12	16	18	20	15		10	9	13	9	5	FSM	134	198	182	151	97	65	313	40	47	44	49	49	Fiji	1,225	1,054	630	1,018	1,063	1,278		1,290	228	353	531	1,077	Kiribati	10	3	7	15	57	149	66	106	126	158	223	350	Marshall Is	414	443	587	566	560	473	537	516	608	581	612	610	Niue	2	1					3	5					Palau	7	8	7	84	70	82		3					PNG	6,715	5,370	5,476	5,820	6,176	6,210	819	947	1,102	748	370	367	Samoa	60	64	52	46	71	64	275	177	307	271	266	206	Solomon Is		697	687	987	1,602	1,506		120	115	120	239	250	Tonga	21	20	14	17	6		54	30	17	9	6	6	Tuvalu					2	2		213	203	205	246	310	Vanuatu		20	15	27	25	28		132	37	20	9	10	Total	8,588	7,889	7,673	8,746	9,749	9,871	2,067	3,586	2,798	2,521	2,559	3,239
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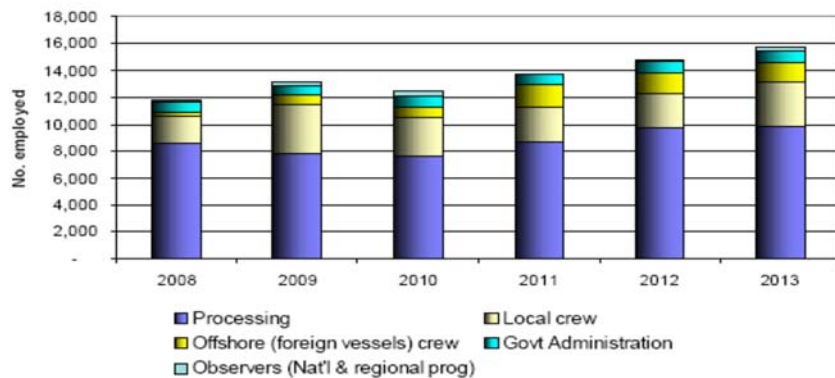


Figure 31. Tuna industry related employment in FFA member countries and institutions

I-7.3.3 - Effective enforcement of safeguards for marine productivity at national level

Statement

As formulated, this indicator was not easily understood. In fact it means safeguards for marine resources at national level.

The most visible EU-funded activities related to effective fisheries enforcement were (a) the production of the Regional MCS Strategy and associated national interventions (by FFA), (b) the fishery observer work (largely by SPC), and (c) various smaller MCS activities (by DevFish 2 at FFA).

It is obvious that the SPC fishery observer work has been world-class, catered for the stringent 100% observer requirement on purse seiners, and tremendously enhanced the safeguards on tuna resources of the region.

At FFA the EU-funded MCS work has to some degree set the agenda for regional work and formulated processes that member countries could use for national level work. Additionally, it has enabled countries to see strengths/weaknesses and better organize their improvement efforts.

The EU-funded MCS efforts at FFA have (in the past and currently) suffered from high staff turnover and unfilled senior positions relating to MCS.

Conjecture on the impacts on the large number of DevFish MCS activities is difficult because reports of those activities are not readily available. Regarding coastal fisheries, over-fishing of sea cucumbers has been endangering the species, and in response several countries set a national moratorium to close the sea cucumber fisheries.

FAO, 2010, "Managing sea cucumber fisheries with an ecosystem approach", p.13

"In the Western Central Pacific, the vast majority of countries have exported sea cucumbers in recent years. Catches have dwindled to insignificant levels in most Polynesian countries (Kinch *et al.*, 2008a). Although Papua New Guinea was recently exporting hundreds of tonnes of beche-de-mer each year, the catch shifted to low value species in recent years and there is compelling evidence from field surveys that stocks of high-value species have been fished to local extinction in some localities (Kinch *et al.*, 2008b). Overfishing prompted the recent closure of national fisheries in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, which had both exported large volumes for the past two decades (Kinch *et al.*, 2008a). In 2009, depleting breeding stocks prompted a national moratorium to close the entire sea cucumber fishery of Papua New Guinea, a

	country traditionally among the top three global exporters of beche-de-mer”
<p><i>EU-funded Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Strategy 2010-2015 and MN472 MN475</i></p>	<p>The EU supported a regional MCS strategy involving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting of Forum Leaders requested “the development with the assistance of the FFA a comprehensive regional monitoring, control and surveillance strategy”. • That was prepared by I.Cartwright and was adopted by the governing council of the FFA in May 2010 • ACP Fish 2 picked up some of the initiatives promoted by the strategy: (1) National MCS plan, and (2) national legislation and other national activities related to MCS. As part of (2) there was a compliance matrix done for each country, in which various MCS attributes (e.g. VMS, investigation, prosecution) were rated as to their effectiveness. This objective analysis enabled countries to see strengths/weaknesses and better organize their improvement efforts. <p>Comments on the results of this strategy indicate tangible benefits of the regional MCS strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists with national and regional MCS planning to ensure best use, and co-ordination of surveillance assets • Drives development of regional processes and systems to capitalise on and support national MCS development via innovative information management systems promoted by the strategy; these systems have made a substantial difference to the way the region does its MCS business • Ensures regional (FFA) and donor assistance to member countries is aligned with national and regional MCS priorities • Fits in with and augments the Regional Tuna Management and Development Strategy
MN469	<p>A fisheries adviser to the Solomon Islands commented on whether the work on MCS by DevFish result in better MCS. He stated that it is hard to say as there is no counterfactual information. He is able to say that the DevFish work provided MCS direction and started a process that in all likelihood will be continued. For example, there have been several meetings in the Solomon Islands between the Fisheries Dept and the Police Maritime on surveillance.</p>
<p>Hosch and Nichols (2013),pp. viii, ix</p>	<p>This final review of SciFish stated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SCIFISH made a highly significant contribution to the establishment of a cadre of 600+ well-trained, dedicated on-board observers capable of monitoring key aspects of the region’s tuna fishing activities, resulting in much improved scope and quality of biological and fishery-related basic data, key to informing national and regional policy and management decision-making processes. ▪ Stakeholders reported unequivocally that building national observer programme has without doubt led to their ability to meet regional reporting obligations, for example to the WCPFC on annual catch and effort statistics. ▪ At the regional level, the cadre of skilled observers (created in a period of <2 years) enabled member states of the WCPFC to meet the ambitious target of 100% observer coverage on purse-seine vessels, as called for in a management measure of WCPFC. ▪ The observer standards and associated training syllabi and materials represents a world-class system for fisheries observers, much referred to in other parts of the world. ▪ MCS related activities under FFA’s responsibility did not proceed precisely according to plan, due largely to lack of managerial oversight. However, a Regional MCS Strategy was successfully completed, and the feasibility of using satellite

	<p>tracking as an IUU deterrent undertaken in New Caledonian waters. Standardised indexes and templates to identify and determine data and databases in the region that may be harmonised to enhance MCS and fisheries management was undertaken as part of the MCS Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The MCS-related activities implemented by FFA had less direct impact, although the Regional MCS Strategy developed established a framework for improved integrated MCS including Integrated Management Systems.
MN466	A manager of an EU-funded project at FFA stated that in Fiji, Vanuatu, FSM, Marshalls, Solomons (PNG/Kiribati in progress) EU supported National Plans of Action on IUU (NPOA/IUU). This involved a VERY big change from the FAO-promoted NPOAs (where plan produced and then forgotten) in that a process was established: plans>procedures>audit so that progress must be demonstrated – which resulted in a gradual change in mentality.
MN476	One of the most senior government fishery officers in Fiji indicated that the most valuable EU work in fisheries from Fiji's perspective was "Capacity increases for MCS/observers to comply with WCPFC requirements. Most countries are crying that they just do not have the capacity."
MN465	<p>A senior FFA manager stated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effectiveness of enforcement occurred through improvements to the regional surveillance system and the cooperative SPC/FFA IT project. <p>FFA had more flexibility in the EU-funded MCS projects, whereas in the Aus/NZ-funded MCS work they have more fixed ideas. In this respect, DevFish helped us improve our process.</p>
MN472	A senior manager at FFA who has substantial SPC and national fisheries experience in the region concludes: "The MCS capability improved remarkably at FFA, but less so at SPC because (in offshore fisheries) that is away from their areas of focus." [note: the person probably did not include fishery observers in his idea of MCS.]
STATEMENT ON JC7.3	<p>Quantitative data show an increase in post-harvest activity and in exports of processed tuna products and also in tuna-related employment in the PACPs. These two objectives had been supported with important EU funding and there are good reasons to that this was partially responsible for the positive outcomes seen in these areas.</p> <p>The EU also promoted a regional MCS strategy that was implemented and produced significant changes. Capacity of the national and regional MCS processes (training, national observer programme, skills-development) improved, and this resulted in more effective MCS. The way that the process was implemented contributed to a gradual change in mentality.</p>
JC 7.4 - The EU interventions in fishery development changed the gender bias of the activity	
I-7.4.1 - Integration of the recommendations of the EU study on gender issues in fishery in the regional/national policy framework	
Statement	Integration into the "regional/national policy framework" has here been understood in terms of integration in the policies of national fishery agencies (because no interviewees in the region knew of a "regional/national policy framework"). Moreover, there was in fact not just one EU study, but two: one conducted in 2008 and one in 2011.

	<p>Nobody interviewed appears to be aware of any specific follow-up to the EU-funded gender in fisheries studies.</p> <p>There is some sentiment of a growing awareness of gender issues in the fisheries sector, but the degree that the EU projects contributed to awareness cannot be determined.</p> <p>Overall, the comment by the university lecturer seems to summarize nicely the situation: “Not familiar with any follow-up to the EU gender studies, but the studies made people more aware of gender issues and changed perceptions by fisheries officers. It also showed the potential of women in the fisheries sector.”</p>
<p><i>DevFISH II – FFA-SPC: Gender Issues in Pacific Is Tuna Industries, p.43</i></p>	<p>“Numerous studies have been undertaken, and reports written about the participation of Pacific Islands women in the tuna industry highlighting impacts, costs and benefits, constraints and opportunities. Unfortunately little is done to implement the many recommendations in reports. Time passes and a new report is published but little action takes place. By summarizing a wide range of literature that has been written about women in the tuna industry, it is hoped that the next step will be taken that goes beyond the writing of another report. If we are serious about promoting gender equality in the tuna industry we need to provide the type of support that has been recommended in the many reports written to date.</p> <p>The benefits that accrue from developing a country’s tuna industry are felt by the whole community and can support women in their attempts to break through some of the constraints they face, particularly in an industry that is dependent on export markets and global processes. This means providing support in not just income generating activities, but also for advocacy, mobilisation, and participation in decision making processes.”</p>
<p>SCICOFish FED/2009/021 370 action Fiche Pt 3.4</p>	<p><i>Gender Equality – SPC specialists will conduct a gender analysis of the project during the inception phase, and identify specific implementation activities. These will include an enhanced role for women in data analysis and stock assessment work, and greater involvement of women in decision-making in coastal fisheries management.</i></p>
<p>DevFISH II – FFA-SPC: Gender Issues in Pacific Is Tuna Industries (abstract)</p>	<p>In order to promote gender equality in the tuna industry, one needs to identify the roles that men and women play as stakeholders in the industry, but also as members of the general community. Awareness of the positive and negative impacts of the tuna industry will help in addressing those impacts that have a negative effect on women. By highlighting the constraints that restrict the participation of women in the industry, it is envisaged that support will be given to help in the development of opportunities.</p> <p>The positive impacts of the industry are common to both men and women. However, the negative impacts are often directly felt by women. The increase in a woman’s work load and domestic responsibilities, poor working conditions in processing factories, the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS, alcohol and drug abuse are a few negative aspects that affect the health and well being of women. In order to address these negative impacts, women rely largely on NGO groups such as National Women’s Councils, Youth Groups, Health Groups, and the Church. More support is required from both Government and the tuna industry</p> <p>Socio cultural beliefs, family obligations, lack of skills and experience, lack of direct access to credit and finance, transport restrictions, and poor market facilities restrict women from participating or participating equally in the industry. Any opportunities</p>

	<p>for women will need to take into consideration these constraints. The production of value added products is a proposed business opportunity for women. They may become part of commercial activities, or establish small scale ventures. Tuna and by-catch from fishing activities or waste from processing factories could be used for smoking, salting, drying, tuna jerky and fishmeal. Several countries in the region including <i>Tuvalu, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands,</i> and <i>Vanuatu</i> may be interested in providing training, equipment and finance to assist women set up businesses to cater to the local market. The areas for development assistance are highlighted with specific projects proposed for the DEVFISH Project.</p>
<p>MN466 MN455 MN460 MN465 MN472 MN461</p>	<p>The majority of interviewees in this area were unaware of any follow-up to the EU gender studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An EU project manager was unaware of the changes brought about by the study ▪ A regional fisheries consultant, who was also co-author of the 2011 gender study stated that he was unaware of any follow-up to several previous studies of gender in fisheries or the one he did in 2011, except perhaps the production of a brochure summarizing the results of the 2011 study. ▪ A university lecturer who was a co-author of the EU-funded study in 2008 made the following remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You did an EU fisheries gender study in 2008. Are you aware of any follow-up taken on the recommendations made by the project you were involved ? Not familiar with any follow-up – but I think that SPC could have put some money into awareness work as part of the follow-up. Perhaps the recent Tuara/Passfield 2011 gender study could be considered as follow up - Did the EU funded fisheries gender work have much impact? Did it change things? Probably – It made people more aware and changed perceptions by fisheries officers. It also showed the potential of women in the fisheries sector. ▪ A senior FFA manager stated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not aware of the “regional/national policy framework”. - Anything that promotes shore-based activities (DevFish has plenty) promotes female employment. ▪ Senior managers at FFA, who were formerly at SPC were asked about whether the past EU-funded fisheries gender studies got follow-up attention, their replies were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “I don’t really know. That would have occurred after I left SPC – but there is likely to have been recommendations for follow-up at both regional and national levels.” - There was not much follow-up on the studies’ recommendations, but there has been more interest in the region in social accountability. For example, the RD cannery in PNG is applying for ISO certification in that area.
<p>MN450 MN462 MN476</p>	<p>Opinions of interviewees from NGOs, Fiji’s Fisheries Department and SPC, converged on the conclusion that is difficult to determine progress in the EU-funded gender work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An NGO stakeholder involved in marine work across the region was asked about the gender component of the EU fisheries funding and replied that they did not know there was a gender component. ▪ Another stakeholder from the Fiji’s Fisheries Department was asked about awareness of any impact of EU-funded gender in fisheries studies and replied that some working conditions for women may have improved. ▪ On the question of whether the EU interventions in fishery development

	<p>changed the gender bias of fisheries activities, replies were that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Much work was done on this during EU financed projects at SPC - The emphasis that SPC place on addressing gender bias was focused on removing barriers, for example, by making training course less focused on men. - No interviewees could provide details on the results
I-7.4.2 - Implementation of the gender balance policy in the sector	
<i>Statement</i>	There is no “gender balance policy in the sector”. The real/essential part of this indicator are covered in the following indicator.
I-7.4.3 - Gender balance in activities derived from the marine resources	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Please note that this indicator seems to imply that fisheries activities should have some degree of equality between men and women employed. The reality is that is certain activities are more appropriate for a particular sex. For example, over 90% of jobs in a tuna cannery are held by women – and the EU interventions should not strive to employ more men in canneries. The indicator should therefore be read as “<u>Appropriate</u> gender balance in activities derived from the marine resources”.</p> <p>For the foreseeable future, the greatest opportunity for EU projects to promote female employment is in the post-harvest sub-sector and primarily in tuna canneries. The EU success in expanding post-harvest activities is given for Indicator 7.3.1 above. That is: (a) there is good quantitative data that show during the period under review an increase in post-harvest activity, and (b) It is logical to assume that those EU projects were partially responsible for the increase in post-harvest activities, but it is not possible to determine the degree of responsibility.</p> <p>The report of the 2011 EU-funded study (“Pacific Women’s Participation In Fisheries Science And Management - How This Might Be Made More Equitable”) addressed higher level jobs in the fisheries sector – but uptake of the recommendations does not appear to be great.</p>
<i>SPC WD1 study (2011)</i>	In 2011, SPC WD1 studies on the participation of women in fisheries science and management indicated that women only represent 18% of the total number of staff working in the fisheries science and management sector in government fisheries, environmental institutions and environmental NGOs. In contrast, the number of women employed in administrative and clerical roles in government fisheries divisions exceeds 60%.
DevFISH ROM 2012	The share in tuna harvest by P-ACP vessel or landed in P-ACP ports employs an estimated of 12,000 Pacific Islanders with 90 % majority women in land base processing jobs (canneries in PNG, Solomon and Fiji)
DevFISH II – FFA-SPC: Gender Issues in Pacific Is Tuna Industries	<p>Women are also involved in secondary activities.</p> <p>The tuna industry is linked to the provision of a variety of goods and services. Women are employed in government departments such as fisheries, health, women’s affairs, social welfare, as well as in the business sector (airlines, shipping, export, retail shops, restaurants, night club and sex industry).</p> <p>Most men are found in the capture and commercial marketing areas.</p>
DevFish II action Fiche FED/2009/021 392	Zones (EEZ) of P-ACP countries in return for licence fees. A smaller, but growing, share is harvested by P-ACP vessels or landed in P-ACP ports. These activities employ an estimated 12 thousand Pacific Islanders with 90% of these, mostly women, in land-based processing jobs ¹ . The sector is thus a major contributor to economic welfare
MN465	This senior FFA manager stated that anything that promotes shore-based activities

	(DevFish has plenty) promotes female employment. Also, through previous gender fisheries work, FFA has been sensitized to need to have a staff position focussed on gender, but funding for the position has been hard to obtain.
MN451	This SPC fisheries scientist stated that the SPC/OFP focuses on equality of opportunities (e.g. making sure that observer training is sensitive to the needs of females) rather than creating opportunities.
MN472	This senior manager at FFA was a former senior manager at SPC. In terms of achieving appropriate gender balance, he stated “We can only do a limited amount of pushing at the national level – its up to the countries.”
MN461	This senior FFA manager was formerly at SPC. His thoughts on EU-funded gender work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IFC has asked for the EU-generated reports on gender in fisheries in the Solomon Islands – as a basis for their support to a cannery there. • DevFish has given considerable support to canneries (i.e. sanitary certification) that provide most of the employment for women in fisheries in the region
STATEMENT ON JC7.4	<p>The EU conducted studies on gender issues in 2008 and 2011, in general, there is no visible follow-up of these studies, although it is admitted that they allowed greater awareness of gender issues.</p> <p>Although there cannot be a gender balance in the sense that fisheries should have some degree of equality between men and women,</p> <p>The situation of the sector is that certain activities are more appropriate for a particular sex, which is reflected by the fact that 90% of cannery jobs in the region are held by women. Indeed, for the foreseeable future, the greatest opportunity to promote female employment lies in the post-harvest sub-sector and primarily in tuna canneries. The EU project had some success in expanding post-harvest activities and there is good quantitative data that show during the period under review an increase in post-harvest activity.</p>
JC 7.5 - The EU interventions strengthened key regional institutions active in the conservation and sustainable exploitation of key marine ecosystems, notably in relation with marine mining	
I-7.5.1 - Enhancement of the capacity of key regional institutions in charge of conservation and sustainable exploitation of key marine ecosystems	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Given the similarity between this indicator and I-7.1.1, we follow the suggestion of the EU Delegation in Suva to restate it as “Enhancement of the capacity of key regional institutions to provide advice on the responsible development of deep sea minerals”.</p> <p>In this regard, SPC/SOPAC (where the EU Deep Sea Minerals Project is housed) certainly has increased its capacity to provide advice to countries through the project – it had almost zero capacity prior to the project.</p> <p>Although the indicator mentions the capacity enhancement of “key regional institutions”, the thrust of capacity enhancement of the EU project is at the national level.</p> <p>The subject of marine mining is now well-integrated into the regional framework (Pacific Plan, Marine Sector Working Group) – and this would not have occurred</p>

	without EU support.
<i>SPC-EU EDF10 Deep Sea Minerals (DSM) Project</i>	<p>Part of the Project's institutional strengthening component is to conduct regional short-term training workshops on various technical, policy and legislation, societal impacts, stakeholder participation, and fiscal matters relating to deep sea minerals</p> <p>SCICOFish FED/2009/021370</p> <p>3.3</p> <p>Sustainability of the project will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing capacity in P-ACP countries to undertake work that has previously been done for them by SPC – managing fishery data, training of observers and survey of coastal resources; • Developing sustainable funding mechanisms in country, for example by including observer training costs in the fees already paid by industry; • Providing ongoing support and back-up from SPC for certain core functions for which long-term funding is assured; • Developing new funding sources for this kind of support, for example from the WCPFC which is newly-established but plans to increase its contribution for scientific services in support of developing country members
SPC website www.spc.int	<p>“The European Union (EU) and SPC have signed a Contribution Agreement worth €4.4 million for a project entitled 'Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Islands Region: A Legal and Fiscal Framework for Sustainable Resource Management'. The project is funded under the 10th European Development Fund and is aimed at furthering the effective management and use of the Pacific's deep-sea mineral resources.</p> <p>"The Ocean and its mineral resources are a most valuable asset for the Pacific. The aim of the project we sign today is to support the people of this region to make efficient and sustainable use of this great asset by fostering better governance and use of the marine non-living resources of the Pacific," said Christian Leffler, Deputy Director-General of the European Commission's Directorate General for Development at the official signing ceremony in Port Vila, Vanuatu. The EU-funded project is particularly timely and relevant, given that there has been an upsurge in exploration of seabed mineral resources within the territorial waters and exclusive economic zones of Pacific Island countries in recent years. Mineral raw materials play an essential role in the world economy and are increasingly in demand for the development of high-tech products and new technologies. "The rising demand driven by emerging markets will potentially generate significant wealth for the region, provided there is a legal framework in place to regulate the sector and return a fair share to governments and people in terms of tax revenues, employment and indirect economic activities," said Dr Jimmie Rodgers, Director-General of SPC.”</p>
SPC website www.spc.int	<p>Avec le concours financier de l'Union européenne, la CPS a mis au point cette année un Cadre législatif et réglementaire sur les ressources minérales marines profondes. Cette initiative ne pouvait mieux tomber puisque les États et Territoires insulaires océaniques portent un intérêt croissant à l'exploration minière des grands fonds marins.</p> <p>Ce Cadre constitue un guide sur lequel les pays peuvent s'appuyer pour légiférer à l'échelon national et mettre à l'étude les questions de politique générale et de développement associées à l'exploration des ressources minérales marines profondes se trouvant dans leur ZEE.</p>

<p>MN461 MN453</p>	<p>Comments of interviewees who were aware of the activities of the EU in the area of deep sea minerals were positive and they confirmed that useful and needed advice has been provided. However, the visibility of the EU intervention in this field remains very limited.</p> <p>Officials from regional organisations involved in the sector provided examples of the relevance and results of the EU projects :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The reality is that the countries of the region will proceed with deep sea mining – and the project provides some sensible advice to countries for going ahead. ▪ On the question of the project’s success in enhancing the capacity in dealing with deep sea minerals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The management capacity enhancement aspect has dealt with by both enhancement of environmental and financial management, with the latter focusing on both getting a fair share and how to handle the proceeds from mining. - The thrust of capacity enhancement of the project is at the national level : including sensitizing countries to issues, establishing national committees for offshore minerals, and attachments at SPC/SOPAC. This is because the countries had major input during the project design phase. - The regional marine minerals database (mentioned in the ROM) would be an example of SPC/SOPAC capacity enhancement under the project.
<p>MN465 MN466 MN469</p>	<p>Visibility is certainly very limited, as evidenced by the following opinions emanating from various interviews held in the region, with managers of regional organisations and national governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness that the Pacific Leaders were briefed on deep sea minerals by SOPAC but no awareness what project was responsible or the funding source. ▪ Awareness of deep sea mining plans by Nautilus in PNG but no awareness of any EU project focusing on the subject. ▪ A fisheries advisor in a ministry of the Solomon Islands government (which is also responsible for deep sea minerals) has not heard much about deep sea minerals within the ministry. He is aware of some regional project on DSM, but does not know any details.
<p>I-7.5.2 - Consistency between the conservation policy framework and marine mining activities</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>This indicator concerns the enhanced capacity to evaluate the tradeoffs between environmental management objectives and marine mining activities.</p> <p>The EU contribution to evaluate environment/mining trade-offs is entirely through one project – which has a significant component related to environmental concerns related to the exploitation of deep sea minerals.</p> <p>Capacity to evaluate the environment/mining trade-offs has been enhanced, albeit from a low level in most countries of the region.</p> <p>The project is particularly timely and relevant, given that there has been an upsurge in interest in exploration of seabed mineral resources in the region – and related environmental concerns.</p>
<p>SPC (2011), p.1</p>	<p>The SPC-EU EDF10 Deep Sea Minerals Project has four components:</p> <p>(1) Formulation of the Regional Legislative and Regulatory Framework (RLRF) for Marine Mineral Exploration and Mining.</p> <p>(2) Development of national policy, legislation and regulations for the governance of</p>

	<p>offshore mineral resources within national jurisdictions in accordance with RLRf.</p> <p>(3) National capacities strengthened – to support active participation of Pacific-ACP nationals in the offshore mining industry.</p> <p>(4) Ensure effective environmental management and monitoring regime for offshore exploration and mining are in place.</p>
DSM (2012), p.7	<p>This project-produced document gives the project's approach to environment concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies of biological communities and surrounding environments associated with DSM have been ongoing for some decades, at least. Nevertheless, the ecosystems that potential DSM mining sites will affect remain very poorly documented and understood. They may include important habitats, scientific research opportunities, and potentially valuable genetic resources. Our knowledge of the economic value of these habitats is very limited. Furthermore the links between these ecosystems and coastal or pelagic ecosystems – and so possible flow-on impacts – are also poorly understood. <p>Some destruction or modification of deep sea biota, their physical habitat, and the deep seabed ecosystem will be unavoidable in DSM mining. Nevertheless, the aim is that the nature of the impact of DSM mining, with good and responsible management in place, can be assessed, monitored, minimised, off-set and/or avoided by responsible management on the basis of detailed consideration of individual projects – enabling informed consent. Impacts can be checked by the application by legislators and decision-makers of internationally-accepted best practice in environmental management, such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as a prerequisite for granting rights to operators to engage in DSM activities that have environmental impacts, as well as measures to support effective environmental monitoring and the mitigation of environmental damage.</p>
MN453	<p>Interviewed SPC/SOPAC staff indicate that countries are better able to balance environmental concerns and marine mining activities through better information from project-generated environmental impact assessments (EIAs), including the regional assessment and development of national EIA templates.</p>
SPC (2011b)	<p>This brochure is on mining waste and disposal – and is designed so that the general public and leaders can make informed decisions on the critical environmental aspects of the exploitation of deep sea minerals.</p>
EU (2012b)	<p>This monitoring report states: “The Project has been quite effective, so far, in informing all the stakeholders about DSM implications (technical, legal, economic, environmental).”</p>
STATEMENT ON JC7.5	<p>The Deep Sea Mineral project is the only EU intervention in this nascent problematic. The indicators show that this project is highly relevant and has increased the capacity of regional organizations to provide advice to the countries on this subject. The project contributed to the awareness of the environment-mining trade-offs and to raise the low capacity in most Pacific countries to deal with them. It remains that the project suffers from a lack of visibility.</p>

JC 7.6 - The EU institutions developed increasingly complementarity, coherence and joint leverages in promoting international cooperation for sustainable management of highly migratory resources in the Pacific, especially in the frame of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission	
I-7.6.1 - Alignment (coherence) of EU RIP and NIP/SPD (Single Programming Document OTC) programmes' specific objectives for fishery	
<i>Statement</i>	The support to the fisheries sector has been consistently provided through successive regional programmes aiming at strengthening the regional institutions' capacity to support the national fisheries. This approach ensures a high degree of consistency between national and regional objectives and is indeed appropriate given the migratory nature of fishery resources. With a few minor exceptions, no PACP has fisheries as a focal sector – so RIP-NIP/SPD alignment is not an issue.
SCICOFish FED/2009/021 370 Action fiche, Pt 2.3.	regional cooperation and has been well recognised in regional strategies for EU development assistance. Fisheries formed a focal sector for the EDF 9 programme, and the blue/green theme of sustainable resource management (in the oceans and on land) is a focus of the EDF10 strategy. Specific EDF projects have included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EDF8 ProcFish project (€8.1M, ended Feb 2009) and EDF9 CoFish project (€2M, ends Dec 2009); • The EDF9 SciFish (€4M, ends Feb 2012) and DevFish (€3M, ends Dec 2009) projects; • The all ACP Fish2 project; (€~2M for Pacific activities, starts 2010) The two regional EDF10 proposals, SciCOFish and DevFish2 ³ , represent a coordinated approach by the two regional agencies, FFA and the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC), to jointly address the three pillars of sustainable fisheries – science-based management, development and enforcement.
DevFish FED/2009/021 392 ROM 2012	The project responds strongly to the EDF10 Regional Indicative Programme and the national Indicative Programs (NIPs) of the Pacific island member countries. The project is well designed and provides flexibility to address a wide range of issues that relate to long-term, reduce IUU in the region. At the halfway point of its term the project is well underway to achieve the PP. Two countries (SI and PNG) recently passed the audit by the EU's DG MARE with Fiji and Vanuatu likely to pass in 2013 after undergoing prior pre-audits by the project to identify shortcomings; these pre-audits have already taken place in 4 other countries that are now implementing the recommendations. The project has also achieved the adoption by most countries of a standardised fishing licence format, facilitating analysis. The project also provides support to the regional private sector tuna industry body PITIA, and has supported the establishment of national tuna industry bodies. Also, the project has helped develop a training programme at 2 institutions in the region (Kiribati and PNG) that will enable purse seine owners to meet the demand from the Parties of the Nauru Agreement (PNA) countries to employ at least 10% of PNA nationals. The project is the most significant instrument to help reduce constraints to domestic tuna industry development that have been identified by the industry itself, by the national governments, the Western and Central Pacific.
MN461	No PACP has fisheries as a focal sector, presumably because they feel that it should be handled on a regional basis. Coherence is therefore not an issue. The only exception to this focal emphasis during the period under review is a small project in the Solomons and some bits/pieces of fisheries activities inside rural development projects in PNG. Again, coherence is not an issue.
I-7.6.2 - Alignment (coherence) of EU RIP programmes' specific objectives with non-programmable projects and sectorial support under FPAs	

<i>Statement</i>	<p>Coherence of RIP with non-programmable projects and FPAs has limited relevance in the region. There has only been some fisheries-related STABEX activity (in the Solomon Islands), one all-ACP project (ACP Fish II) and one thematic programme (ENRTP). There were three FPAs active during the evaluation period (Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia and the Solomon Islands), and of these, only the FPA with Kiribati remains in force to date. There was good coordination between the STABEX project and the regional organizations.</p> <p>However, the interviews conducted during this evaluation pointed to a real problem regarding the perception by regional and national stakeholders of a contradiction between the objectives of DG DEVCO (viewed as development oriented) and DG MARE (supposedly commercially oriented) in the Pacific. The hostility generated by the negative image of DG MARE seems somewhat out of proportion with the very limited presence of EU fleet in the Pacific. It comes essentially from the relationship of the EU with the WCPFC and the fact that the EU requests reform of the VDS to avoid overfishing and insufficient conservation of the stocks. The issue has become a blocking factor in the EPA negotiations.</p>
<i>DG mare Poseidon and Co. study, June 2013</i>	<p>ENRTP project amounting in total to 2 million EUR and benefiting approximately 55 developing countries in 2011 and 2012. This project was completely dedicated to assisting developing countries in the implementation of the IUU Regulation. From the region the following countries have been supported: Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshal Islands, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.</p> <p>There is alignment between DG MARE, DEVCO and Delegations for coherence between RIP and ALL ACP project mainly FISH II and ERNTP to respond between others (flexibility is there): (i) to the EU market constrains and needs on sanitary and IUU standards (FFA-SPC DevFISH and All ACP Fish II) and to support policy and legal framework on IUU (FFA – SPC DevFISH and All ACP ERNTP).</p>
<i>ACP Fish II documentation</i>	<p>ACP Fish II (under the 9th EDF) amounting to 30 million EUR in total with approximately 2.5 million EUR for the Pacific region. The programme runs from 2009 until 2013. Its objective is to contribute to the sustainable and equitable management of fisheries in the ACP regions and it focuses on strengthening fisheries sectorial policy development and implementation, among which it includes also seminars and workshops on the implementation of the IUU Regulation, catch documentations schemes and more generally the fight against IUU. Cook Islands, East Timor, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu will receive technical assistance.</p>
<i>FPA documentation</i>	<p>Bilateral protocol (FPA) supporting national needs for better regional governance.</p> <p>In the central Pacific there is only one live fisheries agreement (FPA) with Kiribati , initialled in June 2012, for 3 years up to 2015. It provides fishing opportunities for tuna vessels. <u>Out of the EU annual financial contribution € 1.325.000, € 350.000 has entirely been earmarked for sectorpolicy support to help the Republic of Kiribati to promote responsible and sustainable fishing in their waters. This is obviously strongly coherent with EU RIP program.</u></p>
<i>DG mare Poseidon and Co. study, June 2013</i>	<p>The EU has previously signed FPAs with Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati, but at the present time a Protocol is only in force with Kiribati. The FPAs/Protocols are intended to, and indeed are seen as being broadly successful in, meeting multiple objectives of both the EU and the third countries. These relate</p>

	<p>to economic and social benefits, and the environment and sustainable exploitation of fish resources. The various FPAs so far concluded in the Pacific have included fishing opportunities for both tuna purse seine and longline vessels, but no longline catches have ever occurred (because of the longline fleet's focus of activities on swordfish further south). EU purse seine vessels have made strong use of the Kiribati FPA/Protocol in particular, and have also historically signed private commercial agreements with Tuvalu, Tokelau, and Nauru. EU purse seine vessels potentially have an interest in fishing in the waters of all those countries in the future, as well as in the northern waters of Cook Islands.</p>
MN461	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If STABEX is considered as non-programmable, then there was some fisheries-related STABEX activity in PNG and a major fish sanitary competent authority project in the Solomon Islands. There was good coordination between the latter and the regional fisheries organisations. • Only Kiribati had an FPA during the period under review. The sectoral support from that FPA was only partially used by Kiribati. There is not much information available on what the FPA did (DG MARE does not inform FFA) and so from the FFA perspective the coherence with the RIP is unknown.
<p>MN461 MN457 MN464 MN465 MN468 MN472 MN470</p>	<p>Many interviewees mentioned their negative perception of the consistency and coherence between the objectives of DG MARE and DEVCO in the Pacific. This is evidenced in the following excerpts from interviews with senior staff of regional organisations, donor agencies and tuna industry organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The tremendous good work by EU-funded projects has been partially negated by EU DG Mare fishery attitudes in the region. One fisheries specialist with a global overview of tuna activities has remarked for the EU tuna fleet in the region “So many enemies for such a small industry”. ▪ Asked about EU development assistance to the fisheries sector, an interviewee replied: “First of all, I need to state that the EU has done such damage that I really do not want to help them out on their review.” • “DG MARE seems to always win [in struggles with DG DEVCO]”. “Pacific Island countries do not appreciate being pushed around by the EU [DG MARE] in regional fora”. ▪ On coherence between EU agencies, interviewees stated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little coherence between in views expressed: DEVCO is very good on both the development and political levels. - DG/MARE does not know what is happening or more restrictive – they are more antagonistic, questioning, and cynical. - At policy level, there is great room for improvement of relationship between DG/MARE and Pacific Island governments. - The goodwill generated by EU fisheries projects has been dragged down by the EU fishery politics in the region. - The EU projects were generally well-targetted and nicely executed. As to DG/Mare: “increasingly seen as enemy #1”; “worse than the Chinese”, “Part of the EU has lofty/commendable ideals with respect to SIDS, another part of EU comes across as supporting the EU fishing industry, regardless of harmful effects on SIDS”; “There should be some linkages between EU ideals and actions within WCPFC”; “Really unfortunate that the EU is being increasingly disliked in the region”. - Seems like DG DEVCO wants to help the region whereas DG MARE driven strongly by EU fishing interests. They talk too much at WCPFC. - Some of the EU institutions could have been enhanced with respect to their understanding of this region through the constant badgering they have

	<p>received in various fora.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I wish there was more DG/DEVCO - DG/MARE cooperation in the region: now it is a Dr Jekyll – Mr Hyde situation. - An interviewee stated that DG MARE's big problem in the Pacific is that they came into the region with limited understanding. They are used to being a major player – but with just four seiners in the region, they are not the “big boy on the block” like in other regions where they operate.
MN115; MN146	<p>The different DGs of the EU (MARE, DEVCO, SANCO, TRADE) pursue similar objectives within the frame of their respective mandates. In the fisheries sector these objectives, spelled out in many Communications, are science based management of the resource, development (trade capacity building, SPS, improved management and increased productivity and competitiveness of the sector, good governance (notably enforcement of IUU regulations).</p> <p>The perception of incoherence between the interventions of DG Mare and Devco is largely due to the fact that within the WCPFC the Commission (represented by DG MARE) has raised difficult questions on the VDS and expressed criticisms of the scheme on the basis of transparency and conservation.</p> <p>The hostility toward DG Mare is out of proportion with the limited presence of the EU fleet in the Pacific waters and therefore little impact. Issues of personalities and communications may have exacerbated relations.</p> <p>The EU has access only to the EEZ of Kiribati (only country with a FPA having a protocol in force) and beyond that its presence concerns only the high seas. These are a very small proportion of the sea in the Pacific region due to the multitude and the spread of islands allowing the countries to claim immense EEZ. Overall the EU fishes 2% of the whole catch and its fleet in the region consists in 4 purse seiners and 4 longliners.</p> <p>The EU is a member of the WCPFC and is represented by the Commission's DG Mare. It has made very vocal criticism of the VDS (See I722).</p> <p>The issue of the VDS has an effect on the EPA negotiations in the sense that the Pacific Countries want the extension of the global sourcing currently granted under the i-EPA with PNG and Fiji. The negotiation for a full EPA face the difficulty that the Pacific Countries want the EU to recognise the VDS before pursuing the negotiation but have rejected the possibility to amend it. On its side the EU considers that the absence of information about the VDS creates a problem of transparency and of conservation as there is a suspicion of an inability to perform controls.</p> <p>A last contentious issues that might have contributed to the negative image of DG MARE is an unfortunate incident involving Spanish ships that were fined for overfishing. Apparently there was a misunderstanding about the number of days allowed and this number has been now increased.</p>
I-7.6.3 - Evolution in the number of bridges set among RIP and non-programmable (All ACP) projects at expected results level	
<i>Statement</i>	The number of bridges between EU RIP and non-programmable projects has increased during the last 5 years as the result of complementary actions for Regional cooperation and the needs for good governance for Tuna resources under stress.

	<p>The ACP Fish 2 project established a Regional Coordination Unit within FFA, but there is some indication that the liaison even with FFA was not great.</p>
<p>POSEIDON, MRAG, COFREPECHE and NFDS, 2013m p. 20</p>	<p>In order to support developing countries carrying out the requirements laid down in the Regulation, DG MARE have, in collaboration with DG DEVCO created two programs to provide technical assistance to developing countries.</p> <p>ENRTP project amounting in total to 2 million EUR and benefiting approximately 55 developing countries in 2011 and 2012. This project was completely dedicated to assisting developing countries in the implementation of the IUU Regulation. From the region the following countries received : Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshal Islands, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.</p> <p>ACP Fish II (under the 9th EDF) amounting to 30 million EUR in total with approximately 2.5 million EUR for the Pacific region. The programme runs from 2009 until 2013. Its objective is to contribute to the sustainable and equitable management of fisheries in the ACP regions and it focuses on strengthening fisheries sectoral policy development and implementation, among which it includes also seminars and workshops on the implementation of the IUU Regulation, catch documentations schemes and more generally the fight against IUU. Cook Islands, East Timor, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu will receive technical assistance.</p>
<p>MN461 MN465 MN466 MN469</p>	<p>If ACP Fish 2 is considered as a “non-programmable (All ACP) project”, then there were “bridges set” to the extent that ACP Fish 2 established a Regional Coordination Unit within FFA. But there are indications that the liaison, even with FFA, was not great.</p>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC7.6</p>	<p>The approach of the EU to support the sector essentially via the regional programme de facto ensures consistency and coherence when dealing with such important issues as data collection for research and resource management, policy and legal framework, licensing, MCS, training workshop and working groups. Similarly bridges have been built between programmable and non-programmable projects but coordination between the two is limited.</p> <p>However, the interviews conducted during this evaluation pointed to a real problem regarding the perception by regional and national stakeholders of a contradiction between the objectives of DG DEVCO and DG MARE in the Pacific. Almost everybody interviewed on this subject was appreciative of DG DEVCO fisheries-related efforts in the region but highly critical of DG MARE.</p>

JC 7.7 - The EU coordinated and developed complementarity with Member States and key regional donors in the fishery sector	
I-7.7.1 - Existence of thematic working groups or regular exchange of information with MS (Member State) and among donors (at regional and national level)	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Large Regional institutions have before each annual meeting of Political leaders and Administration Seniors series of working groups & technical meetings that feeds the decision-making with appropriate data on: (i) scientific matters from SPC and (ii) MCS, IUU and governance proposals from FFA. .</p> <p>The SPC governing council brings Australia, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States together, with the EC as an observer; other actors in the region are incorporated in the WCPFC and China, Japan, Korea, Indonesia are involved in the post-forum PACP dialogue.</p> <p>Results emanating from those numerous technical meetings held at FFA to formulate management options and positions prior to the conduct of annual meetings of the Tuna Commission and its sub-committees are instrumental in ensuring the engagement of PIC officials in interpretation of the recommendations from the science, and consequent inputs in the process leading to formulation of tuna management options.</p> <p>WCPFC's Commission Management Measures (CMMs) are formulated in the annual sessions of the Commission by consensus¹⁶, with the support of Scientific Committee (SC) and Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) meetings.</p> <p>Donors Coordination of regional programme are annual and occurring at the Pacific Island Countries Partners meeting and Post Forum Dialogue . These meeting allow for constructive dialogue and coordination of support to the Leaders and Pacific Plan priorities. In addition donors inputs to the FFA are coordinated through meeting of Forum Fisheries Committee members, which include one high-level ministerial meeting per year.</p>
<i>Statement</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to those interviewed, there has been minimal donor coordination between EU and the other major donors in the fisheries sector of the region. • At the project level, there is evidence of coordination: that done by the EU-funded Regional MCS Strategy, and by DevFish. <p>One thematic working group (Marine Sector Working Group) was revived as a by-project of EU support.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>POSEIDON, MRAG, COFREPECHE and NFDS, 2013. Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean (Framework contract MARE/2011/01 – Lot 3, specific contract 6). Pg 26</p>

¹⁶ The WCPFC has a consensus-based decision-making process, with provision for a two-chambered voting process requiring a 75% majority in both chambers if all efforts to reach a decision by consensus have been exhausted, (WCPFC, 2004), (Rule 22). From the meeting records, it is evident that the voting provision has not been used for deciding on conservation and management measures, Rules of Procedure for the WCPFC. Available from <http://www.wcpfc.int/doc/commission-01/rules-procedure>.

	<p>The OFP provides scientific services relating to oceanic (primarily tuna) fisheries management to its membership. OFP's budget in 2010 was around EUR 5.2 million, of which 44 % was from the EU. Linkages are maintained with other regional and national research bodies, such as the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (France), the Pelagic Fisheries Research Program (covering American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and other U.S. Pacific territories) and CSIRO in Australia, as well as research bodies in Japan, Chinese Taipei and New Zealand. Current research activities are set by the FAME Division Strategic Plan (2010-2013) (SPC, 2009).</p> <p>The Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center of the US National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is a key provider of scientific information to the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council, which supports fisheries management in the US Pacific Islands.</p> <p>The WCPFC Scientific Committee meets yearly and considers research outputs from SPC and others based on various themes e.g. general papers, science-related documents, data and statistics, stock assessment, management issues, ecosystems impacts and bycatch mitigation (i.e. mitigation of catch of associated fish species), research reports, CCM reports, and NGO submissions. A summary report is prepared each year with scientific recommendations for consideration by the WCPFC in decisions on conservation and management measures.</p> <p>PG 33</p> <p>As noted by the World Bank, the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) have for many years been characterized by a high degree of regionalism. The small size and limited capacity of most countries dictate that regional cooperation and integration are not options but necessities in many cases. Regionalism provides opportunities for harmonized responses to common or shared problems, exchange of information and experience, and efficiencies of scale. This is particularly the case with regard to the region's oceanic fisheries, which traverse the boundaries of all PIC (World Bank, 2012). Pacific Island leaders have made several declarations that identify the region's priorities and concerns (including those relating to management and conservation) for the fisheries sector</p> <p>2.1.1</p> <p>WCPFC's Commission Management Measures (CMMs) are formulated in the annual sessions of the Commission (Error! Reference source not found.) by consensus¹⁷ (WCPFC, 2004), with the support of Scientific Committee (SC) and Technical and Compliance Committee (TCC) meetings.</p> <p>PG 42 MCS</p> <p>At sea surveillance is supported through a network of country specific Pacific Patrol Boats, partially funded by Australia and from national resources. These allow on average around 200 tasking days per Pacific Patrol Boats, and provision is being made in a number of countries to increase deployment times through using funds extracted from administrative penalties. For some countries (FSM, Marshall Islands, Palau and Kiribati) additional marine platform support is provided by the US coastguard Ship Rider service. There is also support through coordinated FFA joint</p>
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¹⁷ The WCPFC has a consensus-based decision-making process, with provision for a two-chambered voting process requiring a 75% majority in both chambers if all efforts to reach a decision by consensus have been exhausted, (WCPFC, 2004), (Rule 22). From the meeting records, it is evident that the voting provision has not been used for deciding on conservation and management measures, Rules of Procedure for the WCPFC. Available from <http://www.wcpfc.int/doc/commission-01/rules-procedure>.

	<p>MCS operations. There are three such programmes, Operation Island Chief, Operation Bigeye and Operation Kuru Kuru, supported by the Australia, France, New Zealand and the US and involve aerial surveillance and large scale marine platforms. The main challenges involved for all these activities are the large sea areas involved.</p> <p>PG 47 pt 2.3.2</p> <p>Other country support</p> <p>The EDF support notwithstanding, most donor support in the PACP fisheries sector in offshore fisheries is provided at the multilateral level¹⁸, including institutional strengthening programmes (by Australia and New Zealand); aerial surveillance and surface patrol capacity to combat IUU fishing (by Australia, New Zealand, France, and USA); and various fisheries development projects tending to focus on infrastructure development (by Japan). These budgets are in some cases substantial; for example, to address IUU fishing issues Australia is expected to devote up to EUR 330 million to the on-going Pacific patrol boat project. Official development assistance has changed in focus over time, away from support for the expansion or development of new fisheries towards support for improved fisheries policy, legislation and administration and institutional strengthening, improved management, fisheries research and compliance services, and increased education and training (AusAid, 2007).</p> <p>The Asian Development Bank's previous fisheries initiatives in the region have included strengthening fisheries agencies in PNG, FSM and the Marshall Islands, a review of the fisheries sector in Fiji, and regional studies of (1) the contribution of fisheries to Pacific Island economies, (2) the importance of tuna in the region, (3) the live reef food fish trade, and (d) alternative approaches to fisheries access negotiations¹⁹.</p> <p>The major activity of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the region in recent years has been from the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme. These have included management capacity of government fishery agency, a fisheries sector study of Tonga, fisheries legislation, seaweed cultivation, and national fishery policies. FAO also has major involvement in the fisheries statistics of the region: scrutinizing and publishing statistics on fishery production furnished by national authorities on an annual basis, project on improvement of statistics on coastal and subsistence fisheries and aquaculture and the associated Pacific Islands Regional Workshop on Fishery Statistics. Other FAO Pacific Island fisheries activities have included a regional sea safety project, aquaculture projects, management plans for sharks and seabirds and IUU fishing, food security, HACCP arrangements, bottom fish management, and promotion of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries²⁰.</p> <p>SCICOFish FED/2009/021370</p> <p>Action fiche</p>
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¹⁸ Fisheries management work of NGOs in the inshore areas is also quite substantial in the region.

¹⁹ GPA, pers. comm., 13 February 2013.

²⁰ GPA, pers. comm., 13 February 2013.

The EDF support notwithstanding, most donor support in the P-ACP fisheries sector is provided at the bilateral level, including institutional strengthening programmes (Australia and New Zealand); aerial surveillance and surface patrol capacity to combat IUU fishing (Australia, New Zealand, France, USA); and various fisheries development projects (Japan). These budgets are in some cases substantial; for example, to address IUU fishing issues Australia is expected to devote up to €330 million to the ongoing Pacific patrol boat project.

DevFish FED/2009/021392 action Fiche

Pt 3.2 pg4

Recently implemented Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), which grant P-ACP countries preferential access to the major market with liberalised rules of origin, also provide an opportunity for P-ACP countries. It has

2-4. *Integrated enforcement action.* Promotion of regional integration of MCS operations through real-time information exchange and joint operations with US Navy, Australian Defence Force, New Zealand Defence Force, and French Navy, as well as MCS agencies operating in OCTs.

PT 2.4 pg 3

2.4. Donor Coordination

The prime mechanisms for donor coordination of regional programmes are the annual Pacific Islands Countries Partners Meeting and the Post Forum Dialogue. These meetings allow for constructive dialogue and coordination of support to the Leaders and Pacific Plan priorities. This will be supplemented through additional consultation mechanisms as envisaged in the EDF10 regional strategy. Responsibility for implementation of these decisions lies with the Regional Authorising Officer (RAO). In addition, donor inputs to the FFA are coordinated through meetings of Forum Fisheries Committee members, which include one high-level ministerial meeting per year.

SCIFISH FED/2006/ 018725

ROM 2010: meetings of relevant international bodies concerned with fisheries management and science in the Pacific. Observers and dock side data collectors have been made available during the life of the project, though in many cases these have been funded by it.

The Project Purpose (Improved policy and scientific information for better management of the region ROM 2010 Agency and national administrations also play a fundamental role in regional coordination and national control of EEZs, both essential elements in controlling fishing of highly migratory species. There has been no unexpected negative impact. Donor coherence is good.

The SPC governing council brings Australia, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States together, with the EC as an observer; other actors in the region are incorporated in the WCPFC and China, Japan, Korea, Indonesia are involved in the post-forum PACP dialogue. Some project investments

(tuna tagging, observers) have leveraged further investments in the sector from other donors (Korea, New Zealand). Thus, continued cooperation at all levels (scientific, fisheries management, and strategic) bodes well for continued progress on fisheries management in the region. The activities of the project have reinforced the capacity

	<p>of permanent partners at regional and national level</p> <p>ROM 2010: 1) Field a Final Evaluation before the end of the project. The EC should consult the SPC with respect to the timing of a Final Evaluation. The Evaluation could coincide with the Scientific Committee of the WCPFC in August 2011 or in February/March for the Heads of Fisheries ; the evaluators would meet relevant officials from all countries and see the usefulness of the information generated. 2) The project has made progress</p> <p>MTR</p> <p>The numerous technical meetings held at FFA to formulate management options and positions prior to the conduct of annual meetings of the Tuna Commission and its sub-committees are instrumental in ensuring the engagement of PIC officials in interpretation of the results emanating from the science, and consequent input in the process leading to formulation of tuna management options. The meetings attended during this review of the FFC sub-committee on Pacific Tuna and Billfish, the PNA</p> <p>Long-line Vessel Day Scheme Technical Working Group, and the FFA Management Options Consultation (preparation for the next session of the Tuna Commission) are some examples where OFP, FFA and PIC personnel freely explore the results emanating from the science and use it as the basis for identifying policy and management options.</p>
MN453	Two SPC/SOPAC staff indicated that the SPC-EU EDF10 Deep Sea Minerals Project is now represented on the CROP Marine Sector Working Group and seabed minerals has been included in the Pacific Plan.
MN464	<p>A fisheries specialist at the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade was asked if NZ coordinates its assistance to the fisheries sector with the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not at my level – we only coordinate with Australia. There could be some high level EU/NZ coordination but I am not involved. <p>On two occasions we did work with the EU: (1) the early stages of the EU-funded seaweed project in the Solomon Islands, (2) talk of cooperation with EU on the Christmas Island infrastructure and dredging.</p>
MN469	<p>A fisheries adviser to the Solomon Islands government was asked about EU fisheries aid coordination. He stated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not know enough about the situation to comment on whether coordination of EU fisheries assistance is better or worse than that of Australia or NZ. <p>Within the EU projects, coordination was not well. ACP Fish 2 was not very well coordinated with DevFish 2. [MN465, 466 made similar comments]</p>
MN472	This person was dealing with fisheries donors in his high-level position at SPC. He stated that during the period of his experience (in the 2000s) EU was the least willing to coordinate their fisheries assistance. “They wanted to know much about other donors’ activities but did not want to accommodate those activities in their plans. They may be getting better these days.”
MN461	This senior manager at FFA (with SPC experience) mentioned that the Marine Sector Working Group (currently a fairly important institution) was revived in order to produce submissions for EDF 10.
MN475	This former Deputy Director of FFA states that one of the attributes of the EU-funded Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Strategy is that it encourages that regional (FFA) and donor assistance to member countries in MCS is aligned with national and regional MCS priorities.
MN466	<p>This FFA project manager stated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Appears that EU participation in donor coordination has been fairly slack”.

	At the project level, there was some DevFish-initiated project coordination, such as DevFish/Australia agreement on support the Solomons competent authority for fish sanitation.
MN451	This senior fisheries scientist at SPC/OFP can see a form of aid coordination by EU fishery projects (SciFish, ScicoFish). He indicates that the credibility generated by EU-funded work at the OFP has given Australia/NewZealand more confidence to put money into the OFP. “New Zealand is now going to follow with some serious money”.
I-7.7.2 - Share of the EU contribution in Development Partners support to the sector	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Several RIP projects under EDF 9 (+/- €10m) and EDF 10 (+/- €17m) are targeting fishery, they are reinforced by 3 all ACP projects and) signed FPA (actually only one) . But comparatively little supports have been requested by the countries at the level of the 9-10th NIP/SPD. (see inception report table 5)</p> <p>At the level of the Pacific the total fisheries “Participation” of the Development Partners (DP) is much higher considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The urge annual cost of annual MCS (Australia €330 million/year, New Zealand, US and France) • The research participation is also high if we take: (i) for SPC-OFP on top of EU support what is paid by AUSAID, FAO, University of Hawaii, GEF, Korea and Taiwan. <p>Thus EU has provide a very long term efficient supports to Key fisheries regional institution (FFA, SPC and its OFP with 44% paid by EU for the 2010 budget of € 5.2M) which have enhanced the governance sustainability and the confidence of other donors which years after years have increase their financial share. More details are needed, but a figure around 5 to 10 % seems realistic for EU financial share in the Pacific fisheries funding.</p>
Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison of development assistance contributions to the fisheries sector in the region is not easy. There is little comparative data readily available and there are inconsistencies between donors in what is considered development assistance, time periods covered, and even what the “region” is. • What can be stated is that the EU has been a substantial donor to the fisheries sector for three decades, this assistance has been highly appreciated by the recipients, and has likely to have leveraged other donors to increasing their contributions to the sector. <p>As the EU focusses its fisheries assistance on the regional level, the comment by knowledgeable senior FFA official (who was recently a senior SPC fisheries official) is informative: EU funding to the fisheries sector at the regional level is currently about 20% of SPC fisheries funding and 10% of FFA funding.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>POSEIDON, MRAG, COFREPECHE and NFDS, 2013. Review of tuna fisheries in the Pacific Ocean (Framework contract MARE/2011/01 – Lot 3, specific contract 6). Pg 26</p> <p>Pg 26 Pt 1.2 Research into marine issues, tuna and related species, and tuna fisheries Research mechanisms and capacity</p> <p>The key regional research organisation in the region related to marine environmental issues in general, and tuna fisheries in particular, is the Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community</p>

(SPC). Within FAME, the Oceanic Fisheries Programme (OFP) is the Pacific Community's regional centre for tuna fisheries research, fishery monitoring, stock assessment and data management. It was established by the 1980 Pacific Conference (as the Tuna and Billfish Assessment Programme) to continue and expand the work initiated by its predecessor project, the Skipjack Survey and Assessment Programme. The OFP provides scientific services relating to oceanic (primarily tuna) fisheries management to its membership. OFP's budget in 2010 was around EUR 5.2 million, of which 44 % was from the EU. Linkages are maintained with other regional and national research bodies, such as the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (France), the Pelagic Fisheries Research Program (covering American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and other U.S. Pacific territories) and CSIRO in Australia, as well as research bodies in Japan, Chinese Taipei and New Zealand. Current research activities are set by the FAME Division Strategic Plan (2010-2013) (SPC, 2009).

DevFish FED/2009/021392

Action Fiche

Complementary actions funded by EDF and other donors have included:

- The EDF9 SCIFish project (€4M, ends Feb 2012), which focuses on the scientific basis for tuna fisheries management, implemented by the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) with some preliminary work on combating IUU fishing carried out by FFA (Forum Fisheries Agency);
- The Strengthening Fisheries Products Health Conditions in ACP and OCT Countries (SFP Project) which collaborated with DevFish 1 in a number of interventions at the national level.
- The EDF9 PacREIP programme (€11M, ends 2009), and its planned successor, which seeks to develop regional economic integration, improved conditions for trade and private sector development;
- The GEF Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (US\$11.4 million ending Oct 2010 with another phase anticipated) addressing sustainability issues through increasing the capacity of P-ACP countries to implement the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention;
- Institutional strengthening projects for national fisheries administrations in Cook Islands, Solomon Islands and Nauru, and programme support to both FFA and SPC fisheries programmes, funded primarily by New Zealand and Australia;
- Aerial surveillance and surface patrol capacity to combat IUU fishing (€330 million for the Pacific patrol boat project by Australia; other contributions from New Zealand, France, and the USA).
- Various training and fisheries infrastructure projects financed by the Government of Japan

The two regional EDF10 proposals, SciCOFish and DevFish2, represent a coordinated approach by the two regional agencies FFA and SPC to jointly address the three pillars of sustainable fisheries – science-based management, development and enforcement⁵. The overall core programmes of FFA and SPC – supported by member contributions and other funding - also promote these three pillars of sustainable fisheries.

Inventory of EU policies and activities : DEVCO, MARE, Sanco, TRADE Feb 2013

Pg 2 :EU Strategy for the Pacific and in the Regional Strategy Paper (RSP). The RSP stresses the need for the region to pursue the double objective of promoting sustainable management of tuna resources and ensuring maximum economic benefits for the region from these resources. Several projects under EDF 9 (to a total amount of approx €10m) and 10 (to a total amount of approx €17m) are targeting fishery, see

	<p>list below. Projects under EDF aim at addressing the three pillars of sustainable fisheries – science-based management, development and enforcement.</p> <p>Pg 3 The OFP should 'provide member countries with the scientific information and advice necessary to rationally manage fisheries exploiting the region's resources of tuna, billfish and related species'. Its current costs are funded by contributions from Australia, France, and New Zealand, and, as of 1997, a contribution from the SPC core budget for one position. Funding for specific projects during the past five years has also been received from the European Union (EU), the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), the University of Hawaii Pelagic Fisheries Research Program (PFRP), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Republic of Korea and the Government of Taiwan.</p>
MN461	This senior FFA manager was formerly a senior manager at SPC. He estimates that EU funding to the fisheries sector at the regional level is currently about 20% of SPC fisheries funding and 10% of FFA funding.
Hosch and Nichols (2013), p.10	Over the years 2008-2015, the value of SciFish, ScicoFish, DevFish 2, and ACP Fish 2 totalled Euro 25.2 million. [calculated from table]
MN464	<p>This NZ aid official replied to two relevant questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you summarize the NZ aid to the fisheries sector in the Pacific Islands? The aid has averaged NZ\$14.6 million (Euro 8.76 million) per year over the last three years. NZ\$7.6 million (Euro 4.56 million) has been for regional fisheries, with the balance at the national level. The NZ\$7.6 million (Euro 4.56 million) was mainly for the NZ contribution to FFA, but also for four separate tasks, such as observer training to meet the 100% observer coverage requirement. <p>Was it easier or more appealing to fund the SPC/OFP due to the long heritage of successful work financed by the EU? We liked the good reporting and good results and good articulation of outputs obtained by the OFP. This generated our confidence in OFP – but it is difficult to determine whether that confidence was specifically from EU projects at the OFP.</p>
MN451	This senior scientist at SPC indicated that the EU has been the single largest contributor to the OFP. He added that the credibility generated by EU-funded work at the OFP has given Australia/NewZealand more confidence to put money into the OFP. “New Zealand is now going to follow with some serious money”.
AusAID (2007), p.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While Australia is one of the major regional donors overall, total Australia fisheries aid over the past five years [2000-2004] ranks fourth after Japan, the European Union, and the USA. Reflecting the differing priorities amongst donors, at about 1.6 per cent, Australian fisheries-related assistance is a much smaller proportion of its regional aid during that period than is the case for Japan (13.34 per cent), the UK (12.07 per cent), and the European Commission (6.73 per cent). <p>The EU fisheries aid to the region was US\$25.45 million (Euro 18.64 million) over the period 2000-2004.</p>
I-7.7.3 - Intended vs. acknowledged EU added-value by the government and DPs involved in the same sector	
<i>Statement</i>	The EU intended its added value to respond to the double objectives of promoting sustainable management of tuna resources and ensuring maximum economic benefits

	<p>for the region from these resources. For the Pacific Governments and Development Partners the EU recognize added value lies in: (i) EU (group of countries) has a more neutral approach than the big distant fishers countries, (ii) EU has a flexible coordinate approach at the Regional and National level, (iii) the consistency of the 30 years efforts in the sector, (iv) the EU regional projects have been successful and have mobilized other stakeholders, and the distant fishing nation aware of the overfishing danger that are progressively adhere to the governance.</p>
<p>Statement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [many of those interviewed were baffled by the non-tangible (or bureaucratic) nature of this indicator – and consequently many did not offer a response.] • From the desk study: The EU intended its added value to respond to the double objectives of (a) promoting sustainable management of tuna resources and (b) ensuring maximum economic benefits for the region from these resources. [note: as the EU has focussed substantial effort on coastal fisheries, the term “tuna resources” should be replaced by “fishery resources”.] • It is obvious from several above sections in this grid that there is a widespread acknowledgement in the region that EU-funded projects have made a major contribution to the both sustainable management of fishery resources and ensuring ensuring maximum economic benefits. <p>The above statement would be incomplete without at least some mention of the DG MARE/DEVCO issue: many influential people in the region feel that some of the good work DG DEVCO work is negated by DG MARE with respect to both resources management and economic benefits.</p>
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p>Inventory of EU policies and activities : DEVCO, MARE, Sanco, TRADE Feb 2013</p> <p>Pg 2 pt 1.1</p> <p>The Pacific Ocean covers a third of the earth's surface. The Pacific ACP states combined cover a land area of 560,000 km², but their EEZ is well over 20 million km². Fishery is an essential element for providing food security and livelihood to the region. The maritime resources, and especially tuna, provide an important, but vulnerable, source for the Pacific Island States when it comes to developing sustainable economies. At present, only a small part of the economic revenues from commercial fishery goes directly to the countries, due to lack of domestic capacity. With resources in other parts of the world being to an increasing degree depleted while global demand continues to increase, pressure on the resources are rising. At the same time, impacts of Climate Change, with bleaching of reefs and higher water temperatures risk harming breeding grounds. Sustainable management of the region's maritime resources is thus becoming increasingly important.</p> <p>Several projects under EDF 9 (to a total amount of approx €10m) and 10 (to a total amount of approx €17m) are targeting fishery, see list below. Projects under EDF aim at addressing the three pillars of sustainable fisheries – science-based management, development and enforcement.</p> <p>SCICOFish FED/2009/021370</p> <p>Project results will be in two main areas: scientific support for oceanic fisheries management (Component 1) and monitoring and management of coastal fisheries (Component 2). These components will strengthen scientific</p>

Component 1

- Observer training and system
- Integrated tuna fisheries databases
- Bioeconomic modelling and national advice
- Ecosystem modelling of management and climate change
- Validate key model parameters through tagging

Component 2

- Conduct stakeholder consultation to assess needs and capabilities or individual P ACP countries
- Develop local capacity for implementing field monitoring protocols
- Develop and implement secondary data collection protocols
- Develop management advice

Key indicators include:

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (2009)</i>	<i>Target 2014</i>	<i>without Project</i>
Tuna fishing effort	Yellowfin fully exploited with significant risk of overfishing High probability of overfishing of bigeye	Effort reduced to at least the level required to reach F_{msy} (fishing mortality for maximum sustainable yield) or lower, for both species	Insufficient observer data to verify measures are effective; lack of modelling tools to fully evaluate measures
Tuna discards by purse-seiners	5% of total catch (~ 62,000 t)	Less than 1% of catch (<12,000 t) confirmed by 100% observer coverage	(see previous row)
Income in fishing communities	Baseline data will be collected under project	Income levels maintained in real terms in areas targeted by the project	Resource depletion likely to reduce incomes
Fishery management plans	7 coastal fishery management plans	12 coastal fishery management plans	No change from baseline
Tuna statistical/ data systems	10 basic systems, not fully utilised	4 new systems; 10 existing systems enhanced; all fully functional	No change from baseline

Other performance indicators will include: status of coastal fisheries resources; use of scientific advice in management decisions; percentage of observer coverage; and number of functioning coastal resource monitoring programmes.

DevFish FED/2009/021392

Action fiche

Project Purpose

The project purpose is to reduce constraints to domestic tuna industry development. These arise from economic and environmental vulnerabilities, including a lack of local capacity to manage and support the tuna industry, including small scale operations; and from IUU fishing activities which both divert economic benefits and threaten efforts to sustainably manage the resource. Economic benefits will be secured without increasing total catches.

Expected results

Component 1

- Assist with Fisheries Development strategies
- Improve Transparency in Systems and Procedures
- Provide Technical Assistance to Competent Authorities
- Provide Training to Industry for Expansion of Export

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide TA and training for fishing companies • Conduct pilot project introducing new technologies • Support Artisanal tuna fishing operation <p>Component 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Regional Strategy to combat IUU fishing • Identify and remedy technical, legal, and capacity shortfalls • Integrated Assessment of Enforcement and Fisheries databases • Integrated enforcement action <p>By contrario</p> <p>3.3. Risks and assumptions</p> <p>The major risk in achieving the project's objective and purpose is that local capacity built through the project activities is insufficient to overcome other factors such as poor governance discouraging investment; profitability of the tuna industry as a whole; and sustainability of the resource through controlling fishing effort. These risks are mitigated by designing project activities to specifically address issues of poor governance; improving enterprise efficiency and facilitating access to more lucrative but more demanding export markets; and by deterring IUU fishing and reducing its effects on fish stocks. The other major risk that will need to be monitored is the potential climate change impact on fish stocks. Sustainability of the project will be ensured by: (i) the emphasis on strengthening national institutions; (ii) the strong involvement of the private sector in development-oriented activities; (iii) the development of a favourable policy environment for future progress; and (iv) ongoing support available from the two implementing agencies as part of their core business after project activities are completed.</p> <p>4.4 Monitoring & indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased proportion of the sustainable tuna catch which is taken by local and locally based vessels (currently around 20% of total catch but effort on Bigeye tuna needs to be reduced) • Increased employment in tuna fishing and processing in P-ACP countries (currently around 12,000) • Volume and value of IUU catches accurately estimated by the project and reduced (no current baseline, but estimate being developed) • Increased number of IUU fishing incident detections leading to listing on the WCPFC register or sanctions (in 2008 - 2 vessels listed, 3 more detected but not listed as they submitted to sanctions).
MN470	The head of a regional entity (and a person highly influential in regional fisheries affairs) concluded his interview with the statement on the value of the EU-funded projects that reflects a widespread view in the region: "Without EU funding some critically important work in fisheries management and development would not have been done."
MN465	This senior manager at FFA stated that immediate economic benefits have accrued largely through the EU-funded fish sanitary work, investment facilitation work (focussed on post-harvest side), and assisting establishing processing plants (e.g. the plant in Tarawa).
Statement on JC 7.6 above	Almost everybody interviewed on the subject of DG MARE/DEVCO in the region (including governments and DPs) was appreciative of DG DEVCO fisheries-related efforts in the region but highly critical of DG MARE.
STATEMENT ON JC7.7	Large Regional institutions have before each annual meeting of Political leaders and Administration Seniors series of working groups & technical meetings that feeds the

	<p>decision-making with appropriate data on: (i) scientific matters from SPC and (ii) MCS, IUU and governance proposals from FFA.</p> <p>The SPC governing council brings Australia, France, NZ, UK, US together, with EC as an observer. Other actors in the region are incorporated in the WCPFC and China, Japan, Korea, Indonesia are involved in the Post-Forum PACP dialogue.</p> <p>FFA numerous technical meetings conduct to formulate management options and positions prior to the annual meetings of the Tuna Commission and its sub-committees which are instrumental in ensuring the engagement of PIC officials in interpretation of the recommendations.</p> <p>In addition donors inputs to the FFA are coordinated through meeting of Forum Fisheries Committee members, which include one high-level ministerial meeting per year.</p> <p>EDF 9-10 RIP fishery projects (+/- 27 M) are reinforced by 3 all ACP projects and one signed FPA (actually only one) . But comparatively little supports have been requested by the countries at the level of the 9-10th NIP/SPD.</p> <p>At the level of the Pacific the total fisheries “Participation” of the Development Partners (DP) is much higher considering: (i) the annual MCS cost (Australia €330 M/year, NZ, US and France) and (ii) the scientific partnership (AUSAID, FAO, University of Hawaii, GEF, Korea and Taiwan.</p> <p>Telling that EU has provide a very long term efficient supports to Key fisheries regional institution (FFA, SPC- OFP 44% in 2012) which have enhanced the governance sustainability and the confidence of other donors which years after years have increase their financial share.</p> <p>Despite lack of details, the EU financial share in the Pacific fisheries funding could be estimated around 5 to 10 %.</p> <p>The EU intended its added value to respond to the double objectives of promoting sustainable management of tuna resources and ensuring maximum economic benefits for the region from these resources.</p> <p>For the Pacific Governments and Development Partners the EU recognize added value lies in: (i) EU (group of countries) has a more neutral approach than the big distant fishers countries, (ii) EU has a flexible coordinate approach targeting the sustainability at the Regional and National level,(iii) the consistency of the 30 years efforts in the sector, (iv) the EU regional projects have been successful and have mobilized PIC and donors including Asian distant fishing that adhere progressively to governance.</p>
<p>OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (NOT CAPTURED ELSEWHERE IN THIS EQ)</p>	
<p><i>RSE 1997-2007; 67</i></p>	<p>R3.1.4 Fisheries and natural resources – The above-mentioned linkages are more likely to be established in sectors (i) which offer strong economic growth potential, (ii) where participation by the poor in the potential benefits is possible and (iii) which are conditioned by the regulatory and incentive framework surrounding their</p>

	<p>development. From this point of view, soundly-conceived exploitation of the numerous natural resources of the region is of interest as many Pacific islanders are dependent on natural resources for improvements in their living standards while offering dynamic economic perspectives.</p> <p>The Commission should therefore foster the inclusive growth potential of sectors such as fisheries.</p> <p>First, particular attention should be devoted to increasing the revenue-raising capacities of the sector, not only for the PACP States as a whole but also for low-income households, in which context the stagnation of the national shares of catch is a source of some concern.</p> <p>Second, since this type of support is more likely to succeed if provided in close proximity with the beneficiary populations, it is recommended that, during the next phase of fisheries development in the Pacific, regional fisheries management developments are complemented by support for country-level fisheries development, particularly in the areas of national fisheries management capacity and expansion of the private fishery sector.</p> <p>Caution should also be paid to the sustainability issue, given the actual illegal surexploitation of certain natural resources.</p>
<p><i>Fiche contradictoire</i></p>	<p>5.4) Fisheries and other Natural Resources (NR): The Commission should foster the sustainable and inclusive growth potential of all NR sectors. The sectors have to offer strong economic growth potential, show the potential participation by the poor and be conditioned by a sound regulatory and incentive framework.</p> <p><i>Response</i></p> <p>Services agree generally to this recommendation and underline that this is currently being done on a development project basis but is expected to expand as result of EPA and concomitant 10th EDF productive natural resources funding. The target is NR development with job creation as one key objective. Fisheries have emerging as a key issue following the negative FVO inspections in PNG, Solomon and Fiji in 2007. The EC is currently examining the possibility to provide additional support in this area.</p> <p>More generally, as noted above, the role of natural resources for rural growth is duly considered in several 10th EDF National Indicative Programmes. It remains to be seen if and how this area will be included in the RIP.</p> <p><i>Follow-up</i></p> <p>Within the framework of the 10th EDF continued support will be provided to the Fisheries and other Natural Resources. A fisheries project supporting coastal and oceanic fisheries management (9M€) has recently been positively assessed by step 1 of QSG and will probably be approved within the Regional AAP 2009.</p> <p>Currently, Fiji has received support through the Intra-ACP and through the 9th EDF programme.</p>

The performance of the ACP Fish 2 project	
Statement	The ACP Fish 2 projects in the region suffered from an overly-long gestation period, execution by an agency in distant Europe (rather than a regional organisation), and were poorly coordinated with FFA and SPC.
Anon (2013)	The report of the ACP FISH II Regional Monitoring Workshop for the Pacific stated : «We strongly recommend future projects to be integrated and managed through Pacific Regional Fisheries Bodies such as FFA and SPC for enhanced project implementation and cost-effectiveness; learning from existing EU-funded projects in the region.»
Agora (2013)	The report of an ACP Fish 2 project in the region stated ”the period of time between project formulation and project implementation was too long – and resulted in frustration by SPC and the beneficiary countries.”
Statement above on Indicator 7.1.2	The project ACP Fish 2 collaborated poorly with other projects at the regional fisheries organisations, including within FFA where it was based.
MN466	This FFA project manager stated that ACP Fish 2 collaborated poorly with other projects at the regional fisheries organisations, including within FFA.
MN465	This senior FFA manager stated that, in terms of collaboration/coordination, “ACP Fish 2 was the opposite of DevFish 2”.
MN 469	ACP Fish 2 was not very well coordinated with DevFish 2.
MN472	These senior Solomon Island fisheries officials have only a basic understanding of some aspects of the EU-funded fisheries projects at the national level and very little knowledge of that for the regional or SPC/FFA levels. Considering the above, it is surprising how strong their criticism is of ACP Fish 2.
The visibility of the EU-funded fisheries work in the region	
Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders very much appreciate the accomplishments the EU-funded fisheries work in the region – but are often not aware of the funding source.
Failer (2013) , section 9.5	<p>The DevFish mid-term review stated the visibility of DEVFISH is globally very weak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FFA website doesn't mention the DEVFISH2 project (only the previous one); SPC website has been updated recently but contain a very limited number of information with a gap of one year (mid-12 / mid-13). The DEVFISH2 logo is put along side of FFA and SPC on front page of report without a clear identification. At country level, countries mix-up DEVFISH2, SPC and FFA regarding funding and interventions
Hosch and Nichols (2013), p. vi	The terminal review of SciFish stated : « The visibility of SCIFISH (i.e. recognition of the acronym, and the EU as the funding source) was low. This has been addressed in the design of the successor SCICOFISH Project. »
EU (2012c), p.3	This monitoring report stated : « FFA and SPC acknowledged the need for improving public outreach during the 2011 ROM mission, but failed to take any substantial action; it appears that adequate capacity for this is lacking. Assistance from major NGOs should be considered for this. FFA now confirms that it will significantly increase its media outreach early in 2013 ».
SPC (2013)	The summary report of the 2013 SPC Heads of Fisheries (HoF) meeting reported that Australia, New Zealand and JICA were thanked by fisheries officers for their contributions to the fisheries sector [but no mention of EU].
MN461	<p>This senior FFA manager stated :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of mention of the EU at the HoF could be due to the fact that all EU projects had been running a while, whereas the Aus, NZ, and JICA projects were new.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [note the summary report of the previous HoF in 2011 shows no such mention of EU] • All the EU projects complied with the EU visibility requirements but the reality of regional organization implementation is that the visibility gets substantially diluted – but SPC has used EU money for media training
MN 454, 456, 457, 459, 460, 464, 471, 473, 476	These interviews showed that there is great recognition/appreciation of the EU-funded fisheries projects in the region by a variety of fisheries stakeholders – but quite often the source of the funding is unknown.
MN477	<p>This senior staff of the SPC/OFP was asked a question: People say wonderful things about the EU-funded projects, such as the SPC/OFP stock assessments – but they often do not know they are EU funded. Do you think this is the case?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We try to integrate all the individual donor funded projects into our work program. The strength of that approach is sustainability but the weakness is less visibility. • Our present work under ScicoFish places more emphasis on visibility – and we plan on producing more readily digestible material that is well-branded.

EQ 8 - To what extent the EU support contributed to build sustainable regional institutional capacity and commitment to implement the Pacific Plan for EU focal sectors?

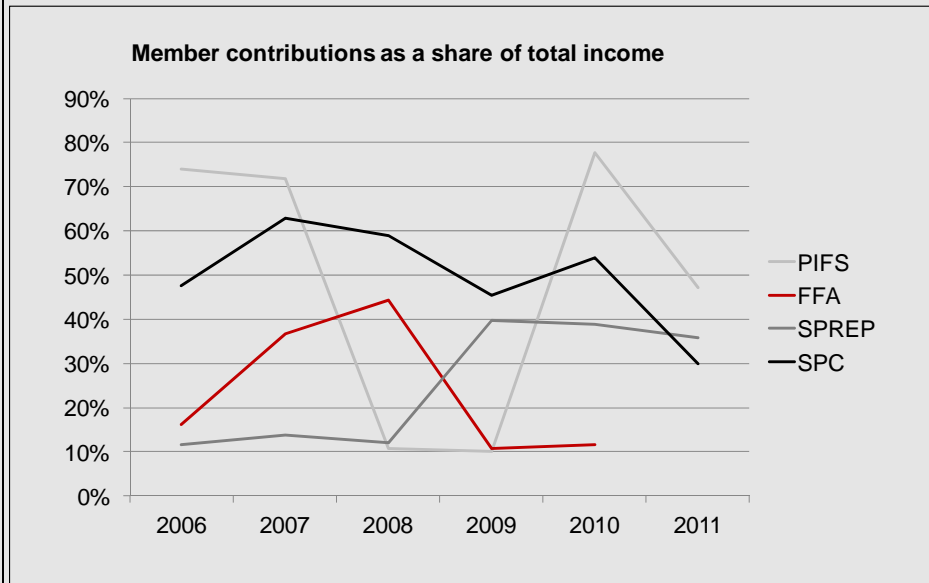
JC 8.1 - The EU interventions strengthened sustainably (for financial and human resources) key regional institutions and NSAs active in implementing components of the Pacific Plan corresponding to EU focal sectors.

I-8.1.1 - Consistency between regional institutions missions and financial resources availed by member countries

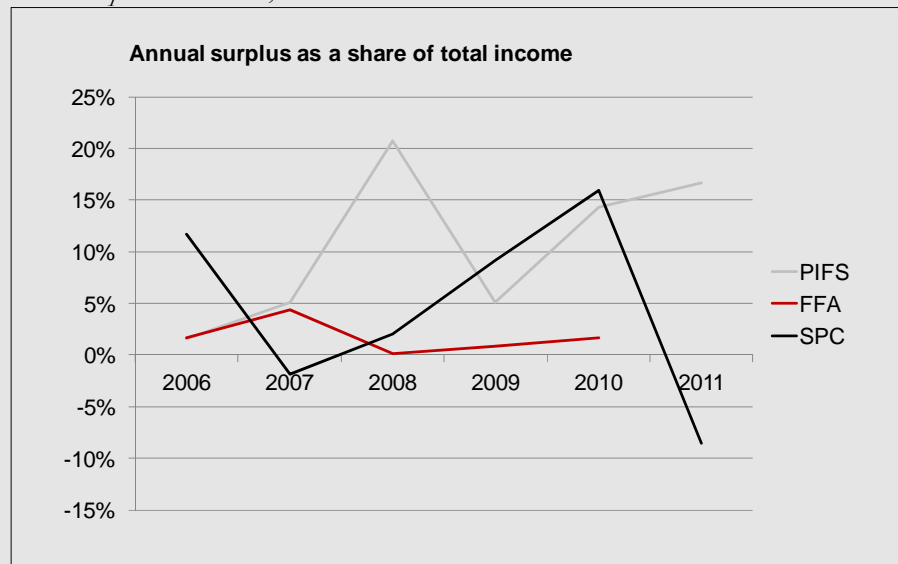
<i>Statement</i>	<p><i>EU interventions provided significant support to the key regional institutions and NSAs active in implementing the Pacific Plan. But EU support did not succeed in leveraging a sustainable increase in contributions from member countries. Moreover, there is little evidence to suggest that the NSAs supported by the EU have increased their ability to engage in policy dialogue concerning the evolution of the Pacific Plan.</i></p> <p><i>Several EU interventions have provided capacity building support to CROP organizations over the evaluation period (most notably, the Technical Cooperation Facility I and II). However, the EU's strategy documentation for the period does not justify this support in terms of leveraging greater member country contributions to the CROP organizations themselves, but rather in terms of the relative strengths of regional organizations compared to national administrations.²¹ This suggests that the EU's aim in working with regional organizations might have been led more by the desire to choose the most effective implementing organization rather than to build sustainable buy-in to regional organizations from the national level.</i></p> <p><i>Indeed, documentary analysis suggests that member country contributions have been volatile over the evaluation period, with an average drop as a share of total income for the key regional organizations, with the exception of SPREP:</i></p> <p><i>Source: ADE analysis from annual accounts of PIFS, FFA, SPREP and SPC</i></p>
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²¹ For example, see the EC, 2012, "Joint Communication, Towards a Renewed EU-Pacific Development Partnership", p. 8. This point is further developed below.

The average reduction in member contributions as a share of income over the period for PIFS, FFA, SPREP and SPC is 6%.²² Whilst the volatility of the member contribution shares makes it difficult to draw firm conclusions, the data does support the view that the overall level of regional ownership of the key Pacific organizations has not increased over the evaluation period.



However, it should be remembered that these organizations receive income from a variety of other sources. Indeed, despite the drop in member contributions, total expenditure has marginally increased for each organization²³ without creating annual deficits in their accounts. Review of the annual accounts shows that the only organization to have gone into deficit at any point over the evaluation period was SPC, as demonstrated in below:



Source: ADE analysis from annual accounts of PIFS, FFA, SPREP and SPC

²² The case of PIFS is unique in that 2008 and 2009 saw significant contributions from a Trust Fund source, diminishing the share of member contributions to income for those two years to 10%. Further details of the PIFS Trust Fund and other income sources can be found in Annex 10.

²³ With the exception of SPREP, which saw a significant (67%) reduction in its annual expenditure over the evaluation period. (SPREP, "Annual Accounts", 2006-2012).

Note: SPREP maintained a 0% surplus throughout the evaluation period.

Interestingly, SPC's total expenditure remained almost constant over 2010-2011, suggesting that the drop in member contributions (dropping by 25% of its total income share) was a significant factor in the deficit recorded in 2011. In the case of SPC 2010-2011, then, it could be said that the member contributions were not appropriate to the organization's activities during that period.

Aside from SPC, the key regional organizations have maintained balanced or surplus annual accounts over the evaluation period, without reducing overall expenditure and despite the overall drop in member contributions as a share of income. Field consultation suggests that (i) this is not surprising, since a significant part of CROP income is linked to projects conducted and (ii) the account fluctuations are an inevitable consequence for organizations with significant income share from sources other than annual member contributions.

Aside from attempting to leverage member country contributions, EU regional activities in the Pacific have continued to be channeled through CROP organizations. But the motivations cited in EU strategy documentation relate more to the potential role of regional organizations in improving the capacity of national administrations rather than the other way around. See, for example the 2012 communication Towards a Renewed EU-Pacific Development Partnership:

« Many administrations in the Pacific face structural capacity constraints in improving sectoral policies and PFM systems or integrating climate change in development strategies. Regional organisations must play a crucial role in addressing these challenges. The EU should further support regional organisations to assist their members on policy making, planning and delivery, as well as on aid management and implementation, particularly in areas such as climate change adaptation and mitigation. »

(EC, 2012, "Joint Communication, Towards a Renewed EU-Pacific Development Partnership", p. 8)

<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p>Whilst the regional institutions have expanded their financial resource base and remained in surplus over the evaluation period, member country contributions have decreased as a share of total income over the evaluation period:</p> <p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SPC, Annual Reports 2006-2011 - FFA, Annual Reports 2006-2011 - PIFS, Audited report 2006-2008 - PIFS, Signed Financial Statements 2009-2011 - SPREP, Approved Work Programme and Budget 2006-2011 <p>Regarding EU contributions to regional organisations, the EU programming documentation states that regional cooperation in the Pacific will be delivered through regional organisations where possible and appropriate:</p> <p><i>“EU-financed regional cooperation in the Pacific is supported by well-functioning regional organisations which enjoy political support from their member states and are financially and technically well equipped. The EU, like other donors, aligns, through contribution agreements, to those organisation's strategic work programme and effective result-oriented monitoring systems. EU assistance will continue to be delivered through projects when eligibility requirements for other methods are not met and to support initiatives run by civil society and business associations, certain stand-alone infrastructure projects, etc. Many administrations in the Pacific face structural capacity constraints in improving sectoral policies and PFM systems or integrating climate change in development strategies. Regional organisations must play a crucial role in addressing these challenges. The EU should further support regional organisations to assist their members on policy making, planning and delivery, as well as on aid management and implementation, particularly in areas such as climate change adaptation and mitigation. EU-Pacific partnerships to transfer specific expertise and facilitate institutional development should also be promoted.”</i></p> <p>(EC, 2012, “Joint Communication, Towards a Renewed EU-Pacific Development Partnership”, p. 8)</p> <p>EU Programming documentation provides a brief comparison of budget sizes for the CROP organisations:</p>
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ANNEX 8: PACIFIC REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

ORGANISATION	MANDATE/MISSION/MAIN ACTIVITIES	MEMBERSHIP (Notes: names in bold are Pacific ACP members; names in <i>italics</i> are Pacific OCTs.)	WORK PROGRAMMES & BUDGET
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PFS)	To service the annual Forum meeting of the heads of Government of the independent and self-governing countries of the Pacific, and to foster regional cooperation and integration, particularly on economic and trade matters, as directed by the Forum.	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji Islands; Kiribati; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Republic of Marshall Islands; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Australia; New Zealand	2001 Senior management, administration and capital 2,976 Economic Policy 0,811 Regional Policy Coordination 1,361 Donor Coordination 0,817 International & Political Issues 1,183 Legal and Law Enforcement 1,520 Trade Policy Support 3,424 Export Development & Marketing 0,999 Miscellaneous 0,427 TOTAL 13,659
Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	To collect and disseminate to its members countries information and advice on the living marine resources of the region, including the management, exploitation and development of these resources, and to coordinate and provide technical assistance to its members on request.	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji Islands; Kiribati; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Republic of Marshall Islands; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Australia; New Zealand	2001 Executive Management 0,517 Economics & Marketing 1,290 Legal Services 0,609 Monitoring & Surveillance 0,596 Information Technology 0,497 Corporate & Treaty Services 1,050 TOTAL 4,943
Pacific Islands Development Programme (PIDP)	To contribute to the processes of sustainable development through research, education and dialogue and advance cooperation and understanding between Pacific islands and Pacific rim nations.	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji Islands; Kiribati; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Republic of Marshall Islands; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; American Samoa; French Polynesia; Guam; Hawaii; New Caledonia; Northern Mariana Islands; Tokelau; Wallis and Futuna	
South Pacific Applied Geo-science Commission (SOPAC)	To assist its member countries in identifying, assessing and developing the mineral and non-living resource potential of the extensive marine resource jurisdiction as declared under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji Islands; Kiribati; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Republic of Marshall Islands; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Australia; French Polynesia; Guam; New Caledonia; New Zealand	2001 Resource Development Programme 1,74 Environmental Science Programme 1,18 National Capacity Development Program 1,81 Work Programme Management 0,47 TOTAL 5,90
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	To provide service to its members countries and cooperation with other regional and international organisations with the aim of improving economic, social and environmental qualities of the region, with an emphasis on activities conducted in rural areas and at the grass roots level.	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji Islands; Kiribati; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Republic of Marshall Islands; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; American Samoa; Australia; France; French Polynesia; Guam; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Northern Mariana Islands; Pitcairn Island; Tokelau; United Kingdom; United States; Wallis and Futuna	2001 Administration 2,64 Land Resources 5,01 Marine Resources 4,53 Social Resources 11,65 Programme Management 1,57 TOTAL 25,90
South Pacific	To promote cooperation in the South Pacific region and to	American Samoa; Australia; Commonwealth of Northern	2001 USD(mil)

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Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.	Maranan; Cook Islands; Fiji Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; France; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Niue; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Pitcairn; Republic of Marshall Islands; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; United States of America; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna	Corporate function and services 1,073 Conservation of nature 1,677 Pollution prevention & waste management 0,814 Climate change and variability 1,322 Sustainable development 1,753 Policy, planning and institutional strengthening 0,489 Human resource development 0,474 Communications and information 0,379 Miscellaneous 0,002 TOTAL 7,993
South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO)	To provide service to its members countries and promote cooperation among regional organisations in the promotion and marketing of tourism in the South Pacific region.	Cook Islands; Fiji Islands; Kiribati; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; American Samoa; French Polynesia; New Caledonia	2000 Human Resources 0,352 Marketing & Communications 0,517 Research & Development 0,200 Finance & Administration 0,031 TOTAL 1,100
University of the South Pacific (USP)	To provide for the Pacific region's need for cost effective and internationally recognised higher education and training at all levels; and To ensure that such education and training is sensitive and relevant to the diverse island cultures and environment, and to promote social and economic advancement and good governance among Pacific communities.	Cook Islands; Fiji Islands; Kiribati; Niue; Republic of Marshall Islands; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Tokelau	2001 Academic Teaching 16,389 USP Centres Teaching 3,483 Institutes Subvention 1,743 Academic Support Services 8,392 Administration Support 7,370 Utilities, Grounds, Maintenance 3,513 Community Services 1,156 General Education Programme 1,992 Research, USP Council, University Visitors 2,551 Medium Capital Works Programme 0,683 Contingencies 0,171 TOTAL 50,495

(EC, 2002, "EDF9 RSP", EC, Annex 8.)

	<p><u>EAMR, Fiji, 2012</u> (<i>EC, EAMR, Fiji, January 2012 to December 2012, 2013</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial resources had been given to Regional Authorising Officer through EU program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “In the framework of the regional programme, €11.6 million have been committed to the 2012 annual action programme, aimed at improving the safe management of hazardous waste in the region and supporting regional economic integration. In addition, the formulation of the project aimed at providing technical assistance to the Regional Authorising Officer (€2 million) and the identification of the project aiming at strengthening non-state actors' engagement in regional policy development (€4 million) were completed. A €35.5 million regional project supporting adaptation to climate change and energy sustainability has entered the formulation phase. These projects will be adopted as part of the 2013 regional annual action plan”. (page 2) <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, January-June 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011, 2011</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial resources had been given to Regional Institution through EU program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Solomon Islands: “15 % (€ 9.35 M) of the portfolio concern regional projects: i) DEVFISH2, funded with € 8.2 M from the Regional 10th EDF. This project was assigned to Solomon Islands Delegation in 2010 and is implemented via two Contribution Agreements with FFA and SPC, ii) Disaster Risk Reduction in 8 P-ACP countries, funded with € 0.55 M from 9th EDF, B-Envelope, implemented by SOPAC and managed by Fiji Delegation, and iii) Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity of the Bismarck Solomon Seas funded with € 0.6 M from Budget Lines, implemented by WWF and managed by PNG Delegation.” (page 9)
RSP 2002; 9	<p>While up to 1995 the Forum Secretariat undertook a wide range of technical activities it has since then been restructured, with most technical activities being devolved to other regional organisations, and now focuses on policy advice based on consultations with the appropriate specialised regional organisation. As such it is primarily responsible as the regional integration organisation, a role which is reinforced by its remaining technical (and policy) activities in trade (for which it has the only regional mandate) and related issues, and the management of a variety of regional programmes (including the TA to RAO). (...) the Forum Secretariat is the key regional integrating organisation.</p>
RSP 2002; 9	<p>To make for cost-effective use of regional resources the Forum, in 1988, established a Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP), comprising heads of the regional organisations, and also agreed, in 1995, that its Secretary General be the permanent Chair. The Chair reports annually to the Forum. CROP has a mandate to reduce duplication and harmonise activities so as to optimise benefits for members. CROP has taken a proactive role focusing on managing policy advice, coordinating regional meeting arrangements, international representation, and donor relations.</p>
RSP 2008; 43	<p>In the EC experience, the institutional framework adopted for project implementation is a key influencing factor in terms of impact, generally with more positive outcomes and sustainability for projects put into effect by mandated</p>

	<p>regional bodies, given their capacity to deliver and their effective links with their own member states. The adoption of contribution agreements with CROP agencies for the implementation of the 9th EDF has further improved its delivery. PIFS, SOPAC and SPC underwent an institutional assessment in order to prove their capability to implement the 9th EDF regional programme through the use of their own procedures and systems. The outcome was overall positive, and the organisations are following up on specific recommendations where weaknesses were identified: Institutional assessments are in the pipeline for other CROP organisations (SPREP; FFA and USP) that could be selected as implementing agencies under the 10th EDF RIP.</p>
<i>JOIN(2012); 8</i>	<p>EU-financed regional cooperation in the Pacific is supported by well-functioning regional organisations which enjoy political support from their member states and are financially and technically well equipped. The EU, like other donors, aligns, through contribution agreements, to those organisation's strategic work programme and effective result-oriented monitoring systems.</p>
<i>MN618 MN617 MN626</i>	<p>EU and other donors interviewed concurred that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EU regional programme supported regional organisations because they are the organisations best place to manage regional projects. ▪ The regional organisations emerged in the Pacific primarily because of the capacity limitations at national level. ▪ The EU supports capacity building therein in order to build capacity that does not exist at national level.
<i>MN617 MN626</i>	<p>But some other donors noted that this approach is fraught with difficulty because of the lack of national level capacity limiting the trickle-down. Instead, other donors in the region (e.g. Australia and New Zealand) operate with greater country-level presence in order to overcome the limited national level capacities.</p>
<i>MN016, MN021, MN619, MN620, MN621</i>	<p>Several stakeholders from national and territorial administrations (including SIDS and larger islands, melanesian and micronesian islands) argued that they do not view the regional CROP organisations as serving their interests in all cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In particular, national consultation during the design phase of regional programmes was felt to be missing. ▪ Some stakeholders in national administrations pointed to the lack of demand-driven approaches from national administrations up to regional organisations during project design.
<i>MN022 MN092 MN109 MN614 MN617</i>	<p>Donors and regional organisation staff interviewed during the field missions concurred that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional organisations remained broadly financially sustainable throughout the evaluation period ▪ Account fluctuations for the regional organisations were normal given the project-based focus of much of their work ▪ The regional organisations remain reliant on donor and large member state contributions, with SIDS contributions providing a limited share of their income due to national constraints.
<p>I-8.1.2 - Consistency between regional institutions missions and human resources availed by member countries</p>	

<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>Review of the key CROP organisations' annual reports over the evaluation period revealed no evidence regarding the extent to which member countries were providing human resources to the regional organizations.</p> <p>However, there is evidence to suggest that human resources at the regional organizations remain weak. For example, the mid-term review of the EU's North Rep project (which provided sustainable energy sources in FSM, Palau and Marshall Islands)²⁴, cited the lack of human resources at the SPC as a project weakness, albeit one that the project overcame by increasing human resource capacity at SPC during the project's implementation.</p>
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p>EAMR, Fiji, 2012 (<i>EC, EAMR, Fiji, January 2012 to December 2012, 2013</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of lack of capacity for the SPC “The €14.4 multi-country project supporting energy sustainability in the North Pacific countries (FSM, Palau and RMI) has achieved excellent results in enhancing access to electricity in FSM and RMI and improving energy efficiency in Palau. On the other hand, a mid-term review of the project highlighted issues and weaknesses related to the performance of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), to whom the implementation of the project is entrusted through a contribution agreement. Part of these weaknesses appears to be related to the initial lack of sufficient resources and capabilities at SPC to manage the procurement of sizeable supplies. With this respect, nonetheless, one of the outcomes of the project actually consisted in building such capacity in such a way that it will be available for the whole region in the future.” (<i>page 3</i>) ▪ The EAMR noticed the lack of capacity of the Pacific region but it did not detail if this concerned especially the regional institutions: “Most of the problems encountered throughout the year can be associated to either the availability of insufficient resources to the delegation or insufficient human resources and capacity of the beneficiary. As far as the latter is concerned, one must stress that the specific context of the Pacific region, including extremely small countries with low population, necessarily carries with it an endemic lack of capacity. This does not match the rather heavy administrative requirements on the beneficiaries in a context of decentralised cooperation. With this respect, the delegation has advocated alternative implementation methodologies, which may include, in the future, an increase of the share of activities implemented through a multi-country approach (where sector budget support is not yet an option), in view of reducing, inter alia, the administrative burden on the single beneficiary countries.” (Page 4) <p>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, January-June 2011 (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011, 2011</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of the limited role played by CSO due to its weaknesses, in Government development strategies and programmes, in PNG in 2011: “The role played by civil society in the democratic scrutiny and accountability of public money and development programmes is still very poor and limited due to the lack of structure, networks and co-ordination mechanisms. Above all, NSAs in PNG are still more interested in acting as a service provider in the field of

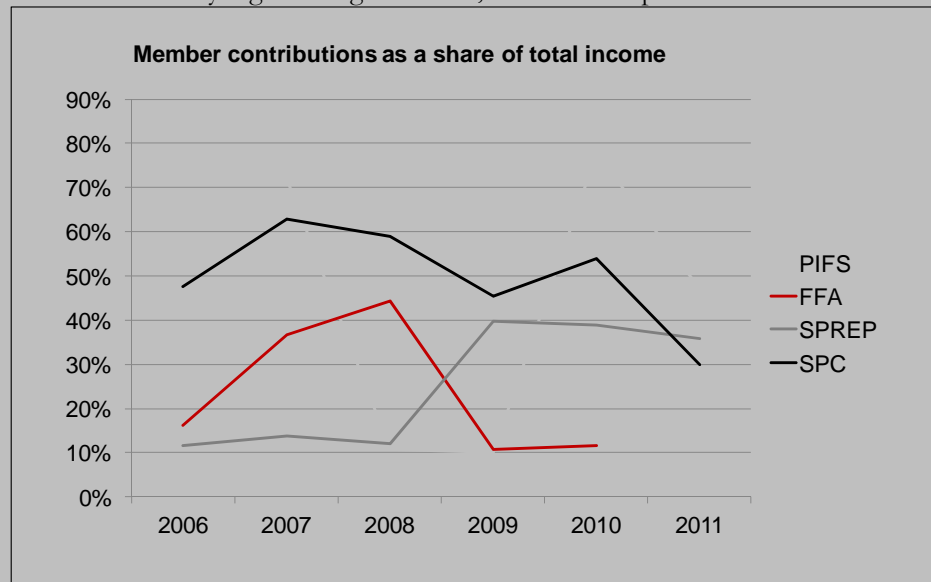
²⁴ See Intervention Fiche No. 3 in Annex 6 for further details of this project.

	<p>education and health rather than being involved in consultations they still perceive as abstract and theoretical.”(page 9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of the weaknesses in the CSO sector, in Solomon Islands in 2011: “It is however worthwhile to mention the weak capacities of NSA to contribute to these processes and the priority need to continue its strengthening under the EU funding.” (page 9)
RSP 2002; 9	<p>Generally the governing bodies of the eight regional organisations - or subcommittees thereof - meet annually and approve annual budgets and staff ceilings. Staff remuneration principles and their application have been harmonised across all organisations except the <i>Pacific Islands Development Programme</i> (which is based in Hawaii). The Australia civil service provides the benchmark for setting remuneration levels, though adjustments are made according to the cost-of-living in the country of location.</p>
I-8.1.3 - Empowerment of NSAs regarding Pacific Plan decision taking, implementation and monitoring processes	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Empowerment of NSAs regarding the Pacific Plan decision-making processes has been limited, despite the inclusive approach of the EU towards NSAs in its regional programming (see I-8.2.3 below).</p> <p>However, as noted in EQ1, the EU’s strategic approach in the region was only loosely aligned to the Pacific Plan. Indeed, of the two focal areas post-2006 (regional economic integration and sustainable management of natural resources), only one was closely aligned to the Pacific Plan. The first area was perhaps more in line with the iEPA agenda, whilst the second area was more closely aligned with the second pillar of the Pacific Plan.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p><u>EAMR, Fiji, 2012</u> (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January 2012 to December 2012, 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the framework of the regional program : “the project of improving the safe management of hazardous waste in the region and supporting regional economic integration, the identification of the project aimed at strengthening non-state actors' engagement in regional policy development (€4 million).” (page 2)
I-8.1.4 - Existence of Pacific based academics (University of South Pacific) involved in knowledge generation and dissemination	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>EU regional programmes did not provide support to specifically increase the number of Pacific-based academics in the USP or elsewhere. Nevertheless, the PRIDE regional education programme, implemented by USP, did provide an online resource centre which was integrated into the structure of that organization and remains available today.</p>
MN502; MN505	<p>USP stakeholders interviewed in the field concurred that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The PRIDE project didn’t provide support for additional academics at USP. ▪ USP has not added to its number of academics on the basis of any of the EU’s programmes. ▪ Nevertheless, USP has a stable and growing base of academics.
STATEMENT ON JC8.1	<p>EU interventions provided significant support to the key regional institutions and NSAs active in implementing the Pacific Plan. But EU support did not succeed in leveraging a sustainable increase in</p>

contributions from member countries. Moreover, there is little evidence to suggest that the NSAs supported by the EU have increased their ability to engage in policy dialogue concerning the evolution of the Pacific Plan.

Several EU interventions have provided capacity building support to CROP organizations over the evaluation period (most notably, the Technical Cooperation Facility I and II). However, the EU's strategy documentation for the period does not justify this support in terms of leveraging greater member country contributions to the CROP organizations themselves, but rather in terms of the relative strengths of regional organizations compared to national administrations.²⁵ This suggests that the EU's aim in working with regional organizations might have been led more by the desire to choose the most effective implementing organization rather than to build sustainable buy-in to regional organizations from the national level.

Indeed, documentary analysis suggests that member country contributions have been volatile over the evaluation period, with an average drop as a share of total income for the key regional organizations, with the exception of SPREP:



Source: ADE analysis from annual accounts of PIFS, FFA, SPREP and SPC

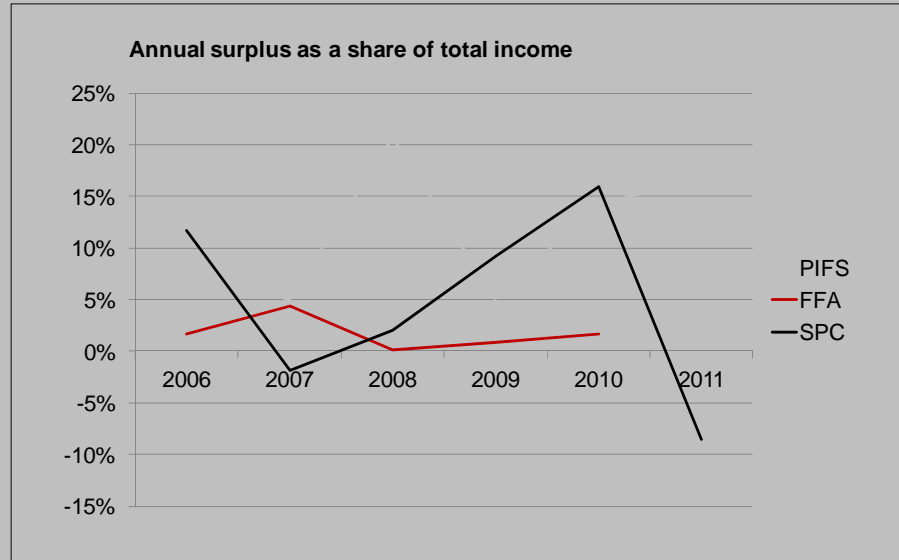
The average reduction in member contributions as a share of income over the period for PIFS, FFA, SPREP and SPC is 6%.²⁶ Whilst the volatility of the member contribution shares makes it difficult to draw firm conclusions, the data does support the view that the overall level of regional ownership of the key Pacific organizations has not increased over the evaluation period.

However, it should be remembered that these organizations receive income from a

²⁵ For example, see the EC, 2012, "Joint Communication, Towards a Renewed EU-Pacific Development Partnership", p. 8. This point is further developed below.

²⁶ The case of PIFS is unique in that 2008 and 2009 saw significant contributions from a Trust Fund source, diminishing the share of member contributions to income for those two years to 10%.

variety of other sources. Indeed, despite the drop in member contributions, total expenditure has marginally increased for each organization²⁷ without creating annual deficits in their accounts. Review of the annual accounts shows that the only organization to have gone into deficit at any point over the evaluation period was SPC, as demonstrated in below:



Source: ADE analysis from annual accounts of PIFS, FFA, SPREP and SPC

Note: SPREP maintained a 0% surplus throughout the evaluation period.

Interestingly, SPC's total expenditure remained almost constant over 2010-2011, suggesting that the drop in member contributions (dropping by 25% of its total income share) was a significant factor in the deficit recorded in 2011. In the case of SPC 2010-2011, then, it could be said that the member contributions were not appropriate to the organization's activities during that period.

Aside from SPC, the key regional organizations have maintained balanced or surplus annual accounts over the evaluation period, without reducing overall expenditure and despite the overall drop in member contributions as a share of income. Indeed, field investigations confirmed that the regional organizations have on the whole remained financially sustainable through the support of the larger member countries and donor contributions.

Review of the key CROP organisations' annual reports over the evaluation period revealed no evidence regarding the extent to which member countries were providing human resources to the regional organizations.

However, there is evidence to suggest that human resources at the regional organizations remain weak. For example, the mid-term review of the EU's North Rep project (which provided sustainable energy sources in FSM, Palau and Marshall Islands)²⁸, cited the lack of human resources at the SPC as a project

²⁷ With the exception of SPREP, which saw a significant (67%) reduction in its annual expenditure over the evaluation period. (SPREP, "Annual Accounts", 2006-2012).

²⁸ See Intervention Fiche No. 3 in Annex 6 for further details of this project.

	<p>weakness, albeit one that the project overcame by increasing human resource capacity at SPC during the project's implementation. (I-8.1.2)</p> <p>Empowerment of NSAs regarding the Pacific Plan decision-making processes has been limited, despite the inclusive approach of the EU towards NSAs in its regional programming (see I-8.2.3 below).</p> <p>However, as noted in EQ1, the EU's strategic approach in the region was only loosely aligned to the Pacific Plan. Indeed, of the two focal areas post-2006 (regional economic integration and sustainable management of natural resources), only one was closely aligned to the Pacific Plan. The first area was perhaps more in line with the iEPA agenda, whilst the second area was more closely aligned with the second pillar of the Pacific Plan. (I-8.1.3)</p>
<p>JC 8.2 - The EU helped develop coordination and complementarities between CROPs and regional and national partners, including NSAs, to implement regional programmes</p>	
<p>I-8.2.1 - Coordination achieved among representative and technical regional institutions</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>As noted under JC 8.1 above, the EU's regional programme included significant support to regional organizations in the Pacific. However, coordination between regional and national partners remained a persistent problem throughout the period.</p> <p>EU documentation states that supporting "effective interaction between regional organizations and national administrations at country level was consistently supported" as well as coordination between regional organizations implementing EU projects in Pacific ACPs and those operating in the OCTs. (Fiji EUD EAMR 2012, p.7)</p> <p>However, coordination between regional CROP agencies and national stakeholders was cited as problematic throughout the evaluation period. With EUDs noting in 2012 that "there is a continuing need to ensure that CROPs consistently make contact with the relevant national stakeholders, including Aid Management structures and other sector coordination structures, during project implementation to ensure coordination is effective". The lack of coordination between the regional and national bodies was also cited as an obstacle to developing synergies between EU projects at these levels. (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January-June 2012, p.7)</p> <p>Beyond making these observations, there is no evidence available as yet that the EU has altered its project approach in order to increase coordination between regional and national level organisations, or indeed between different types of regional institutions (e.g., representative organisations like the PIFS and technical organisations such as USP).</p>
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p>EAMR, Fiji, 2012 (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January 2012 to December 2012, 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "A great share of the regional programme was implemented through regional organizations that are also tasked with providing technical assistance to the partner countries. With this respect, maintaining their capacity (including through their involvement in the regional programme) was extremely important. In addition, the effective interaction between regional

	<p>organisations and national administrations at country level was consistently supported. In 2012, the delegation continued its effort to establish a closer coordination between the regional programmes for ACP partner countries and Pacific OCTs” (page 7).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EAMR mentioned that “A key role is played particularly in, though not limited to, the implementation of the regional programme by regional organisations (members of the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific – CROP). Regular coordination with CROP agencies and other regional organisations was also generally pursued in addressing programming and implementation issues”. (page8) <p><u>EAMR, Fiji, Jan-June 2012</u> (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January-June 2012, 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of coordination between CROP agencies and national stakeholders: “Past experience with 9th EDF programmes has shown that achieving synergies between the regional programme implemented through CROP agencies and the national programme is difficult to achieve in practice. There is a continuing need to ensure that CROPs consistently make contact with the relevant national stakeholders, including Aid Management structures and other sector coordination structures, during project implementation to ensure coordination is effective. The opening of satellite offices by CROP in some countries, such as Federated States of Micronesia, has helped with in-country coordination, however, the devolution of powers to such offices could be improved.” (page 7)
RSP 2002; 9	The Pacific Islands Forum – an annual meeting of heads of government - is the premier regional policy-making body of the self-governing states in the Pacific. It comprises (since the signing of the Cotonou Agreement) all fourteen Pacific island members of the ACP Group, together with Australia and New Zealand. The Forum is serviced by its Secretary General.
COM2006/024 8; 11	At <i>regional</i> level the EC is providing funds to the Pacific Islands Forum in the form of contribution agreements which ensure a high degree of ownership. An institutional assessment will be carried out shortly to establish the conditions for closer cooperation. In future consideration could be given to moving to other forms of funding, implying a greater EU contribution to defining and monitoring relevant programmes.
RSE 1997-2007; 33	It appears that over the period the organisational and management capacities of the Commission have improved, notably as a result of devolution, increased human resources and intensified cooperation with CROP agencies. A number of developments have also led to an improvement of the management capacity of the RAO, such as the improved coordination between the RAO and sector PIF Commissions. There is however no evidence of increased RAO management capacity in the HRD sector.
I-8.2.2 - Complementarity developed among regional agencies	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The CROP agencies have developed over several decades to cover specific thematic and technical areas. Indeed some CROP members pre-date EU cooperation with the Pacific region itself. Thus, EU’s approach has not of itself focused on enhancing complementarities or areas of specialization between CROP members.</p> <p>The EU’s regional programming is coordinated and administered through the</p>

	<p>Regional Authorising Officer, which in the Pacific is the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS). The PIFS Secretary General is also the chair of the CROP agencies. This set up should in theory allow complementarities and synergies to develop between CROP members implementing EU regional projects where appropriate.</p> <p>However, the EU regional strategy and management documentation reviewed during the desk phase (including Regional Strategy Papers and EUD External Action Management Reports over the evaluation period) provides no evidence of complementarities being actively sought or developed between regional agencies implementing EU projects.</p>
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p>The PIFS was given specific responsibility as RAO for the EU's regional programming:</p> <p><i>"The Forum Secretariat is therefore the central body for regional coordination and cooperation...As far as the EU is concerned, it also assumes the function of Regional Authorising Officer for the Pacific Regional Indicative Programme and provides technical and logistic support to the Pacific ACP for EPA negotiations."</i> (EC, 10th EDF RSP, p.31)</p> <p><i>"The specific mandate of the Regional Authorising Officer is to coordinate, administer and manage the programming and implementation of the Regional Indicative Programme."</i> (EC, 10th EDF RSP, p.72)</p> <p><i>"The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat can delegate all or some of the functions of the Regional Authorising Officer to any of the National Authorising Officers or to other competent regional bodies, which will also extend their services to Timor-Leste as appropriate, in view of the fact that the latter is not a CROP member.."</i> (EC, 10th EDF RSP, p.73)</p> <p>The EU programming documentation maps out the distinct mandates and areas of competence of each CROP member (EC, 10th EDF RSP, Annex 9, pp.3-4):</p>

Mandates and activities of CROP members

ORGANISATION	MANDATE/MISSION/MAIN ACTIVITIES	WORK PROGRAMMES
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	To service the annual Forum meeting of the heads of Government of the independent and self-governing countries of the Pacific, and to foster regional cooperation and integration, particularly on economic and trade matters, as directed by the Forum.	Economic Policy Regional Policy Coordination Donor Coordination International & Political Issues Legal and Law Enforcement Trade, Private Sector and Investment Policy Support Export Development & Marketing Economic Infrastructure Policy
Fiji School of Medicine (FSchM)	To provide quality health professional education, training and research for the Pacific. It offers academic programmes in medicine, dentistry, environmental health, radiography, medical laboratory technology, nutrition and dietetics, pharmacy and public health.	Academic Teaching Academic Support Services Distance Learning Dissemination of Knowledge by Teaching General Education Programme Information and Research Regional Centre for Excellence
Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	To collect and disseminate to its members countries information and advice on the living marine resources of the region, including the management, exploitation and development of these resources, and to coordinate and provide technical assistance to its members on request.	Tuna Industry Policy Regional Tuna Management Economics & Marketing Legal Services Monitoring & Surveillance Information Technology Corporate & Treaty Services
Pacific Islands Development Programme (PIDP)	To contribute to the processes of sustainable development through research, education and dialogue and advance cooperation and understanding between Pacific islands and Pacific rim nations.	Professional Services and Research Development-Related Services Education and Training Pacific Islands Report Promote Economic Relations between U.S and PICs.
Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)	To assist its member countries in identifying, assessing and developing the mineral and non-living resource potential of the extensive marine resource jurisdiction as declared under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).	Applied Environmental Geoscience Natural Resources Development Non-Living Resources Reducing Vulnerability and Risk Management Ocean and Island Ecosystems Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services Resource Asset Management
Pacific Power Association (PPA)	Enhance the performance of power utilities in the region through a cooperative effort by maintaining a partnership among the Active Members.	Regional Training Technical Cooperation for Sharing Utility Experience Regional Power Sector Database Annual Trade Exhibition Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency

ORGANISATION	MANDATE/MISSION/MAIN ACTIVITIES	WORK PROGRAMMES
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	To provide service to its members countries and cooperation with other regional and international organisations with the aim of improving economic, social and environmental qualities of the region, with an emphasis on activities conducted in rural areas and at the grass roots level.	Agriculture and Forestry Programmes Plant Protection, Quarantine, Animal Health & Trade Facilitation Public Health, Veterinary Services, Resource Economics Coastal, Oceanic Fisheries and Maritime Programme Nutrition, HIV Programmes, Culture & Statistics Programmes IPR, Renewable Energy, Health Issues.
South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment (SPBEA)	To provide quality service to its members, promote self reliance in the area of educational assessment and to encourage members countries to keep abreast with current developments in the area of educational assessment.	Assessment Support Assessment Training Examination Services Information Technology, Research and Special Services
South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	To promote cooperation in the South Pacific region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.	Environment Management Conservation and Ecosystems Management Species Protection Pollution Prevention & Waste Management Climate Change and Variability Sustainable Development Sea Level Rise and Vulnerability Integrated Environment & Development Communications and information Traditional Resource Management
South Pacific Travel	To provide service to its members countries and promote cooperation in the marketing and development of Tourism in the South Pacific .	Regional Cooperation on Tourism Marketing & Promotional Activities Eco-Tourism Research & Development Promoting Cultural Identities
University of the South Pacific (USP)	To provide for the Pacific region's need for cost effective and internationally recognised higher education and training at all levels; and To ensure that such education and training is sensitive and relevant to the diverse island cultures and environment; and to promote social and economic advancement and good governance among Pacific communities.	Academic Teaching USP Centres Teaching Institutes Subvention Academic Support Services Distance Learning Dissemination of Knowledge by Teaching Community Services General Education Programme Research, USP Council, University Visitors Satellite Communications Network Information and Research International Centre for Excellence

I-8.2.3 - Inclusiveness of the EU programmes' implementation

<i>Statement</i>	<p>The EU's regional strategy under the 10th EDF highlights the importance of “<i>strengthening the voice of the civil society in the development process and to encouraging the interaction between state and non-state actors.</i>” (EC, 10th EDF RSP, p.60). In line with this objective, the regional indicative programme included a specific envelope of €4 million for non-state actors, in order to encourage engagement of NSAs in the regional integration agenda. The envelope foresaw support for institutional strengthening, networking and exchange programmes, as well as financing NSA activities that are in line with the objectives of the EU's regional objectives.</p> <p>The commitment to involving NSAs was reiterated by the EU throughout the evaluation period, including in the 2012 communication on a renewed EU-Pacific partnership²⁹ and the consultation exercise for the design of the 11th EDF³⁰.</p> <p>Nevertheless, obstacles to NSA engagement in EU programming were observed throughout the evaluation period, across regional and national programming.</p>
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²⁹ EC, 2012, “Joint Communication, Towards a Renewed EU-Pacific Development Partnership”, EC, p.11.

³⁰ Viault, F, 2012, “Draft – Mission Report Consultation on the 11th EDF regional programming for the Pacific”, EC, p.2

	<p>EUD staff repeatedly reported challenges related to the capacity of NSA organisations to implement EU programmes and take part in policy dialogue. The key obstacles recorded by EUD staff across the Pacific region were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited NSA absorption capacity : limited capacity within NSAs in the region meant that implementing projects with NSAs was often difficult, unless combined with technical assistance ▪ Lack of networked organisations bringing NSAs together for policy dialogue: NSAs were often involved in policy dialogue with the EU and partner countries in the region. EU staff noted that it was sometimes difficult to proceed with such dialogue in the absence of more structured networks linking NSAs together. ▪ Burdensome EU procedural requirements: EU procedural requirements were sometimes considered to be too heavy for smaller NSAs to work with, leading to ineligible expenditures being created in EU programmes due to the lack of supporting documents or incorrect use of procurement procedures.
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p>The 10th EDF included a specific envelope for non-state actors: <i>“a non-focal area (EUR10 million – 10%) will be set aside to cover the participation of non-state actors, a technical cooperation facility and other capacity-building measures.”</i> (RSP EDF10, p.11). Of this total amount, the RSP notes that <i>“funds will also be committed to finance non-state actor activities (EUR4 million). The beneficiaries will be selected on the basis of their ability or potential to participate in a dialogue at a regional level, on the provision of capacity-building in the two focal areas as well as in the integration of cross-cutting issues, and finally on their expertise and experience as service providers.”</i> (RSP EDF10, p.72)</p> <p>Moreover, the Regional Indicative Programme cites the following details of the intended programming on non-state actors: <i>“ Expected results: regional NSAs more engaged in and supportive of regional integration objectives Activities: - Institutional strengthening, networking and exchange programmes - Financing NSA activities in line with RIP objectives.”</i> (EC, EDF10 RSP, Annex 1, vii)</p> <p>Further, the EU’s programming documentation for the region emphasises the importance of the participation of non-state actors: <u><i>“Participation of non-state actors:</i></u> <i>The EU supports the broad participation of all stakeholders in the development of partner countries and encourages all sectors of the civil society to take part, as underlined in the European Consensus on Development. The responses strategy therefore will seek to promote this participation under the two focal areas and in the integration of cross-cutting themes, with a view to strengthening the voice of the civil society in the development process and to encouraging the interaction between state and non-state actors.”</i> (EC, 10th EDF RSP, p.60)</p> <p>This commitment was followed up at the end of the evaluation period, in EU programming documentation mandating an inclusive approach to EU interventions vis-à-vis NSAs: <i>“The EU should continue involving civil society, local authorities, the private sector and the research community in its cooperation in the region, by supporting regional networking and Pacific-EU partnerships and by promoting public interest and debate in Europe on issues of common concern for the Pacific Islands Countries and Territories and people.”</i> (EC, 2012, “Joint Communication, Towards a Renewed EU-Pacific Development</p>

	<p>Partnership”, EC, p.11).</p> <p>EU strategy documentation published at the end of the evaluation period reaffirms the need to take an inclusive approach towards NSAs:</p> <p><i>“Therefore an inclusive approach with effective involvement of non-state actors and the broader civil society in the programming exercise is necessary to ensure community level engagements and grassroots level participation”</i> (Viault, F, 2012, “Draft – Mission Report Consultation on the 11th EDF regional programming for the Pacific”, EC, p.2)</p> <p>NSAs were included in consultation over the EDF 11 programming that took place in 2012. The consultation raised a series of constraints and needs for NSAs in the region:</p> <p>Question 2. What are the needs of NSAs at regional level?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support to get to meetings - funding to attend; special funds for participation ➤ Capacity building and institutional strengthening -longterm leadership development focus/continuing to build on longterm basis/regional and national level ➤ Core funding is difficult to find on an ongoing and consistent basis/for longterm research and project sustainability, etc. ➤ Assistance to build credibility through adequate management systems, over time ➤ Specific attention to needs and contributions of youth networks, including specific assistance to pacific youth council network -including introductions/information on the forum/capacity building of 10 youth councils -structures and governance/active engagement at national level - including into the pacific plan review ➤ Gender equality as core focus for all NSA and forum work <p>(EC, 2012, EDF 11 Meeting NSAs discussion, EC.)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Fiji, 2012</u> (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January 2012 to December 2012, 2013)</p> <p>▪ Problem of the absorption capacity of the non-state actors in a EU program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The continued channelling of funds available through the accompanying measures for the Sugar Protocol through non-state actors, possibly associated with a sensitive increase of AusAid cooperation with Fiji, led to the saturation of the absorption capacity of the non-state actors involved. Future cooperation will need to take account of it and propose alternative methods of implementation, which may include delegated cooperation. Efforts made by the delegation throughout 2012 to programme the implementation of part of the accompanying measures for the Sugar Protocol through delegated cooperation with Australia were so far unsuccessful, but may be satisfactorily resolved in the coming year.” (page 5) - “Thematic instruments were effectively used to substitute the national programme in Fiji, and were instrumental in the definition of future programmes, while providing the flexibility needed to achieve significant impacts, through the involvement of CSOs. The implementation of thematic instruments in other partner countries covered by the delegation remained limited, mainly due to the small absorption capacity of CSOs.” (page 7)
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▪ **In the implementation of the EU project, CSOs were often consulted or were actors to the project:**

- “CSOs were systematically consulted, along with LAs, in the programming phase of the 10th EDF.
- In addition, whenever practical, civil society is involved in the implementation of projects, establishing the conditions for a close interaction between CSOs and LAs in the management of programmed actions. In Fiji, CSOs were associated to the implementation of the accompanying measures for the Sugar Protocol. The most significant examples were the association of the Kiribati Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (KANGO) to the steering committee of the project for water and sanitation to the outer islands, which focuses on community engagement and mobilisation. Similarly, the Tuvalu Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (TANGO) is a member of the steering committee of the Tuvalu water and sanitation project and was also directly involved in the organisation of the awareness campaign that is an essential component of the project.
- The implementation of the multi-country (FSM, Palau, RMI) project on energy sustainability is also carried out in close coordination with community-based organisations, while in the implementation of the regional programme, the clearest example of involvement of CSOs was seen in the development of legislation and guidelines for the exploration of deep-sea minerals, in the framework of which regular consultations with NGOs were carried out.
- In Fiji, the dialogue with CSOs and the support provided to them through grants awarded mainly in the framework of the EIDHR allowed for a less discontinued dialogue and partnership with civil society, which proved, inter alia, extremely useful in allowing the delegation to closely monitor the ongoing constitutional process.
- Also, the key role of NSAs in the implementation of the accompanying measures for the Sugar Protocol was confirmed and further strengthened.
- The delegation insisted that wide, formal and informal consultations with civil society should be held by partner countries' authorities in the framework of the preliminary discussion of the 11th EDF programming and obtained that the indication of the relevant focal sectors was provided through a contribution of CSOs. Also, CSOs participated and played a key role in the dialogue on the 11th EDF regional programme.”
- **The PIU** (funded under the accompanying measures for the Sugar Protocol) “**assists the delegation in the technical and financial monitoring of the project and in building capacity of the several NGOs** contracted for the implementation. The latter's weak institutional capacity and low absorption capacity is considered a risk.” (page 16)

EAMR, Fiji, Jan-June 2012 (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January-June 2012, 2012)

▪ **In the implementation of the EU project, CSOs were often consulted or were actors to the project:**

- In Fiji: “The Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol 2010 (social mitigation €8M) is being implemented by 4 different NGOs. (page 3)”

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Example of project with the NGO: In Fiji Sugar Protocol Funds have been implemented through direct centralised management in the form of grants signed with non-governmental organisations. In the future, implementation modalities for these funds may include a Delegated Agreement with AUSAID. (page 6) ▪ Lack of absorption capacity of NSA : “In Fiji the large amounts of funds being channelled through non state actors under the Accompanying measures for Sugar could run into difficulties due to absorption capacity in the sector. Australia's decision to double its aid to Fiji may compound this absorption capacity risk by 'flooding' an already over-extended NSA sector. This risk could be mitigated if the 2013 AMP can be partly implemented through decentralised management. This depends on positive evolutions in the political context.” (page 7) ▪ The EAMR highlighted the weaknesses of CSOs in the context of thematic instruments: “Thematic instruments usefully complement national programmes and provide a more flexible way to foster changes at policy level. This flexibility, is however counterbalanced by limited presence of the delegation in most of the countries covered and, when implementing through civil society organizations (CSO), the small size and structural weakness of the CSO sector.”(page 7) ▪ The EAMR showed the important role of CSOs and the evolution of the political dialogue between EU and CSO : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Partnership with civil society continues to be built through grants awarded on competitive base, mainly in Fiji. Such a modality hampers the establishment of a long term partnership with civil society organisations, except in few exceptional cases where organisations have been awarded multiple or recurrent funding. In general, the lack of an EU representation in most countries limits consultation with civil society; however civil society will be actively involved in the programming of the 11th EDF (work plan for July-September 2012)”. (page 8) - “In Fiji, the EIDHR has been a useful instrument to build relationships and this has proved to be effective in the first half of 2012 in the context of the recent constitutional process. In general, civil society organisations (CSOs) are more willing than in the past to dialogue with the EU on the ongoing constitutional process and some actions funded through the EIDHR are actively able to support civil society in engaging in this area. The launch of the CBSS 2011-2012 call has been a good opportunity to increase the number of meetings with civil society. Beyond information sessions, both in Suva and Labasa on the EIDHR call, the Delegation has also organised two sessions on Human Rights based approaches for CSOs partners to the EU and organised coaching sessions on financial management and logical frameworks.” (page 8) - “In Tonga, both the TCF (which includes a good governance and civil society component) and the NSA budget line are providing opportunities to strengthen relations with civil society in areas of organizational capacity development, social protection and violence against women.” (page 8) - “In Tuvalu, the Tuvalu Association on NGOS (TANGO) is member of the
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	<p>steering committee of the 10th EDF Tuvalu Water Waste and Sanitation program and is being contracted to carry out the awareness campaign on new policy in water, waste and sanitation. This work will start in the second half of 2012.” (page 8)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012, 2013</i>)</p> <p>▪ The EAMR showed the important role of CSOs and the evolution of the political dialogue between EU and CSO :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Partnership with civil society continues to be built through grants awarded on competitive base, mainly in Fiji. Such a modality hampers the establishment of a long term partnership with civil society organisations, except in few exceptional cases where organisations have been awarded multiple or recurrent funding. In general, the lack of an EU representation in most countries limits consultation with civil society; however civil society will be actively involved in the programming of the 11th EDF (work plan for July-September 2012)”. (page 8) - “In Fiji, the EIDHR has been a useful instrument to build relationships and this has proved to be effective in the first half of 2012 in the context of the recent constitutional process. In general, civil society organisations (CSOs) are more willing than in the past to dialogue with the EU on the ongoing constitutional process and some actions funded through the EIDHR are actively able to support civil society in engaging in this area. The launch of the CBSS 2011-2012 call has been a good opportunity to increase the number of meetings with civil society. Beyond information sessions, both in Suva and Labasa on the EIDHR call, the Delegation has also organised two sessions on Human Rights based approaches for CSOs partners to the EU and organised coaching sessions on financial management and logical frameworks.” (page 8) - “In Tonga, both the TCF (which includes a good governance and civil society component) and the NSA budget line are providing opportunities to strengthen relations with civil society in areas of organizational capacity development, social protection and violence against women.” (page 8) - “In Tuvalu, the Tuvalu Association on NGOS (TANGO) is member of the steering committee of the 10th EDF Tuvalu Water Waste and Sanitation program and is being contracted to carry out the awareness campaign on new policy in water, waste and sanitation. This work will start in the second half of 2012.” (page 8) <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, January-June 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012, 2012</i>)</p> <p>▪ Creation of network by EU through its program: Through the observatory on migration, the Delegation has found opportunities to create a network on the topic which helps the global calls for proposal information. (Page 5)</p> <p>▪ The policy dialogue between EU and CSO showed the weaknesses and evolution of CSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The role played by civil society in the advocacy and accountability of public funds and development programmes is still very poor and limited
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	<p>due to the lack of structure, networks and co-ordination mechanisms. Above all, most of the NSAs in PNG are still more interested in acting as a service provider in the field of education and health rather than being involved in policy dialogues through consultations.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Nevertheless, NSAs have shown a strong interest on gender issues (led by the question of 22 women seats bill in the Parliament). The dialogue between NSA and the Delegation has been kept open particularly through the consultations which have taken place regularly in the framework of the identification of the 10th EDF NSA programme, Institutional Capacity building phase II, the drafting of guidelines under the EIDHR instrument and the political dialogue (led by the UN and World Bank) on gender issues. There is also very encouraging development with 5 PNG NSA's being shortlisted for funding under the Global Call for Proposals – 131087 – relating to the Economic Empowerment of Women in developing countries, and shows that local and regional NSA's are raising the standard of compliance with EU procedures.” - “Civil society tends slightly to be better structured and organised on gender issues, environment, forestry, climate change and health where good contacts are established at national and international level. Particularly the implementation of projects under the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is based on NSAs. However, not in all parts of the country NSAs are present to provide the services.” - “At present the dialogue is rather ad hoc than being a long-term partnership. The close contacts between the Delegation and some civil society organisations helps in defining orientations in deciding on the thematic in-country programmes, how to modulate the capacity-building effort under the 10th EDF, how to 'catch' their needs in the design of other programmes, and eventually, in how to better support them in their effort to better co-ordinate.” - “The implementation of the 9th EDF NSA project was characterised by numerous consultations and workshops with Civil Society during the year 2011. This has increased the contacts and the visibility of EU activities with regard to Civil Society and, in a certain way, paved the way for the establishment of a long-term partnership. Additionally, the individual Civil Society organisations funded through grants have shown real interest in the consultation process.” (Page 6) <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011, 2012</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of NSAs weaknesses in PNG in 2011: “The role played by civil society in the advocacy and accountability of public funds and development programmes is still very poor and limited due to the lack of structure, networks and co-ordination mechanisms. Above all, most of the NSAs in PNG are still more interested in acting as a service provider in the field of education and health rather than being involved in policy dialogues through consultations”.(page 5) ▪ Evidence of improvement of CSO participation in some sector: “Civil society tends slightly to be better structured and organised on gender issues, environment, forestry, climate change and health where good contacts are established at national and international level. Particularly the implementation of
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	<p>projects under the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is based on NSAs. However, not in all parts of the country NSAs are present to provide the services.” (page 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political dialogue between EU delegation and CSO: At current stage the dialogue is rather ad hoc than being a long-term partnership. The close contacts between the Delegation and some civil society organisations helps in defining orientations in deciding on the thematic in-country programmes, how to modulate the capacity-building effort under the 10th EDF, how to 'catch' their needs in the design of other programmes, and eventually, in how to better support them in their effort to better co-ordinate. The implementation of the 9th EDF NSA project is characterised by numerous consultations and workshops with Civil Society during the year 2011, which increased the contacts and the visibility of EU activities with regard to Civil Society and, in a certain way, paved the way for the establishment of a long-term partnership. Additionally, the individual Civil Society organisations funded through grants have shown real interest in the consultation process. (page 6) <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, January-June 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011, 2011</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EAMR underlined some problems with the implementation project in PNG : “Despite a number of consultation meetings with the NAO (Minister of Planning), PNG ownership of EU-funded programmes has continued to be weak. The NAO Support Unit is perceived as an “annex” to the EU Delegation. The senior management does not have a full appreciation of the role and function of the NAO and has not yet been able to establish the conditions for a more dynamic, proactive functioning of the Unit.” (page 4) ▪ The portfolio of the Si Delegation in Solomon Islands showed the importance of NSA and the cross-cutting issues: “92.5 % of the portfolio is funded from the 9th and 10th EDF (€ 21.9 M 9th EDF and € 35.8 M 10th EDF) and 7.5 % (€ 4.4 M) from Budget lines. Funding from Budget Lines provides an important input to work with civil society organisations and build capacity of NSA on topics such as human rights, participation of women at all levels of government decision making or the elections (see also Question 3, same section). The strengthening of dialogue between State and NSA is also crucial to create civil society demand for accountability in the context BS interventions.” (page 9) ▪ The EAMR highlighted the lack of capacity at different level for its partners : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Serious lack of capacity with our partners, whether Government or NSA/NGOs for the implementation of the cooperation. Without TA, as the Delegation decided to plan most of our 10th EDF interventions, progress is very slow. As a result the Delegation now needs to have recourse to short term Technical Assistance through the use of FWC, an expensive way to source capacity.” (page 5) - “The continuing lack of capacity on the beneficiary countries’ side and high staff turnover remain problems which are compensated with additional workload for Delegation staff which has to be considered in the workload
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	<p>assessment.”(page 7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of weaknesses of NSA in Solomon Islands in the EU program: “4 NSA-LA and 4 EIDHR contracts were monitored in 2010 ROM. In terms of efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the grant contracts, weak management capacity was identified as a common problem. This needs to be strengthened and we would also continue to assist the grant beneficiaries both NSA-LA and EIDHR to better understand the EU grant contract procedures including financial management, internal control and reporting requirements.” (page 18) ▪ Evidence of the influential role played by CSO in the elaboration of EU and Government development strategies and programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Solomon Islands in 2011 :“Civil society has been present in the last three Enhanced Political Dialogues between the EU and the SIG from 2008 to 2010. The consultation of the NDS was inclusive of CSOs both at Honiara and the provincial levels. The draft Concept Note of the SIG proposal to the EU MDG Initiative was also consulted with civil society and received strong support. Finally, a selection of the 26 questions marks on the "EU development policy: inclusive growth and sustainable development" was consulted with civil society in the context of the presentation of EU call for proposals. The remarks of civil society have been included in the outcome documentation of all these processes. (page 9) - In Vanuatu in 2011: “As expressed above consultation with civil society took place for the definition of EDF 10 Vanuatu CSP. The NSA project (2006/020-707) allowed pursuing the consultation with civil society and this culminated into a NSA forum organised in September 2009 in order to prepare the EDFG 10 intervention in this sector. The FA for the latest NSA project (2009/022-052) was signed in March 2011 during the visit in Vanuatu of Com. A. Piebalgs on the occasion of the GCCA Pacific regional Conference.” (page 9) <p><u>EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2012, 2013</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Problem with EU procedure in the EU program implementation: “EU procedures are cumbersome for the country and its small administration and capacity, including civil society organisations. There is a recurrent risk to have ineligible expenditures in the programmes mainly due to lack of supporting documents or incorrect use of procurement procedures. The need to ask for extensions of a project is recurrent and was also necessary in 2012 (RAMP, PGSP, TVET, TCF).” (Page 5) ▪ Dialogue policy between EU and CSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Civil society has been present in the last four Enhanced Political Dialogues between the EU and the SIG from 2008 to 2012. The consultation of the NDS was inclusive of CSOs both at Honiara and the provincial levels. During the dialogue held during the identification of the proposed budget support programme related to rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), the Delegations discussed with civil society organisations working in the WASH sub-sector to pursue joint capacity development modalities and assess capacity constraints. The End
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	<p>of Term Review of the 10th EDF was consulted with civil society organisations.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “It is worthwhile to mention the weak capacities of local NSA to contribute to these processes and the priority needs to continue their strengthening under the EU funding (NSA-LA, EIDHR, IfS). Non-State Actors (NSAs) often lack skills, resources and funding to operate effectively and in a sustainable manner and to address disparities in access to social services. The organisational/institutional management capacity and sources of funding of these organizations is fragile with external funding for individual projects focusing on discrete outcomes rather than on long-term institutional capacity development. The long term viability of NSAs is therefore at risk when the funding for a particular project ends. Through the 9th EDF and the EIDHR and NSA-LA (EUR 1.8 M committed since 2009 under the EU Budget), the Delegation has funded the main network organisations in the country: Development Services Exchange (umbrella NGO with 58 members), National Council of Women, Solomon Islands and Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Transparency Solomon Islands. (Page 6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Instruments to improve the capacity of non-state actors (NSA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Funding from EU Budget Lines (EIDHR, NSA-LA and IfS) provides an important contribution to work with civil society organisations and build capacity of NSA on topics such as human rights, participation of women at all levels of Government decision making or elections.” (Page 6) - “Under the Instrument for Stability (IfS) Programme (Peace-building Partnership) to improve the capacity of non-state actors (NSA) to address women, peace and security, the Delegation is funding a British Council project on raising awareness on VAW in Solomon Islands through community theatre”. (Page 7) ▪ Interaction between EU and NSA in the EU programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “7 ongoing projects financed under NSA-LA and EIDHR have engaged in structured dialogue with CSOs, LAs and government as their stakeholders in the implementation of project activities both in Honiara and in the provinces. Through the network established by a Non Government Organisations umbrella body "Development Services Exchange" and the networks of the CSOs, these projects have focal points in the provinces. - Following the NSA-LA 2012 open call for proposal launched 7.6.2012, an information session was held with CSO's. About 40 participants from more than 30 CSOs attended. The session was useful as participants have enhanced their knowledge and understanding of the EU format and procedures related to the NSA-LA call for proposal. - Civil society was consulted as part of the Political Dialogue, the 2011 Joint Annual Review -10 EDF End of Term Review consultation and for the Election mission with HQ electoral experts. - There were 20 meetings held with managers and staff of both the closing and ongoing grant contracts with CSO beneficiaries. - The implementation of the NSA support programme under the 9th EDF
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	<p>has also enhanced the visibility of EU support and procedures among civil society. On the other hand, NSA presence is becoming usual in the different meetings between the Government and development partners, like in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) National Steering Committee and the Annual Joint Review of the National Education Action Plan.” (page 9)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2011, 2012</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The weaknesses of NSA and interaction with EU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “NSAs in SI often lack the skills, resources and funding to operate effectively. The organisational / institutional management capacity of these organizations is quite fragile with external funding programmes generally focusing on "results" rather than "processes". The long term viability of these organizations is not guaranteed. An approach focusing not on the "what" but on the "how" and plans to respond to these constraints through a capacity building program which is non sector specific and demand driven is being implemented under the 9th EDF NSA Support Programme and mainstreamed under the NSA-LA call for proposals.” - “There are not many organisations with capacity to partner with the EU and administer EU funds. Through the EIDHR and NSALA (€ 1.8 M committed since 2009), the Delegation has funded the main network organisations in the country: Development Services Exchange (umbrella NGO with 58 members), National Council of Women and Solomon Islands and Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The participation of these organisations in the public debate and existing Steering Committees has increased and is paving the way for the inclusion of their views in the ongoing political dialogue and development cooperation, though their input is still weak. This partnership entails financial risks for the EU due to the limited financial management capacities of local civil society organisations, particularly to keep supporting documents and undertake procurement.” (page 6) ▪ Interaction between EU and NSA in the EU programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “5 out of 9 ongoing projects financed under NSA-LA have engaged in structured dialogue with CSO's, Las and government as their stakeholders in the implementation of project activities both in Honiara and in the provinces. Through the network established by a Non Government Organisations umbrella body "Development Services Exchange" and the networks of the CSO's, these projects have focal points in the provinces. Provincial governments have been part of the dialogue through consultations and courtesy calls. - Following the EIDHR and NSA-LA calls for proposal, 5 information and training sessions were held with CSO's. Participants ranged from 25-30 for each session. The meetings were useful to CSOs as participants have enhanced their knowledge and understanding of the EU format and procedures. - Civil society was consulted during the preparation of the EU MDG Initiative proposal. - There were also 4 other informal meetings with CSOs seeking further clarification on the calls for proposal. During the period, there were 50
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	<p>meetings held with managers and staff of the 9 grant contracts (9 CSO beneficiaries).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation of the NSA support programme under the 9th EDF has also enhanced the visibility of EU support and procedures among civil society. On the other hand, NSA presence is becoming usual in the different meetings between the Government and development partners, like in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) National Steering Committee and the Annual Joint Review of the National Education Action Plan.” (page 7) <p><u>EAMR, Vanuatu, 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Vanuatu, 2012, 2013</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interaction between EU and NSA in the EU programs “Comment on KPI 3: No specific consultation of NSA took place during 2012. It is our hope that the new NSA project will eventually begin full implementation thus providing us with a possibility to better engage the Civil Society in the framework of EDF 11 planning.” (page 7) <p><u>EAMR, Vanuatu, January-June 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Vanuatu, 2012, 2012</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interaction between EU and NSA in the EU programs “Objective 3: Promote democracy and human rights through targeted external assistance activities. Two grant contracts have been signed at the end of year 2011 with local NGO financed from the NSA-LA budget line.” (page 2) <p><u>EAMR, Vanuatu, 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Vanuatu, 2011, 2012</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interaction between EU and NSA in the EU programs “Serious lack of capacity with our partners, whether Government or NSA/NGO for the implementation of our cooperation. Without TA (since this is the way we decided to plan most of our EDF 10 interventions), progress is very slow.” (Page 2) ▪ Interaction between EU and NSA in the EU programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “As expressed above, consultation with civil society took place for the definition of EDF 10 Vanuatu CSP. The NSA project (2006/020-707) allowed pursuing the consultation with civil society and this culminated into a NSA forum organised in September 2009 in order to prepare the EDF 10 intervention in this sector. The FA for the latest NSA project (2009/022-052) was signed in March 2011 during the visit in Vanuatu of Com. A. Piebalgs on the occasion of the GCCA Pacific Regional Conference.” - “Thematic budget line is the occasion to engage with specific representatives of the civil society on the issue at stake in the Cfp. In Vanuatu we have been focused on the NSA component of the NSA/LA budget line with emphasis "on the promotion of accountability and transparency of the definition and implementation of public policies with special emphasis on the PAA". The Cfp for this year has been launched in July and lead to the granting of two Beneficiaries.” (page 4) - “Comment on KPI 3: Since the new NSA project has been signed in
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	<p>March 2011, the first consultation involving CSO followed the launch of this project. Both the media and representatives of the various NSA/CSO were invited. However turn out had been poor. Another general meeting with CSO/NSA to inform them about the various opportunities for funding was organised early December 2011.” (Page 6)</p> <p>▪ The weaknesses of NSA and interaction with EU “The scores of the ROM 2011 reflects the various problems exposed throughout this EAMR about capacity issues in Vanuatu, whether at government level or at NSA/NGO level. In 2011 8 projects went through the ROM exercise. Three of them were grants from the NSA/LA budget line and the others were EDF projects.” (Page 10) <u>EAMR, Timor Leste, 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2012, 2013</i>)</p> <p>▪ Interaction between EU and NSA in the EU programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The Delegation held three consultations with CSOs in the context of Phase 1 programming of the 11th EDF - 2 with local NGOs and one separate meeting with international NGOs. A recurring theme was the need for Technical and Vocational Education Training to address the skills gap in a growing young population to improve employability and in the context of the need to build up the capacity for service delivery by government in key sectors such as Health & Nutrition.” - “Despite over 20 on-going NGO grant contracts, due to understaffing, it is quite difficult to be engaged with CS to an optimal degree. One CA is dedicated to governance, fragility, political affairs, human rights/gender and non-state actors (thematic budget lines plus EDF). Consequently, the Delegation EUD has to prioritize and, unfortunately, policy dialogues with CSOs are limited and seminars/workshops are non-existent.” (page 7) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2012, 2012</i>)</p> <p>▪ Interaction between EU and NSA in the EU program framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The increased interaction with Non State Actors in Timor-Leste during 2011 was reinforced during the first semester of 2012. The EU Delegation is increasingly solicited to acquire a better understanding of NSA needs in order to adapt the approaches under thematic programmes in view of the 11th EDF.” (Page 4) - “The consultations took the form of bilateral meetings although, for each visit from HQ, a meeting with civil society was organized to reiterate EU commitment towards NSA. And there is a nascent partnership between the EU Delegation and civil society, which is reflected in the launching of more and more calls for proposals for thematic budget lines and IfS. However, it may be premature to speak about a long-term partnership between the EU and NSA but it is on track.” (Page 5) - “The closer relationship maintained with the Timorese civil society and the increased portfolio of projects involving NSA has allowed the EU Delegation to better adapt its practice towards these actors (notably concerning calls for proposals), and to find complementarities with other
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programmes under different financial instruments and actions under the CSP.” (Page 5)

EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011 (*Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011, 2012*)

▪ **Interaction and cooperation between NSA and EU:**

- “Increased interaction with Non State Actors in Timor-Leste has marked 2011. This was due to two facts: (a) under the NSA/LA Budget Line for 2011, a local Call for Proposals was launched, necessitating an information session and other associated contact and culminating in the signature of two Grant Contracts, and (b) under the EDF Support to NSA another CfP was launched requiring a number of related activities. These interactions helped in enhancing the level of engagement of the EU Delegation with the Civil Society in Timor-Leste. At another level, that of service delivery, a number of NSAs are indeed employed in implementing EU-funded operations, especially in the field of Food Security, thus making them valuable partners in forums that deal with these issues that are important to Timor-Leste.” (Page 4)
- “As explained above, the continuous cooperation between the EU Delegation and the Non State Actors, both international and local including their umbrella organisation, has contributed in fostering a lasting relationship. It is also noted that a specific workshop on "Timorese NGOs working with the EU" has provided a good opportunity to share views on how to enhance the effectiveness of the EU assistance programme to Timor-Leste.” (Page 4)

EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2011 (*Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011, 2011*)

▪ **The interaction between NSA and EU showed the importance of NSA:**

- “The Delegation has instituted regular meetings with Non State Actors and their umbrella organisation in Timor-Leste, aimed at informing these groups about the EU-funded operations in the country, as well as soliciting their inputs on a variety of documents and processes (preparation of new projects, good governance issues, review reports, etc). Recognizing the important role that Non State Actors play in Timor-Leste due to the prevailing state weaknesses, which result in a problematic service delivery to rural areas, the Delegation and other Development Partners have been funding projects that aim to build up the capacities of these organisations. For the EU, in addition to NSAs benefitting from a variety of interventions funded under different Budget Lines, there is an important EDF programme of support to them under the 10th EDF NIP. Capacitating them as needed for carrying out an effective control and monitoring of public funds expenditure role is considered by the Delegation very important especially in view of the objective to move towards Budget Support under the 11th EDF.”
- “It is noted that at the insistence of the EU Delegation (supported also by other partners), NSAs have been included in Sector Working Groups as stakeholders who can provide valuable inputs.” (Page 6)
- “Indeed, in addition to the Delegation regularly interacting with the

	<p>Timorese NSAs in different fora, the new EDF project of support to them presents valid opportunities in strengthening the relationship to the benefit of the overall relevance, effectiveness, impact and viability of the EU-funded aid programme to Timor-Leste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The civil society is also supported by TCF to participate in different fora outside of Timor Leste, including areas of gender issues.” (Page 6) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2010</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, Jan-June 2010, 2010</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interaction between EU and NSA in the EU programs: « In recognition of the importance of Non State Actors, especially in a country which is still in a fragile situation, the Delegation is treating them as valid development partners and associates them with the different cycles of EDF projects/programmes. In addition, a specific programme of support to NSA, aiming at building their capacity, is planned for approval during 2010.» (page 4) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008-June 2009</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008-June 2009 ,2009</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integration of NSA and CSO in the EU program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of the Participation and Empowerment for Livelihood Improvement and Food Security Enhancement, “The contribution of the project to promoting and championing children's rights within the formal education system and in non-formal contexts - the ultimate goal of the project - is tangible at all levels. 25 women NGOs and CBOs have been providing child rights awareness and protection in 13 targeted districts. (Page 12) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008, 2008</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Component of the EU portfolio with IO: “€ 44 million has been committed 1 contracted and € 39 million has been paid as of 30/16/2008. “The 10 commitments represent 68% and 10 payments 81% of the total TI.” (Page 12) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2007</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2007, 2007</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interaction between EU and NGO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of the Contract ONG-PVD/2005/94818 - Integrated Poverty Alleviation Programme in East Timor [HORIZZONT 3000): “Capacity Building: The most effective agents to multiply development efforts are the direct beneficiaries (staff of Timor Aid and of Timor Aid's partner NGOs) who, once trained in basic management skills, will eventually have an unlimited capacity in reaching the entire population. During the reporting period, a total of 21 management courses were provided for 99 NGO staff members, 7 computer courses were provided for 61 NGO staff members, and 9 language courses (Portuguese and
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	English) were provided for 212 NGO staff members.” (Page 12)
MN610 MN625 MN629	Several NGO stakeholders interviewed during the field mission commented on the reason for delay to NSA programme. The consensus perception was that the EU Delegation in Suva had prepared the ground and designed the project in a participative manner, but that the delays incurred in reaching signature reflected a lack of commitment or NSA engagement within the PIFS.
STATEMENT ON JC8.2	<p>The EU provided significant support to regional organisations and NSAs over the evaluation period. But coordination between regional organisations and national partners remained weak, and NSA involvement continued to be hampered by NSA capacity constraints.</p> <p>The EU provided significant support to regional organisations in the Pacific, but coordination between regional and national partners remained problematic throughout the evaluation period. Nor were coordination between CROP agencies themselves actively sought or promoted by the overall EU regional strategy in the region. Inclusion of NSAs, however, was promoted heavily throughout the evaluation period. NSAs were included at various levels, from policy dialogue, through to programming design and consultation and project implementation.</p> <p>As noted under JC 8.1 above, the EU’s regional programme included significant support to regional organizations in the Pacific. However, coordination between regional and national partners remained a persistent problem throughout the period.</p> <p>EU documentation states that supporting “effective interaction between regional organizations and national administrations at country level was consistently supported” as well as coordination between regional organizations implementing EU projects in Pacific ACPs and those operating in the OCTs. (Fiji EUD EAMR 2012, p.7)</p> <p>However, coordination between regional CROP agencies and national stakeholders was cited as problematic throughout the evaluation period. With EUDs noting in 2012 that “there is a continuing need to ensure that CROPs consistently make contact with the relevant national stakeholders, including Aid Management structures and other sector coordination structures, during project implementation to ensure coordination is effective”. The lack of coordination between the regional and national bodies was also cited as an obstacle to developing synergies between EU projects at these levels. (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January-June 2012, p.7)</p> <p>Beyond making these observations, there is no evidence available as yet that the EU has altered its project approach in order to increase coordination between regional and national level organisations, or indeed between different types of regional institutions (e.g., representative organisations like the PIFS and technical organisations such as USP). (I-8.2.1)</p> <p>The CROP agencies have developed over several decades to cover specific thematic and technical areas. Indeed some CROP members pre-date EU cooperation with the Pacific region itself. Thus, EU’s approach has not of itself focused on enhancing complementarities or areas of specialization between CROP</p>

	<p>members.</p> <p>The EU's regional programming is coordinated and administered through the Regional Authorising Officer, which in the Pacific is the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS). The PIFS Secretary General is also the chair of the CROP agencies. This set up should in theory allow complementarities and synergies to develop between CROP members implementing EU regional projects where appropriate.</p> <p>However, the EU regional strategy and management documentation reviewed during the desk phase (including Regional Strategy Papers and EUD External Action Management Reports over the evaluation period) provides no evidence of complementarities being actively sought or developed between regional agencies implementing EU projects.</p> <p>The EU's regional strategy under the 10th EDF highlights the importance of <i>“strengthening the voice of the civil society in the development process and to encouraging the interaction between state and non-state actors.”</i> (EC, 10th EDF RSP, p.60). In line with this objective, the regional indicative programme included a specific envelope of €4 million for non-state actors, in order to encourage engagement of NSAs in the regional integration agenda. The envelope foresaw support for institutional strengthening, networking and exchange programmes, as well as financing NSA activities that are in line with the objectives of the EU's regional objectives.</p> <p>The commitment to involving NSAs was reiterated by the EU throughout the evaluation period, including in the 2012 communication on a renewed EU-Pacific partnership³¹ and the consultation exercise for the design of the 11th EDF³².</p> <p>Nevertheless, obstacles to NSA engagement in EU programming were observed throughout the evaluation period, across regional and national programming. EUD staff repeatedly reported challenges related to the capacity of NSA organisations to implement EU programmes and take part in policy dialogue. The key obstacles recorded by EUD staff across the Pacific region were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited NSA absorption capacity : limited capacity within NSAs in the region meant that implementing projects with NSAs was often difficult, unless combined with technical assistance ▪ Lack of networked organisations bringing NSAs together for policy dialogue: NSAs were often involved in policy dialogue with the EU and partner countries in the region. EU staff noted that it was sometimes difficult to proceed with such dialogue in the absence of more structured networks linking NSAs together. ▪ Burdensome EU procedural requirements: EU procedural requirements were sometimes considered to be too heavy for smaller NSAs to work with, leading to ineligible expenditures being created in EU programmes due to the lack of supporting documents or incorrect use of procurement procedures. (I-8.2.3)
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³¹ EC, 2012, “Joint Communication, Towards a Renewed EU-Pacific Development Partnership”, EC, p.11.

³² Vault, F, 2012, “Draft – Mission Report Consultation on the 11th EDF regional programming for the Pacific”, EC, p.2

JC 8.3 - The EU increased the dialogue at regional level with Non State Actors, notably on EU focal sectors and cross-cutting issues during regional programmes implementation	
I-8.3.1 - Extent of development of the policy dialogue at regional level between institutions and NSA in EU focal sectors	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>EU programming documentation records structured interactions between the EU and CROP agencies covering policy dialogue on EU focal sectors and cross-cutting issues, following the 2006 EU Strategy for the Pacific and the 2007 Nuku'alofa Declaration. But there is no evidence, at this stage, to suggest that this dialogue also fostered policy dialogue between regional organisations and NSAs working in the EU focal sectors.</p> <p>NSA involvement in policy dialogue with the EU itself was visible, most notably in the consultation exercise for the design of the 11th EDF programming. On occasions, this dialogue brought regional organisations and NSAs together (e.g. in the 2012 consultation workshop on the 11th EDF regional programming for the Pacific) whilst in others the EU interacted with NSAs separately from the regional organisations (e.g. in the NSA envelope of the regional implementation programme under the 10th EDF).</p> <p>Fostering dialogue between NSAs and regional organizations at the regional level faces some limiting factors. One factor cited by EUD staff is the lack of NSA networks and coordination mechanisms, which hampers their ability to provide advocacy and accountability functions for development programmes and policy. EUD staff in PNG have raised this point as an obstacle to encouraging civil society to engage in policy dialogue rather than acting solely as service providers in areas of strength, such as education and health. (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012, 2012</i>). Another limiting factor might be the nature of the EU's own engagement with NSAs at the regional level, which has been primarily through short-term competitive tenders under the NSA envelope of the 10th EDF programme. Some EU staff have noted that this reduces the possibility for long-term partnerships to develop, thereby making it more difficult for the EU to support the role of particular NSAs in policy dialogue processes.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>EU programming documentation notes the existence of a structured interactions between the EU and CROP agencies, covering policy dialogue on EU focal sectors and cross-cutting issues, following the 2006 EU Strategy for the Pacific and the 2007 Nuku'alofa Declaration:</p> <p><i>“The enhanced EU-PIF political dialogue, launched in October 2007 through the Nuku'alofa Declaration, also covers the third and fourth pillars of the Pacific Plan – Good Governance and Security. The agreed standing agenda includes issues such as regional security and governance, economic stability and growth, international trade, the environment, development cooperation and, by consensus, any other item of topical interest, such as gender issues and governance in the tax area. The political dialogue consists of triennial meetings of a Ministerial Troika and annual troika meetings of Senior Officials in Fiji at the headquarters of the PIF Secretariat. The inaugural Troika took place in Brussels in September 2008 and was regarded as a success by all participants. The Troika makes for structured interaction between the EU and the Pacific region at political level, increases the visibility and political profile of the EU-Pacific partnership on both sides of the planet and could make a valuable contribution to peace, stability, democracy and prosperity in the Pacific. A strengthened partnership and enhanced political dialogue between the</i></p>

	<p><i>Pacific ACP countries and the EU will also help to support joint action in multilateral forums (thirteen Pacific ACP countries are UN members and they often act as a group), where the two regions often share interests in improved global governance, for instance, on climate change. In this context, the EU and the Pacific are finalising a joint declaration on climate change. This text contains a shared vision and immediate priorities for joint action in response to the needs and concerns of the Pacific, particularly in the area of adaptation.” (EC, 10th EDF RSP, p.61)</i></p> <p><i>“As a global player, the EU aims at renewing and reinforcing its partnerships beyond a donor-recipient relationship. The 2006 EU Strategy for the Pacific³³, was a first step in this direction. As a result, the EU and the PIF have upgraded their political dialogue to Ministerial level.” (EC, “Joint Communication, Towards a Renewed EU-Pacific Development Partnership”, p.2)</i></p> <p>Policy dialogue between the EU and the regional organisations regarding the strategic direction of EU support was visible in the consultation on EDF11: “A second round of consultation with national authorities, Non State Actors, regional and international organizations is to be undertaken in the first semester of 2013 (Regional Pacific Seminar with Commissioner A. Piebalgs to be confirmed) to provide guidance for the preparation of a regional indicative programme for the EU support to the Pacific for the period 2014-2020.” (Viault, F, 2012, “Draft – Mission Report Consultation on the 11th EDF regional programming for the Pacific”, EC, p.3)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Fiji, 2012</u> (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January 2012 to December 2012, 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EAMR 2012 mentioned, for the dialogue policy between EU and others countries, that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “though still in a less advanced stage, the dialogue on the regional programme has also progressed, including through the organization of a regional meeting with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, which was attended by almost all of the partner countries in the region and by three Pacific Overseas Countries and Territories”.(page 3) - “Also, CSOs participated and played a key role in the dialogue on the 11th EDF regional programme”. (page 7) - “At the regional level, policy dialogue had the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (i.e. the Regional Authorising Officer) as the main interlocutor of the delegation, along with other regional organisations, such as SPC”. (page 4) <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, January-June 2012</u> (Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012, 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The policy dialogue between EU and CSO showed the weaknesses and evolution of CSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The role played by civil society in the advocacy and accountability of public funds and development programmes is still very poor and limited due to the lack of structure, networks and co-ordination mechanisms. Above all, most of the NSAs in PNG are still more interested in acting as
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³³ Conclusions on an EU-Strategy for the Pacific (2743rd General Affairs Council – 17.07.2006)

	<p>a service provider in the field of education and health rather than being involved in policy dialogues through consultations.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Nevertheless, NSAs have shown a strong interest on gender issues (led by the question of 22 women seats bill in the Parliament). The dialogue between NSA and the Delegation has been kept open particularly through the consultations which have taken place regularly in the framework of the identification of the 10th EDF NSA programme, Institutional Capacity building phase II, the drafting of guidelines under the EIDHR instrument and the political dialogue (led by the UN and World Bank) on gender issues. There is also very encouraging development with 5 PNG NSA's being shortlisted for funding under the Global Call for Proposals – 131087 – relating to the Economic Empowerment of Women in developing countries, and shows that local and regional NSA's are raising the standard of compliance with EU procedures.” - “Civil society tends slightly to be better structured and organised on gender issues, environment, forestry, climate change and health where good contacts are established at national and international level. Particularly the implementation of projects under the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is based on NSAs. However, not in all parts of the country NSAs are present to provide the services.” - “At present the dialogue is rather ad hoc than being a long-term partnership. The close contacts between the Delegation and some civil society organisations helps in defining orientations in deciding on the thematic in-country programmes, how to modulate the capacity-building effort under the 10th EDF, how to 'catch' their needs in the design of other programmes, and eventually, in how to better support them in their effort to better co-ordinate.” - “The implementation of the 9th EDF NSA project was characterised by numerous consultations and workshops with Civil Society during the year 2011. This has increased the contacts and the visibility of EU activities with regard to Civil Society and, in a certain way, paved the way for the establishment of a long-term partnership. Additionally, the individual Civil Society organisations funded through grants have shown real interest in the consultation process.” (Page 6) <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012, 2013</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EAMR showed the important role of CSOs and the evolution of the political dialogue between EU and CSO : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Partnership with civil society continues to be built through grants awarded on competitive base, mainly in Fiji. Such a modality hampers the establishment of a long term partnership with civil society organisations, except in few exceptional cases where organisations have been awarded multiple or recurrent funding. In general, the lack of an EU representation in most countries limits consultation with civil society; however civil society will be actively involved in the programming of the 11th EDF (work plan for July-September 2012)”. (page 8) - “In Fiji, the EIDHR has been a useful instrument to build relationships and this has proved to be effective in the first half of 2012 in the context of the recent constitutional process. In general, civil society organisations (CSOs) are more willing than in the past to dialogue with the EU on the ongoing
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	<p>constitutional process and some actions funded through the EIDHR are actively able to support civil society in engaging in this area. The launch of the CBSS 2011-2012 call has been a good opportunity to increase the number of meetings with civil society. Beyond information sessions, both in Suva and Labasa on the EIDHR call, the Delegation has also organised two sessions on Human Rights based approaches for CSOs partners to the EU and organised coaching sessions on financial management and logical frameworks.” (page 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “In Tonga, both the TCF (which includes a good governance and civil society component) and the NSA budget line are providing opportunities to strengthen relations with civil society in areas of organizational capacity development, social protection and violence against women.” (page 8) <p>“In Tuvalu, the Tuvalu Association on NGOS (TANGO) is member of the steering committee of the 10th EDF Tuvalu Water Waste and Sanitation program and is being contracted to carry out the awareness campaign on new policy in water, waste and sanitation. This work will start in the second half of 2012.” (page 8)</p>
<p>I-8.3.2 - Extent of integration of cross-cutting issues in implementing EU programmes in focal sectors</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>EU strategy documentation outlines the importance of integrating some cross-cutting issues in implementing EU programmes in its focal sectors. The regional strategy paper for the 10th EDF, in particular, notes the importance of mainstreaming gender equality in both the first focal area (regional economic integration) and the second (sustainable management of natural resources). In addition, environmental sustainability is also noted as a key cross-cutting issue in respect of the second focal area. Moreover democracy, good governance and combating HIV/AIDS are cited as neglected areas in partner country policy agendas, to be promoted through EU policy dialogue and support to locally owned institutions.</p> <p>Regarding the programming reality, the integration of cross-cutting issues has been most visible regarding the focus on environmental sustainability in the second EDF10 focal area. Indeed, EU regional programming has increasingly focused on environmental sustainability and climate change since the 2010 Joint Initiative launched by Commissioner Piebalgs and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Secretary General. In addition to the allocations from the second focal area of the 10th EDF, the EU has committed €38.3 million from the EU’s Global Climate Change Alliance and €20 million from the intra-ACP disaster facility for disaster preparedness and resilience.</p> <p>Aside from the particular case of environmental sustainability in the second focal sector, there is evidence to suggest that integration of other cross-cutting issues across the regional projects was rather limited. The evaluation desk phase analyzed 18 interventions out of the total 22 regional projects in the evaluation inventory. Of these 18, 8 projects include CCIs in the logframe. Of these, four include environmental sustainability in the objectives, but each of these four fall under the</p>

	<p>2nd focal area of the 10th EDF, namely, sustainable management of natural resources (including fisheries).³⁴ The remaining 4 projects include environmental sustainability and gender equality in the indicators and/or activities.³⁵ No projects integrated democracy and human rights or HIV/AIDS.</p>
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p>The importance of integrating cross-cutting issues (CCIs) in EU development programming was explicitly acknowledged in the regional programming documentation for the Pacific during the evaluation period:</p> <p><i>“The integration of gender issues in regional interventions will be an important element of the RIP. During the identification and formulation phases of regional interventions, attention will be paid to specific activities aimed at mainstreaming gender equality in both focal areas. Indicators will provide gender-disaggregated data when possible and relevant. Environmental sustainability is the subject of the second focal area, while the specific objective of the first focal area is economic growth in a context of sustainability of interventions. Provision is also made for environmental assessments when needed.”</i> (EC, 10th EDF RSP, p.72)</p> <p>Furthermore, the 10th EDF Regional Strategy Paper highlights the importance of pursuing CCI objectives through political dialogue and support to locally owned institutions:</p> <p><i>“These values [democracy and good governance, gender equality, environmental sustainability and combating HIV/AIDS] are not necessarily firmly anchored either in partner country societies, or in partner governments’ – regions’ – policy agendas, but they can be promoted through wider political, social and economic processes. Therefore, pursuing these objectives requires a proactive advocacy approach and can best be done through political dialogue and support to locally owned institutions and processes that seeks to advance these values while keeping account of the cultural context.”</i> (EC, 10th EDF RSP, p.60)</p> <p>Since 2008, EU regional programming has increasingly focused on environmental sustainability, and climate change in particular:</p> <p><i>“EU-Pacific cooperation on climate change has grown since the 2008 Joint EU-Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Declaration and the 2010 Joint Initiative, launched by Commissioner Piebalgs and PIFS Secretary General Slade. By 2012, all Pacific ACP countries will have benefited from additional EU funding for climate change on top of the EDF country and regional allocations 2008-2013, notably with €38.3 million from the EU’s Global Climate Change Alliance as well as for disaster preparedness and resilience, notably with €20 million from the intra-ACP disaster facility. In order to deliver on the objectives of the Joint Initiative, the EU Delegation for the Pacific and the PIF Secretariat, in association with other CROP members, are revising the “Joint Plan of Action on climate change”, focusing on three crucial areas: disaster risk reduction; renewable energy and energy efficiency; and community resilience to climate change that could be supported by the EU, as outlined below.”</i> (EC, 2012, “Draft MTR conclusions – 10th EDF Pacific Regional Strategy Paper”, EC, p.3).</p> <p><u>EAMR, Fiji, 2012</u> (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January 2012 to December 2012, 2013)</p>

³⁴ The four projects in question are: Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Islands Region (FED/2009/021-368); Development of sustainable tuna fisheries in the Pacific ACP countries phase II (FED/2009/021-392); Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (FED/2009/021-370); Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western & Central Pacific Ocean (FED/2006/018-725).

³⁵ The four projects referred to here are: Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (FED/2006/017-946); Vanuatu Tourism and Education Growth (FED/2006/018-617); Primary Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1 Vanuatu (FED/2009/021-742); Technical Co-operation Facility (FED/2010/022-413).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some projects of the EU have cross-cutting issues like components, for example in the context of the launch of the constitutional process and the announcement of elections to be held in 2014 in Fiji, funds from the EDF reserve (€2 million) were committed to the support of civic education and dialogue in view of the transition to democracy and the rule of law. Furthermore, support to the constitutional process was provided through the short-term component of the Instrument for Stability, with a budget in excess of €1.7 million. <i>(EC, EAMR, Fiji, January 2012 to December 2012, 2013, page 2)</i> <p><u>EAMR, Fiji, Jan-June 2012</u> <i>(EC, EAMR, Fiji, January-June 2012, 2012)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other projects of the EU which have cross-cutting issues :”The EIDHR ratification and reporting on human rights convention (1 M€ contribution agreement with PIFS) was signed early 2012 and is expected to be instrumental in supporting the EU policy dialogue at the national level on human rights in complement to the bilateral programmes.”(page 8) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2011</u> <i>(Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011, 2011)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of cross-cutting issue in Technical Cooperation “The cross-cutting issue of Technical Cooperation is currently under scrutiny in Timor-Leste in order to adapt it as necessary for enhancing the effectiveness and impact of the different technical assistance operations funded by different partners.” (Page 15)
<p>STATEMENT ON JC8.3</p>	<p>The EU engaged NSAs in its programming design and implementation, but with only limited observable impact on NSA policy dialogue with regional organisations or the inclusion of cross-cutting issues at project level.</p> <p>The EU took an inclusive approach towards NSAs in dialogue concerning its own strategy in the region. It also encouraged the integration of cross-cutting issues in its regional strategy and programming, although there are question marks concerning the implementation of this approach at project level. There is little evidence, however, to suggest that policy dialogue between NSAs and regional organisations was increased as a result of EU regional programming.</p> <p>EU programming documentation records structured interactions between the EU and CROP agencies covering policy dialogue on EU focal sectors and cross-cutting issues, following the 2006 EU Strategy for the Pacific and the 2007 Nuku’alofa Declaration. But there is no evidence, at this stage, to suggest that this dialogue also fostered policy dialogue between regional organisations and NSAs working in the EU focal sectors.</p> <p>NSA involvement in policy dialogue with the EU itself was visible, most notably in the consultation exercise for the design of the 11th EDF programming. On occasions, this dialogue brought regional organisations and NSAs together (e.g. in the 2012 consultation workshop on the 11th EDF regional programming for the Pacific) whilst in others the EU interacted with NSAs separately from the regional organisations (e.g. in the NSA envelope of the regional implementation programme under the 10th EDF).</p>

Fostering dialogue between NSAs and regional organizations at the regional level faces some limiting factors. One factor cited by EUD staff is the lack of NSA networks and coordination mechanisms, which hampers their ability to provide advocacy and accountability functions for development programmes and policy. EUD staff in PNG have raised this point as an obstacle to encouraging civil society to engage in policy dialogue rather than acting solely as service providers in areas of strength, such as education and health. (*Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012, 2012*). Another limiting factor might be the nature of the EU's own engagement with NSAs at the regional level, which has been primarily through short-term competitive tenders under the NSA envelope of the 10th EDF programme. Some EU staff have noted that this reduces the possibility for long-term partnerships to develop, thereby making it more difficult for the EU to support the role of particular NSAs in policy dialogue processes. (JC 8.3.1)

EU strategy documentation outlines the importance of integrating some cross-cutting issues in implementing EU programmes in its focal sectors. The regional strategy paper for the 10th EDF, in particular, notes the importance of mainstreaming **gender equality** in both the first focal area (regional economic integration) and the second (sustainable management of natural resources). In addition, **environmental sustainability** is also noted as a key cross-cutting issue in respect of the second focal area. Moreover **democracy, good governance** and combating **HIV/AIDS** are cited as neglected areas in partner country policy agendas, to be promoted through EU policy dialogue and support to locally owned institutions.

Regarding the programming reality, the integration of cross-cutting issues has been most visible regarding the focus on environmental sustainability in the second EDF10 focal area. Indeed, EU regional programming has increasingly focused on environmental sustainability and climate change since the 2010 Joint Initiative launched by Commissioner Piebalgs and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Secretary General. In addition to the allocations from the second focal area of the 10th EDF, the EU has committed €38.3 million from the EU's Global Climate Change Alliance and €20 million from the intra-ACP disaster facility for disaster preparedness and resilience.

Aside from the particular case of environmental sustainability in the second focal sector, there is evidence to suggest that integration of other cross-cutting issues across the regional projects was rather limited. The evaluation desk phase analyzed 18 interventions out of the total 22 regional projects in the evaluation inventory. Of these 18, 8 projects include CCIs in the logframe. Of these, four include environmental sustainability in the objectives, but each of these four fall under the 2nd focal area of the 10th EDF, namely, sustainable management of natural resources (including fisheries).³⁶ The remaining 4 projects include environmental

³⁶ The four projects in question are: Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Islands Region (FED/2009/021-368); Development of sustainable tuna fisheries in the Pacific ACP countries phase II (FED/2009/021-392); Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (FED/2009/021-370); Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western & Central Pacific Ocean (FED/2006/018-725).

	sustainability and gender equality in the indicators and/or activities. ³⁷ No projects integrated democracy and human rights or HIV/AIDS. (JC 8.3.1)
JC 8.4 - The EU support increased over time integration of cross-cutting issues in the Pacific plan	
I-8.4.1 - Share of the cross-cutting issues in the Pacific Plan	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>Each of the four cross-cutting issues covered in the European Consensus on Development (democracy and human rights, environmental sustainability, gender equality and HIV/AIDS) are included in the initiatives planned for the first three years of the Pacific Plan (2006-2008). The original Pacific Plan (2005) included 49 initiatives in total. Of these, 20 cover cross-cutting issues. Of these, 10 are linked to gender equality and seek to mainstream gender equality across the four pillars of activity in the Plan. Seven initiatives relate to environmental sustainability, one of which seeks to integrate it into national sustainable development plans in the region. The remaining three initiatives relate to HIV, democracy and human rights respectively.</p> <p>In 2009 the Pacific Leaders reviewed and updated the Pacific Plan at the Fortieth Pacific Islands Forum in Cairns. The Cairns Communiqué (2009) includes 37 recommendations in total, grouped into 5 clusters. Of these, one cluster (containing 8 recommendations) covers climate change specifically. Two further recommendations cover gender equality, one in relation to sexual and gender-based violence and one relating to the role of women in national decision-making processes.</p> <p>In addition, the progress reports on the Pacific Plan implementation published annually by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat also report achievements in each of the cross-cutting issues except for HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Thus, whilst it cannot be said that cross-cutting issues constitute a primary focus of the Pacific Plan activities, they are all covered by the original Plan with gender and environmental sustainability featuring most prominently. The subsequent implementation and review process that took place throughout the evaluation period did cover cross-cutting issues, but no noticeable trend can be discerned in terms of increasing attention to these areas beyond the baseline set by the original Plan in 2005.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>The references to cross-cutting issues were collected during the desk study phase by review of the following documents :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2007) "The Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation And Integration". ▪ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2007) "Pacific Plan Annual Report 2007 – Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat". ▪ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2008) "Pacific Plan Annual Report 2008 – Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat". ▪ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2009) "Pacific Plan Annual Report 2009 –

³⁷ The four projects referred to here are: Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (FED/2006/017-946); Vanuatu Tourism and Education Growth (FED/2006/018-617); Primary Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1 Vanuatu (FED/2009/021-742); Technical Co-operation Facility (FED/2010/022-413).

	<p>Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2009) "Forum communiqué - Fortieth Pacific islands forum, Cairns compact on strengthening development coordination in the Pacific" ▪ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2009) "Pacific Plan Annual Report 2009 - Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat" ▪ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2010) “Pacific Plan Annual Report 2010 – Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat” ▪ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (2011) “Pacific Plan Annual Report 2011 – Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat”
MN602 MN625	<p>EU staff and NSA stakeholders in the region argued that the EU’s capacity in gender mainstreaming remained limited, and that a gender-specific project could help to increase the EU’s capacity and visibility in this area, if linked to the EU’s other thematic areas of strength and implemented with strong partners in the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EU staff noted that one gender training session has taken place for EUD staff in Suva, but none elsewhere during the evaluation period. ▪ The training that did take place did not develop specific tools for mainstreaming gender into non-gender-related projects, e.g. design gender indicators, gender monitoring tools etc. ▪ It was also argued by EU staff that there are grounds for a dedicated gender programme in the Pacific region. ▪ EU staff noted that other donors in the region (notably Australia) are currently implementing large scale programmes on gender-based violence. But work in other areas more close to the EU’s work in the social sector could be envisaged, e.g. in inclusion of women in democratic processes. ▪ Both EU and NGO stakeholders noted that the choice of implementing partner here should seek to maximize the strengths of organizations with a gender mandate in the region, including NSAs, regional organizations, and other donors.
<p>I-8.4.2 - Consistency of the way to tackle cross-cutting issues in the Pacific Plan and in EU policy guideline</p>	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>As noted in I-8.4.1 above, the coverage of cross-cutting issues in the Pacific Plan broadly matches the areas proposed by the European Consensus on Development (2005). Moreover, the enhanced EU-PIF dialogue launched through the Nuku’alofa Declaration included environmental sustainability and gender equality in the dialogue agenda.</p> <p>However, concerns were raised by EU staff concerning the level of integration of cross-cutting issues in the regional envelope of the 10th EDF. This is supported by the findings of the Mid Term Review of the 10th EDF, which claims that the gender mainstreaming approach, whilst having been applied across regional programming, was not yielding a sufficient focus on gender equality, particularly in thematic areas such as climate change.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p>DEVCO strategic reflections and lessons learned regarding the Pacific regional programming over the EDF10 period flag integration of gender in programming as a concern. (Viault, F. and Edlund, E., 2012, “Consultations on 11th EDF Regional Programming for Pacific countries”, EC).</p>

	<p>EU programming documentation notes the approach to tackling cross-cutting issues through political dialogue in line with the third and fourth pillars of the Pacific Plan:</p> <p><i>“The enhanced EU-PIF political dialogue, launched in October 2007 through the Nuku’alofa Declaration, also covers the third and fourth pillars of the Pacific Plan – Good Governance and Security. The agreed standing agenda includes issues such as regional security and governance, economic stability and growth, international trade, the environment, development cooperation and, by consensus, any other item of topical interest, such as gender issues and governance in the tax area.”</i> (EC, 10th EDF RSP, p.61)</p> <p>The Conclusions of the EDF10 Mid-Term Review however note that the regional programmes needed a stronger focus on gender, notably with respect to climate change:</p> <p><i>“While a gender mainstreaming approach has been applied to all regional programmes, a stronger focus on gender issues is needed, in particular in relation to Climate Change which sets off a chain of interlinked impacts, including on security and gender.”</i></p> <p>(EC, “Draft MTR Conclusions – 10th EDF Pacific Regional Strategy Paper”, EC, p.5).</p>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC8.4</p>	<p>EU policy dialogue was in line with the pre-existing focus on cross-cutting issues in the Pacific Plan, but concerns were raised with the integration of gender equality in the EU’s own regional programming.</p> <p>The original Pacific Plan signed in 2005 already included initiatives targeting each of the four cross-cutting issues outlined by the European Consensus on Development (2005). This focus was maintained by the Pacific Plan review and updating process that took place in 2009. EU Pacific dialogue over the evaluation period also made space for inclusion of CCIs in the dialogue process, but EU regional programming itself struggled to integrate CCIs, with concerns raised most notably regarding gender equality.</p> <p>Each of the four cross-cutting issues covered in the European Consensus on Development (democracy and human rights, environmental sustainability, gender equality and HIV/AIDS) are included in the initiatives planned for the first three years of the Pacific Plan (2006-2008). The original Pacific Plan (2005) included 49 initiatives in total. Of these, 20 cover cross-cutting issues. Of these 20, 10 seek to mainstream gender equality across the four pillars of activity in the Plan. Seven initiatives relate to environmental sustainability, one of which seeks to integrate it into national sustainable development plans in the region. The remaining three initiatives relate to HIV, democracy and human rights respectively.</p> <p>In 2009 the Pacific Leaders reviewed and updated the Pacific Plan at the Fortieth Pacific Islands Forum in Cairns. The Cairns Communiqué (2009) includes 37 recommendations in total, grouped into 5 clusters. Of these, one cluster (containing 8 recommendations) covers climate change specifically. Two further recommendations cover gender equality, one in relation to sexual and gender-based violence and one relating to the role of women in national decision-making processes.</p> <p>In addition, the progress reports on the Pacific Plan implementation published annually by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat also report achievements in each of the cross-cutting issues except for HIV/AIDS.</p>

	<p>Thus, whilst it cannot be said that cross-cutting issues constitute a primary focus of the Pacific Plan activities, they are all covered by the original Plan with gender and environmental sustainability featuring most prominently. The subsequent implementation and review process that took place throughout the evaluation period did cover cross-cutting issues, but no significant trend can be observed in terms of increasing attention to these areas beyond the baseline set by the original Plan in 2005. (I-8.4.1)</p> <p>The coverage of cross-cutting issues in the Pacific Plan broadly matches the areas proposed by the European Consensus on Development (2005). Moreover, the enhanced EU-PIF dialogue launched through the Nuku'alofa Declaration included environmental sustainability and gender equality in the dialogue agenda.</p> <p>However, concerns were raised by EU staff concerning the level of integration of cross-cutting issues in the regional envelope of the 10th EDF. This is supported by the findings of the Mid Term Review of the 10th EDF, which claims that the gender mainstreaming approach, whilst having been applied across regional programming, was not yielding a sufficient focus on gender equality, particularly in thematic areas such as climate change. (I-8.4.2)</p>
<p>OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (NOT CAPTURED ELSEWHERE IN THIS EQ)</p>	<p>The portfolio of EU programmes with joint management showed the importance of regional programme and the regional institution: “The majority of the regional programme is implemented through joint management with regional organisations (CROPS - Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific) having undertaken the EU 4-pillar institutional assessments. This is effectively reducing the project management burden of the Delegation. Increasingly this method of delivery is also being used at national level where CROP agencies are contracted to manage NIP-funded programmes - Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands and two projects in Kiribati - and the Sugar Accompanying Measures in Fiji. (page 7)</p> <p>The importance of working with the key regional organizations in the Pacific was reaffirmed at the end of the evaluation period by the European Council Conclusions on a renewed EU-Pacific Development Partnership: <i>“Recalling the specific importance of regional cooperation in the Pacific, the Council invites the EEAS and the Commission to continue supporting regional integration and the work of regional organisations coordinated by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat within the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific. The Council notes the important roles of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in addressing the socio-economic and environmental challenges as well as climate change in the region.”</i> (EU, 2012, Council Conclusions on a renewed EU-Pacific Development Partnership, EU, para. 8.)</p> <p>The importance of improving delivery methods for regional organizations was raised by the 10th EDF MTR: <i>“Increasing the envelope is necessary for the EU to support the Pacific own regional cooperation agenda and to reinforce the crucial role of Pacific Regional Organisations in assisting their member states on policy making and planning, as well as on aid management and delivery. This</i></p>

*is particularly important in areas such as climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as to address Pacific Island Countries' structural capacity constraints in developing PFM systems, in progressing towards eligibility to budget support or in integrating climate change in development strategies. **Additional support will need to be combined with improved delivery methods to regional organisations.***

(EC, 2012, "Draft MTR Conclusions – 10th EDF Pacific Regional Strategy Paper", EC, p.5)

Some indications exist of limited dialogue between PIFS and its members, with an impact on country ownership of regional programmes:

Country ownership of regional programmes needs to be improved. Much of the criticism was aimed at how PIFS consult with their members, see also discussion on visibility below. From the EU side, we could ensure to cover regional matters in our political dialogue on bilateral level. The role of NSA in building ownership, in particular on community level was also emphasised.

(Viault, F, 2012, "Draft – Mission Report Consultation on the 11th EDF regional programming for the Pacific", EC, p.3)

The critical role of regional organisations was reinforced in the group discussions during the meeting on the 11th EDF:

“Question 1. What should be the role of the CROPs and IOs in the implementation of the regional programme?”

- *CROP agencies should indeed play a key role in implementation – regional agencies should generally implement regional projects - providing the following conditions are met:*
 - *They have strengths in the areas of intervention,*
 - *The work is in line with the recognized mandate of the organisation, and*
 - *The countries support their lead role in areas where they may lack national capacity.*

It was noted that project implementation by CROP agencies can be very cost effective.

- *They have a critical role to play in enhancing coordination with other groups of stakeholders, mainly the International Organisations, and Non State Actors. In this regard, it is being proposed to strengthen and further expand the membership of CROP working groups.”*

(EC, EDF 11 Meeting, 2012).

EU strategic learning documents regarding the regional programming in the Pacific claim that **“capacity building of local partners should receive much more emphasis in project design”**. (Viault, F. and Edlund, E., 2012, “Consultations on 11th EDF Regional Programming for Pacific countries”, EC).

PIFS inputs to the DEVCO reflections on EDF10 regional programming suggest that capacity of the RAO is not a significant problem, but that more work is needed at national level to improve country engagement. (Teo, F. P., 2012, “Consultations on 11th EDF Regional Programming for Pacific countries”, EC.)

EQ 9 - To what extent have the selected delivery mechanisms of EU support and their management been conducive to the objectives of the cooperation?

JC 9.1 - Human, logistic and financial resources available at regional and country levels or their combination allowed a timely implementation of EU programmes and projects

I-9.1.1 - % of projects (number and related amount) closed within the initially considered closing date

<i>Statement</i>	<p>Compared to the analysis of the 2007 regional evaluation, the situation has not improved as at the time most 8th and 9th EDF projects were delivered on time (and in initial envelope). The 10th EDF, with a significant increase of the EU budget for the Pacific region, delays are increasingly identified in EAMRs. In 2012, delay are witnessed for PNG (particularly for rural infrastructure projects), Solomon Islands (7 out of 10 projects delayed) and Fiji (for Nauru and Kiribati).</p> <p>Most regional programmes implemented by regional organisations (managed by the Fiji's EUD) did not however faced delays. The top-up agreed by HQ for Pacific regional programmes is an indication that they are considered performing compared to other regions.</p> <p>POCTs are pinpointed for significant delays in implementing EU projects, with an exception for the TVET programme in New Caledonia where the capacity and involvement in the project are higher than in Wallis & Futuna or French Polynesia. The contribution of the OCTs to the 2012 RAE for Fiji EUD was as high as 46%.</p> <p>The shortage of staff is emphasized by all EUDs, and particularly the Fiji regional EUD who is in charge of a vast and diverse portfolio of country and regional programmes (MN 618). This shortage, albeit Suva EUD increased from 3 to 8 staff, is presented as structural over the whole reference period and punctually aggravated by vacancies (in PNG in particular). The PNG EUD adds security issues and the new rules regarding F&C responsibilities as further impediments to run smoothly the administrative tasks that contributes to a timely implementation of EU projects. Timor Leste is disadvantaged compared to other EUDs.</p> <p>The formulation stage, which is almost the sole responsibility of the services, is pinpointed as occurring the most important delays during the project cycle. This applies to PACPs and even more so to POCTs; where three 10th EDF SPDs were approved in 2013 only. EUDs recorded significant delays in receiving HQ response for PACP projects (interviews with regional EUD – MNs 606, 618...).</p> <p>POCTs governments were often slow in identifying suitable projects for EU funding (cf. OCT regional Evaluation, 2011), unless for NC that kept focused on technical vocational training all along the reference period.</p> <p>The physical distance to HQ is aggravated by the time lag leaving the Pacific dossier more exposed to routine administrative procedures in Brussels than other regions. The fact that the amount of each individual project is as an average modest – and in many cases extremely modest (1-2 million euros) contributed to slow down HQ reactivity given staffing constraints at this level as well. Another factor pinpointed by EUDs is the attachment of the Pacific ACP countries to the Asia Department, not familiar with the Cotonou agreement' regulations(interview</p>
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	<p>with EUD – MN 618). Procedures are lengthy for disbursement of funds (interview with USP – MN 095),</p> <p>The other driving factors for delays in implementation of EU projects in the Pacific are (i) the time for getting TA mobilised (MN 132), ii) the quality of the technical assistance available to the EU in the Pacific (see below for a more detailed analysis) to support NAOs, iii) the combination of an aggravated shortage of local administrative capacity (MNs 095, 132,...) with increasing governance issues, and finally iv) logistics for mostly imported goods and equipment. For instance, the issue with projects' closure in Solomon Islands is the need to reimburse ineligible expenses revealed by financial audits, related to the limited capacity of the local administration for managing EU procedures. PNG lost committed budget due to delays in getting approval and mobilising TA.</p>
	<p>“Among the several 10th EDF bilateral projects under implementation in 2012, one must single out the €2.3 million action aimed at strengthening energy sustainability in Nauru as one of the most problematic. The project has suffered from important delays, directly related to the very limited capacity of the local administration. As a consequence, most of the above budget could not be committed in 2012, in spite of the efforts of the delegation to effectively support the national authorising officer. At this stage, with a supply call for tender still under preparation and the final date for contracting set at middle 2013, there is a clear risk that the relevant budget (€1.9 million) will be lost.</p> <p>Similarly, though possibly less critically, problems were experienced in the implementation of two projects for the outer islands in Kiribati.”</p> <p><i>Source: FIJI EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“Nonetheless, pending the attribution of the expected Local Staff posts, the shortage of staff at project management level made the implementation particularly difficult throughout 2012 and did not allow for a continuous adequate level of consideration to be given to all ongoing projects.</p> <p>In addition, the specific challenges related to the delegation's responsibility for many countries and territories, scattered over a very wide territory, makes it necessary for the staff to perform frequent missions, so that proper arrangements are necessary to ensure the timely availability of the necessary budget.”</p> <p><i>Source: FIJI EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“The role of strong regional organizations has frequently been cited as a reason for the success of the EDF regional programmes in the Pacific, in contrast with most other ACP regions where funding is often not committed on time and lost. The results of projects implemented by Pacific regional organizations also compare favourably with other delivery mechanisms such as the intra-ACP projects, many of which have been almost invisible in the Pacific.”</p> <p><i>Source: PIFS-EU Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming, 11-12 October 2012, Suva, Fiji - Briefing note by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community</i></p>
	<p>“Over the period there has been a clear trend towards the use of contribution agreements (CAs) at regional level. There are several indications that the satisfactory results in terms of efficiency may be linked to this trend, including stakeholder views and the fact that the CAs allowed improved definition of responsibilities and ownership by project implementers, as well as exploration of</p>

	<p>synergy effects arising from mandating of Regional Organisations.</p> <p>(...) It appears that over the period the organisational and management capacities of the Commission have improved, notably as a result of devolution, increased human resources and intensified cooperation with CROP agencies.”</p> <p><i>Source: RSE 1997-2007; 33</i></p>
	<p>“EU procedures are cumbersome for the country and its small administration and capacity, including civil society organisations. There is a recurrent risk to have ineligible expenditures in the programmes mainly due to lack of supporting documents or incorrect use of procurement procedures. The need to ask for extensions of a project is recurrent and was also necessary in 2012 (RAMP, PGSP, TVET, TCF). Programmes with call for proposals under the PE are normally delayed because of the slow evaluation process and a lengthy contracting process.”</p> <p><i>Source: SI EAMR 2012</i></p>
	<p>“EDF programmes have faced significant delays during start up, due to capacity constraints. This has led to problems in completing projects within the contract period. This concerns, in particular, infrastructure projects like those under the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme which require material not available in the country and which are often in remote areas where transport conditions are challenging.”</p> <p><i>Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“As far as the latter is concerned, one must stress that the specific context of the Pacific region, including extremely small countries with low population, necessarily carries with it an endemic lack of capacity. This does not match the rather heavy administrative requirements on the beneficiaries in a context of decentralised cooperation. The consequences can be extremely serious, as was the case in Nauru in 2012, where the risk of missing the deadline for the commitment of most of the 10th EDF envelope is very high.”</p> <p><i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“Solomon Islands has been selected as one of the few pilot countries to commence the implementation of the EU Agenda for Action on Democracy Support. This puts an additional burden in the resources of the Delegation and requires closer cooperation with the EEAS.”</p> <p><i>Source: SI EAMR 2012</i></p>
	<p>“Implementation is often delayed and riddled with implementation issues, misunderstanding about rules and procedures and lateness in providing both implementation and financial reports. Some projects have made considerable progress however during 2012. This is the case for the GCCA project where all funds have been committed prior to the D+3 whereas risks were rather high that this would not be achieved.”</p> <p><i>Source: Vanuatu EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“The annual forecasts for financing decisions, contracting and payments were met. This was a remarkable administrative achievement in the context of the serious understaffing in the Operations Section over the entire reporting period, as well as the very limited capacity of the NAO Services and serious TA issues therein, which added to the Delegation’s constraints on performance and assessment of actual results”</p>

	<i>Source: TL EAMR 12/2012</i>
I-9.1.2 - % of projects cancelled (number and related amount)	
<i>Statement</i>	The EU dis not cancelled projects in the Pacific region during the reference period.
I-9.1.3 - % of projects (number and related amount) delayed by more than 1/3rd of their initially considered duration	
<i>Statement</i>	The number of EU projects in the Pacific that implementation was delayed is too limited for this statistical indicator to be of use. (cf. I-911)
STATEMENT ON JC9.1	<p>Human, logistic and financial resources available at regional and country levels or their combination allowed a timely implementation of EU programmes and projects</p> <p>Regional organisations in the Pacific managed successfully EU programmes, time and cost wise. The over performed compared to the regions, and Pacific regional programmes were granted with a top-up under the 10th EDF. The Contribution Agreement implementation modality (cf. below for details) certainly contributed to this success, as well as the fact that regional organisations were involved in RIP programming right from the beginning (cf. EQ2). The most difficult stages – getting approval for the HQ and mobilising TAs – were facilitated compared to the standard procedures of decentralised management.</p> <p>At country level, the EU programmes' implementation faced the weak capacity of local administration aggravated by the burden of its own deferral procedures with HQ on one side, F&C on the other. Multi-country programmes allowed to bypass some of the inefficiencies of local administrations by getting them implemented by a regional organisation (PPA) but the energy sector model was not replicated.</p> <p>Human resources available at country level for the NAO position was a major impediment for EU programmes. The support provided through TCFs proved to fell short compared to the needs for developing capacities and the deadlines of getting EU procedures sorted out. TA in support to NAOs was constraint by the small size of the NIP, forbidding to recourse on experienced international technical assistants; regional experts hired at a moderate rate often did not provided the quality of service expected; the fact they were to a large extent left on their own and not closely managed by the EUDs hampered to harness their potential.</p> <p>EUDs were insufficiently staffed to tackle a cooperation portfolio fragmented in small projects in 15 countries and 4 territories, notwithstanding regional programmes. This staff shortage implied a full dedication to projects' administrative management and reporting, at the expense of the follow-up of the implementing partners and visibility.</p>
JC 9.2 - The EU interventions under RSP and thematic instruments are appropriately used to achieve expected outcomes	
I-9.2.1 - Utilization of like-minded partners	
<i>Statement</i>	The Joint Communication 2012 identifies specifically Australia and NZ as EU like-minded partners: <i>“The EU's partnerships in the Pacific involve 15 independent Island Countries, 4 Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) as well as Australia and New Zealand – key members of the Forum and like-minded partners.”</i>

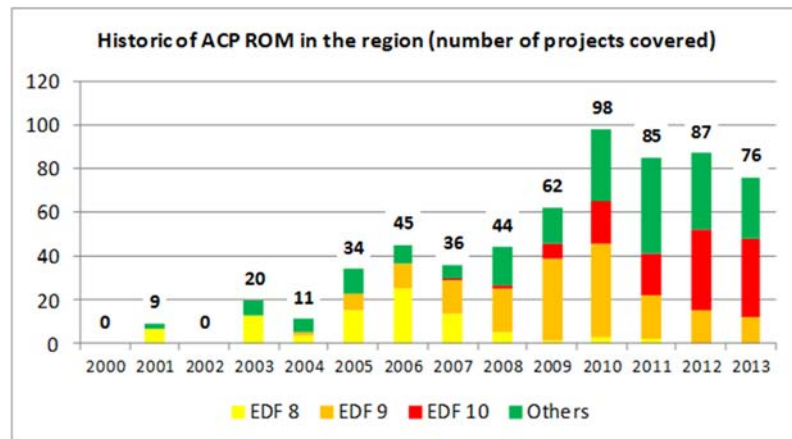
	<p>(p. 2) The area of cooperation is essentially human rights and democracy: “to join forces with like-minded partners to address key human rights issues and to help consolidate democratic processes across the region.” During the period under review, the scope for pooling of resources with AUSAid was limited mainly to the community education and support to NSAs projects in Fiji.</p> <p>In this indicator, the understanding of “utilisation of like-minded partners” by RSP and thematic programmes is somewhat different. This indicator intends to capture if implementing partners of EDF regional programmes and thematic budget lines are sharing the same EU core values. It is assumed that this pattern would contribute to the overall coherence of EU strategic response in the Pacific.</p> <p>EU regional programmes are chiefly implemented by regional organisations, under contribution agreements. Thematic programmes are implemented for most of them by national CSOs, for some of them through contribution agreements concluded with UN agencies. The regional organisations being technical, if not bureaucratic, they have limited shared values with NGOs and CSOs that are predominantly community-oriented, in an overall empowerment perspective.</p> <p>The assumption underling the indicator is however misleading, as analysed in EQ1: the coherence – in EU understanding of not contradicting one another – does not mean alignment, and EU strategy is to be conceived rather as complementarity of EU financial instruments.</p>
	<p>“The EU is further integrating human rights, democracy support and good governance into its policy mix in the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU is strengthening its cooperation with like-minded partners to support the ratification and implementation of human rights conventions and the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court across the region. The EU pays particular attention to addressing issues such as gender-based violence and very low proportions of women at decision-making levels in the Pacific. • The EU continues to deploy electoral observation missions where appropriate and is joining efforts with like-minded partners to develop a coordinated strategy for Fiji’s return to democracy and to support reconciliation processes and conflict prevention initiatives across the region.” <p><i>Source: JOINT 2012</i></p>
	<p><i>Recommendation:</i></p> <p>(1) Regular political dialogue between the EU and PICTS, Pacific regional organisations and like-minded partners should foster joint positions to ensure that the UN charter and resolutions are respected globally, to facilitate a sustainable and peaceful resolution to conflicts worldwide as well as to improve development and climate change cooperation, particularly in the UNFCCC negotiations.”</p> <p><i>Source: JOINT 2012</i></p>
	<p>“The currently most important cooperation with International Organisations is the two contribution agreements with World Bank and UNDP, under the first phase of the 10th EDF ‘Rural Economic Development Programme’. Both agreements, one signed (UNDP) and the other one under preparation, are the result of long-term discussions, particularly with World Bank. (...)</p> <p>The contribution agreement with UNDP on the Millennium Village trial study goes back to a request by the PNG Government. UNDP had taken the lead at the beginning but had lost some interest so that the programme design now has been basically provided by a feasibility study initiated by the EU and implemented by</p>

the Government.
 Under the RED phase 2 further cooperation with other International Organisations is foreseen namely with ADB for an infrastructure component and UNCDF for a financial inclusion component.
 The coordination with UNIFEM for the monitoring of the project Building Capacity and Improving Accountability for Gender Equality in Development, Peace and Equality (3MEUR), has been satisfactory.”
Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012

I-9.2.2 - Bridges established at the various stages of project cycle

Statement

This indicator intends to identify actions taken by the EU to link RSP and thematic budget lines during their respective project cycles.
 During the period under review, as already analysed in EQ1, the EUD was increasingly involved in the formulation of thematic projects it will be in charge to manage after approval by HQ. The broad framework of the thematic programme is a given, defined along the lines of the regulation that created it, but there is still a leeway in selecting and fine-tuning projects proposed by CSOs following CfPs (interview with EUD – MN 618).
 The ROM reports are another opportunity for the EUD to adjust the projects funded by budget lines to the strategic background of EU development cooperation.
 Lastly, RSPs (and EUD staff) are informed by the results and issues faced by thematic programmes that are integrating in the lesson learned by the organisation. Going beyond mainstreaming for gender-based violence in the Pacific 11th EDF is an example of such feedbacks. Another such example might be the painful biofuel initiatives.



	<p style="text-align: center;">ROM coverage in % of total commitment(2000-2013)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>ROM coverage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>West Africa</td> <td>57,9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central Africa</td> <td>61,1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Africa</td> <td>51,4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southern Africa and Indian Ocean</td> <td>55,3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pan African</td> <td>34,1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caribbean</td> <td>58,7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pacific</td> <td>78,5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intra ACP</td> <td>16,1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average ACP</td> <td>56,1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">ROM coverage in % of commitment per thematic area</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Thematic Area</th> <th>Number of Projects</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture, food security</td> <td>128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Budget, macroeconomic</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Civil society & human rights</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conflict, rehabilitation</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Culture</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economic, trade development</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td> <td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Environment, natural resources</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fisheries</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Governance</td> <td>94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mining</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social services & infrastructures</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tourism</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transports and public works</td> <td>47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban development</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water supply, sanitation & waste</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALL REGION</td> <td>1.004</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: EU, ACP ROM RESULTS STUDY 2000-2013; Pacific regional study</i></p>	Region	ROM coverage (%)	West Africa	57,9%	Central Africa	61,1%	East Africa	51,4%	Southern Africa and Indian Ocean	55,3%	Pan African	34,1%	Caribbean	58,7%	Pacific	78,5%	Intra ACP	16,1%	Average ACP	56,1%	Thematic Area	Number of Projects	Agriculture, food security	128	Budget, macroeconomic	12	Civil society & human rights	42	Communication	1	Conflict, rehabilitation	26	Culture	1	Economic, trade development	20	Education	185	Energy	82	Environment, natural resources	100	Fisheries	51	Governance	94	Health	44	Mining	50	Social services & infrastructures	27	Tourism	5	Transports and public works	47	Urban development	2	Water supply, sanitation & waste	88	ALL REGION	1.004
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	<p>The regional envelope under Pacific Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) is administered by the Regional Authorising Officer (RAO), an office held by the Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. All Pacific ACP countries benefit from the regional projects, a majority of which are implemented by regional agencies, mainly those belonging to the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Source: PIFS-EU Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming, 11-12 October 2012, Suva, Fiji - Background paper</i></p>																																																														

I-9.2.3 - Joint or harmonized supervision missions and monitoring	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>ROM missions cover indifferently EDF programmes and DCI projects, according to their sampling methods. The methodology applied to these two sets of projects is strictly similar. The ACP ROM Results Study 2000-2013 for the Pacific region analyse both sets.</p> <p>This disposition does not however significantly contributes to improving the overall coherence/complementarity of EU financial instruments.</p>
STATEMENT ON JC9.2	<p>The EU interventions under RSP and thematic instruments are appropriately used to achieve expected outcomes</p> <p>Most of the identification and operationalization of synergies between EDF programmes and thematic programmes are taking place during formulation stages, of the regional strategic response first, and then to each individual thematic project in second place. The process of combination is deeply rooted in EUD involvement at all stages of the project cycle of each instruments.</p> <p>Thematic budget lines projects are informing the EDF programmes, which make the most of EU cooperation, on the needs and expectations of the population, and demonstrated capacity for collective action, at community level as well at country level. These lesson learnt compensated to some extent a more articulated approach through scoping studies, mapping, and need assessments – that are indeed still needed.</p> <p>Beyond that, the link between democratic governance and development being a EU core value, CSOs involvement through thematic programmes was invaluable notably considering the reluctance of PIFS to implement the NSAs programme funded under RSP.</p>
JC 9.3 - The EU policy dialogue at regional and national level was consistent across EU aid modalities	
I-9.3.1 - Utilisation of same policy dialogue platforms	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>An enhanced policy dialogue was called for by COM2006 and COM2012, directly or indirectly through regional organisations. This recommendation reflects a negative assessment of the policy dialogue at regional level that take place within the PIF. As already analysed in EQ2, the status of “key dialogue partner” of the EU in PIF contradictorily means that the EU is not involved in the Forum session, as observers (ADB, UN agencies, the Commonwealth...) for instance can do. The EU participates to the “Post-dialogue Forum” meetings, with all the limitations implied.</p> <p>At regional level, the EU found other platforms such as the annual Ministerial Meetings that are less formal and allow more interactions. Still the interviewees in the EUD (MNs 606, 618) are not overrating their influence during those meetings that are chiefly informative. Nowhere a specific mention of the EU as contributor to policy dialogue could be noticed, a pattern specific to the Pacific region.</p> <p>EU and PIF agreed in 2007 upon an Enhanced EU-Pacific Islands Forum Political Dialogue (at senior officials and Ministerial level) through an annual regional political dialogue, including a Ministerial every 3 years. Annual regional political dialogue did not take place. Ministerial meetings were hold in 2008 and 2012 but without significant outputs in terms of reforms or EU status regarding Pacific Leaders.</p>

	<p>The interview with PIFS conveyed a feeling of an arm-length attitude with the EU. In several interviews, quotes on new external donors (China) and the limited if any requirements regarding governance and reforms therein are clearly identifying the EU as a donor rather than a partner (cf. EQ10).</p> <p>At regional level, the regional organisations are individual sector dialogue platforms. They are valued by EUD staff for influencing upon regulatory, institutional and management shortcomings and related ways forward. The fact that each of the main regional organisations the EU is working with has a wide regional membership (cf. EQ8) does not appear to allow up-scaling them to real partners, in capacity to commit member countries to structural reform. The monopoly of PIF and PIFS on representativeness of regional stakeholders is a paradox for an external observer.</p> <p>Policy dialogue is implemented by EUDs in the Pacific, independently of the financial instruments funding the projects. It is a strong point of EU cooperation to have succeeded in mainstreaming policy dialogue based on a wide array of very different projects.</p> <p>A similar dichotomy can be found at country level. NAOs are the natural and unavoidable policy dialogue platform for the EU. They are involved in all critical stages of EU cooperation formulation and implementation that provide numerous opportunities for policy dialogue. They are however often bypassed due on one hand to their general lack of capacity and lack of grip on decision making of their government, and in the other hand, to straight line in favour of line ministries when EU programmes are implemented through technical regional organisations. The limited scope for policy dialogue at country level is a critical element for hampering ownership and sustainability, which is exemplified by EU renewable energy programmes.</p> <p>At country level still, the EU organised a dialogue with the CSOs and the community through its democratic governance and Human Rights instruments i.e. EIDHR in Fiji.</p> <p>In sum, the policy dialogue platforms in the Pacific are highly fragmented and for a significant part based on established practices backed by regional political strategies of the countries (including Australia as regional power) and territories rather than institutional set-up and rules. They are a true reflect of the situation of the regional integration agenda.</p>
	<p>Assumptions of the EU strategic response: “Successful implementation of the strategy depends on sounder and more comprehensive political dialogue between the EU and the Pacific region, on progress towards economic and trade integration and on the effective use of the funding provided for under the Regional Indicative Programme and other financing instruments.” <i>Source: RSP 2008; 49-50</i></p>
	<p>“SLR 1 The quality of dialogue with the regional organisations and the concern of the Commission to respond to the needs expressed by the authorities of the Pacific region are commendable and should be continued. The policy dialogue should be strengthened to raise the partner institutions’ and authorities’ awareness of the Commission’s overarching cooperation objectives. In particular, awareness</p>

	<p>of poverty reduction issues and interventions should be developed to help them better identify their needs in this regard.” <i>Source: RSE 1997-2007; 65 & Fiche contradictoire</i></p>
	<p>“The enhanced EU-PIF political dialogue, launched in October 2007 through the Nuku’alofa Declaration, also covers the third and fourth pillars of the Pacific Plan — Good Governance and Security. The agreed standing agenda includes issues such as regional security and governance, economic stability and growth, international trade, the environment, development cooperation and, by consensus, any other item of topical interest, such as gender issues and governance in the tax area.” <i>Source: RSP 2008; 50</i></p>
	<p>“Programming and policy dialogue will remain the key tool for defining cooperation priorities. The EU, in coordination with other donors, should continue accompanying PICT’s efforts to improve national development plans and sectoral policies, in order to pursue results-oriented development and climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, while ensuring sound management of scaled up assistance and sustainable practices.” <i>Source: JOIN(2012); 8</i></p>
	<p>“Policy dialogue on energy sustainability and, more generally, infrastructure was prominent in the work of the delegation. On one hand active participation in the activities of the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF) provided ready and effective access to the infrastructure investment plans being developed in the partner countries by LAs, in consultation with CSOs and with substantial support of donors active in the region. In this sense, PRIF has achieved its objective of streamlining policy dialogue in infrastructure between donors and beneficiaries into a coherent coordination platform, while ensuring the ownership of the beneficiary for the relevant national investment plans. The latter were part of the basic strategic documentation informing the discussion on bilateral programming for the 11th EDF.</p> <p>At the regional level, policy dialogue had the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (i.e. the Regional Authorising Officer) as the main interlocutor of the delegation, along with other regional organisations, such as SPC.” <i>Source: EAMR FIJI 12/2012; 4</i></p>
	<p>“Policy dialogue has been very limited during the first semester due to difficult relations with the NAO office.” <i>Source: Vanuatu EAMR 2012</i></p>
	<p>“(…) the new paradigm for policy dialogue for the NAO/ Minister of Finance in particular is the New Deal framework with an inherent expectation for the use of country systems and rapid movement towards this aspiration, which is critical for credibility or parity of esteem in the g7+ group, where she is Chair. However, most of EDF 10 and a significant part of EDF 9 remain to be delivered through traditional centralised, partially decentralised and joint management methods.” <i>Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012;</i></p>
	<p>“A policy dialogue on Public Financial Management needs to be initiated. The new government decided that the 2013 Investment/Development Budget will be implemented at the sub-national level (by Provinces, Districts and Local Level Governments) and has called on Development Partners to assist with the implementation. PFM systems in PNG are weak and need to be improved</p>

	dramatically. " <i>Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012</i>
	“Despite these overarching constraints, in the latter semester of the reporting period the Delegation actively participated in policy dialogue at technical level with government and other DPs in other sectors such as Health & Nutrition and on PFM.” <i>Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012</i>
	“The EIDHR continued to prove a valuable support in strengthening the informal dialogue with civil society and, in Fiji, contributed to the effort in support of the constitutional process. (...) In Fiji, the dialogue was focused on the constitutional process, in view of the elections scheduled in 2014, and led to the adoption of projects providing support to civic education and the constitutional process. CSOs were involved in the discussion and were the object of specific capacity development efforts put in place through the EIDHR.” <i>Source: EAMR FIJI 12/2012;</i>
I-2.4.2 - Degree of alignment of sector strategies on the recommendations of the previous regional evaluation	
<i>Statement</i>	The previous regional evaluation did not issued recommendations at sector level. This indicator is not relevant in this particular context.
	“The Commission’s organisational and administrative arrangements have developed well over the period under review. It is recommended that further improvement be pursued through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened cooperation with sectoral CROP agencies as the preferred delivery channel for sectoral development support. ▪ Greater attention to counterpart activities at national level to reinforce regional interventions (cf R2.1). ▪ Linking of Contribution Agreements (CA) to results and improvements to their follow-up and monitoring. ▪ Addressing the lack of expertise in the institutions which is a particularly prominent feature of the region, either through capacity building or provision of technical assistance and training of regional and national counterparts. ▪ CAs should be improved through better definition of responsibilities and improved sharing of information. This involves assigning responsibilities to CA beneficiaries for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information exchange and coordination with, as appropriate, related regional and national programmes, EC offices and national stakeholders before and during implementation. ▪ Provision of monitoring and other reports to the same agencies. ▪ Incorporation of these commitments into staff Terms of Reference as appropriate, and into sub-contracts arising from CAs.” <i>Source: RSE 1997-2007; 70</i>
	“6) Contribution Agreements (conventions with international organisations to (co-) finance activities) should be better linked to results and their follow-up and monitoring improved. Response Services agree entirely to this recommendation and announce that it is envisaged to tackle this issues through various approaches:

	<p>in the context of each specific agreement to be negotiated with regional organisations;</p> <p>to improve results-oriented monitoring (allowing a better coverage of activities at national level) notably through the definition of adapted indicators and their follow-up;</p> <p>through an improved dissemination of reports prepared by regional organisations.</p> <p>Follow-up</p> <p>From the perspective of HQ, ROM is being reinforced, with a stronger association of all concerned Delegations (and not limited to the one managing the regional programmes). Dissemination of reports is also increasing following the transition to CRIS (where reports and being uploaded).”</p> <p><i>Source: Fiche contradictoire</i></p>
I-9.3.2 - Compatibility of the policy frameworks advocated for	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The issue of compatibility is not relevant as the policy dialogue is mainly implemented by the EUDs, regardless to the fact that programmes are funded by RSP, NIPs or EU budget line. Moreover, EU regulations and communications are providing a comprehensive framework abiding to the consistency clause of EU treaties. The EU core values are common to all EU instruments and frame policy advocacy on democratic governance and development that are not only compatible but closely linked.</p>
I-9.3.3 - Existence of internal mechanisms for enhancing policy dialogue activities consistency	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The prime tool for the EU to promote policy dialogue is sector budget support and, further, SPSP. Because the conditions prevailing in SIDSs, PNG and TL for satisfying the four pillars’ assessment, the scope for SBS is limited among PACPs to Samoa and Fiji, and to POCTs. Other donors (AUSAid and NZAid) launched similar initiatives with Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Tuvalu but faced severe issues regarding governance (interview with UNICEF – MN 312). They used the same methodology than the EU (policy dialogue, tranche matrix).</p> <p>For the time being, only Samoa and New Caledonia have entered in a SBS programme with the EU.</p> <p>In Samoa, the EU involved in a Water and Sanitation SBS. Interviews with the EUD (MN 305, 618) are generally appreciative of the achievements for policy dialogue and ownership.</p> <p>In NC, the EU support to TVET policy was at first a targeted budget support (2002-2009). It was up-scaled into a SBS with the €2m top-up agreed in 2008. The interviewees in the EUB (MN 018) in Noumea confirmed that a policy dialogue platform was established with NC government on TVET and its integration into a broader approach of education. The EU was instrumental in pushing for this integrated approach supporting comprehensively education, TVET and job creation. Besides dialoguing with NC services and providing experts’ missions, the EU was invited to participate in 2010 to a sector forum. The NC services acknowledged the existence of a dialogue but emphasized the overall inadequacy of the EU procedures and expertise regarding both the management of the programme and the policy dialogue (MN 621). POCTs are seen as requiring specific regulations and expertise (notably local) that the EU was not in a position to offer.</p> <p>The 11th EDF will focus on integrating education/TVET/Job creation; EU strategic line is now to promote civil societies’ structuration and participation in</p>

	<p>the education sector, based on a 2013 CSOs mapping (TVET and environment), along with a larger dissemination of NC government education policy.</p>
	<p>“Policy dialogue was limited, and mainly aimed at the definition of the lines of cooperation (including the implementation methodologies) with the countries in the region.</p> <p>The strong demand for increasing the budget support component of the thematic cooperation was at least met following joint and coordinated dialogue carried out together with other international donors, particularly in Tonga and Cook Islands. In both cases, consensus was reached among the partners and the beneficiary on reform matrices that allowed for the adoption or formulation of important sector reform contracts, in the domains of energy sustainability (Tonga) and water and sanitation (Cook Islands).</p> <p>Moderate progress towards meeting the conditions for budget support was registered in Kiribati, where donors acknowledged that this should eventually become the preferred modality of implementation, and the EU has contributed to supporting the governments in their effort to progress towards meeting the relevant criteria.</p> <p>Similarly, in Tuvalu, the delegation participated as an observer in the discussion related to the reform agenda, leading towards the establishment of a reform matrix.”</p> <p><i>Source: EAMR FIJI 12/2012; 4</i></p>
	<p>“Structural constraints faced by PICTs require delivery methods to be adapted, limiting the use of project approaches which tend to overstretch small administrations.</p> <p>Sector programmes and budget support are more suited to deliver sustainable results as they align with national development plans and sector strategies and contribute, through policy dialogue and regular performance assessments, to improved service delivery and institutional, policy and regulatory outcomes. The definition of sound national development plans and sector strategies, the strengthening of public finance management (PFM) and the observance of a sound macro-economic framework have been conducive to budget support in New Caledonia, Pitcairn, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.”</p> <p><i>Source: JOIN(2012); 8</i></p>
	<p>“(…) the EU will proactively assist the Pacific ACP countries in meeting the eligibility criteria for budget support. (…) At present, there is one relatively modest EC-financed budget support programme in Vanuatu. The Commission is examining the scope for extending such support to other countries such as Samoa and Fiji, and, possibly, to others.”</p> <p><i>Source: COM2006-0248; 11</i></p>
	<p>“A closer cooperation between the delegation and HQ is considered the necessary precondition for the successful future implementation of the Investment Facility for the Pacific (IFP).”</p> <p><i>Source: EAMR FIJI 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“Funding from EU Budget Lines (EIDHR, NSA-LA and IfS) provides an important contribution to work with civil society organisations and build capacity of NSA on topics such as human rights, participation of women at all levels of Government decision making or elections. The strengthening of dialogue between State and Non-State Actors is crucial to create civil society demand for accountability in the context of Budget Support interventions.”</p>

	<i>Source: SI EAMR 2012</i>
<p>STATEMENT ON JC9.3</p>	<p>The EU policy dialogue at regional and national level was consistent across EU aid modalities</p> <p>Policy dialogue platforms in the Pacific are highly fragmented and for a significant part based on established practices backed by regional political strategies of the countries (including Australia as regional power) and territories rather than institutional set-up and rules. They are a true reflect of the situation of the regional integration agenda. EU has limited grip on policy dialogue in PIF, compared to other regions; its so-called “Key dialogue partner” status is a critical impediment.. EU created policy dialogue platforms at sector level with regional organisations, for which it became a key donor during the period under review. Improvements in regional sector policy frameworks in energy, fish, education, and climate change found up to now limited audience with the country governments (cf. thematic EQ 3-7).</p> <p>The EU policy dialogue with PACPs individually is impeded by the weakness of the NAOs, though improvements were registered in sector reform agendas by developing advocacy towards line ministries. The limited scope for policy dialogue at country level is a critical element for hampering ownership and sustainability, which is exemplified by EU renewable energy programmes.</p> <p>At country level still, the EU organised a dialogue with the CSOs and the community through its democratic governance and Human Rights instruments i.e. EIDHR in Fiji.</p> <p>The prime tool for the EU to promote policy dialogue is sector budget support and, further, SPSPs (Sector Policy Support Programme). Because the conditions prevailing in SIDSs, PNG and TL for satisfying the four pillars’ assessment, the scope for SBS is limited among PACPs to Samoa and Fiji, and to POCTs. Other donors (AUSAid and NZAid) launched similar initiatives with Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Tuvalu but faced severe issues regarding governance and reporting capacity.</p> <p>For the time being, only Samoa and New Caledonia have entered in a SBS programme with the EU. In Samoa, the EU involved in a Water and Sanitation SBS and registered achievements on policy dialogue after being challenged by management issues. In NC, the EU support to TVET policy was at first a targeted budget support (2002-2009). It was up-scaled into a SBS with the €2m top-up agreed in 2008. A policy dialogue platform was established with NC government on TVET and its integration into a broader approach of education. The EU was instrumental in pushing for this integrated approach supporting comprehensively education, TVET and job creation. EU procedures and expertise are not valued by the NC government.</p>

JC 9.4 - EU regional programmes were supported and owned³⁸ by governments and NSAs as complementing other EU interventions

I-9.4.1 - Absorption capacity at regional and national levels

	<p>The limits to absorption capacity imposed by weak administration, weak CSOs and cost/distance constraints specific to PACPs are systematically pinpointed by the EU and confirmed by other development partners and regional organisations (MNs 022, 083, 604, 606, 612, 614, 617, 618...). Both constraints impacted country level projects in all sectors. They reflect in SIDS the size of the population (10,000 inhabitants in Tuvalu), almost similar to the village scale in the EU. PNG and Timor Leste are in state building stages. Only Fiji, Solomon Islands and maybe Samoa have reach a stage of organisation and qualification of their civil service that would facilitate achieving EU programmes' outcomes.</p> <p>The capacity constraint was only partly relieved by technical assistance provided by the EU, with several cases of capacity issues at this level too (team leaders or experts' replacements, junior experts). The requirement of most governments in the Pacific to align consultants' fees to administration salary scale proved to be a direly limiting factor for hiring senior international consultants – as the limited work load of whatsoever small EU portfolio by country (interviews with EUD – MN 604, 606, 618).</p> <p>Another limitation identified in the energy sector in Kiribati for example was the turnover of senior management. However, the strength of the brain drain appears as the main limiting factor for the absorption capacity: the staff trained through EU programmes and associated closely enough to programme implementation to become vectors of advocacy of the need for reform, transparency, accountability and method conveyed by the EU are frequently attracted by job opportunities outside their country.</p> <p>The situation described for 2002 by the RSP was very much the same as today.</p> <p>The regional organisations demonstrated by contrast a good absorption capacity while implementing EU programmes. The values conveyed by the EU project cycle are positively acknowledged by regional organisations in the Pacific (interview with SPC – MN 022). The policy framework supported by EU programmes (in the education and the energy sectors, for instance), as well as the knowledge generation (for fishery, environment) are largely accepted as appropriate reference frameworks. The absorption is sustainable as based on the increasing regular staff of the regional organisations.</p>
	<p>“Common remarks put forth for most of the monitored projects highlighted the lack of capacity of most beneficiaries, which led to not always good results in the efficiency of the implementation and lower impacts than expected, in spite of the generally good relevance and quality of design.</p> <p>It was clear that future implementation should take account of the above structural weaknesses, finding ways to lighten the administrative burden on the beneficiaries and allowing for the necessary technical support to be available in a timely manner.”</p> <p><i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“What is clear is that countries would like to see more funding and activities delivered at a national level. It does not seem, however, that there is a lack of national grant funds available to Pacific ACP countries – indeed there is a proliferation of different schemes, particularly in the climate change field. The</p>

³⁸ Ownership will be measured chiefly by the allocation of proportionated resources to keep operations running.

	<p>problem is that many of them are not accessed by the stakeholders that need them most due to complex application and approval procedures.”</p> <p><i>Source: PIFS-EU Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming, 11-12 October 2012, Suva, Fiji - Briefing note by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community</i></p>
	<p>“The €14.4 multi-country project supporting energy sustainability in the North Pacific countries (FSM, Palau and RMI) has achieved excellent results in enhancing access to electricity in FSM and RMI and improving energy efficiency in Palau. On the other hand, a mid-term review of the project highlighted issues and weaknesses related to the performance of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), to whom the implementation of the project is entrusted through a contribution agreement. Part of these weaknesses appears to be related to the initial lack of sufficient resources and capabilities at SPC to manage the procurement of sizeable supplies. With this respect, nonetheless, one of the outcomes of the project actually consisted in building such capacity in such a way that it will be available for the whole region in the future.”</p> <p><i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“Most of the problems encountered throughout the year can be associated to either the availability of insufficient resources to the delegation or insufficient human resources and capacity of the beneficiary. As far as the latter is concerned, one must stress that the specific context of the Pacific region, including extremely small countries with low population, necessarily carries with it an endemic lack of capacity. This does not match the rather heavy administrative requirements on the beneficiaries in a context of decentralised cooperation. The consequences can be extremely serious, as was the case in Nauru in 2012, where the risk of missing the deadline for the commitment of most of the 10th EDF envelope is very high.”</p> <p><i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“Other obstacles encountered relate to the lack of capacity in-country to prepare (tenders, terms of reference, contracts/PEs and reporting) and implement the projects in accordance with EDF procedures and to draw up realistic budgets, which frequently lead to delays in the execution of our programmes/projects, and the finding of ineligible expenses through audits. This (despite support from international TA) entails the need for frequent budget reallocations, riders and requests for exceptions from the PRAG. There is also local lack of confidence to control or disagree with international technical assistance (TA). This puts programme implementation in a delicate position when the TA output is not to the required standard (9th EDF TVET programme and 10th EDF RAMP programme have suffered from this).”</p> <p><i>Source: SI EAMR 2012</i></p>
<p>I-9.4.2 - Respective shares in implementation key issues of technical or administrative issues and lack of government political will to allocate proportionate resources</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>The issue of PACPs commitment was raised in 2007 by the previous regional evaluation. The main cause identified at that time by the way the EU could contribute to enhance commitment was involving national administrations at the early stage of the project cycle, i.e. the design stage. This option was implemented by EUDs during the 10th EDF, along with increasing the intensity of policy dialogue. The PIFS has established a Technical Evaluation Committee to that end where NAOs attended to review proposals.</p> <p>At the end of the reference period of the present evaluation, the issue of national governments' ownership of reforms supported by the EU does not appear resolved: all EAMRs still emphasise capacity issues of national administrations (at large, and NAOs in particular) and none are identifying buy-in through an increase</p>

	<p>of budgetary resources allocated to sectors supported by the EU (MNs 604, 606, 618...). This was further confirmed by the answer to thematic EQs (3-7). Commitments to reforms should be reflected in increase of members' contributions to regional agencies' core funding (cf. EQ8) – and payment of the said contribution, that is not always the case (interview with SPC – MN 022). In recent years, thus at the very end of the reference period, the situation has improved in this regard, in particular for SPC. Member countries are very much in a pay-for-service approach and this emerging trend of members agreeing on increases in their financial contribution reflects improved management and enhanced delivery by some of the leading regional organisations.</p>
	<p>“Regional organisations are often the most appropriate mechanism to address some of the issues faced by the Pacific countries. CROPs are delivering high quality technical services and their experience and membership gives them comparative advantages in providing these services, in particular to small island states.”</p> <p><i>Source: PIFS-EU Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming, 11-12 October 2012, Suva, Fiji - Background paper</i></p>
	<p>“The modalities of implementation must be more carefully thought through taking into account transaction costs, fragility and capacity constraints, in which delays due to cumbersome procedures and related frictional relations are inevitable – particularly for partially decentralised management. However, during the last ROM exercise, one action received 5 “A”s for "Enhancing Rural Access" implemented in joint management through the ILO within RDP IV.”</p> <p><i>Source: TL EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“Common remarks put forth for most of the monitored projects highlighted the lack of capacity of most beneficiaries, which led to not always good results in the efficiency of the implementation and lower impacts than expected, in spite of the generally good relevance and quality of design.”</p> <p><i>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“NAO office and implementing units in line Ministries remained very weak in capacity and this is causing endless tensions where we are reminded that "EU procedures are too complicated, transactions costs for GOV are too high, donor fatigue etc..." Documents (PE proposals, implementation reports, justification of expenditures...) are of a general low quality and often need to be sent back for consistency of figures or simple compliance with the objectives of the corresponding FA throughout; Understandably this causes friction.</p> <p>(...) A seemingly lack of motivation from our partners in the GOV/NAO is not contributing to good cooperation. People are often absent without continuity plan organised, phone contacts are very difficult (numbers change, phone are not operating) and not all objectives and/or issues that the NAO is facing are shared with us.”</p> <p><i>Source: Vanuatu EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“The main lessons learnt from the RAMP MTR include that there are indications that capacities in the field are improving and networks of CS are being strengthened. Nevertheless, knowledge on project management and accounting in general, and on EU procedures in particular remain weak, resulting in reporting difficulties and delays in implementation. Close monitoring, training and continuous support from the RAMP team is necessary resulting in high costly in terms of human resources and transportation given the geography of the country.”</p> <p><i>Source: SI EAMR 12/2012</i></p>
	<p>“Most of the problems encountered throughout the year can be associated to</p>

	<p>either the availability of insufficient resources to the delegation or insufficient human resources and capacity of the beneficiary. As far as the latter is concerned, (...) , the delegation has advocated alternative implementation methodologies, which may include, in the future, an increase of the share of activities implemented through a multi-country approach (where sector budget support is not yet an option), in view of reducing, inter alia, the administrative burden on the single beneficiary countries. The possibility of providing more efficient technical assistance to National Authorising Officers has also been investigated. This is, inter alia, intended as a key task of the intended technical assistant to the Regional Authorising Officer.”</p> <p>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</p>
	<p>“Lack of ownership of EU-funded programmes and accusations of fraud by the NAO and his deputy were particular problems under the Somare-led Government. The new NAO Sam Basil has shown considerably more interest in the cooperation with the European Union.”</p> <p>Source: PNG EAMR 12/2012</p>
<p>I-9.4.3 - Respective share in implementation key issues related to technical or administrative issues and lack of NSA involvement</p>	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>A specific feedback on NSA capacity was found only for Solomon Islands but incident statements in other EU programming documents and monitoring reports are consistent to emphasise their individual capacity weaknesses and collective absorption capacity (in Fiji, for instance).</p> <p>At project level, the EU was not able to combine government and NSAs during implementation. NSAs were mainly and increasingly associated to projects’ design and EDF programming, as well as punctually to policy dialogue. This situation is somehow contradictory with the fact that civil society organizations are active in the political arena and at community level, which reflect a relatively good level of education and a strong feeling of belonging to a local culture and community.</p>
	<p>EU view of CSOs’ capacity:</p> <p>“The implementation of thematic instruments in other partner countries [than Fiji] covered by the delegation remained limited, mainly due to the small absorption capacity of CSOs.”</p> <p>Source: EAMR FIJI 12/2012</p>
	<p>“The continued channelling of funds available through the accompanying measures for the Sugar Protocol through non-state actors, possibly associated with a sensitive increase of AusAid cooperation with Fiji, led to the saturation of the absorption capacity of the non-state actors involved. Future cooperation will need to take account of it and propose alternative methods of implementation, which may include delegated cooperation.”</p> <p>Source: Fiji EAMR 12/2012</p>
	<p>“During the dialogue held during the identification of the proposed budget support programme related to rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), the Delegations discussed with civil society organisations working in the WASH sub-sector to pursue joint capacity development modalities and assess capacity constraints. The End of Term Review of the 10th EDF was consulted with civil society organisations.</p> <p>It is worthwhile to mention the weak capacities of local NSA to contribute to these processes and the priority needs to continue their strengthening under the EU funding (NSA-LA, EIDHR, IfS). Non-State Actors (NSAs) often lack skills, resources and funding to operate effectively and in a sustainable manner and to address disparities in access to social services. The organisational/institutional management capacity and sources of funding of these organizations is fragile with</p>

	external funding for individual projects focusing on discrete outcomes rather than on long-term institutional capacity development.” <i>Source: SI EAMR 2012</i>
	“For ROM lessons learned include i) the low capacity of local NSA to keep proper financial statements recording the use of funds and to report on activities, ii) the limited of focus of actions that tend to undertake too many activities distributed in too many provinces, iii) the need to provide more assistance and supervision to Beneficiaries, particularly in the financial management and reporting, project formulation and Log Frame design, and iv) the need to audit projects more regularly, providing funds upon proper justification of expenditures.” <i>Source: SI EAMR 2012</i>
I-9.4.4 - Compared performance with other delivery mechanisms	
<i>Statement</i>	EU delivery mechanisms eventually all face the same absorption capacity issues on local administration or CSOs. The comparison intended by this indicator is not relevant in the Pacific context.
STATEMENT ON JC9.4	<p>The complementarity between EU regional and country projects is hampered by the lack of capacity and commitment of governments and NSAs alike</p> <p>Even for regional programmes implemented through increasingly competent regional organisations, achieving expected outcomes implies that results must be eventually be owned by governments, CSOs and the communities themselves. In that regard, the fact the capacity issue is recurrently assessed since at least 2002 by the EU as the ultimate challenge and a stumbling block for programmes' implementation demonstrates that breakthroughs stayed elusive.</p> <p>Capacity weaknesses are inherent to SIDS, less so to larger countries like PNG, Fiji, and Solomon Islands. POCTs administration are at EU standard. The diversity among countries and territories in the Pacific prevents from generalisation but EU technical assistance was systematically not in suitable position for providing the support needed: too inexperienced in SIDS considering NIPs financial limitations, not appropriate to feed the public debates in OCTs, and often affected by high turn-over rates. The EU has not found during the reference period an appropriate pattern for providing the technical support required for achieving EU cooperation outcomes and managing EU procedures.</p>
OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (NOT CAPTURED ELSEWHERE IN THIS EQ)	<p>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 80% (€112.6m) of the total commitment over the seven year period.</p> <p>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 at this stage. When 2012 commitments are included, this amount is lower, at 78%, 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. [Inception report]</p>

EQ 10 - To what extent has the EU cooperation with the Pacific been coordinated and complementary with Member States and key donors?

JC 10.1 - EU interventions in regional focal sectors were coordinated with Member States (France, Germany and UK) and key regional donors (AUSAID, USAID, NZ and ADB)

Statement

Australia and New Zealand have been major donors for the Pacific islands. Few EU member states (EUMS) (France, Germany, UK, Austria and Italy) have been present in the Pacific and they have mainly channeled their cooperation programmes funding through regional organisations. This has made the EDF the only significant funding source to deliver EU ODA to the region.

The *Cairns Compact* on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific (Forum Compact) is the initiative promoting aid effectiveness in the region within which development partners inscribe their action. It has been agreed by Pacific Leaders at the 2009 Pacific Islands Forum. It aims to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the MDGs, by strengthening Forum Island countries' leadership of their own development agenda, and encouraging development partners to work more effectively together. It has been working with Forum member countries, development partners, regional organisations, and a range of other stakeholders to progress this work.

The Commission engaged itself in its strategy documents to enhance coordination and cooperation with other donors. In its strategy documents with the Pacific islands the Commission makes explicit reference to the need to coordinate at EU level and with other donors, in particular Australia and New Zealand, to avoid overlap and enhance synergies. In its EU Strategy on Aid for Trade (2007), the EU commits to "promote an effective response to the wider AfT agenda as well as to enhance coordination and cooperation with other AfT donors, both bilateral and multilateral, including emerging donors and international financial institutions, such as the World Bank (WB) and regional development banks."

The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat reports in its 2010 Development Partner Reporting that development partners are committed to and supportive of country-led coordination, particularly in countries where partners are confident of existing leadership, systems and the support of other key stakeholders. A range of country-led coordination mechanisms are being used in Forum Islands Countries (FICs) ranging from partner involvement in aid coordination units managed by FIC governments themselves, to sectoral coordination mechanisms and ad hoc meetings convened by partners. This full range of mechanisms is most prominent in Samoa and the Solomon Islands. The existence of country-level aid effectiveness declarations (e.g. in PNG, Tonga and Tuvalu), are also emerging as effective mechanisms for country leadership, donor coordination and alignment. It notes that, realistically, all FICs may not be able to reach international benchmarks in the area of country-led coordination. Governance and political stability varies across the region and not all governments are in a position to coordinate donor efforts. Many FIC governments have significant progress to make in relation to leading policy development and change (Australia, New Zealand and World Bank Assessments). In some FIC countries like the Marshall Islands, donor coordination meetings are being held for the first time (Japanese Assessment).

Australia, in its regional aid program to the Pacific: 2011-2015, underlines that

	<p>regional aid programs, which represent more than 10% of all donor aid flows to the region have often contributed to aid fragmentation and have not been well coordinated at country level. It perceives the involvement of new donors in key areas (e.g climate change) and increased funding from existing donors as a potential risk to an increased proliferation and fragmentation of regional initiatives. Australia does not make any reference to the EU in its regional aid programme to the Pacific 2011-2015.</p>
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p>General level</p> <p><u>Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Development Partner Reporting 2010 – Synthesis Report, June 2010</u></p> <p>The responses suggest that development partners are committed to and supportive of country-led coordination, particularly in countries where partners are confident of existing leadership, systems and the support of other key stakeholders. At present a range of country-led coordination mechanisms are being used in Forum Islands Countries (FICs) ranging from partner involvement in aid coordination units managed by FIC governments themselves, to sectoral coordination mechanisms and ad hoc meetings convened by partners. This full range of mechanisms is most prominent in Samoa and the Solomon Islands. The existence of country-level aid effectiveness declarations (e.g. in PNG, Tonga and Tuvalu), are also emerging as effective mechanisms for country leadership, donor coordination and alignment. Realistically, all FICs may not be able to reach international benchmarks in the area of country-led coordination. Governance and political stability varies across the region and not all governments are in a position to co-ordinate donor efforts. Moreover, as noted in a couple of partner assessments, the aspiration of country-led donor coordination needs to be less about mere information exchanges and more about substantive policy engagement with FIC governments. Many FIC governments have significant progress to make in relation to leading policy development and change (Australia, New Zealand and World Bank Assessments). In some FIC countries like the Marshall Islands, donor coordination meetings are being held for the first time (Japanese Assessment).</p> <p>Australia and NZ level</p> <p>Source: http://www.aisaid.gov.au/countries/pacific/pages/cairnscompact.aspx, visited on August 13, 2013</p> <p>The Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific is an initiative which was agreed by Pacific Leaders at the 2009 Pacific Islands Forum. It is a response to Forum Leaders' concerns that the Pacific region remains off-track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The Compact aims to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the MDGs, by strengthening Forum Island countries' leadership of their own development agenda, and encouraging development partners to work more effectively together. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat has primary responsibility for implementing the Cairns Compact. It is working with Forum member countries, development partners, regional organisations, and a range of other stakeholders to progress this work. Forum Leaders agreed to review progress on the Compact annually at the Pacific Islands Forum.</p> <p><u>Forum communiqué - Fortieth Pacific islands forum, Cairns compact on strengthening development coordination in the Pacific, August 2009</u></p>

	<p>“The key objective of this compact will be to drive more effective coordination of available development resources from both Forum Island Countries and all development partners, centred on the aim of achieving real progress against the MDGs. Leaders also called on the International Financial Institutions to assist the Pacific Islands countries in responding to the global economic crisis, including through supporting better coordination mechanisms.”</p> <p>Leaders agreed that one of the 6 principles of the new development compact would be “the need to draw on international best-practice as expressed in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action”.</p> <p>Leaders agreed that the Post-Forum Dialogue will be the preeminent mechanism for collective review of progress in strengthening development coordination, to improve development outcomes and ensure effective use of all resources for development.”</p> <p><u>Australia’s regional aid program to the Pacific: 2011-2015, December 2010</u></p> <p>The program does not make any reference to the EU (Commission/EU MS). Pages 9-10</p> <p>“Regional aid programs represent more than 10% of all donor aid flows to the region. These typically involve small activities in each Pacific island country, with high participation costs for member country officials. These programs have often contributed to aid fragmentation and have not been well coordinated at country level³⁹. Because they are frequently specialised (for example, concentrating on a single issue) additional care is needed to ensure they integrate with national development efforts.</p> <p>The key risk to the quality and value of regional initiatives is their increased proliferation and fragmentation, through involvement of new donors in key areas and increased funding from existing donors. Climate change is an example, with potentially substantial adaptation funds flowing to the region – from donor and other sources – if international financing commitments reached at Copenhagen are realised⁴⁰. Other risks include the institutional capacities of Pacific regional organisations, the ability of regional programs to gain traction at the national level, and ensuring the Pacific Plan remains the key driver of Pacific regionalism.</p> <p><u>Cairns Compact</u></p> <p>The region’s key policy response to achieving better progress on aid effectiveness and the MDGs has been the <i>Cairns Compact</i>⁴¹. The Compact calls for a new determination and an invigorated commitment to lift the economic and development performance of the region, through driving more effective coordination of all development resources from both countries and development</p>
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³⁹ Positive steps have been taken by Pacific regional organisations to better coordinate activities and identify shared priorities. For example, priority areas for implementation are identified by, and agreed to, by Pacific regional organisations through the Pacific Plan Action Committee, and submitted to Leaders at the Pacific Islands Forum for endorsement.

⁴⁰ At the 2010 Pacific Islands Forum, Forum Leaders agreed on a set of principles to guide more effective management and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation resources. Forum Economic Ministers subsequently commissioned a study to identify options, both national and regional, for improving countries’ access to, and management of, climate change resources.

⁴¹ Further details on the Cairns Compact can be found at <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/CairnsCompact.pdf> and <http://www.forumsec.org.fj/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/pacific-principles-on-aid-effectiveness/cairns-compact-1.html>

	<p>partners. It seeks to strengthen Forum island countries' leadership of their own development agendas, and encourage better donor coordination.</p> <p>The Compact makes both the <i>Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness</i> and the <i>Accra Agenda for Action relevant to the region</i>, tailoring global approaches to the unique needs and challenges of the Pacific. While the early analytical work under the Compact has focused on the national level, the problems of fragmentation and poor coordination that it deals with are equally evident in regional programs. The initiatives being undertaken under the Compact can therefore be extended to regional programs in the near term.</p> <p>Other important aid effectiveness principles, such as mutual accountability and managing for results, should be applied to regional programs. The evidence base for gauging the effectiveness of these programs needs to be strengthened. The main area of weakness is that the Pacific regional organisations - and the Pacific Plan itself - need much more robust performance frameworks. Much of the reporting by Pacific regional organisations continues to focus on output level, with little evidence provided on achieving outcomes at the country or regional level. The welcome corporate reform efforts of some Pacific regional organisations, aimed at strengthening their planning, financial management and broader governance processes, should continue and be supported.”</p> <p>Source: http://www.aid.govt.nz/about-aid-programme/how-we-work/who-we-work/other-donors, visited on August 13, 2013</p> <p>“New Zealand and Australia’s close relationship as donor governments in the Pacific can also be seen in the Cook Islands. Australia’s development assistance is delivered by New Zealand through a delegated cooperation programme agreed between the governments of the Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia.</p> <p>As well as Australia, New Zealand interacts and coordinates with other key donors, including organisations such as the European Union, the Asian Development Bank, and the World Bank. Annual donor meetings are held on development cooperation and collaboration in the Pacific, and cooperation is occurring on projects and programmes at both country and regional levels.”</p> <p>NZ has country programmes in the Pacific islands but no regional programmes. See full list at http://www.aid.govt.nz/about-aid-programme/how-we-work/programme-framework.</p> <p>EC level</p> <p><u>EC, COM(2006) 248 final ; EU Relations with The Pacific Islands - A Strategy For A Strengthened Partnership</u></p> <p>Page 5:</p> <p>The strategy proposed consists of three components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a strengthened relationship between the EU and the Pacific ACP countries and region in order to pursue a broad political dialogue (...); (2) more focused development action (...); (3) more efficient aid delivery, including greater use of budget support and closer coordination with other partners, in particular Australia and New Zealand. <p>Page 10:</p> <p>“Donor coordination: The proposed concentration of the EU strategy will facilitate donor coordination both at EU level and with others, notably Australia and New Zealand, which the Commission will continue to pursue in order further</p>
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	<p>ease the pressure on the limited capacity of the national administrations concerned. Co-ordination is critical to avoid overlap or inconsistencies between those seeking to achieve common goals. Donor coordination is of particular importance in fragile states. The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has a series of programmes in the region, and the existing multi-donor Trust Fund on Avian and Human Pandemic Influenza could be an example of international donor coordination in the health sector should an outbreak occur in the region.”</p> <p>Pages 15-16: Annex: “Key characteristics of the Pacific region: Australia and New Zealand play a special role in the region. Each country has its own Pacific strategy, however, Australia and New Zealand have coordinated policies in some areas. Australia, the region’s dominant economy and political actor, is geographically close to Melanesia. The region’s stability has always been an important issue for Australian foreign policy, while the Pacific is less important for Australia in commercial terms. Key concerns for Australia relate to transnational crime, and in recent years Australia has been pursuing a robust policy aimed to prevent the emergence of failed states in the region, including important initiatives to stabilise the Solomon Islands, to improve governance in PNG and to promote regional police cooperation. Its policy has been influenced by a number of terrorist attacks outside Australia, where Australian lives were lost. Australia has a delicate balancing act so as not to be seen as over-dominant. The country’s relations with its immediate neighbour, Papua New Guinea, have sometimes been strained, while its negotiations with Timor-Leste regarding a permanent maritime boundary, including access to natural resources, have, at times, been difficult. An important ongoing debate in the region concerns the interest of the Pacific ACP countries in gaining access for their citizens to the Australian labour market, in particular for unskilled labour. Australia is the most important donor in the region and has recently announced a very substantial increase of its ODA. Australia is about to launch its first White Paper on Development as well as an analytical report highlighting major challenges facing the Pacific to the year 2020. Australia is highly supportive of EU engagement with the region and keen to coordinate its development assistance with the EU. New Zealand has close ties to the Pacific, and notably Polynesia, partly for historical reasons, partly because of its large Polynesian population. The Pacific is a primary area for New Zealand’s foreign policy. It played an important role in the peace process for Bougainville and it is the second biggest participant in the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI). New Zealand is committed to promoting Pacific regionalism. The Pacific is a medium-sized trading partner for New Zealand. It concentrates most of its relatively limited ODA to the region and is an important development partner for many Pacific ACP countries. Like Australia, New Zealand is also highly supportive of an active EU engagement with the region and keen to coordinate its development assistance with the EU.</p> <p>Geo-political and geo-economic importance The US, Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand are the key Pacific powers, and they all have important security, political and trade interests in the wider Pacific region, where the US has been the leading power since the end of World War II. Japan and Australia are close US allies, and have underpinned the position of the</p>
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	<p>US in the wider Pacific for decades, while the European role has decreased with decolonisation. France, however, is significantly engaged through its territories and military presence. The growing engagement of China in the region is a new factor influencing future developments in the Pacific in the form of Chinese trade, investments, migration and aid coupled with an intensifying diplomacy. As the economies of China, India and ASEAN continue to grow rapidly, demand for the region's natural resources is increasing.”</p> <p>EC Draft EDF 10 MTR Conclusions, July 2012, page 5:</p> <p>“There are only few EU member states (EUMS) present in the Pacific and these mainly channel their cooperation programmes funding through regional organisations. There is therefore a de facto coherence and consistency with EU development programmes. France is the most active EU member state and channels most of its development through SPC. Germany is highly involved in climate change activities. It supports a €17.2 million adaptation programme and another €4.1 million forestry programme, implemented by SPC jointly with GIZ. The United Kingdom continues to be an active member within the Pacific and is also the largest donor to the Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience (PPCR) currently operating in Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga. Italy and Austria are active in funding renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes through IUCN. Two major donors, Australia and New Zealand, are members of the regional CROPs and channel most of their regional aid through them. By channeling the 10th EDF Regional fund through these same organisations, and by maintaining a consistent dialogue with other important development partners, the Delegation ensures coherence and added value of the EU funds.”</p> <p>(...) “The very limited presence of EU Members States including in terms of bilateral cooperation with Pacific ACP countries, makes EDF the only significant source to deliver EU ODA to the region.”</p>
<p>I-10.1.1 - Existence of thematic working groups or regular exchange of information with MS coordinated with donors at regional/national level for EU focal sectors</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>Donor coordination at regional level has taken place at formal and informal levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RSP notes that following the Forum Economic Ministers' Meeting (FEMM) -which meets once a year since 1997-, a formal exchange of views between donors and national and regional representatives has been conducted. Discussions include individual country and regional programmes. This has been usually followed by a separate meeting of donors, including the United Kingdom, France and the Commission. • The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the EUD organized a participatory process for the 11th EDF regional programming: EU Members States (UK, France, Poland, and Belgium), other donors (AusAID, NZ, GIZ, ADB, etc.) and the EIB attended as well as a dozen of implementing partners (Pacific CROPs, UN) and NSAs. During the meeting, countries requested better coordination between donors on regional programmes and suggested that this should follow the Samoa model (mentioned as the example in the region on aid effectiveness) with the partner region taking an active lead, and align to what has been agreed in the Forum Compact. • Informal donor meetings have occurred more frequently, on the basis of common interests on a particular sector, often following a mission or study. <p>Coordination took place between partners at country level through various</p>

	<p>mechanisms :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development partners' meeting at country level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ formal : Fiji ○ informal : Timor Leste • Working groups on specific matters have also been set up: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ formal sector working groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ e.g Vanuatu: DP groups have developed around Education, Health, Gender, PFM (to be reinstated in 2013) ▪ e.g Timor Leste: sector working group on rural development/food security, governance, gender, public finance management, health, infrastructure, justice ○ led by the Government : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ e.g Solomon Islands - Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) established by the Ministry of the Environment providing a framework for policy dialogue and coordination between key Government institutions and Development Partners in the sector. Development partners have agreed that the EU Delegation takes the role of coordinating Development Partner for the CCWG. ▪ e.g Solomon Islands: the Core Economic Working Group (CEWG) process led by the Ministry of Finance, where the Government coordinates its financial and economic reform programme and discuss with partners on budget support issues. • Participation of several donors to specific financing schemes or modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ e.g Fiji : the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF) includes the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank Group (WBG) ○ e.g Fiji: close coordination with international financial institutions was achieved in establishing the framework for proposed (and adopted) budget support operations in partner countries, aimed at establishing common reform matrices that informed the relevant coordinated actions carried out by all donors. ○ e.g Vanuatu: coordination well organised in the education sector where a SWAp has been going on for several years • Exchange of information between donors: Fiji ; PNG • Specific EU mechanisms for coordination and information exchange: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vanuatu : bi-monthly coordination meetings (EC and FR – FR being the only EU MS) ○ Timor Leste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ monthly meetings between the Heads of Cooperation ▪ frequent bilateral meetings on specific projects
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p><u>EC RSP 2002-2007, page 10</u></p> <p>“Within the Forum structure, while preference is given to the priorities of the island states, there are strong elements of common policy coordination and mutual support in international forums with Australia and New Zealand. In addition, some other developed countries - notably France, the United Kingdom and the USA - are members of some of the regional organisations (see Annex 8). The Forum itself follows its annual meetings with policy dialogues (the <i>Post-Forum Dialogue</i>) with development partners and others with common interests,</p>

encompassing Canada, the Peoples Republic of China, the European Union, France, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Republic of the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and the USA. A *Taiwan-Forum Island Countries Dialogue* is also convened at this time.”

EC RSP 2002-2007, Page 28

“Donor coordination takes place at formal and informal levels. Following the Forum Economic Ministers' Meeting (FEMM) a formal exchange of views between donors and national and regional representatives is conducted. Discussions include individual country and regional programmes. This is followed by a separate meeting of donors, including the United Kingdom, France and the EC. Informal donor meetings occur more frequently, on the basis of common interests on a particular sector, often following a mission or study. Of particular relevance is the recent agreement between Australia and New Zealand to harmonise their policies and practices, a move they invite other donors to join.”

EC RSP 2007-2013, page 57

“Ad hoc donor coordination initiatives exist for specific topics, such as oil and food prices under WB leadership, risk prevention and disaster preparedness under the UN OCHA leadership, and informal donor coordination groups on education, health and human resources development. Donors with similar practices, such as Australia and New Zealand, have agreed to delegate lead/management roles regarding aid.

Climate change is becoming an increasingly important topic that all major donors are integrating in their programmes. In 2008, all donors with climate change related projects in the Pacific decided to meet on a regular basis. The European Commission is taking an active role in this coordination effort.

At country level, Papua New Guinea adapted the Paris Declaration to its local context through the conclusion of the Kavieng Declaration (recently renamed the PNG Commitment on aid effectiveness), which is a joint statement of principles and actions between the Government of PNG and Development Partners. In Samoa complementarity is increasing thanks to bi-annual aid reporting that aligns with the National Development Strategy. The Pacific Regional Assistance in Nauru (PRAN) will allow access for information on experts from other Pacific Island States. In Fiji the interim government is looking at donor coordination mechanisms around the use of basket funding in order to improve aid predictability. Tuvalu and Vanuatu are getting technical assistance in the areas of planning and budgeting. In Vanuatu the School of Tourism built with 9th EDF funds is also being used by the Australian Technical and Vocational Training programme for the country.”

Pacific islands forum secretariat & The delegation of the European Union for the pacific, Consultation on the 11th EDF regional programming 11-12 October 2012, Suva, Fiji, Background paper and questions.

A consultative meeting initiated the programming process for the Pacific region and informed the response strategy to be included in a Regional Indicative Programme for the next 6-year cycle, i.e. from 2014 to 2020. One of the group, the Group of Development Partners/European Union, focused on the following questions:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How can the EU and other development partners better implement the aid effectiveness agenda? - Could the Pacific become a pilot case for harmonisation and division of labour? <p>Key conclusions from the meeting on donor coordination were that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The EU and other partners could improve aid effectiveness in the region by: improving “regular dialogue, at HQ as well as local level (Donor round tables, but start small and bring others onboard.) Agree on “cooperation donor””; basing “cooperation on CROPs programme/priorities and coordination””; aligning “to regional organisation's cycles, work with governments to ensure donors come in at most convenient time (example some governments mission ban period)” pursuing “joint mechanisms for implementation” and sharing “reports, monitoring frameworks, forecasts” whilst investing time and resources. (ii) The Pacific could become a pilot case for harmonisations and division of labour if sufficient focus is placed on the following elements: “Coordination, donors reach agreement on division of labour; Donors improve predictability of aid and reduce fragmentation; consolidated framework; an entity who region-wide could operationalise strategic objectives <p><u>EC, Draft mission report on Consultation on the 11th EDF regional programming for the Pacific, August 2012, pages 1, 2 and 4:</u></p> <p>“EU Members States (UK, France, Poland, Belgium), other donors (AusAID, NZ, GIZ, ADB, etc.) and the EIB attended the two-day consultation meeting as well as a dozen of implementing partners (Pacific CROPs, UN) and NSAs.”</p> <p>“Coordination between international, regional and national implementing agencies are crucial to enhance synergies among the development partners in the context of aid effectiveness; to that respect it was very positive to have other donors and EU MSs invited to the meeting (AusAid, ADB, etc.)”</p> <p>“Importance of improved aid effectiveness: Countries requested better coordination between donors on regional programmes. Ideally this should follow the Samoa model (mentioned as the example in the region on aid effectiveness) with the partner region taking an active lead, and align to what has been agreed in the Forum Compact. Donors should share and take into account recommendations from their respective reports and evaluations.”</p> <p><u>EAMR, Fiji, 2012 (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January 2012 to December 2012, 2013)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of exchange of information: <p>“A high (and increasing level of coordination with the main international donors active in the Pacific is achieved through the participation in the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF), which includes the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank Group (WBG) and proved to be a sound coordination mechanism, allowing for a continued exchange of information and harmonisation of the infrastructure projects funded by the partners.” (page 8)</p>
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	<p>▪ Existence of partner's meeting: “Policy dialogue was maintained throughout the year with all partner countries and included regular participation to donor coordination meetings organised at country level” (Page 4)</p> <p>▪ Example of coordinated programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A high (and increasing level of coordination with the main international donors active in the Pacific is achieved through the participation in the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF), which includes the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank Group (WBG) and proved to be a sound coordination mechanism, allowing for a continued exchange of information and harmonisation of the infrastructure projects funded by the partners. (page 8) - “Close coordination with international financial institutions was achieved in establishing the framework for proposed (and adopted) budget support operations in partner countries, aimed at establishing common reform matrices that informed the relevant coordinated actions carried out by all donors.” (page 8) - “As far as the UN family is concerned, other than the partnership with UNICEF in the hydro-geological assessments of groundwater resources in Kiribati's outer islands, a close coordination was achieved with UN agencies represented in Suva (mainly through UNDP), including a continued exchange of information on programmes and results. The €2 million civic education project in Fiji will be implemented through a contribution agreement with UNDP. (page 8) - In the framework of the project Project FED/2010/022-422 (aimed at performing hydro-geological assessments of groundwater resources in Kiribati's outer islands, assessing the existing water and sanitation infrastructure and enhancing capacity for sustainable operation and maintenance of the water infrastructure): The delegation has actively supported the beneficiary in its discussion with UNICEF (who implements the project in joint management). Late in 2012 an agreement was sought between UNICEF and SPC/SOPAC to entrust the performance of the hydro-geological assessments to the latter. (page 11) <p>▪ Example of failed coordinated programs: “The continued channelling of funds available through the accompanying measures for the Sugar Protocol through non-state actors, possibly associated with a sensitive increase of AusAid cooperation with Fiji, led to the saturation of the absorption capacity of the non-state actors involved. Efforts made by the delegation throughout 2012 to programme the implementation of part of the accompanying measures for the Sugar Protocol through delegated cooperation with Australia were so far unsuccessful, but may be satisfactorily resolved in the coming year.” (page 5)</p> <p>▪ Coordination between MS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Only France and UK have representations in the region covered by the delegation. [...] Nonetheless, appropriate coordination with Member States, both those represented in Suva, Wellington, Canberra and Manila was pursued and increased throughout the year.” (page 16) - The EU participation in the 43rd Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, was closely coordinated with Member States.
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	<p>Also, close coordination with EU member States (and other donors) was in place for the first consultation on the 11th EDF regional programming. (page 17)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Fiji, January-June 2012</u> <i>(EC, EAMR, Fiji, January-June 2012, 2012)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existence of development partner's meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Tonga, the Delegation attended the development partner's round table in the second quarter 2012 which focused on the fiscal situation, the progress made in the reform areas covered by the medium term reform matrix and the future fiscal gap. - “In Tuvalu, the Delegation attended one of the two technical development partner's meeting in early 2012 to discuss the proposed government reform matrix for budget support. In the second quarter 2012 the Tuvalu Trust Fund Advisory Committee (where EU is an observer) further focused on the reform agenda including the draft reform matrix, the fiscal situation and the future fiscal gap.” (page 4) ▪ Existence of Development Partners Forum : <p>“In Kiribati, the June 2012 Development Partners Forum highlighted budget support as a preferred aid delivery modality. The EU and relevant donors (IMF, World Bank, ADB, AusAID, NZAid) are supporting Kiribati in its process of reforms, transparency and implementation of the Kiribati Development Plans.” (Page 6)</p> ▪ Existence of working group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “A budget support working group was formed early 2012, chaired by the Minister of Finance (NAO), to take forward action in this area. The EU, ADB and New Zealand were invited to participate in the first working group meeting through teleconference.” (page 4) ▪ Evidence of coordination between donors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The EAMR referred to the “Need to provide greater guidance on the use of budget support in small island developing states (SIDS) and include the Delegation's experience in the finalisation of the SIDS annexe to the budget support guidelines. In particular guidance on how the EU can best integrate/support budget support performance assessment frameworks that are being developed jointly by other development partners (AUSAID, New Zealand, WB) in the region would be important.” (page 6) ▪ The EAMR referred to a coordination mechanism: “The European Union, through DEVCO HQ and the EU Delegations in Fiji and Canberra also participates in the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility, a donor/partner coordination mechanism focused on economic infrastructure development.”(page 8) <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012</u> <i>(Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012, 2013)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exchange of information between MS:
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“Climate change and security were the predominant themes of exchange. UK and France have also been associated with the preparations for the programming of the 11th EDF. Since only the UK and France are represented in Port Moresby, efforts for better information of MS representations in Canberra have been made.” (Page 15)

EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011 (*Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011, 2012*)

- **The EAMR in PNG 2011 mentioned the creation of network in migration sector:** “Through the observatory on migration, the Delegation has found opportunities to create a network on the topic which helps the global calls for proposal information.” (page 5)

EAMR, Papua New Guinea, January-June 2011 (*Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011, 2011*)

- **Evidence of working groups in the Solomon Islands, initiated by a government institution:** “The Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Environment has established the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) providing a framework for policy dialogue and coordination between key Government institutions and Development Partners in the sector. Development partners have agreed that the EU Delegation takes the role of coordinating Development Partner for the CCWG. This role has facilitated dialogue with Government to strengthen the climate change Division at the Ministry of Environment and the mainstreaming of climate change in the Government’s Budget and the NDS”.(page 3)
- **Evidence of exchange of information in PNG:** “Relations with the two Member States (UK France) continued to be excellent. Climate change was an important theme of exchange mainly with UK. General updates, exchange of information and discussions on development cooperation and political matters with UK and F.” (page 27)

EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2012 (*Europaid, EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2012, 2013*)

- **Evidence of working group at national level:**
 - The Delegation continued to be instrumental in the Core Economic Working Group (CEWG) process led by the Ministry of Finance, where the Government coordinates its financial and economic reform programme and discuss with partners on budget support issues. (Page 2)
 - Commitment of the Minister of Finance & Treasury to the CEWG process and dialogue with Development Partners has continued. [...] A Joint Review Mission by the CEWG was undertaken in July. The Delegation funded a PFM expert to support the mission. (Page 3)
 - The Delegation, in the context of the CEWG, is maintaining regular exchanges with the IMF on the country's macroeconomic and PFM framework. (Page 3)
 - Limited capacities at the Ministries, however, continue to hamper progress towards the consolidation of the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) which provides the framework for policy dialogue and

	<p>coordination between key Government institutions and Development Partners in the sector. Development partners have agreed that the EU Delegation takes the role of coordinating Development Partner for the CCWG. This role has facilitated dialogue with Government to strengthen the climate change Division at the Ministry of Environment and the mainstreaming of climate change in the Government's Budget and the NDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The EAMR underlined the successful of working group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36% are implemented using project approach and 39% through BS; this significant share of BS in the overall portfolio (Solomon Islands qualified to EU BS in 2010) reflects the ongoing excellent policy dialogue and commitment towards the CEWG processes and PFM reform by Government.³ (Page 6) <p><u>EAMR, Solomon Islands, January-June 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2012, 2012</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of working group at national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The Review Mission has then been postponed to July. The preparation of the PEFA Terms of Reference was coordinated with CEWG members and reviewed by an Oversight Team composed of the CEWG members and the PFTAC/IMF." (Page 2) - "The Core Economic Working Group had carefully scheduled reviews of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury in 2012, in a way to minimise disruption of the Ministry, maximise reform outcomes and meet different donor reporting requirements. The CEWG Annual Joint Review Mission scheduled for June was cancelled at the last minute due to the unavailability of the World Bank representative. This has disrupted the schedule of work with the Ministry and caused distress about WB engagement within the CEWG. The EU has been active in maintaining good working relationships and moving the agenda forward, adjusting its support to the Mission to cover any gaps." (Page 4) <p><u>EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2011, 2012</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of working group : <p>"The PS for the Ministry of Environment has established the Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) providing a framework for policy dialogue and coordination between key Government institutions and Development Partners in the sector. Development partners have agreed that the EU Delegation takes the role of coordinating Development Partner for the CCWG. This role has facilitated dialogue with Government to strengthen the climate change Division at the Ministry of Environment and the mainstreaming of climate change in the Government's Budget and the NDS." (Page 2)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Vanuatu, 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Vanuatu, 2012, 2013</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working group between DP <p>"Some DP groups have developed around Education, Health, Gender, PFM (to be reinstated in 2013) and this is another occasions to exchange with IO that are taking part (UNICEF, WHO etc). (Page 5)</p>
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	<p>▪ Coordination between MS “Bi-monthly coordination meeting with our sole MS: France. Since the arrival of a new Ambassador in September 2011, formal coordination meeting in the 'old' format have not taken place.”(Page 13)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Vanuatu, 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Vanuatu, 2011, 2012</i>)</p> <p>▪ Coordination between MS: “Bi-monthly coordination meeting with our sole MS: France. France's sectors of concentration are Education and Agriculture and we exchange on these since we intervene on them as well.” (Page 13)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2012, 2013</i>)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2012, 2012</i>)</p> <p>▪ Situation of the meeting between MS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly meetings between EU Heads of Cooperation present in Timor-Leste take place regularly. Matters pertaining to the aid effectiveness agenda are routinely in the agenda of these meetings. Bilateral meetings between the EU Delegation and EU Member States take place frequently on specific projects. No joint programming with EU Member states is foreseen in the framework of the 11th EDF. Bilateral meetings with EU Member States take place during visits to Timor-Leste by non-resident Ambassadors and colleagues (political, development, commercial). (Page 11) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011, 2012</i>)</p> <p>▪ Situation of the meeting between MS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Monthly meetings between EU Heads of Cooperation present in Timor-Leste take place regularly. Matters pertaining to the aid effectiveness agenda are routinely in the agenda of these meetings. Bilateral meetings between the EU Delegation and EU Member States take place frequently on specific projects. Bilateral meetings with EU Member States take place during visits to Timor-Leste by non-resident Ambassadors and colleagues (political, development, commercial).” (Page 11) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011, 2011</i>)</p> <p>▪ Working group and meeting: the position of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “In the wider aid effectiveness area the Delegation has been actively participating in, and in some cases leading, sector working groups of direct relevance to the CSP/NIP (Rural Development / Food Security).” (Page 2) - “In addition and through the regular meetings with the EU Member States active in Timor-Leste, the Delegation has been persevering in its goal to achieving Joint Programming by 2014.” (Page 2) - “It is noted that at the insistence of the EU Delegation (supported also by other partners), NSAs have been included in Sector Working Groups as
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	<p>stakeholders who can provide valuable inputs.” (Page 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The paramount objective of the interaction between the Delegation and other Development Partners is to enhance aid effectiveness as per relevant EU commitments. To this effect, the Delegation actively participates in regular meetings between the Development Partners active in Timor-Leste, and indeed it has been advocating to upgrade these (currently informal) meetings to structured ones. In addition, the Delegation has been instrumental in constituting regular (monthly) meetings with the Heads of Cooperation of the EU Member States present in Dili. The delegation is active in supporting the labour distribution among the partners.” (Page 6) - “Routinely, other Development Partners are regularly consulted when preparing and/or implementing projects in sectors where they are involved. In addition, regular interaction with other partners is done through the Delegation's participation in different sectoral meetings (e.g. rural development/food security, governance, gender, public finance management, health, infrastructure, justice).” (Page 6) <p>▪ The coordination with EU MS through meeting: “The coordination with EU MS is done in very effective manner at two different levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Firstly through regular Heads of Cooperation monthly meetings and through bilateral meetings according to sector(s) covered. Whereas these encounters aim at coordinating positions, especially in view of important meetings concerning development cooperation in Timor-Leste, the ultimate objective of this cooperation is to arrive, by 2014, to an EU Joint Programming. - Secondly with EU MS based in Jakarta and accredited in Timor-Leste through video-conferences (3-4 times a year or even more if necessary) and regular email exchanges. The main objective is to keep the EU MS, accredited to Timor-Leste but having no presence in Dili, informed of main political developments in the country; however, important issues of development cooperation between the EU and Timor-Leste are also addressed in this forum.” (Page 14) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2010</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, Jan-June 2010, 2010</i>)</p> <p>▪ Evidence of meeting to aid effectiveness “Also, the Delegation has actively participated in a variety of meetings falling under the wider aid effectiveness agenda. Emphasis in this respect has been paid to the enhancement of cooperation between the EU Delegation and the EU Member States active in Timor-Leste as necessary steps towards realising the objective of reaching joint programming by 2014.”(Page 1)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008-June 2009</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008-June 2009 ,2009</i>)</p> <p>▪ Evidence of working group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of the Participation and Empowerment for Livelihood Improvement and Food Security Enhancement, NGO created working
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	<p>group: “Oxfam, CCF, Care and Concern succeeded in lobbying for the formation of a Food Security Technical Working Group reporting to the National Food Security Policy Committee. These NGOs provided inputs to the Working Group on food security situations.” (Page 11)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008, 2008</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “All health projects were reviewed in the context of the health sector review and meetings were held with GTZ (RDP II), UNDP (for the debriefing of the verification mission) and Food Security partners.” (Page 11) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, 2007</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2007, 2008</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beginning of a coordination process through meetings or working groups : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “There is no regular forum for stakeholders in the health sector to get together to receive strategic direction from the MoH, to share experiences and to peer review proposals for new projects and activities in the sector. Under the auspices of the SMSIF' project (BMB Mott Mc Donald component), the Strategic Plan Working Group was created and has been meeting weekly. Although effective, attendance has been however limited to SMSIF' consultants and MoH officials and this WG does therefore not replace a regular forum for all stakeholders. At the time of the DEL JKT monitoring visit in November 2007, the Health Minister had announced his intention to extend participation to all relevant donors. Given the significant development taking place in the health sector, the number of stakeholders and the planned joint AusAIDANB sector support programme, such a move is welcome and will have to be closely followed up in 2008.” (Page 3 and 4) - In the rural development sector, there exists a Secretariat for bilateral donors and NGOs coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture which has been meeting periodically. A National Food Security Committee Technical Working Group was created in S2 2007, but does not cover all aspects of rural development and its effectiveness in terms of coordination and dialogue remains to be seen. (Page 4) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2007</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2007, 2007</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of working group in rural development sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of the UNDP (executing partners: ILO, UNOPS, UNIFEM) - Rehabilitation and Community Development in Rural Areas (RCDRA) project : “The Timor Institute of Development Studies (TIDS) has been commissioned to carry out the baseline study on the feminization of poverty. The research started after a delay of two months in July and TIDS has produced a preliminary report. An expert advisory group consisting of representatives of ILO, DAI/USAID NSO/UNPFA and a gender specialist is assisting the TIDS research team.” (Page 8)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Donor Coordination and technical assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Donor coordination continues locally on an ad hoc basis, but quarterly meetings are not yet fully institutionalized.” (Page 6)
I-10.1.2 - Consistency among donors in policy dialogue scope, content and frequency at sector level.	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>At regional level, a Pacific Dialogue on Water and Climate was initiated to improve the capacity in water resource management to cope with the impacts of increasing variability of the world’s climate, by establishing a platform through which policy-makers and water resources managers have better access to, and make better use of, information generated by climatologists and meteorologists.</p> <p>At country level, information collected so far shows that dialogue and consultations took place at project level. The EAMRs evidence the consultations and cooperation that took place between DP during programme design and implementation.</p> <p>Evidence of dialogue at policy level is rather scarce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trilateral meetings on coordination between the EC, Australia and New Zealand constituted a forum for broad policy-oriented discussions, especially as of 2012. - In Fiji, policy dialogue was maintained with the main development partners, EU Member States and to some degree with the Government of Fiji. The focus of dialogue has been the national constitutional process and elections in 2014. - In PNG: The Joint Government – Development Partners climate change forum provides a platform of discussion around climate change-related issues. Most development partners involved in climate change actions (UK, AUS, JAP, NZ, FR, EU) attend the meetings of the Forum.
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p><u>EU, Note to the file on trilateral meetings, 2012.</u></p> <p>Trilateral meetings on policy coordination in the Pacific between the European Commission, Australia and New Zealand constituted a forum for broad policy-oriented discussions, especially as of 2012. “Previous meetings were focused on the implementation of development assistance, the 2012 meeting allowed for a broader policy oriented “tour d’horizon” on the Pacific. This exercise was seen as very positive by all participants, enabling information exchange and better mutual understanding; more regular meetings could result in better coordinated and more efficient actions on the ground. (...) There was little attraction for closer coordination on climate change and gender issues. The relation of the EU's Investment Facility for the Pacific with the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF) left some room for further discussion at the upcoming Heptagon meeting in June. However, AUS reported unhappy experience with blending. Finally, AUS was keen to see progress on delegated cooperation with the EU.”</p> <p><u>Programming of EDF 10 – EPA Consultation forum between EC / Non state actors – 22 August 2006:</u></p> <p>“Australia and NZ were the major trade and development partners in region and continuing dialogue with them was crucial in the EPA process.”</p>

EC RSP 2007-2013, page 50

“Specifically, a *Pacific Dialogue on Water and Climate* was initiated to improve the capacity in water resource management to cope with the impacts of increasing variability of the world’s climate, by establishing a platform through which policy-makers and water resources managers have better access to, and make better use of, information generated by climatologists and meteorologists.

In view of the relevance of climate change to the future of the Pacific region and the importance of regional action to tackle this challenge, the enhanced political dialogue between the PIF and the EU has included this theme in its standing agenda. The first important political step in this context will be a joint EU-PIF Climate Change Declaration.”

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Tracking the effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific Celebrating progress, pursuing the challenges, 2012

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There has been evidence from Kiribati, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu of more consistent policy dialogue with development partners collectively arising from public financial management reform plans, new formal commitments with development partners, or policy matrices underpinning moves towards budget support. Samoa and Solomon Islands have been holding these regular policy dialogues over the past three years. This kind of dialogue is replacing, or at least supplementing, the conventional dialogue about projects. Tuvalu has become the latest FIC to negotiate performance arrangements with key development partners in return for more flexible aid.

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(...)As noted above, there has been intensive collaboration between Australia, New Zealand, the European Union, the World Bank, the ADB and PFTAC on public financial management reform backing up countries’ own reform plans.

EAMR, Fiji, 2012 (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January 2012 to December 2012, 2013)

▪ **Policy dialogue between DP and dialogue policy scope:**

- “The strong demand for increasing the budget support component of the thematic cooperation was at least met following joint and coordinated dialogue carried out together with other international donors, particularly in Tonga and Cook Islands. In both cases, consensus was reached among the partners and the beneficiary on reform matrices that allowed for the adoption or formulation of important sector reform contracts, in the domains of energy sustainability (Tonga) and water and sanitation (Cook Islands). Moderate progress towards meeting the conditions for budget support was registered in Kiribati, where donors acknowledged that this should eventually become the preferred modality of implementation, and the EU has contributed to supporting the governments in their effort to progress towards meeting the relevant criteria. Similarly, in Tuvalu, the delegation participated as an observer in the discussion related to the reform agenda, leading towards the establishment of a reform matrix.” (page 4)
- “Policy dialogue was maintained throughout the year with all partner countries and included regular participation to donor coordination meetings organised at country level. This has been particularly relevant in allowing for

	<p>an effective programming of the implementation of the 10th EDF. In this context, the active participation in the technical discussion related to the development and implementation of the Tonga Energy Roadmap was of particular relevance. In Fiji, the dialogue was focused on the constitutional process, in view of the elections scheduled in 2014, and led to the adoption of projects providing support to civic education and the constitutional process.” (page 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Example of coordination and collaboration with IO: The EAMR 2012 for Fiji mentioned that “bilateral programmes were, as a rule, implemented through partially decentralised management” but there were “few exceptions included a joint management with UNICEF in Kiribati”. (page 7) ▪ Problem of coordination: “Under the 10th EDF, the implementation of part of the natural disaster facility for the Pacific was entrusted to the World Bank and part of it to SPC, with no coordination between those two international organisations or between them and the delegation.”(page 7) <p><u>EAMR, Fiji, January-June 2012</u> (EC, EAMR, Fiji, January-June 2012, 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy dialogue between DP and dialogue policy scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Policy Dialogue in Fiji was maintained with the main development partners, EU Member States and to some degree with the Government of Fiji. The focus of dialogue has been the national constitutional process and elections in 2014.” (page 4) - In Cook Islands policy dialogue has focused on eligibility for budget support in light of the new guidelines.” (page 4) ▪ The EAMR underlined a type of coordination mechanism: the national strategy of different countries have been presented to development partners, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Cook Islands: the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP 2011-2015) was presented to development partners February 2012. - Tuvalu: The National Development Strategy (Te Kakega II) was revised at the end of 2011 and presented to donors at a roundtable in Suva in March 2012. - Tonga: Key achievements of the Tonga Strategic Development Framework (TSDF) were presented to development partners end of April 2012.” (page 20) <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012</u> (Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012, 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Example of program coordinated between EU and other donor (OI): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The multi-country centralised operation Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE) is running until 2013, to improve child labour and education legal framework in PNG, and strengthen institutional capacity to formulate and implement child labour strategies. It is implemented by the office of the International Labour Organisation, in close partnership with the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations.” (Page 5) - “The currently most important cooperation with International
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	<p>Organisations is the two contribution agreements with World Bank and UNDP, under the first phase of the 10th EDF 'Rural Economic Development Programme'. Both agreements, one signed (UNDP) and the other one under preparation, are the result of long-term discussions, particularly with World Bank.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Since 2008 the Delegation has been in consultation with World Bank during the preparation of the WB 'Productive Partnership in Agriculture Project' (PPAP) which has been well designed and coordinated with national bodies and programmes that the Delegation is assured of the effectiveness of the programme. However, the fact that the WB experts for the project are not based in PNG has sometimes hampered the discussions.” - “The contribution agreement with UNDP on the Millennium Village trial study goes back to a request by the PNG Government. UNDP had taken the lead at the beginning but had lost some interest so that the programme design now has been basically provided by a feasibility study initiated by the EU and implemented by the Government.” - “Under the RED phase 2 further cooperation with other International Organisations is foreseen namely with ADB for an infrastructure component and UNCDF for a financial inclusion component.” - “The coordination with UNIFEM for the monitoring of the project Building Capacity and Improving Accountability for Gender Equality in Development, Peace and Equality (3MEUR), has been satisfactory”. - “Good cooperation was created through the Country Gender Assessment launched by the World Bank. The Delegation was part of each meeting called.” (Page 6) <p>▪ Evidence of good cooperation between donors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “There has been good cooperation with FAO FLEGT intra ACP and Microfinance intra ACP, the latter being used to enhance some actions under 10th EDF RED 2.” (Page 6) - “A needs assessment of PNG's quality infrastructure for trade was carried out by the TradeCom Facility, the report of which was useful in the identification and formulation of the second TRA programme.” (Page 6) <p>▪ Evidence of some problems in the coordination between donors:</p> <p>“In the Trade and Private Sector area, we have a good and constructive good coordination with programmes such as EDES, but we would hope more involvement from CDE in PNG which is more active in other Pacific ACPs, and need better coordination with TRADE.COM which takes initiative without coordination with the delegation.” (Page 5)</p> <p>▪ Situation of MS in PNG:</p> <p>“Only France and the UK have diplomatic missions in PNG. Both channel their development cooperation through the EU. Fr and Uk are regularly associated with public events for the opening or closing of projects and activities.” (Page 15)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, January-June 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2012, 2012</i>)</p> <p>▪ Example of some mechanisms of coordination between donors:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “country systems are still far from acceptable international standards. However, considerable progress is being made in the SWAp in the education sector .A joint assessment led by the EU, agreed by all donors is being e carried out on behalf of the Government.” (Page 5) <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011, 2012</i>)</p> <p>▪ Evidence of some coordination between DP in 2011 in PNG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The Delegation is also supporting the Department of Education in the process of Public Financial Management reform, in partnership with AusAID and in coordination with Development Partners.” (page 2) - “The Joint Government – Development Partners climate change forum provides a platform of discussion around climate change-related issues. Most development partners (UK, AUS, JAP, NZ, FR, EU) involved in climate change actions attend the meetings.” (page 2) - “The dialogue between NSA and the Delegation has been kept open particularly through the consultations which have taken place regularly in the framework of the identification of the 10th EDF NSA programme, Institutional Capacity building phase II, the drafting of guidelines under the EIDHR instrument and the political dialogue (led by the UN and World Bank) on gender issues.” (page 5) - “The currently most important cooperation with International Organisations are the two contribution agreements with World Bank and UNDP, under the first phase of the 10th EDF ‘Rural Economic Development Programme’. Both agreements, now almost ready for signature, are the result of long-term discussions, particularly with World Bank.” (page 6) - “Since 2008 the Delegation has been in consultation with World Bank during the preparation of the WB ‘Productive Partnership in Agriculture Project’ (PPAP) which has been well designed and coordinated with national bodies and programmes that the Delegation is assured of the effectiveness of the programme. However, the fact that the WB experts for the project are not based in PNG has sometimes hampered the discussions.” (page 6) - “The coordination with UNIFEM for the monitoring of the project Building Capacity and Improving Accountability for Gender Equality in Development, Peace and Equality (3MEUR), has been satisfactory.” (page 6) - “A good cooperation was created through the Country Gender Assessment launched by the World Bank, the Delegation was part of each meeting called. Unfortunately, due to the workload in the Delegation, the gender focal point was not in position to integrate one of the "Drafting Chapter" groups in this exercise.” (page 6) <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, January-June 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011, 2011</i>)</p> <p>▪ Evidence of coordination between NSA/government partners/ DP in Vanuatu in 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Whenever possible we are trying to ensure complementarity of the various
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	<p>instruments. This task is easier under EDF/CSP since cooperation is aligned on the Vanuatu Poverty Reduction Strategy (the PAA (Priorities and Action Agenda) and focal sector and other sectors of intervention are discussed extensively with our government partners as well as with Non State Actors and other Development Partners.” (page 9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of cooperation mechanisms with DP in Vanuatu: “On the occasion of the various DP meetings we frequently meet with UN agencies and other IGO. Coordination is best organised in the education sector where a SWAp has been going on for the past 3 to 4 years. The health sector is now getting organised towards a Swap whilst it remains more difficult with other sectors including the productive sector. We had although nearly reached the stage of establishing a Code of conduct for the productive sector and on this occasion met with representative of the FAO. Through our various grants with have contacts with some INGO (Live and Learn, Transparency) but the closest coordination is probably with the French Red Cross which has benefited (and will again in the future) from funding from ECHO on issues linked to disaster preparedness.” (page 11) ▪ Evidence of cooperation mechanisms due to NAO’s initiative: “The NAO’s initiative of increased Development Partner coordination and alignment with the country’s Medium Term Development Plan, with much energy started in December 2010, did not see any follow-up on the Government side in 2011.” (page 3) ▪ Evidence of cooperation mechanisms with the MDPAC in the Solomon Islands: “The consultation of the draft NDS at different stages with Development Partners led by the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC) has also permitted to input the formulation of the 2011-2020 Government’s framework for development, including the mainstreaming of climate change interventions. A new Permanent Secretary for MDPAC was appointed at the end of the semester, which will enhance the dialogue with MDPAC regarding both EDF and NDS implementation”. (page 3) ▪ Consultation of DP at the national or sectoral development strategy in Solomon Islands: “Development partners were consulted on the Draft Zero and Mid Term Draft.” (page 31) ▪ Evidence of coordination problems in Solomon Islands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The particular nature of the Taiwan aid programme (the “cheque book diplomacy”) does not permit proper coordination with that donor through the on-going monthly donor meetings. Notwithstanding, Taiwan participates in the meetings and is now looking for a more transparent approach”. (page 3) - “During the preparation of the Contribution Agreement with ADB under SIRIP2 for rural transport, ADB has requested to deviate from two articles from the General Conditions regarding audit and verification mission. HQ has not agreed to this and the likely signature of the Agreement is on hold pending a solution. This is happening while the programme is under implementation with other funding and there is a risk that the solution comes late for allowing the full use of the funds.” (page 4)
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▪ **Evidence of cooperation between MS in Vanuatu:** “Bi-monthly coordination meeting with our sole MS: France. France's sector of concentration is Education and Agriculture and we exchange on these since we intervene on them as well. Close links as well in relation with political dialogue, and attempt was made with France and Australia of a Demarche in relation to Abkhazia. Much coordination and preparation but unfortunately without success in the end. Joint preparation of a document on Human Rights Country Strategy submitted by France as local presidency.”(page 28)

EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2012 (*Europaid, EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2012, 2013*)

▪ **Evidence of coordination between donors:**

- 3The End of Term Review of the 10th EDF was approved following close consultations with the Government, donors and local non-state actors in-country. 3(Page 2)
- 3A EUR 2.475 M Contribution Agreement with Asian Development Bank to finance the Solomon Islands Road Improvement (Sector) Programme (SIRIP 2) was signed.3 (Page 2)

▪ **Example of a program coordinated between EU and other donor:**

- “The finalisation of Contribution Agreement with ADB required a Derogation and Exception approved by HQ in April 2012, following a long negotiation with ADB. The Contribution Agreement was signed in June.” (Page 4)
- Under STABEX98, a significant amount of the available funds (EUR 20.6 M out of EUR 38.4 M or 53 %) was delivered through International Organisations (IOs) which provided the necessary value added for programmes where these Organisations had a comparative advantage and promoted harmonisation. The following agreements with IOs can be outlined: WB – EUR 8.8 M Rural Development Programme; ADB – EUR 9.9 M Sustainable Rural Transport; UNICEF – EUR 2 M Tsunami Relief for the rehabilitation of schools; UNFPA – EUR 1 M 2009 Population Census.
- From the 9th & 10th EDF EUR 17.8 M (20 %) are implemented through International Organisations: i) 9th EDF: the Provincial Governance Strengthening Programme (PGSP) (EUR 4.6 million) is implemented under joint management with UNDP and also financed by RAMSI, with EU actively participating in Joint Oversight Committee Meetings ii) 10th EDF:–Contribution Agreement with ADB for the Solomon Islands Road Improvement Project (SIRIP) funded from the 10th EDF B-Envelope (EUR 2.475 M). The Delegation participates in the country meetings when ADB missions monitor the project – Water Facility (Global Call, 10th EDF): Contribution Agreement with UNICEF has been signed: Improving WASH in the Solomon Islands (WASH) (EUR 1.9 M). UNICEF participates in the WATSAN stakeholders groups; however, the start-up of the project is delayed due to UNICEF's difficulties to contract staff for the implementation.
- In the pipeline is a Contribution Agreement with UNDP (EUR 3.5 M) to support the electoral process until end of 2015.
- For sectors where there is an IO coordinating and with comparative advantage, the EU has sought to engage with this IO to support that particular sector. The joint management approach is normally used for the

	<p>joint preparation of the intervention with the IO and the Government. Moreover, some grants to IOs are awarded as a result of call for proposals. Overall 20 % of the EU cooperation is channeled through IOs. (Page 7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “FED/2011/022-220 SIRIP2 (10th EDF, B-Envelope): Delays in the signature of a Contribution Agreement of EUR 2.475 between ADB and EU have not had major impact in the implementation of SIRIP2, which is co-funded by Australia, New Zealand, ADB and the Government for an overall amount of EUR 18 M. The major civil work contract for rehabilitation of west Guadalcanal road has been awarded in November 2010 and was completed in October 2012. The second sub-project co-funded by EU is the rehabilitation of the north Malaita road. The contract has been awarded and is now also on track.” (page 13) <p><u>EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2011, 2012</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation on the National Development Strategy “The consultation of the draft NDS at different stages with Development Partners led by the Ministry of Development Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC) has also permitted to input the formulation of the 2011-2020 Government’s framework for development, including the mainstreaming of climate change interventions. A new Permanent Secretary (PS) for MDPAC was appointed at the end of the first semester following a gap of since the beginning of the year, which could enhance the dialogue with MDPAC regarding both NAO issues and NDS monitoring and implementation.” (Page 2) ▪ Example of coordinated program “During the preparation of the Contribution Agreement with ADB under SIRIP2 for rural transport, ADB has requested to deviate from two articles from the General Conditions regarding audit and verification mission and Article 1(3) of the General Conditions. These Articles have been discussed between HQ and ADB but the discussion with ADB is yet to be finalised.” (page 3) <p><u>EAMR, Vanuatu, 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Vanuatu, 2012, 2013</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinated program between DP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Our major point of coordination with the World Bank is around the Vanuatu GCCA (DCI-ENV/2009/021-827) for which an Administrative Agreement was signed on 26/11/2012. Necessity of EU visibility in implementation of this AA was reinforced at the level of the Specific Conditions. - Visiting IO always make sure that they meet with representatives of the EUD: IMF, ADB, other World Bank specialists, UN Agencies. ▪ Problem in coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination is generally good with IO, however it has been difficult to obtain officially the report of the 2012 mission from IMF Art. IV, whereas it had never been the case in the past.” (Page 5) ▪ Mechanism of coordination “A mission from HQ (including Mr Jos Jonckers, DEVCO H1) came to Vanuatu end of July to assess Vanuatu's stand in regards to budget support and mainly to help the EUD finalising documents necessary for disbursement of the last tranche
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of EDF 9 BS as well as AF/TAPs for the EDF 10 intervention. This mission has been the occasion to engage both GOV and development partners about this specific Aid Modality that the EU has been pioneering in Vanuatu for the past 10 years. It definitely helped re-focusing our partners on the finalisation of the necessary documents and there is good hope that Com. Piebalgs engagement with Vanuatu PM about a GGDC for Vanuatu is going to be fulfilled.” (Page 6)

▪ **Coordination between MS**

“Some coordination takes place at the level of Chargé d'Affaires a.i. and Ambassador, as well as at the operational level with the Conseiller de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle.” (Page 13)

EAMR, Vanuatu, January-June 2012 (*Europaid, EAMR, Vanuatu, 2012, 2012*)

▪ **The position of France in the Vanuatu coordination process**

“First stage of planning for EDF 11 has been initiated and assessment of Vanuatu's NDP has been carried out. France has been informed of the process and approached about joint planning but declined it since their level of funding is rather small.” (Page 2)

▪ **Example of coordinated program between donors**

- “Since the January EAMR, the only new development relates to the Administrative Agreement with the World Bank (WB) in the framework of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) project (DCI-ENV/2009/01-827).”
- “This AA has not been finalized yet for the following reasons: Identification carried out by consultants early 2012 did not produce a draft proposal of sufficient quality according to the WB. As such, identification was carried out internally through mission from the WB to Vanuatu. This produced good results and the WB planned to present a finalized project to its board in July. Administrative agreement would have followed. Along the way however, more funding has been made available to the WB from GEF (US\$3m) and GFDRR (US\$2.7m) the WB therefore decided to carry out further identification to propose a larger project which including our € 2.25m would now stand at over €10m.” (Page 4)

EAMR, Vanuatu, 2011 (*Europaid, EAMR, Vanuatu, 2011, 2012*)

▪ **Dialogue policy scope between MS or other donors concerned in Vanuatu**

- “Although we are a long way from Europe, the intention by Vanuatu to recognize Abkhazia in May 2011 lead to some joint demarche with our only MS (France) and Australia.” (Page 2)
- “The need for more TA in Vanuatu is something other development partners are also aware of and is a frequent discussion point.” (Page 2)
- “Whenever possible we are trying to ensure complementarity of the various instruments. This task is easier under EDF/CSP since cooperation is aligned on the Vanuatu Poverty Reduction Strategy (the PAA - Priorities and Action Agenda) and focal sector and other sectors of intervention are discussed extensively with our government partners as

	<p>well as with Non State Actors and other Development Partners.” (Page 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination between EU and Intergovernmental Organisations (IGO): “On the occasion of the various DP meetings we frequently meet with UN agencies and other IGO. Coordination is best organised in the education sector where a SWAp has been going on for the past 3 to 4 years. The health sector is now getting organised towards a SWAp whilst it remains more difficult with other sectors including the productive sector. In the latter we nearly reached the stage of establishing a Code of conduct but it is not finalised. On this specific topic we met with representatives of the FAO. On the issue of Climate Change we have been progressing discussions with the World Bank towards the establishment of an administrative agreement under which the WB would implement part of the GCCA project (DCI-ENV/2009/021-827). This agreement should be finalised mid-2012. International Non governmental Organisation (INGO): Through our various grants with have contacts with some INGO (Live and Learn, Transparency) but the closest coordination is probably with the French Red Cross which has benefited (and will again in the future) from funding from ECHO on issues linked to disaster preparedness.” (Page 5) ▪ Example of coordinated program between donors “DCI-ENV/2009/021-827 (GCCA) which submitted its first Programme Estimate. However a slight change in implementation modality and hesitations on the due process to follow in order to have this change endorsed (full rider to FA or simply information followed by action) prevented this PE to be endorsed in 2011. The other component of the project made progress as well since the identification mission financed by the WB started in the last quarter of 2011.” (Page 9) ▪ Coordination between MS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Close links exist as well in relation with political dialogue, and attempts were made with France and Australia for Demarches in relation to Abkhazia. Much coordination and preparation but unfortunately without success in the end. - Joint preparation of a document on Human Rights Country Strategy submitted by France as local presidency.” (Page 13) ▪ Use of the same document by the donors in Vanuatu “A Poverty Reduction Strategy exists in Vanuatu: The Priorities and Action Agenda 2006-2015 (PAA). Although not a very strong document (lack of measurable indicators, no real priorities) it has been used extensively by all DPs in aligning their support to Vanuatu.” (Page 16) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2012, 2013</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Example of coordinated program between donors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The Delegation coordinated well with the UN peace-keeping mission (UNMIT) until its withdrawal, including concerning the handover of its activities throughout the second semester of 2012, celebrations for international days and open days on the UN Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security. The Delegation was also represented in thematic working groups with other donors i.e. governance, justice, land, gender, UN transition. However, the role of the UN overall – including agencies -
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	<p>is declining rapidly in Timor Leste and many agencies – such as WFP - are in exit or wind down mode.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “International Organisations in Timor-Leste are active Development Partners in the different coordination forums involving Development Partners in Timor-Leste. Due to the inherent weaknesses in the Timorese Administration, the UN agencies have become embedded in many key ministries and it has been necessary to use them in the implementation of many programmes including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank for PFM & Health in co-financed TFs with AusAID & other DPs (successful so far) • WFP & UNICEF for MDG/Nutrition and for Water & Sanitation (being negotiated) • ILO for rural access and FAO for Early Warning on Food Security (very successful) • UNDP for Institution Building for the Parliament (mixed reviews)” - “These partners were involved in early stages in the identification and formulation of such EU-funded operations. Consultations with International Organisations on reaching appropriate agreements for the implementation of EU-funded actions comprise routinely aspects of visibility of the EU funding.” (Page 5) - “Regarding Joint Management, for the two projects aimed at supporting PFM and Health we have signed two Administration Agreements with the World Bank, in both cases there is a Recipient Executed Trust Fund component to the GoTL. For the programme Support to the Parliament, one Contribution Agreement has been signed with UNDP. Two more Contribution Agreements are to be signed for the MDG-Nutrition project, one with UNICEF and a second one with WFP. In total, five projects are implemented under this modality. “ - “As far as Indirect Centralized Management is concerned, the Delegation has delegated the implementation to two Member States agencies such as IPAD (Three Delegation Agreements for Rural Development, Justice and Media projects, and a fourth to be signed for Climate Change) and with GIZ (also one for Rural Development and a second one to be signed for Climate Change). In total six project are delegated to MS States development agencies.” (Page 4) - <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2012, 2012</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of good relation between MS and donors: “Relations with EU Member States active in Timor-Leste, as well as other main Development Partners, were kept at an excellent level, consolidating the position of the Delegation as an important actor in the context of development cooperation / aid effectiveness in the country.” (Page 2) ▪ Example of programs coordinated between donors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “8 projects are on-going: 5 in Partial Decentralized mode through the NAO, 1 through an Administration Agreement with the World Bank, 1 in mixed mode consisting of two Delegation Agreements with EU MS and one Contribution Agreement with the UNDP, and 1 in mixed mode
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	<p>comprising components of Partial Decentralized cooperation, two Delegation Agreements with EU MS and one Contribution Agreement with ILO;”(Page 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination between International organization and its importance for EU program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “International Organisations in Timor-Leste are active participants in the different coordination fora involving Development Partners in Timor-Leste. In addition, and due to the inherent weaknesses in the Timorese Administration, including in terms of coordination capacity, it is necessary to consider the possibility of using such organisations in the implementation of some of the EU-funded projects/programmes. In this case, potential partners are involved in an early stage in the identification of such EU-funded operations. Consultations with International Organisations on reaching appropriate agreements for the implementation of EU-funded actions routinely comprise aspects of visibility of the EU funding. In general the level of coordination with the International Organisations and other partners is satisfactory, Coordination and cooperation with AusAID and the World Bank in the area of health is a good example”. (Page 5) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011, 2012</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination between International organization and its importance for EU program: <p>“International Organisations in Timor-Leste are active participants in the different coordination fora involving Development Partners in Timor-Leste. In addition, and due to the inherent weaknesses in the Timorese Administration, including in terms of coordination capacity, it is necessary to consider the possibility of using such organisations in the implementation of some of the EU-funded projects/programmes. In this case, potential partners are involved in an early stage in the identification of such EU-funded operations. Consultations with International Organisations on reaching appropriate agreements for the implementation of EU-funded actions routinely comprise aspects of visibility of the EU funding.” (Page 5)</p> ▪ Evidence of coordination in mission between donors: <p>“Comment on KPI 24: The third mission was closely coordinated with the World Bank and AusAID. It did produce very positive results. Such coordinated missions should be the norm for the future.” (Page 12)</p> ▪ Coordination between MS: <p>“A total of 29 contracts were signed in 2011, of which 4 were Delegation Agreements with EU Member States Agencies (IPAD and GIZ)”. (Page 10)</p> ▪ The involvement of donors in the reform programme for the government: <p>“A credible PFM reform programme, supported by main Development Partners (including the EU) is under implementation.” (Page 13)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011, 2011</i>)</p>
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	<p>▪ Example of coordination for programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Finally, in the other focal area of the NIP, i.e. the health sector, the Delegation has been effectively involved with other stakeholders in designing an appropriate new multi-donor assistance programme to the Ministry of Health.” (Page 3) - “The current EDF portfolio comprises 11 on-going projects and three new ones under consideration. Of the 11 currently open projects, 1 was centrally managed by AIDCO, 1 is implemented as a Grant Contract by GIZ, three are being implemented in a Joint Management mode by International Organisations, one is implemented in a mix modality (Project Approach through the NAO, Delegation Agreements with GIZ and IPAD, and Contribution Agreement with ILO), and the other 5 projects are being implemented on Project Approach in Partial Decentralisation modality through the NAO. Of the three new projects, 1 is planned to be implemented in Joint Management modality by the World Bank, and the other 2 on Project Approach through the NAO.” (Page 5) - “Commentaire sur KPI 24: The coordinated mission for the support to health sector has been a very useful exercise by bringing together experts from the three Development Partners concerned, i.e. the World Bank, the AusAID and the EU Commission. In addition to contributing positively to the technical preparation of the new programme, it has also enhanced the EU's visibility in this respect and reiterated to stakeholders that the Commission is a credible development partner.”(Page 14) <p>▪ Evidence of coordination mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “In line with the EU reform treaty of Lisbon, the Delegation has intensified its efforts aiming at raising further its profile with Government and main Development Partners and civil society.” (Page 2) - “The Ministry of Finance has recently commenced a dialogue with Development Partners with a view to exploring ways for enhancing cooperation towards the effective implementation of this new Strategic Development Plan. To this effect a set of Partnership Principles were tacitly agreed, also in early July 2011, based on the Government's draft aid policy.” (Page 15) <p>▪ Evidence of influence between donors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “It is also noted that the Delegation's advocacy for a possible future delivery of part of aid through the Budget Support modality has influenced AusAID's relevant stance, which now is closer to the EU's position; joint action in this area is envisaged.” (Page 2) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2010</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, Jan-June 2010, 2010</i>)</p> <p>▪ Strategy of coordination:</p> <p>« The updated EU Policy for Timor-Leste paper does stipulate the intention of the EC and EU MS active in the country to enhance harmonisation and move towards joint programming. Tentatively, it has been agreed to strive towards achieving joint programming by 01.01.2014. Such an improved way of working together would enhance the effectiveness of aid concerned and besides it would reduce transaction costs to Government. » (Page 4)</p>
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	<p>▪ Evidence of coordination between EU MS: « Coordination with EU MS active in Timor-Leste is actively pursued through the monthly Heads of Cooperation meetings, which were instituted at the Delegation's initiative. As mentioned in # 1 above, it is intended to enhance the EU and EC coordination. » (Page 4)</p> <p>▪ Coordination between DP: « Concerning coordination at overall aid level amongst Development Partners in Timor-Leste, this is only done on an informal basis and it is mostly an exercise of information-sharing. Whereas it is recognised that any effective cooperation in this respect requires Government ownership and leadership, something that it is not yet in place, the Delegation has been advocating for an upgrading of the Donors meetings and for initiating a move towards a Division of Labour process. » (Page 4)</p> <p>▪ Evidence of mechanisms of coordination: « In the main 10th EDF focal area of rural development, the EU Delegation has assumed a leading role, and it is in close consultations with other Donors active in this area in order to ensure optimum coordination and complementarity. » (Page 4)</p> <p>▪ Example of coordinated programs between EU and other donors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of the « FED/2010/22146 - RDP IV Programme (€23.0 million) » in the rural development sector, the EAMR mentioned that some actions had to be undertaken like « the Delegation will undertake discussions with the proposed Implementing Partners (DLO, GTZ, IPAD) with a view to concluding in time the required agreements. ». (Page 5) - In the framework of the « FED/2009/22100 - Democratic Governance Programme (€10.5 million)» in the good governance sector, the EAMR mentioned that some actions had to be undertaken like « The Delegation to initiate discussions with the proposed Implementing Partners (UNDP, IPAD) with a view to concluding in time the required agreements. ». (Page 6) - In the framework of the « Support to the Health Sector (€10.0 million)» in the social sector, the EAMR mentioned that some actions had to be undertaken like « Also, the Delegation will advise the experts to liaise closely with other Donors and especially with other Consultants mobilised by WB/AusAID to look into matters pertaining to the current support to health. ». (Page 6) - In the framework of « FED/2007/197358 World Bank-managed PFMCBP project (€3.5 million) »: « The results of the MTR to be presented by the WB. Delegation to sign the necessary amendment to the Commission/WB Administration Agreement. WB to request release of 2nd instalment. - In the framework of ASIE/2004/16808 – SIHSIP : « The HSSP, MTEF and BSP were endorsed by Ministry of Health and are being implemented. These strategic documents were used for the preparation of the new WB-AusAID project. Some essential infrastructure has been put in place. » (Page 7) - FED/2007/196265- Austrian Red Cross Water Facility Project (€1,095,000) (page 8) - “The EU Delegation in Jakarta planes a verification mission for the WB
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	<p>component of SISHIP project to take place in the second half of 2010". (Page 20)</p> <p>▪ Problems in coordination: « The EU Delegation in Dili has been experiencing difficulties in obtaining timely reports from some IOs, namely the UNDP and IOM. This is mainly due to their indifference to the relevant Contribution Agreement obligations. Whereas efforts will continue in obliging these IOs to respect relevant requirements, it is noted that in some cases there is no readily available alternative to their utilisation, especially in the current context of weak Government institutions. The EU Delegation in Jakarta has experienced significant delays in receiving reports and responses from UNDP and WB; these delays have adversely affected the closures of these two projects. (Page 18)</p> <p>▪ Problems in coordination due to the involvement of other actors: « Finally, there has not been much progress in the aid effectiveness agenda due to lack of leadership by the Government and also due to lack of enthusiasm by other Donors. » (Page 3)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008-June 2009</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008-June 2009, 2009</i>)</p> <p>▪ Example of program which is coordinated between EU and other donors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of health sector and the HSRDP II project: "Under SZHSZP, the World Bank trust fund continues to implement some construction activities but the capacity building of SAMES (drug and medical equipment national procurement agency) remains weak and poorly coordinated with the other component of the SIHSIP project, implemented through BMB Mott MacDonald. [...] Progress has been achieved during the reporting period on the Human Resource Development, Financial Management assistance, MTEF Updating and Donor Coordination/Partnership implementation." (Page 3) - In the Rural development sector, there were several donors: "Under the RDP I project, the RCDRA component (UNDP) achieved promising results from AIM, OCAP and PERWL. [...]. The ARP 111 component (WB) finalised its activities in December 2008. [...] In the meantime, the institutional development component of RDP II (GTZ) slowly gained momentum from early 2008, with the arrival of International RDP II advisor for policy who is based in MAF". (Page 4) - "Food security projects: Five food security projects are being implemented by OXFAM, CCF, CARE, World Neighbour and Concern Worldwide. All progress reports for the second year have been received and commented by the ECD." (Page 4) <p>▪ Evidence of coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of the Local initiatives for Food Security Transformation (LIFT) Project, CARE worked with EU: "CARE has updated its activity schedule to adapt its monitoring system to measure progress on results and wider impact (ROM 2008 recommendation)." (Page 8) - In the framework of the TL-HSRDP I1 (World Bank) (health sector) "A
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	<p>verification mission was conducted in accordance to the plans in S2 2008 and the final report was accepted by the Delegation. Findings and recommendations from the verification mission is being followed up with the World Bank. These include circa €9,000 of uneigible expenditure.” (Page 14)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of the SIHSIP project, the EAMR mentioned an annual sector review “A Joint GoTL-donor Annual Sector Review (JASR) will be conducted in July 2009 in which ECD TL will participate.” (Page 16) - In the framework Second EC Rural Development Programme RDP II “The ROM mission 2008 concluded that the revised logical framework, as modified in April 2008 (after previous ROM) remains inadequate, GTZ to submit a revised logical framework after agreement on ROM recommendations”. (Page 19) <p>▪ Evidence of mechanism of coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Donor coordination in this sector is improving as the MoH took a stronger lead in the organisation of Planning Summit in Sep 2008 and the Annual Health Sector Review in June 2009.” (Page 3) <p>▪ Evidence of good coordination:</p> <p>“There remains a very good cooperation with the World Bank for both the rural development and health sectors, it1 terms of supervision and monitoring of on-going trust funds. The EC Delegation in Jakarta and/or the Dili Delegation participates actively to tie 6-monthly joint donor reviews.” (Page 22)</p> <p>▪ Problem in the coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “As regards UNDP, the experience with the RCDRA project clearly shows that the EC should avoid signing contribution agreements with UN partners which are not implementing the Action themselves but sub-contract it to one or several other UN agency. UNDP has shown on this project it did not have the capacity to play a coordination role and in addition it showed that UNDP had only a limited ability authority to ensure the reliability of expenditures reported by the implementing partners. The conclusions of the verification mission on this project identified many internal control weaknesses which are directly linked to this contractual arrangement.” (Page 4) - “Cooperation with UNDP (RCDRA project) remains problematic as explained in details under the previous EAMR. EC contractual procedures are not well understood despite frequent explanations and reminders. A verification mission to RCDRA has been finalised and tie report was approved on 21 January 2009. Results have been formally sent to UNDP for comments, first responses received but further clarifications were still needed from UNDP.” (Page 22) - “Based on the results of the verification missions managed by ECD Jakarta, it can be concluded that the recognition of the UN single audit principle and the limited level of control agreed between the EC and the UN do not provide sufficient assurance that the EC funds are adequately implemented. Regular and detailed contributions have been issued by the Delegation in order to inform the Headquarters. Parallel discussions and meetings with the concerned institutions at country level have taken place in order to improve this situation. The Delegation has finalised the verification mission to the World Bank HSRDP I1 project, The
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	<p>difficulties encountered during the implementation of the mission is mainly due to the absence of clear common guidelines and consolidated standard verification documents as it exists for the missions to the UN agencies.” (Page 24)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The Delegation initially welcomed the combined verification missions managed by Aidco G2. Nevertheless, due to recurrent extended delays of almost two years in the submission of the final reports, the Delegation did not wish to have future verification missions to International Organisation included in Aidco's combined verification plan. The mission to the World Bank for ARP 111 has therefore not been included in the Aidco's verification plan 2009” (Page 24) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2008, 2008</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination had to progress in 2008 between donors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of the HSRDP II (health sector): “Under SIHSIP, the World Bank trust fund has eventually started some construction activities but the capacity building of SAMES remains weak and poorly coordinated with the other component of the SIHSIP project, implemented through BMB Mott MacDonald. The latter have carried on progressing well with some key documents now being finally endorsed by the Health Minister. Progress has been achieved during the reporting period on the HRD and financial management assistance; however there is a need to closely coordinate with new programmes (such as the new AusAID-WB trust fund) which are likely to start financing similar activities. Donor coordination in this sector remains to be improved and should go beyond the discussions held on a six-monthly basis in the context of the joint sector reviews led by the WB. The MoH is expected to take a stronger lead in the coordination of the sector, notably through the creation of a "Department of Partnership" within the ministry and the organization of an Annual Health Planning Review to be held in Sep/Oct 2008.” (Page 1) ▪ Evidence of coordination In the framework of the TL-SIHSIP project: “Major Achievements (if any) and examples of impact achieved: HSSP, MTEF, BSP and hospital packages were endorsed by MoH for further application. The SISCA manual was adopted by MoH and being implemented. These strategic documents have been used for the formulation of the new AusAID-WB health programme. No direct outcome/impact can yet be observed.” (Page 7) ▪ Review and meeting “All health projects were reviewed in the context of the health sector review and meetings were held with GTZ (RDP II), UNDP (for the debriefing of the verification mission) and Food Security partners.” (Page 11) ▪ Example of program coordinated between donors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A project between EU and CARE : “Local initiatives for Food Security Transformation (LIFT) Project, CARE Osterreich, € 1.3 million” project between EU and CARE (Page 8) - A project between EU and OXFAM, CCF, CARE, Concern
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	<p>“Participation and Empowerment for Livelihood Improvement and Food Security Enhancement (Covalima/Oecusse), Oxfam” (Page 10)</p> <p>▪ Problem in the coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “As regards UNDP, the experience with the RCDRA project clearly shows that the EC should avoid signing contribution agreements with UN partners which are not implementing the Action themselves but sub-contract it to one or several other UN agency. UNDP has shown on this project it did not have the capacity to play a coordination role and in addition it showed that UNDP had only a limited ability authority to ensure the reliability of expenditures reported by the implementing partners. The conclusions of the verification mission on this project identified many internal control weaknesses which are directly linked to this contractual arrangement.” (Page 2) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, 2007</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2007, 2008</i>)</p> <p>▪ Example of program coordinated by several donors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “TFET (Financing Decisions No. 2000/4632 - 2000/4633 - 2001/4634 - 2000/4287 - 2002/4288 – these decisions are closed) is a Multi-Donor Trust Fund set up to finance the cross-sector rehabilitation and reconstruction of Timor-Leste after the large scale destruction of 1999. The following countries and organisations have contributed to TFET: EC, Portugal, United Kingdom, United Kingdom, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Japan, USA, Australia, New Zealand, IDAiPCF and the World Bank. The contributions of the EC have been fully paid and corresponding decisions are closed, but the TFET continues to finance eight active projects, which were planned to be ended by the end of 2007.” (Page 13) <p>▪ Evidence of coordination between donors (mission, review, recommendation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Two Joint Donor-WB health sector supervision missions took place in 2007 (March and September 2007).” (Page 6) - “The EC Delegation organised a monitoring mission in November 2007 which, while focusing on the Rural Development projects, provided the opportunity to meet with health project partners (WB / BMB Mott Mc Donald) and confirmed many of the WB findings.” (Page 6) - In the framework of the TA of SIHSIP (health sector): “A positive element is that the preparation of the joint AusAID/WB sector support programme fully builds upon the achievement of this EC-funded project (although this is not always fully acknowledged in WB documents).” (Page 8) - In the framework of the Rehabilitation and Community Development in Rural Areas (RCDRA) “In October 2007, UNDP sent a request for additional funding for the OCAP component. The EC recommended UNDP to assess the possibility to reallocate funding between the different components, as there is no more funding available under the decision. No budget amendment request was received to date.” (Page 11) - In the framework of Second Rural Development Programme for Timor-Leste (RDP II): “Although the EC agreed with the revised activities and budget changes, GTZ was required to reformulate its logframe as the
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	<p>revised logframe included in the inception report reflected a drastic change of approach from GTZ, which is in disagreement with the stated programme objectives and results of the Financing Agreement.” (Page 12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the framework of Food Security EL “The Delegation organised a kick-off meeting in Dili in February 2007 with the five NGOs contracted to implement projects funded by the Food Security budget line. Since the meeting, the five NGOs have been conducting fortnightly coordination meetings and have decided to do a joint baseline survey and to use common progress indicators. By using common tools in analysis, the five NGOs, building on the pre-existing close cooperation between Care, Concern and Oxfam in Timor Leste, will share and promote learning from the work in all districts where they are present with others. (Page 13) <p>▪ Evidence of problems in the coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “For the September mission, which focused on the identification of a future AusAIDiWB support program for the health sector, the EC was only informed a few days before the mission was due to start. Although DEL JKT tried to arrange a mission from AIDCO E at the last minute (formulation of future support under the EDF), this could not take place due to the short timeframe.” (Page 6) - In the framework of the Rehabilitation and Community Development in Rural Areas (RCDRA): “The implementation of this programme has been hampered since the beginning by an extremely poor oversight and coordination capacity at UNDP level. Although it has improved in 2007 under pressure from the EC, the quality of narrative reporting has been consistently weak. In addition, UNDP has apparently problems coordinating the cash flow and financial reporting requirements for the various components. Contractual financial reporting to the EC is usually inadequate, riddled with computation errors, and EC rules (budget, amendment, extension, suspension) are not understood by UNDP, despite explanations and clarifications having been repeatedly provided by the EC. Finally, financial reports and payment requests are usually submitted to the EC late, when the project components are already facing cash flow difficulties. As the EC is not in a position to process immediately the payments as the financial reports cannot be accepted (for the reasons explained above), the UNDP has been blaming the EC for "jeopardising the implementation of the projects". This is unacceptable and UNDP has been reminded several times of its responsibilities as a grant recipient. As of February 2008, the six-monthly reporting covering the May-Oct 2007 period is still pending.” (Page 10) - In the framework of Food Security EL “The first progress reports will only be received in the first semester of 2008. However a key issue identified through the DEL JKT monitoring visit in November 2007 is the necessity to harmonise approaches for food security 1 rural development interventions. Although geographical coordination has been working well and lessons are being shared, differences in approaches (e.g. some NGOs do not provide free agricultural inputs whereas other do) create some resistance from some beneficiary population. Necessity to harmonise with GTZ RDP II intervention should also be a priority for the districts where both NGOs and GTZ operate.” (Page 13)
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	<p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2007</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, July 2007, 2007</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active dialogue between EU and WB: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Following active dialogue initiated in 2006 between the EC Delegation and the World Bank (HSRDP 11, SIHSIP, ARP 111), significant progress was observed as regards the timeliness and quality of reporting from the WB.” (page 2) ▪ Example of programs coordinated between donors : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - « The two calls for proposals prepared, launched and evaluated by the Delegation in 2006 led, during the first semester 2007, to the inception of the Second Rural Development Programme for Timor-Leste, financed through a grant contract with GTZ, as well as the start of 5 NGO projects funded under the Food Security Budget Line, through grant agreements with Care, Concern Worldwide, Oxfam, CCF and World Neighbours » (page 2) ▪ Problems in coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Progress in establishing a reliable Health Management Information System (HMIS) has been hindered by inadequately coordinated technical support. However, with support from the Health Metrics Network and WHO, an experienced consultant has been working with the MOH team since January 2007 to improve the system. The "cleaning" process for the 2006 data resulted in downward revisions of most key indicators.” (page 4) - Example: Contract 2005/104344 - "European Community Health Support Programme for Timor Leste" (Single-donor TF with World Bank) and “In addition, the Health Sector Review (HSP), which was undertaken jointly by a World Bank team and the MOH, has been completed.” (Page 5) ▪ Donor Coordination and technical assistance: <p>“The coordination of technical assistance, both in terms of improving the coordination and oversight during the recruitment process, as well as technical supervision of TA by both the MOH and donors, remains a preoccupation. The JDM process could be further strengthened by having a once-yearly sector "summit," in which the MOH, local stakeholders, and partners could review progress in the health sector and propose financial allocations for the forthcoming year. The next JDM in September could launch this process. Donor coordination continues locally on an ad hoc basis, but quarterly meetings are not yet fully institutionalized.” (Page 6)</p>
<p>I-10.1.3 - Consistency among donors on strengthening human rights, democracy, good governance and sustainable development.</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>Not enough info on the extent to which donors share similar approaches on human rights, democracy and good governance. In PNG, the EUD maintained close cooperation with the British High Commissioner -only EU MS active- regarding the preparation of EU positions on Human Rights.</p>
<p><i>Extracts and</i></p>	<p><u>EC RSP 2002-2007, page 28</u></p>

<i>information</i>	<p>“Recent years have seen a number of conflicts flare up in the region, other than the earlier troubles in PNG. Of particular relevance are the crisis in the Solomon Islands and the 2000 coup in Fiji. As part of the increased importance of EU-ACP political dialogue in the framework of the Cotonou Agreement, the Commission is considering the best means to support local peace building and reconciliation initiatives, notably through its Democracy and Human Rights budget-line.”</p> <p><u>The EDF 10 EC RSP 2007-2013</u> refers to the tripartite Statement on EU Development Policy of 20 December 2005 — the European Consensus on Development — where “the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and the European Commission emphasised that poverty eradication is the primary objective of EU development cooperation and that sustainable development includes good governance, human rights and political, economic, social and environmental aspects.”</p> <p><u>EAMR, Papua New Guinea, January-June 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Papua New Guinea, 2011, 2011</i>)</p> <p>“UK is the only MS and is associated to all major visibility events. However, the UK does not have a development cooperation programme. The EU Delegation maintains a regular and close dialogue with the British High Commission through meetings between the CAF and the British High Commissioner. There has been particular cooperation regarding the preparation of EU positions on Human Rights, such as the Universal Periodic Review process at the UN Human Rights Council of May 2011 and the initial consultations for the preparation of the Human Rights Country Strategy.” (page 28)</p>
I-10.1.4 - Extent of development of the division of labour in EU regional focal sectors	
<i>Statement</i>	<p>The donor matrices included in the EC RSP do not evidence a division of labour between donors. Indeed, the major donors (AusAID, NZ) and to a lesser extent the EU have been active in most sectors of intervention.</p> <p>The number of EU MS active in each Pacific country as well as the size of the budget of the bilateral cooperation impacted on the extent to which division of labour took place at EU level. For instance, in Fiji, only France and the UK are present, with a small amount of funding. For these reasons, joint programming and division of labour have been considered as not being viable.</p>
<i>Extracts and information</i>	<p><u>EC RSP 2002-2007 ; Table 5.a Donor matrix – page 42</u> EU focal areas : Focal Sector 1: Regional Economic Integration and Trade Focal sector 2: Human Resource Development□ Focal Sector 3: Fisheries</p> <p><u>EC RSP 2007-2013 ; Annex 7A - Donor matrix</u> EU first focal area: Regional economic integration (economic integration and trade, support for private sector, enabling environment and human resources). EU second focal area: Sustainable management of natural resources and Environment (climate change and disaster risk reduction, marine resources, land resources, biodiversity, and waste and pollution)</p> <p>Chapter 4.3 of the 2007-2012 RSP shows that “The Pacific Plan provides an example of good practice for country harmonisation of regional priorities,</p>

coordination and policy position. It lays the foundation for greater regional action in support of cooperation and integration. It incorporates performance indicators that provide a basis for regional management for development and is supported by a regular assessment of priorities with reporting to and direction on future work provided by Forum Leaders.”. In the same chapter it is shown that the development partners agreed to organise and coordinate their respective assistance around the Pacific Plan and in 2007 Pacific Island Countries and Development Partners adopted the Pacific Principles of Aid Effectiveness, which draw heavily on the Paris Declaration. Workshops on aid effectiveness were held regularly. In terms of coordination: “Ad hoc donor coordination initiatives exist for specific topics, such as oil and food prices under WB leadership, risk prevention and disaster preparedness under the UN OCHA leadership, and informal donor coordination groups on education, health and human resources development. Donors with similar practices, such as Australia and New Zealand, have agreed to delegate lead/management roles regarding aid. Climate change is becoming an increasingly important topic that all major donors are integrating in their programmes. In 2008, aid donors with climate change related projects in the Pacific decided to meet on a regular basis. The European Commission is taking an active role in this coordination effort.”

Source: EC, RSP 2007-2012, chapter 4.3

EAMR, Fiji, 2012 (*EC, EAMR, Fiji, January 2012 to December 2012, 2013*)

▪ **The role of EU in the labour division:**

“Only France and UK have representations in the region covered by the delegation. In addition, due to the small budget of the bilateral cooperation of Member States in the countries covered by the delegation, **joint programming and division of labour were not viable**”. (page 16)

EAMR, Fiji, January-June 2012 (*EC, EAMR, Fiji, January-June 2012, 2012*)

▪ **The EAMR underlined the weak division of labour but the evidence of coordination mechanism:** “In light of the limited presence and involvement of Member-States (only France and UK are represented in the region) and the small amount of their funding in the ACP countries covered by the Delegation, joint programming and division of labour are not viable, although appropriate coordination mechanisms do exist and are being further strengthened ie. through videoconferences with member states based in Manila or Canberra. here has been 1 joint mission to Kiribati with the Fiji-based UK High Commission for the June 2012 Development Partners Forum” (page 18)

EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2011 (*Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011, 2011*)

▪ **The role of EU in the labour division:**

- “The paramount objective of the interaction between the Delegation and other Development Partners is to enhance aid effectiveness as per relevant EU commitments. To this effect, the Delegation actively participates in regular meetings between the Development Partners active in Timor-Leste, and indeed it has been advocating to upgrade these (currently informal) meetings to structured ones. In addition, the

	<p>Delegation has been instrumental in constituting regular (monthly) meetings with the Heads of Cooperation of the EU Member States present in Dili. The delegation is active in supporting the labour distribution among the partners.” (Page 6)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2010</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, Jan-June 2010, 2010</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of mechanisms of coordination which improve the labour division between donors : <p>« In the main 10th EDF focal area of rural development, the EU Delegation has assumed a leading role, and it is in close consultations with other Donors active in this area in order to ensure optimum coordination and complementarity. It is due to the Delegation efforts that a high level coordination mechanism has been put in place and a Strategic Framework for Rural development has been developed. As a result, a kind of Division of Labour is being tacitly followed in this sector. » (Page 4)</p>
<p>I-10.1.5 - EU added-value acknowledged by the government and DPs involved in EU regional focal sectors</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>Evidence collected on the basis of available documents is rather thin. In Timor Leste, the EUD has been designated as the Lead Assistant to Government in the working group of rural development/food security.</p>
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p>“Regional economic integration has been selected because it provides the best means of achieving successful integration into the global economy, and because the EU has a clear advantage over other donors in political, social and economic regional integration issues. Increased trade and investment and higher growth will be the main measures of success.”</p> <p><i>Source: EC, Regional Strategy 2002-2007, p. 5</i></p> <p><u>EAMR, Solomon Islands, January-June 2012</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Solomon Islands, 2012, 2012</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The role of EU to fix problem: <p>“The Core Economic Working Group had carefully scheduled reviews of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury in 2012, in a way to minimise disruption of the Ministry, maximise reform outcomes and meet different donor reporting requirements. The CEWG Annual Joint Review Mission scheduled for June was cancelled at the last minute due to the unavailability of the World Bank representative. This has disrupted the schedule of work with the Ministry and caused distress about WB engagement within the CEWG. The EU has been active in maintaining good working relationships and moving the agenda forward, adjusting its support to the Mission to cover any gaps.” (Page 4)</p> <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2011</u> (<i>Europaid, EAMR, Timor Leste, 2011, 2011</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Added Value of EU recognized by the government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “In this respect it is noted that the Government agreed to the Delegation's proposal to commence a structured Article 8 political dialogue with the EU. It is also noted that the EU Delegation to Timor-

	<p>Leste is indeed treated as equal by the other partners, who always ask meetings with Delegation staff when hosting missions from their HQs.” (Page 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- “It is in recognition of its important role in rural development that the Delegation has been designated as the Lead Assistant to Government in the working group of rural development/food security. This position provides to the Delegation an appropriate forum for the conduct of a constructive policy dialogue with Government and other partners, including the civil society.” (Page 3) <p>▪ Evidence of the influence of EU on other donors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- “It is also noted that the Delegation's advocacy for a possible future delivery of part of aid through the Budget Support modality has influenced AusAID's relevant stance, which now is closer to the EU's position; joint action in this area is envisaged.” (Page 2)- “In the main EDF focal area of rural development, and in its rather short existence (created in 2008), the EU Delegation has been instrumental in bringing together Development Partners active in this sector.” (Page 3) <p><u>EAMR, Timor Leste, January-June 2010</u> (<i>European Union, EAMR, Timor Leste, Jan-June 2010, 2010</i>)</p> <p>▪ EU Delegation has assumed a leading role in coordination: « In the main 10th EDF focal area of rural development, the EU Delegation has assumed a leading role, and it is in close consultations with other Donors active in this area in order to ensure optimum coordination and complementarity. » (Page 4)</p>
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<p>STATEMENT ON JC10.1</p>	
<p>JC 10.2 - The EU developed harmonization with Member States and key regional donors</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	<p>Overall: In 2007, the Pacific Island Countries and Development Partners adopted the <i>Pacific Principles of Aid Effectiveness</i>, which draw heavily on the Paris Declaration. These Principles provide the Pacific Island states with indicators for monitoring. At their meeting in Cairns in August 2009, Pacific leaders adopted the Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific (“The Forum Compact”). At their 2011 meeting, Leaders endorsed the 2011 Tracking the Effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific Report and recognised the efforts of Forum Members, the Forum Secretariat and development partners in strengthening development coordination, in particular strengthening public financial management systems. Since 2009, six Forum Island Countries have hosted peer reviews: Nauru, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Niue and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Reviews will be undertaken in Tonga, Papua New Guinea and the Federated States of Micronesia in the remainder of 2012. By the end of 2013 the region should have achieved full peer review coverage of all FICs.</p> <p>Pacific Regional workshops on aid effectiveness take place regularly. The one held in 2008 highlighted that regional and international donors still use a fragmented system of reporting, often duplicating work, placing a burden on the limited human resources.</p> <p>The proportion of aid using national systems has remained low. In 2010 only about 25% of aid to the region used the full range of national systems, excluding procurement (for which the proportion was lower).</p> <p>The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat notes in its 2011 Synthesis of development partner reporting on aid effectiveness that bilateral aid donors such as Australia have made positive contributions in terms of adopting partnership approaches and devolving decision-making to field offices in some countries. Several harmonization mechanisms have also been established between Australia and New Zealand at a national level and regionally including other major DPs such as ADB, EU, UN agencies and the World Bank. Information collected and analysed so far does not contain general evidence on the role of the EU in enhancing harmonization.</p> <p>On common arrangements and procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of high-level harmonisation approaches at the regional level as well, with implications for design, monitoring and evaluation. For example, there is a long standing humanitarian arrangement between France, Australia and New Zealand (FRANZ), where the three countries successfully coordinate and share resources and information in response to disasters in the Pacific region - Existence of country or DP-driven coordination mechanisms which contribute to harmonization - Sector-level collaboration continues to be a practical means for DPs to align with national priorities as well as reduce aid fragmentation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat presents in its 2011 Synthesis of development partner reporting on aid effectiveness the % of use of program-based approaches in Forum Island Countries out of total disbursements for 2010: Samoa: 60% ; Solomon Islands : below 40 %; Vanuatu & PNG : between 20 and 30%; FSM: below 5% + use of trust funds and delegated cooperation as well as pooled funding in FICs <p>On joint missions and joint analytical work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PIFS notes in its 2010 Report on Tracking the effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific that in 2008 over one thousands missions took place, with just over a quarter coordinated. A larger proportion of coordinated missions (eg in Samoa where two thirds of the missions were coordinated) is correlated with the existence of well established program based approaches. - The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat notes in its 2011 Synthesis of development partner reporting on aid effectiveness that a total of 695 missions took place in the 10 sample countries in calendar year 2010. Out of these, 164 or 24% were coordinated. These statistics however need further validation. <p>The Pacific Forum Secretariat notes in its 2012 Report on Tracking the effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific that the forms in which aid is provided and multiple aid and regional relationships are continuing to lead to a fragmentation of effort in FICs, and to keeping transaction costs high. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The costs of managing, financing and reporting on a large number of projects. Despite the growth in program based approaches from 17 in 2010 to 22 in 2011, the project is still the dominant form of aid provision. - The cost of receiving missions. In 2008 twelve development partners reported 1008 missions, in 2011, 10 development partners reported around 800 missions of which around a quarter were coordinated with other development partners. - Follow up visits to past peer review host countries especially the Smaller Islands States suggest that the overall mission burden remains high. Reporting from the larger countries however indicate mission management is now becoming more manageable primarily through seeking forward mission schedules from development partners and instituting mission free periods. Measures such as mission free periods in Smaller Island States may begin to have an impact over time. Recording incoming missions provides the evidence base for action, but the countries that suffer most from the burden are those where capacity is in any case limited and where institutional arrangements do not favour a single point of contact or approval for missions. - The cost in time of officials attending meetings and workshops convened by regional and multilateral organizations in the Pacific or beyond the region is emerging as a key concern. <p>For some FICs one factor leading to fragmentation of effort is lack of any centralised information on aid flows. All external flows are not put through the</p>
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	<p>national accounts and there are multiple entry points for aid flows in the country.</p> <p>One potential source of fragmentation of effort is climate change financing where structures for managing external assistance are not strong enough.</p> <p>The PIFS notes in its 2013 report on 'Tracking the effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific' the persistence of multiple and in some cases increasing number of missions (Mission numbers in Kiribati increased from 87 in 2009 to 135 in 2012 and project numbers increased from 62 in 2010 to 92 in 2012. Mission numbers in Nauru doubled from 12 in 2009 to 28 in 2012 and project numbers increased from 56 in 2009 to 80 projects in 2012) and technical visits some of which are reported by FICs as duplicative is exacerbating capacity issues and distracting officials from their core responsibilities of effective delivery of programmes and services to their citizens.</p>
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p><u>Paris declaration on aid effectiveness, 2005:</u></p> <p>“Harmonisation: Donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication.”</p> <p>“Donors commit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement, where feasible, common arrangements at country level for planning, funding (e.g. joint financial arrangements), disbursement, monitoring, evaluating and reporting to government on donor activities and aid flows. Increased use of programme-based aid modalities can contribute to this effort (Indicator 9). - Work together to reduce the number of separate, duplicative, missions to the field and diagnostic reviews (Indicator 10); and promote joint training to share lessons learnt and build a community of practice.” <p>General level:</p> <p><u>Summary Report on the Peer Review Process - Cairns Compact for Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific, July 2010</u></p> <p>Forum Leaders agreed through the Cairns Compact in August 2009 that the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) should, among other things, establish and report annually to the Pacific Islands Forum on a process of regular peer review of Forum Island Countries' (FICs’).</p> <p>The objective of the peer review process is to guide improvements in development coordination, including by informing discussions at the Pacific Islands Forum and Post Forum Dialogue, through reviews of coordination at a country level. Nauru and Kiribati volunteered to be the first countries for peer reviews.</p> <p>Development partner coordination</p> <p>19. Both Kiribati and Nauru depend very heavily on aid to support their development plans, and both have limited management capacity in the public service. This means not only that they depend on development partners for volumes of aid but also that the way in which aid is provided is crucially important to their ability to use it effectively. There is evidence of some development partners showing greater understanding of national circumstances and adapting their approaches, particularly in respect of medium term sector based commitments.</p> <p>Nevertheless, development coordination in both countries is lagging behind</p>

	<p>better practice elsewhere in the Pacific in several important respects:</p> <p>a. both Nauru and Kiribati struggle to maintain a clear picture of aid commitments and disbursements and the departments responsible for aid coordination lack comprehensive information on activities at the planning stage;</p> <p>b. the overwhelming modality for aid delivery in both countries is the project, with a greater or lesser use of national implementation systems according to the development partner's perception of risk. Some development partners see a move towards greater use of program based approaches as desirable and in line with aid effectiveness commitments (and need to do more to describe the pathways to those approaches), while for others the project is the normal form of aid delivery;</p> <p>c. while both countries have had formal collective development partner consultations in the last six months and aim to do so roughly every two years, regular informal sector based consultation is less well developed. The difficulty is compounded for both countries by the limited resident development partner representation. This has been an obstacle to development partners evolving their own understanding and common policy positions with the Government on key systemic issues that affect the outcomes from development assistance, including public financial management, human resources, maintenance, collaboration with the non-government sector and inter-Ministerial coordination;</p> <p>d. one consequence of lack of coordination is that both countries have large numbers of visitors from development agencies competing for the time of senior officials, with no means at present of determining the balance of costs and benefits to the administration of managing these missions.</p> <p>20. It is a fundamental principle of development coordination that national governments should be in the lead. Both Nauru and Kiribati recognise their own responsibility and are considering means to carry it out more effectively. But they need more active and self-critical cooperation from development partners which is more closely aligned to international aid effectiveness commitments.</p> <p>21. Getting development partners to change the way they do business will need political leadership from individual Pacific countries, but may also be helped by a greater sharing of experiences from countries which have made greater progress, and moral and practical support from regional institutions.</p> <p><u>Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Development Partner Reporting 2010 – Synthesis Report, June 2010</u> Page 18: “High-level harmonisation approaches exist at the regional level as well, with implications for design, monitoring and evaluation. For example, there is a long standing humanitarian arrangement between France, Australia and New Zealand (FRANZ), where the three countries successfully coordinate and share resources and information in response to disasters in the Pacific region (New Zealand Assessment). Another regional approach to harmonization is the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF) which involves the ADB, Australia, New Zealand and the World Bank and aims to improve coordination in the infrastructure sector (see Box 6 – Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility).”</p> <p><u>Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Development Partner Reporting 2010 – Synthesis Report, June 2010</u></p>
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	<p>Pages 20-21</p> <p>Numerous examples of effective coordination mechanisms at the sectoral and thematic level (Vanuatu Roadmap Project and Box 8 – Tonga Energy Roadmap).</p> <p>Among the most successful examples for sectoral work is the Government of Vanuatu's support to universal primary education through the Vanuatu Education Road Map (VERM) 2010-12. VERM is a collaborative, Vanuatu Government-led and –implemented reform plan supported by Australia, New Zealand, UNICEF, France, the World Bank and European Union. The approach taken to VERM reflects the Government of Vanuatu's efforts to transition to more coordinated, program-based forms of development assistance in education, as well as health, infrastructure and agriculture. For example, the design used Vanuatu Government systems, including the budget process, to take forward key policy initiatives. The VERM also provides for harmonised reporting, financial management and procurement processes using Government of Vanuatu systems.</p> <p><u>Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Tracking the effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific, 2010</u></p> <p>Harmonisation</p> <p>7. There are many examples of good practice: new delegations, initiatives to harmonise accounting requirements and other forms of collaboration, often connected to strengthened program approaches. These suggest that for the major traditional development partners there is a strong policy imperative, led from the top and bolstered by specific agreements and regular consultations, towards carrying out activities jointly, or for delegation and division of labour. The effects of these policies are clearest when there is strong Pacific leadership encouraging their practical implementation.</p> <p>8. Data on development partner missions, coordinated with other development partners or not, for 2008 records over one thousand missions, with just over a quarter coordinated. A larger proportion of coordinated missions (eg in Samoa where two thirds of the missions were coordinated) is correlated with the existence of well established program based approaches. Numbers of missions continue to be a burden for all Pacific countries, especially the smallest.</p> <p><u>Synthesis of development partner reporting on aid effectiveness in Forum Island Countries / Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2011 (Revised).</u></p> <p>Page 17</p> <p>a. Use of common arrangements and procedures:</p> <p>The reporting suggests that 34% of total disbursements to the sample countries in calendar year 2010 used PBAs.</p> <p>Chart 6: Use of program-based approaches in Forum Island Countries (Calendar year 2010)</p> <p>VANUATU & PNG : between 20 and 30%</p> <p>SOLOMON ISLANDS : below 40%</p> <p>SAMOA: 60%</p> <p>FSM: below 5%</p> <p>In addition to PBAs, additional data on 'harmonisation' collected through the DP questionnaires, suggests that there are numerous successful examples of trust funds and delegated cooperation as well as pooled funding in FICs. In Niue for example, Australia follows New Zealand's lead in determining priority sectors at a country level to ensure Australian assistance is aligned with New Zealand's aid</p>
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programmes to Niue. Australia contributes to the Niue International Trust Fund board, which was set up jointly (Australia Partner Questionnaire).

In Tuvalu, a similar trust fund arrangement operates and is a means for harmonisation between several DPs (Australia, ADB, EU, Japan, New Zealand, etc.). In Tonga, Australia is delegating responsibility to NZAID for the Interim Ferry and the Education Program, while NZAID is delegating responsibility to Australia for the Tonga TVET Support Program. Tonga also has several examples of pooled funding underway in the energy and transport sectors. Examples of regional-level harmonisation were also discussed – mainly in the UN questionnaire. These examples include an expanded program on immunization, which is run by UNICEF. Similarly, UN Pacific Women is coordinating a regional pooled funding, with seven UN agencies.

Finally, the DP questionnaires include considerable evidence of country-led coordination mechanisms which contribute to harmonisation. Some of these mechanisms are initiated by DPs themselves and others are driven by FIC governments. One example is the donor round tables, which take place in PNG and Vanuatu. Elsewhere, FIC governments host annual DP meetings or DPs meet in the context of sectoral arrangements and harmonised programs, preferring more frequent and informal contact.

(b) Joint missions and joint analytical work:

97. DPs report that a total of 695 missions took place in the 10 sample countries in calendar year 2010. 164 of the total number of missions in 2010 or 24% were coordinated. In the case of analytical reports, DPs produced a total of 363 analytical reports and 41% were coordinated (see Annex 9: Coordinated missions and coordinated analytical work in Forum Island Countries). These statistics will need further validation. There are suggestions that there is some double counting in the non-PD Survey country data.

In qualitative terms, country reporting suggests that the number of missions continues to be a burden for all FIC, especially the smaller countries. Further that there are some doubts about the number of these that were actually coordinated.

Page 23:

3.1.2 Partner trends

128. Overall, there are perceptible shifts in aid delivery modalities in the region, from discrete project funding to more use of country systems and/or general budget support. The changing donor landscape in the Pacific and the emergence of non-traditional donors however, creates new opportunities and challenges for aid coordination and effectiveness. The region's traditional DPs have a role to play in advancing the aid effectiveness agenda and encouraging formal and informal mechanisms for alignment and harmonisation.

129. Over the past two years, bilateral aid donors such as Australia have made positive contributions in terms of adopting partnership approaches and devolving decision-making to field offices in some countries. Several harmonization mechanisms have also been established between Australia and New Zealand at a national level and regionally including other major DPs such as ADB, EU, UN agencies and the World Bank. Sector-level collaboration continues to be a practical means for DPs to align with national priorities as well as reduce aid fragmentation.

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Tracking the effectiveness of

Development Efforts in the Pacific Celebrating progress, pursuing the challenges, 2012

“At their meeting in Cairns in August 2009, Pacific leaders adopted the Cairns Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific (“The Forum Compact” – Annex 1). The objective of the Forum Compact is to drive more effective coordination of development resources from Pacific Island countries and all development partners so that Forum Island Countries and the region makes faster progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and national priorities. Through the Forum Compact, Leaders asked for more comprehensive and consistent actions and evidence of both development outcomes and coordination processes, and to maintain high level attention to these issues through tracking progress annually.

At their 2011 meeting, Leaders endorsed the 2011 Tracking the Effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific Report and recognised the efforts of Forum Members, the Forum Secretariat and development partners in strengthening development coordination, in particular strengthening public financial management systems. Leaders acknowledged the positive experience of the 2011 peer reviews in Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Niue, welcomed progress in implementing the 2010 peer review recommendations in Nauru and Kiribati and agreed for the region to showcase our experience at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF4) in Busan, in November 2011. (...) The Republic of the Marshall Islands invited a peer review team in February 2012, and reviews will be undertaken in Tonga, Papua New Guinea and the Federated States of Micronesia in the remainder of 2012. The peer review process has gained momentum, with six already carried out, three scheduled and another four countries having volunteered for reviews in 2013. By the end of 2013 the region should have achieved full peer review coverage of all FICs.

(...) Since 2009, six Forum Island Countries have hosted peer reviews: Nauru, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Niue and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Page 12-13

Reducing fragmentation of aid delivery

35. The forms in which aid is provided and multiple aid and regional relationships are continuing to lead to a fragmentation of effort in FICs, and to keeping transaction costs high. They include:

- The costs of managing, financing and reporting on a large number of projects. Despite the growth in program based approaches from 17 in 2010 to 22 in 2011, the project is still the dominant form of aid provision (in the sense of taking up most dialogue and transaction costs, if not of absolute volume). There is no new data about project numbers this year. However, the tendency of aid programs to default to project mode was illustrated in the peer review of the Marshall Islands, which noted that even where funding appeared to be programmatic under the Compact of Free Association, the systems for allocating and reporting on funds in effect meant that Compact sectors were delivering on a series of projects.
- The cost of receiving missions. Follow up visits to past peer review host countries especially the Smaller Islands States suggest that the overall mission burden remains high. Reporting from the larger countries however indicate mission management is now becoming more manageable primarily through seeking forward mission schedules from development partners and instituting mission free periods. Measures such

	<p>as mission free periods in Smaller Island States may begin to have an impact over time. Recording incoming missions provides the evidence base for action, but the countries that suffer most from the burden are those where capacity is in any case limited and where institutional arrangements do not favour a single point of contact or approval for missions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cost in time of officials attending meetings and workshops convened by regional and multilateral organizations in the Pacific or beyond the region is emerging as a key concern. Although this aspect of demand on FIC administrations has not so far received attention in Forum Compact analysis and remains largely unquantified it is known to be a factor in hollowing out capacity, and may be a suitable subject for research. <p>36 The peer review of the Marshall Islands underlined that for some FICs one factor leading to fragmentation of effort is lack of any centralised information on aid flows. The RMI legislation that states that all external flows must be put through the national accounts is widely ignored (including by development partners) and there are multiple entry points for aid flows in the country. This is a common issue among many FICs. What central agencies such as Ministries of Finance do not know about they cannot bring under the influence of whatever national policies are in place to control fragmentation. There is also some anecdotal evidence of sector Ministries in other countries with the encouragement of their development partners, seeking to undo agreements that aid should flow through central structures.</p> <p>37 One potential source of fragmentation of effort is climate change financing. The 2011 Tracking report notes, with reference to the Niue peer review, that “...there are particular concerns about the impact of climate change financing if structures for managing external assistance are not strengthened through collective action by countries and development partners.”</p> <p><u>Annex 3: Summary Evidence of Performance Against Provisional Regional Minimum Dataset</u></p> <p>What proportion of aid uses national systems? Further analysis needed. In 2010 only about 25% of aid to the region used the full range of national systems, excluding procurement (for which the proportion was lower).</p> <p>How many program based approaches are operating in the region? Secretariat estimate of 22 PBAs in mid-2012 (up from 17 in 2011)</p> <p>How many missions (coordinated/not)? Follow up with past peer review countries and reporting from some of the FICs indicate that mission management is still a concern. In 2008 twelve development partners reported 1008 missions, in 2011, 10 development partners reported around 800 missions of which around a quarter were coordinated with other development partners.</p> <p>Tuvalu estimated 14 missions over a one month period in 2011. Which equates to 3.5 missions per week or 176 missions a year. Niue estimated 20 missions in 2011 of which 2 were joint. This is a 30% increase from the 2010 figure of 14 missions.</p> <p>However, there are positive signs. Tonga recorded 64 missions in 2011 of which around half were joint missions. This is a significant 35% reduction of missions from 98 in 2010.</p> <p>Mission numbers in Samoa in 2011 was 52, this is a 50% reduction from 104</p>
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missions in 2008. Samoa also reports adherence of most development partners to their mission free periods and request for mission schedules. Vanuatu is reporting similar adherence of development partners to their request for mission free period in the 2nd quarter of 2012.

Monitoring of donor country missions will be added back to the Donor monitoring in 2013 due to difficulties faced by Aid Management Units in estimating country missions as some donors continue to go directly to line ministries and have different focal points in country.

PIFS, Tracking the Effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific Report, 2013

Page ix

Visiting missions and technical visits to FICs to discuss, monitor and implement programmes of development assistance are essential and welcomed components of effective aid delivery. However, the persistence of multiple and in some cases increasing number of missions (Mission numbers in Kiribati increased from 87 in 2009 to 135 in 2012 and project numbers increased from 62 in 2010 to 92 in 2012. Mission numbers in Nauru doubled from 12 in 2009 to 28 in 2012 and project numbers increased from 56 in 2009 to 80 projects in 2012) and technical visits some of which are reported by FICs as duplicative is exacerbating capacity issues and distracting officials from their core responsibilities of effective delivery of programmes and services to their citizens.

Pages 16-18

“Despite some improvements over the past year, mission overload and increasing number of projects especially in some SIS continue to be a challenge to small administrations in the Pacific. Mission numbers has decreased in a few FICs (Samoa, Cook Islands and Niue) but still remains high and still increasing in others (Tuvalu, Vanuatu and RMI). Mission numbers have increased from 45 in 2009 to 60 in 2012 for Tuvalu and from 95 in 2009 to 175 in Vanuatu in 2012 and from 29 to 52 in RMI for the same years. Given the shortages of staffing in the central agencies of some of the SIS, the multiple missions by development partners exert an enormous burden on the already stretched staff resources within these small administrations and takes away precious time from focusing on important reform measures.

ADB, Australia, EU, New Zealand, UN, and the World Bank contribute to the majority of total number of mission and technical visits in the Pacific, with the UN system followed by the World Bank, Australia and ADB contributing the largest number of missions and technical visits, this is because by and large they are technical agencies providing significant technical assistance to the region. In terms of joint coordinated missions and technical visits among these development partners, there is evidence of an increasing number of coordinated missions/technical visits to the Pacific region, particularly for Australia and the UN (see figure 2b). However, the rate of increase in joint coordinated missions lags behind considerably from the rate of increase in the total number of missions and technical visits.

Development partner reporting remains an important deliverable of the Forum Compact. Since 2010, a total of seventeen (17) development partners and regional organizations have provided reports, either annually or in alternate years. Following substantive development partner reporting in 2010 and 2011,

development partners in 2012 and 2013 were asked to report on a more limited set of indicators aimed at highlighting improvements in aid predictability, fragmentation, joint programming and arrangements, total missions and providing a better idea of total Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to the region.

Not all active development partners in the Pacific have provided reports; therefore the data is incomplete and does not reflect the totality of all development partner behaviour change and efforts to assist FICs in the last two years. The data does however provide consistent information from some of the main development partners in the Pacific, which include Australia, Asian Development Bank, European Union, New Zealand, the United Nations system and the World Bank and which are also the main focus of information provided in this report.

An ongoing issue has been the irregular reporting by regional organisations and other active development partners on their development assistance and approaches. With a significant proportion of ODA being channelled through regional organisations, reports from these organisations would provide a more complete account of total ODA to the region, and at the same time, better reflect the totality of ODA from some of the main development partners who channel their ODA through the same organisations. The opportunity of the development partner peer review, with more thematic qualitative research and individual case studies, will enable commentary on the impacts and reasons for the rate of progress over the years.”

EC level

EC RSP 2007-2013, page 56

The Pacific Plan provides an example of good practice for country harmonisation of regional priorities, coordination and policy position. It lays the foundation for greater regional action in support of cooperation and integration. It incorporates performance indicators that provide a basis for regional management for development and is supported by a regular assessment of priorities with reporting to and direction on future work provided by Forum Leaders.

In adopting the Plan, Pacific Leaders recognised that aid effectiveness is paramount for planning and implementation. Five Pacific Island Countries, namely Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands and Tonga, have signed up to the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

In 2007, the Pacific Island Countries and Development Partners adopted the *Pacific Principles of Aid Effectiveness*, which draw heavily on the Paris Declaration. The Principles were adopted by the Forum of Economic Ministers Meeting. The Paris Principles that best reflect the Pacific region are those of Ownership, Alignment and Harmonisation, Mutual Accountability and Managing for results. These Pacific Principles serve as a guide for more effective aid management mechanisms. They also provide the Pacific Island states with indicators for monitoring. In this context the EC is the only donor providing fully fledged budget support to Vanuatu and supporting the PEFA framework in the Solomon Islands and Timor Leste with a view to future budget support.

Samoa has passed a macroeconomic assessment and budget support should start in 2010.

Pacific Regional workshops on aid effectiveness take place regularly. The latest was held in April 2008 in Fiji and was organised by UNDP, ADB and the Pacific

	<p>Islands Forum Secretariat. Its objective was to review progress in the implementation of the Pacific Aid Effectiveness Principles and to prepare for the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (see <i>Annex 11</i>).</p> <p>Annex II to the EC RSP 2007-2013 : Pacific Principles On Aid Effectiveness “A Pacific Regional Workshop on Aid Effectiveness co-facilitated by UNDP, ADB and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat was held on 4-7 April 2008 in Nadi, Fiji. Participating countries included Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Other participants included representatives of Pacific regional organizations and donors present in the Region. Key issues discussed included : (...)”</p> <p>Ownership, Alignment and Harmonisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aid management units need to be strengthened and well resourced to ensure coordination within the Government and with its relations with the donors. - Harmonisation of TA missions, reporting and work ideally involving partner countries - Recognise the changes necessary in the partner government institutional arrangements for planning and budgets; hence a Pacific roadmap can lead sequential change and improvement. - Regional and international donors still use a fragmented system of reporting, often duplicating work, placing a burden on the limited human resources. <p>The role of Civil Society in advancing aid effectiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donors at times undermine government capacity in leading consultative process with civil society; more dialogue is needed to address this. - Pacific CSOs perform key delivery functions and are key recipients of aid. Some instances show that governments of some countries are not aware of the flow of aid going towards the local civil society. Donors at times fund non-priority CSO activities and this issue needs to be addressed. It is recognised however that direct NGO-NGO funding is outside government purview. - More donor/partner engagement on key cross-cutting issues (gender, human rights) is needed and CSOs fear being left by increased donor government support.
<p>I-10.2.1 - Inclusiveness vis-à-vis the EU of key regional donors’ process in designing regional/country strategy papers</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	
<p>I-10.2.2 - Nature and scope of implementation agreements</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	<p><u>Council of the EU, EU Strategy on Aid for Trade, October 2007:</u> “The EU will seek to broaden significantly the inclusion of trade and AfT in poverty reduction and national development strategies by 2010, through: enhanced</p>

	<p>joint policy dialogue; engagement with other donors and international financial institutions to that end.”</p> <p>Page 5: “Quantitative AfT Ambitions within the Gradual Increase of Overall EU Aid The EU will promote an effective response to the wider AfT agenda (i.e. AfT beyond TRA). The EU will enhance coordination and cooperation with other AfT donors, both bilateral and multilateral, including emerging donors and international financial institutions, such as the World Bank (WB) and regional development banks.”</p> <p>Pages 6 and 7: The EU agrees to enhance the Integrated Framework (IF). In non-LDC countries, continue to engage in coordinated, country-led trade needs assessments, response strategies and implementation with EU and other donors and agencies present in a country, including by standing ready to appoint an EU lead donor to facilitate this process; particular attention will be given to IDA-only countries.</p> <p>Page 9: “Enhancing the Pro-poor Focus and Quality of EU AfT To achieve greater complementarity and cooperation between donors, the EU will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step up efforts to prepare joint response strategies relating to AfT for countries and regions during the period until 2010; and, in this context, take joint action, including other donors as appropriate, to respond to key AfT priorities identified through comprehensive needs assessments. This will help prepare the ground for enhanced engagement in Joint EU Programming exercises; • Step up joint efforts to support the capacity of partner countries to manage AfT with a comprehensive approach, using sector-wide approaches (SWAPs) where appropriate; • Continue to pursue joint delivery modalities in AfT.”
<p>I-10.2.3 - Harmonisation of commitments and reporting requirements imposed on regional institutions and implementing agencies</p>	
<p><i>Statement</i></p>	
<p><i>Extracts and information</i></p>	
<p>OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION (NOT CAPTURED ELSEWHERE IN THIS EQ)</p>	

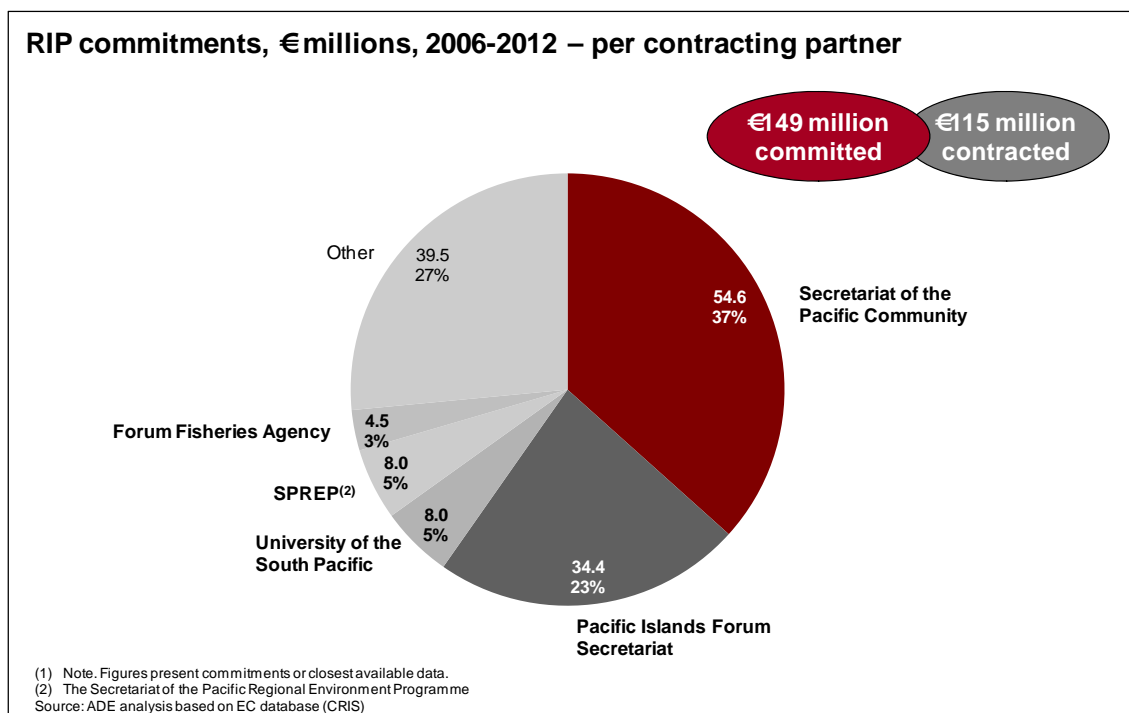
Annex 9 – Regional organisations overview

The annex is intended to add to analysis of the EU's support to regional organisations presented in EQ8 (given in Section 3.8 of the main report). It presents an overview of the four CROP organisations that received the most support from the EU regional envelope over the evaluation period, namely:

- The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
- The Secretariat of the Pacific Community
- The Forum Fisheries Agency
- SPREP

Together with the University of the South Pacific, these four organisations acted as contracting partners for 73% of the EU's regional cooperation over EDF9 and 10

Figure 1 – RIP commitments by regional organisation



The overviews cover the elements for each organisation:

- **Financial data:** annual income, member contributions, expenditure and surplus for each accounting year between 2006 and 2012. The data here is taken from the annual reports of each organisation published online.
- **History, Overview and Membership:** date of establishment, overview of the organisation, its mission and membership list. This information is taken directly from each organisation's official website.
- **Thematic divisions:** a breakdown of the major thematic organisational divisions within the organisation, as presented on their official websites.
- **EU cooperation:** the share of the EU's regional indicative programming over EDF9 and 10 for which each organisation was the registered contracting partner, as per the European Commission's CRIS database.

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)

A. FINANCIAL DATA (FJD)¹

Year ending:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Annual Income:	22,087.10	26,455.10	24,984.60	156,052.40	24,040.50	31,565.10	34,486.30
Member Contributions ² :	20,308.00	25,146.30	23,966.00	154,677.60	22,586.70	30,061.90	33,136.40
Annual Expenditure:	na	26,783.10	25,646.00	27,099.50	34,109.50	28,700.30	58,130.50
Annual Surplus:	na	-328.00	-661.30	128,952.80	-10,069.00	2,864.80	-23,644.20

B. HISTORY, OVERVIEW AND MEMBERSHIP:

Founded in: 1971

Headquarters in: Fiji

Overview:

The Pacific Islands Forum is a political grouping of 16 independent and self-governing states. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat is based in Suva, Fiji. The Secretariat's mandate is delivered through the annual Leaders' Communiqués and high level ministerial meeting decisions. The Forum Secretariat is mandated to coordinate the implementation of the Pacific Plan for strengthening regional cooperation and integration. It also serves as the EU's Regional Authorising Officer for the Pacific region. The Secretary General of the Forum Secretariat serves as the permanent Chair of the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) and the EU's Regional Authorising Officer.³

Membership:

Total members:	16
Pacific ACP Members:	14 (all except Timor Leste)
Pacific OCT Members:	0
Other members:	2 (Australia, New Zealand)

C. THEMATIC DIVISIONS:⁴

1. Economic Governance
2. Political Governance and Security
3. Strategic Partnerships and Coordination

D. EU COOPERATION:

Share of EDF9 and 10 RIP commitments managed by this organisation: 23% (€34.4m)

EDF9 and 10 RIP projects managed by this organisation:

- TCF (FED/2006/018-659) : €1.2m
- Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region (FED/2008/020-384) : €1.2m
- SPEITT (FED/2010/022-414): €30.0m
- TCF II (FED/2010/022-413) : €2.0m

Source: PIFS, Consolidate Financial Statements

¹ Financial data here refer to the annual accounts of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the body mandated to coordinate the implementation of the Pacific Plan and reporting to the Forum Leaders and the Forum Official's Committee.

² Excluding member contributions to the General Fund and Trust Fund income.

³ <http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/about-us/>

⁴ The thematic divisions listed herein refer to the departmental structure of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)

A. FINANCIAL DATA⁵ (CFP Units⁶)

Year ending:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Annual Income:	43,179.70	44,203.90	58,101.30	74,723.10	84,146.50	90,507.60	114,122.30
Member Contributions:	23,192.40	27,648.10	34,252.70	33,983.40	45,325.10	27,138.30	47,526.50
Annual Expenditure:	43,179.70	44,817.60	56,920.80	67,878.30	70,757.20	94,876.30	96,015.80
Annual Surplus:	0.0	-613.7	1,180.50	6,844.80	13,389.30	-4,368.70	18,106.50

B. HISTORY, OVERVIEW AND MEMBERSHIP:

Founded in: 1947

Headquarters in: New Caledonia

Overview :

SPC is an international organisation that works in public health, geoscience, agriculture, forestry, water resources, disaster management, fisheries, education, statistics, transport, energy, human rights, gender, youth and culture to help Pacific Island people achieve sustainable development. SPC's work programme is determined by members, and all of its regional initiatives aim to support members' national policies and plans.⁷

Membership:

Total members:	26
Pacific ACP Members:	14 (all except Timor Leste)
Pacific OCT Members:	8
Other members:	4 (Australia, France, New Zealand, United States of America)

C. THEMATIC DIVISIONS:⁸

1. Applied Geoscience and Technology Division (SOPAC)
2. Economic Development Division
3. Education, Training and Human Development Division
4. Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems
5. Land Resources Division
6. Public Health Division
7. Statistics for Development Division
8. Strategic Engagement, Policy and Planning Facility

D. EU COOPERATION:

Share of EDF9 and 10 RIP contributions managed by this organisation: 37% (€54.6m)

EDF9 and 10 RIP projects managed by this organisation:

- SCIFISH (FED/2006/018-725) : €6.6m
- FACT (FED/2007/020-777) : €4.0m
- North Rep (FED/2009/021-472) : €14.4m
- SCICOFISH (FED/2009/021-370) : €9.0m
- DevFish II (FED/2009/021-392) : €9.0m (joint management with FFA)
- Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Islands Region : Legal Framework and Resource Management (FED/2009/021-368) : €4.7m
- Increasing climate resilience of Pacific Small Islands States through the Global Climate Change Alliance (DCI-ENV/2010/022-473) €11.4m

Source: SPC, Annual Reports 2006-2012

⁵ Includes both core and extra-budgetary totals for income, expenditure, member contributions and surplus.

⁶ 1 CFP Unit = 100CFP, franc de la Communauté Financière du Pacifique.

⁷ <http://www.spc.int/en/about-spc.html>

⁸ The thematic divisions listed herein refer to the departmental structure of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)

A. FINANCIAL DATA (USD)

Year ending:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Annual Income:	na	11,272,731	12,843,733	12,627,435	12,006,497	14,942,974	17,065,457
Member Contributions:	na	1,287,932	1,323,997	1,361,070	1,405,986	1,452,376	1,500,311
Annual Expenditure:	na	11,053,351	12,709,105	12,524,439	11,801,446	14,239,350	16,906,728
Annual Surplus:	na	217,380	134,628	103,196	205,051	703,624	158,729

B. HISTOR, OVERVIEW AND MEMBERSHIP:

Founded in: 1979

Headquarters in: Solomon Islands

Overview :

The FFA aims to strengthen national capacity and regional solidarity so its 17 members can manage, control and develop their tuna fisheries now and in the future. FFA was established to help countries sustainably manage their fishery resources that fall within their 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). FFA is an advisory body providing expertise, technical assistance and other support to its members who make sovereign decisions about their tuna resources and participate in regional decision making on tuna management through agencies such as the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).⁹

Membership:

Total members:	17
Pacific ACP Members:	14 (all except Timor Leste)
Pacific OCT Members:	0
Other members:	2 (Australia, New Zealand)

C. THEMATIC DIVISIONS:¹⁰

1. Fisheries Development (trade and industry, economic indicators)
2. Fisheries Management (ecosystem approach, vessel day scheme)
3. Fisheries Operations (MCS¹¹, vessel registration, treaties & agreements)

D. EU COOPERATION:

Share of EDF9 and 10 RIP contributions managed by this organisation: 3% (€4.5m)

EDF9 and 10 RIP projects managed by this organisation:

- DevFish II (FED/2009/021-392) : €9.0m (joint management with SPC)

Source: FFA, Annual Reports 2006-2012

⁹ <http://www.ffa.int/about>

¹⁰ The thematic divisions listed herein refer to the departmental structure of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

¹¹ MCS: Monitoring, Control and Surveillance.

South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

A. FINANCIAL DATA (USD)

Year ending:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Annual Income:	7,233,375	6,084,821	7,017,912	10,300,148	8,425,617	10,892,337	13,432,196
Member Contributions:	878,306	917,496	947,510	1,143,826	939,739	880,258	880,734
Annual Expenditure:	7,465,973	6,672,443	7,437,135	9,095,349	8,804,473	11,591,080	13,822,191
Annual Surplus:	-232,598	-587,622	-419,223	1,204,799	-378,856	-698,743	-389,995

B. HISTORY, OVERVIEW AND MEMBERSHIP:

Founded in: 1982

Headquarters in: Samoa

Overview:

The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) has been charged by the governments and administrations of the Pacific region with the protection and sustainable development of the region's environment. SPREP's activities are guided by its Strategic Action Plan 2011-2015. Developed through extensive consultation with Members, Secretariat programme staff and partner organisations, the Plan establishes four strategic priorities:¹²

- Climate change
- Biodiversity and ecosystem management
- Waste management and pollution control
- Environmental monitoring and governance

Membership:

Total members:	26
Pacific ACP Members:	14 (all except Timor Leste)
Pacific OCT Members:	3
Other members:	5 (Australia, France, New Zealand, UK, USA)

C. THEMATIC DIVISIONS:¹³

1. Biodiversity and ecosystem management
2. Climate change
3. Environmental monitoring and governance
4. Waste management and pollution control

D. EU COOPERATION:

Share of EDF9 and 10 RIP contributions managed by this organisation: 5% (€8.0m)

EDF9 and 10 RIP projects managed by this organisation:

- Pacific Hazardous Waste Management Programme (PacWaste) (FED/2012/022-937) : €8.0m

Source: SPREP, Annual Reports 2006-2012

¹² www.sprep.org/about-us

¹³ The thematic divisions listed herein refer to the departmental structure of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

Annex 10 – Summary of PIFS and SPC accounts

This annex presents an overview of the income and expenditures of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

The two tables present the synthetic accounts of the PIF Secretariat and the SPC for the period 2006-2012. The following text presents comments on the data presented therein of relevance to the evaluation.

PIFS

- The contributions of the Member States to the General Fund (on average are always superior to the management costs of the Secretariat. This implies that the donors' funding of the Trust Fund (that includes provisions for the administrative costs related to the management of the donors supported programmes) can be entirely directed to increasing the resources and the capacity of the Secretariat in the areas funded by the donors but are not needed for ensuring the sustainability of the recurrent general activities of the Secretariat.
- The composition of the consolidated income is relatively stable with the exception of the year 2009 when the Japanese contributed to the Trust Fund with the important transfer of more than 128 million FJD for the "Japanese-Pacific Environment Community". For the other years the consolidated revenue are roughly distributed as follows:
Member states contributions to the General Fund: 12-13%
MS + Donor (including some MS) contributions to the Trust Fund: 78-80%
Other revenue: 4-5%
- The composition of consolidated expenditures is much more volatile depending largely on which programmes are implemented
- The support of the EU is significant. It represents 11% of the consolidated revenue in FJD of the PIFS over the period 2006-2012, or 27% of the revenue in FJD of the Trust Fund.
In € it amounted to € 14.8 million over the period, an average of € 2.1 million per year with a rather large standard deviation of € 0.8 million.

SPC

- As for PIF the contributions of the Member States exceed largely the administration costs, both in the core budget and in the activities funded out of the extra-budgetary funds (No consolidated accounts are available for the SPC).

- Over the period under review administration costs (core + extra-budgetary) represent 11.6% of total expenditures (Core + extra-budgetary).
This is a much higher proportion than for the PIF Secretariat, in which case management costs represent only 4.8% of consolidated expenditures. However, this figure should be corrected to include also administrative fees and recoveries incomes transferred from the General Fund to the Trust Fund, as these cover administration costs of programmes managed by the Secretariat. With this correction administration costs represent about 7.2% . It is still much lower than the administration costs of the SPC but one cannot conclude without further analysis that SPC is less efficient than PIFS because the magnitude and th nature of the activities of both institutions differ. Over the all period, in euro terms, the programmes non administrative expenditures of SPC amount to 340.8 million € whereas those of PIF amount to 79.6 € million. Moreover, SPC, by the nature of its mandate, is implementing large and complex assistance programmes, with components if several countries, whereas PIF is more in charge of the promotion, organisation and coordination of the policy dialogue among the Member States and with the rest of the world.
- The support of the EU to SPC amounts to € 51.7 million over the period analysed, thus about three times as much as the EU funding of PIF. As a share of total revenue of the organisations it is similar (12% of SPC revenue in CPF units and 11% of total revenue in FJD in the case of the PIFS).

Consolidated Income and Expenditure of PIFS ⁽¹⁾																
	2012		2011		2010		2009		2008		2007		2006		Total 2006-2012	
	000 FJD	%	000 FJD	%	000 FJD	%	000 FJD	%	000 FJD	%	000 FJD	%	000 FJD	%	000 FJD	%
Income																
Contributions from Member Government (to the General Fund)	4 028.4	11.7%	4 028.5	12.8%	3 503.0	14.6%	3 503.0	2.2%	3 503.0	14.0%	3 503.0	13.2%	3 472.0	15.7%	25 540.8	8.0%
<i>Of which Australia</i>	1 498.2	4.3%	1 498.2	4.7%	1 302.8	5.4%	1 302.8	0.8%	1 302.8	5.2%	1 302.8	4.9%	1 302.8	5.9%	9 510.4	3.0%
<i>New Zealand</i>	1 498.2	4.3%	1 498.2	4.7%	1 302.8	5.4%	1 302.8	0.8%	1 302.8	5.2%	1 302.8	4.9%	1 302.8	5.9%	9 510.4	3.0%
<i>Other PIF members</i>	1 032.0	3.0%	1 032.1	3.3%	897.4	3.7%	897.4	0.6%	897.4	3.6%	897.4	3.4%	866.4	3.9%	6 519.9	2.0%
Trust Fund income	29 108.0	84.4%	26 033.4	82.5%	19 083.7	79.4%	151 174.6	96.9%	20 463.0	81.9%	21 643.3	81.8%	16 836.0	76.2%	284 342.1	88.9%
<i>Of which Australia</i>	14 440.7	41.9%	11 746.0	37.2%	8 666.7	36.1%	4 709.7	3.0%	7 049.1	28.2%	4 798.8	18.1%	7 004.5	31.7%	58 415.4	18.3%
<i>New Zealand</i>	4 674.8	13.6%	3 883.7	12.3%	4 987.8	20.7%	6 079.9	3.9%	4 205.1	16.8%	3 139.1	11.9%	3 288.3	14.9%	30 258.7	9.5%
<i>European Union</i>	4 792.8	13.9%	6 455.2	20.5%	2 318.2	9.6%	8 242.1	5.3%	4 283.4	17.1%	6 680.0	25.3%	2 657.0	12.0%	35 428.6	11.1%
<i>Japan</i>	312.6	0.9%	627.4	2.0%	6.8	0.0%	128 261.4	82.2%	1 044.5	4.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	130 252.6	40.7%
Revenue from Members and Donors	33 136.4	96.1%	30 061.9	95.2%	22 586.7	94.0%	154 677.6	99.1%	23 966.0	95.9%	25 146.3	95.1%	20 308.0	91.9%	309 882.8	96.9%
Other revenue ⁽²⁾																
Interest	908.3	2.6%	1 145.3	3.6%	891.5	3.7%	368.5	0.2%	471.6	1.9%	732.4	2.8%	637.0	2.9%	5 154.7	1.6%
Other ⁽³⁾	441.6	1.3%	358.0	1.1%	562.4	2.3%	1 006.3	0.6%	547.0	2.2%	576.4	2.2%	1 142.1	5.2%	4 633.7	1.4%
Total	34 486.3	100.0%	31 565.1	100.0%	24 040.5	100.0%	156 052.4	100.0%	24 984.6	100.0%	26 455.1	100.0%	22 087.1	100.0%	319 671.2	100.0%
Expenditure																(2007-2011)
Economic Governance	14 040.5	24.2%	13 538.3	47.2%	16 378.4	48.0%	13 049.1	48.2%	12 339.9	48.1%	8 491.1	31.7%	na		77 837.4	24.3%
Political Governance and Security	3 523.6	6.1%	3 073.9	10.7%	2 671.6	7.8%	3 664.7	13.5%	3 850.7	15.0%	3 482.1	13.0%	na		20 266.6	10.1%
Strategic Partnership & Coordination	35 346.4	60.8%	8 800.3	30.7%	14 534.8	42.6%	5 696.7	21.0%	5 466.8	21.3%	11 136.0	41.6%	na		80 981.1	40.4%
Corporate Services	2 805.9	4.8%	931.4	3.2%	416.1	1.2%	2 778.4	10.3%	2 481.5	9.7%	2 267.4	8.5%	na		11 680.6	5.8%
Management of the Secretariat	2 414.1	4.2%	2 356.4	8.2%	108.6	0.3%	1 910.6	-	1 507.1	5.9%	1 406.5	5.3%	1 307.6		9 703.3	4.8%
Total	58 130.5	100.0%	28 700.3	100.0%	34 109.5	100.0%	27 099.5	100.0%	25 646.0	100.0%	26 783.1	100.0%	na		200 469.0	100.0%
Balance	-23 644.2		2 864.8		-10 069.0		128 952.8		-661.3		-328.0				na	
<i>Sources: PIFS' Financial Statements</i>																
⁽¹⁾ A considerable part of annual revenue comprises individual grants or donations for specific projects, therefore the Secretariat has adopted a fund accounting system. Accordingly, a separate fund (Trust Fund) records the amount received, expenditure incurred and the net balance of the funds to be carried forward into the net financial period. This table provides the income data from the consolidation of the General Fund and the Trust Fund for the fiscal years under review.																
⁽²⁾ Other revenue are not available in consolidated form (General Fund + Trust Fund) for the year 2006																
⁽³⁾ Includes Other Income, Benefits derived from Property, Plant and Equipment																
Memorandum items																
Administrative fees and recoveries income received by the General Fund from the Trust Fund less transfers from the General Fund to the Trust Fund	2 273.2		3 470.4		-101.3		-260.0		0.0		-658.3		0.0		4 724.0	2.4%
Exchange rate FJD against € (yearly average)	0.43779		0.40097		0.39389		0.37056		0.42967		0.45465		0.46130			
Trust Fund income from the EU in 000 €	2 098.2		2 588.4		913.1		3 054.2		1 840.4		3 037.0		1 225.7		14 757.0	
PIF non administrative expenditures in 000 €	24 392.1		10 563.2		13 392.7		9 334.1		10 371.6		11 537.4		na		79 591.1	

Consolidated Income and Expenditure of SPC ⁽¹⁾																
	2012		2011		2010		2009		2008		2007		2006		Total 2006-12	
	000 CFP units	%	000 CFP units	%	000 CFP units	%	000 CFP units	%	000 CFP units	%	000 CFP units	%	000 CFP units	%	000 CFP units	%
Income																
Core budget																
Member countries contributions	9 821.3	8.6%	9 477.4	10.5%	8 764.7	10.4%	8 271.8	11.1%	8 221.8	14.2%	8 221.8	18.6%	7 603.3	17.6%	60 382.1	11.9%
Other income	5 825.3	5.1%	5 663.6	6.3%	5 340.0	6.3%	3 616.7	4.8%	3 780.7	6.5%	1 884.4	4.3%	1 277.9	3.0%	27 388.6	5.4%
Total	15 646.7	13.7%	15 141.0	16.7%	14 104.7	16.8%	11 888.5	15.9%	12 002.5	20.7%	10 106.2	22.9%	8 881.2	20.6%	87 770.8	17.2%
Income from extra-budgetary funds																
Member countries contributions	37 705.2	33.0%	17 660.9	19.5%	36 560.4	43.4%	25 711.6	34.4%	26 030.9	44.8%	19 426.3	43.9%	15 589.1	36.1%	178 684.4	35.1%
Other income	60 770.4	53.3%	57 705.7	63.8%	33 481.4	39.8%	37 123.1	49.7%	20 067.8	34.5%	14 671.4	33.2%	18 709.4	43.3%	242 529.2	47.6%
Total	98 475.6	86.3%	75 366.6	83.3%	70 041.9	83.2%	62 834.6	84.1%	46 098.7	79.3%	34 097.7	77.1%	34 298.5	79.4%	421 213.6	82.8%
Total (Core + extrabudgetary)	114 122.3	100.0%	90 507.6	100.0%	84 146.5	100.0%	74 723.1	100.0%	58 101.3	100.0%	44 203.9	100.0%	43 179.7	100.0%	508 984.4	100.0%
Expenditure																
Core budget																
Administration	10 602.6	11.0%	5 602.6	5.9%	4 417.4	6.2%	4 290.6	6.3%	4 825.3	8.5%	3 571.8	8.0%	2 951.3	6.8%	36 261.7	7.6%
Programmes	4 275.2	4.5%	9 499.2	10.0%	8 955.8	12.7%	6 743.8	9.9%	6 564.9	11.5%	6 217.6	13.9%	5 929.9	13.7%	48 186.4	10.2%
Total	14 877.8	15.5%	15 101.8	15.9%	13 373.2	18.9%	11 034.4	16.3%	11 390.2	20.0%	9 789.4	21.8%	8 881.2	20.6%	84 448.1	17.8%
Extra-budgetary funds																
Administration	13 164.2	13.7%	3 614.5	3.8%	-619.4	-0.9%	1 135.3	1.7%	1 184.7	2.1%	61.7	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	18 541.0	3.9%
Programmes	67 973.8	70.8%	76 160.0	80.3%	54 752.0	77.4%	52 727.5	77.7%	41 169.5	72.3%	31 788.0	70.9%	34 298.5	79.4%	358 869.2	75.6%
Other non specified					3 251.5	4.6%	2 981.1	4.4%	4 361.1	7.7%	3 240.2	7.2%	0.0	0.0%	13 833.8	2.9%
Total	81 138.0	84.5%	79 774.5	84.1%	57 384.0	81.1%	56 843.9	83.7%	45 530.6	80.0%	35 028.2	78.2%	34 298.5	79.4%	389 997.6	82.2%
Total (Core + extrabudgetary)	96 015.8	100.0%	94 876.3	100.0%	70 757.2	100.0%	67 878.3	100.0%	56 920.8	100.0%	44 817.6	100.0%	43 179.7	100.0%	474 445.7	100.0%
Balance	18 106.5		-4 368.7		13 389.3		6 844.8		1 180.5		-613.7		0.0		34 538.7	

Sources: PIFS, Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) 1 CFP Unit = 100 CFP, franc de la Communauté Financière du Pacifique

Memorandum items																
Main donors' contributions to consolidated income (In CFP units and in % of total income)														Total 2006-12		
Australia	33 489.9	29.3%	36 888.6	40.8%	32 911.6	39.1%	na		13 444.0	23.1%	11 214.6	25.4%	10 093.6	23.4%	138 042.3	27.1%
France	4 339.9	3.8%	4 486.5	5.0%	3 327.5	4.0%	na		3 776.4	6.5%	5 403.1	12.2%	3 553.8	8.2%	24 887.1	4.9%
EU	22 414.8	19.6%	13 213.3	14.6%	8 450.0	10.0%	na		8 021.1	13.8%	2 148.3	4.9%	7 535.4	17.5%	61 782.9	12.1%
New Zealand	5 266.9	4.6%	4 779.0	5.3%	6 107.4	7.3%	na		6 844.4	11.8%	10 022.9	22.7%	7 088.0	16.4%	40 108.6	7.9%
United States of America	1 934.1	1.7%	1 603.6	1.8%	1 770.0	2.1%	na		1 417.7	2.4%	1 417.7	3.2%	1 492.7	3.5%	9 635.7	1.9%
Exchange rate CFP against /€ (yearly average)	0.008357		0.008371		0.008354		0.008386		0.008390		0.008381		0.008382			
Main donors' contributions (in 000 € and in %) to core and non core revenue.														Total 2006-12		
Australia	27 987.5	24.5%	30 879.5	34.1%	27 494.3	32.7%	na		11 279.6	19.4%	9 399.0	21.3%	8 460.4	19.6%	115 500.2	22.7%
France	3 626.8	3.2%	3 755.6	4.1%	2 779.8	3.3%	na		3 168.4	5.5%	4 528.3	10.2%	2 978.8	6.9%	20 837.8	4.1%
EU	18 732.0	16.4%	11 060.8	12.2%	7 059.1	8.4%	na		6 729.7	11.6%	1 800.5	4.1%	6 316.2	14.6%	51 698.4	10.2%
New Zealand	4 401.5	3.9%	4 000.5	4.4%	5 102.2	6.1%	na		5 742.5	9.9%	8 400.2	19.0%	5 941.2	13.8%	33 588.0	6.6%
United States of America	1 616.3	1.4%	1 342.4	1.5%	1 478.7	1.8%	na		1 189.4	2.0%	1 188.1	2.7%	1 251.2	2.9%	8 066.1	1.6%
Programmes non administrative expenditures in 000 €	60 378		71 705		53 221		49 873		40 049		31 852		33 719		340 799	

Annex 11: Summary market access indicators

This annex presents summary market access indicators taken from the UNCTAD data base (<http://www.mdg-trade.org/>), which was set up to monitor the progress of Goal 8 of MDG: Develop a global partnership for development.

Two sub-indicators relate to market access:

Indicator 8.6: Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from LDCs, admitted free of duty

Indicator 8.7: Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

In this note these two indicators are analysed for the PACPs for which they are available:

Indicator 8.6

Table 1 provides for the years 2000 and 2010 the share of imports of the developed market economies and of the European Union from PACPs that is free of duty. The compilation is made for all product excluding arms and oil and for agricultural products.

The calculation of indicator 8.6 is a straightforward ratio of the value (current US dollar) of those developed countries duty free imports from least developed and developing countries, compared with the total value of imports from these respective country groups.

Charts 1a, b, c, to 4a, b, c present for Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu the charts of the same indicators over the period 2006-2010.

Ignoring the very small countries for which the limited amount and the volatility of exports render the indicator meaningless the key messages are:

- For all product categories the share of imports from the PACP by the developed market economies that was free of duty varied but was generally superior to 80% and improved over the period.
- For all product categories the share of imports from the PACP by the European Union that were free of duty varied was 100% or close to it over the whole period except for Fiji, where it moves from 6% en 2000 to 100% in 2010.
- Imports of agricultural products from PACPs by developed market economies and the EU have been quasi entirely free of duty over the whole period, except for Fiji in 2000 (and until 2009).

Indicator 8.7

Table 2 provides for the years 2000 and 2010 the average tariff imposed by developed countries and by the EU on imports of all products, excluding arms and oil, and of agricultural products from the PACPs compared with those imposed on imports from all developing countries and from LDCs. All relevant trade agreements and preferential schemes are used. This means that the applied rate at the tariff line level for an exporter is the most favourable tariff rate that any exporter from an eligible developing country deserves under the different Agreements.

The key messages from this table are:

- The end of non reciprocal preferences has implied for many PACP an increase in the tariffs of their imports by developed market economies, and particularly the EU. This is largely mitigated by the preferences granted to LDCs.
- With very few exceptions, mostly for agricultural products, the tariffs applied by the EU are lower than the average tariff applied by the developed market economies. Currently tariffs applicable to EU imports from PACPs are close to zero with very few exceptions.

Table 1: Indicator 8.6		Proportion of total "Importing region" imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with PACPs, admitted free of duty for All Product Categories (Excluding arms and oil) and for Agricultural Products																														
Importing region	Developing Market Economies		Least Developed countries (LDCs)		Cook Islands		Fiji		Kiribati		Nauru		Niue		Palau		Papua New Guinea		Republic of Marshall Islands		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Timor Leste		Tonga		Tuvalu		Vanuatu	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010		
<i>All product categories, excluding arms and oil</i>																																
Developed Market Economies	65	78	70	80	99	15	49	75	8	100	82	98	80	69	1	1	97	99	91	92	99	100	74	100	96	100	33	76	97	100	59	100
European Union	57	79	97	100	na	70	6	100	100	100	99	20	57	79	100	9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	na	100	100	96	100	100	100
<i>Agricultural Products</i>																																
Developed Market Economies	63	72	88	100	79	5	19	100	100	100	1	3	3	100	100	1	100	100	94	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	13	65	100	100	77	100
European Union	60	72	85	100	18	0	2	100	100	100	0	0	na	0	100	0	100	100	100	34	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	na	100	100	100
Table 2: Indicator 8.7		Average tariffs (%) imposed by developed countries on imports from PACP countries (Preferential)																														
Importing region	Developing Market Economies		Least Developed countries		Cook Islands		Fiji		Kiribati*		Nauru		Niue		Palau		Papua New Guinea		Republic of Marshall Islands		Samoa*		Solomon Islands*		Timor Leste		Tonga		Tuvalu*		Vanuatu*	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010		
<i>All product categories, excluding arms and oil</i>																																
Developed Market Economies	7	5	4	3	3	5	11	6	6	4	5	7	6	10	5	6	3	3	4	4	7	5	5	4	5	1	5	6	3	2	8	4
European Union	7	5	1	0	1	6	9	0	12	8	0	6	7	16	3	7	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	5	0	2	6	1	0	5	0
<i>Agricultural Products</i>																																
Developed Market Economies	9	7	4	1	3	7	26	8	2	0	5	9	14	25	3	4	4	1	4	1	9	7	4	1	0	0	5	6	0	1	10	1
European Union	12	8	3	0	2	8	36	0	0	0	2	9	26	47	0	3	1	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	5	8	0	0	15	0
* Least Developed Country																																

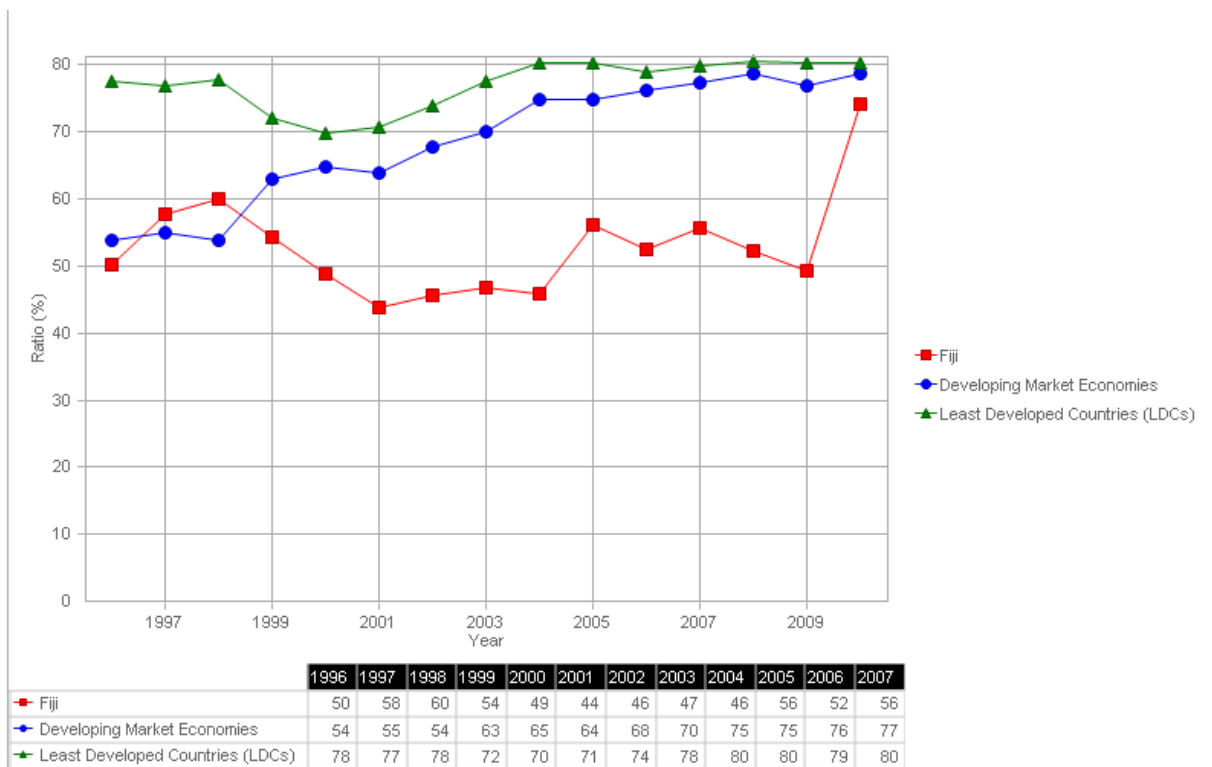
Charts for indicator 8.6

For 4 countries (Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) three charts are shown:

- 1) Proportion of total **Developed Market Economies** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Pacific Country X**, admitted free of duty for **All Product Categories (Excluding arms and oil)**
- 2) Proportion of total **European Union** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Pacific Country X**, admitted free of duty for **All Product Categories (Excluding arms and oil)**
- 3) Proportion of total **European Union** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Pacific Country X**, admitted free of duty for **agriculture products**

1) **Fiji**

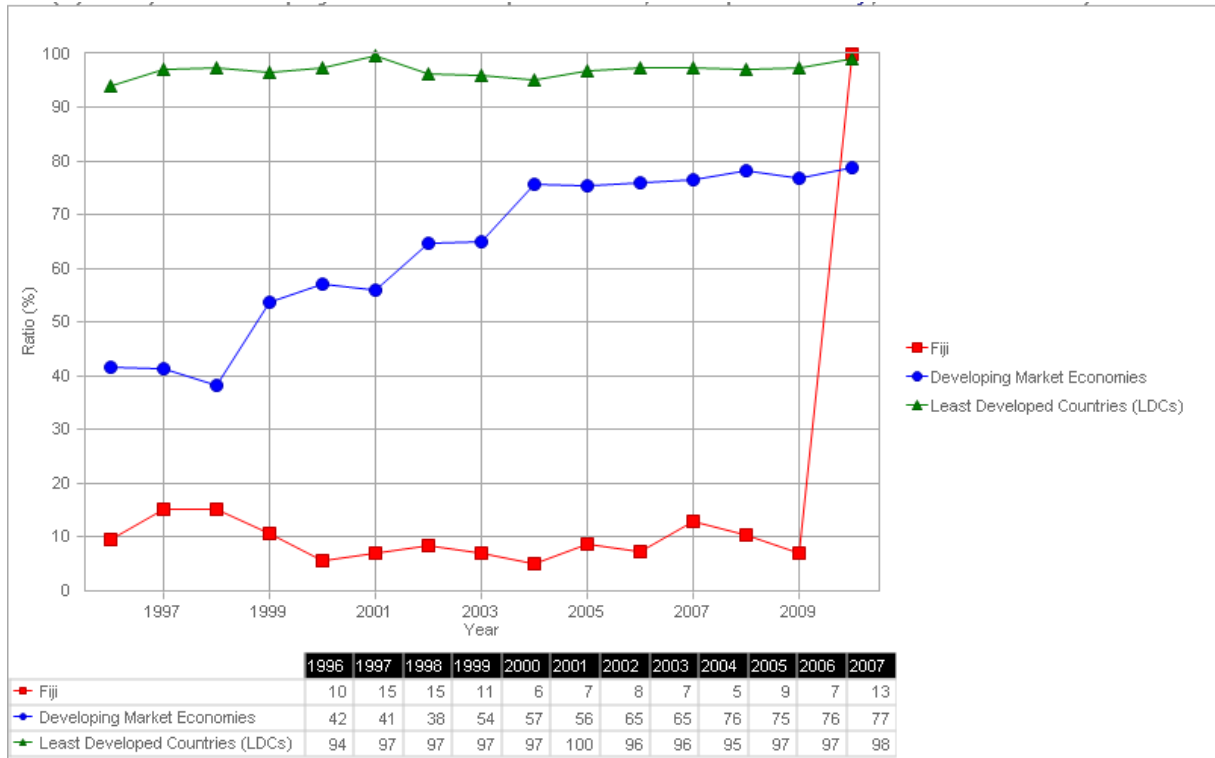
Chart 1a) Proportion of total **Developed Market Economies** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Fiji**, admitted free of duty for **All Product Categories (Excluding arms and oil)**



Message for 1a)

Among developed market economies market access is more favourable to developing countries and LDCs than to Fiji products. However, market access for Fiji products improves significantly from 2009.

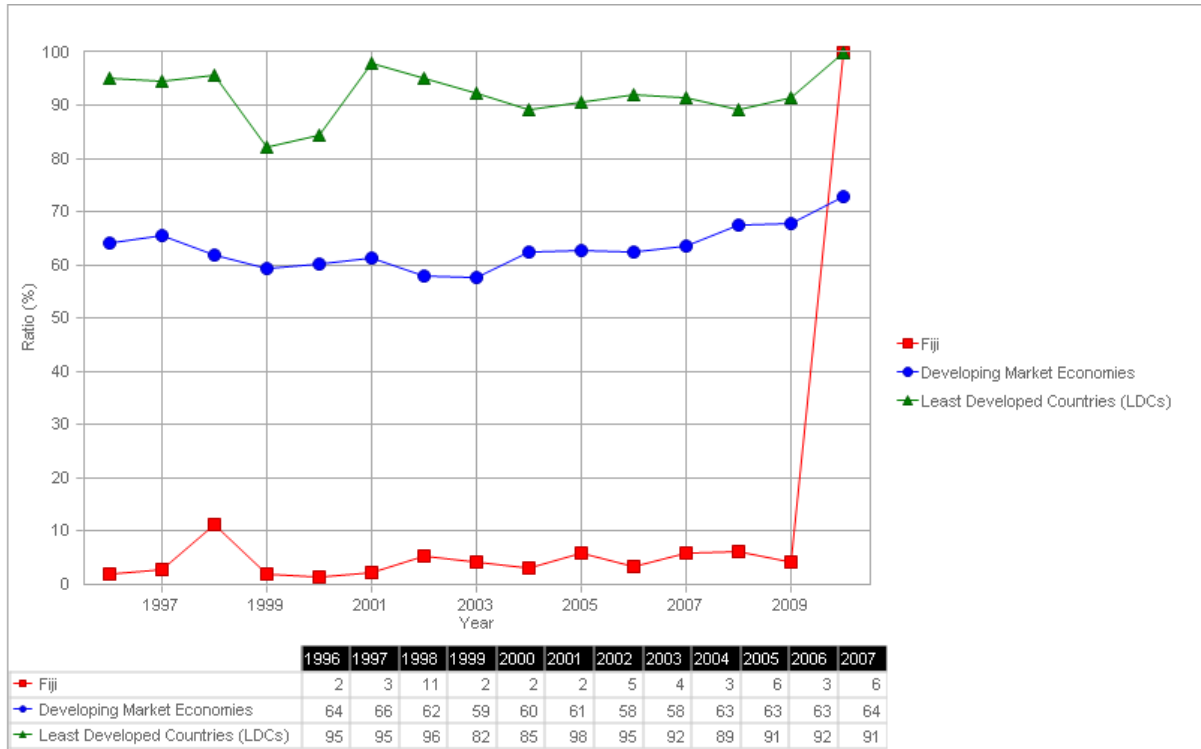
Chart 1b) Proportion of total **European Union** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Fiji**, admitted free of duty for **All Product Categories (Excluding arms and oil)**



Message for 1b)

For all products market access of Fiji to European Union is much less favourable than to developed market economies. The situation is dramatically changing in 2009 with Fiji gaining full access for its agricultural products.

Chart 1c) Proportion of total **European Union** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Fiji**, admitted free of duty for **Agricultural products**

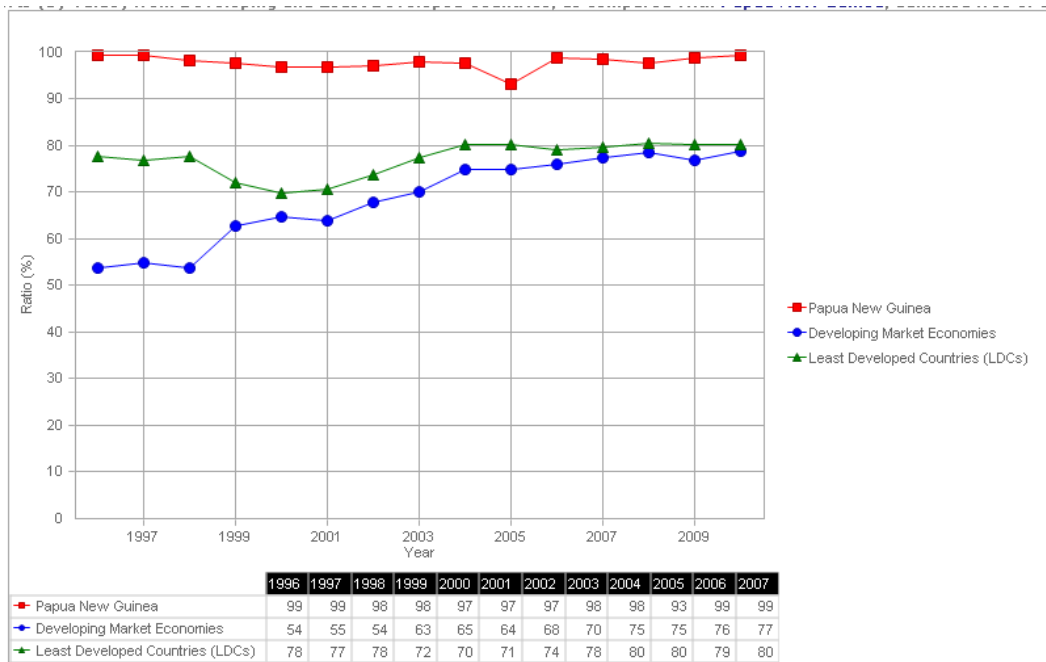


Message for 1c)

For agriculture products access of Fiji to European Union, until 2009, even more unfavourable than for all products. Again the situation is dramatically changing in 2009 with Fiji gaining full access for its agricultural products.

2) Papua New Guinea

Chart 2a) Proportion of total **Developed Market Economies** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Papua New Guinea**, admitted free of duty for **All Product Categories (Excluding arms and oil)**



Message for 2a)

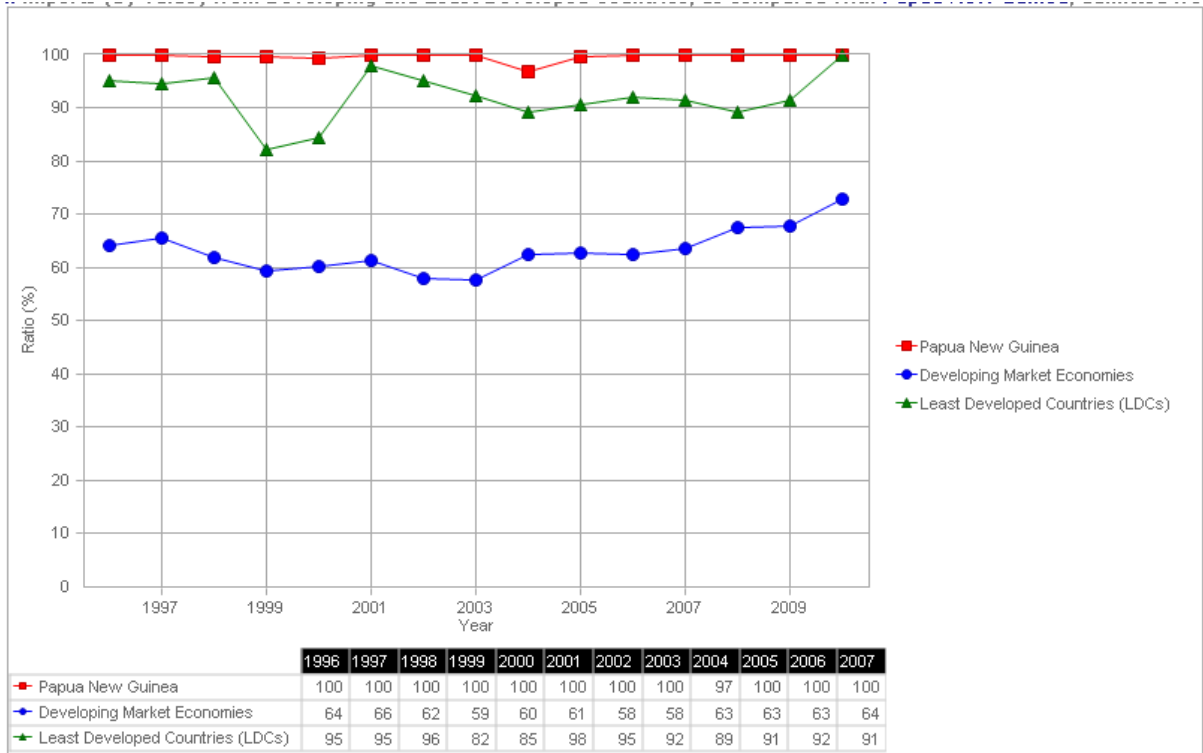
Market access of PNG all products on developed market economies much more favourable than that of Fiji. (NB green and blue lines are the same than on chart 1a) but the scale differs!)

Chart 2b) Proportion of total **European Union** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Papua New Guinea**, admitted free of duty for **All Product Categories (Excluding arms and oil)**



Message for 2b): very favourable market access of all PNG products on EU markets.

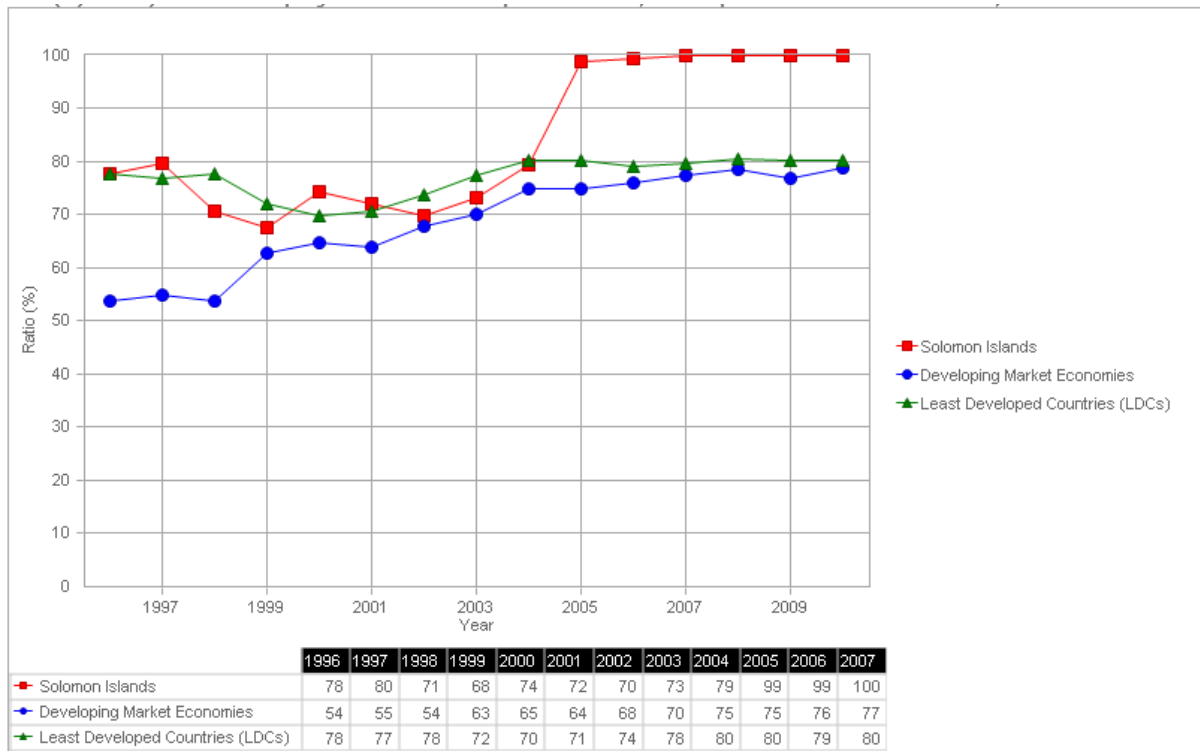
Chart 2c) Proportion of total **European Union** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Papua New Guinea**, admitted free of duty for **Agricultural products**



Message for 2c) practically 100 % duty access of PNG products on EU market over the whole period.

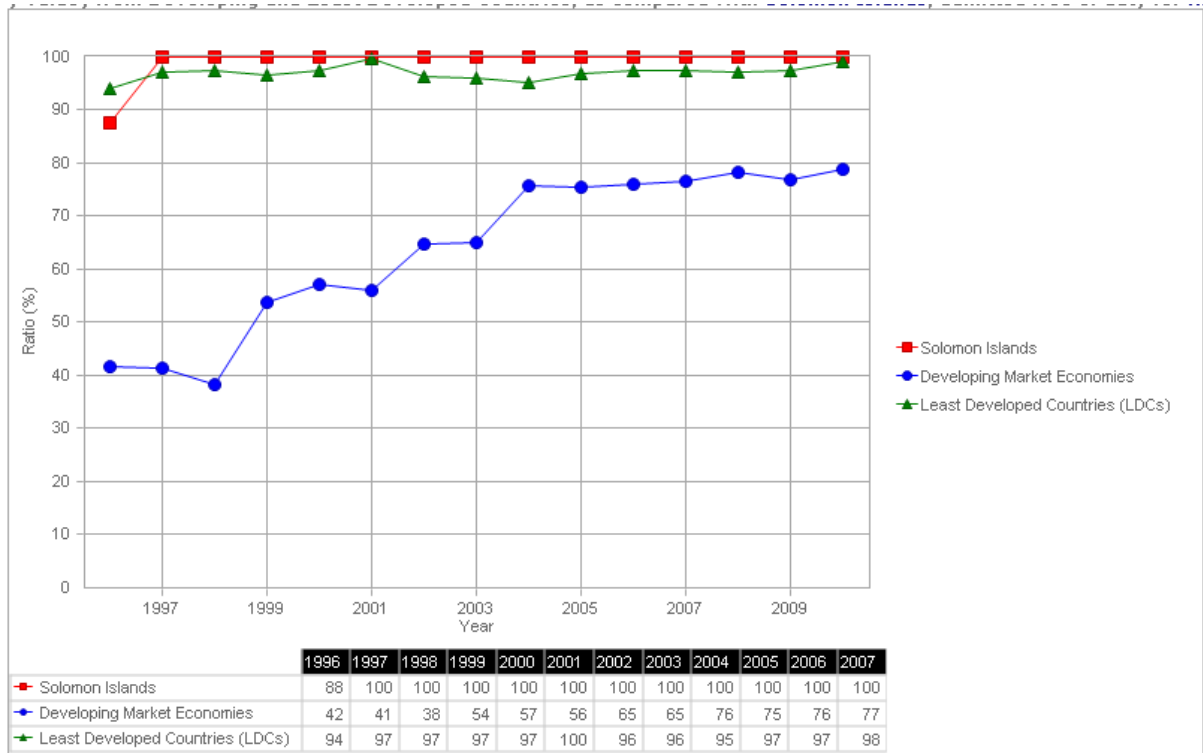
3) Solomon Islands

Chart 3a) Proportion of total **Developed Market Economies** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Solomon Islands**, admitted free of duty for **All Product Categories (Excluding arms and oil)**



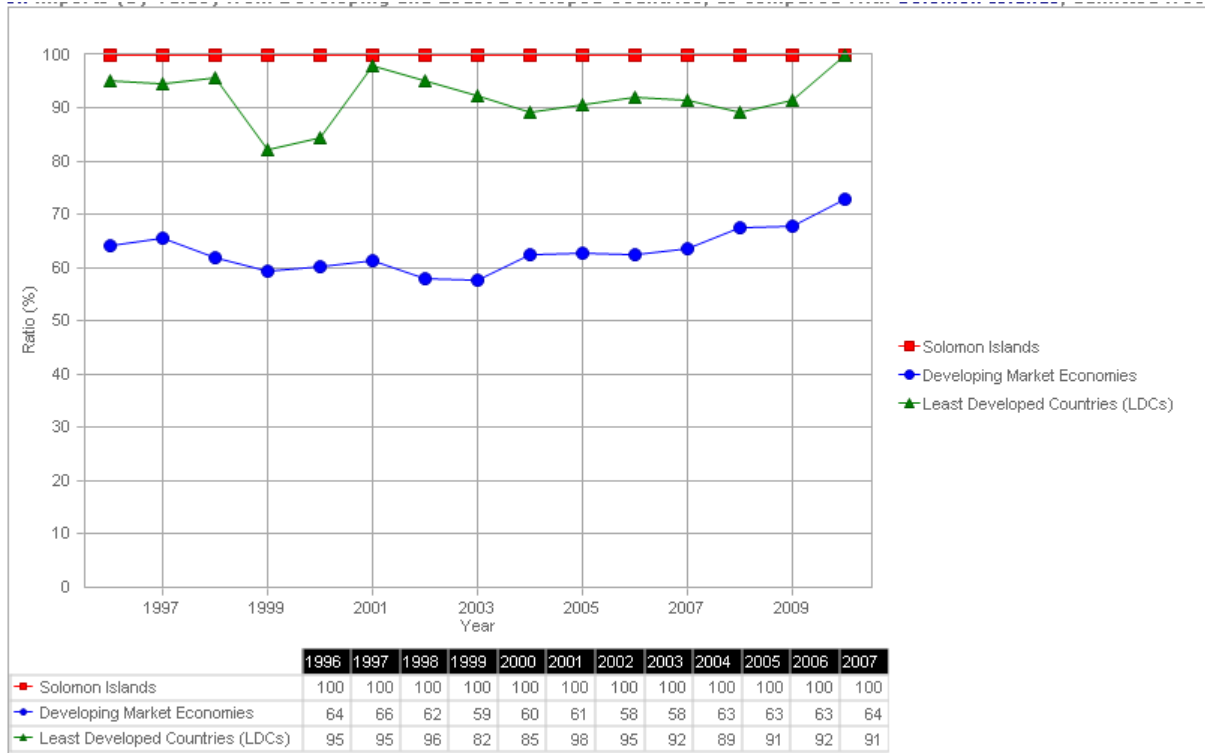
Message: since 2005 free access to all developed market economies for Solomon Islands products.

Chart 3b) Proportion of total **European Union** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Solomon Islands**, admitted free of duty for **All Product Categories (Excluding arms and oil)**



Message; free access to European market for all Solomon products since 1997.

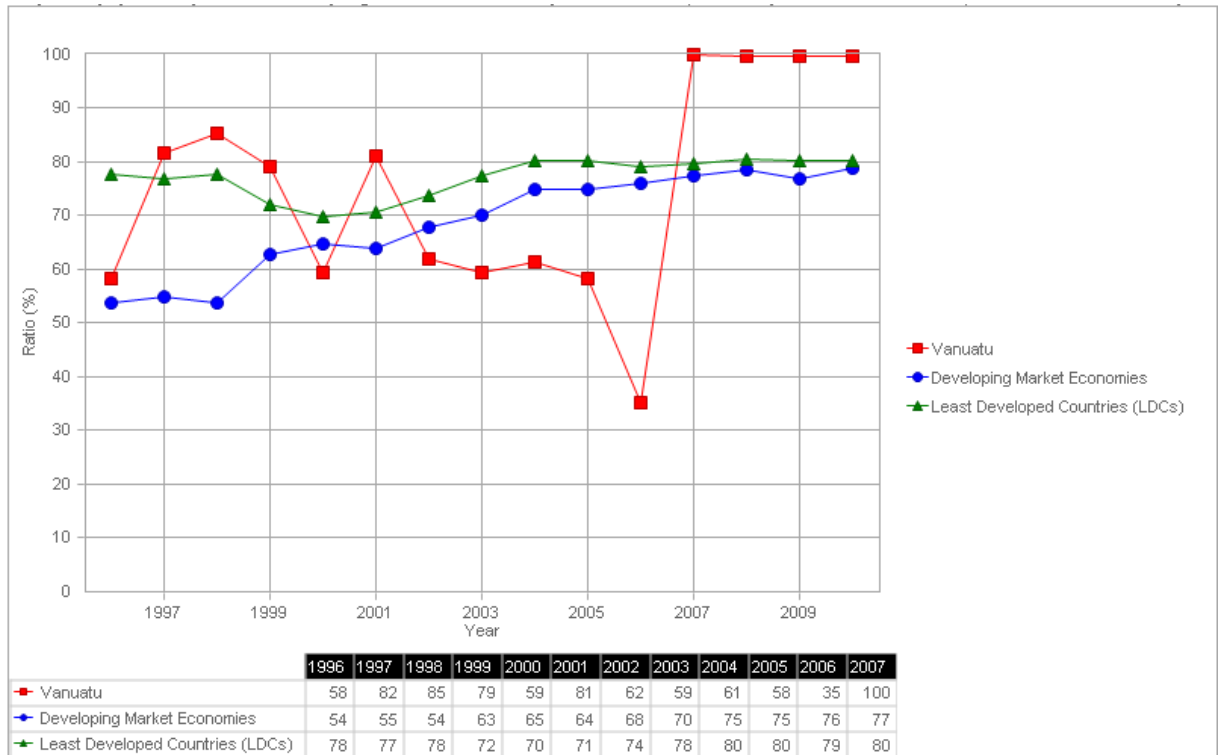
Chart 3c) Proportion of total **European Union** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Solomon Islands**, admitted free of duty for **Agricultural products**



Message: full free access of Solomon agricultural products on EU market.

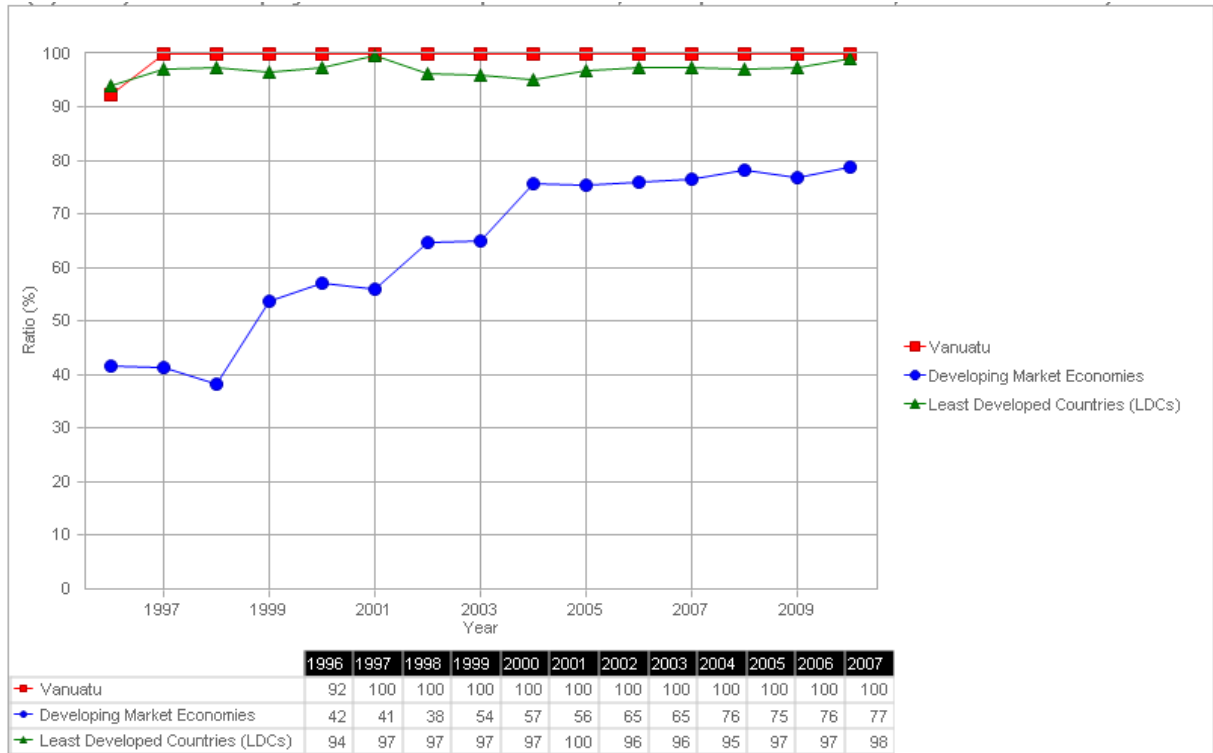
4) Vanuatu

Chart 4a) Proportion of total **Developed Market Economies** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Vanuatu**, admitted free of duty for **All Product Categories (Excluding arms and oil)**



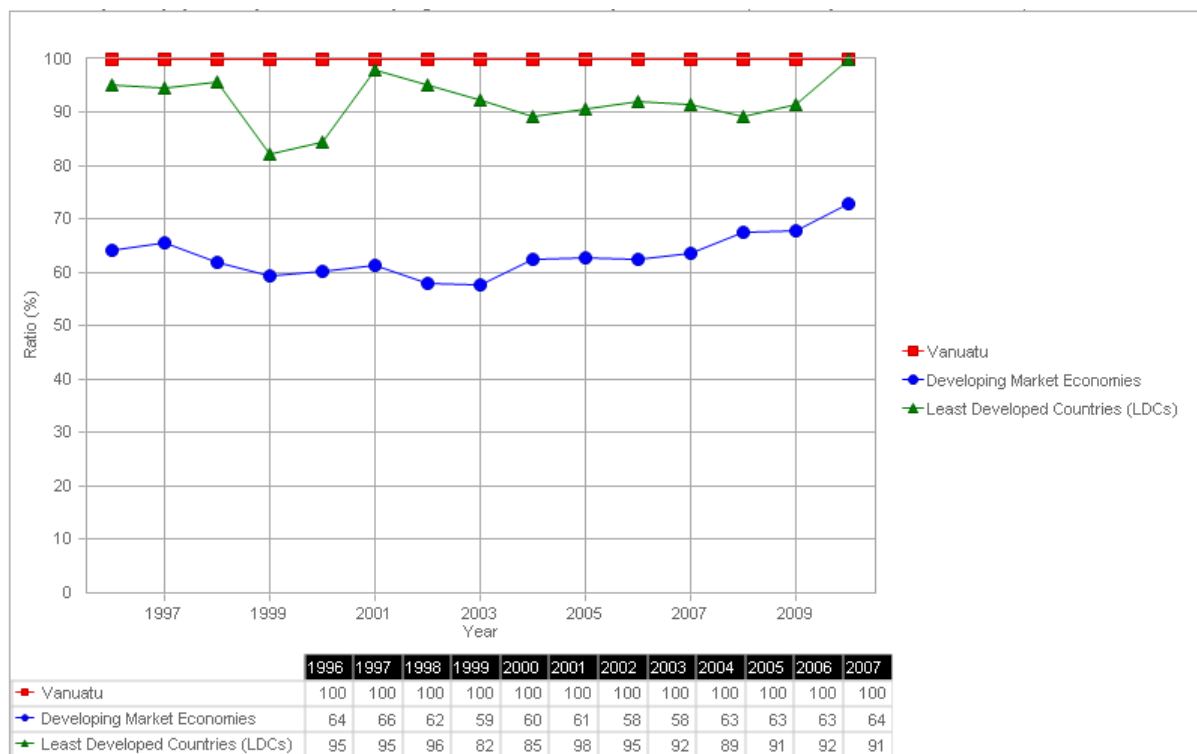
Message: Until 2007 the share of Vanuatu products admitted free on developed market economies fluctuated around or was below that of products from developing market economies of LDCs. From 2007, Vanuatu product got full free access to developed economies markets.

Chart 4b) Proportion of total **European Union** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Vanuatu**, admitted free of duty for **All Product Categories (Excluding arms and oil)**



Message: Free access of Vanuatu products on EU market since 1997. Compared to chart 4a shows that prior to 2007 the EU market was more favourable to Vanuatu products than to developing market economies or LDCs products.

Chart 4c) Proportion of total **European Union** imports (by value) from Developing and Least Developed Countries, as compared with **Vanuatu**, admitted free of duty for **Agricultural products**



Message: over the whole period better market access in the EU for agricultural products imported from Vanuatu than for those imported for developing countries of LDCs.

*
* *

These charts show a sharp difference between the situation of Fiji and PNG. Until 2009 the access of Fiji products (all and agricultural) was more limited than that of similar products from developing economies or LDCs on both developed markets and EU markets, but it was particularly limited on the EU market. On the contrary PNG, and to a large extent Solomon Islands, benefitted from a quasi free access on developed countries markets and on EU markets for both all its products and its agricultural products. For all products and for agricultural products Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have benefitted over the whole period from a better access on the EU markets than on the developed countries markets.

Overall the picture is that the access of products from the Pacific countries to the developed economies and to the European Union markets has been either completely or quasi completely free over the whole period or evolving towards that situation in every analysed country.

Annex 12 : Pacific Countries' Directions of Trade

This annex uses the IMF DOTS database to present direction of trade matrices for a selection of 6 Pacific countries (those for which data is available) plus Australia & New Zealand, the European Union and the World. Within the group of PACP, the MSG countries are identified. All matrices are built from import data, usually more reliable than export ones.

Table 1a and 1b provide the absolute figures in million \$US. It shows that PNG is the only country for which total imports are inferior to the sum of imports by other countries of PNG products (i.e. PNG exports) in 2003. This trade surplus the magnitude of which implies a trade surplus for the whole group of MSG and of selected Pacific countries disappears in 2012 and the only country with a trade surplus are the Solomon Islands in that year.

Table 2a and 2b provide for the same years the structure of imports in % of the total imports of each country or group of countries. The striking feature of these table is the extremely low and declining share of intraregional trade. In 2003 only 3.5% of total imports of the Pacific countries are originating from other Pacific countries, and in 2012 this small share is reduced to 2.3%, meaning that Pacific countries are losing market shares on their regional market. The same is true for the subgroup of MSG counties the share of intraregional trade of which declines from 1.3% to 1% of their total trade. The other significant feature is the evolution of imports of Pacific countries from the European Union. They represent 3% of total (selected) Pacific countries imports in 2003 and 5.3% in 2012, implying a growing European share of the regional Pacific market

Table 3a and 3b provide the “vertical” structure of the matrices, i.e. the structure of the sum of imports originating from a same countries, i.e. the equivalent of its exports. The message they convey is similar to that of tables 2a and 2b.

Table 4 gives the annual rates of growth of the different trade flows the period 2003-2012.

The figures relate to flow in current \$US. They show that although the trade of the PAPC is very small in regard of world trade it is growing very fast. Whereas world trade in value has grown by 10.2% a year over the period, total imports of the PAPCs have grown by 17.6% and total exports by 12.6%; these figures are respectively 18.5% and 12.9% for the MSG.

Intraregional trade is also growing faster than world trade (12.1% for PACP, 14.6% for MSG). This may look contradictory with the fact that the share of Pacific intraregional trade is diminishing or stagnant but simply reflects the Pacific countries have experienced an opening of their economies which was more directed to the rest of the world than to the regional market. This extra regional opening is characterised by an important increase of

imports from the EU whereas the expansion of exports is more towards Australia and New Zealand. The fastest exporter is the Solomon Islands.

Although the figures reflect probably actual trends one should still take them with a certain degree of caution because obviously some disaggregated data have been obtained by applying the growth rate of an aggregate. For instance, intraregional imports of all MSG countries are growing at the same rate which results probably more from an arbitrary choice of the statisticians than for an observation.

Table 1a. Pacific Countries. Directions of Trade. 2003. Imports. Million US\$ (Source IMF DOTS)

Importing country	Origin of imports											
	Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	MSG	Tonga	Samoa	Selected PACPs	Australia + New Zealand	European Union	RoW	World
Fiji	0.00	2.06	0.17	0.09	2.33	0.51	0.42	3.26	517.28	28.43	445.81	994.79
Papua New Guinea	4.51	0.00	0.74	1.09	6.33	0.00	0.00	6.33	705.65	39.64	597.91	1 349.53
Solomon Islands	5.86	5.70	0.00	0.00	11.56	0.00	0.00	11.56	44.01	3.83	77.31	136.71
Vanuatu	11.23	2.51	1.49	0.00	15.23	0.00	0.00	15.23	45.36	5.60	143.31	209.50
MSG	21.59	10.27	2.40	1.18	35.45	0.51	0.42	36.38	1 312.31	77.50	1 264.34	2 690.53
Tonga	22.68	0.00	0.00	0.03	22.71	0.00	0.26	22.97	53.82	6.44	18.24	101.47
Samoa	46.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.80	0.23	0.00	47.03	89.50	7.29	111.84	255.66
Selected PACPs	91.07	10.27	2.40	1.22	104.96	0.74	0.68	106.38	1 455.63	91.23	1 394.42	3 047.65
Australia	153.31	1 078.09	3.61	4.32	1 239.34	0.41	74.00	1 313.75	3 599.54	22 429.14	65 871.45	93 213.88
New Zealand	30.46	46.77	0.66	0.37	78.26	0.97	1.76	80.99	4 108.82	3 669.85	6 590.31	18 477.81
Australia + New Zealand	183.77	1 124.86	4.28	4.69	1 317.60	1.38	75.76	1 394.74	7 708.36	26 098.99	72 461.76	111 691.69
European Union	121.24	402.27	3.11	7.90	534.51	3.66	3.03	541.20	12 773.26	2 014 557.99	1 065 579.74	3 093 452.18
RoW	288.74	995.09	109.60	65.44	1 458.88	28.32	29.78	1 516.98	68 685.38	930 497.73	3 523 069.75	4 519 742.02
World	684.82	2 532.50	119.39	79.25	3 415.95	34.10	109.24	3 559.29	90 622.63	2 971 245.94	4 662 505.67	7 727 933.54

Table 1b. Pacific Countries. Directions of Trade. 2003. Imports. Million US\$ (Source IMF DOTS)

Importing country	Origin of imports											
	Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	MSG	Tonga	Samoa	Selected PACPs	Australia + New Zealand	European Union	RoW	World
Fiji	0.00	7.04	0.59	0.31	7.94	1.75	1.59	11.28	657.87	42.05	1 484.67	2 195.86
Papua New Guinea	15.36	0.00	2.51	3.72	21.58	0.00	0.00	21.58	3 459.57	617.75	4 832.68	8 931.57
Solomon Islands	19.97	19.43	0.00	0.00	39.40	0.00	0.00	39.40	173.98	9.95	350.77	574.10
Vanuatu	38.27	8.56	5.09	0.00	51.92	0.00	0.00	51.92	110.44	15.65	550.61	728.61
MSG	73.60	35.02	8.19	4.03	120.84	1.75	1.60	124.18	4 401.86	685.39	7 218.72	12 430.14
Tonga	77.31	0.00	0.00	0.12	77.43	0.00	4.27	81.69	60.44	2.62	71.46	216.21
Samoa	87.94	2.18	0.00	0.00	90.12	1.47	0.00	91.59	125.94	6.91	275.12	499.56
Selected PACPs	238.85	37.20	8.19	4.15	288.39	3.21	5.86	297.46	4 588.24	694.92	7 565.30	13 145.91
Australia	199.98	3 903.97	130.54	1.98	4 236.47	0.88	39.32	4 276.67	8 282.99	48 557.52	217 163.54	278 280.73
New Zealand	49.44	12.30	4.92	2.17	68.84	2.67	2.50	74.02	5 838.54	6 019.46	20 698.91	38 395.45
Australia + New Zealand	249.42	3 916.27	135.47	4.15	4 305.31	3.55	41.82	4 350.69	14 121.54	54 576.98	237 862.45	316 676.18
European Union	60.21	1 260.34	72.24	3.61	1 396.40	0.45	0.76	1 397.61	21 500.83	3 529 659.07	2 158 737.25	5 711 294.75
RoW	565.62	2 911.46	482.79	253.87	4 213.74	9.75	109.81	4 333.29	264 124.19	2 065 579.35	10 123 082.76	12 451 355.07
World	1 114.09	8 125.27	698.69	265.78	10 203.83	16.97	158.26	10 379.05	304 334.79	5 650 510.32	12 527 247.75	18 492 471.91

2.a Pacific Countries. Directions of Trade. 2003. Structure in % of total imports of each importing country

Importing country	Origin of imports											
	Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	MSG	Tonga	Samoa	Selected PACPs	Australia + New Zealand	European Union	RoW	World
Fiji	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	52.0%	2.9%	44.8%	100.0%
Papua New Guinea	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	52.3%	2.9%	44.3%	100.0%
Solomon Islands	4.3%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	32.2%	2.8%	56.6%	100.0%
Vanuatu	5.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	21.6%	2.7%	68.4%	100.0%
MSG	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	48.8%	2.9%	47.0%	100.0%
Tonga	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.4%	0.0%	0.3%	22.6%	53.0%	6.3%	18.0%	100.0%
Samoa	18.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%	0.1%	0.0%	18.4%	35.0%	2.9%	43.7%	100.0%
Selected PACPs	3.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	47.8%	3.0%	45.8%	100.0%
Australia	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	3.9%	24.1%	70.7%	100.0%
New Zealand	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	22.2%	19.9%	35.7%	100.0%
Australia + New Zealand	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%	6.9%	23.4%	64.9%	100.0%
European Union	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	65.1%	34.4%	100.0%
RoW	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	20.6%	77.9%	100.0%
World	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	38.4%	60.3%	100.0%

2.b Pacific Countries. Directions of Trade. 2012. Structure in % of imports of each importing country

Importing country	Origin of imports											
	Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	MSG	Tonga	Samoa	Selected PACPs	Australia + New Zealand	European Union	RoW	World
Fiji	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	30.0%	1.9%	67.6%	100.0%
Papua New Guinea	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	38.7%	6.9%	54.1%	100.0%
Solomon Islands	3.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	30.3%	1.7%	61.1%	100.0%
Vanuatu	5.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	15.2%	2.1%	75.6%	100.0%
MSG	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	35.4%	5.5%	58.1%	100.0%
Tonga	35.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	35.8%	0.0%	2.0%	37.8%	28.0%	1.2%	33.1%	100.0%
Samoa	17.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%	0.3%	0.0%	18.3%	25.2%	1.4%	55.1%	100.0%
Selected PACPs	1.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	34.9%	5.3%	57.5%	100.0%
Australia	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	3.0%	17.4%	78.0%	100.0%
New Zealand	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	15.2%	15.7%	53.9%	100.0%
Australia + New Zealand	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	4.5%	17.2%	75.1%	100.0%
European Union	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	61.8%	37.8%	100.0%
RoW	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	16.6%	81.3%	100.0%
World	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%	30.6%	67.7%	100.0%

Table 3a. Pacific Countries. Directions of Trade. 2003. Structure in % of sum of imports from the same country of origin

Importing country	Origin of imports											
	Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	MSG	Tonga	Samoa	Selected PACPs	Australia + New Zealand	European Union	RoW	World
Fiji	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Papua New Guinea	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solomon Islands	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vanuatu	1.6%	0.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MSG	3.2%	0.4%	2.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.5%	0.4%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tonga	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Samoa	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected PACPs	13.3%	0.4%	2.0%	1.5%	3.1%	2.2%	0.6%	3.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Australia	22.4%	42.6%	3.0%	5.4%	36.3%	1.2%	67.7%	36.9%	4.0%	0.8%	1.4%	1.2%
New Zealand	4.4%	1.8%	0.6%	0.5%	2.3%	2.8%	1.6%	2.3%	4.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Australia + New Zealand	26.8%	44.4%	3.6%	5.9%	38.6%	4.1%	69.4%	39.2%	8.5%	0.9%	1.6%	1.4%
European Union	17.7%	15.9%	2.6%	10.0%	15.6%	10.7%	2.8%	15.2%	14.1%	67.8%	22.9%	40.0%
RoW	42.2%	39.3%	91.8%	82.6%	42.7%	83.0%	27.3%	42.6%	75.8%	31.3%	75.6%	58.5%
World	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3b. Pacific Countries. Directions of Trade. 2012. Structure in % of sum of imports from the same country of origin

Importing country	Origin of imports											
	Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	MSG	Tonga	Samoa	Selected PACPs	Australia + New Zealand	European Union	RoW	World
Fiji	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	10.3%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Papua New Guinea	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Solomon Islands	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vanuatu	3.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MSG	6.6%	0.4%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	10.3%	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Tonga	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Samoa	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	8.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected PACPs	21.4%	0.5%	1.2%	1.6%	2.8%	18.9%	3.7%	2.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Australia	17.9%	48.0%	18.7%	0.7%	41.5%	5.2%	24.8%	41.2%	2.7%	0.9%	1.7%	1.5%
New Zealand	4.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	15.7%	1.6%	0.7%	1.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Australia + New Zealand	22.4%	48.2%	19.4%	1.6%	42.2%	20.9%	26.4%	41.9%	4.6%	1.0%	1.9%	1.7%
European Union	5.4%	15.5%	10.3%	1.4%	13.7%	2.7%	0.5%	13.5%	7.1%	62.5%	17.2%	30.9%
RoW	50.8%	35.8%	69.1%	95.5%	41.3%	57.5%	69.4%	41.8%	86.8%	36.6%	80.8%	67.3%
World	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4. Pacific Countries. Directions of Trade. Annual growth rates 2012/2003 (data in current US&)

Importing country	Origin of imports											
	Fiji	PNG	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	MSG	Tonga	Samoa	Selected PACPs	Australia + New Zealand	European Union	RoW	World
Fiji		14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	15.9%	14.8%	2.7%	4.4%	14.3%	9.2%
Papua New Guinea	14.6%		14.6%	14.6%	14.6%			14.6%	19.3%	35.7%	26.1%	23.4%
Solomon Islands	14.6%	14.6%			14.6%			14.6%	16.5%	11.2%	18.3%	17.3%
Vanuatu	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%		14.6%			14.6%	10.4%	12.1%	16.1%	14.9%
MSG	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%	15.9%	14.6%	14.4%	27.4%	21.4%	18.5%
Tonga	14.6%			14.6%	14.6%		36.7%	15.1%	1.3%	-9.5%	16.4%	8.8%
Samoa	7.3%				7.6%	23.0%		7.7%	3.9%	-0.6%	10.5%	7.7%
Selected PACPs	11.3%	15.4%	14.6%	14.6%	11.9%	17.7%	27.1%	12.1%	13.6%	25.3%	20.7%	17.6%
Australia	3.0%	15.4%	49.0%	-8.3%	14.6%	8.7%	-6.8%	14.0%	9.7%	9.0%	14.2%	12.9%
New Zealand	5.5%	-13.8%	25.0%	21.7%	-1.4%	11.9%	4.0%	-1.0%	4.0%	5.7%	13.6%	8.5%
Australia + New Zealand	3.5%	14.9%	46.8%	-1.3%	14.1%	11.0%	-6.4%	13.5%	7.0%	8.5%	14.1%	12.3%
European Union	-7.5%	13.5%	41.9%	-8.3%	11.3%	-20.7%	-14.2%	11.1%	6.0%	6.4%	8.2%	7.1%
RoW	7.8%	12.7%	17.9%	16.3%	12.5%	-11.2%	15.6%	12.4%	16.1%	9.3%	12.4%	11.9%
World	5.6%	13.8%	21.7%	14.4%	12.9%	-7.5%	4.2%	12.6%	14.4%	7.4%	11.6%	10.2%

Annex 13 – List of Persons Met

This appendix presents the list of the persons met, in person or by telephone, during the evaluation inception and data collection phases.

Name	Organisation/Department	Function
AUSTIN, John	Asian Development Bank	Manager, Pacific Infrastructure Advisory Centre (PIAC/PRIF)
MAXWELL, Anthony	Asian Development Bank	Senior Energy Specialist, Pacific Department
TONIZZO Martina	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Energy Specialist
KNYENBURG James	Australian Pacific Technical College	Director School of trades and technology
MCGRATH Gareth	Australian Pacific Technical College	Senior Trainer
QUMIVUTIA Soweri	Australian Pacific Technical College	Operations Supervisor
WAITE Mark	Chuuk Federated States of Micronesia Power Utility	Chief Executive Officer
YEE Rodney	Citizen's Constitutional Forum	Director
FAURE-TOURNAIR Jean-Luc	Commissariat de Nouvelle Calédonie	Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
BUFNOIR Francois-Paul	Conseil Economique et Social de la Nouvelle Calédonie	Secretary General
TAEI Sue	Conservation International	Pacific Marine Programs Manager
FORT Anne	DG Mare unit B1	Project Officer
NIKOLOVA Pavlina	DG Mare unit B3	Project Officer
EDLUND Elisabeth	EEAS	Desk officer Micronesia in charge of Regional programme Pacific
CHOE Joanne	Embassy of Australia to Fiji	Regional Development
HORALA Yves	EU Bureau for French OCTs	Officer
STANLEY John	EU Delegation in Samoa	Attaché
CATTEAU Thierry	EU Delegation to Fiji	Project Officer
DE LEIVA MORENO Juan	EU Delegation to Fiji	Responsible for FISH in the delegation
EVANGELIDIS Pavlos	EU Delegation to Fiji	Attaché, Infrastructure & Energy

Name	Organisation/Department	Function
JANSSEN Adam	EU Delegation to Fiji	Head of Section
LAVINA RICHI Jesus	EU Delegation to Fiji	Head of sector
MARIEN Peter	EU Delegation to Fiji	Attaché
MELE Renato	EU Delegation to Fiji	First Counsellor, Head of Operations and Acting Head, Infrastructure & Energy
MIRITESCU Ileana	EU Delegation to Fiji	Attaché
MORGUES Adrien	EU Delegation to Fiji	Attaché
PONS Jérôme	EU Delegation to Fiji	Head of Section Economic and Social Issues, Coordination of Regional Programmes Section
PONTON Malcolm	EU Delegation to Fiji	Head of sector
TUSEO Rosalba	EU Delegation to Fiji	Project Officer
KRONEN Mechthild	EU Delegation to Noumea	Rural development Adviser
DIHM Martin	EU Delegation to Papua New Guinea	Economic and trade coordinator
GOTSCHI Elisabeth	EU Delegation to Papua New Guinea	Head Section Rural and HRD
ELVIRA AYUSO Lorena	EU Delegation to the Solomon Islands	Attaché
RENETA Ms	EU Delegation to the Solomon Islands	Project Officer
Van UYTANCK Marc	EU Delegation to the Solomon Islands	Attaché
VIRIEU Jean-Christophe	European Commission DEVCO Unit H1	Desk Officer
GRONVALD Lars	European Commission, DEVCO	Policy Officer – Regional Integration, Trade Facilitation, coordination quality support for ASEAN countries and Pacific
CANTON - LAMOUSSE Xavier	European Commission, Delegation Suva	Natural Resources & Environment Section, Attaché Economics and Sugar
GALATI Georgia	European Commission, DEVCO	International Relations Officer - Desk Officer: OCT's
RAMEY Virginie	European Commission, DEVCO	Genre
PLATTON Guy	European Commission, DEVCO	Policy Officer. Regional Integration, Trade Facilitation, coord. Quality support for ASEAN countries, Pacific.

Name	Organisation/Department	Function
GRANELL Ignacio	European Commission, DG Trade	DGA1
NUPNAU Ben	European Commission, DG Trade	Trade and Economic Affairs Manager, ACP
ZELLER Joachim	European Commission, DG Trade	Policy Officer
JACKSON Gerson	Federate States of Micronesia Embassy to Fiji	Ambassador to Fiji
SOUTHWICK Graham	Fiji Fisheries Company	Director
MADDEN George	Fiji Fisheries Department	Acting Director
TUISAWAU Alumeci	Fiji Ministry of Education	TVET division
WAIBUTA Saimoni	Fiji Ministry of Education	Director Asset Monitoring Unit
CHETTY Tara	Fiji Women's Rights Movement	Project Manager
ADAMS Tim	Forum Fisheries Agency	Fisheries Management
BATTY Mike	Forum Fisheries Agency	Director Fisheries Development
EDESON William	Forum Fisheries Agency	Legal officer
MOVICK James	Forum Fisheries Agency	Director General
WALTON Hugh	Forum Fisheries Agency	DevFish Project Manager
IRRMAN Jules	French Embassy to Fiji	Director
CAMBERS Gilian	Global Climate Change Alliance	Programme Manager
Moli, Leo	Government of Government of Vanuatu	Programme Manager, Department of Energy, Ministry of Climate Change Adaption, Energy & Environment
Ali, Eliot	Government of Kiribati	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Works & Utilities
Beiatau, Atanteora	Government of Kiribati	Permanent Secretary for Finance & National Authorizing Officer
Bureimoa, Kireua	Government of Kiribati	Head, Energy Planning Unit, MPWU
Kumkee Waysong	Government of Kiribati	Minister for Public Works & Utilities
Tabe, Teriba	Government of Kiribati	Assistant to the NAO, Ministry of Finance
Taikaiarawa, Teue	Government of Kiribati	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development

Name	Organisation/Department	Function
BOCKEL Francois	Government of New Caledonia	Head of regional cooperation
RAUDOT Peggy	Government of New Caledonia	Head of regional cooperation
Yamaguchi-Kotton, Kayo	Government of RMI	Ministry of Finance (DNAO)
Napat, Jotham	Government of Vanuatu	Director General, Ministry of Climate Change Adaption, Energy & Environment
SCOTT Roget	IMF	PFTAC Coordinator
YONGZHENG, Mr	IMF	Resident Representative for PICs
GOVAN Hugh	Independent	Fisheries consultant
LEGUERRIER. D	INTEGRE	Project Manager
WADE Herbert	International Renewable Energy Association (IRENA)	Renewable Energy Consultant in the Pacific
MATAKIVITI Anare	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Pacific Islands Energy Programme Coordinator
SHIOZAWA Hideyuki	Japanese Embassy to Fiji	Ambassador to Fiji
RIMON Reteta Nikuata	Kiribati Embassy to Fiji	Ambassador to Fiji
AUKITINO Tiaon	Kiribati Government	Energy Planning Unit, Ministry of Works
Airam, Tavita	Kiribati Solar energy Company	CEO
Koina, Boorau	Kiribati Solar energy Company	EU Project Financial Project Manager
MULLER, H.E.	Marshall Islands Embassy in Fiji	Ambassador to Fiji
WAKEFIELD Steve	Marshalls Energy Company	Technical manager (Chief Operations Officer)
MAYHEW, Joseph	New Zealand Aid	Pacific section, energy
LESLIE Helen	New Zealand High Commission	Regional Development
LUND Peter	New Zealand High Commission	Trade Commissioner
WALLIS Paul	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Development Manager
LOMALOMA Penijamini	Pacific Islands Development Forum	Executive Director

Name	Organisation/Department	Function
HUEKWAHIN Jerry	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	Policy Officer
TEO Feleti	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	Deputy Director General
HOOK Scott	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	Economic Infrastructure Adviser
JITOKO Filipe	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	Social Policy Advisor
THOMS Claire	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	Trade Policy Advisor
Daka, Andrew	Pacific Power Association	Executive Director
CHANG Gordon	Pacific Power Association (PPA)	Deputy Executive Director
DAKA Andrew	Pacific Power Association (PPA)	Executive Director
SUGIYAMA Ken	Palau Public Utilities Corporation	Manager of the Renewable Energy Programme of the Palau Electricity Utility
CONN David	Papua New Guinea Chamber of Commerce	Executive Director
MAIP Andrew	Papua New Guinea Department of Education	Aid coordination officer
PELIS Robert	Papua New Guinea Department of Education	Aid coordination officer
STUNNENBERG John	Papua New Guinea Department of Education	Long term TA
SUARI Madako	Papua New Guinea Department of Education	Director
TOWERS John	Papua New Guinea Department of Education	TA
YEINA Emmanuel	Papua New Guinea Department of Education	Planning and Monitoring advisor
GINET Alex	Papua New Guinea Department of National Planning and monitoring	Senior Aid Coordinator
LALA Floyd	Papua New Guinea Department of National Planning and monitoring	Assistant Secretary
MOSI Mr.	Papua New Guinea Department of National Planning and monitoring	Director NAO Support Unit

Name	Organisation/Department	Function
THANDA Reichart	Papua New Guinea Department of National Planning and monitoring	First Assistant Secretary
KAMISH Bridgette	Papua New Guinea Department of Trade	Acting Head, APEC.
MURRAY Frazer	Papua New Guinea Department of Trade	Acting Director
AQORAU Transform	Parties to the Naura Agreement Office	Chief Executive Officer
DUITUTARAGA Emele	PIANGO	Executive Director
VOLAVOLA Mercia	PIPSO	Chief Executive Officer
HUNTER-BETHAM Mele	Samoan Water Authority	Legal Advisor
KERSLAKE Filip	Samoan Water Authority	Deputy Director General
TAINAU MOEFAAUO Taputoa titimaea	Samoan Water Authority	Director General
BECK, George	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Project Manager
CHAPMAN Lindsay	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Programme Manager
DIVER Cameron	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Deputy Director General
FEKITAMOEOLOA Utoikamanu	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Deputy Director
FIFITA, Solomone	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Deputy Director, Energy
HAMPTON John	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Programme Manager
LILY Hannah	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Legal advisor
PASSFIELD Kelvin	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Gender in fisheries specialist
TAWAKE Akuila	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Team leader
TUKUITONGA Colin	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	Incoming Director General
TURAGACATI, Mr.	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	SPEITT IACT Coordinator

Name	Organisation/Department	Function
TAIBI Emanuel	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	Energy Specilaist, EU/SPC North-REP, Federated States of Micronesia
RUPENI Mario	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) NORTH-REP	Project Manager of North-REP
SYNGELLAKIS Katerina	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)/GIZ Energy Component of Pacific Climate Change Programme	Sustainable Energy Management Adviser
HUFFLETT Charles	Solander Fisheries	Managing Director
KUMAR Radhika	Solander Fisheries	General Manager
Akura, Terubentau	Solar energy consultant	private: (former CEO of KSEC)
HELLYEAR Richard	Solomon Islands Ministry of Education and HRD	Senior Education Advisor
KWAOMAE Sophie	Solomon Islands Ministry of Education and HRD	Director SIEMIS
MALEFOASI Ambrose	Solomon Islands Ministry of Education and HRD	Senior Coordinator
RAPASIA Bernard	Solomon Islands Ministry of Education and HRD	Chief Education Officer
RUSA Audrey	Solomon Islands Ministry of Education and HRD	Chief Education Sector Secretary
TAHIAPA John	Solomon Islands Ministry of Education and HRD	Education Officer
HONIWALA Edward	Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Deputy Director
PANDA Ronelle	Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Deputy Director
PEACEY Jonathan	Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Offshore Fisheries Advisor
TERI James	Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Director of Fisheries
TOFUAKALO Francis	Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Deputy Director

Name	Organisation/Department	Function
TAIBE, Dr Emanuele	SPC	Energy specialist, North-REP
SYNGELLAKIS, Katerina	SPC/GIZ	Energy Policy Adviser
HAYNES David	SPREP Apia	Director Waste management and pollution control
LATU Kosi	SPREP Apia	Deputy Director General
NAWADRA Sefaniaia	SPREP Apia	Director, Environmental Monitoring and Governance
PELESIKOTI Netatua	SPREP Apia	Director Climate Change
RONNEBERG Espen	SPREP Apia	Climate change advisor
WILLIAMS Stewart	SPREP Apia	Project manager
VOIDREKETI Ilizoni	SPTO	Chief Executive Officer
Wardrop, Nicholas	Sunenergy	Director (former AusAID energy adviser, Marshall Islands)
Schroeter, Andy	Sunlabob Renewable Energy (Laos)	CEO
Watkins, Antony	Sunlabob Renewable Energy (Laos)	Chief Engineer
Stapleton, Geoff	Sustainable Energy Industries Association of the Pacific Islands	Secretariat (and founder)
Terry, Cliff	TRB Architects	President
TERRY Cliff	TRB Architects, Palau	President
ROBERTS Phil	Tri Marine International	Operations Director
FUJI Akiko	UNDP	Director
BATCHELOR Peter	UNDP Pacific Centre	Director
JENSEN Thomas	UNDP Pacific Centre	Environment and Energy Specialist
OVERMARS Marc	UNICEF	WASH specialist
YAMAKOSHI Brooke	UNICEF	Water sanitation and hygiene officer
BANUVE Tevita	University of the South Pacific	Vice Chancellors Office
RAM Vina	University of the South Pacific	Lecturer School of Marine Studies
RATURI Atul	University of the South Pacific	Head of School of Engineering; Energy Coordinator
VEITYYAKI Joeli	University of the South Pacific	Director School of Marine Studies
WILLIAMS Esther	University of the South Pacific	Vice Chancellors Office

Name	Organisation/Department	Function
BOSO Delvene	WorldFish Centre	Country Manager
COHEN Pip	WorldFish Centre	Scientist
YANGMOG Faustino	Yap State Public Service Corporation (YSPSC), Federated States of Micronesia	Chief Executive Officer
Binoka, Kaeete		Senior technician/controller production supervisor

Annex 14: Minutes of the dissemination seminar

At the request of the Evaluation Unit of the European Commission, the evaluation results were presented in Papeete on 25 November 2014, on the occasion of the 'Regional Conference for the Overseas Countries and Territories of the Pacific, 25 & 26 November 2014, Papeete, French Polynesia' (agenda attached).

Session 4 of the conference was devoted to 'lessons learnt from past cooperation between Pacific OCTs and countries of the ACP group in the Pacific'. It included a presentation and discussion of the evaluation. The presentation (PPT attached) outlined the main results of the evaluation including the recommendations for future programming. Participants were then given the floor for comments and questions. The Delegation of French Polynesia expressed their full agreement with the conclusions and recommendations.

Over the course of the two day seminar there were several moments during which participants approached the evaluators and expressed their interest in and appreciation of this evaluation. In particular, participants appreciated the evaluation's conclusions and recommendations concerning a) increasing tangible result of the regional programme for individual countries and territories, and b) the importance of better associating civil society and private sector organisations.

The objective of the first day of the seminar was to identify a single concentration sector of the Pacific OCT regional programme under the 11th EDF. The participants agreed that it should be environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources. During the second day, thematic workshops and discussions allowed the participants from Pacific ACPs and OCTs to present their priorities and possible synergies between their programmes as well as to identify, within the selected concentration sector, the potential interface between programmes and/or activities in the Pacific OCTs and ACPs.

During the fruitful exchanges of the second day, the Delegation of the Solomon Islands insisted that, in view of their relevance and interest, the recommendations of the evaluation should be taken into account in future programming. The Director of DG DEVCO also expressed a positive view about the quality and the relevance of the evaluation. The representative of the Pacific Islands Forum noted that he had not yet had the possibility to analyse all its implications.

At the closing session the Director of DG DEVCO announced that the draft conclusions of the seminar would be provided to the participants by the end of the day.

Annexes:

- **Presentation of the evaluation**
- **Seminar agenda**
- **Seminar conclusions**
- **Participant list**

Presentation of the evaluation



Objectifs et champ de l'évaluation

Objet

Evaluation de la coopération de l'Union européenne avec la région Pacifique 2006-2012 (pays ACP et PTOM)
→ Evaluation **Régionale** (et non multi-pays)

Objectifs

- **Appréciation globale et indépendante** de la coopération passée et actuelle avec la région Pacifique;
- **Identifier les leçons tirées et formuler des recommandations stratégiques.**

Champ

- **Géographique:** La région Pacifique : 14 pays ACP , Timor Leste, et les 4 PTOM
- **Période:** 2006-2012
- **Thèmes:**
 - Intégration régionale (commerce, investissement et éducation)
 - La gestion des ressources naturelles (énergie, eau, pêche, gestion proprement dite des ressources naturelles et changement climatique)

GR: Groupe de Référence (NUnion)

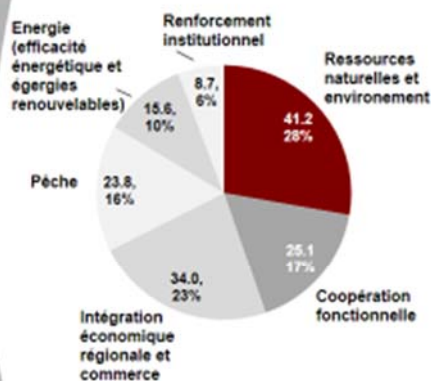


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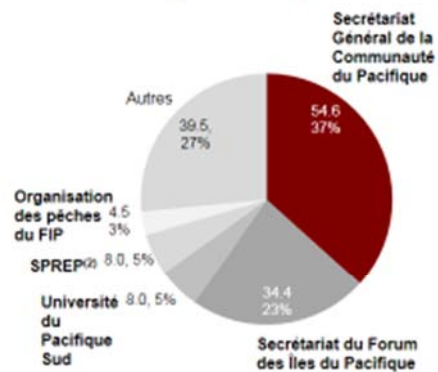
Engagements de l'UE dans la région Pacifique entre 2006 et 2012 (9 et 10^{ème} FED)

**149 M€ engagés
(16,9 M pour les
PTOM)**

Par secteur



Par organisation partenaire



(1) Note: Figures present commitments or closest available data.
(2) Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Source: ADE analysis based on EC database (CRIS)



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Engagements de l'UE dans les PTOM du Pacifique, millions d'€, 2006-2012

Engagement régionaux dans les PTOM	€m	Engagements spécifique par PTOM	€m
2008	3.2	2006	24.0
Technical Cooperation Facility - all OCT	2.8	Tonnes équivalent Pétrole - (TEP VERTES)	5.1
Technical Cooperation Facility Commission for OCTs	0.4	Pitcairn Transport Infrastructure – Breakwater	2.4
2009	1.3	Wallis et Futuna - Programme du 9ème FED	16.3
TCF COMMISSION for OCT under 10th EDF	1.3	2008	8.9
2010	5.0	Programme d'assainissement des eaux usées de Punaauia III et Moorea II	8.9
Territorial Strategies for Innovation (TSI)	5.0	2010	2.4
2011	2.4	Renforcement des capacités institutionnelles de la Polynésie française	1.3
TCF Commission for OCTs II - 10th EDF	2.4	Wallis & Futuna - Projet 1- Renforcement des capacités: Planification économique et gestion portuaire	1.1
2012	5.0	2011	57.0
Technical Assistance to OCTA	5.0	Polynésie française: Contribution à l'assainissement de la commune de Papeete	18.5
TOTAL	16.9	Réparation de la protection de la route territoriale n°2, suite au cyclone Oli	2.0
		Nouvelle Calédonie: Appui au secteur de la Formation Professionnelle continue	19.8
		Wallis & Futuna - Transport par voie maritime - Rénovation du quai de Leava (Futuna)	15.4
		Remise en état des établissements scolaires de Futuna, Territoire de Wallis et Futuna, touchés par cyclone TOMAS	1.1
		TOTAL	93.0

OR: Groupe de Référence (NUnion)



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Conclusions

Stratégie

C1: Pertinence de l'appui UE

C2: Choix de l'OR

C3: Organisations régionales

Mise en œuvre

C4: Développement des capacités régionales

C5: Contraintes sur le plan national

C6: Programmes & instruments

C7: Intégration des PTOM

C8: Coordination des bailleurs

Commerce et intégration régionale

C9: Expansion commerciale

C10: Développement du secteur privé

Gestion des ressources naturelles

C11: Secteur de la pêche

C12: Ressources naturelles

Capital humain et énergie

C13: Education

C14: Energie

Source : ADE



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Conclusions

Stratégie

C1: L'alignement sur le Plan Pacifique du FIP a été pertinent comme option stratégique mais a limité la capacité de l'UE à prioriser ses interventions en optimisant les synergies

C2: L'évolution du contexte régional pose la question de la pertinence du Secrétariat du FIP comme seul Ordonnateur Régional (OR)

C3: La mise en œuvre des projets régionaux de l'UE par les organisations régionales (CPS, SPP) était pertinente et a été efficace mais a réduit la visibilité de l'UE

- Le Plan Pacifique est un document politique et non pas un schéma directeur ou un programme
- Pour établir ses priorités stratégiques, l'UE s'est donc plutôt alignée sur le programme de travail des organisations régionales ; elle n'a pas conduit une analyse critique en propre des besoins prioritaires de la région
- Les programmes régionaux de l'UE ont été individuellement pertinents mais leur efficacité globale aurait pu être améliorée par une meilleure vision d'ensemble

Source : ADE

ANALYSE POUR ECONOMIE REGIONALE 15

Conclusions

Stratégie

C1: L'alignement sur le Plan Pacifique du FIP a été pertinent comme option stratégique mais a limité la capacité de l'UE à prioriser ses interventions en optimisant les synergies

C2: L'évolution du contexte régional pose la question de la pertinence du Secrétariat du FIP comme seul Ordonnateur Régional (OR)

C3: La mise en œuvre des projets régionaux de l'UE par les organisations régionales (CPS, SPP) était pertinente et a été efficace mais a réduit la visibilité de l'UE

- Le Secrétariat du FIP a été choisi comme OR en conformité avec son mandat et à la demande des autorités régionales mais
 - Les PTOM ont un statut limité au sein du FIP en tant que membres associés ou observateurs
 - des groupements sous-régionaux sont devenus de plus en plus influents – et plus efficaces
- En pratique, une part importante des programmes est mise en œuvre par le SCP, qui a un profil régional qui se rapproche beaucoup du FIP mais avec une plus grande ouverture, un contenu moins politique et une structure plus opérationnelle

Source : ADE

ANALYSE POUR ECONOMIE REGIONALE 17

Conclusions

Stratégie

C1: L'alignement sur le Plan Pacifique du FIP a été pertinent comme option stratégique mais a limité la capacité de l'UE à prioriser ses interventions en optimisant les synergies

C2: L'évolution du contexte pose la question de la pertinence du PIFS comme seul Ordonnateur Régional (OR)

C3: La mise en œuvre des projets régionaux de l'UE par les organisations régionales (SCP, SPREP, etc.) était pertinente et a été efficace mais a réduit la visibilité de l'UE

- Le choix de désigner le Secrétariat du FIP comme Ordonnateur Régional du FED a facilité l'alignement sur le Plan Pacifique
- La mise en œuvre des projets par les organisations régionales a permis de compenser la grande faiblesse de capacité de gestion des projets des pays ACP ; cette disposition n'a pas été utile pour les PTOM.
- Bonne visibilité des organisations régionales chargées de la mise en œuvre des projets régionaux de l'UE mais visibilité réduite de l'UE

Source : ADE



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Conclusions

Mise en œuvre

C4: Un développement avéré des capacités des organisations régionales mais un moindre effet au niveau des pays et des territoires

C5: La contrainte structurelle des faibles capacités de gestion au niveau national a été un défi pour la mise en œuvre des programmes régionaux et nationaux de l'UE

C6: Répétition pertinente entre programmes régionaux et thématiques, mais synergies améliorables

C7: L'intégration des PTOM s'est faite entre et avec les puissances régionales, plutôt que les pays

C8: Des mécanismes de coordination sectorielle ont été développés mais sans harmonisation des systèmes

- Efficacité du développement des capacités des organisations régionales, pour compenser la faiblesse des administrations nationales, les renforcer à terme et faire d'importantes économies d'échelle
- Mais les acteurs nationaux n'ont pas perçu les effets positifs dans leur pays → désaffection pour les programmes régionaux de l'UE

Source : ADE



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Conclusions

Mise en œuvre

C4: Un développement avéré des capacités des organisations régionales mais un moindre effet au niveau des pays et des territoires

C5: La contrainte structurelle des faibles capacités de gestion au niveau national a été un défi pour la mise en œuvre des programmes régionaux et nationaux de l'UE

C6: La répartition pertinente entre programmes régionaux et thématiques, mais synergies améliorables

C7: L'intégration régionale des PTOM s'est faite entre et avec les puissances régionales, plutôt que les pays

C8: Des mécanismes de coordination sectorielle entre partenaires ont été développés mais sans avancées significatives en matière d'harmonisation

- Mise en œuvre difficile des programmes régionaux de l'UE à cause des capacités limitées dans la plupart des pays et territoires partenaires
- Les programmes multi-pays ont permis des économies d'échelle et une compensation de l'expertise nationale manquante par la mise à disposition d'expertise centralisée au niveau régional
- Les accords de contribution avec les organisations régionales ont facilité ce processus de mobilisation sans incidence notable sur l'efficacité dans la mise en œuvre des projets de l'UE

Source : ADE



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Conclusions

Mise en œuvre

C4: Un développement avéré des capacités des organisations régionales mais un moindre effet au niveau des pays et des territoires

C5: La contrainte structurelle des faibles capacités de gestion au niveau national a été un défi pour la mise en œuvre des programmes régionaux et nationaux de l'UE

C6: La répartition entre programmes régionaux et thématiques a été pertinente, mais synergies sont améliorables

C7: L'intégration régionale des PTOM s'est faite entre et avec les puissances régionales, plutôt que les pays

C8: Des mécanismes de coordination sectorielle entre partenaires ont été développés mais sans avancées significatives en matière d'harmonisation

- Les programmes thématiques ont surtout été utilisés au niveau national pour donner une traduction concrète (micro-projets) aux acquis moins perceptibles des programmes régionaux
- Dans le domaine du commerce, l'articulation a été insuffisante et a diminué l'impact potentiel des programmes de l'UE ; elle était due au manque d'information des organisations régionales chargées de la mise en œuvre.

Source : ADE



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Conclusions

Mise en œuvre

C4: Un développement avéré des capacités des organisations régionales mais un moindre effet au niveau des pays et des territoires

C5: La contrainte structurelle des faibles capacités de gestion au niveau national a été un défi pour la mise en œuvre des programmes régionaux et nationaux de l'UE

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C8: Des mécanismes de coordination sectorielle entre partenaires ont été développés mais sans avancées notables en termes d'harmonisation

La programmation régionale de l'UE est distincte pour les pays ACP et les PTOM → deux défis:

- I. pas de PIR commun aux deux groupes - cycles et procédures de programmation différents
- II. la diversité des situations de chacun de ces groupes n'a pas été suffisamment prise en compte : les divergences (notamment politiques) ont dominé les problématiques techniques mais surtout environnementales partagées

Source : ADE



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Conclusions

Mise en œuvre

C4: Un développement avéré des capacités des organisations régionales mais un moindre effet au niveau des pays et des territoires

C5: La contrainte structurelle des faibles capacités de gestion au niveau national a été un défi pour la mise en œuvre des programmes régionaux et nationaux de l'UE

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C7: L'intégration régionale des PTOM s'est faite entre et avec les puissances régionales, plutôt que les pays ACP

C8: Des mécanismes de coordination sectorielle entre partenaires ont été développés mais sans avancées notables en termes d'harmonisation

- Mécanismes de coordination mis au point entre bailleurs aux niveaux régional et national mais aucune organisation régionale n'est responsable de la coordination sectorielle d'ensemble → opportunités manquées de créer des liens entre des projets concernant des domaines différents
- Les bailleurs n'ont pas mis au point de missions de suivi et d'analyse ni de systèmes de rapport communs → charge administrative accrue pour des pays et territoires de taille restreinte

Source : ADE



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Conclusions

Commerce et intégration régionale

C9: Développement du commerce limité malgré l'appui considérable de l'UE à l'intégration économique régionale.

C10: Les entraves à la croissance du secteur privé, n'ont pas été suffisamment prises en compte par l'appui de l'UE à l'intégration régionale

- L'UE a concentré son appui sur la négociation d'accords de partenariat économique et sur la capacités des organisations régionales à aider leurs membres à intégrer le commerce dans leur politique et à mettre en œuvre des projets de renforcements des capacités commerciales
- L'approfondissement de l'intégration régionale n'a jusqu'à présent pas donné les résultats espérés en termes de commerce:
 - les accords régionaux restent limités et peu mis en œuvre;
 - le commerce intra-régional potentiel reste très restreint;
 - pour les plus grands pays, l'expansion commerciale se fera plutôt vers l'Indonésie et l'Asie de sud-est que vers le Pacifique

Source :



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Conclusions

Commerce et intégration régionale

C9: Développement du commerce limité, malgré l'appui considérable de l'UE à l'intégration économique régionale.

C10: Les entraves à la croissance du secteur privé, n'ont pas été suffisamment prises en compte par l'appui de l'UE à l'intégration régionale

Les éléments les plus contraignants pour l'expansion du commerce n'ont pas fait l'objet d'une haute priorité dans les programmes de l'UE :

- environnement des affaires
- cadre réglementaire
- accès au financement

Source : ADE



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Conclusions

Gestion des ressources naturelles

C11: Pêche: résultats appréciables mais des inquiétudes subsistent quant à la gestion durable à long terme de la ressource

C12: Ressources naturelles: capacités régionales d'adaptation au changement climatique renforcées mais faiblesses au niveau national

- Résultats tangibles et importants ont été atteints dans les domaines:
 - Suivi, contrôle et surveillance
 - Méthodologie d'évaluation des stocks
- Des problèmes de manque de transparence, de surpêche et de risques de pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée restent une source d'inquiétude pour le long-terme

Source : ADE



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Conclusions

Gestion des ressources naturelles

C11: Pêche: résultats appréciables mais des inquiétudes subsistent quant à la gestion durable à long terme de la ressource

C12: Ressources naturelles: capacités régionales d'adaptation au changement climatique renforcées mais faiblesses au niveau national

- Les programmes régionaux ont produits des résultats :
 - (i) formation des négociateurs des enjeux climatiques,
 - (ii) capacité régionale de gestion des risques de catastrophes
- Les résultats au niveau des pays ACP et la prise en compte du changement climatique dans les politiques nationales sont limités en raison des faiblesses de capacité et de ressources

Source : ADE



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Conclusions

Capital humain et énergie

C13: Education: renforcement des capacités régionales avec PRIDE ; résultats plus limités au niveau des pays et territoires (sauf en Nouvelle Calédonie)

C14: Énergie: les programmes de l'UE ont contribué à l'amélioration des politiques nationales et régionales; des faiblesses majeures subsistent qui compromettent la soutenabilité

- PRIDE a renforcé le niveau de planification de la région et constitué au sein de l'Université du Pacifique Sud un centre de ressources apprécié et utile pour les pays ACP de la région.
- Le faible niveau des capacités nationales a constitué un facteur limitatif pour la mise en œuvre des sous-projets nationaux de PRIDE et pour l'harmonisation des normes et curricula dans l'éducation.
- En Nouvelle Calédonie, le programme de formation professionnelle de l'UE a obtenu de bons résultats sans perspective de dissémination régionale.

Source : ADE



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Conclusions

Capital humain et énergie

C13: Education: renforcement des capacités régionales résultats plus limités aux niveaux national et territorial (sauf en Nouvelle Calédonie)

C14: Énergie: les programmes de l'UE ont contribué à l'amélioration des politiques nationales et régionales; des faiblesses majeures subsistent qui compromettent la soutenabilité

- L'UE a contribué à faciliter l'accès à l'énergie dans la région en appuyant les efforts des gouvernements des PACP pour améliorer leurs politiques en matière d'énergie
- La participation du secteur privé a été entravée par des cadres réglementaires inadaptés
- Biais en faveur des énergies renouvelables au détriment de l'efficacité énergétique

Source : ADE




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Recommandations

Strategie	R1: Choix des secteurs de concentration
	R2: Choix de l'OR
Approches de mise en œuvre	R3: Subsidiarité
	R4: Améliorer les synergies
	R5: Approches basées sur la performance
	R6: Visibilité régionale
	R7: Engagement en PNG
	R8: Programmation PTOM-ACP
	R9: Coordination des bailleurs
Commerce et intégration régionale	R10: Facilitation des échanges commerciaux
	R11: Organisations professionnelles
	R12: Accès aux financements
	R13: Financement mixte
Gestion des ressources naturelles	R14: Statistiques du commerce
	R15: Secteur de la pêche
Capital humain et énergie	R16: Ressources naturelles
	R17: Education et EFPT
	R18: Energie

Source : ADE




Recommandations

Strategie	R1: Choix des secteurs de concentration
	R2: Choix de l'OR

- Renforcer les effets au niveau national du programme régional → secteurs de concentration plus précis, mieux identifier les résultats escomptés sur les politiques nationales et les communautés
- L'UE pourrait envisager l'option de conduire le programme régional avec plusieurs Ordonnateurs Régionaux afin de faciliter l'implication de et la mise en œuvre avec les sous-groupes régionaux

Source : ADE



Recommandations

Approches de mise en œuvre

- R3: Subsidiarité
- R4: Améliorer les synergies
- R5: Approches basées sur la performance
- R6: Visibilité régionale
- R7: Engagement en PNG
- R8: Programmation PTOM-ACP
- R9: Coordination des bailleurs

- **Programmation régionale de l'UE : améliorer la subsidiarité et les synergies entre PIR et les PIN/DUP, et favoriser une programmation conjointe PTOM/ACP basée sur les demandes des groupes sous-régionaux**
- **Améliorer l'efficacité** du PIR: encourager les organisations régionales à adopter une approche basée sur la performance et renforcer la coordination des bailleurs au niveau de l'analyse et du partage de l'information
- **Visibilité** et implication des parties prenantes: stratégie de communication de l'UE plus adaptée à la mise en œuvre par les organisations régionales et visant toutes les îles, y compris PNG.

Source : ADE



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Recommandations

- **Recentrer les appuis de l'UE sur les facteurs qui sont les plus susceptibles de favoriser le développement des activités productives et du commerce plutôt que sur l'appui aux négociations et aux développements institutionnels: facilitation commerciale, accès aux financements, amélioration de l'environnement des affaires.**
- **Renforcer la capacité des organisations professionnelles à identifier et promouvoir les actions pertinentes pour le développement du secteur privé.**
- **Identifier les raisons qui expliquent les faiblesses des statistiques économiques et les remèdes à apporter.**

Commerce et intégration régionale

- R10: Facilitation des échanges commerciaux
- R11: Organisations professionnelles
- R12: Accès aux financements
- R13: Financement mixte
- R14: Statistiques du commerce

Source : ADE



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Recommandations

- **Pêche**: poursuivre les actions pour améliorer la mesure scientifique et le contrôle des ressources, et compléter par des efforts avec les partenaires régionaux pour les soutenir dans leur gestion des ressources halieutiques.
- **Ressources naturelles**: poursuivre ce qui a été entamé dans le 10^e FED en matière de réduction des risques, gestion des catastrophes et changement climatique. Travailler étroitement avec les administrations nationales/territoriales afin d'assurer l'intégration de ces thèmes dans leurs lignes de force politiques.

*Gestion des ressources
naturelles*

R15: Secteur de la pêche

R16: Ressources naturelles

Source : ADE



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Recommandations

- **Education**: Promouvoir le développement d'un système d'information pour la gestion de l'éducation ainsi que d'études de suivi socio-professionnel afin d'améliorer la conception et l'organisation de l'enseignement technique et professionnel au niveau national/territorial.
- **Energie**: définir les interventions sur base d'analyses coûts-bénéfice rigoureuses et améliorer le cadre réglementaire relatif à la participation du secteur privé.

Capital humain et énergie

R17: Education et EFPT

R18: Énergie

Source : ADE



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+32 (0)10/47.19.28
Rue de Clairvaux, 40/B101
1348 Louvain-la-Neuve
Belgium



Seminar agenda

Agenda

Regional Conference for the Overseas Countries and Territories of the Pacific, 25 & 26 November 2014, Papeete, French Polynesia *Hotel Le Méridien, Punaauia*

Tuesday, 25 November	
08:00 – 09:00	Registration of participants
08:30 – 09:00	Cultural welcome ceremony organized by the Presidency of French Polynesia
09:00 – 09:15	Welcome and opening of the conference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEM E. Fritch, President of French Polynesia • HEM L. Beffre, Haut Commissaire of the French Republic in French Polynesia • HEM A. Jacobs, Ambassador, Delegation of the European Union for the Pacific
Pacific, regional cooperation and the European Development Fund (EDF) : mutual knowledge of the financing instruments and provisions, state of play	
Session 1 09:15 – 11:00	Cooperation between OCTs and countries of the ACP group in the Pacific (2014 – 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEM P. Amilhat, Director, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation — EuropeAid • Representative of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) • Representative of New Caledonia • Representative of French Polynesia • Representative of Wallis and Futuna • Representative of Pitcairn Q&A session
11:00 – 11:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
Session 2 11:30 – 12:00	Complementarity between the strategies of Members States and the financial cooperation of the European Union. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions of the representative of France
Session 3 12:00 – 12:30	Activities of the European Investment Bank in the Pacific <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria, sectors and priorities of interventions Q&A session
12:30 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
Regional cooperation in the Pacific: good practices and ways forward	
Session 4 14:00 – 15:00	Lessons learnt from the past cooperation between OCTs and countries of the ACP group in the Pacific <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the evaluation study regarding the cooperation of the Union in the Pacific • Delegation of the European Union for the Pacific • Representative of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community Discussion with participants
18:30 – 21:00	Cocktail organized by the Presidency of French Polynesia Venue: French Polynesia Presidency <i>Bus transfer for all participants is planned at 18h00. Pick-up from the presidency is planned at 21h30.</i>

Agenda

Regional Conference for the Overseas Countries and Territories of the Pacific, 25 & 26 November 2014, Papeete, French Polynesia *Hotel Le Méridien, Punaauia*

Wednesday, 26 November	
Session 5 09:00– 09:30	Presentation of the concentration sector for the regional programme under the 11th EDF-OCT <ul style="list-style-type: none">Appointed Regional Authorising Officer for the 11th EDF-OCT Pacific programme <i>Moderator : European Union Delegation for the Pacific</i>
Session 6 09:30 – 11:00	Thematic workshop I: environment and climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none">Presentation by OCTs and ACP countries of priority themes of intervention and identification of possible synergies between different programmes <i>Moderator : European Union Delegation for the Pacific / Commission office for the Pacific OCTs</i>
11:00–11:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
Session 7 11:30– 13:00	Thematic workshop II : Energy and valorization of natural resources <ul style="list-style-type: none">Presentation by OCTs and ACP countries of priority themes of intervention and identification of possible synergies between different programmes <i>Moderator : European Union Delegation for the Pacific / Commission office for the Pacific OCTs</i>
13:00 –14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
Session 8 14:00– 15:30	Methodology workshop: Governance and regional cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Presentation by OCTs and ACP countries of necessary coordination mechanism in the field of regional cooperation <i>Moderator : European Union Delegation for the Pacific / Commission office for the Pacific OCTs</i>
15:30– 16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
Session 9 17:30 – 18 :30	Synthesis and conclusion of the conference Presentation by Regional Authorising Officer and EuropeAid of the conference conclusions
19 :00-21:00	Closing cocktail organized by the European Commission Venue: Hotel Le Méridien

Provisional Agenda

**Programming meetings regarding the territorial allocations for the Overseas
Countries and Territories of the Pacific,
Papeete (French Polynesia), 27 November 2014
*Hotel Le Méridien, Punaauia***

Wednesday, 26 November 2014

Session 1 Time to be confirmed	Programming meeting for the territorial allocation: New Caledonia <i>Participants : Authorities of de New Caledonia, French Republic , EuropeAid</i>
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Thursday, 27 November 2014

Session 1 10:00– 11:00	Programming meeting for the territorial allocation: French Polynesia <i>Participants : Authorities of de French Polynesia, French Republic , EuropeAid</i>
Session 2 11:00– 12:00	Programming meeting for the territorial allocation: Wallis and Futuna <i>Participants : Authorities of Wallis and Futuna, French Republic , EuropeAid</i>
12:00–12:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
Session 3 12:30 –13:30	Programming meeting for the territorial allocation: Pitcairn <i>Participants : Authorities of Pitcairn, EuropeAid</i>

Seminar conclusions

Regional Conference for the Overseas Countries and Territories of the Pacific
Papeete, Tahiti
November 25-26th, 2014

Summing up and conclusions of the proceedings

The European Commission has staged, with the support of French Polynesia, Regional Authorizing Officer of the 10th EDF – OCT of the Pacific, a regional conference for the Overseas Countries and Territories of the Pacific, on November 25th and 26th, 2014 at Papeete, Tahiti (French Polynesia).

The objectives of this conference were:

1. Take a decision on the cooperation sector within the 11th regional EDF for the OCT of the Pacific (2014-2020), consistent with the priorities of the 11th regional EDF of the Pacific ACP group member states and refine priorities inside the designated sector;
2. Identify the subsequent programming steps for the Pacific OTCs
3. Start talking with the Pacific ACP group countries to determine convergences of interests between both groups;
4. Try and define a framework to ensure adequate coordination and/or consultation for the implementation of the 11th regional EDF.

The exchanges of experience and proceedings carried out during this conference have made it possible to come to the following conclusions:

1. New Caledonia becomes the next Regional Authorizing Officer for the Pacific OCTs within the framework of the 11th regional EDF;
2. The cooperation sector defined for the regional program of the 11th EDF Pacific OCTs is "environment and sustainable management of natural resources" compatible with one of the three sectors of concentration identified within the Regional Indicative Program of the 11th EDF of the Pacific ACP group.

3. Within this sector, sub-themes should be identified by finding the point of equilibrium between the most relevant sub-themes and a necessary concentration in order to maximize the impact of the program;
4. Within the framework of the cooperation sector so-called "environment and sustainable management of natural resources", several sub-themes of common interests have been addressed such as:
 - climate change (from a research point of view, induced consequences on health and the economy),
 - waste management,
 - energy
 - the management of marine resources (fisheries, aquaculture, and reef resources),
 - The management of marine areas including the protection of certain species, bio-security;
5. The confirmed interest shown by the Pacific ACP group in cooperating with the Pacific OCTs at the regional level and in establishing, if possible, twin cooperation programs.
6. Under governance, the parties came to the agreement of pursuing their exchanges with a view to create links between the Pacific ACPs and Pacific OCTs in the field of regional cooperation
7. Organizing concertation and consultations between the ACP Regional Authorizing Officer and that of the Pacific OCTs in order to enhance the visibility of the program and with the aim of strengthening the mutual understanding.
8. Identify priorities within the cooperation sector by the end of December 2014 with the aim of reaching a political consensus about the fields of cooperation at the time of the OCTs – EU Forum that will be held in February 2015 in the British Virgin Islands

Participant list

Conférence régionale pour les Pays et Territoires d'Outre-mer du Pacifique

Liste des participants confirmés de la Polynésie française

- Sous réserve de modification de dernière minute -

- M. Edouard FRITCH, Président de la Polynésie française, en charge du partenariat avec les collectivités, de la modernisation de l'administration, du numérique, des affaires internationales et intérieures et de l'égalité des territoires
- M. Thierry NHUN FAT, Conseiller spécial du Président
- M. Bruno PEAUCELLIER, Directeur adjoint de cabinet
- M. Jérôme JANNOT, Conseiller du Président

- M. Alexis GRELLET, Chef de cabinet du Vice-président de la Polynésie française, Ministre du budget, des finances, de la fonction publique
- M. Thierry TROUILLET, Conseiller technique Energie

- M. Jean-Christophe BOUISSOU, Ministre de la relance économique, du tourisme et des transports internationaux, de l'industrie, du commerce et des entreprises - Porte-parole du gouvernement
- Mme Nicole LEVESQUES, Directrice de cabinet

- M. Frédéric RIVETA, Ministre du développement des activités du secteur primaire
- Mme Sabine BAZIL, Directrice de cabinet

- M. Albert SOLIA, Ministre de l'équipement, de l'aménagement et de l'urbanisme, des transports intérieurs et de l'environnement

- M. Heremoana MAAMAATUAIAHUTAPU, Conseiller en charge de la promotion des langues, de la culture, de la communication et de l'environnement
- Mme Sylviane FAUVET, Directrice de cabinet

- M. Bran QUINQUIS, Conseiller technique Recherche

- Mme Sandrine TURQUEM, Présidente de la Commission du tourisme, de l'écologie, de la culture, de l'aménagement du territoire et du transport aérien de l'Assemblée de la Polynésie française
- Mme Terainui HAMBLIN-ELLACOTT, 1^{ère} Vice-Présidente du Conseil économique, social et culturel de la Polynésie française

- M. Arsène STEIN, Direction des ressources marines
- M. Christophe GIRAUD, Service du développement rural
- M. Gabriel SAO CHAN CHEONG, Direction de l'environnement - DIREN
- M. Etienne TARAMINI, DIREN
- Mme Eliane GARGANTA, DIREN
- Mme Francine TSIYOU FOU, DIREN
- Mme Mareva VIGNERON, Centre d'Hygiène et de Santé Publique, Direction de la santé
- M. Nicolas BERNON, Service de l'urbanisme

- M. Hiria OTTINO, Délégation aux affaires internationales, européennes et du Pacifique - DAIE
- M. Hélène MIGOT, DAIE
- M. Maurice LAU POUI CHEUNG, DAIE
- M. Engel RAYGADAS, DAIE
- Mme Sylvia BERTEIL, DAIE

Conférence régionale pour les Pays et Territoires d'Outre-mer du Pacifique

Liste des participants confirmés – hors Polynésie française

Mardi 25 novembre et Mercredi 26 novembre 2014

- M. Gilbert TYUIENON, Membre du gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Calédonie
- Mme Peggy ROUDAUT, Chef adjointe du service de la coopération régionale et des relations extérieures
- Mme Chloé CLAVIGNAC, Chargée de mission sur les affaires européennes à Paris
- M. Ernest HNACIPAN, Collaborateur du membre du gouvernement en charge de la formation professionnelle et de l'emploi

- M. Pierre SIMUNEK, Secrétaire général de la Préfecture de Wallis et Futuna
- Mme Sulia FOLOKA, Chef du service de coordination des politiques publiques et du développement

- M. Evan DUNN, Représentant de Pitcairn

- Mme Limasene TEATU, Secrétaire générale en charge de l'économie et des finances – Ordonnateur territorial du FED (Tuvalu)
- Mme Silia Opeta SINEE, Assistante de la Secrétaire générale (Tuvalu)

- Mme Rose Tungale KITUA, Secrétaire générale adjointe (Iles Salomon)
- Mme Susan SULU, Directrice pour la coordination de l'aide internationale (Iles Salomon)

- Mme Mereseini Q. WAIBUTA, Ordonnateur territorial suppléant du FED (Fidji)
- M. Robert Lindsay SOVATABUA, Economiste (Fidji)

- Mme Koin Urim KIRITIONE, Economiste (Kiribati)

- Mme Madalena Fernandes MELO HANJAN COSTA SOARES, Ordonnateur territorial suppléant du FED (Timor Leste)
- Mme Agostinha Manuela ITOMOWA, Conseiller financier (Timor Leste)

- Mme Pats Ma'Ake AUE, Chargée de programme 10^{ème} FED (Niue)
- Mme Doreen SIATAGA, Conseiller (Niue)

- M. Victor RORY (Vanuatu)

- Mme Rosemary Abigail LEEHANG (Samoa)

- M. Alan ARMISTEAD (Iles Cook)

- M. Yuen Kay YAMAGUCHI-KOTTON (Iles Marshall)

- M. Pierre AMILHAT, Directeur pour l'Asie, l'Asie Centrale, le Moyen-Orient, le Golfe et le Pacifique au sein de la Direction Générale pour le Développement et la Coopération
- M. Andrew JACOBS, Ambassadeur de l'Union européenne pour le Pacifique
- M. Théodore SARAMANDIS, Chef de la Task Force PTOM
- M. Renato MELE, Chef de la section opérationnelle à la Délégation de l'Union européenne pour le Pacifique
- M. Efstratios PEGIDIS, Chef du bureau de la CE pour les PTOM du Pacifique
- M. Thierry SOYEZ, Gestionnaire de programme (DG EUROPEAID)
- M. Antonio ILALIO, Gestionnaire de programme (Task Force PTOM)

- M. Adam BRUUN, Responsable du bureau régional pour le Pacifique de la Banque Européenne d'Investissement

- M. Lionel BEFFRE, Haut-Commissaire de la République en Polynésie française
- M. Gilles CANTAL, Secrétaire général du HC
- Mme Marie BAVILLE, Directrice de cabinet du HC
- M. Maxime GUTZWILLER, Chef du bureau des relations internationales
- M. Eric ZABOUREFF, Secrétaire général adjoint du HC
- M. Jean Philippe DARGENT, Directeur des interventions de l'Etat
- M. David MOUROT, Directeur de l'ingénierie publique
- Mme Myriam ABASSI, Stagiaire ENA

- M. Ibrahim MOUSSOUNI, Chef du bureau des politiques européennes, d'insertion régionale et de la valorisation de l'outre-mer, Sous-Direction des politiques publiques, Direction générale des Outre-mer

- M. Penjamini Ravulolo TUIKUBULAU LOMALOMO, Secrétaire général adjoint du Forum du développement des îles du Pacifique

- M. Fabian MC KINNON, Directeur général adjoint du Secrétariat de la Communauté du Pacifique
- M. Olivier AUGUIN, Conseiller au sein de la cellule d'engagement stratégique et de la planification

- Mme Pascale SALAUN, Représentante du Programme régional océanien pour l'environnement

- M. Jerry HUEKWAKIN, Représentant du Forum des Iles du Pacifique
- M. Shiu RAJ, Représentant du Forum des Iles du Pacifique

- M. Motooa Emmanuel RAMMONENG, Représentant du Secrétariat des ACP

- M. Frédéric AUDRAS, Directeur de l'Agence Française de Développement en Polynésie française

Annex 15 – Bibliography

This annex lists all documents reviewed during the evaluation inception and data collection phases. Its grouped by document category:

- Annex 15.1 Strategy documentation
- Annex 15.2 Case study documentation
 - Project documentation
 - ROM documentation

Annex 15.1 Strategic documentation

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Pacific Power Association	2012	"Quantification of the Power System Energy Losses in Southern Pacific Utilities: Consolidated Report"	Pacific Power Association: http://www.ppa.org.fj/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/PPA-South-Consolidated-Report-on-Quantification-of-Losses1.pdf
Pacific Power Association	2013	"Pacific Power Utilities Benchmarking Report 2012"	Pacific Power Association: www.ppa.org.fj or www.theprif.org
Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF)	2009	"Final Kiribati Infrastructure Sector Review"	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility: http://www.theprif.org/sites/theprif.org/files/Final%20Kiribati%20Infrastructure%20Sector%20Review.pdf
Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF)	2011	"Pacific Infrastructure Performance Indicators: Working Document September 2011"	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility: http://www.theprif.org/sites/theprif.org/files/PIPIs%20Report.pdf
Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF)	2013	"Infrastructure Maintenance in the Pacific: Challenging the Build-Neglect-Rebuild Paradigm"	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility: http://www.scribd.com/doc/149856004/Infrastructure-Maintenance-in-the-Pacific-Challenging-the-Build-Neglect-Rebuild-Paradigm
Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF)	2012 & 2013	"PRIF Newsletter Issue 7 April 2012; Issue 8 December 2012; Issue 9 December 2012; & Issue 10 March 2013"	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility: http://www.theprif.org/newsletters

Author	Year	Title	Publication/Hyperlink
Peyré , A.	2012	"Mission report: Analysis and Identification of public institutions in charge of food safety and trade organizations in the major exporting sectors of the Republic of Fiji Islands (LC-110166-GG-PEYRE-PAC)	European Commission
Peyré , A.	2012	"Mission report: Analysis and Identification of public institutions in charge of food safety and trade organizations in the major exporting sectors of Papua New Guinea (LC-110166-GG-PEYRE-PAC)"	European Commission
Press Release	2012	"Join Press Release - 11 October 2012 - Consultation on 11th EDF Regional Programming"	European Commission
Press Release	2012	"Press Release - 12 October 2012 - Outcomes of the Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming"	European Commission
Rampa, F.	2007	"Draft Interim report - Implementation of Article 37(4) of the Cotonou Agreement Provision of Technical support to assist the Pacific ACP Region in the Review of EPA Negotiations"	European Centre for Development Policy Management
Resources and Logistics	2011	"Final Evaluation Report Vol. 1, Main Report "Support to the Energy Sector in Five ACP Pacific Islands" (REP-5)"	Resources and Logistics
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2007	"Annual report 2006 - Secretariat of the Pacific Community"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2008	"Annual report 2007 - Secretariat of the Pacific Community - Part 2 Annual accounts: Financial Statements and Audit Reports for the Year Ended 31 December 2007"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2009	"Annual report 2008 - Secretariat of the Pacific Community - Part 2 Annual accounts: Financial Statements and Audit Reports for the Year Ended 31 December 2008"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2010	"Annual report 2009 - Secretariat of the Pacific Community - Part 2 Annual accounts: Financial Statements and Audit Reports for the Year Ended 31 December 2009"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2011	"Annual report 2010 - Secretariat of the Pacific Community - Part 2 Annual accounts: Financial Statements and Audit Reports for the Year Ended 31 December 2010"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2011	"Towards an Energy Secure Pacific: A Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community: http://www.spc.int/edd/en/download/finish/11-reports/360energy-framework-final
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2012	" La CPS prête son concours aux pays de la région sur les dossiers de la délimitation maritime et de l'exploitation des ressources minérales des fonds marins - Mercredi 14 novembre 2012, Secrétariat général de la Communauté du Pacifique (CPS), Nouméa, Nouvelle-Calédonie "	Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) : http://www.spc.int/fr/accueil/1054-spc-assists-countries-with-maritime-boundary-treaties-and-deep-sea-mining.html
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2012	"Consultation on the 11th EDF Regional Programming for Pacific ACP countries - Briefing note by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community"	European Commission
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2012	"Country Energy Security Indicator Profiles 2009"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community: http://www.spc.int/edd/en/section-01/energy-overview/179-country-energy-security-indicator-profiles-2009
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2012	"IRENA-PPA Grid Stability Assessment (Pacific Energy Advisory Group December 2012; Powerpoint presentation)"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community: http://www.spc.int/edd/en/document-download/finish/68-pacific-energy-advisory-group-meeting/826-session6-irena-ppastabilitystudy
Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2013	"Pacific Energiser Issue 11 (April 2013)"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community: http://www.spc.int/edd/en/document-download/viewcategory/10-pacific-energiser
Secretariat of the Pacific Community and Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2006	"Report: Gender issues in the Pacific Islands Tuna Industry "	European Commission

Author	Year	Title	Publication/Hyperlink
Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Division of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Ecosystems	2011	"The Western and central Pacific Tuna Fishery: 2011 Overview and Status of stocks - Oceanic Fisheries Programme - Tuna Fisheries Assessment Report n°12"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Secretariat of the Pacific Community's Coastal Fisheries Programme	2013	"Working Paper 1 - Status Report: Reef and Nearshore Fisheries and Aquaculture"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	2005	"Approved Work Programme and Budget for 2006 and Indicative Budgets for 2007 and 2008 - Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	2005	"Pacific Regional Energy Assessment 2004; Regional Overview Report, volume 1"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme: http://www.sprep.org/attachments/climate_change/Vol1-RegionalOverviewReport_001.pdf
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	2006	"Approved Work Programme and Budget for 2007 and Indicative Budgets for 2008 and 2009 - Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	2008	"Approved Work Programme and Budget for 2009 and Indicative Budgets for 2010 and 2011 - Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	2009	"Approved Work Programme and Budget for 2010 - Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	2009	"Rapport annuel 2008 du Secrétariat du Programme régional océanien de l'environnement"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	2010	"Approved Work Programme and Budget for 2011 - Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	2011	"Approved Work Programme and Budget for 2012 - Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	2012	"Summary Record of the 5th Multipartite Review of the Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement Through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP) and attachments"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme: http://www.sprep.org/Pacific-Islands-Greenhouse-Gas-Abatement-through-Renewable-Energy-Project/piggarep-documents
Secretariat of World Trade Organization	2009	"Trade Policy Review Fiji 2009"	World Trade Organization
Secretariat of World Trade Organization	2009	"Trade Policy Review Solomon Islands 2009"	World Trade Organization
Secretariat of World Trade Organization	2010	"Trade Policy Review Papua New Guinea 2010 - Summary"	World Trade Organization
Secretariat of World Trade Organization	2010	"Trade Policy Review Papua New Guinea 2010"	World Trade Organization
Secretariat of World Trade Organization	2011	"Trade Policy Review Papua New Guinea 2011 - Part II Trade Policy Regime : Framework and objectives"	World Trade Organization
Secretariat of World Trade Organization	2011	"Trade Policy Review Papua New Guinea 2011 Revision"	World Trade Organization
Teo F.P.	2012	"Lessons from past and current cooperation, EDF Meeting October 2012, Presentation to Session 2"	European Commission

Author	Year	Title	Publication/Hyperlink
Trade for Development Programme (TDP) of the South Centre	2007	"EPA Negotiations in the Pacific Region: Some issues of concern"	South Centre
UNDP	2007	"Energy and Poverty in the Pacific Island Countries: Challenges and the Way Forward (UNDP Regional Center, Bangkok)"	UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre: http://regionalcentrebangkok.undp.or.th/practices/energy_env/repopor/documents/GAP_Reports/Pacific.pdf
W. Purcell S., FAO Consultant	2010	"FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper N° 520 : Managing sea cucumber fisheries with an ecosystem approach"	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission	2011	"GN-WP 01 Overview Economic WCPO tuna fisheries 2011"	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission	2011	"Overview Of Tuna Fisheries In The Western And Central Pacific Ocean, Including Economic Conditions"	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
World Bank	2012	"Kiribati Grid Connected Solar PV Project (Project Appraisal Document)"	World Bank: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P121878/kiribati-grid-connected-solar-pv-project?lang=en
World Ocean Review	2010	"World Ocean Review, Chapter 7 Energy, Marine minerals, The sea floor – Humankind's resource repository"	World Ocean Review: http://worldoceanreview.com/en/wor-1/energy/marine-minerals/
Australian Government AusAID	2010	"Australia's Regional Aid Program 2011-2015"	Australian Government AusAID
CONCORD	2013	"Recommendations for EU Delegations engaging with NSAs"	CONCORD
European Commission	2009	"DEVCO Pacific Mission Report"	European Commission
European Commission	2009	"EIDHR Compendium"	European Commission
European Commission	2010	"EIDHR Activity Report"	European Commission
European Commission	2011	"EIDHR Compendium"	European Commission
European Commission	2012	"Regional Programming Event"	European Commission
European Commission	2012	"ACP Summit Malabo Summary EU Development Cooperation"	European Commission
European Commission	2012	"Action Fiche Support Programme to the RAO"	European Commission
European Commission	2012	"Budget Support Guidelines"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"Draft Regional Programming Summary"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"EDF11 Information Meeting Presentation"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"EIDHR Gender Issues"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"New Caledonia Cooperation Report"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"NSA Action Fiche"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"Pacific Energy Projects Summary"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"Regional Commitments and Contracts"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"Regional Programme Fiche"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"Study on Communication and Visibility in the Pacific"	European Commission
European Union	2009	"EU-ACP-OCT Regional Seminar"	European Union
European Commission	2009	"Letter from Louis Michel to Mr Slade"	European Commission
European Union	2012	"EU Australia New Zealand Trilateral Meeting Notes to File"	European Union
European Union	2012	"EU-PIF Ministerial Meeting Report"	European Union
European Union	2012	"Trilateral EU Aus New Zealand Outcomes Final"	European Union
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2009	"Reply Letter Slade to Michel"	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Cook Islands European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission

Author	Year	Title	Publication/Hyperlink
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Cook Islands - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Fiji - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Kiribati - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Kiribati - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Marshall Islands - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Marshall Islands - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Federated States of Micronesia - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Federated States of Micronesia - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Nauru - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Nauru - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Niue - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Niue - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Palau - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Palau - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Papua New Guinea - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Papua New Guinea - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Solomon Islands - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Solomon Islands - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Samoa - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Samoa - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Timor Leste - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Timor Leste - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Tonga - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Tonga - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission

Author	Year	Title	Publication/Hyperlink
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Tuvalu - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Tuvalu - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007 (Vanuatu - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Country Strategy Paper & National Indicative Programme for the period 2008-2012 (Vanuatu - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Single Programming Document for the period 2002-2007 (French Polynesia - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Single Programming Document for the period 2008-2013 (French Polynesia - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Single Programming Document for the period 2002-2007 (New Caledonia - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2007	"Single Programming Document for the period 2008-2013 (New Caledonia - European Community EDF 10)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Single Programming Document for the period 2002-2007 (Pitcairn Islands - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2002	"Single Programming Document for the period 2002-2007 (Wallis & Futuna - European Community EDF 9)"	European Commission
European Commission	2011	"REGION LEVEL EVALUATION OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES (OCT) Final Report Volume I: Main Report"	European Commission
European Commission	2011	"REGION LEVEL EVALUATION OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES (OCT) Final Report Volume II: Annexes"	European Commission
European Commission	2012	"COREU - REPOR OF EU -PIF MINISTERIAL MEETING"	European Commission
Europaid	2010	"2009 External Assistance Management Report (EAMR)"	European Commission
Europaid	2012	"Joint annual report 2011 and 10th EDF end-of-term review"	European Commission
Europaid	2011	"Joint annual report 2010 Cooperation between the independent state of Papua New Guinea and the European Union"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"EU Contribution to the Millennium Development Goals Key results from European Commission programmes"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"Note to Kristian Schmidt Director, DEVCO/B1 Pacific Region-2013 Implementation report on the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) 2010-2015"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"2013 report on GAP implementation 1 July 2012 - 1 June 2013 summary of the indicator to be addressed"	European Commission
European Commission	2013	"Annex 3 2013 Report on GAP implementation field level- EU delegation Solomon Islands"	European Commission
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2010	"Strategic Partnerships and Coordination Programme Strategic Plan 2009-2011 (revised 2010)"	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2010	"Tracking the effectiveness of development efforts in the Pacific"	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2013	"Sustaining progress and moving forward 2013 Tracking the Effectiveness of Development Efforts in the Pacific Report"	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
European Commission	2003	"Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament Climate Change in the Context of Development Cooperation"	European Commission
Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP)	2012	"Collaborating to Support Effective Response to Climate Change"	European Commission
EU Delegation to Fiji, Economic and Social Section	2013	"EU Delegation to Fiji, Economic and Social Section Table of Grants Budget Lines (Ongoing and Closed)"	EU Delegation to Fiji, Economic and Social Section
The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria	2013	"Global Fund Grants in Detail"	The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Annex 15.2 Strategic documentation

CRIS number	Project title	Author	Year	Title	Publication/Hyperlink
Project documentation					
DCI-ENV.2010.022473	GCCA	European Commission	2010	"Annexes 2010 Annual Action Programme (Part II) - Implementing the Thematic Programme for the Environment and the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy (ENRTP)"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2010.022473	GCCA	European Commission	2010	"Commission Decision of 19/11/2010 on approving the 2010 Annual Action Programme (Part II) for the Environment and the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy, to be financed under Article 21.0401 of the general budget of the European Union"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2010.022473	GCCA	European Commission	2011	"Addendum N°1 to Contract DCI-ENV 2011/269-297 - Increasing Climate Resilience of Pacific Small Island States through the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2010.022473	GCCA	European Commission	2011	"European Union Contribution Agreement with an international organisation - Contract : DCI-ENV 2011/269-297 - Increasing Climate Resilience of Pacific Small Island States through the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2010.022473	GCCA	USP	2013	"USP EU-GCCA MID YEAR PROGRES REPORT 2013"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2010.022473	GCCA	European Commission	2010	"Action Fiche for the Pacific region"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2010.022473	GCCA	European Commission	2010	"Action Fiche for the Solomon Islands"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2010.022473	GCCA	European Commission	2010	"Logical Framework for the Project"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	European Commission	2006	"Agreement N°9419/PNG - Financial Agreement between the European Commission and Papua New Guinea - Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP) Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	European Commission	2013	"RUTING SLIP EDF - DECOMMITMENT/CLOSURE GLOBAL COMMITMENTS DELEGATION PAPUA NEW GUINEA"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	GOPA Consultants	2006	"Programme Commencement Report Papua New Guinea Education Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP) - For the period 10 September to 8 December 2006"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	European Commission	2006	"Project Synopsis Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	Cambridge Education Consortium	2009	"Annex 8: Procurement Plan for ETHRDP, Draft final report: Papua New Guinea Mid Term Review of Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	Cambridge Education Consortium	2009	"Annex 9: Logframe, Draft final report: Papua New Guinea Mid Term Review of Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	Cambridge Education Consortium	2009	"Draft final report: Papua New Guinea Mid Term Review of Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	GOPA Consultants	2010	"Programme Progress Report for the EDF No. 7 Papua New Guinea Education Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP) - For the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010"	European Commission

CRIS number	Project title	Author	Year	Title	Publication/Hyperlink
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	European Commission	2012	"Request for decommitment of old RAC (Note and email) - Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	European Commission	2012	"Response sheet - RS-30456.01-MR-002170.03 - Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	2007	"Financial Agreement between the European Commission and Papua New Guinea - Trade related assistance to PNG (TRAP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	2009	"Rider N°1 - Note for the attention of Mr Gary Quince, director AIDCO C - Request for a derogation to the d+3 rule for two 9h EDF projects in PNG: 'Support to NSA' (CRIS N°18571) and 'Trade Related Assistance' (CRIS N°18486) "	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	2010	"Letter EU to Department of National Planning and Monitoring - CRIS No 018-786 - Trade Related Assistance Project - Budget reallocation in the Financing Agreement budget lines - Trade related assistance to PNG (TRAP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	2010	"Note for the attention of the Head of EC Delegation in Pua New Guinea - Signature of Addendum No 1 to Financing Agreement No. 9667PNG"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	Department of National Planning&Monitoring PNG	2010	"Rider N°1 - NAO Request 6635 - Request for a derogation to the d+3 rule for the 9th EDF Support to Non-State Actors Project and Trade Related Assistance Project - Trade related assistance to PNG (TRAP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	2010	"Rider N°1 Checklist Routing Slip EDF - Global Commitments Delegation Papua New Guinea - Trade related assistance to PNG (TRAP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	EU Delegation in PNG	2010	"Trade related assistance to Papua New Guinea Mid term Evaluation Evaluation Report – Draft - Trade related assistance to PNG (TRAP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	2011	"Rider N°1 - Technical rider - Note à l'attention de Mr Gary Quince, Directeur de DEVCO/C - Avenant technique AB d'extension de programme, pour finalisation d'un engagement secondaire - Trade related assistance to PNG (TRAP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	2011	"Rider N°1 Checklist Routing Slip EDF - Global Commitments Delegation Papua New Guinea - Trade related assistance to PNG (TRAP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	2012	"Letter EU to Department of National Planning and Monitoring - Trade Related Assistance to PNG Project no 018486 SUPE - PE1 and PE2 : External Expenditure Verification – Reports Pre-information of Recovery Order - Trade related assistance to PNG (TRAP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	Nothing given	"Information Note of Trade-related Assistance to Papua New Guinea - Rider no°1 Draft explanatory note - Trade related assistance to PNG (TRAP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Commission	2007	"Identification Fiche (Proposal for formulation) Project Approach - Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Commission	2008	"Contribution Agreement between the Regional Authorising Officer Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community - Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Commission	2008	"Convention de Contribution entre l'Ordonnateur régional le Gouvernement de la Nouvelle Calédonie et le Secrétariat général de la communauté du Pacifique - Appui scientifique à la gestion des pêches océaniques dans l'océan Pacifique central et occidental (SCIFISH)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Commission - Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2008	"Provisional 2008 Work Plan and Cost Estimate (18st January 2008 - 31st December 2008) - Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH)"	European Commission

CRIS number	Project title	Author	Year	Title	Publication/Hyperlink
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Commission - Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2008	"Provisional 2009 Work Plan and Cost Estimate (1st January 2009 - 31st December 2009) - Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Commission - Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2009	"Six monthly report (1 January - 30 June 2009) - Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Commission - Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2010	"Annual report 2009, Year 2 - Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Commission - Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2010	"Provisional 2010 Work Plan and Cost Estimate (1 January 2010 - 31 December 2010) - Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH)"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2007	"Contribution Agreement between the Regional Authorising Officer Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States (DRR8P ACP)"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission - SOPAC	2008	"Annual report 01 Jan-31 Dec 2008 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States (DRR8P ACP)"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission - SOPAC	2008	"Provisional 2008 Work Plan and Cost Estimate (1st January 2008 - 31st December 2008) - EU EDF B 0 Envelope Multi Country Project: Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States (DRR8P ACP)"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission - SOPAC	2009	"Six monthly report 01 January - 30 June 2009 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States (DRR8P ACP)"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	Ernst&Young	2011	"EU EDF 9th B Envelope Audit report 31 December 2011 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States (DRR8P ACP)"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"Subject : 9.ACP.RPA 101: Disaster Risk Reduction Addendum No.1 to the Contribution Agreement"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2007	"Financing Agreement between the European Commission and 8 Pacific ACP countries (*) Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission - SOPAC	2009	"Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - 2009 Work Plan and Cost Estimate 1/1/09-31/12/09"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2007	"Identification Fiche : Project Approach"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission - Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2012	"Annual report June 2011 - June 2012 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States (DRR8P ACP)"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission	2007	"Contribution Agreement between the Regional Authorising Officer Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community - Facilitating Agriculture Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission	2008	"Financing proposal - Facilitating Agriculture Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission - Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2008	"Six monthly progress report 1st January - 30 th June 2008 - Facilitating Agriculture Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission	2008	"Work Programme and Cost Estimate (01 January 2008 - 31 December 2008 - Facilitating Agriculture Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2009	"Addendum N°1 to the Contribution Agreement for re-allocation of cost Annex III - Facilitating Agriculture Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission

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FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission	2010	"2010 Work Programme and Cost Estimate (01 January 2010 - 31 December 2010 - Facilitating Agriculture Commodity Trade (FACT))"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission	2010	"Addendum N°2 to the Contribution Agreement for budget re-allocation - Facilitating Agriculture Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission - Secretariat of the Pacific Community - Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2010	"Half-yearly progress report 1st January - 30 th June 2010 - Facilitating Agriculture Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring of project progress - Work programme results, Activities and Indicators for period 01 Januray to 31st December 2010 - Facilitating Agriculture Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	Solomon Islands Government, Minister for National Planning and Aid Coordination, National Authorising Officer	2006	"Minister for National Planning and Aid Coordination, National Authorising Officer Request to Delegation of the European Commission in Solomon Islands on TVET Financing Proposal - Programme for the Integration Of Technical, Vocational Education And Training (TVET)"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	2006	"Project identification Fiche TVET for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods in Solomon Islands and Note to Mr Dell'Ariccia Aldo - Programme for the Integration Of Technical, Vocational Education And Training (TVET)"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	2007	"Financial Agreement between the European Commission and The Solomon Islands - Programme for the Integration Of Technical, Vocational Education And Training (TVET)"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	2012	"Addendum N°1 to Financing Agreement No. 9784ISOL - Programme for the Integration Of Technical, Vocational Education And Training (TVET)"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	2006	"BY DIPLOMATIC POUCH - NOTE TO MR DELL'ARICCA ALDO HEAD OF EC DELEGATION IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA - Subject PIF - SALOMON ISLANDS - € 8 M - TVET for Sustainable Rural Livelihood in Solomon Islands"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	2012	"Programme estimate n°1 final implementation report from 17th August 2010 to 31th March 2011"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	2009	"Programme for the Integration of technical and vocational education and training into the formal and non-formal education system in Solomon islands - Programme estimate start-up and annexes"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	2009	"Addendum n°1 Programme for the Integration of technical and vocational education and training into the formal and non-formal education system in Solomon islands - Programme estimate start-up and annexes"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	2012	"Programme for the Integration of technical and vocational education and training into the formal and non-formal education system in Solomon islands - Programme estimate N°2"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	2012	"Addendum n°1 Programme for the Integration of technical and vocational education and training into the formal and non-formal education system in Solomon islands - Programme estimate N°2"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	2013	"Addendum n°2 Programme for the Integration of technical and vocational education and training into the formal and non-formal education system in Solomon islands - Programme estimate N°2"	European Commission

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FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	N/A	"Annexe 5: Staff management documents"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	N/A	"Annexe 2: Logical framework"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2008	"Annex A: Logical Framework of the Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the SADC Member States - Special conditions - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2008	"Annex B: Indicative Calendar of the Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the SADC Member States - Special conditions - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2008	"Annex C: SADC ProBEC Institutional Set Up of the Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the SADC Member States - Special conditions - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2008	"Annex II Technical and Administrative Provisions for Implementation - Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the SADC Member States - Special conditions - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2008	"Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the Pacific Islands Forum Member States - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2008	"Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the SADC Member States - Special conditions - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2008	"Programme Estimate Start-up period from date of endorsement by the head of Delegation of the European Union to December 31,2008 - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2008	"Services Contract financed from the resources of the 9th EDF - RPR1001106rev between Pacific Power Association and Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2009	"Addendum to the Financing Agreement N09903/REG, ref. 09.ACP.RPR. 169 - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2009	"Addendum to the Financing Agreements between the European Commission and the SADC Member States - Special conditions - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2009	"Note to the attention of Mr Gerardus, G. Head of Unit AIDCO C5: Removal of local EDF paying agents accounts - Global addendum to SADC Financing Agreements - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2010	"Annex A: Revised Logical Framework - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2010	"Annex B: Calendar -Revised Implementation Schedule - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission

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FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2010	"Draft Note to HQ for Addendum No. 2 to Financing Agreement No. 9903/REG Extension of time limit for implementation and execution and Budget reallocation - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2010	"Enclosure 1: Rider N°2 to Financing Agreement No. 9903/REG: Modification to each item of the budget - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2010	"Financing Agreement - N° 9903/REG amended request for Addendum N° 2 - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2010	"Financing Agreement N°9903/REG Request for addendum n0.2 and use of suspension clause for an international call for tender (service) - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2013	"Adapting to Climate change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE; CRIS: 24262; EDF Regional Indicative Programme)"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	Nothing given	"Financing proposal - Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	European Commission	2008	"Annex II General Conditions applicable to European Union Contribution Agreements with international organisations - General and Administrative Provisions - Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Islands Region: Legal Framework and Resource Management (DSMPIR)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	European Commission	2009	"ANNEX II TO FINANCING AGREEMENT N°FED/2009/21368 - Technical and Administrative Provisions"	European Commission
FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2009	" Request from RAO - Pacific Regional Projects for 2009 AAP"	European Commission
FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	European Commission	2009	"Action Fiche for the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	European Commission	2009	"Identification Fiche for the Project Approach"	European Commission
FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	European Commission	2009	"NOTE FOR THE ATTENTION OF MR GARY QUINCE DIRECTOR AIDCO/C - Subject: Project Action Fiche (AF) and Technical and Administrative Provision (TAPs) for the 10th EDF RIP"	European Commission
FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	European Commission	2009	"NOTE FOR THE ATTENTION OF MR J.L. TRIMINO, HEAD OF UNIT, AIDCO/C/I - Subject: Project Identification Fiches - 10th Regional Programme"	European Commission

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FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	European Commission		"FINANCING AGREEMENT Special Conditions"	European Commission
FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	European Commission	2009	"Agreement N°REG/FED/2009/021-368 - FINANCING AGREEMENT between THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION and THE ACP STATES OF THE PACIFIC REGION - Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Islands Region: a Legal and Fiscal Framework for Sustainable Resource Management (RPA/001/09)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	European Commission	2010	"European Union Contribution Agreements with international organisations - Contract number FED/2010/246-124 - Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Islands Region: Legal Framework and Resource Management (DSMPIR)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	SOPAC Division, Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2012	"2012 Annual Report For the period 1st January – 31st December 2012 - SPC-EU EDF10 Deep Sea Minerals in the Pacific Islands Region: Legal Framework and Resource Management (DSMPIR)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2009	"Action Fiche for Pacific ACP : Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2009	"Annex II to Financing Agreement N°FED/2009/21370 - Technical and Administrative Provisions - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2009	"Cover note for the Identification Fiche for Project Approach - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2009	"Cover note to the attention of Mr Gary Quince Director AIDCO/C - Project Action Fiche (AF) and Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs) for the 10th EDF RIP - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2009	"Identification Fiche for Project Approach - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2010	"Annex V: Template for Request for payment for Contribution Agreement with an international organisation - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2010	"Annex VI: Institutional Assessment Report (2007) "Short-comings and recommendations - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2010	"Annex VII: 2010 Work Plan and Cost Estimate - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2010	"European Union Contribution Agreement with an international organisation - Contract : FED/2010/235-690 - Special Conditions - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2010	"Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the ACP States of the Pacific region - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2012	"Notes : SCICOFISH Second Steering Committee Meeting SPC Nouméa 09/06/2012 - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021392	Dev Fish I	Gillett, Preston and Associated Inc.	2008	"Development of Tuna Fisheries in the Pacific ACP Countries (DevFish) Mid Term Review"	European Commission

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FED.2009.021392	DevFish II	European Commission	2009	"Action Fiche: Development of Sustainable Tuna Fisheries in PacifitACP Countries -Phase II (DevFISH II)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021392	DevFish II	European Commission	2009	"Identification Fiche for Project Approach : Development of Sustainable Tuna Fisheries in PacifitACP Countries -Phase II (DevFISH II)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021392	DevFish II	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2009	"Resquest from Regional Authorising Officer - Pacific Regional Projects for 2009 AAP - Development of Sustainable Tuna Fisheries in PacifitACP Countries -Phase II (DevFISH II)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021392	DevFish II	European Commission	2010	"Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the ACP States of the Pacific Region - Development of Sustainable Tuna Fisheries in Pacific ACP Countries -Phase II (DevFISH II)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021392	DevFish II	European Commission	2011	"Project Synopsis : Development of Sustainable Tuna Fisheries in PacifitACP Countries -Phase II (DevFISH II)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021392	FISH II	Euronet Consulting	2012	"Mid-term Evaluation of the "Strengthening Fisheries management in ACP Countries" (FISH II) Final Report- 16 November 2012"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2009	"Annex 1: North-REP Logical Framework - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2009	"Draft Commission decision on the Annual Action Programme 2009 in favour of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau to be financed from the 10th European Development Fund"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2009	"Financing Agreement template – Special Conditions – EDF - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2009	"Identification Fiche for Project Approach - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	Press Release	2009	"Press Release - European Commission approves Renewable Energy Programme for three Pacific Island Countries "	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2010	"Annex II to Financing Agreement between the European Commission and The Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau - Technical and Administrative Provisions - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2010	"European Union Contribution Agreement with an international organisation - Contract Number FED/2010/238-917 - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2010	"Financing Agreement between the European Commission and The Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission - Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2012	"2012 Annual Report: Achievements, Challenges and Targets May 2010 to June 2012 - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission - Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2012	"Mid-term Report: Achievements, Challenges and Targets May 2010 to June 2012 - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	NAO FSM, NAO Palau, NAO RMI	2012	"Request for Rider to the Financial Agreement - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission

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FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2013	"Addendum N°1 to Financing Agreement between the European Commission and The Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau - Technical and Administrative Provisions - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	Cardno Agrisystems Consortium	2013	"Mid-term Review of NORTH-REP - Mission report Final report - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	PricewaterhouseCoopers	2013	"Special purpose financial statements for the period 10 May 2010 to 31 December 2012 - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2013	"Steering Committee Minutes - 2013 (with 7 annexes) - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2013	"Update - 2nd Quarter 2013 draft- North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	Nothing given	"Action Fiche for Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Palau : North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2007	"Annex II to Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the Republic of Kiribati - Technical and Administrative Provisions - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2009	"Identification Fiche for Project Approach : Water and Sanitation for Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	Ministry of Public Works and Utilities, Kiribati	2009	"Kiribati National Energy Policy - Final draft 2009"	Government of the Republic of Kiribati
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2010	"Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the Republic of Kiribati - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2011	"Derogation letter send to National Authorising Officer Kiribati - Request for derogation to rule of origiu aud nationality - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2011	"Financing Agreements - checklist riders to Financing Agreements - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-145064.01 - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2013	"Cover noteto Mr Dirk Meganck, Director DEVCO H: Addendum N°1 to Financing Agreement N° KI/FED/2009/021-648 Extension of time limits for implementation and execution by 24 months - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2013	"Detailed Decision Form - Financial summary sheet nsion of project for the additional two years to European Union - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2013	"Draft Addendum N°1 to FA signed by HQ - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2013	"Note for the attention of a A. Jacobs Head of Delegation to Fiji: Request for addendum No. 1 to Financing Agreement N°KI/001/08 and Addendum N°1 to FA signed by HQ - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2013	"Request for creation/rider & closure of a global financial - Routing slip Addendum N°1 to Financing Agreement - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	Nothing given	"Logical Framework for the Project: Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	Nothing given	"Memorandum to the Commission concerning the Annual Action Programme 2009 covered by the Country Strategy Paper (2008-2014) for the Republic of Kiribati, under EDF 10 "	European Commission

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FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	Nothing given	"Memorandum to the EDF Committee concerning the Annual Action Programme 2009 covered by the Country Strategy Paper (2008-2014) for the Republic of Kiribati, under EDF 10 "	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	National Authorising Officer Republic of Kiribati	Nothing given	"Requesting extension of project for the additional two years to European Union - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	Nothing given	"Standard Explanatory Note Request for amendment of Financing Agreement - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2009	"Action Fiche for Vanuatu: Primary Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1 Vanuatu (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2009	"Annex II to Financing Agreement - Technical and Administrative Provisions - Primary Sector Growth Support Programme- Phase 1 (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2009	"Commission Decision of on the Annual Action Programme 2009 in favour of Vanuatu to be financed from the 10th European Development Fund"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2009	"Financing Agreement Special Conditions Primary Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1 Vanuatu (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2009	"Identification Fiche for Project Approach - Economic Growth and the Creation of Employment (EGACE)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2009	"Logframe AAP - Primary Sector Growth Support Programme – Phase 1 Vanuatu (2010-2013)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2009	"Memorandum to the EDF Committee concerning the annual action programme covered by the programming document country strategy paper / national indicative programme for the European Development Funds in favour of Vanuatu for 2009"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2010	"Financing Agreement between the European Commission and The Republic of Vanuatu - Primary Sector Growth Support Programme – Phase 1 Vanuatu (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2011	"Project Synopsis: Primary Sector Growth Support Programme- Phase 1 (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2012	"Project Synopsis: Primary Sector Growth Support Programme- Phase 1 (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	HTSPE International Programme Management	2013	"Final report - Mid-term Review of the 'Productive Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1' - Primary Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1 Vanuatu (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2013	"Reply of the evaluator to comments EU received on the previous version of the report - Primary Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1 Vanuatu (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission	2010	"Financing Agreement template – Special Conditions – EDF - Technical Co-operation Facility (TCF)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission	2011	"Financing Agreement between the European Commission and the Regional 15 Pacific ACP States- Technical cooperation Facility (TCF)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2013	"Letter to EUD: Reconciliation of 10th EDF technical cooperation financing 'TCF' financing agreement (FA) budget lines"	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission & Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2013	"EDF 10: TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF) DIRECT DECENTRALISED OPERATION - GLOBAL COMMITMENT No REG/FED/22413 - Addendum No2 to Programme Estimate No 1 - OPERATIONAL PERIOD - From 1st March 2012 to 30th June 2013"	European Commission & Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission	2012	"Subject : 10th EDF TCF - 2012/288-242 Addendum n°1 to Programme Estimate 1 [01 March 2012 to 28 February 2013]"	European Commission
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission	2010	"Request letter: 10th European Development Fund Annual Action Plan 20103"	European Commission
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission	2010	"Action fiche for the regional technical cooperaton facility (TCF) for Pacific ACP States (P-ACPs)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission	2009	"Identification fiche for project approach"	European Commission
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission	2011	"Annex II to financing agreement N°...Technical and administrative provisions"	European Commission

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FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission	2011	"Framework Contract between PriceWaterhouseCoopers and European Commission for an Audit of external operations: Assessment concerning joint management with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community - Technical cooperation Facility (TCF)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEI Trade	European Commission	2009	"Annex II to Financing Agreement - Technical and Administrative Provisions - Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEI Trade	European Commission	2009	"Identification Fiche for Project Approach : Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEI Trade	European Commission	2011	"Annexes iii and iv: Budget for the Action. Financial Identification (NB relate to the IACT component of SPEITT) - Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEI Trade	European Commission	2011	"Contribution Agreement: contract FED 2011/266-507 (CA with SPC for the IACT component of the SPEITT programme)- Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEI Trade	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2012	"Communication and visibility for SPEITT projects and its components - Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEI Trade	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2012	"Press release 131/12: SPEITT Project Implementation running smoothly - Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT)"	Scoop World Independent News: http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO1211/S00063/speitt-project-implementation-running-smoothly.htm
FED.2010.022414	SPEI Trade	European Commission	Nothing given	"Action Fiche: Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEI Trade	European Commission	Nothing given	"Annex 2: to Contribution Agreement: Logframe IACT" - Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEI Trade	European Commission	Nothing given	"Annex i: Description of the Action (description of IACT component of SPEITT) - Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	Republic of Vanuatu	2011	"Note : 2006/018-617 - Vanuatu Tourism and Economic Growth (VTEG) Financing Agreement No.9758/VA - Rider no.1 to the Financing Agreement"	Office of the EDF National Authorizing Officer
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	Europaid	2007	"FINANCING PROPOSAL : VANUATU TOURISM AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (VTEG)"	Europaid
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2003	"Agreement n°9758/VA Financing Agreement between The European Commission and the Republic of Vanuatu - Vanuatu Tourism and Economic Growth (VTEG)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2007	"Vanuatu Tourism and Economic Growth (VTEG) Annex 1 - Logical Framework"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2007	"Vanuatu Tourism and Economic Growth (VTEG) - FINANCING AGREEMENT Special Conditions"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2006	"Vanuatu Tourism and Economic Growth (VTEG) - Identification Fiche for Project Approach"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	ACE - Asesores de Comercio Exterior S.I.	2009	"Mid-Term Review of the Vanuatu Tourism and Economic Growth (VTEG) Project Evaluation Report"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2007	"Vanuatu Tourism and Economic Growth (VTEG) - Annex 3: Tentative timetable"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	Europaid	2009	"Subject : The Pacific Forum Islands - Technical Cooperation Facility 9 ACP RPA 010 Addendum N°1 to Financing Agreement No. 9540/REG Extension of time limit for implementation"	Europaid

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FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2009	"Request for amendment of a global financial commitment - Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2009	"ADDENDUM NO.2 TO CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT : Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT	2009	" 9.ACP.RPA.10 - Technical Cooperation Facility : Approved Addendum No. 3 to Contribution Agreement"	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2006	"CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT between THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION and THE REGIONAL AUTHORIZING OFFICER, PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT - Technical Cooperation Facility 9.ACP.RPA.10 "	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	Europaid	2011	"THE PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES – Technical Co-operation Facility (TCF) – 9 ACP RPA 10 Addendum No. 2 to Financing Agreement N° 9540/REG Extension of the period of execution"	Europaid
FED.2006.018659	TCF	Europaid	2010	"Financial agreement checklist : Approval of riders to financing agreements – Technical Co-operation Facility (TCF) "	Europaid
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2006	"Agreement n°9540/RE Financing Agreement between The European Commission and the Pacific Forum Islands Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) REG/001/05"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2010	"Explanatory Note : Regional Technical Cooperation Facility - 9 ACP RPA 010, Subject : Rider No.2 to Financing Agreement No 9540/REG - Extension of time for execution"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2010	"Note for the attention of PR Gary Quince Director, AIDCO/C, Project : 9.ACP.RPA.010 Technical Cooperation Facility Project FED/2006/018659, Subject : Request for Rider #2 to the Financing Agreement"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT	2010	" 9.ACP.RPA.10 - Technical Cooperation Facility Project-Rider No.2 to the Financing Agreement"	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT
FED.2006.018659	TCF	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT & European Commission	2009	"European Development Fund (EDF) Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) Project No. : 9.ACP.RPA.10 ANNUAL REPORT January 2007-December 2008"	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT & European Commission
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	European Commission	2006	"Convention N°9522/REG de financement entre la Commission Européenne et la Nouvelle Calédonie, le territoire de la Polynésie Française, Le territoire des îles de Wallis et Futuna : Tonnes équivalent pétrole - Valorisation des énergies renouvelables et transfert d'expérience et de savoir-faire (TEP VERTES)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	European Commission	2008	"Specific contract nr 2008/158024 with RESOURCES AND LOGISTICS SARL FWC BENEf - lot nr 4 - Energy and Nuclear Safety"	European Commission
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	FOND EUROPEEN DE DEVELOPPEMENT	2006	"Projet TEP VERTES, MARCHE EN REGIE DIRECTE ENGAGEMENT FINANCIER GLOBAL/INDIVIDUEL N°9 PTO REG 006 - REGIE 1 DEVIS-PROGRAMME N°1 12 décembre 2006 au 11 septembre 2007"	FOND EUROPEEN DE DEVELOPPEMENT
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	GOUVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE	2011	"Request n°2 from RAO : Projet TEP VERTES"	Service de Coopération Régionale et des Relations Extérieures

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FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	Europaid	2009	"Rider 1 draft text - Objet : PTOM Français DU PACIFIQUE - 9 PTO REG 6 Tonnes équivalent pétrole - Valorisation des énergies renouvelables et transfert d'expérience et de savoir-faire (TEP VERTES) (PTR/001/05) - Avenant n°1 à la Convention de Financement n°9522/REG Extension de la durée de mise en oeuvre et de la durée d'exécution, réallocation budgétaire et ajustement des activités"	Europaid
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	GOUVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE	2008	"Rider request from RAO - (Projet TEP VERTES)"	GOUVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	Europaid	2011	"Rider - Objet : les territoires de la Nouvelle Calédonie, de la Polynésie Française et des îles Wallis et Futuna : Tonnes équivalent pétrole - Valorisation des énergies renouvelables et transfert d'expérience et de savoir-faire (TEP VERTES) 9 PTO REG 6 - CRIS N°18660 - Avenant n°2 à la Convention de Financement n°9522/REG Extension de la durée d'exécution"	Europaid
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	Europaid	2009	"Rider signed - Objet : PTOM Français DU PACIFIQUE - 9 PTO REG 6 Tonnes équivalent pétrole - Valorisation des énergies renouvelables et transfert d'expérience et de savoir-faire (TEP VERTES) (PTR/001/05) - Avenant n°1 à la Convention de Financement n°9522/REG Extension de la durée de mise en oeuvre et de la durée d'exécution, réallocation budgétaire et ajustement des activités"	Europaid
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	Europaid	2008	"Project : 09.ACP.RPA.13 & 09.PTO.REG.08 Contribution Agreement - (SCIFISH) Scientific Support for Ocean Fisheries Mgt. In the Western & central Pacific"	Europaid
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Commission	2007	"Convention N°9762/REG : Coonvention de financement entre la Commission européenne et secrétariat du forum des îles du Pacifique, le territoire de la Polynésie française, le territoire des îles Wallis et Futuna, la Nouvelle Calédonie - Soutient scientifique à la gestion des pêcheries océaniques dans l'ouest et le centre de l'Océan Pacifique (SCIFISH)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	Europaid	2007	"BY DIPLOMATIC POUCH - NOTE TO MR ROBERTO RIDOLFI HEAD OF EC DELEGATION IN FIJI - Subject : PIF - PACIFIC ACP +OCT's - 6.6M€ - Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean 'SciFish)"	Europaid
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	Consortium SAFEGE	2011	"Mid-Term Review: Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the western and central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH), 2007 – 2010 » Specific Contract n° 2010 /247943"	European Union
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	Gilles HOSCH & Paul NICHOLS	2013	"Final Evaluation Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH), 2008 - 2011 FED/2006/018-725 - 9 ACP RPA 13 & 9 PTO REG 8 ----- Mid-Term Evaluation Scientific Support for the Management of Oceanic and Coastal Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SCICOFISH), 2010 – 2014 FED/2010/235-690 - 10 ACP.RPA 01"	Europaid
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Union & Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2011	"Scientific Support for Ocean Fisheries Mgt. In the Western & central Pacific - Year 3 Annual Report and Provisional 2011 Work Plan and Cost Estimate (1 January 2011 - 31 December 2011)"	European Union & Secretariat of the Pacific Community
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Union & Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2008	"EU EDF 9 B Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH) 9.ACP.RPA.013 & 9.PTO.REG.008 ANNUAL REPORT 2008 YEAR 1"	European Union & Secretariat of the Pacific Community
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Union & Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2012	"SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR OCEANIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN (SCIFISH) 9.ACP.RPA.013 & 9.PTO.REG.008 - Terminal Report"	European Union & Secretariat of the Pacific Community
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Union & Secretariat of the Pacific Community	2008	"EU EDF 9 B Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH) 9.ACP.RPA.013 & 9.PTO.REG.008 SIX MONTH REPORT"	European Union & Secretariat of the Pacific Community
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"Subject : 9.ACP.RPA 101: Disaster Risk Reduction Addendum No.1 to the Contribution Agreement"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	N/A	"Enclosure 3 to ADDENDUM No. 2 to Financing Agreement No. 9780/REG"	European Commission

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FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	N/A	"STANDARD EXPLANATORY NOTE REQUEST FOR AMENDMENT OF FINANCING AGREEMENT"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	Europaid	2013	"Subject: Amendment №2 to Financing Agreement №. 9780/REG concerning: "Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States" (RPA/002/06rev) CRIS No: FED/2007/19181 Extension of time limit for execution and budget re-allocation"	Europaid
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2007	"Agreement N°9780/REG FINANCING AGREEMENT between THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION and 8 PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES(*) - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States (RPA/002/06rev)"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	Europaid	2013	"NOTE FOR THE ATTENTION OF ANDREW JACOBS HEAD OF DELEGATION TO FIJI "Programme: Eight Pacific ACP Countries - "Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States" (RPA/002/06rev), CRIS No. FED/2007/19181 Subject: Request for Addendum No.2 to the Financing Agreement N. 9780 - Budget Reallocation and extension of time limit for execution"	Europaid
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2006	"IDENTIFICATION FICHE (PROPOSAL FOR FORMULATION of 27/06/2006) AIDCO/C3/D/2007/10032 title : Building capacity of Pacific ACP States to build resilience to Natural Disasters and to support Support Sustainable Development Planning"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2012	"Disaster Risk Reduction project meeting"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	SOPAC	2009	"Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States (B-envelope) SIX MONTHLY REPORT 01 January - 30 June 2009"	SOPAC
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	SOPAC	2010	"Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States (B-envelope) SIX MONTHLY REPORT 01 January - 30 June 2010"	SOPAC
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	Union Européenne	2009	"IX° FONDS EUROPEEN DE DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL - TERRITOIRE DE WALLIS & FUTUNA - POJET TEP VERTES - Fournitures et Installations d'équipements photovoltaïques sur le Territoire de Wallis et Futuna - PROJET : 9 PTO REG 06 - CONTRAT"	Union Européenne
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	Union Européenne	2009	" PROJET TEP VERTES - OPERATION DECENTRALISEE DIRECTE - ENGAGEMENT FINANCIER INDIVIDUEL N° 9 PTO REG - REGIE 1 DEVIS-PROGRAMME N°3 Du 1er janvier 2010 Au 30 juin 2011"	Union Européenne
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	Union Européenne	2009	" PROJET TEP VERTES - OPERATION DECENTRALISEE DIRECTE - ENGAGEMENT FINANCIER INDIVIDUEL N° 9 PTO REG - REGIE 1 DEVIS-PROGRAMME N°3 AVENANT N°2 Du 1er janvier 2010 Au 30 juin 2011"	Union Européenne
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	VERGNET SA	2009	" CONTRAT DE FOURITURES POUR LES ACTIONS EXTERIEURES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE N°2009/215-254 -FINANCE PAR LE FOND EUROPEEN DE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LE BUDGET GENERAL DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE"	EuropAid
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	TENESOL Nouvelle-Calédonie	2009	" CONTRAT DE FOURITURES POUR LES ACTIONS EXTERIEURES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE N°2009/215-248 -FINANCE PAR LE FOND EUROPEEN DE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LE BUDGET GENERAL DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE"	EuropAid
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	Commission Européenne	2009	" PROJET TEP VERTES - OPERATION DECENTRALISEE DIRECTE - ENGAGEMENT FINANCIER INDIVIDUEL N° 9 PTO REG - DEVIS-PROGRAMME N°2 DE LA DATE D'ENDOSSEMENT DE LA COMMISSION EUROPEENNE AU 31 DECEMBRE 2009"	Commission Européenne
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	Commission Européenne	2011	" PROJET TEP VERTES - OPERATION DECENTRALISEE DIRECTE - ENGAGEMENT FINANCIER INDIVIDUEL N° 9 PTO REG - REGIE 1 DEVIS-PROGRAMME N°3 AVENANT N°1 Du 1er janvier 2010 Au 30 juillet 2011"	Commission Européenne
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	TENESOL Nouvelle-Calédonie	2009	" CONTRAT DE FOURITURES POUR LES ACTIONS EXTERIEURES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE N°2009/215-339 -FINANCE PAR LE FOND EUROPEEN DE DEVELOPPEMENT"	Commission Européenne
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	RAL - Resources and Logistics	2008	"TEP VERTES « Tonnes Equivalent Pétrole – Valorisation des Energies Renouvelables et Transfert d'Expérience et de Savoir-faire » CE - PTR/001/05 – 9ième FED Rapport d'évaluation (Version Finale – 30 septembre 2008)"	Union Européenne
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	GOVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE	2010	"Rapport d'exécution du projet n°09 PTO REG 006 REGIE 1 - DEVIS-PROGRAMME N°2"	GOVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE

CRIS number	Project title	Author	Year	Title	Publication/Hyperlink
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	GOUVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE	2010	"Rapport d'exécution final du projet n°09 PTO REG 006 REGIE 1 - DEVIS-PROGRAMME N°3"	GOUVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	G.I.E. Océanide	2011	"Programme TEP-VERTES 9e FED Régional des PTOM du Pacifique - Outils de suivi/évaluation social et économique des infrastructures d'électrification rurale par énergies renouvelables - Nouvelle-Calédonie, Polynésie française, Wallis et Futuna"	G.I.E. Océanide
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	GOUVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE	2011	"PROGRAMME TEP VERTES - DU 7 au 9 DECEMBRE 2011 - SEMINAIRE SUR LA MAITRISE DE L'ENERGIE DANS LE PACIFIQUE"	GOUVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	RAL - Resources and Logistics	2009	"Mission d'assistance technique à l'évaluation des offres et la préparation des contrats dans le cadre des DAOI du programme de mise en œuvre du 9ème FED - PROGRAMME REGIONAL TEP VERTES - DEMANDE N° :2009-204284 Rapport Final mai 2009"	Union Européenne
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2009	"ADDENDUM To the Financing Agreement"	European Commission
FED.2012.022172	Cont IF	European Commission	2012	"FINANCING AGREEMENT Special Conditions"	European Commission
FED.2012.022172	Cont IF	European Commission	2012	"Financing Agreement N°DO/FED/22172 - FINANCING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE ACP SECRETARIAT ADF Contribution to an Investment Facility for the Pacific (IFP)"	European Commission
FED.2012.022172	Cont IF	European Commission	2012	"ANNEX 2 : INTRA-ACP - Contribution to an Investment Facility for the Pacific / CRIS N° ACPTPS – Intra ACP/FED/022-172"	European Commission
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	European Union	2010	"NOTE FOR THE ATTENTION OF MR GAY QUINCE, DIRECTOR, AIDCO/C - Subject : pacific 10th EDF Regional indicative Programme Focal Sector 1 - Identification Fiche - Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC)"	DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION FOR THE PACIFIC Head of Delegation
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	European Union	2010	"EUROPEAN UNION CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT WITH AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION CONTRACT2013/ CONTRIBUTION TO SUPPORT THE PACIFIC FINANCIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER ("PFTAC)"	DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION FOR THE PACIFIC Head of Delegation
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	European Commission	2010	"FINANCING AGREEMENT Special Conditions"	European Commission
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	European Commission	2012	"COMMISSION DECISION of XXX on the Annual Action Programme 2012 in favour of the Pacific Region to be financed from the 10th European Development Fund"	European Commission
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	European Commission	2010	"Gender Equality Screening Checklist to be used at project identification stage (GESCI)"	European Commission
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	European Commission	2013	"FINANCING AGREEMENT between THE PACIFIC FORUM SECRETARIAT and THE EUROPEAN UNION - "EU-Pacific Financial Technical Centre (PFTAC/IMF) Programme"	European Commission
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2010	"10th EDF Identification Fiche for Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC) submitted for Consideration under 10th EDF Focal Sector 1"	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	European Commission	2010	"Action Fiche for Pacific ACP Countries/Regional - EU-Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC/IMF) Programme/ 2010/022-716"	European Commission
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	European Commission	2010	"STANDALONE PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FICHE"	European Commission
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	European Commission	2012	"ANNEX II TO FINANCING AGREEMENT N°... - TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS"	European Commission
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	International Monetary Fund	2009	"Independent Evaluation of the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre"	International Monetary Fund
FED.2012.024337	PRECAP OCTA	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT	2012	"Cover letter - 10th European Development Fund Annual Action Plan 2012 - Pacific Regional Economic Cooperation Advancement Programme (PRECAP) for the Office of Chief Technical Advisor (OCTA) and Melanesian Spearhead group (MSG)"	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT
FED.2012.024337	PRECAP OCTA	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT	2012	"ACTION FICHE FOR PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES"	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT
FED.2012.024337	PRECAP OCTA	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT	2012	"PRECAP OCTA Appendix 2 : Indicative Operational Timetable"	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT
FED.2012.024337	PRECAP OCTA	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT	2012	"PRECAP OCTA Appendix 3: Detailed Budget"	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT

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FED.2012.024337	PRECAP OCTA	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT	2012	"PRECAP OCTA Appendix 3: Implementation Timeline"	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT
FED.2012.024338	PRECAP MSG	European Commission	2012	"Action Fiche for Pacific ACP Countries - Pacific Regional Economic Co-operation Advancement Programme - PRECAP_MSG"	European Commission
FED.2012.024338	PRECAP MSG	European Commission	2012	"Appendix 1 - PRECAP-MSG Logical Framework"	European Commission
FED.2012.024338	PRECAP MSG	European Commission	2012	"Appendix 2 - PRECAP-MSG Operational Timetable"	European Commission
FED.2012.024338	PRECAP MSG	European Commission	2012	"Appendix 3 - PRECAP-MSG Detailed Budget"	European Commission
FED.2012.024338	PRECAP MSG	European Commission	2012	"Appendix 4 - PRECAP-MSG Corporate Structure"	European Commission
FED.2012.024338	PRECAP MSG	European Commission	2012	"ANNEX II TO FINANCING AGREEMENT N°... - TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS"	European Commission
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	EuropeAid	2012	"Global bugetary/financial commitments checklist - decommitments and closures"	EuropeAid
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	European Commission	2003	Agreement N°9046/REG FINANCING AGREEMENT between THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION andd ALL 14 PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES (*) - Pacific Regional Initiatives for the Delivery of Basic Education (P.R.I.D.E.)	European Commission
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	EuropeAid	2008	"NOTE FOR THE ATTENTION OF MR WIEPKE VAN DER GOOT HEAD OF DELEGATION, FIDJI - Subject: Removal of the paying agents accounts for the local payment of the EDF"	EuropeAid
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	European Commission	2008	"Transfer Fiche deconcentrated Project/Programme"	European Commission
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	CfBT Education Trust and its Consortium	2011	"Final Evaluation P.R.I.D.E Program for Pacific Region"	CfBT Education Trust - The European Union's EDF programme For Pacific Region
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	KPMG	2011	"Pacific Regional initiatives for the delivery of basis education (The PRIDE project) report on factual findings"	European Commission
FED.2010.021643	HRDP I	European Commission	2011	"Agreement N°PG/FED/2163 - FINANCING AGREEMENT between THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION and PAPUA NEW GUINEA - Human Resources Development Programme"	European Commission
FED.2010.021643	HRDP I	Department of National Planning&Monitoring PNG	2010	"Subject: EDF 10th - PNG - CRIS DECISION FED 2009/021-643 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME PHASE 1 (HRDP 1° ACTION FICHE AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS"	European Commission
FED.2010.021643	HRDP I	European Commission	2010	"Note to head of delegation in Papua New Guinea - Subject: AAP 2010 - Human Resources development Programme Phase 1 CRIS 21543 - Request of suspension clause"	European Commission
FED.2010.021643	HRDP I	European Commission	2010	"ANNEX 1 : Action Fiche"	European Commission
FED.2010.021643	HRDP I	European Commission	2009	"Identification Fiche for Project Approach"	European Commission
FED.2010.021643	HRDP I	Grontmij A/S		"Support to the preparation of HRDP1 works contract FWC BENEFICIARIES 2009 - LOT 2: Transport and Infrastructures"	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	European Commission	2011	"COMMISSION DECISION of 22.02.2011 on the adoption of the Single Programming Document for New Caledonia"	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	European Commission	2010	"Document complémentaire n°1 : Description et évaluation de la politique et stratégie sectorielle - FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE"	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	European Commission	2010	"Document complémentaire n°2 : Gestion des finances publiques (GFP)"	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	European Commission	2010	"ANNEXE II DE LA CONVENTION DE FINANCEMENT N°...Dispositions techniques et administratives"	European Commission

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FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	European Commission	2010	"AIDCO/ (2009) D/NNN Fiche action [NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE]"	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	European Commission	2010	"Internal Committee Voting Sheet"	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	European Commission	2010	"DOCUMENT UNIQUE DE PROGRAMMATION POUR LE 10EME FONDS EUROPEEN DE DEVELOPPEMENT"	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	GOUVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE	2012	"Direction de la Formation Professionnelle Continue - Programmation de Formation Professionnelle Continue - Comité Consultatif de la Formation Professionnelle"	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro			"Budget primitif 2012"	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	IBF International Consulting	2011	"Evaluation du secteur de la Formation Professionnelle continue en Nouvelle Calédonie"	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	CEROM	2012	"Les comptes économiques rapides de la Nouvelle-Calédonie en 2010, le nickel stimule la croissance"	CEROM
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	Institut d'émission d'Outre-Mer	2012	"Nouvelle-Calédonie: rapport annuel 2011"	Institut d'émission d'Outre-Mer
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	ACE International consultants	2012	"Evaluation PEFA et rapport sur la performance de la gestion de finances publiques de la Nouvelle Calédonie Rapport PEFA sur les performances "	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	ACE International consultants	2012	"Evaluation PEFA et rapport sur la performance de la gestion de finances publiques de la Nouvelle Calédonie Recommandations sur la réforme de gestion des finances publiques"	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	GOUVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE	2010	RAPPORT ANNUEL D'EXECUTION DU DOCUMENT UNIQUE DE PROGRAMMATION DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE Première année de réalisation du programme 10ème FED	European Commission
FED.2011.021503	Formation Pro	GOUVERNEMENT DE LA NOUVELLE-CALEDONIE	2011	"Rapport sur les orientations budgétaires 2012-2014"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2011.023206	Samoa	European Commission	2011	"Action Fiche - Samoa : Global Climate Change Alliance: Supporting Climate Change Adaptation for the Samoan Water Sector / CRIS Number: 2011-23206"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2011.023206	Samoa	European Commission	2011	ANNEX II TO FINANCING AGREEMENT N° DCI-ENV/2011/023-206 TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2011.277182	Vanuatu	European Commission	2011	"Action Fiche for Vanuatu : Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) Thematic Support Vanuatu"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2011.277182	Vanuatu	European Commission	2011	"Progress report"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2011.23745	Timor Leste	European Commission	2011	"FINANCING AGREEMENT Special Conditions"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2011.23745	Timor Leste	European Commission	2011	"STANDALONE PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FICHE : Global Climate Change Alliance support programme to Timor Leste"	European Commission
DCI-ENV.2011.023750	PNG	European Commission	N/A	"Action Fiche for Papua New Guinea in the frame of Global Climate Change Alliance"	European Commission
FED.2012.022937	PACWASTE	European Commission	2013	"FINANCING AGREEMENT between THE PACIFIC FORUM SECRETARIAT and THE EUROPEAN UNION - "Pacific Hazardous Waste Management (PacWaste)"	European Commission
FED.2012.022937	PACWASTE	European Commission	2013	"ANNEX II TO FINANCING AGREEMENT N°... TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS"	European Commission
FED.2012.022937	PACWASTE	European Commission	2013	"Gender Equality Screening Checklist to be used at project identification stage (GESCI)"	European Commission
FED.2012.022937	PACWASTE	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2011	"Letter to Ambassador van der Goot : 10th EDF PACIFIC HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT (PAC WASTE) IDENTIFICATION FICHE"	European Commission
FED.2012.022937	PACWASTE	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2012	"Action Fiche for Pacific Hazardous Waste Management (Pac Waste)"	European Commission
FED.2012.022937	PACWASTE	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	2012	"STANDALONE PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FICHE (Guidelines to complete IF)"	European Commission
FED.2012.022937	PACWASTE	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SREP)	2011	"Pacific E-waste: A Regional Strategy and Action Plan"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SREP)

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FED.2012.022937	PACWASTE	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SREP)	2011	"An Asbestos-Free Pacific: A Regional Strategy and Action Plan"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SREP)
FED.2012.022937	PACWASTE	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SREP)	2010	"Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010-2015 Implementation Update: A six-monthly update of waste management in the Pacific Islands"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SREP)
FED.2012.022937	PACWASTE	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SREP)	2009	"Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010-2015"	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SREP)
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2008	"Annual Report January to December 2007 - Strengthening Fishery Products Health in ACP/OCT Countries"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2009	"Annual Report January to December 2008 - Strengthening Fishery Products Health in ACP/OCT Countries"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2004	"Annual Report 2002-2003 - Strengthening Fishery Products Health in ACP/OCT Countries"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2005	"RAPPORT D'ACTIVITES JANVIER_NOVEMBRE 2004 Devis-Programme N°3 - DP3 - Work programme & cost estimate N°3 - WP - PERIODE 01.01 - 30.11.2004"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2006	"AMELIORATION DE L'ETAT SANITAIRE DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE DANS LES PAYS ACP ET LES PTOM - RAPPORT ANNUEL 2005 - Activités sur la période 01/01 - 31.12.2005"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2007	"AMELIORATION DE L'ETAT SANITAIRE DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE DANS LES PAYS ACP ET LES PTOM - RAPPORT D'ACTIVITES JANVIER A DECEMBRE 2006 - Devis programme N°5 (DP 5) & Engagements Spécifiques 2006"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2003	"Strengthening Fishery Products Health in ACP/OCT Countries - Quarterly Report N°1 - Inception Report 18.10.2002 ti 31.01.2003"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2010	"Country situation up-dates: FIJI For complete fisheries country profile please go to mission report CA090GEN"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2010	Country situation up-dates: KIRIBATI For complete fisheries country profile please go to mission report CA090GEN"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2010	Country situation up-dates: REPUBLIC OF MARSHALL ISLANDS For complete fisheries country profile please go to mission report CA090GEN"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2010	Country situation up-dates: SOLOMON ISLANDS For complete fisheries country profile please go to mission report CA090SLB"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2010	Country situation up-dates: VANUATU For complete fisheries country profile please go to mission report CA090GEN"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2010	"Country situation: Aperçuglobal des country profiles fait à partir des fiches d'analyse de situation dans les pays individuels - Global overview of main issues detailed in the Countries situation fiches"	European Union & Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	European Commission	2002	"Agreement No 6513/REG FINANCING AGREEMENT between THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION and ALL ACP STATES AND UK, NETHERLANDS OCTs - Strengthening Fishery Products Health in ACP/OCT Countries (REG/70021/000)"	European Commission
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2002	"Strengthening Fishery Products Health in ACP/OCT Countries Operation of the co-ordination unit COFREPECHE - WORK PROGRAMME N°1 Period 1.11-31.12.2002"	Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2004	"AMELIORATION DE L'ETAT SANITAIRE DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE DANS LES PAYS ACP ET LES PTOM - Programme de travail et estimations des couts N°2 - Periode 24.02.2003 - 31.12.2003"	Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2005	"AMELIORATION DE L'ETAT SANITAIRE DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE DANS LES PAYS ACP ET LES PTOM - Devis-Programme N°3 - Periode 01.01.2004 - 31.12.2004"	Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2006	"AMELIORATION DE L'ETAT SANITAIRE DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE DANS LES PAYS ACP ET LES PTOM - Devis-Programme N°4 - Periode 01.01 - 31.12.2005"	Secretariat of ACP Group of States

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FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2007	"AMELIORATION DE L'ETAT SANITAIRE DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE DANS LES PAYS ACP ET LES PTOM - Devis-Programme N°5 - DP5 et Engagements Spécifiques 2006"	Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.REG.70021.000	SFP	Secretariat of ACP Group of States	2008	"AMELIORATION DE L'ETAT SANITAIRE DES PRODUITS DE LA PECHE DANS LES PAYS ACP ET LES PTOM - Devis-Programme N°6 - DP5 et Engagements Spécifiques 2007"	Secretariat of ACP Group of States
FED.2011.022488	TCF OCTs II	European Commission	2010	"Note à l'attention des membres de la commission - Procédure écrite N° PE/2010/6204: Objet: 10e Fonds européen de développement (FED) - "Facilité de coopération technique PTOM II""	European Commission
FED.2011.022488	TCF OCTs II	European Commission	2010	"Annex: Technical Cooperation Facility OCTs CRIS n° 022-488"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"Note à l'attention des membres de la commission - Délai: Mercredi 19 octobre 2011 - 10h00 - Objet: Programmation pour la stratégie de coopération régionale"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"Commission decision of XXX on the adoption of the Single Programming Document on regional cooperation strategy for Overseas Countries Territories"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"Financial agreement - Special Conditions"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"Detailed budget spreadsheet"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"EDF 10 - SINGLE PROGRAMMING DOCUMENT REGIONAL COOPERATION STRATEGY FOR OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"Indicative Timetable spreadsheet"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"Internal Committee Voting Sheet"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"Subdélégation de signatures et suppléances"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"ANNEX II TO FINANCING AGREEMENT N° PTOREG/FED/21998 TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"Action fiche - annex Technical Assistance to OCTA CRIS n° 021-998"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"STANDALONE PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FICHE (Guidelines to complete IF) - Bureau"	European Commission
FED.2012.021998	TA OCTA	European Commission	2011	"STANDALONE PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FICHE (Guidelines to complete IF) - Technical Assistance to OCTA 10th EDF"	European Commission
FED.2012.022298	INTEGRE	European Commission	2012	"Convention de Financement entre Union Européenne et les Etats PTOM Pacifiq, représentés par l'ordonnateur régional - Initiatives des Territoires pour la Gestion Régional - INTEGRE"	European Commission
FED.2012.022298	INTEGRE	European Commission	2013	"Convention de contribution de l'Union Européenne signée avec une organisation internationale"	European Commission
FED.2012.022298	INTEGRE	European Commission	2013	"Annexe II: conditions générales applicables aux conventions de contribution de l'Union Européenne signées avec des organisations internationales"	European Commission
FED.2012.022298	INTEGRE	European Commission	2013	"Annexe III: Budget prévisionnel INTEGRE - avril 2013"	European Commission
FED.2012.022298	INTEGRE	European Commission	2013	"Annexe V: demande de paiement pour une convention de contribution signée avec une organisation internationale"	European Commission
FED.2012.022298	INTEGRE	European Commission	2013	"explanatory note: 10th FED régional PTOMs du Pacifique/Convention de contribution"	European Commission
FED.2012.022298	INTEGRE	European Commission	2013	"note to file: signature of contribution agreement FED/2013/326-926 under decision INTEGRE-FED/2013/22298"	European Commission
FED.2012.022298	INTEGRE	European Commission	2012	"ANNEXE I - Description de l'action"	European Commission

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FED.2012.022298	INTEGRE	European Commission		"Programme INTEGRE Plan d'action de la première année 10eme FED Régional"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	ARIA Consult	2012	"10TH EDF PROJECT - FINAL EVALUATION OF TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE PROJECT I"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	SOGEROM	2010	"Trade-Related Technical Assistance Project in Papua New Guinea - Component 2: quality infrastructures"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	Equinoccio	2011	"Trade-Related Technical Assistance Project in Papua New Guinea - Food Law Specialist"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	SOFRECO	2011	"Mid-term evaluation of fact (facilitating agricultural commodity trade)"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	The EU-funded agricultural Commodity Trade Project	2012	"Facilitating agricultural commodity trade Fact"	European Commission
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	Transtec	2013	"Interim report N°2 covering the period from 04/02/2013 to 29/03/2013 "Technical assistance to the Regional Authorising Officer""	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management Ltd	2013	"Mid-Term Evaluation Scientific Support for the Management of Oceanic and Coastal Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SCICOFISH), 2010 – 2014"	European Commission
FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	Pacific Financial technical assistance centre	2013	"Pacific report"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission		"Annex 2 to financing agreement N°. Technical and Administrative provisions"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission		"Annex 2 to financing agreement N°. Technical and Administrative provisions" EDF10-PMU	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2006	"Identification fiche for project approach"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2006	"Identification fiche for project approach" EDF10-PMU	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	N/A	"Action for Multi-country Energy Programme in 6 Pacific ACP Countries"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	N/A	"Action for Programme Management for a Multi-country Energy Programme in 6 Pacific ACP Countries"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2004	"Draft terms of references"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2008	"ANNEX 8. KIRIBATI ACTION FICHE"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2007	"Terms of references: Identification of 10th EDF Multi-country Energy Programme (Pacific region)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2008	"IDENTIFICATION MISSION MULTI-COUNTRY RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMME"	European Commission
FED.2009.021648	SEOI	European Commission	2011	"Solar energy for Outer Islands in Kiribati Programme estimate n°1"	European Commission
FED.2009.021648	SEOI	European Commission	2011	"Solar energy for Outer Islands in Kiribati Addendum n°1 to Programme estimate n°1"	European Commission
FED.2009.021648	SEOI	Ernst&Young	2013	"Final report of factual findings for an expenditure verification of a European Community Financed Programme Estimate for Solar Energy for Outer Islands -PE1"	European Commission
FED.2009.021648	SEOI	European Commission	N/A	"Solar energy for Outer Islands in Kiribati Programme estimate n°2"	European Commission
FED.2009.021648	SEOI	European Commission	N/A	"Solar energy for Outer Islands in Kiribati Programme estimate n°2"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2008	"Capacity support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific region Programme estimate (start-up)"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2008	"Capacity support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific region Addendum 1 Programme estimate (start-up)"	European Commission

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FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2008	"Capacity support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific region Addendum 2 Programme estimate (start-up)"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2009	"Capacity support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific region Programme estimate N°2)"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2010	"Capacity support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific region Programme estimate N°3)"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2010	"Capacity support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific region Addendum 1 Programme estimate N°3"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2011	"Capacity support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific region Addendum 2 Programme estimate N°3"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2011	"Capacity support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific region Addendum 3 Programme estimate N°3"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	KEMA International B.V	2012	"Quantification of the Power System Energy Losses in South Pacific Utilities Te Aponga Uira O Tumū -Te-Varovaro, Cook Islands"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	KEMA International B.V	2012	"Quantification of the Power System Energy Losses in South Pacific Utilities Electric Power Corporation, Samoa"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	KEMA International B.V	2012	"Quantification of the Power System Energy Losses in South Pacific Utilities Fiji Electricity Authority, Fiji"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	KEMA International B.V	2012	"Quantification of the Power System Energy Losses in South Pacific Utilities Niue Power Corporation, Niue"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	KEMA International B.V	2012	"Quantification of the Power System Energy Losses in South Pacific Utilities Nauru Utilities Corporation"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	KEMA International B.V	2012	"Quantification of the Power System Energy Losses in South Pacific Utilities Papua New Guinea Power Limited (PPL)"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	KEMA International B.V	2012	"Quantification of the Power System Energy Losses in South Pacific Utilities Public Utilities Board, Kiribati – Tarawa Atoll System"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	KEMA International B.V	2012	"Quantification of the Power System Energy Losses in South Pacific Utilities Solomon Islands Electricity Authority, Solomon Islands"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	KEMA International B.V	2012	"Quantification of the Power System Energy Losses in South Pacific Utilities Tuvalu Electric Corporation, Tuvalu"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	KEMA International B.V	2012	"Quantification of the Power System Energy Losses in South Pacific Utilities Tonga Power Limited, Tonga"	European Commission
ROM documentation					
DCI-ENV.2010.022473	GCCA	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-145297.01 - Increasing climate resilience of Pacific Small Islands States through the Global Climate Change Alliance"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	European Commission	2007	"Monitoring report - MR-002170.01 - Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP) - Papua New Guinea"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	European Commission	2010	"PROJECT SYNOPSIS : ducation, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP)"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	European Commission	2010	"Background Conclusion Sheet"	European Commission
FED.2006.017946	ETHRDP	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-002170.03 - Education, Training and Human Resources Development Programme (ETHRDP) - Papua New Guinea"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	2009	"Monitoring report - MR-126160.01 - Trade Related Assistance to PNG"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2009	"Background Conclusion Sheet - ongoing project - MR-126041.01 - Vanuatu Tourism and Education Growth (VTEG)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2009	"Monitoring report - MR-126041.01 - Vanuatu Tourism and Education Growth (VTEG)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2011	"Background Conclusion Sheet - ongoing project - ROM1194821 - Vanuatu Tourism and Education Growth (VTEG)"	European Commission

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FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report draft 2011 - MR-018617 -Vanuatu Tourism and Education Growth (VTEG)"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"Monitoring report - MR-124446.01 - - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States (DRR8P ACP)" - Federated States of Micronesia"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"Monitoring report - MR-124447.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Palau"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"Monitoring report - MR-124448.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Marshall Islands"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"Monitoring report - MR-124449.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Tonga"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"Monitoring report - MR-124450.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Tuvalu"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"Monitoring report - MR-126361.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-136141.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Federated States of Micronesia"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-136142.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Palau"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-136143.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Marshall Islands"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-136144.01 -Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Nauru"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-136145.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Tuvalu"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-136146.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Tonga"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-137401.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Solomon Islands"	European Commission

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FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-137402.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Papua New Guinea"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-137421.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-136141.02 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Federated States of Micronesia"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-136146.02 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Tonga"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-137401.02 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Solomon Islands"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-137402.02 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Papua New Guinea"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-137421.02 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-136141.03-Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Federated States of Micronesia"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-136142.02 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Palau"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-136143.02 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Marshall Islands"	European Commission
FED.2007.019181	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-137421.03 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission	2009	"Monitoring report - MR-124441.01- Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-124441.02- Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-124441.03- Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.020777	FACT	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-124441.04- Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.20804	TVET	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-137359.01 - Programme for the Integration Of Technical, Vocational Education And Training (TVET)"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2009	"Monitoring report - MR-124443.01- Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2010	"Monitoring report - MR-124443.02- Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2008.020384	SMER	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-124443.03- Capacity Support for Sustainable Management of Energy Resources in the Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2009.021368	DSMPIR	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-145062.01 - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States - Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2009.021370	SciCOFish	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-145063.01 - Scientific Support for the Management of Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (SciCOFich)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021392	DevFish II	European Commission	2011	"Background Conclusion Sheet - ongoing project - Development of Sustainable Tuna Fisheries in Pacific ACP Countries - Phase II (DevFISH II)"	European Commission

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FED.2009.021392	DevFish II	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-143586.01 - Development of Sustainable Tuna Fisheries in Pacific ACP Countries -Phase II (DevFISH II)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021392	DevFish II	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-143586.02 - Development of Sustainable Tuna Fisheries in Pacific ACP Countries -Phase II (DevFISH II)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-142704.01 - Republic of Marshall Islands - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-142705.01 - Palau - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-142706.01 - Micronesia - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.021435	North-REP	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-142708.01 - Pacific Region - North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21648	SEOI	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-145064.01 - Solar Energy for the Outer Islands"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2011	"Background Conclusion Sheet - ongoing project - MR-143588.01 - Primary Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1 (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report - MR-143588.01- Primary Sector Growth Support Programme- Phase 1 (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2011	"Monitoring report draft - MR-143588.01- Primary Sector Growth Support Programme- Phase 1 (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2012	"Background Conclusion Sheet - ongoing project - MR-143588.02 - Primary Sector Growth Support Programme - Phase 1 (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2009.21742	PSGSP-P1	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-143588.02- Primary Sector Growth Support Programme- Phase 1 (PSGSP-P1)"	European Commission
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission	2012	"BACKGROUND CONCLUSION SHEET - ongoing projects"	European Commission
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission	2012	"Project Synopsis - Technical Cooperation Facility"	European Commission
FED.2010.022413	TCF 2010	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-145101.01- Technical Co-operation Facility (TCF) "	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEI Trade	European Commission	2012	"Monitoring report - MR-145092.01 - Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade (SPEITT)"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-124446.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-124447.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-124448.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-124449.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-124450.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2009	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-126361.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136141.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136141.02 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2012	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136141.03 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136142.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission

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FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2012	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136142.02 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136143.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2012	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136143.02 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136144.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136145.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136146.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136146.02 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-137401.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-137401.02 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-137402.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-137402.02 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2010	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-137421.01 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2011	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-137421.02 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2012	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-137421.03 Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	2009	"ROM - Monitoring report ref:MR-126160.01 - Trade-Related Assistance to Papua New Guinea"	European Commission
FED.2006.018486	TRAP	European Commission	2009	"ROM - TEMPLATE FOR RESPONSE SHEET ONGOING PROJECTS"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2004	"ROM - BACKGROUND CONCLUSION SHEET - ongoing projects Vanuatu Tourism and Economic Growth (VTEG)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2004	"ROM - BACKGROUND CONCLUSION SHEET (VTEG)"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2007	"ROM - MONITORING REPORT DRAFT : Vanuatu Tourism and Economic Growth (VTEG) Project"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2009	"ROM - MONITORING REPORT ref:MR-126041.01 : Vanuatu Tourism and Economic Growth (VTEG) Project"	European Commission
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FED.2006.018659	TCF	European Commission	2010	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-136347.01, Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) - Pacific Region"	European Commission
FED.2006.018725	SCIFISH	European Commission	2009	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref:MR-124442.01 - Scientific Support for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western & Central Pacific Ocean (SCIFISH)"	European Commission
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FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	Commission Européenne	2010	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref: MR-136241.01 - Tonnes équivalent Pétrole - Valorisation des énergies renouvelables et transfert d'expérience et de savoir-faire (TEP VERTES)""	Commission Européenne
FED.2006.018660	TEP VERTES	Commission Européenne	2013	"ROM - Monitoring Report ref: MR-136241.02 - Tonnes équivalent Pétrole - Valorisation des énergies renouvelables et transfert d'expérience et de savoir-faire (TEP VERTES)""	Commission Européenne
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2012	"ROM - Mission final report - Disaster Risk Reduction in Eight Pacific ACP States"	European Commission
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT	2010	"ADDENDUM NO: 2 TO CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT Project: Pacific Regional - "Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT)" 9.ACP.RPA.012 - Subject: Amendment No.2 to Contribution Agreement between the Regional Authorising Officer - Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community - Budget reallocation"	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT	2009	"9.ACP.RPA.012 - Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT) : ADDENDUM No.1 TO CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT"	PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT
FED.2007.019197	DRR8P ACP	European Commission	2007	"CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT between the REGIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT and THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY - Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade (FACT) 9.ACP.RPA.012 "	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEITT	European Commission	2011	"PROJECT SYNOPSIS : Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration Through Trade"	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEITT	European Commission	2011	"BACKGROUND CONCLUSION SHEET - ongoing projects"	European Commission
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	European Commission	2005	"ROM - Response sheet - Results Oriented Monitoring RESPONSIBLE HQ / EC DELEGATION"	European Commission
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	European Commission	2004	"ROM - Project Synopsis: PACIFIC REGIONAL INITIATIVES FOR THE DELIVERY OF BASIC EDUCATION (P.R.I.D.E.)"	European Commission
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	European Commission	2005	"MONITORING REPORT ref: MR-01408.01 - PACIFIC REGIONAL – RPA – PACIFIC REGIONAL INITIATIVES FOR THE DELIVERY OF BASIC EDUCATION (P.R.I.D.E.)."	European Commission
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	European Commission	2006	"RE-MONITORING REPORT ref: MR-01408.02 - PACIFIC REGION – RPA – PACIFIC REGIONAL INITIATIVES FOR THE DELIVERY OF BASIC EDUCATION (P.R.I.D.E.)."	European Commission
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	European Commission	2008	"Project Synopsis: PACIFIC REGIONAL INITIATIVES FOR THE DELIVERY OF BASIC EDUCATION (P.R.I.D.E.)"	European Commission
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	European Commission	2008	"Background Conclusion sheet"	European Commission
FED.2003.016309	PRIDE	European Commission	2008	"TEMPLATE FOR RESPONSE SHEET ONGOING PROJECTS"	European Commission
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FED.2012.022716	PFTAC	European Commission	2013	"ROM-Background conclusion sheet (ongoing)" Technical cooperation facility	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEITT	European Commission	2012	"ROM- Monitoring report ref:MR-145073.01 Trade facilitation in Customs Cooperation TFCC"	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEITT	European Commission	2012	"ROM- Monitoring report ref:MR-145072.01 Increasing Agricultural Commodities Trade (IACT) "	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEITT	European Commission	2012	"ROM- Monitoring report ref:MR-145056.01 Pacific Integration Technical Assistance Programme "	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEITT	European Commission	2012	"ROM- Monitoring report ref:MR-145092.01 Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration through Trade"	European Commission
FED.2010.022414	SPEITT	European Commission	2012	"ROM- Monitoring report ref:MR-145093.01 Pacific Regional Tourism Capacity Building Project (PRTCBP) "	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2008	"Vanuatu tourism & economic growth (VTEG) Component 2: Provincial Tourism planning Programme estimate PE-NTDO-01"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2009	"Operational report-VTEG-9.ACP.VA.14 PE NTDO-01"	European Commission

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FED.2006.018617	VTEG	BDO Barrett & Partners	2008	"Tourism education and training project VTEG NTDO (9 ACP VA 14) Auditors report relating to the justification of expenditures n°1"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2010	"Vanuatu tourism & economic growth (VTEG) Component 2: Provincial Tourism planning Final Programme estimate PE-NTDO-02"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2010	"Note to Mr Nicholas Berlanga Martinez chargé d'affaires A.I, EU delegation Vanuatu, Vanuatu Tourism & Economic Growth (VTEG) Programme estimate no PE-NTDO-02"	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2006	"Vanuatu tourism & economic growth (VTEG) Component 1: Vanuatu institute of technology Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure Training Centre (HTLTC) - Devis Programme Final HTLTC n°3 "	European Commission
FED.2006.018617	VTEG	European Commission	2010	"Vanuatu tourism & economic growth (VTEG) Component 1: Vanuatu institute of technology Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure Training Centre (HTLTC) - Avenant 1 au Devis Programme Final HTLTC n°3 "	European Commission