

11TH EDF

REGIONAL PROGRAMMING ORIENTATIONS

ANNEX 1

REGIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME

(MAX 14 pages)

COVER PAGE AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Pacific ACP States - European Union

Pacific Regional Indicative Programme
for the period 2014-2020

The Pacific Region represented by the Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the European Union hereby agree as follows:

(1) The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (represented by Dame Meg Taylor, Secretary General and Regional Authorising Officer), and the European Union, (represented by *<name and title>*), hereinafter referred to as the Parties, held discussions in *<place>* from to with a view to determining the general orientations for co-operation for the period 2014-2020.

During these discussions, the Regional Indicative Programme of EU Aid in favour of the Pacific was drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 6 to 10 of Annex IV to the Partnership Agreement between the Members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States of the other part, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, revised in Luxembourg on 25 June 2005 and in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010 (Cotonou Agreement). These discussions complete the programming process for the Pacific region.

The Pacific includes the following countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

The Pacific Regional Indicative Programme is annexed to the present document.

(2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources which the EU envisages to make available to the Pacific for the period 2014-2020, an amount of €166 million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 9 of Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement. This allocation is not an entitlement as such and may through consultation be revised by the EU, following the completion of reviews, in accordance with Article 11 of Annex IV.

(3) The Indicative Programme concerns the resources of the allocation. This allocation is intended to cover economic integration and trade support, sectoral policies, programmes and projects at the regional level in support of the focal areas of EU Assistance. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.

(4) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the present RIP by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own resources, in accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of the Financial Protocol of the Cotonou Agreement *<(see paragraph .. for further details)>*.

For the Region of the Pacific

For the EU

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Secretary General and Regional Authorising Officer

<signature>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pacific ACP region consists of 15 ACP states spread over an area more than twice the size of Europe. The total population of the region is less than 10 million, with about two thirds residing in Papua New Guinea. In contrast to a total land area of just 528 000 km² the combined Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the Pacific ACP region is 20 million km² and constitutes the world's largest tuna fishery. The region has a strong structure of nine regional organisations providing technical assistance and policy advice, which forms the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP), with leadership provided by the Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the Duly Mandated Regional Organisation (DMRO) for the Pacific¹. The Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting - an annual meeting of heads of government - is the premier regional policy-making body of the independent and self-governing states in the Pacific.

Achieving economies of scale in the Pacific region is extremely difficult due to the scattered nature of the islands, small populations and the great distance between countries. Agriculture and fisheries remain important sectors of the regional economy and the growing tourism sector is totally reliant on the natural environment.

The 11th EDF Pacific Regional Indicative Programme (Pacific RIP) addresses the challenges of the Pacific ACP countries by reference to the *Framework for Pacific Regionalism* (FPR) (which represents a re-casting of the Pacific Plan) and the *EU Agenda for Change*.

The **Overarching Objective of the Pacific RIP** is to “*Contribute to the Pacific Leaders’ vision for a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion and prosperity so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy and productive lives*”. The **Programme Objective** is to “*Improve the economic, social and environmental benefits for PACP states arising from stronger regional economic integration and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment*”.

The total 11th EDF allocation to the Pacific Region is €166 million.

Based on the assessment of major regional integration challenges, especially in the areas of trade, natural resources management and the importance of inclusive and accountable governance, while taking into account support provided by the EU and other development partners, the Pacific RIP will target **three priority areas**.

The **first priority area** selected is **Regional Economic Integration**. This sector is allocated **€78 million** with support channeled to two specific objectives (i) Increasing the productive capacity for trade, and (ii) strengthening private sector involvement in economic integration.

The **second priority area** selected is the **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment and the Management of Waste** where a total of **€66 million** is allocated to support (i) Increasing economic and social returns from sustainably managed oceanic and coastal resources, (ii) Improving sustainable management of waste and reducing pollution, and (iii) Building capacity of PACP countries to responsibly and accountably manage their oceanic and coastal resources and waste.

The **third priority area** selected is **Inclusive and Accountable Governance** which is allocated **€22 million** to support governance at national and regional levels (notably in public finance management, and statistics), with adequate incorporation of relevant cross-cutting issues including gender, youth, people with disabilities and Non-State-Actors (NSA) particularly in Priority Areas 1 and 2. This priority area will also accommodate necessary technical assistance support to the RAO for overall programme implementation and coordination.

¹ In 1999 the Secretary-General of PIFS was appointed by PACP Leaders to undertake the functions of the Regional Authorising Officer for the duration of the Cotonou Agreement.

I. THE OVERALL LINES OF THE EU SUPPORT TO THE REGION

1. THE POLICY AGENDA OF THE REGION

PIFS is the EU's principal counterpart for regional economic integration in the Pacific region. From 2005, PIFS has overseen the implementation of the 'Pacific Plan',—the region's master strategy for strengthening regional cooperation and integration in the Pacific. As the Plan was not intended as a programmatic instrument or regional development plan, it was focused on high-level strategic objectives and associated initiatives, and did not provide detailed information on expected results, performance indicators, or an implementation timeframe as such.

Following the recommendations of an in-depth review², Leaders in May 2014 agreed to re-cast the Pacific Plan as a 'Framework for Pacific Regionalism' (FPR). In doing so, Leaders confirmed the importance of advancing Pacific regionalism beyond regional cooperation towards deeper forms of regional integration where there are clear, equitable benefits to be gained.

Central to the FPR is a vision for the Pacific region—*a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion, and prosperity, so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy, and productive lives*—which draws from the Leaders' Vision of 2004 (as set out in the Communiqué of the 42nd Pacific Islands Forum in Auckland, New Zealand, and captured as the foundation of the Pacific Plan).

The FPR aims to guide the achievement of such a vision through the pursuit of regionalism, which it conceptualises as an expression of a common sense of identity and purpose, leading progressively to the sharing of institutions, resources, and markets, with the purpose of complementing national efforts, overcoming common constraints and enhancing sustainable and inclusive development within Pacific countries and territories and for the Pacific region as a whole.

The FPR focuses on four strategic objectives for regionalism, which are broadly consistent with the original four pillars of the Pacific Plan:

- *Sustainable development* that combines economic, social and cultural development in ways that improve livelihoods and well-being and use the environment sustainably;
- *Economic growth* that is inclusive and equitable;
- *Strengthened governance*, legal, financial, and administrative systems; and
- *Security* that ensures stable and safe human, environmental and political conditions for all.

In addition, six regional values are set out in the FRP to guide policy making across the region, capturing important cross-cutting issues such as integrity of our vast ocean and island resources; honouring and developing cultures and traditions; embracing good governance, the full observance of democratic values, the rule of law, the defence and promotion of all human rights, gender equality, and commitment to just societies; ensuring stability, full security and wellbeing for the peoples of the Pacific; supporting full inclusivity, equity and equality for all people of the Pacific; and effective, inclusive and enduring partnerships within the region and beyond.

Rather than specifying particular regional initiatives, the FPR sets out a robust, transparent, and inclusive *process* for determining which initiatives are to be overseen by Leaders, and which are to be implemented and monitored through other regional mechanisms such as Ministerial and Officials-level meetings.

The successful implementation of the FPR as a whole is dependent on the support and commitment of Pacific country governments and their people, regional organisations, development partners and all stakeholders working in the region. This Pacific RIP is consistent with the FPR and its implementation will be aligned with the FPR principles and identified regional initiatives.

² *Pacific Plan Review 2013*, chaired by the Rt. Hon. Sir Mekere Morauta. www.pacificplanreview.org

1.1. THE POLICY PERSPECTIVES OF THE REGION

Pacific Leaders acknowledge that the island countries of the Pacific region face many shared challenges, and can best address many of these challenges and influence the international agenda in today's globalising world through integration and cooperation. **The strategic objectives of the FPR are aligned to address such challenges at the regional level, and are supplemented by a number of existing regional declarations, frameworks and agreements that provide sector-specific policy responses.**

In the area of *economic growth*, geographic fragmentation, inadequate infrastructure, limited and expensive intra-regional transport and protection of key sectors continue to undermine competitiveness and constrain trade and tourism in the region. Despite tariff-free access to major markets already in place, growth has not been easy to generate and sustain in all countries. Growth and expenditure trends rely heavily on debt and aid, and the majority of countries are consistently in fiscal and trade deficit positions.

In response to these challenges, the importance of deepening regional trade integration as a means to create jobs, enhance private sector growth, raise standards of living and advance the region's sustainable economic development is well understood, and is reflected in the steadily increasing involvement of Members in international trade relations since the 1990s. Multiple trade configurations co-exist, the most relevant being the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA), the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA), the Melanesian Spearhead Group Trade Agreement (MSG-TA), the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (iEPA), and the negotiations of the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus and the Comprehensive EPA.

In addition, the Pacific Aid for Trade Strategy (Aft) (2014-2017) aims to provide PACPS an efficient and effective way of delivering regional trade-related assistance in a timely manner. It acknowledges the structural constraints faced by economic actors in the Pacific and suggests a number of priority actions for the region, with emphasis on actions that would benefit more from a regional approach than separate national interventions. The immediate priorities of the Aft are to improve the region's trade-related infrastructure, and increase the region's productive capacity for trade, including trade development. The latter will focus on supporting the PACP private sector to enhance comparative advantages and to diversify exports. This will also include opportunities to increase the participation and contribution of women, youth and people with disabilities in the economy.

With regards to *sustainable development*, the effects of climate change are widespread, affecting economic, environmental and social livelihoods including food security, health and infrastructure. Although the Pacific has done little to contribute to the causes of global warming (accounting for less than 0.03% of current global greenhouse gas emissions) the region will be among the first to suffer and the least able to respond. Pacific Leaders consider climate change the greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific.

In response, Pacific Leaders have long highlighted the need to respond urgently and sufficiently to ensure the ongoing viability of all Pacific states. In the Waiheke Declaration of 2011 Pacific Leaders committed the region to pursuing sustainable economic development. Leaders reiterated the critical importance of ensuring the sustainable development, management and conservation of the Pacific Ocean, noting the region's unique dependency on the Pacific Ocean as the basis for livelihoods, food security and economic development. Leaders also urged work towards integrated oceans management, using the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape (2010) as a model, with the aim of realising relevant international goals to contribute to the health and vitality of the ocean environment. The Waiheke Declaration pledges to inter alia: pursue improved sustainable returns to Pacific island economies from the abundant natural resources, particularly fisheries; foster an environment that supports increased investment, productive activity and a strengthened private sector, particularly in relation to fisheries, agriculture and tourism, to generate income and employment; conserve and manage fragile island ecosystems which underpin sustainable development and food and water security within the Pacific region; address the persistent problem of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing through enhancing the effectiveness of regional monitoring, control and surveillance activities; and

ensure the meaningful engagement of civil society and Pacific island communities in the development process.

The sustainable development of natural resources is fundamental to the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of the region. By improving synergies between economy, trade, and infrastructure development, climate change, and disaster risk reduction and ensuring the participation of women, persons with disabilities, youth, and local communities - the region would move towards sustainable, climate and disaster resilient development. It is important to make more efficient use of available resources by applying the experience and knowledge from the various regional frameworks and platforms that seek to shape the development of national and regional policy.

For example, waste is a major threat to sustainable development. The lack of proper waste management has had negative and serious consequences for areas of development such as health, environmental quality, water resources, fisheries, agriculture, tourism, trade and food security. In response to this challenge the Pacific Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010-2015 provides a holistic framework for implementation, and builds on the gains made and lessons learnt from the Waste Strategy of 2005.

With regards to *governance*, the efficient and effective use of government resources, including development assistance and delivery of government services is often compromised by a range of factors including: political instability; weak policy and law-making processes; outdated and inadequate laws and regulations; and under-resourced governance and accountability institutions.

Recognising that good governance underpins national and regional development, Pacific Leaders and Ministers have pledged to strengthen their governance arrangements through a range of regional-level actions including: bolstering key governance and accountability institutions to enhance the transparency of political and economic processes; improving donor coordination; improving collection of statistics, information management and record-keeping; implementing international and regional anti-corruption commitments; strengthening accountability and integrity mechanisms; and protecting fundamental human rights. Other actions could include: strengthening parliamentary mechanisms; ensuring a stronger role for civil society as watchdog for good governance; and, accelerating the participation of women in leadership at all levels, and advancing gender equality.

With regards to *security*, the region recognises its vulnerability to a range of threats, including - but not limited to - those posed by transnational and organised crime, non-lawful transfers of political power, climate change and disaster risks. The region's understanding of security as encompassing human security has seen Pacific governments recognise and commit at the regional level, to the security implications of issues such as sexual and gender based violence and the vulnerability of urban-based youth to crime.

In addition to these broad strategic areas, there are broad *cross-cutting* areas of concern in the Pacific, and various policy approaches have been adopted to address these. For example, the equal treatment of men and women, a fundamental tenet of the European Union since its inception, is central to all its activities. While in the Pacific region progress towards achieving gender equality remains a challenge. Forum Leaders are deeply concerned that despite gains in girls' education and some positive initiatives to address violence against women, overall progress towards gender equality has been slow. For example, women's representation in Pacific legislature remains the lowest in the world; violence against women is unacceptably high; and women's economic opportunities remain extremely limited.

Leaders understand that gender inequality is imposing high personal, social and economic costs on Pacific people and nations, and that improved gender equality will make a significant, positive contribution to creating a prosperous, stable and secure Pacific for all. By adopting the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration in 2012 Forum Leaders reaffirmed commitment in the following six, key areas: gender responsive government policies and programmes; improving women's participation in decision making; economic empowerment; ending violence against women; and, improving health and education outcomes, for women and girls.

In addition the importance of mainstreaming youth issues nationally and regionally is also recognised by Pacific Leaders as a priority. The Pacific Youth Development Framework (PYDF) 2014-2023 has

been developed to enable a coordinated approach to youth-centred development in the Pacific. At its core lies a framework of priorities for youth development, and how regional organisations, governments, community organisations, and society can support young people in the Pacific towards safe and healthy lives and sustainable environments, as active social and economic participants in their communities.

1.2 SUSTAINABILITY OF POLICIES AND MEDIUM-TERM OUTLOOK

Institutional, geographic and demographic constraints have affected economic development in the region for decades, despite substantial flows of aid and remittances. In addition, slow economic reform processes, limited economic integration, a severe international financial crisis since 2008 and regular disasters from extreme natural hazard events such as cyclones, tsunamis, floods, storm surge and droughts have led to substantially weak economic results for the Pacific over the last 20 years.

However, if the overall performance has been poor, the development of each country has varied enormously, reflecting the wide diversity of the countries in terms of population numbers and growth, natural resources endowment, social and environment constraints and economic development opportunities. The needs of the countries are different and call for a differentiated approach to aid: each country should receive the assistance it needs, in line with its own national agenda and priorities.

AfT will help PACPS meet their trade potential including tapping into new exports and markets as well as coherently addressing the capacity constraints facing the region. It should assist PACPS to improve their trade-related infrastructure, increase their supply-side capacity, undertake appropriate trade and regulatory reforms and adopt the necessary adjustment measures to be able to effectively address their distinct economic challenges and therein benefit from international trade opportunities arising from multilateral, regional and bilateral trade agreements.

Lack of access to finance is a major constraint throughout the Pacific, especially for immediate responses to major global challenges like climate change. Improving women's access to finance is a commitment made by Leaders which needs to be supported through development partner initiatives. While the EU and other donors are supporting the development of initiatives that address lack of access to finance, principally at national levels, the Pacific RIP may be used as a means to add support where required, particularly for private sector initiatives and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).

Recent studies such as the Evaluation of EDF Regional Support 2006-2013 and the mid-term evaluation of the SPEITT (Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration through Trade) highlight that significant levels of EDF funding for multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and capacity building have so far resulted in little, in terms of signed trade agreements. The 10th EDF RIP will continue to support these initiatives through to 2018 while the 11th EDF support would switch focus toward increasing the productive capacity for trade (AfT priority 2), in anticipation of the conclusion of major trade negotiations. The mid-term review of the Pacific RIP in 2017 will take stock of progress with respect to trade agreements in the region, and priorities may refocus if this is considered to be necessary, at the time.

Previous Pacific RIPs have achieved positive results in strengthening PACP countries' capacity to manage land and marine resources. Regional organisations and agencies have been used to channel financial resources to implement activities at national level in countries with limited capacity. This has delivered many positive results, with many implementing agencies being able to build and acquire considerable management skills, deliver sound research and analysis, and embrace sound governance practices. The Pacific RIP will continue to work with such regional partners in programme design and project implementation.

Given that the region is 98% ocean, the protection and development of the region's oceanic, coastal and terrestrial resources are vital for sustainable development and food security. Furthermore, the EU and other partners have a vital interest in maintaining the health of the Pacific Ocean. Previous EU programmes have provided an important foundation for current and future resource management programmes in the Pacific. The development of specific applied scientific research, collection of data, marketing, and improvements in legislation and information for enforcement have all played a

part in improving the sustainable management of the fisheries – the region’s key natural resource and asset. However, intensified fluctuations in environmental conditions can affect the scientific models that provide key inputs to tuna management systems. New pressures arising from greater interest from distant water fishing nations in the regional tuna stocks have increased concerns from PACPS about IUU fishing. Demands by PACPS for a fairer share of the revenues generated from tuna stocks have increased, which may be addressed through a greater emphasis on on-shore processing and service industries. A regional approach is also regarded as an important way of addressing the increasingly and onerous requirements imposed by export markets for fresh produce from PACPs.

In addition, support towards development of policies, and legislative and revenue frameworks for deep sea mining have highlighted the importance of building capacity to support sound institutional and policy processes that will ensure increased returns from the exploitation of marine mineral resources, from the outset.

There are a number of issues related to natural resources and environmental management where considerable improvement is needed, such as: improving integration between sustainable management and biodiversity conservation efforts; strengthening the involvement of the private sector and community stakeholders in conservation programmes, and having more transparent, efficient linkages and ownership between regional-national-local levels; and, ensuring more robust linkages between policy and strategic advice provided at the regional level, and increased management and enforcement at the national level.

In respect of waste management, poor practices are affected by factors such as increases in waste generation caused by economic growth and urban drift, relatively small and sparse populations which limit the potential of achieving economies of scale; limited institutional and human resources capacity, and the fact that solid waste financing has not kept pace with growth in waste quantities. Except in a few cases where valuable metals and organic matter are extracted, there is no recycling of waste. Appropriate mechanisms for the disposal of hazardous and toxic waste are particularly lacking, as is often the willingness to enforce relevant regulations. The insufficient exchange of information on appropriate technologies, systems and ‘best practices’ also hinders the wider adoption of sustainable waste management solutions.

The implementation of the Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010-2015 has made significant progress in addressing some of the challenges, and has provided useful lessons and guiding principles for the development of successful waste management initiatives. It is now clear that in view of growing needs and demands linked to demographic trends and chronic human and financial constraints, more efforts are needed to help PACPs adopt cost-effective and self-sustaining waste management systems that at the same time encourages economic growth. Opportunities for leveraging investments through blended financing also exist in this sector.

The EU Agenda for Change emphasises governance as a key strategic focus, vital for inclusive and sustainable development, and which should feature more prominently in the EU’s development partnerships. While public sector management, such as policy formulation and public finance management, is a key element, the Agenda also includes the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women as development actors and peace builders (EU 2010 Gender Action Plan). In addition, including youth and people with disabilities (Pacific Regional Strategy for Disability [PRSD]; Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities [CPRD]), and supporting local civil societies’ capacities to effectively engage in dialogue with their national governments and regional organisations will be paramount.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Pacific RIP

A central, Pacific RIP monitoring and evaluation function could assist the RAO in compiling and analysing data generated by individual projects and programmes, and assessing their combined impact in the achievement of the Overall Objective and Specific Objectives of the Pacific RIP. The PACP governments and civil society partners, women, persons with disabilities, youth and local communities increasingly express concern about the inadequate exchange of information between regional and national programmes and the flow of information to national planning authorities and civil society and key stakeholders. This negatively affects the sound planning of national development

strategies and action plans and the selection and prioritisation of areas and sectors where support from governments as well as from donors and development partners can be most effective.

2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE EU'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE REGION AND CHOICE OF SECTOR

The Pacific RIP addresses the challenges of the Pacific ACP countries by reference to the *FPR* and the *Agenda for Change* and in the spirit of development cooperation and partnership.

The **Overarching Objective of the Pacific RIP** is to “*Contribute to the Pacific Leaders’ vision for a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion and prosperity so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy and productive lives*”. The **Programme Objective** is to “*Improve the economic, social and environmental benefits for PACP states arising from stronger regional economic integration and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.*”

Based on the assessment of major regional integration challenges, especially in the areas of trade, natural resources management and the importance of inclusive and accountable governance, while taking into account support provided by the EU and other development partners, the Pacific RIP will target **three priority areas**.

Reflecting the Pacific region’s commitment to liberalise trade and step up economic integration, the **first priority area** will be allocated to **Regional Economic Integration**. It will have a dual focus, comprising (i) building **increased productive capacity for trade (Aid-for-Trade)**, including improvements in trade facilitation and regulatory frameworks. This will promote the development of national trade policies and export strategies consistent with regional objectives, contributing to regional integration and ensuring that barriers to regional trade development are lowered. Trade facilitation efforts and private sector regulatory framework improvements will help enhance interaction between businesses and government and contribute to reducing costs of doing business and increasing competitiveness; and, (ii) strengthening **private sector involvement in economic integration**. Interventions will be tailored to meet the needs of the countries’ private sector partners with the aim of promoting exports and ensuring pro-poor and green growth, as well as the development of employment opportunities. While businesses in traditional sectors will be supported through training, technical assistance and access to finance in areas of interest (e.g. agriculture and fisheries, tourism, services sector and cultural industries), efforts toward ensuring the ‘greening’ of private sector actions will be prioritised. Small and medium enterprise (SME) incubators may be supported to ensure that national creativity and innovative approaches are harnessed to promote regional integration with assistance provided to innovations that positively support the natural environment. Key areas such as product development, quality assurance, and marketing may be supported.

Amongst regional priorities, **infrastructure development** appears prominently (Aft priority 1). Infrastructure development requires significant investments and cooperation with large international investment partners. The EU grant support, through the €46M support to investment (‘blending’) programmes should ensure leverage for co-investment led by the private sector or through public private partnerships. The projects supported will have to directly or indirectly contribute to the realisation or expansion of initiatives that promote sustainable economic development while also delivering positive social and economic spill-over effects on communities at national level. The support provided to the development of the private sector will be in line with acceptable norms of social and environmental responsibilities, and the broader economic development needs of the Pacific region.

The **second priority area** of intervention under the RIP is the **Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment and Management of Waste**. Here resources will be channeled to support (i) Increasing economic, social and environmental returns from sustainably managed oceanic and coastal resources, using ecosystem-based management approaches that may include terrestrial resources where these affect, or could affect, the management of oceanic and coastal resources; (ii) Improving sustainable management of waste and reducing pollution, and (iii) Strengthening capacity of PACP countries to responsibly and accountably manage oceanic and coastal resources, and waste.

Activities that are linked to the conservation of biodiversity will also be strongly encouraged and could include the development of policies and regulations integrating economic activities and biodiversity conservation with sustainable development, and those enhancing food security and small-scale livelihoods for Pacific people. Whilst there will be a strong emphasis on private sector-led participation in these activities, it is of equal importance to promote governance and consultative structures and processes that take into account traditional knowledge and the concerns of local communities while promoting sustainable development across sectors in particular linking conservation, sustainable management of natural resources and economic development. In this regard, appropriate indicators need to be established and monitoring and reporting capacity and processes strengthened at both national and regional levels.

The **third priority area** is aimed at improving **Inclusive and Accountable Governance** at national and regional levels, and notably in the areas of public financial management and statistics. The adequate incorporation of relevant cross-cutting issues including gender, youth, people with disabilities and NSAs within Priority Areas 1 and 2 is a critical requisite. This third priority area will also accommodate necessary technical assistance support to the RAO for overall programme management and monitoring.

This area will support: strengthening of public financial management with the aim of generating qualitative improvements in whole of government accounts preparation and scrutiny; and strengthening of statistical data collection and analysis services.

Integration of cross-cutting themes in the Pacific RIP

The integration of gender, people with disabilities and youth as cross-cutting issues at both national and regional levels will be an important element of the Pacific RIP. During the identification and formulation phases, attention will be paid to specific activities aimed at mainstreaming these issues into the priority areas one and two.

Environmental sustainability is a key goal of the second priority area (Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment and Management of Waste). The RAO will adopt guidelines and processes for assessment of environmental impacts and the sustainability of Pacific RIP supported interventions, and where deemed appropriate or required by national environmental impact assessment regulations institute environmental assessments.

In terms of good governance the project will engage with counterparts at all levels of government and will include non-state actors. This will require a high level of commitment to the actions proposed in the region. Improved institutional arrangements as well as inclusive consultations will be promoted.

Gender equality is a cross-cutting regional value in the FPR and is recognised as a critical issue to address in achieving sustainable development outcomes for the region. Frameworks for achieving gender equality in the Pacific region include the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration and the Pacific Platform for Action for the Advancement of Women which emphasise the need for strengthening governance through gender responsive policies, programmes and increased participation of women in all aspects of development. This is consistent with the Pacific RIP focus which acknowledges and ensures that gender and other social dimensions are adequately integrated into the first and second priority areas of support. Resources will be channelled to help monitor developments in the region and provide support to ensure that all regional and national initiatives in this area will address gender and related social inclusion dimensions.

There is also a commitment within the Pacific region to support the inclusion of persons with disabilities. This commitment of Pacific Leaders is reflected by the PRSD: 2011-2015, the Incheon Strategy to “make the right real” for persons with disabilities³ in Asia and the Pacific, and most significantly by the increasing number of PACP countries that have recently signed and ratified the CRPD.⁴ This resonates with the EU and its Members States’ ratification of the CRPD, and more potently the EU’s commitment to ensure that all its international cooperation has to be accessible to

³ <http://www.unescap.org/resources/incheon> strategy “make the right real”

⁴ Signed but not Ratified: Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga.

and inclusive of persons with disabilities⁵. The inclusion of persons with disabilities will be a consideration in all initiatives that will be designed and developed for both the first and second priority areas.

The three priority areas of the Pacific RIP align with the following priority development outcomes of the PYDF: more young people secure decent employment; governance structures empower young people to increase their influence in decision making; and environmental action is increasingly led and influenced by young people. Each of these should be used to guide development of policies and programmes aimed at youth development when mainstreaming this throughout the Pacific RIP.

Meaningful employment and, or entrepreneurship is significant for young people because it increases their life chances. It enables them to contribute to their families and communities, and to address intergenerational disadvantage. Employed and productive young people show a gradual willingness to contribute to civic and social cohesion. It is becoming increasingly evident that policies and programmes for young people increase their effectiveness and impact when they are actively involved, when they can influence the shape and nature of initiatives, and when they learn and develop important skills through the process of engagement.⁶ Strengthening representative structures and development processes within governments and regional organisations in the Pacific in ways that lead to more women, young people and persons with disabilities, as well as civil society and the private sector being engaged, more effectively, will have significant positive impacts on accountability, governance and organisational effectiveness across the Pacific.

Strengthening NSA participation

The third priority area will also focus on strengthening the capacity of civil society/NSAs to participate effectively in regional policy making processes and to influence the development and maintenance of inclusive and accountable governance. By extension it will also cover initiatives which advance the participation of women, youth and people with disabilities, and community-based organisations in the scope of the first and second priority areas.

Technical Assistance to the RAO and Monitoring & Evaluation

This third priority area will also accommodate technical assistance to the RAO supported by two consecutive Technical Cooperation Facilities. In addition, funds will be set aside to strengthen the RAO's monitoring function to assess progress towards achievement of the Overall Objective and Specific Objectives of the Pacific RIP and individual projects, and the Pacific RIP's contribution to the achievement of the strategic objectives of the FPR. This will also include a larger support function for the communication and dissemination of project information to member countries, stakeholders, civil society and to the public at large.

Likely interventions under the three priority areas are detailed in the Intervention framework attached in Annex 1.

Financial instruments supporting the Pacific RIP

Other financial instruments will complement the Pacific RIP, including on-going and future programmes financed through the 'Global Alliance on Climate Change'. Country-specific needs may be financed from NIPs, and EDF intra-ACP funds such as the new EUR 20 million 'Building Resilience in PACP countries', and can contribute to cross-cutting initiatives. The European Investment Bank (EIB) and Centre for Development of Enterprise (CDE) can supplement efforts on private sector development. Global initiatives may also provide additional resources. EU Member States may contribute bilateral funds, notably in support of collective commitments to developing countries and donor coordination led by Pacific partners can maximise aid effectiveness.

II. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

⁵ <http://www.pacificdisability.org/About Us/Disability in the Pacific.aspx>.

⁶ Pacific Youth Development Framework (2014)

The Pacific RIP is based on the indicative allocation for Pacific ACP states amounting to **€166M**. The indicative allocation will be distributed as follows:

PRIORITY AREA 1: Regional Economic Integration

For indicative purposes, approximately **€78M** shall be reserved for this area. In priority area 1, the following specific objectives shall be pursued:

Specific objective 1.1: Productive capacity for trade increased (Aid-for-Trade)

For indicative purposes, approximately **€38M** shall be reserved for this specific objective.

1.1.1 For the purpose of implementing this objective, the Duly Mandated Regional Organisation involved is PIFS, in cooperation with other regional and international institutions. Where appropriate, National governments may also play a role.

Approximately **€28M** shall be reserved to contribute to this objective and the major operations may include:

- Support the improvement of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Services (SPS) and in the field of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)
- Improve Customs harmonisation and trade facilitation services
- Develop and strengthen the enabling environment for commerce and trade (improving investment climate, market analysis and development, regional value chains etc.)
- Support the development of trade policy and regulatory frameworks
- Improve relevant economic and trade-enabling infrastructure especially supporting private sector development

Guiding principles and policies to be taken into consideration:

- EU agenda for change
- Adoption and establishment of processes required to support the Framework for Pacific Regionalism
- Aid-for-Trade Strategy 2014-2017
- Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration 30 August 2012
- Waiheke Declaration August 2011
- Framework for Action on ICT Development in the Pacific 2010

The main expected results to be achieved are:

- Increased intra-regional and international trade

Results and Performance Indicators agreed between PIFS and the EU are:

- Refer to Annex 1 – Intervention Framework.

Activities undertaken to achieve the specific objective will allow the mainstreaming of cross cutting issues including, youth, gender, persons with disabilities in all initiatives. Adequate indicators being monitored to ensure implementation.

1.1.2 For the purpose of the implementation of this objective, other regional organisations involved will be determined at the stage of the development of the Identification Fiche(s) for each component or sub-component.

Implementing agencies will be selected on the basis of their ability or potential to participate at regional or sub-regional level in the priority areas as well as in the integration of cross-cutting issues, and on their expertise and experience as service providers. Preference is for those organisations active in the region that have successfully undergone an institutional assessment by the EU.

1.1.3 For the purpose of the implementation of this objective, the EU will cooperate with financial institutions through the regional blending facility.

Approximately €10M shall be reserved to this end.

The strategic priorities and criteria for cooperation with finance institutions will be defined at the project formulation stage (Action Fiche). Main expected results and progress indicators will also be determined during that process.

Specific objective 1.2: Increased participation of the private sector in economic integration

For indicative purposes, approximately €40M shall be reserved for this specific objective.

1.2.1 For the purpose of the implementation of this objective, the Duly Mandated Regional Organisation involved is PIFS, in cooperation with other regional and international institutions. Where appropriate, National governments may also play a role.

Approximately €20M shall be reserved to contribute to this objective and the major operations may include:

- Promote private sector investment and enhance competitiveness in particular in priority RIP sectors in a sustainable manner that also takes into account the economic, social and environmental aspects of the Pacific region;
- Promote entrepreneurship and business development through private sector support services, including development of the services sector.
- Enable and facilitate private sector access to finance and venture capital in particular to RIP priority sectors
- Promote public-private partnerships (PPP)
- Develop and implement capacity building programmes supporting business and private sector development at tertiary, technical/vocational, undergraduate and graduate level
Support the intra-regional exchange and movement of skilled PACP trades people and professionals

Guiding principles and policies to be taken into consideration:

- Adoption and establishment of the processes required to support the Framework for Pacific Regionalism
- Aid-for-Trade Strategy 2014-2017
- Forum Fisheries Agency Strategy Plan 2014-2020
- Waiheke Declaration August 2011
- Pacific Regional Tourism Strategy 2015-2019
- Regional Culture Strategy: Investing in Pacific Cultures 2010-2020

The main expected results to be achieved are:

- Increased participation of the private sector in economic integration.

Results and Performance Indicators agreed between PIFS and the EU are:

- Refer to Annex 1 – Intervention Framework

Activities undertaken to achieve the specific objective will allow the mainstreaming of cross cutting issues including, youth, gender, persons with disabilities in all initiatives. Adequate indicators will be monitored to ensure implementation.

1.2.2 For the purpose of the implementation of this objective, other regional organisations involved will be determined at the stage of the development of the Identification Fiche(s) for each component or sub-component.

Implementing agencies will be selected on the basis of their ability or potential to participate at

regional or sub-regional level in the priority areas as well as in the integration of cross-cutting issues, and on their expertise and experience as service providers. Preference is for those organisations active in the region that have successfully undergone an institutional assessment by the EU.

1.2.3 For the purpose of the implementation of this objective, the EU will cooperate with financial institutions through the regional blending facility

Approximately €20M shall be reserved to this end.

The strategic priorities and criteria for cooperation with finance institutions will be defined at the project formulation stage (Action Fiche). Main expected results and progress indicators will also be determined during that process.

PRIORITY AREA 2: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment and the Management of Waste

For indicative purposes, approximately €66M shall be reserved for this area.

In priority area 2, the following specific objective shall be pursued:

Specific objective 2.1: Improved economic, social and environmental benefits from sustainable management of oceanic and coastal natural resources and waste with due regard to the conservation of native biodiversity.

For indicative purposes, approximately €50M shall be reserved for this specific objective.

2.1.1 For the purpose of the implementation of this objective, the Duly Mandated Regional Organisation involved is PIFS, in cooperation with other regional and international institutions. Where appropriate, National governments may also play a role.

Approximately €50M shall be reserved to contribute to this objective and the major operations may include:

- Support the sustainable development, use and management of living and non-living oceanic and coastal resources
- Promote ecosystem-based approaches for integrated oceanic and coastal resource management, emphasizing ecological, social and economic linkages
- Support initiatives promoting community-based management of oceanic and coastal resources to improve food security and small-scale livelihoods
- Support sustainable commercial and subsistence initiatives in fisheries and mariculture/aquaculture, and sustainable tourism with due regard to conservation of native biodiversity
- Contribute to the implementation of comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance strategies for the exploitation of oceanic and coastal resources
- Develop and implement policies and regulations focused on integrating economic activities with biodiversity conservation and development and sustainable management of oceanic and coastal resources
- Assess extinction risk and encourage conservation of endemic species in oceanic and coastal areas under or designated for development
- Support a regional approach to aquatic biosecurity
- Improve the production, availability, analysis, dissemination and use of quality data and information on sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, in particular in areas of economic and biodiversity conservation activities that are related to the sustainable development goals/post-2015 agenda
- Support regional initiatives to address waste and pollution issues at policy and regulatory levels
- Develop and promote the implementation of cost recovery mechanisms for the management

- of natural resources
- Develop and promote sustainable ‘best practice’ waste management at national and regional level
- Enhance private sector engagement in the management of waste
- Improve the production, availability, analysis, dissemination and use of quality data and information on outcomes and experiences in waste management and technologies, for better decision making
- Improve dissemination of outcomes and experiences in waste management and technologies to civil society and the general public
- Strengthen human resources capacity in waste management and in the development and management of living and non-living oceanic and coastal resources

Guiding principles and policies to be taken into consideration:

- Forum Fisheries Agency Strategic Plan 2014-2020
- Future of Pacific Fisheries Report 2010
- The Vava’u Declaration on Pacific Fisheries Resources 2007
- Regional Tuna Management and Development Strategy
- The Pacific Islands Regional Coastal Fisheries Management Policy (Apia Policy)
- Pacific Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy 2010-2015 and of the future 2016-2020 Strategy.
- Agreement on Strengthening Implementation of Niue Treaty on Cooperation in Fisheries Surveillance and Law Enforcement in the Pacific Region
- Shipping Related Introduced Marine Pests Pacific (SRIMPAC)
- Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Action Plan 2013-2017
- Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including Aichi targets
- Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands region 2014-2020
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
- Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape 2010

The main expected results to be achieved are:

- Increased or sustained economic and social returns from sustainably managed oceanic and coastal resources
- Improved sustainable management of waste and reduced pollution
- Capacity of PACP countries to responsibly and accountably manage their natural resources and waste strengthened

Results and Performance Indicators agreed between PIFS and the EU are:

- Refer to Annex 1 – Intervention Framework

Activities undertaken to achieve the specific objective will allow the mainstreaming of cross cutting issues including, youth, gender, persons with disabilities in all initiatives. Adequate indicators will be monitored to ensure implementation.

2.1.2 For the purpose of the implementation of this objective, other regional organisations involved will be determined at the stage of the development of the Identification Fiche(s) for each component or sub-component.

Implementing agencies will be selected on the basis of their ability or potential to participate at regional or sub-regional level in the priority areas as well as in the integration of cross-cutting issues, and on their expertise and experience as service providers. Preference is for those organisations active in the region that have successfully undergone an institutional assessment by the EU.

2.1.3 For the purpose of the implementation of this objective, the EU will cooperate with financial Institutions through the regional blending facility.

Approximately €16M shall be reserved to this end.

The strategic priorities and criteria for cooperation with finance institutions will be defined at the project formulation stage (Action Fiche). Main expected results and progress indicators will also be determined during that process.

PRIORITY AREA 3: Inclusive and Accountable Governance

For indicative purposes, approximately €22M shall be reserved for this area.

In priority area 3, the following specific objective shall be pursued:

Specific objective 3.1: Transparent and Effective Policies and Public Finance Management, Data and Statistics.

3.1.1 For the purpose of the implementation of this objective, the Duly Mandated Regional Organisation involved is PIFS in cooperation with other regional and international institutions. Where appropriate, National governments may also play a role.

Approximately €6M shall be reserved to contribute to this objective and the major operations foreseen are:

- Support effective public finance management based on accountable and inclusive principles
- Support to auditing and scrutiny of public accounts
- Support better development of economic and social statistics to allow improved policy making.
- Strengthen national and regional data collection, analysis and information sharing systems, particularly in priority RIP sectors.

The main expected result to be achieved is:

- Inclusive and accountable governance improved at the national and regional level, with adequate incorporation of relevant cross-cutting issues, particularly in Priority Areas 1 and 2.

Results and Performance Indicators agreed between PIFS and the EU are:

- Refer to Annex 1 – Intervention Framework

Specific objective 3.2: Progress in Gender equality and Civil Society engagement in governance practices

3.2.1 For the purpose of the implementation of this objective, the Duly Mandated Regional Organisation involved is PIFS in cooperation with other regional and international institutions. Where appropriate, National governments may also play a role.

Approximately € 11 M shall be reserved to contribute to this objective and the major operations foreseen are:

- Enhance women and girls participation in decision making processes
- Strengthen expertise on gender issues in the Pacific to provide analysis, advice and technical support to pacific islands countries' capacity to mainstream gender into national policies and planning and improve governance practices
- Enhance equal access to judicial and human rights protection mechanisms
- Foster active engagement of civil society in national and regional policy formulation,

- implementation and monitoring.
- Support capacity development of civil society to influence and monitor policy development

The main expected result to be achieved is:

- Governance practices in the Pacific are improved through progress in gender equality and enhanced civil society engagement.

Results and Performance Indicators agreed between PIFS and the EU are:

- Refer to Annex 1 – Intervention Framework

Specific objective 3.3: Strengthening of Regional Organisations in relation to 11th EDF implementation

3.3.1 For the purpose of the implementation of this objective, the Duly Mandated Regional Organisation involved is PIFS in cooperation with other regional and international institutions. Where appropriate, National governments may also play a role.

Approximately €2M shall be reserved to contribute to this objective and the major operations foreseen are:

- Strengthen and build capacity of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in priority RIP sectors
- Promote transparent decision making processes in priority RIP sectors
- Monitor the economic, social and environmental impact of the overall RIP
- Strengthen development cooperation/coordination in the programme's priority areas

The main expected result to be achieved is:

- Improved efficiency of the 11th EDF regional indicative programme implementation

Results and Performance Indicators agreed between PIFS and the EU are:

- Refer to Annex 1 – Intervention Framework

3.3.2 Guiding principles and policies to be taken into consideration for specific objective 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 include:

- Adoption and establishment of the new processes required to support the new Framework for Pacific Regionalism
- Forum principles of good leadership and accountability
- Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability 2010-2015
- Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration 30 August 2012
- Pacific Youth Development Framework 2014-2023
- Forum Compact on Strengthening Development Coordination in the Pacific

Activities undertaken to achieve the specific objective will allow the mainstreaming of cross cutting issues including, youth, gender, persons with disabilities in all initiatives. Adequate indicators will be monitored to ensure implementation.

3.3.3 For the purpose of the implementation of objectives 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, other regional organisations involved will be determined at the stage of the development of the Identification Fiche(s) for each component or sub-component.

Implementing agencies will be selected on the basis of their ability or potential to participate at regional or sub-regional level in the priority areas as well as in the integration of cross-cutting issues, and on their expertise and experience as service providers. Preference is for those organisations active in the region that have successfully undergone an institutional assessment by the EU.

4. TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY

An indicative amount of €3M is reserved for necessary technical assistance support to the RAO for overall programme implementation and coordination foreseen to be implemented through two consecutive Financing Agreements.

III. DULY MANDATED REGIONAL ORGANISATION AND REGIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER

For the purpose of endorsing /signing, and amending this Pacific RIP, the duly mandated regional organisation is PIFS. The Secretary-General of PIFS has been appointed by PACP Leaders to undertake the functions of the Regional Authorising Officer for the duration of the Cotonou Agreement.

The function of Regional Authorising Officer is defined by analogy to the description of the function of National Authorising Officer in the Cotonou Agreement (Annex IV, Articles 14.3 and 35).

IV. ANNEXES

The following annexes are included:

ANNEX 1: Intervention framework for each priority area

ANNEX 2: Timetable for indicative 11th EDF commitments and disbursements

ANNEX 1: PACIFIC RIP INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK

Logic of Intervention	OVis	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Overarching Objective: Contribute to Pacific Leaders' vision for a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion, and prosperity, so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy and productive lives			
Programme Objective: To improve the economic, social and environmental benefits for PACP states arising from stronger regional economic integration and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.			
Priority Area 1: REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (REI)			
Specific Objective 1.1: Productive capacity for trade increased (Aid-for-Trade)			
Result 1.1: Increased intra-regional and international trade			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the improvement of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Services (SPS) Improve Customs and trade facilitation services Develop and strengthen the enabling environment for commerce and trade Support the development of trade policy and regulatory frameworks Improve relevant economic and trade-enabling infrastructure especially supporting private sector development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased volume of trade within the region Increased PACP intra-regional and inter-regional trade-in-services Increased number of operationalised policy and legislative investment frameworks Increased mobility of skilled trades men and women and professionals within the region Increased frequency of PACP-international and PACP-regional cargo shipping services Number of commercial flights / cargo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Trade statistics Framework for Pacific Regionalism monitoring and progress reports RAO RIP Monitoring Reports External monitoring and evaluation reports Progress reports from implementing and beneficiary organisations Annual and national economic reports and updates UN, ADB, IMF (Article IV) and World Bank bi-annual reviews Government reports Donor agency reporting Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Report Sex disaggregated data on mobility/access to services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for Pacific Regionalism formally adopted by Pacific Leaders Continued political commitment to progress with regional economic integration Commitment from private sector to engage with government on trade issues Continued cooperation between regional and sub-regional partners and stakeholders Economic and political stability of region's trading partners
Specific Objective 1.2 : Private sector involvement in economic integration strengthened			
Result 1.2: Increased participation of the private sector in economic integration			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate private sector investment and enhance competitiveness, particularly in areas indicated under the Pacific RIP in line with economic, social and environmental development needs of the PACPS. Promote entrepreneurship through private sector support services Support the development of the services sector Improve private sector access to finance and venture capital in particular to RIP priority sectors Promote public-private partnerships (PPP), particularly in areas indicated under focal area 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased volume of investment Increased FDI Improved performance of priority economic sectors (share of GDP and share of employment) Improved 'Cost of Doing Business' ratings of individual PACP countries Number of new businesses Number of new women entrepreneurs More young people involved in entrepreneurship Increased employment for men , women, person with disabilities Increased numbers and investment values of PPP (Public-Private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Trade statistics(with sex disaggregated data) Framework for Pacific Regionalism monitoring and progress reports RAO RIP Monitoring Reports External monitoring and evaluation reports Progress reports from implementing and beneficiary organisations Business registration records) Annual and national economic reports and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for Pacific Regionalism will be formally adopted by Pacific Leaders Continued political commitment to progress with regional economic integration Commitment from private sector to engage with government in PPPs Continued cooperation between regional and sub-regional partners and stakeholders, and private sector entities Economic and political

Logic of Intervention	OVI	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement capacity building programmes supporting business and private sector development at tertiary and technical/vocational levels Support the intra-regional movement of skilled PACP trade people and professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> partnerships) Number of male and female students graduating from tertiary, technical/vocational, undergraduate and graduate level courses and studies % of men and women migrant skilled PACP nationals in the PACP region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> updates UN, ADB, IMF (Article IV) and World Bank bi-annual reviews Government reports Donor agency reporting Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stability of region's trading partners Financial liquidity adequate to support private sector development PACP governments remain committed to the implementation of intra-regional schemes for professional and skilled migrants
<p>Priority Area 2: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE</p>			
<p>Specific Objective 2.1: Improved economic, social and environmental benefits from sustainable management of oceanic and coastal natural resources and waste with due regard to the conservation of native biodiversity</p>			
<p>Result 2.1: Increased or sustained economic and social returns from sustainably managed oceanic and coastal resources</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the sustainable development, use and management of living and non-living oceanic and coastal resources Promote ecosystem-based approaches for integrated oceanic and coastal resource management, emphasizing ecological, social and economic linkages Support initiatives promoting community-based management of oceanic coastal resources to improve food security and small-scale livelihoods Support sustainable commercial and subsistence initiatives in fisheries and mariculture/aquaculture with due regard to conservation of native biodiversity Contribute to the implementation of comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance strategies for the exploitation of oceanic and coastal resources Develop and implement policies and regulations focused on integrating economic activities with biodiversity conservation and development and sustainable management of oceanic and coastal resources Assess extinction risk and encourage conservation of endemic species in oceanic and coastal areas under or designated for development Support a regional approach to aquatic biosecurity Improve the production, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased financial returns from the coastal and oceanic resources sector at national and regional level Increased social returns from coastal and oceanic resources at national and regional level Increased number of tuna species in PACP-controlled waters are exploited using sustainable management protocols Enhanced food security and small-scale livelihoods for Pacific people in particular women and other vulnerable groups More young people engaged in innovative initiatives addressing food and water security Increased area under Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) and similar community-based management in PACP countries Policies based on community-led natural resource management, gender equality and human rights principles adopted and implemented More young people are engaged in promoting sustainable environmental practices. Adoption and implementation of policies encouraging ecosystem-based integrated economic development and biodiversity conservation Increased community awareness of the need for natural resource management and sustainable economic development Biodiversity of native marine and coastal ecosystems maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National statistics Framework for Pacific Regionalism monitoring and progress reports External monitoring and evaluation reports RAO RIP Monitoring Reports Progress reports from implementing and beneficiary organisations Annual and national sector reports and updates UN, ADB, IMF (Article IV) and World Bank bi-annual reviews Government reports Independent research reports Donor agency reporting Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for Pacific Regionalism will be formally adopted by Pacific Leaders Enabled government structures, policies and regulations Commitment from private sector to engage with government in PPPs Continued cooperation between regional and sub-regional partners and stakeholders Economic and political stability of region's trading partners Support from resource owning communities and other beneficiaries and stakeholders

Logic of Intervention	OVI	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>availability, analysis, dissemination and use of quality data and information on sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, for better decision making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and promote the implementation of cost recovery mechanisms for the management of natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery of stocks of commercial and subsistence oceanic and coastal organisms Reduction in IUU in oceanic and coastal fishery operations Improved enforcement of environmental regulations (inc. EIAs) for coastal and oceanic economic development initiatives Environmental and sustainable development criteria and indicators defined, collected, monitored and managed at national and regional level 		
Result 2.2: Improved sustainable management of waste and pollution reduced			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support regional initiatives to address waste and pollution issues at policy and regulatory levels Develop and promote sustainable 'best practice' waste management at national and regional level Enhance private sector engagement in the management of waste Improve the production, availability, analysis and use of quality data and information on outcomes and experiences in waste management and technologies, for better decision making Improve dissemination of outcomes and experiences in waste management and technologies to civil society and the general public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable waste management approaches and mechanisms (legal, technological, financial) shared between PACP countries Increased private and Government investment in sustainable waste management technologies Number of cases where appropriate environmental protocols (eg. EIAs) were followed for development of waste management initiatives Reduction in pollution and in social impacts as a result of sustainable waste management practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for Pacific Regionalism monitoring and progress reports RAO RIP Monitoring Reports External monitoring and evaluation reports Progress reports from implementing and beneficiary organisations Annual and national environment sector reports and updates UN, ADB, IMF (Article IV) and World Bank bi-annual reviews Government reports Independent research reports Donor agency reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for Pacific Regionalism will be formally adopted by Pacific Leaders Enabled government structures, policies and regulations Commitment from private sector to engage with government in PPPs Continued cooperation between regional and sub-regional partners and stakeholders Support from communities and other beneficiaries and stakeholders
Result 2.3: Capacity of PACP countries to accountably manage their oceanic, coastal resources and waste strengthened			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen human resources capacity in waste management and in the sustainable development and management of living and non-living oceanic and coastal resources with linkages to biodiversity conservation Develop environmental information and monitoring systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased or improved allocation of financial and human resources by governments to sustaining integrated oceanic and coastal natural resources management Increased allocation of financial and human resources by government towards gender mainstreaming within oceanic, coastal, natural resource management sectors programmes and policies Coverage of national territory by LMMAs and other community-managed sustainable resource management initiatives operating independently Number of sustainable waste management operations, those managed by women Number of national and regional environmental monitoring systems operating effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for Pacific Regionalism monitoring and progress reports RAO RIP Monitoring Reports External monitoring and evaluation reports Progress reports from implementing and beneficiary organisations Annual and national education reports and updates UN, ADB and World Bank bi-annual reviews Government reports Independent research reports Donor agency reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for Pacific Regionalism will be formally adopted by Pacific Leaders Government commitment to mainstreaming responsible and accountable resource management Enabled government structures, policies and regulations Continued cooperation between regional and sub-regional partners and stakeholders

Logic of Intervention	OVI	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Priority Area 3: INCLUSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE			
Specific objective 3.1:	Transparent and Effective Policies and Public Finance Management, Data and Statistics.		
Specific objective 3.2:	Progress in Gender equality and Civil Society engagement in governance practices		
Specific objective 3.3:	Strengthening of regional organisations in relation to 11th EDF implementation		
Result 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3: Transparent and effective policies and public finance management, data and statistics; progress in gender equality and CSO engagement; strengthening of regional institutions in relation to 11th EDF implementation.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support effective public finance management based on accountable and inclusive principles • Strengthen and build capacity of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in priority RIP sectors • Promote transparent decision making processes in priority RIP sectors • Promote and facilitate the inclusion of women, youth and persons with disabilities in priority RIP sectors • Strengthen national and regional data collection, analysis, reporting and information sharing systems, particularly in priority RIP sectors • Monitor the economic, social and environmental impact of the overall RIP • Progress gender equality particularly in priority RIP sectors in order to improve governance practices in the Pacific island countries • Ensure consultation and participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in design and implementation of PRIP interventions • Improve accessibility of infrastructures and services for persons with disabilities • Strengthen development cooperation/coordination in the programme's priority areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased efficiency and effectiveness of public finance management • Enhanced transparency and accountability of PFM • Enhanced participation of women in economic activities in both leadership as well as employment • Increased remuneration equality for women • Increased participation of people with disabilities in economic and socio-economic activities • Increased participation of youth in economic and socio-economic activities. • Youth employment rates • Representative structures for youth are strengthened and are inclusive of diverse groups • Improved systems for national and regional data collection and analysis • Improved centralised monitoring and evaluation systems, particularly relating to the programme's priority areas • Inclusion of accessibility requirements for person with disabilities in technical specifications of procurement and grant that relate to goods, services and infrastructures • Increase accessibility for persons with disabilities of newly build or rehabilitated infrastructure • Internationally-accepted transparency and accountability indicators published by international government and non-government organisations • RAO RIP Monitoring Unit established and functioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Leaders' Gender Equality Declaration progress reports • Pacific Youth Development Framework 2014-2023 progress reports • Pacific Regional Strategy on Disability 2010-2015 progress reports. • Incheon strategy for rights of persons with disabilities progress reports • CRPD national monitoring reports • National and regional statistics • Framework for Pacific Regionalism monitoring and progress reports • RAO RIP Monitoring Reports • External monitoring and evaluation reports • Progress reports from implementing and beneficiary organisations • Annual and national reports and updates • UN, ADB, IMF (Article IV) and World Bank bi-annual reviews • Labour force and Household Income Expenditure surveys disaggregated by gender, youth and people with disabilities • Government reports • Independent research reports • Forum peer reviews • Donor agency reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for Pacific Regionalism will be formally adopted by Pacific Leaders • Government commitment to mainstreaming inclusive and accountable governance at all levels • Enabled national and regional NSA structures • Enabled government structures, policies and regulations • Continued cooperation between regional and sub-regional partners and stakeholders • Support from communities and other beneficiaries and stakeholders

ANNEX 2: Indicative amounts and timetable for Commitments and Disbursements

Areas of concentration	Alloc.		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Priority Area 1: Regional Economic Integration	78.0										
Specific objective 1.1: Productive capacity for trade increased (Aid-for-Trade)											
1.1.1	28.0	Alloc.		28.0							
		Comm.		20.0			8.0				
		Disb.		4.0	4.0	4.0	5.6	5.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
1.1.6 (Blending)	10.0	Alloc.				10.0					
		Comm.					4.0	6.0			
		Disb.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.2
Specific objective 1.2: Increased participation of the private sector in economic integration											
1.2.1	20.0	Alloc.			20.0						
		Comm.			10.0		10.0				
		Disb.			2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0
1.2.6 (Blending)	20.0	Alloc.					20.0				
		Comm.					5.0	15.0			
		Disb.				0.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	7.0
Priority Area 2 : Sustainable Management of NR&E	66.0										
Specific objective 2.1: Improved economic, social and environmental benefits from sustainable management of oceanic and coastal natural resources and waste with due regard to the conservation of native biodiversity											
2.1.1	50.0	Alloc.		30.0			20.0				
		Comm.		25.0				25.0			
		Disb.		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	10.0
2.1.6 (Blending)	16.0	Alloc.						16.0			
		Comm.						8.0	8.0		
		Disb.						1.6	3.2	3.2	8.0
Priority Area 3: Inclusive and Accountable Governance	22.0										
Specific objective 3.: Inclusive and Accountable Governance											
3.1, 3.2 and 3.3	19.0	Alloc.		4.0	10.0		5.0				
		Comm.		4.0	10.0		5.0				
		Disb.		0.8	2.8	2.8	3.8	3.8	3.0	1.0	1.0
Technical Cooperation Facility	3.0	Alloc.	1.5				1.5				
		Comm.	0.5		1.0		1.5				
		Disb.	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total EDF 11	166.0										
		Alloc.	1.5	62.0	30.0	10.0	46.5	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Comm.	0.5	49.0	21.0	0.0	33.5	54.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
		Disb.	0.1	9.9	14.1	14.1	20.8	26.5	28.3	19.1	33.1