



PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT

FINAL DRAFT

**A PACIFIC PLAN
FOR STRENGTHENING REGIONAL
COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION**

This document is for consideration by Leaders at the Pacific Islands Forum meeting in October 2005. It is the result of work undertaken by the Pacific Plan Task Force with oversight by a Core Group of Leaders. It captures broad-based feedback from Member countries and other stake-holders (including non-state bodies and development partners). This draft has also been enhanced by additional analytical and strategic planning work carried out by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat with assistance of some partners.

CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION.....	3
II.	GOAL AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
III.	REGIONALISM	4
	Benefits and costs of regionalism	5
	Types of regionalism.....	5
	Tests for regional approaches	5
IV.	REGIONAL PRIORITIES	6
	For immediate implementation (2006-2008)	6
	For agreement in principle	7
	For further analysis	8
	The Small Island States.....	9
	Other identified regional initiatives	9
	The future of regional integration	9
V.	IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES.....	9
VI.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	10

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Implementation Strategy: Initiatives for the first three years (2006-2008)

Attachment B: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

BACKGROUND PAPERS *(Separate Document)*

Background Paper 1: Terms of Reference

Background Paper 2: Consultation Report

Background Paper 3: Pacific Regional Digital Strategy

Background Paper 4: Pacific Plan Communications Strategy

Background Paper 5: Toward a New Pacific Regionalism

I. INTRODUCTION

Through the Auckland Declaration of April 2004 to strengthen regional cooperation and integration, and in response to the many challenges facing Pacific islands countries, Forum Leaders have adopted the following Vision:

Leaders believe the Pacific region can, should and will be a region of peace, harmony, security and economic prosperity, so that all of its people can lead free and worthwhile lives. We treasure the diversity of the Pacific and seek a future in which its cultures, traditions and religious beliefs are valued, honoured and developed. We seek a Pacific region that is respected for the quality of its governance, the sustainable management of its resources, the full observance of democratic values and for its defence and promotion of human rights. We seek partnerships with our neighbours and beyond to develop our knowledge, to improve our communications and to ensure a sustainable economic existence for all.

2. Leaders agreed to give effect to their Vision through a Pacific Plan to:

- i. promote economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security;
- ii. strengthen regional cooperation and integration in areas where the region could gain the most through sharing resources of governance, alignment of policies and delivery of practical benefits;
- iii. strengthen support for current programmes, develop new initiatives and advocate for the needs of the Small Island States, particularly given their limited capacity and fragile and vulnerable environment, including to climate change;
- iv. promote and protect cultural identity, regional inclusiveness, sub-regional representation, human rights, gender, youth and civil society;
- v. reform the Forum and the regional institutional mechanism;
- vi. clarify Members' own understanding and appreciation of regionalism with a clear perception of the benefits and costs; and
- vii. build strong partnerships between Member countries, Pacific territories, regional and international organisations and non-state organisations.

3. With these decisions in mind, the Pacific Plan identifies initiatives within an implementation framework that extends to ten years. Some of this work is already underway. The Plan provides a framework for effective and enhanced engagement between Forum countries and with their non-state actors and development partners. It does not limit the sovereign right of Forum Member countries to determine their own national goals and priorities. It may also guide but does not restrict bilateral development programmes and activities.

II. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

4. Based on the Leaders' Vision and other decisions relating to its implementation, the Goal of the Pacific Plan is to: **Enhance and stimulate economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security for Pacific countries through regionalism.** To meet this goal, the Pacific Plan's strategic objectives are:

Economic Growth¹

1. Increased sustainable trade (including services), and investment
2. Improved efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure development and associated service delivery
3. Increased private sector participation in, and contribution to, development

Sustainable Development²

4. Reduced poverty
5. Improved natural resource and environmental management
6. Improved health
7. Improved education and training
8. Improved gender equality
9. Enhanced involvement of youth
10. Increased levels of participation and achievement in sports
11. Recognised and protected cultural values, identities and traditional knowledge

Good Governance³

12. Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific

Security⁴

13. Improved political and social conditions for stability and safety

III. REGIONALISM

5. The Pacific Plan is based on the concept of regionalism: that is, countries working together for their joint and individual benefit. Regionalism under the Pacific Plan does not imply any limitation on national sovereignty. It is not intended to replace any national programmes, only to support and complement them. A regional approach should be taken only if it adds value to national efforts.

6. The Plan depends on support for regional approaches by Forum Member countries, civil society and private sector organisations, development partners and other stakeholders. That support can only come from an informed constituency. There needs to be a high level of awareness of the benefits⁵ and costs of regionalism, and the different forms it can take.

¹ Defined as sustainable, pro-poor economic growth.

² Defined as the integration and mutual reinforcement between the three pillars of economic development, social development, and environment conservation (where conservation is defined as wise use, including protection, in some circumstances). Essential requirements for sustainable development include active stakeholder participation, poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and managing and conserving the natural resource base for economic and social development, while maintaining the underlying ecological processes.

³ Defined as the transparent, accountable and equitable management of all resources. Good governance is a prerequisite for sustainable development and economic growth.

⁴ Defined as the stable and safe social (or human) and political conditions necessary for, and reflective of, good governance and sustainable development for the achievement of economic growth.

⁵ An attempt has been made to estimate the possible benefits or gains from some of the initiatives in the Plan. The results, showing good potential, are summarised in [Background Paper No 5](#).

Benefits and costs of regionalism

7. Regionalism can reduce the costs of providing a service if the number of people benefiting from the service is increased. These ‘economies of scale’ can occur in both the public and private sectors. On the other hand, regionalism can also increase costs: for instance, by requiring the movement of goods, services and people over long distances. These increased costs, or ‘diseconomies of isolation’, are particularly relevant in a vast area such as the Pacific.

8. When countries work regionally to achieve a goal – for instance, better health surveillance – economies of scale must be balanced against diseconomies of isolation. The best approach may in some instances be sub-regional or a grouping of a few countries to deliver a service.

Types of regionalism

9. The wish by Forum Leaders to strengthen regional cooperation and integration in the Pacific involves considering several quite different concepts of regionalism:

Regional Cooperation: 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. This is either based on an agreed strategy – such as the Forum Principles on Regional Transport Services – or arranged through a coordinating body, such as the Oceania Customs Organisation.

Regional Provision of Public Goods/Services: Pooling national services (eg. customs, health, education, sport, etc) at the regional level. Governments are freed from daily management of some services and can concentrate on service delivery in other areas and on policy development. For example, by providing tertiary education through the University of the South Pacific (USP), Pacific Island governments can focus more on ensuring their individual primary and secondary education systems cater to their unique national needs.

Regional Integration: Lowering market barriers between countries. These barriers may be physical (eg. borders) or technical (eg. quarantine measures, import taxes, passport requirements, etc). Regional integration can improve access for Pacific businesses to consumers, increasing economies of scale and, therefore, reducing prices and making more goods available.

10. The path almost any regional initiative takes usually begins with regional cooperation. Whether the best approach may then be a move towards regional integration, or regional provision of services, or both – depends on an assessment of obstacles to development and consideration of benefits and costs. *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.*

Tests for regional approaches

11. There are three ways of testing whether regionalism can add value to an initiative:

Market Test: Is the market providing a service well? If so, involvement by national governments and/or regional bodies should be minimal.

Subsidiarity Test: Can national or local governments provide the service well? If so, involvement by regional bodies should be minimal. For example, primary and secondary education is generally managed by local and national governments, but for small Pacific Island states a regional university such as USP is an ideal initiative.

Sovereignty Test: Does the proposed regional initiative maintain the degree of effective sovereignty held by national governments? Regional initiatives should shift only the management of services to regional bodies, not policy-making as well. Countries, not regional bodies, should decide priorities.

IV. REGIONAL PRIORITIES

12. The Pacific Plan identifies a wide range of regional initiatives for the first three years (2006-2008) based on alignment and consistency with: (a) the Leaders' Vision and related decisions and the Strategic Objectives; (b) priorities identified by Members and other stakeholders in the course of Pacific Plan consultation; and (c) the regional approach outlined above. These initiatives are detailed at Attachment A according to the Strategic Objective they are expected to meet and their degree of readiness for decision and action. Those that are ready for Immediate Implementation are mostly grounded in current activities or mandates - the so-called 'low-hanging fruits'. Those requiring Agreement in Principle are priorities requiring the development and approval of a full proposal. Remaining priorities require Further Analysis to establish whether a regional approach is appropriate. In addition to the following initiatives, there are other agreed strategic policies and initiatives already in place which require strengthening (see Background Paper 2B). While these initiatives are not specifically identified in the Pacific Plan list of regional priorities, they are complementary to them.

For immediate implementation (2006-2008)

Economic Growth

- Expansion of market for trade in goods under the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA), the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA) and the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER)
- Integration of trade in services, including temporary movement of labour, into the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA) and the Economic Partnerships Agreement (EPA)
- Timely and effective implementation of the Regional Trade Facilitation Programme (RTFP)
- Implementation of the Forum Principles on Regional Transport Services (FPRTS) including development of the Pacific Aviation Safety Office (PASO)
- Investigation of the potential impacts under the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) of a move towards a comprehensive framework for trade (including services) and economic cooperation between Australia, New Zealand and the Forum Island Countries
- Support of private sector mechanisms including through the Regional Private Sector Organisation (RPSO)

Sustainable Development

- Development and implementation of National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS), using appropriate cross-cutting and Pacific relevant indicators
- 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

- 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
- Harmonisation of approaches in the health sector under the *Samoa Commitment*, including: implementing the HIV/AIDS and STI Strategy; a stronger focus on non-communicable diseases; and agreement on health worker recruitment
- Enhancement of advocacy for and coordination of youth programmes and monitoring of the status of youth
- Enhancement of regional sporting networks to support the developmental role of sport

Good Governance

- Regional support to consolidate commitments to key institutions such as audit and ombudsman offices, leadership codes, anti-corruption institutions and departments of attorneys general; including through judicial training and education.
- Regional support to the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability
- Enhancement of governance mechanisms, including in resource management; and in the harmonisation of traditional and modern values and structures
- Upgrade and extension of country and regional statistical information systems and databases across all sectors
- Where appropriate, ratification and implementation of international and regional human rights conventions, covenants and agreements and support for meeting reporting and other requirements

Security

- Development and implementation of strategies and associated legislation for maritime and aviation security and surveillance
- Implementation of the Pacific Islands Regional Security Technical Cooperation Strategy in border security, including for trans-national crime, bio-security, and mentoring for national financial intelligence units
- Strengthening of law enforcement training (e.g. regional policing initiative), coordination and attachments
- Development and implementation of policies and plans for the mitigation and management of natural disasters

For agreement in principle

Economic Growth

- Maximise sustainable returns from fisheries by development of an ecosystem-based fishery management planning framework; encouragement of effective fisheries development, including value-adding activities; and collaboration to ensure legislation and access frameworks are harmonised
- Development of proposals or strategies for regional bulk purchasing, storage and distribution of petroleum
- Implementation of the regional tourism marketing and investment plan
- Implementation of a regional digital strategy for improving information and communication technology (see Background Paper 3)

Sustainable Development

- 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.

- Harmonisation of approaches in the education sector including: upgrading secondary curricula and examination systems (including for vocational training); standardising a regional leaving certificate; coordinating support for basic education through the Forum Basic Education Action Plan (FBEAP); and using the Pacific Regional Initiatives for the Delivery of basic Education (PRIDE) as a model
- Investigation of potential for expanding regional technical and vocational education training (TVET) programmes to take advantage of opportunities in health care, seafaring, hospitality/tourism, peacekeeping, etc, and for enhancing and standardising regional training programmes
- Delivery of specific studies and scholarships on regionalism, pro-poor economic growth, peace and conflict, traditional structures, leadership, gender-specific indicators, and cultural policy to support regional cooperation and integration
- Development of a strategy to maintain and strengthen Pacific cultural identity

Good Governance

- Development of a strategy to support participatory democracy and consultative decision-making (including NSAs, youth, women and disabled), and electoral process
- Development of common approaches to financial regulation, including through alignment of legislation and/or pursuit of common prudential capacities.

Security

- Development of plans for urbanisation, bio-security and safety

For further analysis

Economic Growth

- Development of proposals or strategies for regional bulk purchasing, storage and distribution of key import commodities, such as pharmaceuticals, etc

Sustainable Development

- Investigation of potential for expanding regional technical and vocational education training (TVET) programmes to take advantage of opportunities in health care, seafaring, hospitality/tourism, peacekeeping, etc, and enhancing and standardising regional training programmes (*further analysis required for some areas*)
- Creation of a regional sporting institute
- Creation of an institution to advocate for and protect traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights

Good Governance

- Establishment of an accountable and independent macro-economic and micro-economic technical assistance mechanism (including statistics), to strengthen treasury and finance functions and provide economic analysis
- Establishment of a regional customs revenue service, initially focussing on training and development of national services and information transfer
- Establishment of a regional ombudsman and human rights mechanisms to support implementation of Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability, etc
- Establishment of a regional audit service to support integrity and oversight

The Small Island States

13. The special needs of Small Island States (SIS) will be supported through the Pacific Plan by the establishment of a unit in the Forum Secretariat, tasked with ensuring that the SIS perspective is represented; that they fully benefit from the Plan as it develops; and that practical support and advice is provided to SIS on the implementation of their commitments under the Plan. This will include the provision of in-country capacity to allow SIS to further realise the benefits of current and future regional assistance in areas such as employment, aviation, shipping, tourism (including product development), and investigation of the feasibility of establishing an alternative soft loan financing facility.

Other identified regional initiatives

14. A range of other initiatives emerged from the consultation process. Some are new and some are grounded in ongoing activity. While more time is required for information gathering, analysis and consultation, these provide a potentially rich resource on which to draw for on-going development of the Pacific Plan into the future as the Plan evolves. These other identified regional initiatives are detailed in Background Paper 2.

The future of regional integration

15. The Leaders' long-term goal of regional integration is reflected in the Forum Economic Ministers' identification of stronger regional economic integration, starting with trade, as a key element for economic growth and building a relationship with the rest of the world. In developing a policy environment supportive of regional economic integration, Ministers recognised, among other things, the need for further examination of Pacific labour market issues, including the issue of labour mobility through the region and beyond. The Leaders' long-term goal of regional integration also finds expression in the decision of Forum Trade Ministers to commission a joint study to investigate the potential impacts of a move towards a comprehensive framework for trade and economic cooperation between Australia, New Zealand and Forum Island Countries. As successful regionalism requires larger markets to stimulate growth, partnership with Australia and New Zealand is crucial for Pacific regionalism to be viable.

V. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

16. The successful implementation of the Pacific Plan is dependent on the support and commitment of Member countries, development partners and other stake-holders. As stronger regional cooperation and integration is a means to support national development objectives, the *development and implementation of national policies and strategies on regionalism* are a further important Strategic Objective of the Pacific Plan and will include clear statements of national interests and the establishment of appropriate mechanisms and processes for regional approaches at the country level.

17. At the regional level, implementation of Pacific Plan will, in the first instance, be the responsibility of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. This is consistent with the

2004 decision by Leaders that the primary functions of the Secretariat are to provide policy advice, coordination and assistance in implementing their decisions⁶.

18. Political oversight and guidance to the Secretariat will be provided, during the year, by a ***Pacific Plan Action Committee (PPAC)***, chaired by the Forum Chair and comprising representatives of all Pacific Island Forum Countries. The Forum Chair (as Chair of the PPAC), will report to Leaders on the implementation of the Plan on a quarterly basis. The Secretariat will provide written quarterly reports to the Chair for consideration and dissemination. A small implementation unit, reporting directly to the Deputy Secretary General, will be established in the Secretariat to support the PPAC and progress the Plan.

19. Overall implementation of Pacific Plan initiatives will be reviewed annually by Leaders who will receive a report, prepared in consultation with members of the PPAC, from the Chair and the Secretary General prior to the Leaders' meeting. The report to Leaders will include recommendations on future directions.

20. As regional organisations will play a key role in the implementation of the Pacific Plan, their efficiency will be maximised through developing a ***regional institutional framework*** that is appropriate for the new forms of regionalism in the Pacific for the implementation of the Plan. An update will be submitted to the 2006 Forum meeting and respective governing councils.

21. A key implementation strategy and Strategic Objective for the Pacific Plan is the ***building of strong partnerships*** with national and regional stakeholders. Specific initiatives are outlined in Attachment A to strengthen relationships with Pacific territories, NSAs, civil society and development partners. These include: establishing regional volunteer schemes and other forms of regional exchanges for capacity building; and an annual outcomes-oriented process with non-state representatives from the business sector, academia, media and civil society organisations to provide feedback to the Leaders and a platform for wider debate on Pacific regionalism and the longer term direction of the Pacific Plan.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

22. The progress of the Pacific Plan will be measured by monitoring and evaluation of initiatives in meeting the Plan's Strategic Objectives (Monitoring and Evaluation Framework at Attachment B). Success indicators have been developed to suit the Pacific regional context, as well as to allow for the measurement of nationally and globally agreed targets, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Secretary General may convene a reference group, including non-state representatives, to provide independent feedback and advice on progress. Additionally, an independent comprehensive review of progress will be conducted every three years.

⁶ The Secretariat has been restructured to more effectively undertake these responsibilities, including through the appointment of a second Deputy Secretary General jointly responsible for management of the Forum's goals of economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security.

23. While the Pacific Plan has a general timeframe of ten years, it ensures flexibility so that the Vision of the Leaders and the goal of regional integration extend far into the future. It provides a mechanism as a 'springboard' for discussing and shaping the region's longer-term future. The Pacific Plan is a living document that will continue to draw inspiration from Leaders, and from the people whom they serve, now and in the years to come.

Attachment A. Implementation Strategy: Initiatives for the First Three Years (2006-2008)

Economic Growth: *Defined as sustainable, pro-poor economic growth*

Strategic Objectives	Initiatives for the First Three Years (2006-2008)	Milestones	Implement	Agree in Principle	Further Analysis Required	
1. Increased sustainable trade (including services) and investment	1.1 Expand market for trade in goods under SPARTECA, PICTA and PACER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports for 2006 and 2007. 	✓			
	1.2 Integrate trade in services, including temporary movement of labour, into the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA) and the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PICTA and EPA agreements include trade in services, including the temporary movement of labour, by January 2008. • Progress reports for 2006 and 2007. 	✓			
	1.3 Implement the Regional Trade Facilitation Programme in a timely and effective way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTFP implemented by end of 2008, with regard to improvements in quarantine, customs, and standards & conformance. (Coverage to include capacity building, joint ventures for value adding, trade promotion, computerised systems and structural reform.) • Progress reports for 2006 and 2007. 	✓			
	1.4 Investigate the potential impacts under the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) of a move towards a comprehensive framework for trade (including services) and economic cooperation, between Australia, New Zealand and Forum Island Countries.*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum Trade Ministers and Forum Leaders consider in 2006 the outcomes of the agreed joint study. (If the move towards a comprehensive framework is endorsed, preparations will be made for negotiations and a negotiation timetable agreed.) 	✓			
	1.5 Maximise sustainable returns from fisheries by developing an ecosystem based fisheries management planning framework; encouraging effective fisheries development, including value-adding activities; and collaborating to ensure legislation and access frameworks are harmonised.*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management planning framework developed by mid-2006. • Proposals developed and submitted to the 2006 Forum for fisheries development, including value-adding, activities. • Fisheries legislation and access frameworks benchmarked during 2006 and a programme developed to resolve inconsistencies. 		✓		
	1.6 Develop proposals or strategies for the bulk purchasing, storage and distribution of key import commodities, such as petroleum* and pharmaceuticals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk purchasing proposal for petroleum developed for consideration by the 2006 Forum. • Progress report on other items to be submitted in 2006 and 2007. 			✓	✓
	1.7 Implement the regional tourism marketing and investment plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal submitted for the consideration of 2006 Forum. 			✓	

**Cost benefit analysis completed*

Economic Growth (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Initiatives for the First Three Years (2006-2008)	Milestones	Implement	Agree in Principle	Further Analysis Required
2. Improved efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure developments and associated service delivery	2.1 Implement the Forum Principles on Regional Transport Services (FPRTS) including development of the Pacific Aviation Safety Office (PASO) *.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPRTS implemented, including PASO, by end of 2008. (Coverage to include franchising shipping services and integrating the development of ports.) • Progress reports for 2006 and 2007. 	✓		
	2.2 Implement a regional digital strategy for improving information and communication technology (ICT).*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital strategy developed and submitted to 2005 Forum for approval; and Ministerial meeting to consider and approve implementation plan held in 2006. (Coverage to include liberalisation and market friendly regulation; a central pool of specialists; training and access to distance learning; information and telecommunications security; audio broadcasting; communication strategy; & equity.) 		✓	
3. Increased private sector participation in, and contribution to, development	3.1 Support private sector mechanisms including through the Regional Private Sector Organisation (RPSO).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RPSO Steering Group to identify priority reform needs and develop public-private partnerships. (Coverage to include utilities and services and potential for development of an industries assistance commission.) • Progress reports to the annual FEMM. 	✓		

*Cost benefit analysis completed

Sustainable Development: Defined as the integration and mutual reinforcement between the three pillars of economic development, social development, and environment conservation (where conservation is defined as wise use, including protection, in some circumstances). Essential requirements for sustainable development include active stakeholder participation, poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and managing and conserving the natural resource base for economic and social development, while maintaining the underlying ecological processes.

Strategic Objectives	Initiatives for the First Three Years (2006-2008)	Milestones	Implement	Agree in Principle	Further Analysis Required
4. Reduced poverty	<i>Other regional initiatives contribute to reducing poverty and will be monitored and evaluated for their contribution to achieving this Strategic Objective.</i>				
5. Improved natural resource and environmental management	5.1 Develop and implement National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS), using appropriate cross-cutting and Pacific relevant indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Sustainable Development Strategies developed and implemented for all member countries by the end of 2008. • Progress reports in 2006 and 2007. 	✓		
	5.2 Develop and implement national and regional conservation and management measures for the sustainable utilisation of fisheries resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports in 2006 and 2007. 	✓		
	5.3 Develop and implement policies and plans for waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional waste management policies and plans implemented by the end of 2008, with progress reports in 2006 and 2007. 	✓		
	5.4 Implement 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional energy policies and plans implemented by the end of 2008, with progress reports in 2006 and 2007. 	✓		
	5.5 Continue 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation and mitigation proposals developed and submitted to the 2006 Forum. 		✓	
6. Improved health	6.1 Harmonise approaches in the health sector under the <i>Samoa Commitment</i> including: implementing the HIV/AIDS and STI Strategy; a stronger focus on non-communicable diseases; and agreement on health worker recruitment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health sector approaches harmonised by end of 2008. (Coverage to include training, facilities, immunisation targets, non-communicable diseases under the <i>Tonga Commitment</i>, conventional & traditional medicines, information, primary health, dengue control, child & maternal health, tobacco, & mental health.) • Progress reports in 2006 and 2007. 	✓		

Sustainable Development (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Initiatives for the First Three Years (2006-2008)	Milestones	Implement	Agree in Principle	Further Analysis Required
7. Improved education and training	7.1 Harmonise approaches in the education sector including: upgrading secondary curricula and examination systems (including for vocational training); standardising a regional leaving certificate; and coordinating support for basic education through the Forum Basic Education Action Plan (FBEAP), and using the Pacific Regional Initiatives for the Delivery of basic Education (PRIDE) as a model.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals or progress reports submitted to the 2006 Forum for the upgrade of secondary curricula and examination system developed (including for vocational training, good governance); standardised regional leaving certificate; the coordination of basic education activities through FBEAP; and the use of PRIDE as a model. 		✓	
	7.2 Investigate the potential for expanding regional technical and vocational education training (TVET) programmes to take advantage of opportunities in health care, seafaring, hospitality/tourism, peacekeeping, etc, and for enhancing and standardising regional training programmes.*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stocktake/inventory of TVET institutions completed. Proposal developed for expanding programmes in specified areas. Proposal for enhancing and standardising regional training programmes in nursing developed for consideration by the 2006 Forum. Proposal developed for expanding regional police peacekeeping training opportunities, drawing on experience and using facilities already available in the region. Further analysis completed for other areas & proposals submitted in 2007. 	✓	✓	✓
	7.3 Deliver specific studies and scholarships on regionalism, pro-poor economic growth, peace and conflict, traditional structures, leadership, gender-specific indicators, and cultural policy to support regional cooperation and integration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies and scholarships on specific regionalism issues mainstreamed by the end of 2008 with progress reports in 2006 and 2007. 		✓	
8. Improved gender equality	<i>Other regional initiatives contribute to improving gender equity and will be monitored and evaluated for their contribution to achieving this Strategic Objective. These include 6.1, 12.1, 12.4, 12.5, 12.7, 13.3, 14.1, 15.1, 15.6, and particularly 12.6.</i>				

**Cost benefit analyses completed for nursing and peacekeeping only*

Sustainable Development (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Initiatives for the First Three Years (2006-2008)	Milestones	Implement	Agree in Principle	Further Analysis Required
9. Enhanced involvement of youth	9.1 Enhance advocacy for and coordination of youth programmes and monitor the status of youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal underway/implemented. (Coverage to include: a youth leadership congress, life-skills training, youth contribution to food security, and partnerships with community leaders and Faith Based Organisations). • Progress reports on youth programmes to Forum. 	✓		
10. Increased levels of participation and achievement in sports	10.1 Enhance regional sporting networks to support the developmental role of sport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal implemented with progress reports to the Forum. 	✓		
	10.2 Create a regional sporting institute.*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further analysis required, with possible proposal to go the 2006 or 2007 Forum for endorsement. (Coverage to include sports initiatives for people with disabilities.) 			✓
11. Recognised and protected cultural values, identities and traditional knowledge	11.1 Develop a strategy to maintain and strengthen Pacific cultural identity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy developed and submitted to the 2006 Forum for approval. (Coverage to include the determination of measurable indicators.) 		✓	
	11.2 Create an institution to advocate for and protect traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights.*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further analysis required with possible proposal to go to the 2006 or 2007 Forum for endorsement. (Coverage to include sui generis** property rights, national heritage plans, patents, and trademarks, taking fully into account work done by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and other relevant international organisations.) 			✓

*Cost benefit analysis completed

** Defined as specific rights outside a legally-defined group.

Good Governance: Defined as the transparent, accountable and equitable management of all resources. Good governance is a prerequisite for sustainable development and economic growth.

Strategic Objectives	Initiatives for the First Three Years (2006-2008)	Milestones	Implement	Agree in Principle	Further Analysis Required
12. Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific	12.1 Support or establish the regional consolidation of commitments to key institutions such as audit* and ombudsman* offices, customs*, leadership codes, anti-corruption institutions and departments of attorneys general; including through judicial training and education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal implemented with progress reports to the Forum. (Coverage to include the establishment of: a regional ombudsman and other human rights mechanisms to support the implementation of the Forum's Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability; a regional audit service to support integrity and oversight; regional capacity to assist collection of customs revenue; a regional anti-corruption agency with associated legislation - different legal systems to be accounted for) 	✓		✓
	12.2 Support the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an equitable leadership enhancement and advancement programme by 2006. Progress reports on Forum principles and codes to the Forum. 	✓		
	12.3 Enhance governance mechanisms, including in resource management, and in the harmonisation of traditional and modern values and structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the close coordination of existing initiatives including the USP's Pacific Institute of Advanced Studies in Development and Governance. (Coverage to include: investigation of harmonisation of traditional and modern governance values and structures; strengthening of traditional courts; media; freedom of information; enhancing Parliamentary effectiveness; training in peace building and conflict resolution; models for land ownership, tenure and use; good governance education; scrutiny of national initiatives impacting on the region; peer review mechanisms; and the development and monitoring of governance indicators.) 	✓		
	12.4 Upgrade and extend country and regional statistical information systems and databases across all sectors*.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country and regional statistical information systems and databases upgraded and extended by end of 2008. (Coverage to include the harmonisation of standards, policies for access, information sharing, dissemination of information on poverty, judicial information and technology services, and the retention of historically significant records.) Progress reports in 2006 and 2007. 	✓		

*Cost benefit analyses completed

Good Governance (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Initiatives for the First Three Years (2006-2008)	Milestones	Implement	Agree in Principle	Further Analysis Required
(12. Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific)	12.5 Where appropriate, ratify and implement international and regional human rights conventions, covenants and agreements; and support for meeting reporting and other requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional support mechanism established by the 2006 Forum. (Coverage to include the drafting, harmonisation and promotion of awareness of rights-based domestic legislation within the Pacific, including: CEDAW on gender; CRC on children; CERD on racial discrimination; ILO Convention 169 on rights of indigenous peoples; Article 50 of the Cotonou Agreement on labour rights; 1990 International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their families; the Biwako Millennium Framework for people with disabilities; UNSCR1325 involving men and women in conflict resolution; human rights; and reciprocal enforcement.) Full implementation by end of 2008 with progress reports to Forum in 2006 and 2007. 	✓		
	12.6 Develop a strategy to support participatory democracy and consultative decision-making (including NSAs, youth, women and disabled), and electoral process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy developed and submitted to the 2006 Forum for approval. (Coverage to include electoral processes.) 		✓	
	12.7 Develop common approaches to financial regulation, including through alignment of legislation and/or pursuit of common prudential capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal developed and submitted to the 2006 Forum for approval. (Coverage to include the setting up of a regional banking supervision body.) 		✓	
	12.8 Establish an accountable and independent macro-economic and micro-economic technical assistance mechanism (including statistics), to strengthen treasury and finance functions and provide economic analysis.*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further analysis may be needed with possible proposal going to the Forum in 2006 or 2007. 			✓

**Cost benefit analysis completed*

Security: Defined as the stable and safe social (or human) and political conditions necessary for, and reflective of, good governance and sustainable development for the achievement of economic growth.

Strategic Objectives	Initiatives for the First Three Years (2006-2008)	Milestones	Implement	Agree in Principle	Further Analysis Required
13. Improved political and social conditions for stability and safety	13.1 Develop and implement strategies and associated legislation for maritime and aviation security and surveillance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional strategies and associated legislation developed and implemented by end of 2008. (Coverage to include the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) security regulations; International Shipping and Port Security Code (ISPS); regular compliance audits, specific training; and the use of Fijian and Tongan navies for surveillance.) • Progress reports in 2006 and 2007. 	✓		
	13.2 Implement the Pacific Islands Regional Security Technical Cooperation Strategy (PIRSTCS) in border security, including for trans-national crime, bio-security, and mentoring for national financial intelligence units.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIRSTCS strategies implemented by end of 2008 with progress reports to be submitted in 2006 and 2007. (Coverage to include harmonisation of planning regimes and information sharing between regional law enforcement agencies and upgrade of intelligence services.) 	✓		
	13.3 Strengthen law enforcement training (e.g. regional policing initiative), coordination and attachments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional training courses, coordination initiatives and attachments upgraded by the end of 2008. (Coverage to include: customs; immigration; intelligence; family, domestic, gender and sexual violence; human rights; juvenile justice; drug control; exclusive economic zone (EEZ) patrol programmes; accountability mechanisms; and military police.) • Progress reports in 2006 and 2007. 	✓		
	13.4 Develop and implement policies and plans for the mitigation and management of natural disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional policies and plans implemented by the end of 2008 with progress reports in 2006 and 2007. 	✓		
	13.5 Develop policies and plans for urbanisation, bio-security and safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and plans developed for consideration of the Forum in 2006, taking into account the Pacific Urbanisation Agenda. 		✓	

Implementation

Strategic Objectives	Initiatives for the First Three Years (2006-2008)	Milestones	Implement	Agree in Principle	Further Analysis Required
14. Increased national ownership and commitment to regional approaches, plans, policies and programmes	14.1 Develop and implement national policies and strategies on regionalism that include clear statements of national interests, and the establishment of appropriate national mechanisms and approaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage to include the undertaking, dissemination and use of cost-benefit analyses of regional activities, including social (for poverty, gender and youth) and environmental impact and risks. Policies and strategies developed for all members by the end of 2008 with progress reports in 2006 and 2007. 	✓		
	14.2 Develop a regional mechanism to implement and review the list of regional initiatives approved by Leaders, and identify issues, gaps, organisational and resource synergies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanism established. (Coverage to include the political, organisational and resource commitments required of individual governments and service delivery agencies with, as applicable, development partner support.) Quarterly reporting. 	✓		
15. Increased Pacific and international partnerships to support regionalism	15.1 Develop and implement special Small Island States regional or sub-regional work programmes in employment, aviation, shipping, tourism (including product development), capacity building, and investigation of the feasibility of establishing an alternative financing facility to make soft loans available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal for setting up special SIS programmes or units implemented and reported to the 2006 and 2007 Forums, with additional or specific programmes in the areas indicated. Analysis is needed for some of these areas. 	✓	✓	
	15.2 Develop and implement a regional institutional framework or architecture that is appropriate for the new forms of regionalism in the Pacific and the implementation of the Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal for the consideration of the 2006 Forum meeting using recommendations from the regional institutional context analysis, <i>Strengthening Regional Management</i>, and the Pacific Plan as a basis. 		✓	
	15.3 Build stronger partnerships with national and regional stakeholders, and with development partners. This may include an annual outcomes-oriented process with representatives from the business sector, academia, media and civil society organisations, to provide feedback to Leaders and a platform for wider debate on Pacific regionalism and the longer term direction of the Pacific Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Plan document used immediately as basis for building partnerships between Pacific territories, NSAs and development partners while some partners' specific proposals are developed for consideration and implementation in 2006. Further analysis may be needed for requirements of some of the wider partnerships before proposals are submitted for consideration in later years. Implementation of the Pacific Plan communication strategy for public awareness campaign, using vernacular languages where possible and promoting the benefits of regionalism to countries. Progress reports to be submitted in 2006 and 2007. 	✓	✓	
	15.4 Establish volunteer schemes and other forms of regional exchanges and sharing of services and expertise for regional capacity building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer and regional exchange proposal developed for the consideration of the Forum in 2006. 	✓		

Attachment B. Pacific Plan 2006-2015: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework*

Economic Growth

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
1. Increased sustainable trade (including services) and investment	1. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in volume and value of goods and services traded by each country <i>(see initiatives 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5)</i> 2. Percentage reduction <i>(to be determined)</i> in procurement cost of imported goods covered by bulk purchasing, storage and distribution strategy for each country between 2006 and 2015 <i>(see initiative 1.6)</i> 3. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in annual tourist arrivals into each country between 2006 and 2015 <i>(see initiative 1.7)</i> 4. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita for each country between 2006 and 2015 <i>(many of the initiatives in the Pacific Plan should contribute)</i> (SIS group also to be monitored)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for indicators 1 & 2 from government ministries or agencies in some countries. • Data for indicators 3 & 4 compiled by SPC and published on-line via PRISM (www.spc.int/prism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed statistics for indicator 1 are not readily available for some countries; data collection will, over time, be supported by the implementation of initiative 12.8 (and 12.4). • Data for indicator 1 will, at least partially, be collected through annual or other reviews of the impacts of trade agreements to which the countries are parties (initially PICTA and possibly an EPA; and, by 2011, PACER). • The initiatives for the first three years are not likely to have a significant impact on indicator 1 until about 2008 because the impacts of trade agreements take some time to be noticeable. • Internal factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include significant changes in government stability, quality of governance, and security & environmental protection. • External factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include global recession, regional conflict, natural disasters, terrorist acts & changes in prices of international commodities. • Percentage increases (or decreases) in these indicators will be compared with changes in such indicators in other parts of the world. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined for all indicators, and realistic targets set for all indicators.

* For a recent report on progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) relating to several of the Pacific Plan success indicators listed in this Framework, see the Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report 2004 (prepared by SPC in cooperation with the United Nations and the UN/CROP MDG Working Group, and published in November 2004).

Economic Growth (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
2. Increased efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure developments and associated service delivery	5. Audits of aviation and maritime safety reveal no significant breaches of national, regional or international safety codes and regulations (<i>see initiative 2.1</i>) 6. Percentage reduction (<i>to be determined</i>) of relative cost of flying people and freight to and from trading partners (<i>see initiative 2.1</i>) 7. Percentage reduction (<i>to be determined</i>) in number of cancelled flights per year to and from trading partners (<i>see initiative 2.1</i>) 8. Percentage reduction (<i>to be determined</i>) in relative cost of port services and transport services for shipping a container to and from trading partners (<i>see initiative 2.1</i>) 9. At least 50% increase in Digital Access Index (DAI) ⁶ in each country by 2015 (<i>see initiative 2.2</i>) 10. At least 90% of households in each country have an AM broadcasting receiver by 2015 (<i>see initiative 2.2</i>) (for each country, and the SIS group)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IATA Operational Safety Audits (IOSA) and International Maritime Organization (IMO) audits for indicator 5 (www.iata.org & www.imo.org) • Raw data for indicators 6 & 7 available from airlines • Raw data for indicator 8 available from ports authorities & shipping companies • Data for indicator 9 from telecommunication companies and authorities⁷ • Indicator 9 (derived from data relevant to MDG 8⁸) is monitored by the International Telecommunication Union (www.itu.int) • Data for indicator 10 from censuses and/or surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries commit to voluntary IMO safety audits against, eg, SOLAS Convention. • Regional mechanism established to collect and re-package the data required to determine the value of indicators 5, 6 & 7. (See also statistics initiative 12.4) • Willingness and capacity of airlines, ports, shipping, and telecommunication authorities and companies to supply the information required. • Sufficient resources are committed to support the collection and analysis of data. • No significant security issues affecting infrastructure. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined for all indicators, and realistic targets set for indicators 5, 6 & 7.

⁶ The DAI combines eight variables, covering five areas, to provide an overall country score. The areas are availability of infrastructure, affordability of access, educational level, quality of ICT services, and Internet usage.

⁷ Some of the data could be disaggregated into rural/urban, by gender, and by disability.

⁸ One MDG 8 target is: "in cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications".

Economic Growth (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
3. Increased private sector participation in, and contribution to, development	11. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in number of registered and operating businesses <i>(see initiative 3.1)</i> 12. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in employment in the private sector, disaggregated by sex <i>(see initiative 3.1)</i> 13. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for each country between 2006 and 2015 <i>(see initiative 3.1)</i> (for each country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for indicator 11 available from some company offices & ministries of commerce • Data for indicator 12 available from some labour departments • Some of the data for indicator 12 compiled by SPC and published on-line via PRISM (www.spc.int/prism) • Indicator 13 monitored by UNCTAD (www.unctad.org) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness and capacity of government offices, ministries & departments to compile & provide information. • A significant number of operating businesses are not registered, and some countries register significant numbers of off-shore companies. • Sufficient resources are committed to support the collection and analysis of data. (See also statistics initiative 12.4) • Internal factors likely to affect the indicators include government stability, extent of support for private sector developments, and quality of governance & security. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined, and realistic targets set for all indicators.

Sustainable Development

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
4. Reduced poverty	<p>14. 20% decrease in poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)⁹ between 2006 and 2015 (<i>many of the initiatives in the Pacific Plan should contribute</i>)</p> <p>15. 20% decrease in poverty headcount ratio (% of population below the national poverty line) between 2006 and 2015, disaggregated into urban and rural (<i>many of the initiatives in the Pacific Plan should contribute</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(for each country)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for both indicators from household income and expenditure surveys • Both are indicators for MDG 1¹⁰ (www.undp.org/mdg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient resources are committed to support the collection and analysis of data (UNDP should be involved). (See also statistics initiative 12.4) • Internal factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include significant changes in government stability, quality of governance, and security & environmental protection. • External factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include global recession, regional conflict & natural disasters. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined for these indicators.

⁹ "Incidence" of poverty is defined as the proportion of people who live below the poverty line; "depth" of poverty is defined as the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population who live below the poverty line.

¹⁰ MDG 1 targets are: "to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day"; and "to halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger".

Sustainable Development (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
5. Improved natural resource and environmental management	16. Percentage increase (<i>to be determined</i>) in proportion of population with sustainable access to a potable water source, urban and rural (<i>see initiative 5.1</i>) 17. Percentage increase (<i>to be determined</i>) in proportion of population with sustainable access to sanitation, urban and rural (<i>see initiative 5.1</i>) 18. No decrease in area covered in mangroves (<i>see initiative 5.1</i>) 19. No decrease in proportion of land area covered by native forests (<i>see initiative 5.1</i>) 20. Percentage increase (<i>to be determined</i>) in area of ecosystems under conservation management (disaggregated into land area and coastal waters area) (<i>see initiative 5.1</i>) 21. Tuna resources harvested within agreed sustainable biological reference points. (<i>see initiatives 1.5, 5.1 & 5.2</i>) 22. No decrease in proportion of coral reef area in Exclusive Economic Zone under stress (<i>see initiative 5.1</i>) 23. Percentage increase (<i>to be determined</i>) in proportion of households with access to improved waste collection and disposal, urban and rural (<i>see initiative 5.3</i>) 24. Percentage increase (<i>to be determined</i>) of population a) with access to an electricity supply; and b) whose electricity is generated from renewable resources (<i>see initiative 5.4</i>) 25. Percentage reduction (<i>to be determined</i>) in carbon dioxide emissions per capita (<i>see initiative 5.5</i>) (for each country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for indicators 16 & 17 from surveys • Data for indicators 18, 19 & 22 from satellite images • Indicators 16, 17, 23 & 25 are compiled by SPC and published on-line via PRISM (www.spc.int/prism) • Indicator 20 included in the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region (www.sprep.org.ws). • Data for indicator 21 collected by FFA Oceanic Fisheries Programme (the indicator is performance indicator 2i in the FFA Strategic Plan 2005-2020; www.ffa.int) • Data for indicator 24 from some power utilities, energy offices, and the Pacific Power Association (PPA) • Indicators 16, 17 & 25 are indicators for MDG 7¹¹; and indicators 19 & 20 are based on MDG 7 indicators (www.undp.org/mdg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where their mandates overlap, CROP agencies involved work together. • Willingness and capacity of government ministries, departments and offices, power utilities and the PPA to supply natural resource and environmental management information. • Sufficient resources are committed to support the collection and analysis of data. (See also statistics initiative 12.4) • The “sustainable biological reference points” are defined for indicator 21. • CO₂ emissions indicative of total greenhouse gas emissions (others include CH₄, N₂O, etc). • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined for all indicators, and realistic targets set for indicators 16, 17, 20, 23, 24 & 250. (Baseline data for indicator 9 available for 1995 only.) • Internal factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include significant changes in government stability, quality of governance, and security & environmental protection. • External factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include global recession, regional conflict & natural disasters.

¹¹ MDG 7 targets include: “to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources”; and “to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation”.

Sustainable Development (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
6. Improved health	<p>26. No increase in HIV/AIDS and STI's¹² prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24, and 25-44¹³ (see <i>initiative 6.1</i>)</p> <p>27. Percentage reduction (<i>to be determined</i>) in prevalence of diabetes (see <i>initiative 6.1</i>)</p> <p>28. 40% decrease in under-five mortality rate between 2006 and 2015¹⁴ (see <i>initiative 6.1</i>)</p> <p>29. Over 90% of one year olds fully immunised against expanded programme on immunization (EPI¹⁵) target diseases in each country by 2015 (see <i>initiative 6.1</i>)</p> <p>30. Percentage reduction (<i>to be determined</i>) in maternal mortality ratio^{16,17} (see <i>initiative 6.1</i>)</p> <p>31. Percentage reduction (<i>to be determined</i>) in estimated incidence of dengue (see <i>initiative 6.1</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(by sex & for each country)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for all indicators available from some ministries of health • Data for indicators 27 & 31 from some population surveys and/or national registers • Indicators 26, 28, & 30 are indicators for MDGs 4, 5 & 6; and indicator 29 is based on an indicator for MDG 4 (www.undp.org/mdg) • The WHO reports against EPI objectives (www.who.int) • UNICEF reports on indicator 28 (www.unicef.org) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness and capacity of some ministries of health to supply data. • Sufficient reliable data is available to determine the values of indicators 26, 27, 30 & 31. (See also statistics initiative 12.4) • No major epidemics of currently unknown communicable diseases affect the region. • Internal factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include significant changes in government stability, quality of governance, and security & environmental protection. • External factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include global recession, regional conflict & natural disasters. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined for all indicators, and realistic targets will be set for indicators 27, 30 & 31.

¹² STIs include syphilis, gonorrhoea & chlamydia

¹³ MDG 6 targets are: "to halt, and begin to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015"; and "to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases".

¹⁴ MDG 4 target is "to reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate".

¹⁵ EPI target diseases include measles, rubella, Hepatitis B, tetanus, diphtheria.

¹⁶ Maternal mortality ratio is defined as the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy of childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.

¹⁷ MDG 5 target is "to reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015".

Sustainable Development (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
7. Improved education and training	<p>32. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6 <i>(see initiative 7.1)</i></p> <p>33. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in proportion of pupils who transfer to secondary education <i>(see initiative 7.1)</i></p> <p>34. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in proportion of pupils starting secondary education who reach grades 10 and 12 <i>(see initiative 7.1)</i></p> <p>35. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in number of students enrolled in courses at Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions, by subject area <i>(see initiative 7.2)</i></p> <p>36. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in resources committed per year to support regional studies and scholarships <i>(see initiative 7.3)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(by sex & for each country)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for indicators 32, 33 & 34 from some ministry of education statistics and country censuses • Progress reviews of the implementation of Forum Basic Education Action Plan (FBEAP) carried out by PIFS • Indicator 32 is very similar to an indicator for MDG 2¹⁸ (www.undp.org/mdg), which is compiled and published by SPC (www.spc.int/prism) • Indicator 33 is monitored by UNESCO (www.unesco.org) • Data for indicator 35 from some TVET institutions, some ministries of education, and the Pacific Association of TVET (PATVET) • Data for indicator 36 from development partners and relevant CROP agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most primary schools in PICTs finish at grade 6 (rather than 5, the basis of the MDG 2 indicator), so the former is easier to measure. • Willingness and capacity of some ministries of education and TVET institutions to compile & provide information. • A uniform definition of the term “TVET institution” is applied across all PICTs. • PATVET conduct their planned inventory of TVET institutions. • Sufficient resources are committed to support the collection and analysis of data. (See also statistics initiative 12.4) • Internal factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include government stability, quality of governance & security. • External factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include regional conflict. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined and realistic targets set for all indicators.

¹⁸ MDG 2 target is “to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling”.

Sustainable Development (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
8. Improved gender equality	<p>37. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)¹⁹ <i>(many of the initiatives in the Pacific Plan should contribute)</i></p> <p>38. Percentage increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in Gender-related Development Index (GDI)²⁰ <i>(many of the initiatives in the Pacific Plan should contribute)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(for each country)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both indicators are monitored by UNDP (Human Development Report, HDR - www.undp.org) • SPC is working in this area (see the Pacific Platform for Action) – www.spc.int • CEDAW reports are published for individual PICTs every 4 years (approximately) • Indicator 37 is made up of indicators for MDG 3²¹ - refer also to sex disaggregation of indicators against Pacific Plan strategic objective 7 (www.undp.org/mdg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness and capacity of countries to support data collection. • Sufficient resources will be provided to support data collection (for the 2002 Human Development Report, GEM & GDI values were determined for only 2 PICTs). (The implementation of statistics initiative 12.4 will help.) • Internal factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include government stability, quality of governance & security. • External factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include regional conflict. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined and realistic targets set for both indicators.

¹⁹ A composite index measuring gender inequality in three basic dimensions of empowerment: economic participation and decision-making, political participation and decision-making and power over economic resources.

²⁰ A composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living; adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women.

²¹ MDG 3 target is “to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015”.

Sustainable Development (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
9. Enhanced involvement of youth	<p>39. Percentage decrease (<i>to be determined</i>) in youth unemployment rate (aged 15 to 24), compared with adult rate (<i>see initiative 9.1</i>)</p> <p>(by sex, and for each country and the SIS group)</p> <p><i>See also under strategic objectives 6 & 7 (Health & Education and Training)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 39 data from some censuses and household surveys • Indicator 39 is monitored by ILO (www.ilo.org), and is based on an indicator for MDG 8²² • Data for indicator 39 compiled by SPC and published on-line via PRISM (www.spc.int/prism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement will be reached on definitions of the terms “unemployment” and “youth”, so that indicator data is comparable between PICTs. • Internal factors likely to affect the achievement of this indicator include government stability, quality of governance & security. • External factors likely to effect the achievement of this indicator include global recession, regional conflict & natural disasters. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined and realistic targets set for all indicators.

²² An MDG 8 target is: “in cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth”.

Sustainable Development (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
10. Increased levels of participation and achievement in sports	<p>40. Percentage increase (<i>to be determined</i>) in number of people who have participated in regional and other international sporting events (disaggregated to identify number of disabled people) (<i>see initiatives 10.1 and 10.2</i>)</p> <p>41. Percentage increase (<i>to be determined</i>) in number of people who are members of sports federations and clubs (<i>see initiative 10.1</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(by sex & for each country)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for these indicators available from some sports and home affairs ministries, and Olympic Committees www.olympic.org 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness to participate and capacity of home affairs and sports ministries. • Willingness of sports federations and clubs to participate in data collection. • Sufficient funding made available to support regional and other international sporting events. • Sufficient resources made available to support data collection. (See also statistics initiative 12.4.) • Internal factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include government stability, quality of governance & security. • External factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include regional conflict. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined and realistic targets set for both indicators.

Sustainable Development (Continued)

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
11. Recognised and protected, cultural values, identities and traditional knowledge	<p>42. No decrease in number of people whose livelihood depends on the subsistence or commercial use of traditional products, by sex (<i>see initiative 11.1</i>)</p> <p>43. Percentage increase (<i>to be determined</i>) in number of intellectual property rights, patents and trademarks (protecting traditional knowledge and practice) approved (<i>see initiative 11.2</i>) (for each country)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for Indicator 42 from surveys • SPC collates data on the number of unpaid subsistence workers (published on-line via PRISM - www.spc.int/prism) • Data for indicator 43 from some country intellectual property offices (World Intellectual Property Organisation - www.wipo.int) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient resources made available to support data collection. (See also statistics initiative 12.4) • Willingness and capacity of intellectual property offices and other relevant in-country agencies to provide data for indicator 43. • PICTs contribute to international developments in culture related trade (via WTO & UNESCO) • Indicator 42 reviewed when cultural identity strategy implemented (<i>see initiative 11.1</i>) • Internal factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include significant changes in government stability, quality of governance, security & environmental protection. • External factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include regional conflict. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined for both indicators, and realistic targets set for indicator 43.

Good Governance

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
12. Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific	44. Increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in Voice and Accountability indicator ²³ 45. Increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in Political Stability indicator ²⁴ 46. Increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in Government Effectiveness indicator ²⁵ 47. Increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in Regulatory Quality indicator ²⁶ 48. Increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in Rule of Law indicator ²⁷ 49. Increase <i>(to be determined)</i> in Control of Corruption (integrity) indicator ²⁸ (for each country) <i>(Each of initiatives 12.1 to 12.8 should contribute to an increase in one or more of the above indicators)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators 44 to 49 are monitored by the World Bank Institute for most PICTs (www.worldbank.org/wbi) • USP's Governance programme proposes a Composite Governance Index for PICTs²⁹, and this has been applied to Fiji & Cook Islands (www.usp.ac.fj) • Indicator 49 - see also Transparency International who have completed country studies for 14 PICTs (www.transparency.org.au) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gaps in the data on which the values of the indicators for PICTs are based will be filled. • Governments will fully support the collection of data and the publishing of governance indicator values. • Determinations of the values of the indicators will, as far as is possible, be based on objective data rather than on subjective perceptions. • These governance indicators are imprecise measures of the variables being measured and are based on qualitative data; so inferences drawn from their values will need to take this into account. • Sufficient resources will be made available to support data collection. (See also statistics initiative 12.4) • Other internal factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include significant changes in security & environmental protection. • External factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include regional conflict & natural disasters. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined and realistic targets set for all indicators.

²³ Measures political, civil and human rights

²⁴ Measures the likelihood of violent threats to, or changes in, government, including terrorism

²⁵ Measures the competence of the bureaucracy and the quality of public service delivery

²⁶ Measures the incidence of market-unfriendly policies

²⁷ Measures the quality of contract enforcement, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence

²⁸ Measures the exercise of public power for private gain, including both petty and grand corruption and state capture

Security

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
13. Improved political and social conditions for stability and safety	<p>50. Compliance audits of maritime and aviation security and surveillance reveal no significant breaches of national, regional or international security codes and regulations (<i>see initiatives 13.1 & 13.2</i>)</p> <p>51. No new plant and animal species introduced (<i>see initiatives 13.2 & 13.5</i>)</p> <p>52. Country evaluations by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) of the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) identify no significant breaches of national, regional or international codes (<i>see initiative 13.2</i>)</p> <p>53. Percentage reduction (<i>to be determined</i>) in crimes against persons, by sex of victim (<i>see initiative 13.3</i>)</p> <p>54. Percentage reduction (<i>to be determined</i>) in the mean time taken to respond to natural disasters in the region (over a rolling 5-year period) (<i>see initiative 13.4</i>)</p> <p>(for each country, and the SIS group, where possible)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information for indicator 50 from International Maritime Organization (IMO) audits and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (www.imo.org & www.icao.int) • Information for indicator 51 from some ministries and departments of agriculture, customs and/or environment • Information for indicator 52 from FATF, www.fatf-gafi.org; see also www.apgml.org • Data for indicator 53 from some police departments • Data for indicator 54 from governments and development partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining PICTs become members of the IMO and ICAO, and all are audited by 2015. (Indicator 50) • Remaining PICTs become members of the APG, and all have at least one FATF evaluation conducted by 2015. (Indicator 52) • A uniform definition is agreed by PICTs for “crimes against persons”. (Indicator 53) • Willingness and capacity of some government ministries and departments to provide information. • Sufficient resources made available to support data collection. (See also statistics initiative 12.4) • Where their mandates overlap, CROP agencies involved work together. • Internal factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include government stability & quality of governance. • External factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include regional conflict & natural disasters. • Baseline values for 1996-2005 will be determined and realistic targets set for indicators 53 & 54.

²⁹ Duncan, Toatu and Azmat, August 2004: A Conceptual Framework for the Development of a Composite Governance Index for the Pacific Island Countries (Published by Pacific Institute of Advanced Studies in Development and Governance, USP). See also UNDP/EU’s “Governance Indicators: A User’s Guide” (www.undp.org/oslocentre)

Implementation

Strategic Objectives	Success Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Sources of Verification	Assumptions & Risks
14. Increased national ownership & commitment to regional approaches, plans, policies & programmes	<p>55. All PICTs implement each regional agreement that they are a party to, in a timely manner, through national policies, plans and budget resourcing (<i>see initiatives 14.1 & 14.2, and other Pacific Plan initiatives</i>)</p> <p>56. Level of awareness and understanding of the Pacific Plan, by country (<i>see initiatives 14.1, 14.2 & 15.3, and other Pacific Plan initiatives</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for indicator 55 from the CROP agencies that coordinate each regional agreement • Data for indicator 56 from a survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CROP agencies work together where their responsibilities overlap. • Governments support the promotion and implementation of the Pacific Plan within their countries. • Each regional agreement includes a timeline for implementation. • Sufficient resources made available to support the proposed survey (indicator 56).
15. Increased Pacific and international partnerships in support of regionalism	<p>57. At least 80% of Pacific Plan initiatives approved for implementation during each three year period (initially 2006-2008) will be implemented</p> <p>58. An increasing number (to be determined) of Pacific Plan initiatives include Pacific Territories (<i>see initiatives 15.2, 15.3 and other Pacific Plan initiatives</i>)</p> <p>59. An increasing number (to be determined) of Pacific Plan initiatives involve Non-State Actors (NSAs) in Forum countries and Pacific Territories (<i>see initiative 15.3, and other Pacific Plan initiatives</i>)</p> <p>60. a) Percentage increase (to be determined) in levels of aid committed to regional and national programmes, and b) Improvement in national perceptions that development partners' programmes are aligned with national and regional priorities (<i>see initiative 15.3</i>)</p> <p>61. Increase in number (<i>to be determined</i>) of participants each year in regional volunteer schemes by 2015 (<i>see initiative 15.4</i>)</p> <p>62. Increase in number (to be determined) of participants who participate each year in regional exchanges (professional and technical) by 2015 (<i>see initiative 15.4</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(by sex, and for each country and the SIS group)</p> <p><i>Small Island States information will be collected as part of the measurement of the indicators against strategic objectives 1, 2 & 9 (see initiative 15.1).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for indicators 57, 58 & 59 from PICT national development plans, relevant CROP agencies and development partners • Data for indicator 60a from the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD and development partners • Information for indicator 60b from a survey of national planners, and/or other relevant officials • Data for indicators 61 & 62 available from development partners and CROP agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CROP agencies work together where their responsibilities overlap. • Governments fully committed to implementing regionally agreed initiatives. • Sufficient resources committed to Pacific Plan initiatives by governments & development partners. • Non-State Actors involved with the implementation of initiatives. • Indicators 58, 59 & 60b evaluated at least three times between 2006 and 2015. • Harmonisation of development partners' programmes. • Internal factors likely to affect achievement of indicators include government stability, quality of governance & security. • External factors likely to effect the achievement of these indicators include global recession, regional conflict & natural disasters. • A baseline value will be determined and a realistic target set for indicators 58, 59, 60a, 61 & 62. • Sufficient funding is provided to support volunteer schemes and exchanges.