

### Attachment3: Key Partnerships Coordinated by SPREP

Name	Background and Status (Existing/New/Proposed)
<p><b>Biodiversity</b></p> <p>Pacific Islands Roundtable on Nature Conservation (PIRT)</p>	<p>The Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation (PIRT) is a coalition of nature conservation and development organizations, governments, inter-government, donor agencies and community groups created to increase effective conservation action in the Pacific Islands Region. It was formed in 1997 at the request of Pacific Island countries and territories. The forum enables those organizations working on nature conservation in the Pacific to improve their collaboration and coordination towards effective conservation action. It is the key coordination mechanism for the implementation of the Framework for Nature Conservation 2014-2020</p> <p>PIRT's mandate is to increase effective conservation action in the Pacific islands by: Fostering greater coordination and collaboration among national, regional and international organizations; Identifying critical gaps in the Action Strategy and developing new conservation activities in the region; Communicating and linking with countries through NBSAPs or alternative processes to promote implementation and monitoring of the Action Strategy; Strengthening linkages with CROP agencies to promote multi-sectoral mainstreaming at the regional level; Strengthening linkages with regional and national NGOs for more effective coordination; Countries through NBSAPs or alternative processes to promote the Action Strategy.</p> <p>More than 50 organisations have participated in this partnership since it was formed in 1997.</p>
<p>Natural Solutions Partnership</p>	<p>Since 2011 SPREP has been developing its approach to Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) to climate change and enhanced resilience to natural disasters. A key goal of the 2011-2015 SPREP Strategic Plan endorsed by SPREP Members is EbA is widely recognised and implemented as a key element of climate change adaptation measures by 2015, with specific country implementation targets.</p> <p>Challenges for ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) to climate change in the Pacific are: limited capacity for assessing benefits of EbA versus conventional adaptation alternatives in critical early adaptation planning phases; CCA often uses engineering solutions that can be costly, have high environmental impact, and not maintain ecological services; CCA projects often focus on sub-national and community levels, ignoring vital importance of strengthening national level development planning, mainstreaming and CCA.</p> <p>SPREP has been successfully implementing a US\$1 million USAID-funded EbA project in Choiseul Province in the Solomon Islands. It has</p>

	<p>also been party to establishing a collaborative partnership approach with SPC, GIZ and other organisations to more effectively provide coordinated development assistance under the umbrella of natural solutions and a 'ridge-to-reef' approach. This programme and the Choiseul model were presented to the recent Pacific Climate Change Roundtable and the joint CC-DRM meetings in Nadi hosted by the Fiji Government. SPREP works closely with UNEP, UN-HABITAT, Australian government and NGOs such as Conservation International in designing and implementing EbA/natural solution focused programmes and projects.</p> <p>These are aimed at building capacity at national, sub-regional and local levels to: identify non-climate change threats and ecosystem services that are vital for long term environmental and social resilience to climate change, and developmental sustainability at national, provincial and community levels; implementing ecosystem resilience analysis and mapping; undertaking environmental and socio-economic vulnerability and opportunity assessments; establishing a basis for incorporating EbA as a key mechanism for CCA decision making at community, provincial and national levels.</p> <p>The aim is to build on and expand existing partnerships to promote and implement replicable EbA programmes across all Pacific SIDS.</p>
<p><b>Climate Change</b></p> <p>Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR)</p>	<p>Re-established in 2008, the PCCR is an umbrella partnership to facilitate coordination and collaboration and to monitor and evaluate progress on the implementation of the Pacific Island Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC). It has four working groups: mitigation, adaptation and mainstreaming, climate change resources, and information and knowledge. It ensures appropriate coordination of climate change activities under PIFACC. SPREP is the convenor of this biannual meeting coordinated by a steering committee made up of CROP agencies and international organizations with climate change programs and projects in the Pacific. It also acts as the coordinating body for activities, and shares lessons learned from best practices from PIFACC implementation.</p> <p>The PCCR is also involved with implementing a process approved by the 2011 SPREP Meeting and SPC Governing Council and noted by the 2012 Forum Leader's Meeting for the development of an integrated regional policy framework for climate change and disaster risk management to be approved by 2015. This integrated framework is to replace the current two separate regional frameworks on Climate Change (Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change (PIFACC, 2005-2015) and the Regional DRM Framework for Action (RFA, 2005-2015)) both ending in 2015.</p> <p>Since the RFA and PIFACC were approved in 2005 a number of countries have made progress with the implementation of these</p>

	frameworks at a national level through National Action Plans for DRM (Vanuatu, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands) and/or National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs – in all Pacific Least Developed Countries – Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati and Samoa) and other related plans and policies. Increasingly, countries have recognized the threat of increased disasters posed by climate change and have begun to take first steps towards addressing disaster and climate risks in an integrated manner. Tonga in July 2010 became the first Pacific island country to develop a National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management. Since then a number of other countries have followed suit. ‘Joint National Action Plans’ as they have come to be referred has been completed (2011) for Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Niue and Tuvalu. Nauru is currently developing its JNAP (2012) and Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, and Vanuatu are also considering such an integrated initiative. Potential is available for similar plans in the remaining Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTS). Supporting the countries to develop and implement these National Action Plans are development partners and donors that are affiliated to two major regional groupings in terms of the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable (PCCR) and Pacific DRM Partnership Platform.
Integrated Regional Strategy for Disaster and Climate Resilient Development in the Pacific (SRDP)	<p>SPREP, SPC and UNISDR held for the first time 2013 Joint Meeting of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management &amp; Pacific Climate Change Roundtable which was followed by the process to develop an integrated regional strategy for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change by 2015 to succeed the <i>Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005 – 2015</i> and <i>Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change 2006 – 2015</i>.</p> <p>The initiative to develop an integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate Change makes the Pacific the first region in the world to take constructive steps towards combining regional, national and sub national efforts to reduce the risks to sustainable national development posed by disasters and climate change.</p>
Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs)	An MoU between the Indian Ocean Commission and SPREP has established an implementation workplan. As such the IOC is in the process of Development for a fully fledged Western Indian Ocean Regional Climate Change Portal, amongst other key activities. As of February 2014 a Virtual Advisory Network has been established to further a learning exchange between the countries of the Indian Ocean Commission, the Caribbean with 5C’s and the Pacific Islands through the Pacific Climate Change Portal.
Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC)	The Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC) was established in accordance with the decision of the 21st SPREP Meeting of 2010. The PMC replaces the Regional Meteorological Services Directors (RMSD) meeting. PMC partnership includes the Pacific National Meteorological Services (NMSs), and the developed partner countries NMSs as well as

	<p>research institutions and universities. The vision of the PMC is for the NMSs of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) to be able to provide appropriate weather, climate, and early warning services to their nations and communities which help to safeguard life and property, and contribute to national development programs with contributions from sustained observing systems, telecommunications, data processing, and management systems serving decision makers and communities. The objectives of the PMC aim to strengthen the capacity of the NMSs thus contributing to the safety, well-being, and development aspirations of the people of the Pacific during the provision of weather, climate, and related development services .</p>
SIDS DOCK	<p>SIDS Dock is a SIDS–SIDS institutional mechanism established to facilitate the development of a sustainable energy economy within the small island developing states. Transforming the energy sector away from petroleum dependency is the pathway for SIDS to generate the significant levels of financial resources that will be needed for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. It is estimated that SIDS consume in excess of 220 million barrels of fuels, annually, and emit some 38 million tons of carbon.</p> <p>The ultimate goal of SIDS DOCK is to increase energy efficiency by 25 percent (2005 baseline) and to generate a minimum of 50 percent of electric power from renewable sources and a 20-30 percent decrease in conventional transportation fuel use by 2033. Some SIDS governments have announced more ambitious goals for the reduction of fossil fuel use in order to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. By providing SIDS with a dedicated and flexible mechanism to pursue sustainable energy, SIDS DOCK will make it easier for SIDS Development Partners to invest across multiple island States, and to more frequently reach investment scale that can be of interest to commercial global financing. SIDS DOCK will serve as a “DOCKing station” to increase SIDS access to international financing, technical expertise and technology, as well as a link to the multi-billion dollar European and United States carbon markets – within which the potential value of trading avoided GHG emissions is estimated to be between USD 100-400 billion, annually. The funds generated will help countries develop and implement long-term adaptation measures.</p>
<p><b>Environmental Monitoring and Governance</b></p> <p>Partnership for Capacity Building in Environmental Governance and Leadership</p>	<p>SPREP assists its member governments to build capacity for the implementation of MEAs by strengthening environmental governance and leadership. SPREP is currently implementing the ACP MEAs capacity building project in partnership with UNEP, Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) and the African Union Commission. It is also in the process of developing a GEF project with UNEP to continue with the strengthening of capacity of SPREP members to implement MEAs. SPREP is the secretariat for two regional MEAs (Noumea and Waigani) and is also the sub-regional centre to a number of MEAs like the Basel Convention, IMO Conventions, Stockholm</p>

	<p>Convention, Ramsar, CMS and UNCCD. SPREP also has an MOU for cooperation with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). This partnership provides an umbrella for implementing these projects and MEA obligations. This partnership will also seek to continue better knowledge management and sharing of information by revitalising the Pacific Environment Information Network (PEIN).</p> <p>The Pacific Emerging Environment Leaders' Initiative (PEEL) is aimed at building capacity and supporting involvement of young professionals in environment leadership in the region. Since 2008 SPREP's Media Outreach programme has worked collaboratively to bring about strengthened capacity for Pacific regional media, Recognising the crucial role of Pacific media in keeping communities aware and informed, SPREP has carried out several different initiatives to ensure Pacific journalists can report on environment issues confidently and do so on a regular basis. Ranging from regional and national training to fellowship opportunities at regional and international environment events and the development of Pacific media resources, this has led to an increase in environment news reports. Key media outlets within the region have since developed an environment desk resulting in regular environment features both in print and broadcast media. The Pacific Islands News Association (PINA) and the PACNEWS Agency have been instrumental in partnering with SPREP to implement the Media Outreach programme. The Pacific Assistance Media Scheme (PACMAS) has also played a key role in building capacity of Pacific media to strengthen environment reporting. SPREP has also partnered with UNESCO to conduct this media outreach with adapts each year to meet the needs of media. A key partner to achieving the outcomes of this outreach is that of the Pacific media organisations and their commitment to strengthened environment reporting. These partnerships are innovative in that they are of a diverse range from development partners to private businesses. All work together to help achieve this output.</p>
<p>Pacific National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) Regional Support Partnership</p>	<p>A Partnership to jointly support Pacific SIDS (PSIDS) in their pursuit of inclusive and sustainable development. The partnership will be known as the "Pacific NSDS Regional Support Partnership" under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) covering the period 2014 to 2018 to support the outcomes of the SIDS Sustainable Development Agreements and post-2015 UN-Global development agendas.</p> <p>The Partnership is an innovative way of delivering regional assistance in a coordinated manner. It will also use tools and approaches for integrating the pillars and enablers of sustainable development that are innovative and transformative. In this regard, it should be noted that the PSIDS have agreed to take a transformational and innovative approach to sustainable development and have endorsed the adoption of green economy and a "data revolution" to make more inclusive and sustainable the way sustainable development is</p>

	<p>understood, pursued and measured.</p> <p>The partners to this MOU are Pacific island governments, regional organizations and development partners that are willing to release staff and other forms of assistance to carry out activities under this Partnership.</p>
<p><b>Waste Management</b></p> <p>Clean Pacific Partnership</p>	<p>Clean Pacific Partnership was started through the Clean Pacific 2012 awareness campaign. Its aim is to galvanize actions at all levels for better management of waste and pollution control in the region. Clean Pacific Partnerships is being coordinated and facilitated by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and its member countries with partners that include the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Republic of China, the European Union and Westpac Banking Corporation.</p> <p>The partnership will carry out initiatives in the three focal areas of SPREP's Waste Management and Pollution Control Division:- solid waste, hazardous chemicals and waste and pollution. It will include all initiatives and activities carried out through SPREP projects and programmes.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JICA/SPREP Partnership for the Regional Initiative in Solid Waste Management in Pacific Island Countries (J-PRISM)</li> </ul>	<p>J-PRISM is a 5-year, US\$10 million partnership with JICA, which commenced in February 2011, and involves 11 Pacific island countries. This partnership aims to strengthen the human and institutional capacity for sustainable solid waste management in the Pacific region through technical cooperation. Stakeholders in the target countries are provided with technical support, guidance and funding to use their own initiatives to implement improvement actions in priority waste management areas.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Asia and Pacific Region (BCRC Beijing)</li> </ul>	<p>SPREP currently serves as the Pacific Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Joint Implementation of the Basel and Waigani Conventions in the South Pacific Region (Pacific Regional Centre). Our partnership with BCRC Beijing commenced in July 2013 with the aim of strengthening cooperation in the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste. Expected outcomes include technical internships /attachments in China for Pacific parties of the Basel and Waigani Conventions, and collaboration on training workshops and other activities in chemicals and hazardous waste management.</p>