

## Appendix 2-N. Regional policy frameworks that will be informed by the Outputs of the Programme

### Framework for resilient development in the Pacific

The Pacific Island Forum Leaders meeting in 2012 agreed to develop a single integrated regional framework on climate change and disaster risk management to succeed the *Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change* (PIFACC) and the *Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action* (RFA) after their expiry in 2015. The development of the *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management* (FRDP) was led by a Steering Committee whose members were representatives from the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) Meeting, the Pacific Community (SPC) Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA), the Regional Disaster Managers' Meeting, the Pacific Climate Change Roundtable, the Pacific Meteorological Council, the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting, the French Territories, the Pacific Islands Alliance of NGOs and the Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO). Drawing on an assessment of the two previous regional frameworks and through extensive engagement with stakeholders, the FRDP was a collective effort involving representatives from SPC, SPREP, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the University of the South Pacific (USP).<sup>i</sup>

The FRDP provides high level strategic guidance to different stakeholder groups on how to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters in ways that contribute to, and are embedded in, sustainable development. The guidelines include a non-exhaustive set of 'priority actions' to be implemented regionally or nationally, as relevant, to the individual priorities and needs of stakeholders. The FRDP advocates for the adoption of integrated approaches, whenever possible, for coping with and managing climate change and disaster risks in order to make more efficient use of resources, to rationalise multiple sources of funding which address similar needs, and for more effective mainstreaming of risks into development planning and budgets. It advocates action at the sectoral level, such as health, education, water and sanitation, social assistance, energy, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, mining, culture, environment, transport and infrastructure, which are acknowledged as having an important role to play in owning and implementing resilient development measures.

The FRDP supports the systematic adoption of inclusive and participatory processes that gather contributions across different stakeholder groups, women and men, and, in particular, the most vulnerable members of society, which are all recognized as unique and powerful agents of change, to ensure that measures are not only effective but also equitable in meeting the needs of all members of the community. Human rights-based approaches have also been incorporated to ensure equitable access to critical services, and humanitarian and development assistance, according to their specific needs. The FRDP also recognizes the critical role of integrating gender considerations, and advocates for equitable participation of men and women in planning and implementation of resilience building activities.

The achievement of the goals of the FRDP is dependent on a sound enabling environment, including the availability of resources, the establishment of good governance arrangements, and effective dialogue, communication and partnerships. The basis for the institutional elements is the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) which was established by Foreign Ministers in 2015. The PRP envisages

different stakeholder groups and communities of practice working together on climate change, disaster risk management and sustainable development, to share experiences and lessons learned, harmonise approaches and collaborate more closely in working towards the collective goal of building climate and disaster resilience in the Pacific region.

For the Pacific Island countries (PICs), the implementation of the FRDP complements and contributes to the implementation of global frameworks, including the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2015–2030, UNFCCC Paris Agreement on Climate Change 2015, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, and the Small Islands Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (The SAMOA Pathway). More importantly, it specifically recognizes the need to enhance the implementation capacity of developing countries, in particular the small island developing states (SIDS).

### MSG Leaders' Declaration on Environment and Climate Change

In 2012, the leaders of the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) countries agreed to develop a roadmap for the protection of inshore fisheries. *The Roadmap for Inshore Fisheries Management and Sustainable Development, 2015–2024* provides overarching guidance for MSG members<sup>ii</sup> and the actions they have agreed to take to address the management of inshore fisheries in Melanesia.

The roadmap recognizes that climate change will adversely affect inshore fisheries and their supporting ecosystems. It calls for investing in improving management systems, especially with an emphasis on ecosystem approaches to fisheries management (EAFM), to increase resilience and adaptation ability complementary to the *MSG Leaders' declaration on environment and climate change*.<sup>iii</sup>

The declaration identifies the importance of looking after both the people and the environment. It demonstrates and embodies a Melanesian approach to environment and climate change, which is based on the importance of Melanesian cultures, traditions and values for the well-being of the people. It also promotes economic and technical cooperation and strengthens wider institutions of regional and international co-operation as expressed in the *Agreed principles of co-operation among independent states in Melanesia*.<sup>iv</sup> It enables a more consistent coordination of MSG priorities and needs within the region and strengthens dialogue with key development partners and stakeholders.

Five goals have been agreed to support the declaration:

- to improve the quality of growth and maximize net growth;
- to close the gaps between economic and ecological efficiencies;
- to plan and develop eco-efficient infrastructure;
- to promote sustainable business opportunities; and
- to adopt integrated planning for green growth and sustainable development.

### Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape

At the 40th Pacific Islands Forum convened in Cairns Australia in August 2009, the Republic of Kiribati proposed a vision for a secure future for Pacific Island nations based on ocean conservation and management, under its *Pacific Oceanscape* concept and related *Pacific Ocean Arc* initiative. It was suggested that the success of a *Pacific Oceanscape* would require strong Forum leadership and regional cooperation, which would in turn focus urgent and timely attention on critical issues, such as the effects of climate change on Pacific peoples, their islands and their ocean. The proposal was conceived to complement the *Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas*,<sup>v</sup> which guides

nature conservation planning, prioritization and implementation; and the Cleaner Pacific 2025,<sup>vi</sup> which is the region's thematic framework to address waste management and pollution prevention and control.

In their Communiqué, the Forum Leaders welcomed the *Pacific Oceanscape* concept and its companion *Pacific Ocean Arc* initiative, which aimed to increase marine protected area investment, learning and networking in the region. The Leaders tasked the Forum Secretariat, together with relevant members of the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) and key partners, to develop a framework for the *Pacific Oceanscape*, drawing on *PIROP*, as a priority area for attention under the *Pacific Plan*.

The three components envisaged under the *Pacific Oceanscape* were:

- **Pacific Ocean Arcs:** The Pacific Ocean Arc component aimed to foster development of terrestrial and marine protected areas (MPAs), based on the natural archipelagic nature of some PICTs, including consideration of territorial domains associated with EEZs and opportunities for protected areas beyond these EEZs in the surrounding high seas. For many such archipelagos, it recognized that the implementation of Ocean Arcs would necessitate a trans-boundary approach and associated collaboration among PICTs.
- **Climate Change and Ocean Security:** The Climate Change and Ocean Security component recognized the emerging issues of impact to our ocean, including ocean acidification and increasing ocean temperatures. This component also aimed to investigate governance issues for our ocean including the security of EEZs and associated management and monitoring of high seas areas.
- **Leadership and Learning:** The Leadership and Learning component cut across the first two components in that it sought to support learning across initiatives such as protected areas and to support targeted research, learning and leadership in key areas for both the Pacific Ocean Arc, and the Climate Change and Ocean Security components.

To support their response to this decision, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), together with other CROP agencies and key partners that participate in the CROP Marine Sector Working Group (CROP MSWG), commissioned a consultancy to develop a framework for the *Pacific Oceanscape* for presentation at the 41<sup>st</sup> Forum Leaders Meeting in Vanuatu in August 2010.<sup>vii</sup>

The guiding principles for the *Oceanscape* drew from the *PIROP* and *Pacific Plan* as the pre-eminent regional policy instruments for the ocean: good governance, sustainable development and peace and security.

- **Improving ocean governance** – to engage leaders, decision-makers, resource custodians and other stakeholders to establish, strengthen and implement appropriate and practical governance mechanisms that contribute to effective coordination and implementation for a healthy ocean that sustains the livelihoods of Pacific Island people.
- **Sustainably developing and managing the use of ocean resources** – to develop and embrace practices, approaches and processes that promote sustainable ocean resource use, development and management based on existing experiences and foreseeable levels of national funding and capacity to address challenges of isolation and infrastructure. In order to replenish, sustain and increase the knowledge base, it acknowledged the need to generate new knowledge about the oceans upon which the Pacific way of life depends. Fundamental to the sustained generation of new knowledge and capacity was the continuing education of a cadre of scientists and policy makers. Educating and training people within the region was considered the best strategy for ensuring the continuity of marine understanding and replenishment of knowledge.

- Maintaining the health of the ocean – to reduce the negative impacts of human activities and implement measures that protect and conserve biodiversity by ensuring that the lack of full scientific certainty of the causes and effects of damage to the ocean should not be a reason for delaying action to prevent such damage. In addition, polluters should be required to bear the cost of pollution, wherein damage costs should be reflected in benefit cost assessments of actions affecting the ocean environment.
- Improving our understanding of the ocean – to improve the availability, management, use and dissemination of information targeted at better-informed decision-making and increased support for practical ocean management that embraces precautionary management approaches that are more robust where comprehensive scientific understanding and intensive monitoring are difficult.
- Ocean security – has economic, environmental, political, and military dimensions which seek to discourage and reduce unacceptable, illicit, criminal or other activities that are contrary to regional and international agreements and threaten our ocean, the major source of livelihood for Pacific Island people.
- Partnerships and cooperation – effective implementation requires the development of strong partnerships, fostering cooperation and inclusiveness.

The vision for the *Pacific Oceanscape* was:

*A secure future for Pacific Island countries and territories based on sustainable development, management and conservation of our ocean.*

Three broad objectives supported this vision:

- Integrated ocean management – to focus on integrated ocean management at all scales that results in the sustainable development, management and conservation of island, coastal and ocean services that respond to Pacific Island countries' development aspirations and ensures and maintains environmental health and ecological function.
- Adaptation to environmental and climate change – to develop suitable baselines and monitoring strategies that will inform impact scenarios and specific understanding of environmental and climate change stressors. It was considered that only through empirical understanding could Pacific peoples develop and pursue effective, appropriate and sustained adaptation responses and solutions. Solutions need to consider the full range of ocean and island environments and articulate the limits to adaptation and provide appropriate responses. Better information and understanding of these impacts will facilitate a confident and united engagement at regional and international levels.
- Liaising, listening, learning and leading – to articulate and use appropriate facilitative and collaborative processes, mechanisms and systems and research that result in the achievement of the objectives for integrated ocean management and adaptation to environmental and climate change, while mindful of the interests, rights, responsibilities and differences between partners and stakeholders.

## 2014 Palau Declaration

In July 2014, Pacific Forum Leaders adopted the *Palau Declaration on The Ocean: Life and future, charting a course to sustainability*. The declaration responded to threats, including over-harvesting and overfishing, dangerous fishing practices and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU), damaging extractive industries, pollution, invasive species, coastal runoff, and other stressors that

weaken the resilience of many marine ecosystems and constitute a massive threat to the health and productivity of the ocean and its resources.

Compounding these pressures, the declaration recognized that global carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions were contributing to ocean warming, more frequent and extreme weather events, sea-level rise and acidification, and potential loss of territories. This presented the greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and well-being of the peoples of the Pacific and one of the greatest challenges for the entire world. The declaration called on the global community to work with Pacific Island countries to address these threats.

The declaration was presented by the Chair of the Pacific Islands Forum to the Secretary-General of the United Nations as a contribution to the global effort to support a comprehensive, effective and implementable stand-alone sustainable development goal and the preservation of the Pacific Ocean.

### SAMOA Pathway

The Third International Conference on SIDS was held in Apia, Samoa in 2014. It focused the world's attention on a group of countries that remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique vulnerabilities.

United Nations Member States formally adopted the outcome document of the conference: the *SIDS accelerated modalities of action – or the SAMOA Pathway*.<sup>viii</sup> The *SAMOA Pathway* recognizes the need to support and invest in SIDS so they can achieve sustainable development. A SIDS Action Platform was developed to support the implementation of actions associated with the conference outcomes, including through partnerships.

In relation to food security and nutrition, the Samoa pathway seeks, *inter alia*, to enhance the resilience of agriculture and fisheries to the adverse effects of climate change, ocean acidification and natural disasters (para. 63(f)).

### Regional roadmap for sustainable fisheries

Noting increasing threats to coastal fisheries resources among their Pacific Islands membership, in 2015 SPC and FFA collaborated to produce a strategic vision for the future of fisheries in the region. Emphasizing the importance of inshore fisheries resources for food security and livelihoods, the threats posed by growing populations, and the effects of climate change, SPC and FFA acknowledged that a concerted effort was required to improve the management of coastal fisheries and provide alternative livelihoods and protein sources to prevent a decline in fish supplies and further degradation of the coastal environment. The roadmap also advised that traditional 'top-down' management was not working and there was a need to empower coastal communities to manage and use their fisheries resources sustainably.

The *Future of Fisheries* focused on tuna and coastal fisheries, outlining seven goals for oceanic and coastal fisheries in the period to 2025 supported by 11 strategies. The fourth goal projected that the supply of tuna for domestic consumption in the region would increase by 40,000 tonnes per year by 2024 to provide nutritious food and reduce pressure on inshore resources. National circumstances, small-scale catches, supplies from processors in the region, and by-catch from industrial vessels will all contribute to this increase.

Implementation was supported by the FFA and SPC secretariats drawing on high-level political direction and whole-of-government commitment at the national level.

There is no reference to climate change in relation to oceanic fisheries but, in terms of coastal fisheries, the *Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Fisheries*<sup>ix</sup> provides that, by 2025, all PICs will be implementing strategies to manage the various threats to coastal ecosystems. It asserts that, by conserving fisheries habitats, controlling pollution and addressing damage from outside the fishing sector, PICs will develop resilience to the effects of climate change and ocean acidification.<sup>x</sup>

Also in 2015, SPC worked with its members to prepare a strategy specific to coastal fisheries.<sup>xi</sup>

### *A New Song for Coastal Fisheries*<sup>xii</sup>

*A New Song for Coastal Fisheries – Pathways to Change: The Noumea Strategy* was developed at a regional workshop on the future of coastal/inshore fisheries management in March 2015. Participants included representatives from fisheries and environment departments in 22 SPC member countries and territories; coastal communities; four CROP agencies; and non-governmental organisations.

The strategy was approved by the ninth SPC Heads of Fisheries Meeting, held in Noumea, New Caledonia in March 2015, and the 93<sup>rd</sup> Official Forum Fisheries Committee (FFC) Meeting, held in Funafuti, Tuvalu, in May 2015. It was endorsed by the 11<sup>th</sup> Ministerial FFC Meeting, held in Funafuti, Tuvalu, in July 2015.

The strategy advocates new and innovative approaches to dealing with declines in coastal fisheries resources and related ecosystems. It also advocates a community-based, ecosystems approach to fisheries management (CBEAFM) that offers increased potential for securing sustainable fisheries than do the more western conceived top-down approaches. As stated in the meeting report, more of the same will not do and a ‘new song’ for coastal fisheries is needed.

At the regional level, participants considered that there is a need to bring together disconnected initiatives and stakeholders into a strong, coordinated approach with a shared vision of coastal fisheries management. At the national and sub-national level, there was a need for political recognition of the value of coastal fisheries to food security and rural development and a related commitment to adequately resource the sector.

With appropriate national and regional support, it was envisaged that coastal fisheries management incorporating community-based ecosystem approaches would be scaled up to meet domestic development aspirations. The Noumea strategy was designed to be compatible with other regional initiatives, such as the Melanesian Spearhead Group’s roadmap and associated national plans.

While unsustainable fishing is a key factor in the decline of coastal resources, the need to deal with other effects on coastal ecosystems required attention. Mining, logging, development associated with urbanisation, tourism and the growth of cities, climate change and natural disasters – all of which affect the coastal marine environment and require effective management.

### **2050 Strategy for a Blue Pacific Continent and Implementation Plan**

At their 50<sup>th</sup> meeting in Tuvalu in 2019, the Forum Leaders endorsed the development of the *2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent*. Leaders highlighted their concerns for the region’s enduring challenges, such as climate change-related effects, coupled with the intensification of geostrategic competition, exacerbating the region’s existing vulnerabilities.

At the 51<sup>st</sup> Pacific Islands Forum Meeting in Fiji the following year, the Forum Leaders welcomed and endorsed the *2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent*<sup>xiii</sup> as the overarching blueprint to advance Pacific regionalism for the next three decades, articulating the region’s long-term vision, values, key thematic areas and strategic pathways.

An accompanying implementation plan articulates key collective actions under seven thematic areas, delivery timeframes, implementation arrangements and partners, and resourcing requirements. The endeavour is to ensure alignment between implementation plan arrangements and the advancement of existing regional activities, supporting the achievement of national and global objectives and commitments.

The 2050 Strategy features 10 commitments that Forum Leaders have made to strengthen their collective action and deepen regionalism to realize their shared vision “for a resilient Pacific Region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion and prosperity that ensures all Pacific peoples can lead free, healthy and productive lives”. In support of these commitments, the strategy brings together seven interconnected thematic areas that were based on comprehensive consultation with members, institutions working through CROP and other regional organisations, non-state actors and regional experts. The thematic areas are: political leadership and regionalism; people-centered development; peace and security; resource and economic development; climate change and disasters; ocean and environment; and technology and connectivity.

The strategy is shaped by the region’s historical, current and evolving context and identifies where and how the region will work together as the Blue Pacific Continent and in partnership with all regional stakeholders. It builds on a number of regional agreements and declarations such as the Pacific Plan<sup>xiv</sup> (2003), the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape<sup>xv</sup> (2010), The Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration<sup>xvi</sup> (2012), The Framework for Pacific Regionalism<sup>xvii</sup> (2014), The Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Fisheries (2015), The Blue Pacific Narrative (2017), The Boe Declaration<sup>xix</sup> (2018), and The Pacific Regional Culture Strategy<sup>xx</sup> (2022). The Blue Pacific Strategy responds to an increased urgency for the region to act collectively to progress issues of significance, including health epidemics, climate change and disaster risk, gender equality, regional security, ocean governance, and economic and trade development.

### FFA 2020–2025 Strategic Plan

FFA Strategic Plan (2020–2025)<sup>xxi</sup> presents climate change as the single greatest threat to the livelihood, security and well-being of Pacific people. The plan states that, in the fisheries context, climate change will affect the location and abundance of Pacific tuna stocks, and sea-level rise will affect boundary delimitation, which increases the urgency of securing members’ maritime boundaries and fisheries rights. It advocates for management regimes at regional, sub-regional and national levels to be sufficiently flexible and adaptable to these expected future changes, with the food security and economic opportunities from fisheries also being an important consideration in disaster management. A key strategy of the strategic plan is to contribute to offshore fisheries that are ecologically sustainable and include understanding and managing the effects of climate change on offshore fisheries.

### SPC FAME’s 2022–2027 Business Plan

SPC’s FAME Division supports implementation of the climate-related work necessary to achieve the objectives of its business plan<sup>xxii</sup> and the needs of Pacific administrations as they adapt their fisheries to climate change.<sup>xxiii</sup> The aim is to support climate-smart interventions, including national and regional fisheries policies and frameworks.

SPC's initiatives are designed to be proactive so that administrations can provide regional and global leadership to protect and enhance Pacific livelihoods and sustainable use of their fisheries and aquaculture resources under a changing climate.

The thematic areas of activity include:

- knowledge generation – providing a regional baseline and tools for evidence-based policy development and decision-making towards resilient fisheries and aquaculture;
- regional and national capability – increasing regional and national capabilities in fisheries and aquaculture through national attachment programmes and short-course training to interpret climate science and general policy for climate resilience; and
- solutions – converting current information into decision-ready tools and solutions for operationalizing climate adaptation in fisheries and aquaculture policies, planning and management, e.g. climate-tuned control rules, national dashboards and regional report cards.

SPC is also developing a climate change integration programme: the Climate Change Flagship which will be the new home of this key, cross-cutting issue. The flagship will support the strengthening of SPC FAME's climate-driven action and, with other divisions, work on all aspects of climate change.

### Pacific Forum Leaders Meeting, 2022

At their meeting in 2022, Pacific Forum Leaders reconfirmed that climate change remains the single greatest existential threat facing the Blue Pacific. Backed by the latest science and the daily lived realities in Pacific communities, they declared that the Pacific is facing a climate emergency that threatens the livelihoods, security and well-being of its people and ecosystems.<sup>xxiv</sup>

Noting the importance of fisheries and aquaculture to the region for food security, recovery from the effects of the COVID-10 pandemic, sustainable development, economic resilience, protecting the cultural heritage of the region, and adapting to the effects of sea-level rise and climate change in the region, the Forum Leaders stated that the priority was to expand climate change adaptation and mitigation support.

- (i) For coastal fisheries and aquaculture this includes developing evidence-based planning, policy and management strategies, and climate-smart initiatives for more resilient and sustainable coastal fisheries and aquaculture development.
- (ii) For oceanic fisheries this includes securing and defining offshore fisheries rights, enhancing evidence-based planning, harvest strategies, policy and management strategies, and climate-smart initiatives for more economically resilient tuna fisheries.

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<sup>i</sup> SPC, SPREP, UNDP and USP. 2016. Framework for resilient development in the Pacific: An integrated approach to address climate change and disaster risk management (FRDP) 2017–2030. Voluntary guidelines for the Pacific Islands region. Pacific Community (SPC), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and University of the South Pacific (USP). 40 pages

<sup>ii</sup> MSG Members are: Fiji, Front De Liberation De Nationale Kanak Et Solcialiste (FLNKS), Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

<sup>iii</sup> <https://www.msgsec.info/wp-content/uploads/publications/2016-31-Mar-MSG-Framework-for-Action-on-Environment-Climate-Change-Sustainable-Development-2025.pdf>

<sup>iv</sup> <https://www.msgsec.info/wp-content/uploads/msghistoricaldocuments/1988-14-Mar-Agreed-Principles-of-Co-operation-among-Independent-States-in-Melanesia.pdf>



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- <sup>v</sup> Current version: <https://www.sprep.org/pirt/framework-for-nature-conservation-and-protected-areas-in-the-pacific-islands-region-2021–2025>.
- <sup>vi</sup> Current version: <https://www.sprep.org/attachments/Publications/WMPC/cleaner-pacific-strategy-imp-plan-2025.pdf>
- <sup>vii</sup> Pratt, C. and Govan, H. 2010. Our Sea of Islands. Our Livelihoods. Our Oceania. Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape: a catalyst for implementation of ocean policy. SPREP, Samoa.
- <sup>viii</sup> UN Resolution 69/15. 2014. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 14 November 2014. SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/628/45/PDF/N1462845.pdf?OpenElement>.
- <sup>ix</sup> <https://fame-archive.spc.int/en/publications/roadmap-a-report-cards>
- <sup>x</sup> SPC and FFA. 2015. The Future of Fisheries: A regional roadmap for sustainable Pacific fisheries. Produced by the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Honiara, Solomon Islands and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Noumea, New Caledonia. 4 pages.  
[https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/FAME/Brochures/FFA\\_SPC\\_2015\\_Roadmap.pdf](https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/FAME/Brochures/FFA_SPC_2015_Roadmap.pdf)
- <sup>xi</sup> SPC. 2015. A new song for coastal fisheries – Pathways to change: The Noumea strategy. Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, New Caledonia. 28 pages.
- <sup>xii</sup> [https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/FAME/Brochures/FFA\\_SPC\\_2015\\_Roadmap.pdf](https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/FAME/Brochures/FFA_SPC_2015_Roadmap.pdf)
- <sup>xiii</sup> PIFS. 2022. 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent. Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. Suva, Fiji. 31 pages.
- <sup>xiv</sup> <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/robp-pacific-2013-2015-pacific-plan.pdf>
- <sup>xv</sup> <https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Framework-for-a-Pacific-Oceanscape-2010.pdf>
- <sup>xvi</sup> <https://www.forumsec.org/2012/08/30/plged/>
- <sup>xvii</sup> [https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Framework-for-Pacific-Regionalism\\_booklet.pdf](https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Framework-for-Pacific-Regionalism_booklet.pdf)
- <sup>xviii</sup> <https://fame-archive.spc.int/en/publications/roadmap-a-report-cards>
- <sup>xix</sup> <https://www.forumsec.org/2018/09/05/boe-declaration-on-regional-security/>
- <sup>xx</sup> <https://www.spc.int/resource-centre/publications/pacific-regional-culture-strategy-2022-2032>
- <sup>xxi</sup> FFA. 2020. Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency Strategic Plan 2020–2025. Forum Fisheries Agency, Honiara, Solomon Islands. 24 pages.
- <sup>xxii</sup> SPC. 2022. SPC Fisheries and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Business Plan 2022–2027. Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, New Caledonia. 36 pages.
- <sup>xxiii</sup> SPC. 2019. Implications of climate-driven redistribution of tuna for Pacific Island economies. SPC Policy Brief No. 32. Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Noumea, New Caledonia. 4 pages.
- <sup>xxiv</sup> <https://www.forumsec.org/2022/07/17/report-communique-of-the-51st-pacific-islands-forum-leaders-meeting/> Paragraphs 30-51.