



PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM



BOE DECLARATION ACTION PLAN





FOREWORD

Pacific Island Forum Leaders have long recognized that security and stability underpin sustainable development and economic growth.

Its first security mechanism, the Rarotonga Treaty signed in 1985 ensured that the South Pacific remained a nuclear free zone. Since then, a number of security declarations have been made by Forum Leaders addressing a range of issues from transnational crime through the Honiara Declaration; regional security cooperation through the Aitutaki Declaration; good governance, rule of law, preventive diplomacy and regional response through the Biketawa Declaration; and, combatting terrorism through the Nasonini Declaration.

In 2017, the Forum Leaders on the recommendation of the Forum Foreign Ministers Meeting, agreed to build on the Biketawa Declaration and other Forum security related declarations as a foundation for strategic future regional responses, recognising the importance of an expanded concept of security inclusive of human security, humanitarian assistance, prioritising environmental security, and regional cooperation in building resilience to disasters and climate change.

Additionally, Forum Leaders desired to maintain the momentum on regional security cooperation by leveraging the lessons learned around regional security cooperation from the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI).

As a result, the Boe Declaration was developed and subsequently endorsed by Forum Leaders in Nauru, 2018. The Boe Declaration accounts for geopolitical shifts and the need to ensure the collective voice of the Blue Pacific is heard. It reaffirms the need for greater cooperation by all parties to ensure regional security and calls for the strengthening of national security approaches recognising that secure domestic environments are the building blocks for collective security across our Blue Pacific.

Further to this, Forum Leaders in 2019 meeting in Tuvalu, endorsed the Boe Declaration Action Plan. The Action Plan gives a broad framework to aid Members in the implementation of the Boe Declaration on Regional Security. It sets out to 'positively and proactively' shape our regional security environment by progressing specific, achievable, and targeted activities under the relevant strategic focus areas prioritised under the Boe Declaration on Regional Security. It will be supplemented by a rolling (organic) activity matrix with activities to be reviewed by Forum Members on an annual basis through the newly established Forum Officials Sub-Committee on Regional Security (FSRS).

This Action Plan provides a strategic tool that details the Blue Pacifics' regional security priorities, strategies to address these priorities and national efforts which can be undertaken by Forum Members in support of these regional priorities. Additionally, the Action Plan will provide the basis for strategic engagement with Forum Dialogue partners, international organisations, civil society and the private sector in areas of mutual interest.

It is my fervent hope that the Action Plan will provide the basis for our collective efforts in enhancing safety, security and stability across our Blue Pacific!

Dame Meg Taylor

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Boe Declaration on Regional Security

Forum Leaders:

Recognising and reaffirming our endorsement of the Biketawa Declaration in the year 2000 and recalling the principles underpinning the Biketawa Declaration such as commitment to good governance, belief in the liberty of the individual under the law, upholding democratic processes and institutions and recognising the vulnerability of Member countries to threats to their security;

Recalling our vision and values for the Pacific under the Framework for Pacific Regionalism, as a region of ‘peace, harmony, security, social inclusion and prosperity so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy and productive lives’;

Recognising our endorsement of the ‘Blue Pacific’ identity to drive collective action in support of our vision under the Framework for Pacific Regionalism;

Recalling our agreement at the 48th Forum Leaders’ Meeting in Apia, Samoa, to build on the Biketawa Declaration and other Forum related security declarations and agreements as the foundation for strategic future regional responses;


Recognising the importance we placed on an expanded concept of security inclusive of human security, humanitarian assistance, prioritising environmental security, and regional cooperation in building resilience to disasters and climate change, including through regional cooperation and support;

Respecting the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of Forum Members; and

Recognising the need to strengthen regional security cooperation and collective action through the assertion of Our Will and the voices of Our Pacific Peoples.

HEREBY DECLARE AS FOLLOWS:

- (i) We reaffirm that climate change remains the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific and our commitment to progress the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
- (ii) We recognise an increasingly complex regional security environment driven by multifaceted security challenges, and a dynamic geopolitical environment leading to an increasingly crowded and complex region;
- (iii) We affirm our stewardship of the Blue Pacific and aspire to strengthen and enhance our capacity to pursue our collective security interests given our responsibility to sustain our Pacific peoples and our resources;
- (iv) We respect and assert the sovereign right of every Member to conduct its national affairs free of external interference and coercion;
- (v) We reaffirm the right of Members to individually and collectively address security issues and concerns;

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- (vi) We reaffirm the importance of the rules-based international order founded on the UN Charter, adherence to relevant international law and resolution of international disputes by peaceful means;
 - (vii) We affirm an expanded concept of security which addresses the wide range of security issues in the region, both traditional and non-traditional, with an increasing emphasis on:
 - a. Human Security, including humanitarian assistance, to protect the rights, health and prosperity of Pacific people;
 - b. Environmental and resource security;
 - c. Transnational crime; and
 - d. Cybersecurity, to maximise protections and opportunities for Pacific infrastructure and peoples in the digital age;
 - (viii) We recognise that national security impacts on regional security, and therefore commit to strengthening our respective national security approaches by:
 - a. developing our national security strategies; and
 - b. strengthening national security capacity including through training;
 - (ix) We commit to strengthening the existing regional security architecture inclusive of regional law enforcement secretariats and regional organisations to:
 - a. account for the expanded concept of security;
 - b. identify and address emerging security challenges;
 - c. improve coordination among existing security mechanisms;
 - d. facilitate open dialogue and strengthened information sharing;
 - e. further develop early warning mechanisms;
 - f. support implementation;
 - g. promote regional security analysis, assessment and advice; and
 - h. engage and cooperate, where appropriate, with international organisations, partners and other relevant stakeholders;
 - (x) We commit to continuing regular Leaders' level discussions on the expanded concept of security as part of securing our Blue Pacific.

Boe Declaration Action Plan

Purpose

This Action Plan provides a framework for Forum Members to implement the Boe Declaration on Regional Security, in collaboration with key regional and international stakeholders.

The Action Plan sets out to positively and/or proactively shape our regional security environment by progressing specific, achievable and targeted activities under the relevant strategic focus areas prioritised under the Boe Declaration on Regional Security.

The Action Plan will be supplemented by a 12-month activity matrix which is a rolling (organic) document with activities to be reviewed by Forum Members and relevant stakeholders on an annual basis.

Strategic Context

The Action Plan is positioned in the context of the 2014 Framework for Pacific Regionalism, the Blue Pacific Narrative and the 2018 Boe Declaration on Regional Security and existing Forum Security Declarations. The Action Plan's component on engagement and advocacy is aligned to the 2018 Forum International Engagement and Advocacy Strategy.

Framework for Pacific Regionalism

In 2014, Forum Leaders endorsed the Framework for Pacific Regionalism (FPR) espousing their vision for the Pacific as “*a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion, and prosperity so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy and productive lives*”.

Under the FPR, the regions security objective is defined as “*security that ensures stable and safe human, environmental and political conditions for all*”.

The Blue Pacific Narrative

In 2017, the Forum Leaders endorsed The Blue Pacific narrative as a call for Forum Members to work together as one Blue Continent recognising it as a catalyst for stronger and deeper Pacific regionalism.

Also in 2017, recognising the shared strategic value of our region through the Blue Pacific narrative, Forum Leaders noting the changing dynamics of our geopolitical environment and regional security landscape called for the development of a new, fit for purpose regional security declaration that recognises an expanded concept of security inclusive of human security, humanitarian assistance, prioritising environmental security, and regional cooperation in building resilience to disasters and climate change.

The Boe Declaration on Regional Security

The Secretariat undertook rigorous and extensive consultations with Members, CROP, regional law enforcement secretariats and relevant stakeholders to develop a new regional security declaration building off existing Forum security declarations but which accounted for an evolving regional security environment. In 2018, Leaders endorsed the Boe Declaration on Regional Security at their meeting in Nauru (attached as **Annex 1**).

The Boe Declaration is a call to action for stronger and cohesive regional security cooperation and coordination through the assertion of our collective will and collective voice as peoples of the Pacific.

It recognises that climate change remains the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific. It further recognises that the Pacific is faced with a regional security environment confronted with complex security challenges framed by an expanded concept of security, within a dynamic geopolitical environment.

The Boe Declaration affirms a revitalised approach to addressing regional security moving away from a narrow or traditional notion of security to an expanded concept of security. This expanded concept of security reaffirms the regions commitment to address emerging and contemporary security issues which directly impact upon the wellbeing of Pacific peoples.

Existing Forum Security Declarations

The Pacific Islands Forum Leaders have also made several political declarations (Annex 1) on regional security wherein they have reaffirmed their commitment to regional peace and security by addressing significant trends and security issues.

Strategic Focus Areas

Under the Boe Declaration, the following strategic focus areas have been articulated by Leaders as key to progressing the vision for the Pacific under the Framework for Pacific Regionalism, as a region of ‘peace, harmony, security, social inclusion and prosperity so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy and productive lives.

The strategic focus areas although being presented as distinct from one another are crosscutting and strategic actions in a strategic focus area and will have a bearing on one or more strategic focus areas. Capacity and capability development in a strategic focus area may have cross cutting impacts on other strategic focus areas, in particular, effective information sharing and analysis.

The following are the six strategic focus areas that have been prioritised by Forum Leaders through the Boe Declaration on Regional Security¹ :

	Strategic Focus Areas	Operative Paragraph under the Boe Declaration
1.	Climate Security	(i) (iii) (ix)
2	Human Security and Humanitarian Assistance	(ii) (iii) (iv) (ix)
3	Environmental and Resource Security	(ii) (iii)(vii) (ix)
4	Transnational Crime	(ii) (vii) (ix)
5	Cybercrime and Cybers-enabled Crime	(ii) (vii) (ix)
6.	Creating an enabling environment for implementation including an appropriate coordination mechanism	(vi) (viii) (ix) (x) (supports all other operative paragraphs)

Strategic Focus Area 1: Climate Security

The Boe Declaration on Regional Security elevates climate change as a stand-alone regional security priority as the single, greatest threat to the livelihoods, security, and well-being of the peoples of the Pacific. Forum Leaders also re-emphasised their commitment to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Across the Pacific, Forum Leaders and various subgroups have also made several commitments with respect to climate change (Annex 2).

The 2018 IPCC Special Report on Limiting Global Warming to 1.5°C provides clear scientific evidence that the world is not doing enough to achieve this target and will require significant action to reduce global emissions by 45% over the next 12 years to reach this target. The report further points out that “climate-related risks to health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security, and economic growth are projected to increase with global warming of 1.5°C and increase further with 2°C”.

The IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere affirm that changes to the ocean and cryosphere in these areas will impact climatic conditions and that its effects on ecosystems

¹Each strategic focus area has key performance indicators relevant to the proposed actions and aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals in the Pacific which are the 132 indicators selected by the Pacific SDG Taskforce and on PICs have consolidated a number of reporting modalities including the S.A.M.O.A pathway.

and human societies are already being felt. Sea level rise is accelerating, ocean heat and acidification levels is increasing and continuing to acidify. Some of these changes are irreversible. Although contributing the least to less than 0.03% of all CO₂ emissions, the Pacific region is disproportionately impacted by climate change. The Pacific region due to our geography is at the forefront of the adverse impacts of climate change, and the effects of climate variability and weather related natural hazards. Without a significant increase in global and regional ambition and support for mitigating and adapting to climate change, the very existence of some of our communities in the Pacific are at stake given the adverse impacts of climate change on livelihoods and wellbeing, food security, culture and identity.

The required political will and commitment to address climate change as an environmental security risk, a human security risk and an existential national security risk a threat to the livelihoods, security and well-being of the peoples of the Pacific has been clearly articulated by Forum Leaders through the Boe Declaration. However, the exact impact that climate change will have on regional security needs to be better understood given the complex and multifaceted nature of its impacts.

Proposed actions:

Serial	Proposed Action:	Measures of Success	Alignment to SDGs in the Pacific
1 (i)	Securing our sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of the impacts of climate change;	(i) Number of maritime boundaries resolved over the next 12 months Baseline (35); Target (42) (ii) Development of a regional strategy to safeguard Member' maritime zones and related interests in the face of sea level rise (iii) Encourage Members participation at relevant international forums to highlight the regions interests and concerns as detailed in the strategy.	(i) SDG 13 Climate Action (ii) SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities (iii) SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and infrastructure (iv) SDG 2 Zero Hunger (v) SDG 3 Good health and well-being (vi) SDG 1 No poverty
1 (ii)	Maintaining the dignity and well-being of our communities in the face of the impacts of climate change;	Ensuring the implementation of effective mitigation and adaptation strategies for communities.	
1 (iii)	Understanding and contextualising the impact that climate change will have on the regional security landscape through its interaction with human security and conflict through research and evidence-based knowledge products;	Production of knowledge products based on research and evidence that will support the Pacific narrative of climate change as a security threat and account for the mitigation and adaptation actions including policy making efforts to counter the threat of climate change Baseline (0); Target (1)	
1 (iv)	Identifying training opportunities and scenario-based simulations to build regional capacity on responding to the impacts of climate change (recognising that there is a limit to adaptation);	Conduct and support regional training initiatives targeted at the acute impacts of climate change on regional security Baseline (0); Target (1)	

1 (v)	Strengthening national and regional efforts in support of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including progressing work around National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and access to climate and disaster risk finance;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Number of Member Countries finalising and communicating their NDCs Baseline (x); Target (16) (ii) Number of Member Countries that have a Climate Change Financing Strategy Baseline (x); Target (18) (iii) Number of Countries that have a Climate Adaptation Plan or Strategy Baseline (x); Target (18)
1 (vi)	Promoting the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) as supporting national efforts to incorporate climate and disaster risk considerations into development plans and budgets at the national, sectoral and sub-national levels and to effect the necessary systemic changes to facilitate these and other relevant risk governance initiatives;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Number of Member Countries who have adopted FRDP practices and principles into national climate and disaster risk planning Baseline (x); Target (18) (ii) Number of Member countries to receive support that complements national planning and support through FRDP mechanisms Baseline (x); Target (18)
1 (vii)	Promoting the global recognition of climate change as a security risk including supporting the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on Climate Security to the UNSC.	(i) Endorsement of UN for a Special Rapporteur on Climate Security Recognition by the UN of climate change as a security threat

Strategic Focus Area 2: Human Security and Humanitarian Assistance

The Pacific has well defined architecture both at regional and national level in relation to addressing the broader requirements of achieving human security through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

All Forum Members have developed national sustainable development plans aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, Forum Members have agreed to the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development which includes 132 agreed indicators of development to assist the region in tracking and reporting on SDGs. Various aspects of human security inclusive of education, gender, health, human rights, good governance, addressing corruption, safeguarding of language, culture and traditions are being addressed through a plethora of programmes and initiatives across the region.

The Forum's Human Security Framework (2012-2015) had conceptualised the regions approach to addressing human security issues. Given the prioritisation of human security under the Boe Declaration, this may be an opportunity to refresh the Human Security Framework considering SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) is the most under-reported SDG across the region.

In line with the Leaders decision in 2017, to build upon the Biketawa Declaration for future regional security strategic responses and given the heightened vulnerability of our region to the impacts of climate change in particular the increasing frequency and intensity of weather related hazards, improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance and disaster response are vital aspects of human security that the Boe Declaration will address.



Proposed actions:

Serial	Proposed Action:	Measures for Success	Alignment to SDGs in the Pacific
2 (i)	refreshing the Human Security Framework (2012-2015) against the Boe Declaration and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;	A quality human security framework developed for the region aligned to SDG 16 and other SDGs relevant to security and the priority areas of the Boe Declaration	Alignment to all SDGs but in particular to SDG 16, 13, 9, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
2 (ii)	strengthening the progression and reporting of SDG 16 across Forum Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) SDG 16.4 - Encourage universalisation of disarmament in the region by supporting Member Countries to become States Parties to UN disarmament treaties and conventions such as the, ATT, CWC and BWC. (ii) SDG 16.1 measured by indicator 16.1.1 and 16.1.3 (iii) SDG 16.2 MEASURES BY Indicator 16.2.1 and 16.2.3 (iv) SDG 16.3 measured by Indicator 16.3.1 (v) SDG 16.5 measured by number of complaints made against public officials for corruptions or bribery which led to charges being laid (vi) SDG 16.6 measured by Indicator 16.6.2; (vii) SDG 16.7 measured by Indicator 16.7.2 (viii) SDG 16.10 measured by indicator 16.10.2, indicator 16.a.1; and indicator 16.b.1 	
2 (iii)	supporting efforts to combat non-communicable diseases through multi-sectoral approaches to strengthen food and nutrition security;	<p>Reducing the mortality rate by 10% per Member Country attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and diabetes</p> <p>Baseline (0); Target (18)</p>	
2 (iv)	strengthening humanitarian assistance, disaster preparedness and response and long-term Pacific Resilience through existing regional mechanisms such as the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP), Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA), and the Pacific Meteorological Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) SDG 13.1.2 Baseline (x); Target (18) (ii) SDG 13.2.1 Baseline (x); Target (18) (iii) SDG 13.3.1 Baseline (x); Target (18) (iv) SDG 11.5.1 Baseline (x); Target (18) (v) SDG 11.5.2 Baseline (x); Target (18) (vi) SDG 11.b.2 Baseline (x); Target (18) 	
2 (v)	strengthening national and regional efforts in support of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including progressing work around National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and access to climate and disaster risk finance;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) SDG 13.2.1 Baseline (x); Target (18) (ii) Number of Member Countries who have accessed climate and disaster risk finance Baseline (x); Target (18) 	

2 (vi)	Review and expand existing national disaster management frameworks in line with international obligations and good practice, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 ⁷ ;	(i) SDG 13.1.2 Baseline (x); Target (18)	
2 (vii)	Eradicate gender-based violence and provide space for participation of women based on merit in security processes	(i) Reduction in the number of reported cases of gender-based violence in Member Countries (ii) Members who have a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security aligned to UNSCR 1325 Baseline (x); Target (18)	
2 (viii)	develop a regional coordination mechanism for disaster preparedness and response and humanitarian assistance (pre-approved partners; pre-positioning of approved goods; pooling of resources).	Development of a standard operating procedure for regional responses to humanitarian assistance and disaster response including the identification of resources by Member Country available for deployment regionally and globally	

Strategic Focus Area 3: Environmental and Resource Security

The Blue Pacific narrative emphasises our collective stewardship of our great ocean continent. It recognises our shared ocean identity, geography and resources. This collective stewardship has led to the Pacific's excellent track record of managing shared resources such as our tuna stocks. Our shared identity under the Blue Pacific narrative has solidified efforts amongst Forum Island Countries to collectively address climate change and other important issues such as protecting biodiversity beyond national jurisdictions.

Forum Members have significant maritime and terrestrial biodiversity and resources. However, the capacity and capability to secure these resources are limited. Environmental degradation due to factors such as growing urbanisation, illegal mining practices, dumping of waste, contamination of clean water sources, deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices, invasive species, ocean acidification and ocean warming are having a direct impact on our environment and quality of life.

A report in 2016 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on transnational crime in the Pacific highlighted environmental crimes as being one of the most serious security threats being faced by the region. These include fisheries crimes (IUU fishing and exploitation of coastal fisheries), trafficking of wildlife, and illicit trade in timber, as well as associated criminal activity such as human trafficking and forced labour. The 2016 Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) report on illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing estimates that Pacific island countries lose US\$152.67M in revenue on an annual basis as a result of IUU fishing.

The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), recognises that various kinds of hazardous wastes are transported through the Pacific in spite of international and regional conventions preventing such activities. Marine pollution, illegal trade of wildlife and an increase in invasive species will continue to be enduring environmental challenges for the Pacific region.

Affirming the importance of protecting our environment and our natural resources, Pacific Leaders have signed several conventions (Annex 2).

The Boe Declaration recognises that securing our environment and our natural resources is essential for our survival. It is vital to the continued viability of our livelihoods, economies, culture, traditions and way of life. Notwithstanding climate change as the most pressing and significant threat to the security of our environment, unsustainable exploitation of our natural resources has and will continue to pose significant challenges to national and regional security.

Proposed actions:

Serial	Proposed Action:	Measures for Success	Alignment to SDGs in the Pacific
3 (i)	Progress the understanding and contextualization of how environmental risks and resource scarcity or overexploitation will impact regional security;	Production of knowledge-based products that will assess the impact of environmental risks such as pollution, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation and resource scarcity on regional security Baseline (0); Target (1)	(i) SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production; (ii) SDG 13 Climate Action; (iii) SDG 14 Life Below Water; and (iv) SDG 15 Life on Land
3 (ii)	development of relevant environmental and resource security indicators aligned to SPC and SPREP environmental indicators and reporting to enable appropriate monitoring and advice;	Consolidation of environmental indicators from regional organisations as a pool of indicators for environmental and resource security Baseline (0); Target (1)	
3 (iii)	sharing of information regarding environmental crimes, offences or penalties imposed within Members jurisdictions;	(i) Number of Member Countries collecting, storing and sharing data on environmental crimes, offences, penalties imposed within their jurisdictions Baseline (0); Target (18) (ii) Environmental Security Forums conducted for Member Countries Baseline (0); Target (1)	
3 (iv)	continue to engage with relevant partners on addressing the harmful effects of radioactive contamination and the movement of hazardous material and waste through the Pacific;	(i) Number of Member Countries who have measures in place to implement the Basel and Waigani Convention Baseline (0); Target (18) (ii) Number of detections in Member Countries of breaches of the Basel and Waigani Conventions	
3 (v)	enhancing monitoring, control and surveillance efforts to combat IUU fishing;	Number of Member Countries increasing IUU detection rates by 5% Baseline (0); Target (18)	
3 (vi)	Enhancing regional efforts to address human exploitation associated with fisheries and other environmental crime types	Reduction in the number of reported or detected cases of human trafficking and exploitation in the fisheries and other resources sectors	
3 (vii)	strengthening and supporting national efforts to address corruption related to our environment and resources;	(i) Number of Member countries who have legal frameworks in place to address corruption Baseline (x); Target (18) (ii) Number of cases brought to court due to corruption related to our environment and resources	
3 (viii)	strengthening national capacities (policy, legal and institutional) to address policy and legal gaps to support environmental protection and combat environmental risks and crimes.	Conduct of facilitation or relevant training on policy, legal and institutional arrangements to address and combat environmental risks and crimes Baseline (0); Target (1)	



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Strategic Focus Area 4: Transnational Crime

Since 1992, through the Honiara Declaration and subsequently the 2002 Aitutaki Declaration, Forum Members recognise the detrimental effects of transnational and organised crime. The regional crime environment continues to change and is ostensibly evolving in concert with developments in technology and increased connectivity (shipping and aviation) across the region.

The substantial geographical area of the Pacific, our extensive and porous jurisdictional boundaries, and differences in governance and law enforcement capacity across the region, further exacerbate our susceptibility to illicit threats, markets and activities. Such an environmental setting is conducive for transnational crime networks to establish themselves within or operate through the Pacific. Given this, transnational crime will continue to be an enduring threat manifesting itself as drug trafficking (including methamphetamines and cocaine), financial crimes, human trafficking, people smuggling, money laundering and corruption amongst others. The increasing prevalence of criminal deportees coming back into their country of origin with relatively no support and the increasing presence of outlaw motorcycle gangs in a number of Pacific Island Countries may increase this threat.

In recognition of this, the Boe Declaration recognises transnational crimes as a significant component of the expanded concept of security and reaffirms the Forum's commitments under the Honiara Declaration and the Nasonini Declaration to continue to concertedly and comprehensively address the threat of transnational crime.

Proposed actions:

Serial	Proposed Action:	Measures for Success	Alignment to SDGs in the Pacific
4 (i)	addressing an evolving transnational crime landscape through enhanced cooperation, information and intelligence sharing, between law enforcement sectors at national and regional level, and through the ratification and implementation of relevant international conventions on transnational crime;	(i) Number of Member Countries who have established law enforcement coordination mechanisms Baseline (x); Target (18) (ii) Number of arrests and/or successful prosecutions of transnational crimes as a result of the law enforcement coordination mechanism (iii) Number of Member Countries who have ratified the Palermo Convention Baseline (x); Target (18)	(i) SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth (ii) SDG 14 Life Below Water (iii) SDG 15 Life on Land (iv) SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
4 (ii)	strengthen regional efforts to disrupt and dismantle transnational crime networks including irregular migration, human trafficking, people smuggling and smuggling of contraband goods and items;	(i) Number of arrests in Member Country jurisdictions of transnational crimes (ii) Number of successful prosecutions in Member Country jurisdictions of transnational crime offences	
4 (iii)	strengthen efforts by Member Countries to have effective proceeds of crime and anti-money laundering mechanisms;	(i) Number of forfeiture orders or proceeds of crime orders granted in Member Country jurisdictions (ii) Number of money laundering cases brought to court in Member Country jurisdictions (iii) Number of currency seizures made at the border in Member Country jurisdictions	

4 (iv)	strengthen coordination, cooperation and capacity for effective border management to interdict illicit activity whilst facilitating the legitimate movement of people and goods across border;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Number of Member Countries that have multi-agency Border Control coordination mechanisms or committees Baseline (x); Target (18) (ii) Number of Member Countries border control mechanisms or committees that share information with other Member Countries Baseline (x); Target (18) (iii) Number of interdictions of goods and passengers made in Member Countries 	
4 (v)	disrupt the flow of illicit drugs such as methamphetamine and cocaine;	Number of seizures, arrests and successful prosecutions made in relation to methamphetamines, cocaine or other illicit drugs in Member Country jurisdictions	
4 (vi)	strengthen national capacities to address demand and minimise harm as a result of illicit drugs usage through a whole of government approach including health, education and social services; and,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Number of Member countries who have established harm reduction programmes and mechanisms including rehabilitation centers Baseline (x): Target (18) (ii) Number of persons rehabilitated from illicit drug use in Member jurisdictions (iii) Number of Member Countries who conduct illicit drug awareness to primary, secondary and tertiary education institutions and in the community at larger Baseline (x); Target (18) 	
4 (vii)	support regional initiatives and strengthen national efforts to combat corruption by public officials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Number of Member Countries that have established code of conducts for all their law enforcement agencies Baseline (x); Target (18) (ii) Reduced number of corruption, bribery and extortion cases in Member Countries jurisdictions against law enforcement officials 	
4 (viii)	Strengthen information sharing and coordination on criminal deportees and outlaw motorcycle gangs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sending or originating countries providing information to recipient countries at least three (3) weeks prior to deportation (ii) Receiving countries with the assistance of sending/originating countries, developing the required policy and support mechanisms to receive criminal deportees (iii) Efficient sharing of information across the region on the movements of outlaw motorcycle gang members 	
4 (ix)	Current review of the Pacific Transnational Crime Network (PTCN) and the Pacific Transnational Crime Coordination Center (PTCCC)	Ensure a fit for purpose PTCN and PTCCC including national TCU's which has broader participation for timely exchange of information and intelligence and which accounts for the expanded concept of security	

Strategic Focus Area 5: Cyber-enabled Crime and Cybersecurity

The rapid expansion of ICT and growing connectivity domestically, regionally and with the rest of the world has improved accessibility to information and data with significant benefits for our governments, private sectors and peoples. Pacific Island Countries have become linked to the global networked economy. Whilst the benefits are substantial, it also presents significant risks.

Cybercrime and cybersecurity are two separate issues, Cybercrime under the Budapest Convention deals with illegal access, illegal interception, data interference, system interference, misuse of devices, computer related forgery, computer related fraud, child pornography and copyright breaches. Cybersecurity are policies, procedures and processes that secure computers, networks, programs and data from unauthorised access, usage or exploitation.

Recently, the region has been targeted through online scams and phishing attacks leading to significant losses to individuals and commercial entities. There have been incidences of cyber criminals eastern European, Asian and African nationals moving through the region conducting ATM skimming and even basing their online scamming operations in some Pacific Island Countries. There have also been reported cases of online sexual grooming, cyber bullying and posting of objectionable material sexual acts. State sponsored cybercrime is also on the increase and such recent attacks have affected some systems in the region as well.

Given a general lack of institutional capacity, lagging legal and policy frameworks and the fragile cybersecurity environment this creates, as a region we are vulnerable to disruptive cyber activity now and into the future.

The Boe Declaration affirms cybercrime and cybersecurity as an emerging security threat that must be addressed in order to ensure the safety and security of our people and the viability of our economies, critical infrastructure, data and information.

Proposed actions:

Serial	Proposed Action:	Measures for Success	Alignment to SDGs in the Pacific
5 (i)	promoting and supporting Forum Members accession to the Budapest Convention;	Number of Member Countries who have acceded to the Budapest Convention Baseline (1); Target (18)	(i) SDG 4 Quality Education (ii) SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth (iii) SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (iv) SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals
5 (ii)	sharing information on cybersecurity and cybercrime threats and trends through relevant for a such as the Pacific Cybersecurity Officials Network (PACSON), the Regional ICT Working Group's Cybersecurity Taskforce and Pacific Transnational Crime Network (PTCN);	(i) Number of cybercrime or cybersecurity bulletins or information products shared with Member Countries by regional stakeholder (ii) Number of arrests and successful prosecutions in Member Countries of cybercrimes (iii) Number of cybercrime or cybersecurity regional meetings convened for sharing of information on threats, risks and best practices Baseline (0); Target (1)	

5 (iii)	supporting the development of national cyber policies/strategies and legislation;	<p>(i) Number of Member Countries that have an established and cybersecurity policy Baseline (x); Target (18)</p> <p>(ii) Number of Member Countries that have established legal frameworks on cybersecurity and cybercrime Baseline (x); Target (18)</p>
5 (iv)	promoting awareness and educating our people on responsible cyber behaviour; and,	<p>(i) Number of Member Countries that have an established programme for public awareness on cyber related risks and threats Baseline (x); Target (18)</p> <p>(ii) Number of Member Countries that have legal frameworks governing responsible cyber behaviour by its citizens Baseline (x); Target (18)</p>
5 (v)	development and strengthening of Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) capacities (national and regional, including government decision making processes and mechanisms to promote high-level government buy in and capability to make decisions	<p>(i) Establishment of a regional CERT capability Baseline (0); Target (1)</p> <p>(ii) Number of Member Countries who have established a national capacity to respond to cyber threats Baseline (x); Target (18)</p> <p>(iii) Number of Member Countries who have established a national capacity to investigate cyber security breaches and cybercrimes Baseline (x); Target (18)</p>

Strategic Focus Area 6: Creating an enabling environment for implementation including an appropriate coordination mechanism

Key to realizing the vision of Forum Leaders will be creating an enabling environment that will facilitate the successful implementation of the proposed actions set out in this action plan. This will require hard work and commitment from both the Members and Regional Organisations. The establishment of national security frameworks and strengthening existing arrangements on the Region's engagement and advocacy of its security priorities will be critical to this success. In addition, creating a mechanism to facilitate implementation, assist in the monitoring and report back to our Leaders on its progress will strengthen our governance mechanism and enhance our commitment to improving security within the region.

A. Strengthening National Security Approaches

Sovereignty, territorial integrity and internal stability have always been of paramount importance in terms of the maintenance of national security. However, Forum Members are now faced with a range of traditional and non-traditional emerging security challenges to contend with. Now, more than ever, Pacific Island Countries must be attuned to changes not only in their domestic security environment but also regional and global security trends.

The Boe Declaration recognises that a stable national security environment contributes to regional peace and security. It further commits Forum Members to developing their respective national security strategies/policies and developing capacity and capability to implement and strengthen their national security approaches.

A national security strategy or policy is an adaptable framework for a country to meet the basic needs and security concerns of citizens (human security) and address external and internal threats to the country. National security frameworks will enable Members to coherently and holistically identify their national security priorities and what they require (capacity and capability) to address them. In addition to this, reflecting key issues such as human security, oversight and accountability, human rights, and gender ensures relevance, legitimacy, ownership, and sustainability thus improving the efficiency of how security is provided.

Proposed actions:

Serial	Proposed Action:	Measures for Success	Alignment to SDGs in the Pacific
6 A (i)	supporting Forum Members, as may be required, in the development of national security policies/strategies and the necessary governance arrangements to enable effective implementation including resource mobilisation, coordination and cooperation nationally and regionally;	(i) Number of Member Countries that have established national security policies or similar policy intent which sets out the strategic imperatives and direction regarding the maintenance of state and human security Baseline (7); Target (18) (ii) Number of Members who have aligned or reflected the principles of the Boe Declaration into the national security policy or national security planning processes Baseline (X); Targeted (18)	Alignment to all SDGs particularly to SDG 16, 13, 9, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
6 A (ii)	strengthen national security capacity through relevant training and development opportunities;	Number of training opportunities provided for national security policy development and assessment Baseline (1); Targeted (4)	
6 A (iii)	developing the required capability to address prioritised national and/or regional security threats.	Number of Member Countries that have established a national security system or coordination mechanism with relevant governance, resourcing and coordination procedures in place to enable them to effectively deal with national and regional security risks and threats Baseline (x); Targeted (18)	
6 A (iv)	Member may consider contributing to the Boe Declaration implementation by reflecting the principles of the Boe Declaration in their respective national security policies or systems	Number of countries who have aligned or reflected the principles of their national security policy to the Boe Declaration Baseline (x); Target (18)	



B. Stronger Engagement and Advocacy of Regional Security Priorities

The dynamic global geopolitical environment is escalating strategic competition between prominent powers. This strategic competition has a direct bearing on our region given our geography and recognition of our strategic value. In the face of this increasing attention, Forum Leaders through the Boe Declaration recognised the need to strengthen regional security cooperation and collective action through the assertion of our will and through the voices of our Pacific peoples.

The Boe Declaration also recognises an increasingly crowded and complex region and the need to be able to determine and pursue both national and regional security interests free of external interference and coercion. This will present both opportunities and challenges which will impact development and security in the region. In the short to medium term we are likely to see an increase in development financing and funding; an increase in competition and cooperation for influence through political, diplomatic and economic means (including other forms of soft power); a potential recalibration of security relationships leading to an increased presence and movement of strategic assets in and through the region.

In order to effectively address these opportunities and challenges, the region must be adept at presenting its collective security interests, in particular focusing on **climate change, human security, environmental and resource security, transnational crimes and cybercrime and cyber-enabled crimes.**

Proposed actions:

Serial	Proposed Action:	Measures for Success	Alignment to SDGs in the Pacific
6 B (i)	strengthen dialogue and information sharing between Forum Members to enable the development of regional positions to respond to the current geopolitical context and regional security challenges;	(i) Members are well informed on developments in international and regional security including geopolitical trends affecting regional and national security (ii) Members are able to caucus and develop regional joint positions on regional and global security issues Baseline (0); Target (2)	Alignment to all SDGs particularly to SDG 16
6 B (ii)	strengthened engagement with international partners in the region to promote our regional security interests and ensure alignment of security cooperation with the Boe Declaration;	(i) Number of Members using the Boe Declaration to highlight national or regional security issues and interests in international forums and meetings Baseline (x); Target (18) (ii) Number of Members using the Boe Declaration to engage with development partners Baseline (x); Target (18)	
6 B (iii)	inform and shape global security discussions and decisions through proactive engagement in international forums on security.	Attendance and participation at targeted international security forums and highlighting our regional security priorities under the Boe Declaration and other existing Forum Security Declarations Baseline (0); Target (4)	

C. Creating an appropriate coordination mechanism to oversee implementation

The Boe Declaration implicitly explicitly calls for the strengthening of the existing regional security architecture inclusive of law enforcement secretariats and regional organisations. This will require a fit for purpose coordination mechanism that accounts for the expanded concept of security and efficiently identifies, prioritises and addresses security challenges. The centrality of Forum Members within such an architecture is paramount to ensuring the effective implementation of the Boe Declaration.

An appropriate regional security coordination mechanism should be able to develop and provide security policy advice through established forum mechanisms, facilitate sharing of information and identify key areas for capacity building. It should have the following characteristics:

- (i) Member driven and owned;
- (ii) linked to FOC and the existing Forum architecture and governance arrangements to enable Leaders to have regular discussions on regional security;
- (iii) right level of representation and attendance to be consistent;
- (iv) encourage dialogue and information sharing;
- (v) focused on delivering on identified priorities under the Boe Declaration Action Plan;
- (vi) needs to be able to make decisions and recommendations;
- (vii) may need to meet twice a year (this can be done virtually);
- (viii) provide an avenue for engagement and integration of the regional law enforcement and legal secretariats and regional organisations; and,
- (ix) be inclusive of other relevant stakeholders as and when required (CROP, CSO's, private sector, international and sub-regional organisations, security agencies, development partners, academia/think tanks)²

D. Implementation of Existing Forum Security Declarations

As alluded in paragraph 13 and 14, there are a number of existing Forum security declarations which are still relevant for ensuring peace and security across the region. Key actions for progressing implementation of these declarations are as follows:



²In this regard, a possible track 1.5 dialogue modality could be considered for a more inclusive and open forum for security discussions.

Serial	Proposed Action:	Measures for Success	Alignment to SDGs in the Pacific
6 D (i)	progression of Strategic Focus Area 4 on Transnational Crime through principles under the Honiara Declaration eg. law enforcement cooperation, mutual legal assistance, information sharing and capacity building;	See measures for success under Strategic Focus Area 4	(i) SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (ii) SDG 5 Gender Equality
6 D (ii)	support universalisation across the region of relevant international security treaties and conventions including UN Security Council Resolutions as espoused under the Honiara Declaration and the Nasoini Declaration; and,	Number of Member Countries that have signed, ratified and implemented the following UNSC Resolutions and Security/Disarmament Treaties; UNSCR 1373; BWC, CWC, NPT, SALW, FMCT, WPS etc Baseline (x); Target (18)	
6 D (iii)	strengthening of good governance, rule of law and enhancing anti-corruption and electoral processes under the Biketawa Declaration.	(i) Conduct of free and fair elections in all Member Countries independently assessed; (ii) Number of Member Countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information; Baseline (x); Target (18) (iii) Number of Member Countries that have anti-corruption legislation; Baseline (x); Target (18) (iv) Number of Member Countries that have an established independent anti-corruption institution Baseline (x); Target (18)	
6 D (iv)	Enhancing safety and security of maritime and air transportation	(i) Number of Member Countries who are ICAO compliant Baseline (x); Target (18) (ii) Number of Member Countries who have safety and security regulations for ports and registered vessels compliant with IMO standards Baseline (x); Target (18) (iii) Number of Member Countries who have ratified the Port State Measures Convention and conduct safety inspection of vessels entering their port Baseline (x); Target (6)	

Supporting Implementation Efforts

The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat will coordinate support for the implementation of identified actions and activities with relevant CROP agencies, regional law enforcement and legal secretariats and relevant stakeholders. The accompanying activity matrix to be developed is an organic document to coordinate and align activities undertaken by Members and relevant stakeholders.

Forum Members are encouraged to consider contributing to the implementation of and support the realisation of the Boe Declaration on Regional Security through a number of national implementation efforts as proposed below:

Serial	Proposed Action:	Linking national efforts to regional measures of success
NIE (i)	developing national security policies or strategies aligned to the principles of the Boe Declaration and that clearly define their current and emerging security concerns and how they expect to address these at national level which will enable Members to identify priority areas for regional cooperation and collaboration;	See measures of success for Strategic Focus Area 6 A (i)
NIE (ii)	collecting and sharing data and information, whenever practicable, in relation to national and regional security issues;	Information sharing is a cross cutting enabler for success for all Strategic Focus Areas of the Action Plan
NIE (iii)	upon request, contributing resources, according to domestic priorities and their respective capability and capacity to do so, to collectively respond to identified security risks, wherever and whenever practicable, including the provision of assistance to another Member;	See measures of success for Strategic Focus Area 2 (vi)
NIE (iv)	providing the Secretariat an indication of capabilities, capacities and expertise available for contribution to regional response scenarios, in particular disaster response and humanitarian assistance, to be determined from time to time;	See measures of success for Strategic Focus Area 2 (vi)
NIE (vi)	strengthening national capacities and programs for resilience and adaptation including supporting and mainstreaming regional frameworks such as the existing regional security declarations including the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP), and other relevant initiatives into domestic planning documents and programs;	See measures of success for Strategic Focus Area 1 (i)
NIE (viii)	enhancing security and intelligence/assessment, legal drafting capacity and law enforcement training and capability development nationally and across the region through sharing of knowledge, capacities, joint training and exercises, and capability development;	This is a cross cutting enabler for success for all Strategic Focus Areas of the Action Plan
NIE (ix)	establishing necessary mechanisms for civil-military/civil-security coordination and strengthening civil defence for humanitarian response and disaster relief utilising existing mechanisms such as the FRDP, Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) and the Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA);	See measures of success for Strategic Focus Area 2 (iv) and (vii)
NIE (x)	through their membership of CROP, Regional Law Enforcement and Legal Agencies, and other relevant international organisations to strengthen current activities in line with the scope of the Boe Declaration; and	This is a cross cutting enabler for success for all Strategic Focus Areas of the Action Plan
NIE (xi)	support the implementation of identified priorities, strategies and other policy directives as required by Leaders or the Forum Foreign Ministers Meeting with regard to the Boe Declaration and other existing declarations.	This is a cross cutting enabler for success for all Strategic Focus Areas of the Action Plan

Resourcing Considerations

Similar to previous regional responses under the Biketawa Declaration, funding will be contingent on the response that the region agrees upon and would be envisaged to be developed, defined and agreed to when options are discussed bearing in mind cost-effectiveness and enduring solutions are required.

Specific policy priorities may be funded through development partner support in accordance with the Sustainable Funding Resolution approved by Leaders at their 49th meeting in Nauru, 2018.

Members will be expected to self-fund for attendance of meetings in line with Forum practice unless specific funding is identified. However, meetings will be planned, whenever practicable to coincide with other Forum engagements to ensure cost-effectiveness.

The Action Plan will be used as an engagement tool with partners, regional organisations and other relevant stakeholders to mobilise funding and resourcing support. This support will be sought for both regional activities and national implementation efforts. To support this, Members will be required to provide an indicative list of assistance they will require to support implementation of strategic actions. The Secretariat will then be in a position to support Members in seeking assistance and resourcing for activities. This does not preclude Members from seeking funding and resourcing themselves.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The regional security coordination mechanism to be established will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Action Plan and report on its progress to the FOC and Foreign Ministers.

Members, relevant CROP and regional law enforcement and legal secretariats are expected to provide an annual report on activities or progression of each of the Strategic Focus Areas at national level including their National Implementation Efforts as tabulated at para 56. This annual report will be provided to the Secretariat a month prior to the face to face meeting of the regional security coordination body. The Secretariat will then provide a consolidated report to evaluate progress of implementation of the Boe Declaration Action Plan against the measures for success of each Strategic Focus Area for consideration during the face to face meeting of the regional security coordination body.

An annual report based on progress of the Action Plan based on measures of success for each of the Strategic Focus Areas, including activities will be tabled to FOC, FFMM and PIFLM.

An assessment of the regional security environment will be developed periodically by the regional security coordination mechanism and provided to Leaders through FOC and Foreign Ministers.

Review

This Action Plan will be reviewed every three (3) years by the regional security coordination mechanism subject to the Forum Officials Committee'

Annex 1: Political Declarations on Regional Security

Treaty/Declaration	Description
1985 Rarotonga Treaty (South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone) http://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/South-Pacific-Nuclear-Zone-Treaty-Rarotonga-Treaty-1.pdf	The Rarotonga Treaty created a nuclear free zone encompassing the area within the combined EEZs of the thirteen (13) parties to the Treaty (Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).
1992 Honiara Declaration on Law Enforcement Cooperation http://www.forumsec.org/declaration-by-the-south-pacific-forum-on-law-enforcement-cooperation/	The Honiara Declaration recognised the existence of an adverse law enforcement environment could threaten sovereignty, security and economic integrity of Forum Members and negatively impact socio-economic development. This required improved law enforcement cooperation along a number of fronts.
1997 Aitutaki Declaration on Regional Security Cooperation https://www.forumsec.org/aitutaki-declaration-on-regional-security-cooperation/	The Aitutaki Declaration provided guiding principles for regional security cooperation noting the United Nation's "Agenda for Peace" and the need for the region to be able to respond to security challenges in a timely manner. The declaration also called for the development of mechanisms for preventive diplomacy including the use of good offices of the Secretary General, eminent persons, fact finding missions and third-party mediation for averting conflict and resolving conflict to maintain peace and security across the region.
2000 Biketawa Declaration https://www.forumsec.org/biketawa-declaration/	The Biketawa Declaration committed Forum Members to good governance, upholding democratic processes and institutions, recognised the importance of equitable economic, social and cultural development, recognised the need to respect and protect indigenous rights, cultural values, traditions and customs, affirmed the need to avert the causes of conflict by addressing the underlying causes of tensions and conflict, and provided a mechanism for dealing with crisis, whilst respecting sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of another Forum Member.
2002 Nasonini Declaration https://www.forumsec.org/nasonini-declaration-on-regional-security/	The Nasonini Declaration called for a renewed recognition of the heightened threat of terrorism after the events of September 11, 2001. The declaration does not mention any new security challenges but increases focus on the implications of terrorism on regional and international peace and security and the importance of addressing terrorism including the financing of terrorism. The declaration also reaffirmed the continued relevance of existing declarations and the need to fully implement them, in particular, the 1991 Honiara Declaration.

Annex 2: Climate Change and Environmental Declarations

Declaration	Description
2008 Niue Declaration on Climate Change http://www.forumsec.org/the-niue-declaration-on-climate-change/	The declaration calls on the Forum’s international partners to take measures to reduce emissions, use cleaner fuels and renewable energy sources. The Forum leaders call for the strengthening of meteorological services as well as the distribution of climate change information.
2013 Majuro Declaration on Climate Leadership http://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/2013-Majuro-Declaration-for-Climate-Leadership.pdf	the Declaration captures the Pacific’s political commitment to be a region of Climate Leaders, and to spark a “new wave of climate leadership” that can deliver a safe climate future for all. It is also a dynamic document, which strongly encourages committed Climate Leaders to continue to scale-up their action by listing new and more ambitious commitments over time. The declaration is intended to push a greater sense of urgency into the international debate around climate change.
2014 SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway http://www.sids2014.org/index.php?menu=1537	The SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (S.A.M.O.A) Pathway is an international framework that was developed as the outcome of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS Conference) held on 1-4 September 2014 in Apia. It articulates the sustainable development pathways and aspirations for SIDS over the next 10 yearsSamoa
2015 Lifou Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change https://gouv.nc/sites/default/files/atoms/files/declaration_de_lifou_paris_2015_sauvez_loceanie_.pdf	The Declaration is an urgent call to the UNFCCC partners to get the islands’ voice to be clearly heard at the negotiating table as they are showing a way towards a stabilised climate, Urge UNFCCC to commit to legally binding GHG emission reduction targets, compatible with the objective in limiting global warming to <2°C or even 1.5°C, Call for green and blue economy and low-carbon developments and Commit to educate youth on CC adaptation tools, such as ecosystems and nature based projects
2015 Polynesia Leaders Group Taputapuetea Declaration on Climate Change http://www.samoagovt.ws/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/The-Polynesian-P.A.C.T.pdf	Common climate declaration by the leaders of French Polynesia, Niue, Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tokelau and Tuvalu, notably calling to foster development of a circular and low carbon economy that is more respectful of traditional ways of living, of their environment and resources, recognize the continuous Polynesian Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs > 10 million km2) as one of the biggest carbon sinks in the world like the largest forests and commit to become the world’s showcase for sustainable development
2015 Nukualofa Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Weather and Climate Services for a Resilient Pacific http://mic.gov.to/news-today/press-releases/5497-nukualofa-ministerial-declaration-for-sustainable-weather-and-climate-services-for-a-resilient-pacific-24th-july-2015-nukualofa-tonga	The ‘Nuku’alofa Ministerial Declaration for Sustainable Weather and Climate Services for a Resilient Pacific’ links regional goals to international sustainable development frameworks, specifically the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Declaration, <i>inter alia</i> , calls for: support to ensure the speedy implementation of the Pacific Roadmap on Strengthening Climate Services in the Pacific; and exploring possibilities for establishing and operating a Regional Climate Centre and a WMO Regional Training Center, developing regional research capacity, and convening an annual Pacific Island Climate Outlook Forum in the future.

Declaration	Description
<p>2015 Suva Declaration on Climate Change http://pacificidf.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/PACIFIC-ISLAND-DEVELOPMENT-FORUM-SUVA-DECLARATION-ON-CLIMATE-CHANGE.v2.pdf</p>	<p>The Declaration voices support for, <i>inter alia</i>: a goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels; ratification and implementation of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol; including loss and damage as a standalone element in the anticipated Paris agreement to be adopted at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the UNFCCC; a legally-binding Paris agreement; addressing gender-based inequality and discrimination in action on climate change; and 100% grant-based financing for Pacific SIDS' adaptation measures.</p>
<p>2015 Smaller Islands States Leaders Port Moresby Declaration on Climate Change https://www.nab.vu/sites/default/files/nab/projects/sis_leaders_moresby_climate_change_declaration_september_2015_0.pdf</p>	<p>The Declaration calls on all nations, particularly the advanced economies in our region and beyond, to rise to the challenge of climate change and take transformational action to steer us on a path where climate change is no longer a threat to our planet. It recognises and aligns with the positions expressed in the statements issued by other Pacific Summits on Climate Change, in particular the Suva Declaration on Climate Change in September 2015, the Nuku'alofa Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Weather and Climate Services for a Resilient Pacific in July 2015, the Polynesian Leaders' Taputapuotea Declaration on Climate Change in July 2015, the Lifou Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change in April 2015, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway in September 2014, the Majuro Declaration on Climate Leadership in September 2013, and the Niue Declaration on Climate Change in August 2008.</p>
<p>Kainaki II Declaration for Urgent Climate Change Action Now. https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/50th-Pacific-Islands-Forum-Communique.pdf</p>	<p>The Kainaki II Declaration for Urgent Climate Change Action Now is the strongest statement the Pacific Islands Forum has ever issued collectively on climate change, and will stand as a key advocacy instrument to support the Pacific's collective voice at the UN Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit to be held in New York next month, the 25th Conference of the Parties (COP 25) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Chile in December, and other global meetings. <i>Kainaki II Declaration</i> is the first time the Pacific Islands Forum has agreed and declared that there is a 'climate change crisis' facing the Pacific Island Nations.</p>

Convention	Description
<p>1986 Noumea Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region https://www.sprep.org/attachments/NoumeConventintextATS.pdf</p>	<p>The Convention for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (1986) is also known as the SPREP Convention or Noumea Convention. The Convention has two Protocols that also entered into force in 1990. This Convention is the major multilateral umbrella agreement in the Pacific Region for the protection of natural resources and the environment.</p>
<p>1995 Waigani Convention on Hazardous and Radioactive Waste http://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Waigani_Convention-1.pdf</p>	<p>The Convention to Ban the importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous wastes within the South Pacific Region, known also as Waigani Convention, entered into force the 21st October 2001. The Waigani Convention is modeled on the Basel Convention and constitutes the regional implementation of the international hazardous waste control regime (Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions). There are however some differences between the two conventions: the Waigani Convention also covers radioactive wastes; and its territorial coverage includes each Party's Exclusive Economic Zone (200 nautical miles) (rather than extending only to outer boundary of each Party's territorial sea (12 nautical miles) as under Basel). The Convention is also strongly related to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other matters, 1972 (London Convention).</p>





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Our Secretariat Values:

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