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GEF IW R2R/ RSC.5 / WP.12

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**Fifth Regional Steering Committee Meeting (Virtual) for the  
GEF Pacific International Waters Ridge to Reef Project entitled:**

*Ridge to Reef – Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest &  
Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon,  
Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries*

Suva, Fiji, October 22<sup>nd</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2020

**Special Topics – Panel Recommendation**

The Committee is invited to consider outcomes and recommendations set out in this paper in making your decision related to this meeting theme.

## Pre-RSC Session 5 – Special Topics

### Outcome Document

#### Background

1. Three working papers were presented in Session 5. It aimed to inform and generate discussions on the (i) (Modified) R2R Science to Policy Theory of Change, **GEF IW R2R/RSC.5/WP. 09**, (ii) **Utility of the Land-Sea Model and the corresponding** Regional Guidelines as a decision support tool for ensuring governance of natural resources, **GEF IW R2R/RSC.5/WP. 10**, and (iii) Pacific State of the Coast Spatial Data Infrastructure for the Pacific Ridge to Reef Programme, **GEF IW R2R/RSC.5/WP. 11**.
2. Nineteen individuals participated in this session representing the STAR and IW projects, UNDP, RSTC and SPC-RPCU.
3. Mr. Samasoni Sauni , R2R-RPCU Regional Program Coordinator presented the modified Science to Policy Theory of Change and the Land-Sea model spatial prioritization.
4. Ms. Carrol Chan, Geo-Informatics/GEM-SPC GIS and Remote Sensing specialist presented the Pacific R2R Data Infrastructure system.

#### Highlights

On the Modified Science to Policy Theory of Change

5. The participants acknowledged the various limitations in implementing the science to policy (S2P) continuum (such as timing, availability of experts, low uptake by the participating projects, and the parallel efforts from other projects).
6. These limitations prompted RPCU to modify the continuum based on national demands and circumstances. These modifications still is in conformity with the approved S2P theory of change ensuring robustness of scientific and technical basis.
7. ....

#### On the Data Infrastructure

8. The participants acknowledged the availability and utility of the Pacific State of the Coast Spatial Data Infrastructure for the Pacific Ridge to Reef Programme.
9. A common understanding has been established that for this infrastructure to achieve its purpose, data and information will have to be encoded/ inputted especially by those projects that are members of the GEF Pacific R2R Programme.
10. It was also acknowledged to ensure that data and information will be utilized to inform decisions. Data and information could be analyzed and be used as basis in crafting resource management plans and other management documents to inform decisions.
11. ...

### **On the Spatial prioritization Land-Sea Model**

12. The participants have shown great interest towards replicating the application of the land-sea model (e.g. RMI) as a decision support tool.
13. Replication of the model can be done under the current collaboration following the GEF Pacific R2R Programmatic approach.
14. Capacity building for understanding the model and the corresponding requirements can be done to those who signified replicating the model.

### **Conclusion & Recommendations**

15. The Participants noted with interest the three papers presented during this session.
16. The Participants strongly supported the usefulness and utility of the R2R regional science portal and database and land-sea modelling and recommend making the tools available for use and application by the national governments, researchers and interested non-specialist stakeholders for effectively managing their natural resources.
17. The participants recommended endorsement and approval of the regional guidelines for implementing the science-policy strategic framework, and the guidelines for implementing the R2R spatial prioritization procedures. The Participants recommended continuation work on ecosystem goods and services (incl. land- and sea scapes) with a view to feed the information into the analyses and modelling of land-sea connectivity to characteristic and prioritise selection of coastal areas for conservation actions at both customary and statutory dimensions.
18. The participants recommended further use of model outputs and range of other products of R2R by relevant stakeholders and institutions for commercial, research and development purposes. This includes training and application of tools by national governments in mainstreaming R2R to domestic policies and development planning.
19. The Participants recommended investments expended to ongoing collection research and data collection, revised analyses, and modelling, and generating new or update results and outputs to better inform formulation of policy measures. Also, similar investments needed to support capacity building through formal and informal training and awareness raising, adapting the tools and innovative technologies to existing processes and structures and ensuring systems in place to protect ownership of data and information.
20. The Participants encouraged visibility of R2R products at the community level to encourage local buy-in and support to mainstream and integrate R2R principles in local governance and administrative frameworks.

## **ANNEX 1:**

### **RECORD OF DISCUSSION – SESSION 5 ON 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2020**

#### **Opening & Prayer**

1. The virtual Pre-RSC Panel/Breakout Session 3 was hosted at the EQAP conference (SPC building, Suva) on the 13<sup>th</sup> of October 2020. Nineteen participants representing the national STAR and IW R2R projects, partners and observers attended the session. The list of participants is appended as **Annex 1**.
2. The overall moderator of the Pre-RSC virtual meetings, R2R-RPCU Communications and Knowledge Management adviser, Dr. Fononga Va'inga Mangisi-Mafileo, welcomed the participants and guided the meeting with few housekeeping and guidance of virtual meeting rules and instructions. This includes the use of chat box to raise questions if unable to raise it due to connectivity issues.
3. R2R-RPCU staff, Mr. John Carreon offered an opening prayer for the virtual information session.
4. R2R-RPCU Country Coordination Monitoring and Evaluation Adviser, Mr Jose Antonio, facilitated session 5.

#### **Overview**

#### **Special Topics**

5. Mr Jose Antonio facilitated Session 5: Special Topics, noting the three different papers. He then encouraged closer active interaction after the presentation of three papers. The first paper aimed to approve science to policy theory of change WP.09. The second paper, WP.11 aimed to discuss and appreciate the importance of available and accessible data and information sharing, including newly developed spatial data infrastructure. The third paper, WP.10 asked the participants to reflect on the importance of the R2R approach in natural resource management and governance and stated that those interested in spatial planning to discuss about the R2R approach.
6. Mr Antonio further stated that after the presentation the participants should be able to access an outcome document prepared by the RPCU including records of discussions of the three working papers discussed today. Mr Antonio encouraged the participants to actively participate and to use this opportunity to raised questions, issues and provide recommendations for considerations of the RSC members.

**Presentation 1: Regional Guidelines for implementing the (modified) R2R Science to Policy Strategic Framework - WP: GEF IW R2R/RSC.5/WP.09**

7. Mr Samasoni Sauni stated that WP.09 is an add on to last year's formal RSC meeting in Nadi and stated that it would have been familiar to the participants last year. Mr Sauni further stated that today's session is an add on to provide guidelines in the future to implement this strategic framework that was adopted. These guidelines were also to provide a user friendly, rapid and upscaling of R2R and ICM planning.

8. Mr Sauni also stated that there are no countries that are fully adopting the full science to policy framework. Mr Sauni further stated that the RPCU intervention is to those who are fully engaging in this framework and stated that modifications will be presented to RSTC and RSC next week to fully adopt regional guidelines. To put some context, the program objectives were presented regarding the maintenance and enhancement of EGS and what occurred due to human related activities. It was also noted that there are long term indicators which are, to alleviate poverty reduction and for sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.

9. Mr Sauni further stated that the platforms in Step Five and Step Six informed the data processes across GEF focal areas therefore it applied to both IW and STAR. For country reporting against targets, the deliverables from Science to Policy only relied for IW water datasets/ STAR project information. For IW project primarily the testing of mainstreaming of R2R was recognized but also reflected overall programme indicators, sustained livelihoods, EGS and to look into outputs that come out of those outcomes such as pollution reductions and restoration of habitats. These project outputs would deliver on those outcomes within the projects.

10. Mr Sauni explained the modifications of theory of change and stated that the science deliverables, were off-track and that was concerning particularly in the late stage of implementation. The reason for request for extension is to try to at least work to actively collaborate with demonstration projects to deliver science to policy deliverables. R2R theory of change focuses on 3 main components: Outcome 1.1, 1.2 and 3.1.

11. Mr Sauni stressed the importance of scientific underpinnings as without those, you cannot inform policy makers.

12. Mr Sauni stated that the impacts of project objectives can be monitored only after completing the outcomes and production of SOC, SAP etc. It is noted that Steps One to Four are scientific and technical, whereas Steps Five, Six and Seven are policy oriented and legislative oriented in terms of what can be mainstreamed.

13. Mr Sauni noted the change in approach, focusing on local consultants where most, if not all the heavy lifting is done by them on the ground. As previously mentioned, the reason is due to the pandemic and it is also much more appropriate at the current time during the "winding down" in the project. Mr Sauni further noted that it is not possible to progress 1.2 and 3.1 in terms of policy formulation if baseline data gaps were not filled. It is important to work with committed countries to implement regional activities set up in this paper and other relevant documentations.

14. Mr Sauni stated that looking into data requirements of IW R2R science deliverables, the baseline data in the theory of change cannot be downplayed. It was further stated that 22 indicators across 3 categories of indicators (which are on environment, socio-economic and governance) are the focus in the R2R program. Additional information of data collection obtained through RAPCA and similar field work basically fill in those gaps wherever possible. Mr Sauni reminded the participants that in the 22 indicators, out of over 100 indicators were discussed by the science committee and the RPCU at the time. It was finalized that the 22 indicators were realistic to be achieved within the life of the project.

15. Mr Sauni explained how data can be used such as for building scenarios, experimenting with different management options that can protect and conserve resources and habitats downstream. Data can also be used to understand and get into depth, regarding the EGS in different countries (given the nature of the EGS differed between islands and atolls). These data are to support inclusive and participatory science in RAPCA and it was the collective duties of those involved to impart capacity to counterparts to conduct those assessments.

16. Mr Sauni explained on “what else is out there?” and referred to the paper on elements and possibilities with respect to criteria needed for scientists to focus on. The process for RAPCA, SOC, criteria for IW R2R science to policy approach and all other relevant details were set out in the paper. Mr Sauni referred the participants to attachment 2, 3 and 4 for clear steps to take when undertaking RAPCA. Attachment 3 provided monitoring activities but noted that across various categories, the countries were not on the same schedule and were also in different levels of implementation. Mr Sauni highlighted that as we moved from science to policy formulation the importance of following clear guidelines were equally important and were supported by resources to be able to do the work. Attachment 4 provides details on steps for implementing science to policy and Mr Sauni focused particularly on countries that were keen on running it. Since no countries were doing all the steps it was therefore necessary to reassess and move towards a modified theory of change. Mr Sauni stated it was necessary to revisit this as things may have changed in the previous 12 months.

17. Mr Sauni stated that the regional guidelines previously endorsed for implementing R2R science to policy strategic framework was to be considered and approved.

18. Mr Antonio provided links in the chat box and paused the meeting to give participants time to reflect on presentations.

**Presentation 2: Pacific R2R Information Management Systems- WP: GEF IW R2R/RSC.5/WP.11**

19. Mr. Antonio introduce the presenter, Ms Carrol Chan from the GIS and Remote sensing unit for the next session. He further introduced WP.11 and points out that at the end of the session, participants should discuss and be able to endorse the approval of the action points for the RSC. The action points include; reviewing the latest updates of development and deployment of the GEF Regional R2R spatial data infrastructure and its feature-sets including uploaded data, maps and documents, and approve GEF Regional R2R Spatial Data Infrastructure signalling commencement of the regional database and the platform to be used by relevant stakeholders to start sharing their

spatial data, related assets, visualization and models via platform, in order to enable decision making on a national/regional scale.

20. Ms Chan introduced the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) and stated that it is the concept behind the State of Coast (SoC) Information System. She points out that community is driven by information and communication technologies, where economies are undergoing continuous change and improvements and that countries benefit both economically and environmentally from better management of their spatial information by taking a perspective that starts at local level and proceeds through national, regional and global level. This results in the development of an SDI that will facilitate easy management, exposure and usage of information across spatial data themes which in this case is the R2R datasets that speak to governance, socioeconomics and environment. However, SDI is not just about technology, but it is also a fundamental step towards a fully spatially/information enabled pacific society-moving towards evidence-based decision making and empowering the users.

21. On the data sets present, Ms Chan stated that the SoC has over 200 spatial datasets and this ranges from local scale to country level datasets. She also stated that with the State of Coast system, users can interact with spatial datasets without having to download any GIS software.

22. On the key features of the site, she pointed out that users can share data more easily, in particular, spatial data, documents, reports and other assets. She further noted that users can have basic interaction with the datasets to visualise and query in a manner that is making data more comprehensible. It is also OGC compliant (industry standard) so it can be deployed at the national level and project level. Since it is an open source solution, there are continuous developments and improvements and there is also an increase in frequency of the community-built upgrades.

23. In terms of Data sharing, Ms Chan stated that it is an open data and it is freely available to everyone to utilise and republish without restrictions. She also pointed out that open data encourages efficiency as real-time data is being used to enable easy access to information and improves decision-making. However, data that is sensitive to the project at any level can be restricted to certain users or groups within the system.

24. For the Environmental Data Register, Ms Chan stated that it specifically focus on how to better streamline the field data and allows users to fill in data according to a standard template for various themes and allows for upload and download of templates to be ingested within the users chosen field of data collection. This allows for better management and analysis of these datasets. She highlights that the RPCU and the GIS team is encouraging the standardisation of data collected due to the vast array of themes that fall under the R2R banner which includes terrestrial and habitat data, household socioeconomic surveys, benthic surveys and water quality.

25. For the Platform and Interoperability, she stated that the system is built on GeoNode with the database built on Postgre SQL and PostGIS which are all free and open to use.

26. For the Pacific Data Platforms, Ms Chan pointed out that this is a central repository data for the Pacific. The platform serves as a gateway to the most comprehensive collection of data and information about the Pacific across key areas including population statistics, fisheries science, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience, public health surveillance, resources for food security and human rights.

27. Ms Chan encourages PMs, users and producers of datasets to make use of this system and to make it more compelling to make evidence-based decision.

28. R2R-RPCU Consultant, Dr Ernie Guiang asked if the different sources of EGS in the island protected areas have been identified and whether the users and consumers of EGS were also identified. He further stated that the users could be those involved in water utility where they process water and sell to consumers. Lastly, information that was important where existing policies were in place and whether this was statutory or customary (traditional).

29. Mr Antonio acknowledged the question and gave the floor to Mr Sauni to give his intervention.

30. Mr Sauni referred to the MTR last year that although the EGS was highlighted in the project document, this was not completely compiled with respect to the work that was being done. Therefore, recommendation was that the focus was on the EGS documentations and collection of information. From the recommendations in the MTR, these were built on from the EGS valuation reports available in countries (which do not necessarily focus on the R2R catchment areas) some of which were conducted by IUCN in various countries. The IW project has worked towards trialling EGS in Fiji in Waimanu catchment and in the Mataniko catchment in the Solomon Islands. This would be part of the technical assessment to inform integrated management plan for country demonstrations. Mr Sauni suggested to read through RAPCA reports prepared with consultants which referred to the status of EGS in the countries (qualitative data and not quantitative). Mr Sauni also stated that all the technical assessments including EGS inform policy discussions and a lot of information had been mainstreamed which will inform how this was carried out. An example is the Water Bill for Tonga and Samoa where the amendment for those Acts had been passed, therefore there are statutory policies in addition to the community type bye laws that have also been carried out in Samoa and communities in Tonga. Mr Sauni stated that EGS is the heart of what R2R is about and this drives the project and is in parallel process of DPSIR in which SPREP and other projects are using to provide information moving forward in science to policy.

31. Mr Antonio also suggested to read the RAPCA reports and presentations obtained from the R2R website.

32. RMI STAR R2R Project Manager, Ms Jennifer Debrum referred to WP.09 and stated that she would like to integrate the information provided but was mindful of the coveted authorities and the current governance structures when dealing with scientific information. Ms Debrum stated that because science is going to inform policy and action planning, for it to be integrated, it had to be run through certain channels within the RMI national framework. It was noted that this is a current hurdle for RMI.

33. Mr Antonio acknowledged the willingness of the RMI project to share data. He also agreed that sharing of data should be in accordance with the national protocols.

34. Mr Conway Pene congratulated the data platform set up and acknowledged that data sharing is a key building block to potentially investigate processing models and to make outputs out of those models to be easily usable and accessible. He further stated that one of the shortcomings of



GIS in the Pacific are the very good collected data and data dumps, but the lack of conversion of those data to decision making tools. Mr Pene further encouraged the project to embed those models, simplify for more accessibility and make these platforms serve the purpose for decision making and not just a data library.

35. Mr Sauni stated that the earlier discussions in the RSTC-TC in February 2020 discussed project to product which will be further elaborated on in tomorrow's discussions (next phase R2R). It was hoped that tools in this current project would go to inputting relevant data and information where the model outputs and products would inform policy discussion and all the various measures that were alluded to (by Mr Pene). Mr Sauni stated that Vanuatu is already advocating land sea modelling in procedures that will be used by managers.

36. Solomon Islands IW R2R Project Manager, Mr Sammy Airahui referred to the point made by Mr Sauni regarding EGS where the consultancy draft would be produced later this month for Mataniko and is one of the components in the management plan. The TOR draft for this consultation is to be sent to the RPCU later this month. Mr Airahui also noted that the Honiara EGS was produced by SPREP.

37. Mr Antonio encouraged the sharing of data and to provide this data in the platform already established.

**Presentation 3: Regional Guidelines for the Application of Ridge to Reef (R2R) Prioritization and Planning Procedures to identify and select Priority Coastal Areas and Sites for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Ecosystem Services - WP: GEF IW R2R/RSC.5/WP.10**

38. Mr Sauni introduced the basis of the WP.10 and referred the participants to the RSTC-TC in February 2020 in Nadi. Mr Sauni reflected on the presentation by Dr Jade Delevaux and made mention of two technical reports that is in the editorial and layout stage at the RPCU. It was further stated that these were the basis for the regional guidelines. WP.10 provides simple and user-friendly guidelines while the more technical report was presented in the RSTC-TC in February 2020.

39. Mr Sauni acknowledged Dr Delevaux that led the work and continues to apply this prioritization model in other regions. Mr Sauni stated that the regional guidelines were easy to follow in the application of procedures in the national and local scale. The benefits of the prioritization and features of data inputs for ongoing research would inform model outputs. The annex to the guidelines provided simple illustrations of maps depicting outcomes in R2R modelling framework.

40. Mr Sauni stated that there was a fact sheet online describing the spatial prioritization model in Vanuatu and is basically a science based and spatial based procedure which demonstrated the interface between science and policy. Mr Sauni emphasized that there are current issues of existence of data as well as quality of data which would inform the model outputs which then informs policy and legislations.

41. Mr Sauni stated that the working paper provided clear steps of process by way of starting point and scoping the data gaps, cleaning and calibrating of data before inputting into the model and letting the model generate output.

42. Mr Sauni elaborated on the scenario analysis where various indicators such as coral reef, benthic and fish indicators were modelled under various scenarios then compared to the present scenario. Other scenarios include urbanization, marine closure scenarios and restoration scenarios. This would inform the tracing of land-sea linkages.

43. Mr Sauni further elaborated on the importance of comparison of R2R datasets to previous datasets. These need to be cleaned, and if there are data gaps, field work must be conducted so that the data can better inform the spatial prioritization model. The prioritized watersheds would include information on export of sediments from upstream land use activities, down to adjacent marine ecosystems. The quantity and volume of TSS would impact resources such as fish and invertebrates and would be detrimental to habitats such as coral reefs, seagrass and mangroves.

44. Mr Sauni praised the benefits of the modelling work but made note regarding the trade-offs due to scenarios such as marine closures. The integrated valuation of EGS trade-offs are good tools to be used in this process. Mr Sauni stated that in the case of Vanuatu, it was clear that the combined scenarios bring positive restoration to valuable resources.

45. Mr Sauni encouraged collaborative management and iterative decision-making processes as a way forward. He also emphasized the importance of data as previously mentioned by Ms Carrol Chan.

46. Mr Sauni gives 2 reflective questions:

- a. Reflect on the design, clarity and relevance of the R2R spatial prioritization and planning procedures noting the outcomes of its trials in Vanuatu
- b. Discuss and approve the practical application of the guidelines to implement the spatial prioritization and planning procedures to identify conservation areas in future upscaling R2R investments and ICM planning in PICs

47. At this point, Mr Antonio noticed that there was no attendance from any of the GEF Implementing Agency and other STAR projects except RMI. He added that this could have been a good opportunity for the GEF IA and the other STAR projects to be informed of the existing data infrastructure and the land-sea model tool which needs collaborative action and support from all parties of the GEF Pacific R2R Programme. This is where the Programmatic Approach can demonstrate utilization of data for science-based decisions. Mr Antonio then opens the floor for any further interventions.

48. Dr Ernie acknowledged the presentation and asked two questions.

- a. Dr Ernie wondered if there had been any local buy ins for the model for local replication?
- b. There are commercial activities, perhaps in the commercial fishing area, resorts, commercial fishers or water utilities that are using the location as inputs to their business operations. Dr Ernie asked whether there has been an approach in

generating payment for EGS for investing in restoration in the land to sea conservation?

**49.** Mr Sauni in his response to Mr Ernie stated that the RPCU had just completed the work and the intention is that when the RPCU will engaged the stakeholders in the full diagnostic analysis, they will then present to the to the stakeholders and communities the model outputs. On the issue of commercial activity of fishing or recreational activity in the area, Mr Sauni believes that it is the next step and states that once the RPCU has communicated the results of the model and the messages that may come with it, it is up to stakeholders and based on their reaction, decisions can be advocated for the modelling framework. He further emphasizes that users should have the opportunity to understand the model implications and outputs of the product and if possible, to re-invest some of their time and resources into it.

**50.** Ms Silia Leger of the Tonga IW project stated that these tools could really add value to that National countries' decision making and overall development.

**51.** Mr Pene asked, *'What is the thinking around who will run this scenario modelling and what tools they will use? Is it most likely to be done by project technical specialists using desktop GIS tools (which is probably the easiest to implement), or is there possible value in exposing a non-specialist interface that allows general users to play with model variables and generate different scenarios?'* He further explained that one of the challenges with having a detail technical modelling component is that they just end up on a technician desktop assisting in the production of PDF maps to power point presentation and that is the extent of interaction that decision makers have and they ended up simply as model results for technicians. He is exploring the potential to have model workflows that allows for a non-specialist to understand and able to use it to produce different scenario outcomes and to be able to engage in different kind of outcomes that raises the overall standard of interaction. He stated that this is something that the current GIS data hosting environment has the capability to conduct but it is yet to be implemented.

**52.** Mr Antonio in his follow up supported the points raised by Mr. Pene and hinted the appropriate section of the paper indicating the features of the land-sea model – simple, user-friendly and cost effective.

**53.** Mr Sauni in response to Mr Pene's statement stated that the procedures are still being trialled. He pointed out that the more trials, the more confident the RPCU is in packaging the models and making available the codes to go with it to enable easy access and usage. For now, Mr Sauni states that it is preferable to have SPC house this model for purpose of coordinating regional work.

**54.** Ms Debrum stated that the major issue with RMI is the capacity to translate all the data into useful products for planners and policy decision makers. She asked, how is the regional coming into the country and helping strengthen our capacity and capability. She referred to the earlier statement by Dr. Joe Padilla about investing some of the money that is still available back and asked how they can work together if its needed.

**55.** Mr Sauni responded that the RPCU have not gotten the formal consent from the RSTC on its applicability. He further stated that they are still fine tuning and cleaning up the model and once it is ready, they are going try and help the countries through training until they are confident to use the model.

**56.** Mr Antonio in his response to Ms Debrum's statement stated that this is why the RPCU has talking about the programmatic approach. He pointed out that in the last RSC meeting in Nadi, everyone agreed to share data and information. He stressed that it is not about the minimum resources and points out that STAR projects have enormous resources that can be tapped to finance capacity building of staff and implementing partners of STAR projects. The outputs produced by the Regional IW R2R project can therefore be utilized by the STAR project to ensure governance of natural resources following the R2R programmatic approach.

**57.** Mr Antonio asked whether the participants are endorsing the action points for RSC approval. Ms Debrum gives her approval and stated her concerns about data sharing and how others might use their country data and interpret it differently. Mr Antonio acknowledges the request stating that the RPCU is mindful of data sharing and protocols within countries. He also acknowledges Mr Pene for giving his approval for the endorsement.

**58.** Dr. Fononga Mangisi-Mafileo made the closing statement, thanking everyone for their participation and encouraging them to kindly read the papers uploaded on the R2R website located in the RSC 5 tab where all the pre-RSC relevant papers and presentations are accessible. Dr Mangisi-Mafileo kindly requested the participants to review the outcome documents by 11.59 pm Saturday (17<sup>th</sup> October, 2020) as these documents would be carried forward to other meetings including RSTC and RSC.

**59.** Mr Sauni thanked the participants on behalf of the RPCU and encouraged them to be present for the remainder of the session.

**Annex 1: List of Participants**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Name</b>
PNG	IW R2R Project	Mark Senson
Solomon Is	IW R2R Project	Sammy Airahui
Fiji	GEM-SPC	Carrol Chan
FSM	IW R2R Project	Faith Siba
Australia	RSTC member	Conway Pene
Philippines	Consultant	Ernie Guiang
Fiji	CTA STAR R2R Project	Cenon Padolina
Vanuatu	IW R2R Project	Ericksen Packett
RMI	STAR R2R Project	Jennifer Debrum
Fiji	UNDP	Josua Turaganivalu
RMI	UNDP/STAR	Francis Wele
Tonga	IW	Ms Silia Leger
Fiji	SPC-RPCU	Mr Samasoni Sauni
Fiji	SPC-RPCU	Dr Fononga Mangisi-Mafileo
Fiji	SPC-RPCU	Mr Jose Antonio
Fiji	SPC-RPCU	Ms Vere Bakani
Fiji	SPC-RPCU	Ms Swastika Devi
Fiji	SPC-RPCU	Mr John Carreon
Fiji	SPC-RPCU	Ratu George Naboutuiloma