Sixth Meeting of the Regional Scientific and Technical Committee for the GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef Programme

Suva, Fiji 19th-20th October 2020

Regional Guidelines for Implementing R2R Science to Policy Strategic Framework

Summary:

The R2R Science to Policy Strategic Framework was approved by last year at the RSC-4 formal session. Since that time, the framework provided guidance to project implementation particularly in the collection of baselines and conduct of rapid assessments, preparation and conduct of diagnostic analysis, state of the coast and strategic actions plans and policy frameworks.

This paper presents the regional guidelines to implement the science-policy technological interface or framework. The guidelines set out clear steps that start from R2R mainstreaming and scoping to effective ministerial approval of strategic action plans or framework and legislations. The guidelines were prepared as “one-stop shop” for stakeholders to consult and used to further the understanding of the R2R science-policy interface particularly in delivering on the Regional IW R2R project outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 3.1.

The paper also presents a ‘modified’ framework taking into consideration evolving circumstances amongst PICs and to adapt such framework as best see fit by respective countries.
Recommendations:

The Committee is invited to:-

1. Review and assess the changes in the ‘modified’ R2R science to policy framework and if deemed appropriate;
2. Consider and approve the regional guidelines previously endorsed for implementing R2R science to policy strategic framework; and
Guidelines¹ for implementing the International Waters (IW) Ridge to Reef (R2R)
Science to Policy Interface

Purpose & Intent:

1. The Guidelines provide general guidance in carrying out the required steps that implement the theory of change of R2R IW Science to Policy continuum. The guidelines are intended to be user friendly and easy to follow by all stakeholders who may be involved in mainstreaming the ridge to reef approach in natural resource management and planning.

2. If successfully and correctly used, the guidelines would support collective efforts to deliver on the GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef Program initiative, which is to:

“maintain and enhance Pacific Island countries and territories’ ecosystem goods and services through integrated approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal resource management, which in turn contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.”

Rationale:

3. The GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef (R2R) Program Initiative is working with projects’ countries in the Pacific region to test and mainstream innovative solutions, integrated and climate resilient approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal resource management. The R2R approach requires commitments and support at the subnational and national levels because people and resource users play a central role in ensuring that the provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural functions and roles of ecosystem goods and services are maintained and enhanced.

4. The IW R2R Project document specifies the outcomes required to effect mainstreaming of the R2R concept, as follows:

(i) Outcomes 1.1 Successful pilot projects testing innovative solutions involving linking ICM, IWRM and climate change adaptation
(ii) Outcome 1.2 National diagnostic analyses for ICM conducted for prioritizing and scaling-up key ICM/IWRM reforms and investments
(iii) Outcome 3.1 National and regional strategic action frameworks for ICM/IWRM endorsed nationally and regionally

5. In order to achieve the above outcomes, several scientific and technical processes need to be carried out, and these are:

(i) Rapid Assessment of Priority Coastal Areas (RapCA)

¹ The guidelines were prepared in consultation with and reference to all IW R2R project documentations on science to policy interface, which were presented and considered at various past RSTC and RSC meetings.
(ii) Island Diagnostic Analysis (IDA)
(iii) State of the Coast Report (SoC Report)
(iv) Strategic Action Framework and Planning (SAF, SAP)

**Scope:**

6. The guidelines are for everyone to use during planning for upscaling future R2R investments and planning particularly those who are directly responsible for managing and coordinating project activities in the field and supervision of Consultants. The guidelines are expected to evolve over time particularly with the improvement and successful implementation of alternative steps to achieving the Regional IW funded Pacific R2R project goals and objectives.

7. The guidelines are based on the theory of change underpinning the R2R science-policy interface. In setting out this theory of change, there was an underlying premise that this work is customisable. Project countries can choose to participate in all, some or none of the activities described below. All activities can be completed only through the national IW R2R Project Manager and lead agency in close consultation and with the support of the R2R Regional Programme Coordination Unit (RPCU). Equally, a set of criteria were developed to support countries decide who may be eligible to participate in each steps of the Action Plan for the IW Science to Policy Approach (see details in later sections).
Figure 1. Schematic illustration of R2R Science to Policy Approach, depicting clear Steps 1 to 6 and where STAR Projects and IW Projects can collaborate.
8. Pacific Island Countries and Territories face similar threats to their fresh and coastal water systems and biodiversity, covering land, forest, agriculture and coastal/marine sectors. The assessment and prioritisation of these threats, and priority management responses, are often based on conjecture and sometimes speculations – not science or evidence based. However, such assessment recognises the importance of traditional and cultural knowledge; as well, practical and relevant experiences from prominent resource users in communities residing within those ecosystems, thereby informing policy discussions.

9. The IW R2R Science to Policy approach contains six steps as set out in Figure 1 above. It also appears in later sections of this document. The approach generally covers the collection of baseline data and information, performing diagnostic analyses, and identification and prioritization of areas for ICM/ IWRM interventions for future R2R investments and planning. The scientific and technical information and knowledge products will then be used for the preparation of policy and legislative frameworks such as State of the Coast Report, State of the Environment Report, sub-national or national management plans and policies, and revised or new legislations. The production of integrated catchment management plans, and integrated coastal management plans are examples of standalone policies that can be developed through the R2R science-policy continuum.

10. In support of an evidence-based and inclusive process, the Regional IW R2R Project has developed, in Step 4, a spatial prioritization model identifying national priority areas for ICM/ IWRM interventions or actions. This approach maximises existing data and stakeholder input and reduces the amount of time and resources needed to characterise priority areas.

11. The identified priority areas are characterised based on socio-political and environmental factors, and further informed by spatial modelling that identifies priority areas or “hot-spots” nationally, locally, or at site level, noting that the latter may not be useful in small atoll countries where priority areas are known and documented. The guideline for implementing the R2R spatial prioritization and planning procedures is available for reference.

12. The information gathered produces a detailed assessment of the ecological state of an area, human activities and the main risks, and generate policy options for interventions based on collated data and stakeholder input. Thematic maps are generated to assist national stakeholders in decision-making. These maps and analysed data will be compiled into a national State of the Coast Report that provides communities and decision makers a snapshot view of environmental health and management options. All the above knowledge is used to support formulation of national ICM/ IWRM reforms and investment plans. Figure 2 depicts the process flow in the data requirements or indicator sets for the R2R science deliverables along the science-policy continuum.

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2 Integrated coastal management (ICM), and integrated water resource management (IWRM)
Figure 2. Schematic illustration for R2R Science Deliverables, and with indicator sets representing governance, socio-economic and environmental (see details in Attachment 1).

National Ridge to Reef (R2R) Diagnostic and Systems Analysis Report

13. Community led systems analysis is conducted at the identified priority site to articulate the most pressing environmental problems. Outcomes of this analysis, and data collected through the identification and characterisation stage are used to identify the most feasible ICM/IWRM policy or intervention options. Focused group discussions and policy identification forums are central under the diagnostic process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Expected time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Agreed on the scope, objectives and responsibilities</td>
<td>☐ Problem articulation – 5 days stakeholder workshop (assuming different groups)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Identified Issues or Problems &amp; impacts</td>
<td>☐ Problem understanding – 5 days stakeholder workshop (assuming different groups)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Agreed on list of prioritised Issues or problems &amp; impacts. For instance, causal loop diagrams of interconnecting problems for catchment area</td>
<td>☐ Data processing &amp; reporting – 2 weeks including data input and modelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Data processing and reporting i.e. scaling the relative importance of sources and causes (from the ‘immediate’ to the ‘root’) of the problems within ridge to reef system or catchment area,</td>
<td>☐ Policy evaluation – 5 days stakeholder workshop (assuming different groups and one plenary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Priority systems and plans for actions and interventions</td>
<td>☐ Total time including training ~ 3 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ R2R Diagnostic Reports (where desired)</td>
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</table>
14. The national level prioritisation procedure utilises a rapid assessment methodology, integrating all existing and available biophysical and human activity information. Indicator sets and/or groups of indicators will be used to characterise the state of terrestrial and marine, social and ecological systems. Collection of data will follow a standard process for all countries, and where gaps exist, these will be addressed in the rapid field survey assessments of the sites.

15. The decision support framework will be applied, utilizing these datasets to model current and potential future land-based sediment exports to the marine environment under land-use change scenarios to identify where terrestrial conservation initiatives may have the greatest impact on marine conservation.

16. The local or catchment-scale linked land-sea model will spatially prioritise upland and coastal conservation efforts across a selected priority watershed and/or predict outcomes of proposed management actions. This is a spatially explicit model to quantify the effect of land-use change on coral reef ecosystems through sediment export. Spatial patterns in water quality are linked to coral reef ecosystem health using benthic indicators known to respond to land-based runoff. Model inputs include fish indicators that represent important local resources, identified in consultation with decision makers and local communities, and ecological resilience.

17. Using a spatial analysis, coral reef areas vulnerable to existing land-use runoff based on selected benthic and fish indicators will be determined and traced back to upland areas within the watershed to identify priority areas for management actions. Alternatively, or in additional, the effect of proposed terrestrial and marine management actions will be modelled to assess the potential impacts or benefits to inform decision-making.

18. The main outputs of the spatial prioritisation model will be:-

A. National Prioritization
   (i) Marine impact assessment– habitat area (km²), coral cover (%), fish biomass (kg or tons);
   (ii) watershed prioritization maps – rank based on potential impact of sediment runoff on coral reefs;
   (iii) forest area prioritization maps – erosion prone areas in priority watersheds; and
   (iv) social & economic drivers in the prioritization – e.g. watershed(s) providing essential ecosystem goods and services (e.g., drinking water) to nearby cities and towns.

B. Local-scale linked Land-Sea Model
   (i) Land-use scenarios in terms of land-use change, sediment export from watersheds, and suspended sediments into the marine environment;
   (ii) Marine management scenarios in terms of fishing pressure and marine closure; and
   (iii) Marine impact assessment– marine indicator changes under present conditions and each land-use scenario alone and combined with marine management scenarios.
National State of the Coast Report (SoCs)

19. National State of the Coast Reports are compiled from information collected through the identification and characterisation stage, and include stakeholder identified policy or intervention options from the diagnostic and systems analysis stage. The report may be divided into five (5) sections: pressures affecting the coast, catchment environment, coastal environment, governance of the coast and, looking forward. Additionally, the report may include guidelines for conducting the above process, thematic maps and summary of indicators and status. The feedback discussion forums on all data collected and compiled, and the draft reports circulated are central elements under this stage of preparing SoC reports.
Strategic Action Frameworks (SAFs) for ICM/IWRM

20. Community led ICM/IWRM reform options are identified and debated through organised and facilitated open forums. Assessment is supported through model analysis of influence of alternative reform options on a system over time. The Action Framework includes statement of vision, goals, and guiding principles; priority areas of action and a costed 5-year action plan. These will be approved at the inter-ministerial level. At this stage the approach would be mainly open policy assessment forums, and with feedback on framework development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>National Strategic Action Framework (SAF) for R2R</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected time</td>
<td>National dialogue and debate – 6 weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draft framework preparation – 4 weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National consultation and revisions – 6 weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Final framework endorsed – 4 weeks</td>
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Process for Preparing Rapid Assessment of Priority Coastal Areas (RapCA)

21. The preparatory stages of the RAPCA will be done concurrently with a diagnostic analysis workshop. The demonstration site will be visited and data available locally will be collated. Meetings should be held with the different but relevant agencies that could assist in the RAPCA – e.g. Fisheries, Forestry, Agriculture, Water, and Infrastructure, Planning, academic institutions, regional agencies and NGOs. Local communities should be consulted. Meetings should be also organised with personnel of projects with potential synergies with the R2R project. The diagnostic analysis will help identify at least two other priority sites for assessment.

22. The national IW Project Manager should do some groundwork before the first trip of the RapCA team. The Project Manager assists as follows:

(i) Organise meetings with project stakeholders
(ii) Collate all data that is available locally or know where it can be stored
(iii) Organise a reconnaissance trip to the demonstration site
(iv) Organise community consultations
(v) Identify local experts who could assist as team leader – send out advertisement for a local consultant
(vi) Mobilise national teams from across interested persons in various groups in the communities, Project Steering Committee or Boards, traditional leaders etc.

23. Once the first trip is done, the Science team at the RPCU will be able to decide the data gaps that exist, and the fieldwork required to provide the data. Survey dates need to be confirmed well in advance, and a survey team assembled and logistical arrangements for the field surveys organised.
Output

- Raw datasets, datasheets, questionnaires (filled), imageries, photos, video clips, etc.
- Dbase (MS Xcel, Access, or equivalent)
- Reports – progress, technical, analytical
- Rapid Assessment of Priority Coastal Areas (RapCA) report

Expected time

- RapCA contract drafted, negotiated & signed (1 week)
- Planning, briefing, training & resources mobilization (2 weeks)
- Pre-visits to demonstration site, community consultation (1 week)
- RapCA field work (3 weeks)
- Data and information management (1 week)
- Draft report preparation – 3 weeks
- Draft report submitted – 2 weeks
- Final report endorsed – 3 weeks

**Process for Developing National SoC diagnostic Reports**

24. The process of developing of SoCs will be facilitated via a coordinated programme of activities focusing on national and regional consultation combined with targeted technical and coordination support. The whole methodology is highly participatory with national stakeholders and is intended to be conducted by national expert consultants and national project managers with support from RPCU where required. Each iteration will bring adjustments and improvements before being scheduled to remaining countries. Below is a diagram of the development process and brief schematic of steps taken to date.

25. The preparation of the national Diagnostic Reports will be conducted by national expert consultants and national Project Managers with support from the RPCU where required. Each country will establish a Diagnostic Analysis Development Team, it is intended that the IMC will make the bulk of the development team. Further guidance will be provided in the Diagnostic Analysis guidelines.

**Selection Criteria for IW R2R Science to Policy Approach**

26. The rationale pertaining to the IW R2R project science to policy approach is enshrined in the IW R2R project document as set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 above. Generally, the IW R2R project document requires specific outcomes to effect mainstreaming the R2R concept in order to deliver on testing innovative solutions, diagnostic analyses and strategic action frameworks. This further requires progressing scientific and technical processes to deliver on those outcomes, namely: - RapCA, IDA, SoC, SAF/SAP.

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3 Note that some countries opt to support the SOE review and development process led through SPREP
27. Therefore, it is wrong to assume and relate the selection criteria to what a project country can and cannot deliver relative to the science-policy continuum. Rather the criteria must provide basis, because of limited resources, to prioritise project countries that may be eligible to take on one or several steps in such continuum. Technically, the more countries opt to follow the R2R science-policy approach, irrespective of limited resources, the better and stronger empirical evidence supporting the successful achievements of the project’s intended goals and objectives.

28. Below are the selection criteria, in no order priority, for IW R2R Science-Policy Continuum:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criteria 1</td>
<td>site/ country support and willingness to participate in full science to policy continuum, steps 1-6</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criteria 2</td>
<td>site/ country support and willingness, with active partnerships, to participate in development and sustaining of SoC</td>
<td>Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa, Cook Islands, FSM, Tonga, Niue, Kiribati</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criteria 3</td>
<td>national project IW logframe &amp; MYCWP revised, finalised and approved by PSC; and showing clear milestone targets and reflecting the above steps</td>
<td>All project countries as required for no-cost extension (slowly progressing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criteria 4</td>
<td>Project is financially sound and receives co-financing from partners</td>
<td>All project countries equal allocation of US$200,000; co-financing details as set out in project document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criteria 4</td>
<td>capacity in-country to support roll out of and implement the full science to policy continuum</td>
<td>most countries have capacity in country; outsource for those countries lacking capacity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criteria 5</td>
<td>PMU performance – communication, timely reporting with supporting documents</td>
<td>All project countries recognising some remains poorly performed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criteria 6</td>
<td>Levels of human induced pressures on ridge to reef ecosystems</td>
<td>Extent of severity of anthropogenic influences on ridge-reef ecosystems vary between locations; nonetheless remain domestic priorities and need actions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criteria 7</td>
<td>Extent of available data on such ecosystems and socio-economics incl. key SoC indicators</td>
<td>All project countries</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Attachment 1: Agreed list of governance, socio-economic & environmental indicators for State of the Coasts Report and Rapid Coastal Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Type/Focus</th>
<th>Collection Techniques</th>
<th>Existing Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G1</td>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>Existence of legislation for R2R</td>
<td>D P S I R</td>
<td>Document review</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adequacy (matrix) of legislation (incl. gender assessment)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interviews with NRM managers &amp; other experts</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ratification of MEA’s and regional policies &amp; frameworks</td>
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<td>surveys</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Protected areas – Tier 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>G2</td>
<td>Traditional Governance</td>
<td>Land tenure type</td>
<td></td>
<td>Document &amp; record review</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of traditional governance mechanisms</td>
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<tr>
<td>G3</td>
<td>Coordinating Mechanism</td>
<td>Existence of coordinating mechanisms for various sectors (or cross-sectoral) and legal basis</td>
<td>D P S I R</td>
<td>Document review (meeting records, etc.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Participation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interviews with NRM managers and members</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Stakeholder representation</td>
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<tr>
<td>G4</td>
<td>Management plans</td>
<td>Existence, characteristics, and status of NRM plans</td>
<td>D P S I R</td>
<td>Document review</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>G5</td>
<td>Active management</td>
<td>Extent (%) area covered by NRM plans</td>
<td>interviews</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level of implementation of plans</td>
<td>Document review</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Procedures, legal tools, and monitoring &amp; sanctioning applied for enforcement of NRM plans/ actions</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
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<tr>
<th>G6</th>
<th>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</th>
<th>Level of enforcement of, or compliance with NRM plans</th>
<th>surveys</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring programs at sites</td>
<td>Document and record review</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Existence of an operational monitoring and evaluation system with related indicators within NRM plans</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Consideration of results and adjustments in NRM initiatives</td>
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<tr>
<th>G7</th>
<th>Stakeholder participation</th>
<th>Community practice in landcare, coastal care &amp; marine care groups (e.g. LMMA)</th>
<th>Interviews, surveys, document review</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>G8</th>
<th>NGO &amp; CBO activity</th>
<th>Existence and characteristics of NGOs and community organisations active in land, coastal, marine and biodiversity conservation</th>
<th>Document and record review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level of activity of NGOs and community organisation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Surveys, interviews</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>G9</th>
<th>Knowledge &amp; training</th>
<th>Education &amp; training programmes that incorporating ICM/IWRM/NRM</th>
<th>Document and record review</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G10</td>
<td>Risk management</td>
<td>Availability of hazard maps – Tier 1</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Availability and coverage of emergency response plans</td>
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<td>Institutional mechanism for emergency response</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE1</td>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td>Availability and coverage of risk based urban planning</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Population size, distribution</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Levels of education (sex disaggregated)</td>
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<td>Levels of employment (sex disaggregated)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Site specific total income</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE2</td>
<td>Human pressures on habitats</td>
<td>Population density – Tier 1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Land use/ land cover patterns – Tier 1</td>
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<td>SE3</td>
<td>Pollutants &amp; introduction</td>
<td>Population % access to improved functioning sanitation</td>
<td>Monitoring programs</td>
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<td>Number, location and estimate volume of point source discharges (coastal &amp; surface water) – Tier 1</td>
<td>Databases</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Non-point source nutrient loading (fertiliser imports)</td>
<td>Document review</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SE4</th>
<th>Exploitation of living resources</th>
<th>Number and location of informal settlements</th>
<th>Surveys, interviews</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consumption patterns (marine and terrestrial resources)</td>
<td>Document reviews</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Economic value</td>
<td>Databases</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Targeted species (fauna &amp; flora)</td>
<td>Interviews, surveys</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Harvest and fishing areas – Tier 1</td>
<td>Interviews, creel surveys, participatory mapping</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of harvest/ fishing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methods of harvest/ fishing – Tier 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE5</td>
<td>Coastal protection</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of shoreline with natural protection</td>
<td>Surveys</td>
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<td></td>
<td>% of shoreline with human-made protection (proportion adhoc or engineered)</td>
<td>Document review</td>
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<tr>
<td>E1</td>
<td>Diversity</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occurrence of special species (marine and terrestrial)</td>
<td>Species inventory Birdlife International for Atolls</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Occurrence of invasive species (marine and terrestrial)</td>
<td>Sampling Pacific Invasive Learning Network</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Richness of fish communities</td>
<td>Monitoring programs Procfish-SPC</td>
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<td>Richness of coral communities</td>
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<td>Number of individuals (marine mammals)</td>
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<td>Habitat quality</td>
<td>Coral health</td>
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<td>Remote sensing</td>
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<td>FAME-SPC developing a methodology for seagrass</td>
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<td>Richness of threatened and vulnerable fisheries species</td>
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<td>Biodiversity hotspots (coast &amp; catchment)</td>
<td>Key biodiversity areas</td>
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<td>Important bird areas</td>
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<td>(coast &amp; catchment)</td>
<td>Nutrient concentration (phosphate &amp; nitrates/nitrites)</td>
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## Attachment 3: Monitoring various activities in the R2R National Pilot Projects

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<th>Activity</th>
<th>Stress Reduction Activities</th>
<th>Policy Frameworks (R2R mainstreaming)</th>
<th>Legislative Frameworks (R2R mainstreaming)</th>
<th>Science-Policy Interface</th>
<th>Submitted to in Action with BOCU</th>
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<td>Constructed program</td>
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<td>Septic System Upgrade</td>
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<td>Pig Waste Management</td>
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<td>Water Use Efficiency Plan</td>
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<td>Guidelines for Infrastructure Development etc.</td>
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<td>Guidelines for Public Partnerships (tourism)</td>
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<td>Sustainable Land Use Management</td>
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<td>Mangrove management plan</td>
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<td>Revised Sector Plans, SoEs, National Development Strategies or Plans</td>
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<td>New Regulations related to Water, Waste/Pollution and General Environment</td>
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<td>State of Coast report (Country or State level)</td>
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<td>Revised Logframe</td>
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<td>PSC/ Board meeting Updates</td>
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## Attachment 4: Details on Steps for Implementing R2R Science to Policy Continuum

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<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Stakeholder Engagement</th>
<th>Which countries?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>R2R Mainstreaming Team and Scoping†</td>
<td>Functional Mainstreaming team review and opportunities for mainstreaming R2R</td>
<td>National and community stakeholder participation in process</td>
<td>Expected in all 14-countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Baseline and Data Collection</td>
<td>Primary and secondary data collected &amp; collated into central database RapCA reports (some countries 1o and 2o data are presented in RapCA reports) Pilot Site Diagnostic Report</td>
<td>National team to collect &amp; collate data RapCA national team for field work National team to conduct site diagnostic analyses workshops</td>
<td>Expected in all 14 countries Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, PNG, Samoa Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Tonga, Cook Islands? Nauru?</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Diagnostic analysis workshop</td>
<td>National Island Diagnostic Analysis Report</td>
<td>National teams</td>
<td>Cook Islands, PNG, Palau, FSM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Spatial Prioritisation Procedure</td>
<td>National scale thematic maps (urban pressures, marine vulnerability, fisheries) Catchment scale thematic maps (catchment health index, coastal health index, marine health index)</td>
<td>Community group and national level participation</td>
<td>Successfully trialled in Vanuatu. The rest of atoll countries pretty much know the priority hotspots and spatial areas for current and future R2R investments, therefore don’t need this step.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>State of the Coast (SoC) or State of the Environment (SoE) Report</td>
<td>National State of the Coast Report; or National State of the Environment Report</td>
<td>National stakeholder participation</td>
<td>Tuvalu, Palau, PNG(?), FSM, Samoa, Fiji (?) opt for SoE instead but using R2R outputs/outcomes Others will attempt SoCs, and State of Kosrae Coast report</td>
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</table>

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† Use the opportunity during scoping to identify, on the basis of available information and government priorities, possible candidates for pilot sites, and establish a process for reviewing that selection. For instance, initiate consultations with all relevant stakeholders, groups and communities, in a participatory manner, about R2R investments and planning and discuss candidate sites, and why they were selected.

†† Include local Consultant as team leader, community participation in field surveys, Steering Committee or Board members, people representing the pilot site, local leaders and skilled interested individuals from various groups.
### National Strategic Framework for ICM/IWRM (e.g. R2R strategic action plan)
Mainstreaming R2R action plans into high level planning (e.g. National Development (Strategic) Plans, etc; or sectoral plans – climate change, ocean, forestry, agriculture, water, fisheries, tourism)

### Legislative Framework & Bills to be debated in Parliaments
Legislative Framework
- Bills to be debated in Parliaments

### National stakeholder participation
- National stakeholder participation

### Impacts
- Acts of Parliament gazetted

### Attachment 5: Action Plan for Implementing R2R Science to Policy

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<td><strong>Step 1</strong> - Scoping, drafting of TOR and Recruit/ Mobilise National Teams</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> - Baseline and Data Collection</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> - Conduct of diagnostic analyses workshops; writing of report</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presentation of diagnostic at PSC, RSTC, RSC, Agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Circulation of diagnostic report to PSC, RSTC, RSC, Agencies</td>
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<td>Review of diagnostic reports Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finalization of diagnostic reports; circulation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> - Spatial Prioritisation Procedure</td>
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<td><strong>Step 5</strong> - State of the Coast Report (SoC or SoE)</td>
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<td><strong>Step 6</strong> - Strategic Action Framework (Revision of SAF/SAP)</td>
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<td>Step 7 - Drafting new or reviewing current legislations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revision of legislative framework</td>
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<td>Circulation of legislative framework to Countries</td>
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<td>Review of legislative framework by Countries</td>
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<td>Finalization and Ministerial Endorsement</td>
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