DRAFT Consultation Report Of Stakeholders to the

PMC Donor and Partner Engagement Strategy and Implementation Plan consultation

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Executive summary

Objectives

This report marks Deliverable 'Consultation Report' prepared for the Donor and Partner Engagement Strategy Terms of Reference, as part of the output of consultations held with key stakeholders of the Pacific Meteorological Council. The deliverable primarily aims to identify how coordination currently functions in the scope of work of the PMC, and to establish an understanding of the current state of operations that result from such coordination. Additionally, the discussions with stakeholders is to also ascertain the positions and opinions of value of the stakeholders in regard to current coordination, both at the regional and national levels, and the consideration of strengthened coordination and partnership to aid the PMC scope of work.

The deliverable findings will draw attention to the general situation across the separately defined but well linked areas of interaction, in the operations, facilitation, and coordination of PMC related works; beginning with the national level NMHS concerns, the regional coordinating mechanism of the PMDP, and the general feedback of regional entities around co-planning.

Description of Work

A number of PMC stakeholder contacts were supplied by SPREP, APCP and WMO for inclusion in the survey to gather feedback upon on the development of the Strategy. Given the short timeframe for the undertaking of this piece of work, ahead of the preparation of the PMDP ahead of the PMC-5, it was decided to undertake the interaction with stakeholders through one on one conversations in person or through telephone or Skype. A set guide of questions was prepared by the consultant that covered a line of enquiry that covered: current coordination of national and regional activities; understanding the interaction with the PMC and the general end-user community; a stakeholder's interaction with NMHS directly, with the PMDP; the value of the PMDP, PMC, and PIMS linkages and structures; engagement with donors and partners either directly or indirectly; and finally the level of coordination presently used, and how improvements could be made on the latter.

Results and conclusions

The results of the stakeholder consultation engagement reveal that coordination perception as an area of need is different for the NMHS, the PMDP, and key donor and technical partner agencies. For the NMHS, many reveal themselves to be stretched for resources to cope with management, and implementation of projects, often not having additional resources from projects to aid with hosting such projects. The PMDP is similarly stretched across the provision of regional perspective management, implementation, technical backstopping, and resource mobilization (including provision of support around monitoring and evaluation, and communications). The current setup of the PMDP is found wanting for additional resources to help make coordination of national and regional partners and NMHS' more effective and attractive, and to some degree, more meaningful across more expected outcomes it should consider for inclusion. Finally, coordination finds for different definitions needed for it dependent on the involvement of either donors or technical partner agencies, and NMHS'. It finds for a few entry point opportunities accordingly for in-train and new actual project implementation at the activity planning level for example, where the technical Panels of the PMC are used. Additionally, at the higher level around programmatic planning around regional mechanisms such as the FRDP, and the PRP, that there are other co-planning and coordination mechanisms that will need to find fit and form for the linkage to the more technically focused PMC, PMDP, and the PIMS.

1. Background

1.1 PMC Background

1. The Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC) is a specialized subsidiary body of SPREP, established at the Fourteenth Regional Meteorological Services Directors meeting in Majuro, Republic of Marshall Island in August 2011 to facilitate and coordinate the scientific and technical programme and activities of the Regional Meteorological Services. The PMC replaces the Regional Meteorological Services Directors body and provides policy relevant advice to the SPREP Meeting on the needs and priorities of its member countries and territories in relation to meteorology (weather and climate) and related fields. The PMC aims to strengthen the capacity of the NMHSs thus contributing to the safety, well-being, and development aspirations of the people of the Pacific during the provision of weather, climate, and related development services by:

- Providing an open forum for members to discuss and collaborate on issues related to the advancement of meteorological services in the Pacific;
- Building on mutual and complementary strengths to develop innovative approaches that help sustain national and regional development goals stated by each nation; and
- Collaborating with partner organizations and agencies in related sectors to achieve development objectives.

1.2 Donor and Partner Engagement with the PMC

2. Recent studies show that over 75% of disaster in the Pacific are Hydro-Meteorological related. With a growing number of donors and partners engaging with the Pacific in areas of climate change and disaster risk reduction to implement the FRDP, projects are now designed with more and more meteorology focused activities. With this growing number of projects and the potential to positively contribute to the resilience of communities, it is now timely to ensure there is also better coordination of efforts to avoid duplication and to ensure support is directed to where it is needed.

3. NMHS as the primary source of weather, climate and climate change information have played a critical role in ensuring the science and information is reliable and used by sectors, policy makers and communities for decision making. It also consequently led to more project formulation to improve the latest technology, infrastructure, enhanced capacity, improved standards and communication to support sectors such as aviation, agriculture, water supply, health, communities, marine and oceans to name a few.

4. The Pacific islands are so sparse and scattered that the need to coordinate support is paramount to maximize support and are ensure long-term positive impact in countries. Bringing resources to the region and especially supporting the Met Services activities are needed and welcomed and is encouraged by the Pacific Meteorological Council in their deliberations. The Pacific Island Met Strategy also outlines 11 key priority areas that investment should be targeted at the regional as well as at the national level. But in a time where there seems to be a lot of opportunities for partners to bring in investment, NMHSs have observed and commented that there is a need for donors and partners to coordinate their activities better.

5. There are often many similar projects coming into countries and NMHSs staff are spending more of their time on projects/mission travels affecting normal work activities. Countries often report having to receive mission/project teams often arriving one after the other; this could be coordinated better.

1.3 Purpose of this assignment

6. This consultation process will result in the development of a PMC Donor and Partner Engagement Strategy/Implementation Plan that will provide guidance for partners to engage with the Pacific NMHS at the regional level and clearly map out gaps that could be supported by new partners and donors. This approach is envisaged to yield a win-win situation for both partners and countries and will provide value for money and addressing issues at the national and community level.

7. The resultant Strategy/Plan will be discussed at a special 1-day PMC event on 6th August, to review the initial draft of the engagement plan for input by all the participants. This process should be owned by the NMHSs through the Pacific Meteorological Council, Partners and Donors.

2. Methodology and rationale for stakeholder review

2.1 Overview of the stakeholder interviews

8. Given the tight timeline set for this study to prepare outputs ahead of the PMC-5, it was decided that telephone calls or one-on-one interviews in person would be held to ascertain responses to the prepared questions that the consultant would pose to the reviewed stakeholder. The interview process provided an opportunity to explore the themes addressed in 1.2 and 1.3 and in particular, to dissect further some of the gaps that will be incorporated into the Findings chapter of this report. Furthermore, the interviews provided an opportunity to identify the use of, demand for and requirements for tools for coordination that could help to enhance the overall coordination of the PMC work area, as well as to further the investment and attention of donors and technical partners.

9. The questionnaire was divided into three main sections: A set of questions was prepared by the consultant that covered a line of enquiry that covered the following areas (and rationale):

i. **Current coordination of national and regional activities;**

   It is important to establish an understanding of the scope of current partnership driven projects being run in the region currently, at the national level (often facilitated by the NMHS alone with its partner), and at the regional level (often coordinated and organized with PMDP support). Understanding this landscape would provide a sense of mass and range of the sum of projects at the national and regional levels, relative to the estimate of the supporting facility available at both levels (as could be ascertained). This provides the first sense of the function and need for national and regional coordination.

ii. **Stakeholder's interaction with NMHS directly, with the PMDP; understanding the interaction with the PMC and the general end-user community;**

   Understanding the approachability of the work area of the PMC provides an insight into how at the national and regional levels, projects can be developed and implemented for NMHS. Additionally, it can also reveal a need for some co-planning tick boxes around the coordination and facilitation role of the PMDP.

   While the PMC work area tends towards the technical, with investments from projects largely focused on strengthening the technical excellence of NMHS products and services, the end-user experience is an important consideration to help shape the nature and inclusivity of NMHS focused projects, as technical as they might be. This engagement of stakeholders provides some

insight from non-traditional and non-technical partners to provide voice around the usability and benefit at large of NMHS services.

iii. Value of the PMDP, PMC, and PIMS linkages and structures;

The attractiveness of existing regional or national mechanisms, to help direct donors and technical partners to identified and agreed areas of priority needs in the PICTs, is key to potential new donors and partners to approach the PMC work area to establish its intent, find its space of interest for work, and to implement the project without difficulty. While there are new entrants to the PMC area of work, long established partners also would have some useful insights into the historical development of the PMC work area, identification of issues and suggestions for improvement.

iv. Engagement with donors and partners either directly or indirectly;

This section explores the experiences and ease with which all partners and donors, the PMC, NMHS', and the PMDP have in engagement directly with each other, and where and how this might happen. Communication tends to be the most vital component to healthy partnerships and management of expectations, as projects are implemented and activities undertaken. For some donors, frequent communications provide an indicator of the success of their project support and investment, while for some local NMHS, the exposure of recent technological advancement in their products and services provides them with some much needed profile at the national level. Both can stand to benefit in return with additional resource investment that can be further incorporated to extending their partnership potentially.

v. The level of coordination presently used, and how improvements could be made on the latter.

This section simply tries to understand the state of coordination currently, and from the perspectives of the various stakeholders to understand how they perceive it to be functioning, and what improvements they might suggest it could consider.

2.2 Boundary of study

10. With the key aims of the stakeholder consultation task being to facilitate a greater understanding of how coordination currently works and how it is supported, the interviews were aimed to meet this goal by targeting respondents involved directly within projects and programmes supported and endorsed by the PMC. An emerging finding, that the bulk of projects at NMHS' are from national level partnerships through bilateral or direct partners, finds for support from feedback of some NMHS Directors that coordination at national level is a greater need for attention. While the latter is slightly out of the intent and available time of this particular study to draw out the situation and need in detail, it is considered a clear link and an area of definite relation to the eventual development of a donor and partner engagement strategy. There is a definite need for deeper study and assessment to develop a coordination link of the national level situation to that of the regional level that is coordinated by the PMDP.

11. With regard to end-user partners, it was important for the study to focus on those stakeholders who could provide a sufficiently strategic overview with regards to the PMC and in particular the products

and services from NMHS that could benefit in turn their activities and/or end-users. To this end, civil society and primary sector agencies were requested for interviews.

2.3 Survey method

12. Before the summary results and a discussion of the findings obtained from the stakeholder consultation process is put forward, it must be emphasised that the responses provided in this report should be mainly read as being the views of the particular respondents surveyed and may not be the official view of their organisation. Discussion on coordination and related issues covered in the survey interviews then as a basis drawn from the survey responses in this document is therefore intended to provide a landscape perspective of the status quo, but in no means provides the most accurate state of affairs. The findings and discussions as presented in this section should thus be mainly viewed, and employed as, a reflection of current arrangements around the PMC work area, in particular as it relates to coordination understanding and practices, in particular where they relate to how donors and partners are engaged by the NMHS', or the PMDP.

2.4 Responses

Scope of stakeholders' review

13. A total of 36 agencies were liaised with, of which approximately 50 people were interviewed (to date, a handful remain to complete due to earlier unavailability), as stakeholders representing NMHS Directors, PMC technical partner agencies representatives, and donor organizations. The surveyed stakeholders all have some relation to the PMC, or an interest in the work area under its governance. The NMHS was well represented in the study given their primary responses to the mapping exercise undertaken in the first phase of this study (results in an accompanying report to this), with technical partners covering project support and implementation, as well as general support and interaction with NMHS' products and services. Multi-lateral and regional agencies are also included, as well as a single civil society agency (a couple more will be added to). Note that again due to the time constraint, several solicitations for interviews were not responded to in time for this version of the report.

National setting and situation

14. **Project interventions are present in some form across priority areas but are not balanced.** The 5 Priority areas of the PIMS, and their Pacific Key Outcomes (PKOs) all have project activities ongoing in the countries, either as regional projects/programmes, or in national partnership actions, where countries have indicated. This confirms a fairly active work area for the weather, climate, and hydrology services and gives affirmation to the PMDP view that there is a significant level of project action ongoing with the NMHS', and also the concern of the NMHS Directors, that there needs to be some coordination of these. In terms of the balance of activities across the priority areas, there is clear weighting of more project focus towards the climate services and disaster risk management areas, significantly more than others. SPREP is concerned that the weather services component in particular may be lagging behind in terms of focus for development and support, as is institutional support and strengthening. The mapping results associated with this study can be found in Annex 1.

16. **NMHS' information about national level projects engaged with tend to be under reported on.** Country NMHS' are indeed busy with several concurrent regional, national, and bilateral projects and programmes that they either are a direct beneficiary of, or party to the delivery of services to (e.g. Tonga, the Word Bank PREP national project, includes focused resources for the Tonga Met Services in support

of the overall disaster risk and resilience program). National level projects are not focused upon as much in priority from the NMHS in their interviews. On deeper enquiry, there is revealed to more national level partnerships and bilateral programs than regionally coordinated ones for some NMHS. It is surmised that the lower reporting of national level projects in contrast to regionally coordinated projects is likely due to the latter having higher interaction with external partners and are thus given some more weight and attention to by the NMHS in dialogue with the PMDP due to the regional exposure and visibility that often accompanies these projects.

19. **The regional PMDP coordinating function needs to have better understanding of national level actions.** The national setting around project hosting, implementation, monitoring, and reporting is emerging thus as critical data to consider more accurately collecting. This is due to the knock-on importance that it has in considering from the regional perspective two critical points: how actively engaged each NMHS in the Pacific is to regional and national projects (and in turn how committed their core resources are to existing projects), and to understand vitally the opportunities for the NMHS to consider additional projects to meet priority needs or support required to aid its current projects loads. The former provides for the PMDP an appreciation of the level of engagement the NMHS already has present on the ground, and its balance with regionally directed and coordinated projects. The latter considers logically then an assessment of whether incoming projects have room for inclusion at the NMHS level, as filtered by the natural coordinating mechanism of the PMDP at least for regionally coordinated projects.

20. **National projects often require more supporting resources and time commitment of NMHS' that at times are not provisioned for, further burdening the NMHS.** Projects that engage the NMHS directly at national level are those that are part of a larger national bilateral programme (e.g. World Bank/ADB climate and disaster resilience programmes), a direct partner to NMHS partnership, or a local partner engagement (e.g. a national climate and health early warning system). It is emerging that these projects tend not to be mentioned for inclusion in the overall profile of the NMHS involved, partly as these projects did not involve the PMDP's assistance, and so are not reported to the PMDP as the NMHS' current suite of projects it is committed to. Some of these projects do come with some limited supporting resources to engage the NMHS involvement, and some do not. Project support requirements often come in the form of additional time required from NMHS staff, or generation of targeted products and services for that particular project. Project management services tend also to be borne by the NMHS, where technical, and financial reporting requirements are additional burdens to be carried by the NMHS also.

21. **In some countries political awareness of their profile attracts more resources, others still do not have enough profile yet.** Some NMHS reflect that the success of the visibility of the NMHS through PMC and other regional initiatives (particularly in the climate change and disaster risk management areas), has meant a higher political awareness of its presence and its role as a 'science information broker'. The political benefit has been the NMHS gaining more support for gaining more national level projects or being tasked to support other national level projects. It seems at odds unfortunately to the generally stagnant situation for most NMHS in improving core financial support from the national budget to support more human resources, technical capacity, and general maintenance of its capital assets. For other NMHS, the profile of their work continues to be below the radar and thus in the opposite situation of others where they do not have many national level projects developed for them, nor their inclusion in larger projects from which they could stand to take part and receive in return some acknowledgement and recognition in due turn.

22. **NMHS are still relatively unchanged institutionally, creating an issue for absorbing new capacity and the ability to continue to host more projects.** The majority of most SPREP Members NMHS are characterized as small, with many having no more than a dozen or so staff, with many without tertiary qualifications. The additional challenge juggled by NMHS Directors is balancing the demands of projects they host, with the capacity requirements of their own staff to effectively implement the project. Some NMHS Directors are working under their own initiative with their government bodies to find a solution at least for the human resource capacity challenge e.g. seeking Public Service Commission to consider rewards for in-service training certificates. The interviews with NMHS Directors reveal that many NMHS have not grown their human resources, while projects have increased in number and demand suitably qualified staff to be the local focal point and lead for the project implementation. These serve overall to become NMHS management level issues, where some NMHS Directors struggle to align better their development priorities to help guide project development opportunities to them, and then to filter only the most appropriate and relevant projects. Larger NMHS (typically PNG, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga) while relatively larger in staff numbers and resources accordingly, are only deceptively so, as many still face the same situation of stagnant growth versus that of regional and global projects and their resource demands.

23. **NMHS need some help at the national level to cope with projects, and to help coordinate incoming projects.** Overall, the NMHS response is that it is dealing with far too many projects in total, with its own core resources being used in the implementation of partnered projects, and at risk of core functions being unfulfilled. These resources tend mostly to be the use of NMHS technical staff, ranging from officer level to senior and principal levels also. Many report that the projects they implement that rarely come with additional supporting resources for implementation tend to be projects developed without their involvement in the design phase, and are projects where they provide a contributing role rather than being the primary beneficiary. While many NMHS see this opportunity for growing their technical capacity (often, many NMHS use the opportunity to use multiple projects to increase their meteorological observation capacity often creating an issue around standardization of equipment), the long-term sustainability question provides some pause for thought on that strategy. Matching the growing number of projects due to the increasing availability of global funds for action is a current challenge to NMHS Directors who see the institutional capacity development of the NMHS as critical to partnering up and working to implement effectively regional and national level projects. An immediate solution that the regional component could look at that was suggested, was to provide a guideline for NMHS for undertaking a process for better alignment of national priorities to the regional priorities identified by the PIMS thus helping to coordinate national level projects on its own.

Regional setting and situation

24. **The PMDP is a vital connection between the PMC, the PIMS, and PMC Panels.** The PMDP was originally set up by the SPREP and WMO jointly as the coordinating function that would bring together information to help support the coordination and planning of regional weather services. As an outcome from the 2010 Pacific Islands Forum Leaders directive to SPREP to strengthen regional weather services, coordination of key players in the provision of weather and climate advice was the focus in the eventual establishment of the PMC. The latter was set up to provide governance to the collective of stakeholders in the NMHS area of work and to provide a collective of common interests and development priorities.

Meanwhile the PIMS was developed as a guide to identify and implement the regional set of priorities (in reflection of core competencies to be established at national level), and the PMDP as the secretariat function to the PMC and the PIMS implementation through the facilitation of the 6 PMC Panels.

25. Currently the PMDP function, based at SPREP, and shared and coordinated by SPREP and WMO, carries a number of support functions for the PMC work area. This includes support and coordination provided to regional projects (including the hosting of one regional project, the COSPPac), overall oversight and management of PMC secretariat support functions (including organization and facilitation of the PMC Panels), provision of technical backstopping support in the form of logistics and coordination of PMC members including information dissemination and sharing, the preparation, planning and execution of the PMC meetings biennially, and other SPREP related sundry works as may arise. The aforementioned PMDP support function above is led largely by the SPREP component which has the dedicated full time support of one Meteorology and Climatology Adviser (MCA), and the in kind support of five staff of the SPREP hosted COSPPac project, in an agreed arrangement between SPREP and the COSPPac project. The WMO component involves the two WMO full time staff based at the SPREP headquarters. There is a small core budget that is afforded to support the operational costs of the MCA, however there is no dedicated pool of funding available to support the general operations of the PMDP, unless a project it coordinates provides specific resources for it.

26. **The PMDP function is currently stretched and in need of support and strengthening to aid its coordinating and facilitation role.** The support functions of the PMDP in the above mentioned areas of works is considered to be already stretched over the currently available resources at hand. The PMDP provides technical backstopping support, logistical organization and facilitation of various regional workshops and meetings, preparation of various information pieces and required research and preparation for PMC Panels discussions and moderation, are sufficiently (and admirably) executed by the PMDP, there are elements of beneficial support areas that the PMDP acknowledges it lacks support in, namely in scientific and technical backstopping, as well as communications. As an example, the acceleration of the technical (hardware and software) capacity of the NMHS' is fast outstripping plans for sustaining the functionality and integration of those new systems. With NMHS' provided more resources to procure more hardware, concern is rising from technical partner agencies that have provided some technical backstopping the past (in the form of installation and maintenance) that standards for installation, maintenance, and quality operations are at risk. Having the level of technical proficiency for that support and coordination is seen as a standard support that the PMDP should have, but currently lacks. Additionally, the PMDP recognizes the potential missed opportunities in communications outreach to elevate the existing profile of the PMC and the works undertaken under its purview. The PMDP lacks a focused communications strategy and dedicated resources to this end. PMDP and partners recognize the value of communicating the progress made in capacity development at the NMHS, and the public knowledge opportunity to learn about strengthened technical services it can now access from the local NMHS. Additionally, donor agencies and technical partners with some expectation of exposure of their investments through press releases, online news articles etc., are disappointed at the lack of accompanying communications in support of technical interventions that have been supported in country.

27. **PMC Panels as opportunities for lower level coordination and guiding of priorities.** The PMC Panels have the opportunity to naturally incorporate some shared technical backstopping and monitoring functions that the PMDP could provide, through the distribution of support that could be provided by the members of the Panels. This is limited to an extent currently as the PMC Panels do not have assigned nor

dedicated resources available to support the works of the Panels in that regard (unless project funding is made available to organize a meeting, or the Panel have the opportunity to have meetings in the margins of others). Virtual platforms (such as online teleconferences) are used most often to enable frequent communication between Panel members to further the work programmes of the Panels. Some Panel members of technical partners declare their time on Panels as aligned to their core roles, while some report their participation on the Panels as voluntary. It should be noted that at the Panels level, the range of partners found there in terms of technical cooperation is often broader than the formally recognized partners at the level of the PMC. The PMDP acknowledge the importance of the roles of research institutions and universities, as well as NGOs that participate at Panel levels that should also be considered to be elevated to be partners of the PMC. The latter idea is also reflected in the views of partners representing sector based end-users and representatives of civil society, in order to seed ideas around mainstreaming concerns of gender equity, economic empowerment, the role of youth, at the inception phase of new projects that enter the PMC level (as opposed to develop these as parallel actions during project implementation phases where the Panels often only become engaged).

28. **PMDP resourcing issues also undercut the potential effectiveness of the PMC Panels.** There is definite recognition from technical partners and some NMHS' that the Panels are a useful mechanism to incorporate some level of coordination responsibility in at least aiding priority focus for NMHS when it comes to deciding on offers of national partnerships. Some partners and NMHS Directors are also dissatisfied also about the lack of resources committed to support the Panels and their members, citing that some Panels do not have as much forward movement as others. There are also shared views that Panel Chairs are not given additional support and resources leading to some disinterest in participation also from Panel members due to a lack of ownership felt. One partner pointed to this similar problem present at the higher level PMC, where the PMDP does not commit resources and additional support to the PMC Chair for a meaningful role to play in his/her tenure of the position. While the value of the Panels is appreciated by the panels as an excellent way to connect national needs to regional priorities, some partners view that the level of involved commitment from the PMDP to the effective coordination and facilitation of the Panels work without resourcing will continue to be a challenge. They view that unless SPREP and WMO reconsider the role of the PMDP in coordinating the Panels, these Panels will not reach their ultimate potential.

28. **Partners value the PMDP mechanism and consider its effectiveness important to effective coordination.** The PMDP support services to the regional projects that it coordinates with partners is generally reflected on positively by donors, partners, and NMHS'. The governance structure of the PMC, followed by a clear regional strategy on areas of priorities endorsed by the PMC as reflected in the PIMS, and the set-up of the PMC Panels to focus partner institutions and NMHS on plans and collaborative actions, is found useful by donors and partners to clearly map out how their proposed high level intervention connect to direct and tangible actions and impacts on the ground. Technical partners and donors who have regular interaction with the PMDP are aware of the situation with the PMDP with regard it lacking supporting dedicated financial resources and funded permanent staffing positions. These partners would like some clarity and better understanding of the current set up of the PMDP in order to understand clearer the challenges faced by the PMDP, and to make recommendations accordingly as to how it should be supported. One donor in particular has said that if the situation of coordination and technical support is an increasing burden to the PMDP, that perhaps SPREP and WMO might reconsider the mandate and role of the PMDP and decide about reducing or offloading some functions to other

partners. An alternative proposal from another partner is to expand the PMDP desk support function to include more partners to share the coordinating and support functions better.

29. **Expanding the perspective of the PMC and PIMS to have a better end-user focus can attract more partners in the societal benefits space.** End-user focus of the PMC, PIMS, and the PMC Panels and the PMDP coordinating function, is considered to be less than that of technical capacity focus that the current regional meteorological support system currently has. Technical services and infrastructure strengthening type projects, and capacity building actions dominate the current mapping of projects and programmes running in the countries; technical excellence rather than developing end-user guided consultation processes to sharpen current products and services tends to be the focus of NMHS'. The PMDP and technical partners point to the Pacific Roadmap for Strengthened Climate Services 2017-2026 (PRSCS 2017-2026) as the focus for the PIMS towards that consideration however, as a direction towards the shift to more end-user focused development perspectives around current and future NMHS products and services. This provides support from the end-user focused technical partners who would like to see this platform enable the inclusion of more integrated end-user requirements into the design of technical projects and in general the better inclusion of non-technical aspects of the use of meteorology, hydrology, and oceans related sciences, in particular the inclusion of more social sciences inclusivity. While the PRSCS provides a positive direction for the general direction of improving NMHS services, the implementation and support requirements will likely have additional impact on the current PMDP setup, and in light of the issues brought up above, will require the PMC, SPREP and WMO to consider options for PMDP strengthening carefully.

Coordination setting and current situation

30. **There is room for, and an acknowledgement of the value for a donor and partner coordination platform.** Currently, there is no specific coordination mechanism focused on donors and technical partners in relation to the PMC and the PIMS. PMDP has had intention to coordinate a regular meeting of donors and technical partners but have lacked the resources to do so. Two prior meetings have been held over the past 9 years, however the approach used at the time was found lacking; the discussions were over technical issues of the PMC work area which was unfamiliar in detail to donor representatives, and connections between potential investments of donors to the PMC work area were not clearly linked to development outcomes of interest to the donors. While the early attempts were not successful, and repeat meetings not possible due to funding limitations, technical partners and donors interviewed were generally positive about the possibility of establishing a donor and partner coordination platform.

31. **Donors and partners would like to be guided in an increasingly crowded PMC work area to help avoid duplication.** Almost all technical partners and donors share the opinion that the NMHS support area is growing increasingly crowded, as new partners and donors enter the space. One partner remarked about the current 'sexiness' of the NMHS support work area for projects given its focused niche and its nature of providing a service to multiple stakeholders, and thus the potential for multiple impacts for its initial investment. That attraction, per the observation of the technical and multilateral agency partner, has seen the investment in NMHS support area surpass the investments towards the NDMO community. Partners are aware of the need to better align and share information among themselves about their focus in the provided areas of priority outlined in the PIMS, though they also caution that a regular review to support the potential coordination platform will require regular updating and validation of NMHS and country priorities. Some partners consider that the crowding of some PIMS priority areas is a reflection of

the lack of coordination and a stronger role of the PMC to advocate and advise on urgent priorities, to build more strategically across the current priority areas. The crowding for example in the Enhanced Climate Services priority area facilitated by the CLIPS Panel, sees many technical partners in a relatively focused technical area is in contrast to the relative paucity of action to support the Institutional Development priority area which would underpin much needed NMHS institutional strengthening on internal systems, arrangements for better core and supplementary funding mechanisms to support human and technical resources to expand staffing, support infrastructure, hardware, software and equipment maintenance and support etc.

31. **The PMDP maybe the most neutral mechanism to facilitate a future coordination platform.** Technical partners, in particular the multilateral agencies (UNDP, UNDRR, WMO) are supportive of a donor coordination approach, that the pipeline of incoming resources in the short term means that the continued "curse of resources" will continue to impact the NMHS unless better coordination, and facilitation of partnerships is systemized to assist the countries. Technical partners all acknowledge the competition for resources from donors is a challenge, and that often donor funding windows can also be brief and change in nature without warning. This presents a challenge for sustained funding beyond and in between projects where the sustainability of newly developed outcomes are often at the most vulnerable. The role of the PMDP then in facilitating a donors and partners platform would be critical to resourcing gap areas it can quickly identify and prioritize with PMC. Additional advice for the PMDP is to consider to include the recommendation of the PMDP to facilitate the coordination of donors and partners, and to better declare in the process its role relative to the work area and to the facilitation of the interests of donors and technical partners. That is, the PMDP to better organize itself in its role definition, in the case for example of whether it is an implementing and technical backstopping component, or coordination and clearing house mechanism, or a mix of both. The PMDP is aware that some technical partners view its role as potentially competing for resources and services to the PMC work areas, and some technical partners have agreed to that view. The neutral position for the PMDP is advised to be the best position to enable it to play a transparent role to facilitate a donors and technical partners coordination platform, where the geopolitical potential of donor interests and discussions may rule out the role of multilateral agencies to do so. Transparency also of the PMDP to make better understood its resourcing and support mechanisms to donors and technical partners is urged.

32. **There is general welcome for a coordination platform and mechanism, but needs careful consideration and preparation.** Overall, there is a positive and welcoming reaction among donors and partners interviewed, to the idea of a coordination platform that will provide direction and alignment of donor and technical partner interests with updated priority needs of the PMC. At the PMDP, the SPREP and WMO components will need to plan how the platform support would work and how it will be arranged, and the requirements of additional resources it will likely require, in light of the opportunities existing already around coordination at the PMC Panels levels, and the resource demands also in that space. The PMC Chair role and that of the various PMC Panels Chairs also will require some consideration for a stronger and more visible role in interacting with donor and technical partner agencies. Partners also strongly encourage that any coordination platform for the PMC donors and partners will need to establish clear lines to connect to the larger and more broader mechanisms for coordination around the FRDP and the PRP. Linkages to these need to make clear the differentiated support that donors and partners will have to play on the more focused (and relatively niche) PMC work area, and the clear deliverables that outcomes of the PMC will deliver along the objectives of the FRDP and the PRP.

3. Key messages from the consultations

33. The focus of this study being on the strategic engagement of donors and partners to the NMHS development and support work area, understanding the current situation and experiences of the NMHS' is critical to appreciating the best possible arrangement of an engagement strategy to be effective for the NMHS benefit. Key messages from the NMHS review are as below:

3.1. Coordinating donor interests and partners is important at the national level

34. Coordinating a broader engagement of donors at the national level is important for national level planning around incoming projects and programmes. For the NMHS, there is a need to factor in these mechanisms other than the NMHS focused ones, and many lack the ability or resources to rationalize their role(s) across these. Making available or more visible the PIMS Implementation Plan and its most updated status across national planning agencies and donor counterparts would help NMHS Directors with understanding how best to align their NMHS priorities and potential engagement with incoming donors. NMHS Directors need help in this area.

35. National level capacity at the NMHS continues to be a challenge, with many remaining unchanged in their growth in the last decade. A regional needs analysis would be useful that informs project design at the regional (and national) level would help NMHS to clearly outline the kinds of support systems it would need for effective partnership roles in implementation of projects. Consideration of updating the Pacific Meteorological Services Needs Analysis[1] would be particularly useful in light also of the inclusion of new services and capacity requirements in the emerging hydrology and oceans services areas. This would also help to implement a more frequent collation of current activities at the national level that is more thorough and complete in the detailing of national level partnership action in particular. A regional database of this would aid access to this information by donors and partners.

3.2. The Pacific Meteorological Desk Partnership needs to consider its resourcing and best fit for its functions

36. The PMDP is acknowledged as the linchpin in the support of the PMC directives, and the rollout and implementation of the PIMS. Its important facilitation role across the 6 PMC Panels is critical in steering and providing support to the direction each of the Panels are heading, and in linking each of the Panels together in overview presentation of the forward movement of the PMC work area.

37. The acknowledgement in general is that the PMDP plays a critical role, yet even the increasing attraction of new donors and partners and their accompanying resources is also requiring of the PMDP to review its current arrangements and capacity with respect to the many roles it has undertaken as technical partners fear that it is too stretched across its current work to be effective and efficient. Partners concerned about the perceived duality of the role of the PMDP and SPREP may need for such an internal review to consider a clear definition of role of the PMDP, along with transparency around its resourcing and development intent.

38. The PMDP has many opportunities through alternative modalities available to it to implement its programme of work. Partners reflect that an approach around multi-partner delivery would help maximize

[1] A report commissioned in 2000 by SPREP to identify the gaps and needs of NMHS' in a bid to prioritize and cost core areas for funding through projects. Authors: Krishna, R., Lefale, P., Sullivan, M., Young, E., Pilon, J.C., Shulz, C., Hassett, M., Power, S., Veitch, T., Turner, K., Shea, E., Taiki, H., Brook, R.

the reach of the PMC areas of work (and subsequently national level NMHS products and services), and the effectiveness of the PMDP. Consideration of expanding the PMDP partnership to facilitate more effectively the broadening scope of work it has is a suggested option.

39. In linkage to SPREP, the PMDP support provided to it by the SPREP Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is understated as a potential resource that could be coupled to the PMDP to add more value for greater resource investment and strengthening. Currently, the PMDP relies on the PCU to aid its M&E and resource management and planning. A communications aspect is also considered weak at the PMDP, considering the importance it plays in raising the profile of the PMC area of work and the potential of newsworthy change being implemented. While there is both a part time communications function available to the PMDP internally, as well as a SPREP Communications functions, it is generally acknowledged that the communications area could stand to benefit from a more focused resourcing.

3.3 Regional coordination is a definite need

40. Donors and partners see and understand the value of coordination around the priority needs of the NMHS, as represented by the PMC and the PIMS. They understand the attraction to the area of work in its potential to deliver multiple impacts for investment in strengthening the services and outreach of the NMHS, and the likelihood of the work area attracting more players and resources in the near term. While the surplus of resourcing is current, the partners also acknowledge the challenge in sustained funding, and the need for the PMDP to monitor regularly the long term investment picture of the various priority areas of the PIMS. In consideration of this, the importance of sharing information and plans and alignment intent around the available priorities for support is well understood relative to the bottom line of most donors and partners to avoid duplication of efforts and investments. Donors and partners do acknowledge the challenge of coordination, noting that very few regional coordination mechanisms focused on a specific work area has been very successful in the past, which is not to say it isn't valuable as many unrelated issues often are the cause for their cessation.

41. Donors and partners need updated information for coordination. The PIMS has recently been updated in 2017, however there is potential for that strategic document to reflect better the clear line of sight around higher development goals that the PIMS will help to deliver the investments on, while also being inclusive around societal benefits and inclusiveness. Additionally, the end-user focus is important around connecting again the investments interventions supported at the PMC level and the on the ground benefits. For a donor and partner platform for engagement is to be set up, updated information around current action and available opportunities that would have to be regularly updated by the PMDP would need to be prepared. Relative to other ongoing and related areas of works, the partners encourage the clear linkage of the coordination platform to consult with and make clear the connections and differentiations (if needed) in support of the broader areas covered by the FRDP and the PRP.

4. Recommendations

42. Many recommendations were put forward by the interviewees as to the options focused on nearly the entire 'value chain' of the PMC sphere of coverage; the PMC mechanism, the PMDP and the ownership and operation of it by SPREP and WMO, the PIMS, the Panels and their members and modes of operation, the national level NMHS needs, the consideration of national priorities of the SPREP Members, the consideration of multi-stakeholder approaches and ownership, and multi-partner services delivery to aid the PMDP. The below recommendations however are the considered ones across the range of these in reference, to focus more on the matter at hand of a potential donor and partner coordination platform, and an emerging strategy that could support it. They may be viewed as umbrella recommendations for which cover broadly a number of specific actions that contribute to its overall goal.

4.1 Recommendation One: Undertake a review of the PMDP with a view to strengthening its coordination functions

The PMDP has been in operation since the inception of the PMC in 2011. Many acknowledge the key roles and functions that it has played to bring about national level projects, coordinate regional donors and partners for regional projects, and to continue to support and facilitate the PMC as the premier technical body of environmental sciences representing country priorities and issues relating to advising and preparing stakeholders on meteorology, climate, hydrology, and oceans related phenomena and hazards. The growth of interest in support of the PMC work area has seen a development in an opportunity, not yet capitalized on by the PMDP, to consider expanding its partnership within the PMDP to other technical partners to help run the range of its work more effectively. Additionally, the concern of some partners of its defined role potentially as a competitor to services and resources, needs for the PMDP to clarify and make transparent its objectives and mode of operations. As well, consideration in the review of the PMDP to value widening the membership of the PMDP (and PMC possibly) would also meet some of the views and new thinking around multi-partner services delivery, to capitalize on the strengths of its members. These kinds of actions (and many more) that will likely result from a review of the PMDP will require that additional financial and technical resourcing will be absolutely critical for the sustained near to long success of the PMDP.

4.2 Recommendation Two: Develop and consult on a donor and partner coordination platform

44. The PMDP once reviewed and completed with any adjustments made to it, to then undertake a deeper consultation with donors and partners on the establishment of an engagement and coordination platform. A proposed initial mechanism could be as follows:

- The platform would ideally run together with the PMC biennially,
- Allotted a closed door meeting of donors, partners, and countries (alternatively represented by the PMC Chair and Vice Chair)
- Secretariat of the meeting would be the PMDP and seconded donors and partners representatives
- The PMDP would present to the platform an updated progress report on the PIMS priorities detailed also with the investments involved
- The PMDP would then next present and discuss the current priorities and the investment portfolios of those for the consideration of the partners. Alternatively, the PMDP having pre-prepared the investment portfolios with donors and partners, present the portfolio as the current investment plan for the next two years, to which donors and partners can then add to the plan in detail should they have new opportunities around projects etc. to add to.

- The PMDP would organize intersessionally an update meeting of the partners and donors either virtually or on the margins of other meetings as numbers warrant, to update the progress of the two-year plan and additional information it might consider for sharing.
- An update of the platform meeting is provided to the PMC meeting and any recommendations submitted to it, including the agreed to plan and proposals of the donors and partners as included in the two-year plan.

45. A draft strategy to guide this mechanism will accompany this report.

Conclusion

46. The meteorology, climatology, hydrology, and oceans science work area is fortunate in a number of ways: it has a set of relatively well organized mechanisms in the PMC for governance, PIMS for strategy, PMC Panels for expert working groups to facilitate the priorities of the PIMS, and finally the secretariat facilitation and coordination function of the PMDP. All these in theory work well together to organize and coordinate a regular set of discussions that lead to planned and collaborative action, that is well facilitated to make happen by an active supporting agency.

47. It is an ideal problem to have currently, from a positive perspective, that being resource rich in terms of support for the PMC work areas of priority is now at danger of creating duplication of action, and crowding of interest and support from donors and partners. While overcrowding and duplication is an issue, a core problem that also lies here is that the unevenness of investment presented in the lack of consideration of the environmental services support necessary for project implementation. In short the PMDP is challenged to be effective across a number of areas, with itself lacking the internal resources to support additional support positions it needs to aid its coordinating, communications, and also M&E functions. Strengthening the PMDP should be seen as key priority for the effectiveness of any donor and partner engagement and coordination platform.

48. The overwhelming majority of interviewed stakeholders are supportive of a donor and partner platform for improved coordination and engagement with PMC priorities and issues. The rewards of better coordination, alignment of resources, aiding of future plans at the national level, and the clear line of benefit of investment to on the ground impacts, are just few of the reasons partners and donors can see their participation on such a platform, as well as NMHS seeing coordination in place when approached directly or through the PMDP. A multi-partner services delivery approach can draw stronger partnership commitments to underpin such a platform and its long term sustainability.

49. Considering the complexity of the relationships involved across the many current donors and partners that the PMDP works across, including those of the PMC members, an in-depth and less time constrained review of the partnership details, possible partnership and resourcing opportunities, and arrangements sensitive to donors should be considered in the development of the donor and partner engagement and coordination platform. The basic outline of the possible mechanism presented in recommendation 4.3 will have many nuanced considerations to be made and developed in full.

References

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2. *Pacific Roadmap for Climate Services 2017-2026,* SPREP, 2017
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5. *RESPAC project document,* UNDP, 2017
6. *Bridging the Development Partnership Gap,* Devex Business Intelligence, www.devex.com
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8. *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017 – 2030,* SPC, SPREP, PIFS, UNDP, UNISDR, USP, 2016

Attachment 1: List of persons consulted

	Country	Contact
1	American Samoa NMHS	Elinor Lutu-McMoore
2	Cook Islands NMHS	Arona Ngari
3	Niue NMHS	Rossy Mitiepo
4	Fiji NMHS	Terry Atalifo
5	French Polynesia NMHS	Isabelle Leleu
6	Kiribati NMHS	Deferred
7	RMI NMHS	Reginald White
8	Nauru NMHS	No response
9	NZ MetService	Deferred
10	Chuuk FSM	Unable to get through
11	Solomons NMHS	Deferred
12	PNG NMHS	Samuel Maiha
13	Samoa NMHS	Mulipola Ausetalia Titimaea
14	Palau NMHS	Maria Ngaemes
15	Tokelau NMHS	Deferred
16	Tonga NMHS	Ofa Faanunu
17	Tuvalu NMHS	Niko Iona
19	Vanuatu NMHS	Esline Garaebiti
20	NIWA NMHS	Alan Porteous
21	UNE NMHS	Sefa Nawadra
22	PIFS	Exsley Taloiburi
23	Tsunami EWS specialist	Rajendra Prasad
24	APCC21	Bo Ra Kim
25	NOAA Regional Climate Services	John Marra
26	DFAT (Fiji)	Ray Bojczuk, Natasha Verma
27	South Pacific Tourism Organisation	Christina Leala Gale, Ahmad Ali
28	International Federation of Red Cross	Kathryn Clarkson, Oliva Warrick
29	CSIRO	Geoff Gooley
30	UNISDR (Pacific Centre)	Andy McElroy
31	Bureau of Meteorology	Simon McGree
32	UNDP (Pacific Centre)	Navin Bhan
33	WMO	Henry Taiki
34	UNE	Sefanaia Nawadra
35	SPC	Rhonda Robinson, Vuki Buadromo, Litea Buikoto, Taito Nakalevu, Peter Sinclair, Molly Powers,
36	SPREP	Kosi Latu, Tagaloa Cooper-Halo, Salesa Nihmei, Azarel Mariner, Espen Ronneberg, Rupeni Mario, Teuila Fruen, R. Duncan McIntosh, Maria Sapatu

Annex 1. Mapping of current weather and climate capacity enhancement projects and programmes in the Pacific region: An update to the PIMS 2017-2026 Priorities and Pacific Key Outcomes

PRIORITY 1: IMPROVED WEATHER SERVICES

PACIFIC KEY OUTCOME (PKO) 1: Improved meteorological services for air navigation			
Project Title	**Current Action Description**	**Beneficiary Country/Territory**	**Implementing/Executing Partner(s)**
RESPAC	Instrument support (Automatic Weather Stations) for weather/aviation forecast services	PNG, Samoa, Cook Islands, Vanuatu	UNDP, NMHS, SPREP
HimawariCast Project	Improving aviation weather forecasting, and to improve tropical cyclone monitoring and warning systems at national level	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Fiji	JICA, WMO, SPREP, Fiji Met Service
Tuvalu QMS	- Communications and observation systems update for aviation services improvement - Implementation of aviation QMS for Tuvalu	Tuvalu	JICA, Fiji Met Service
Various AF	Airport AWS installations which were installed for climate purposes but	Cook Is, PNG, Tonga	ADB, RESPAC-UNDP
	Software to assist weather coded reporting (METAR, SYNOP) from AWS	Vanuatu, Cook Islands	GEF-UNDP, EU
Van-KIRAP Vanuatu Klaemet Blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt	Observations network support and capacity building includes new Automatic weather stations (8); new Automatic rain gauges (8) and at least 2 ocean wave buoys; New Doppler Weather Radar with weather/aviation forecast software applications and training. Electronics Engineer position for VMGD	Vanuatu	SPREP, GCF, BoM, CSIRO, APCC

PACIFIC KEY OUTCOME (PKO) 2: Improved Marine weather services and establishment of ocean services			
Project Title	**Current Action Description**	**Beneficiary Country/Territory**	**Implementing/Executing Partner(s)**
COSPPac WMO CREWS	- Observations, communications and forecasting systems support for marine weather services improvement - Ocean services establishment - Marine weather and oceans services stakeholders engagement	Tuvalu	SPC, DFAT, BoM, GA, NZ MetService, MFAT, KfW, WMO
COSPPAC/JICA partnership	- WAKE buoy installation, maintenance	RMI	Japan (JICA), BoM, PACIOOS, UNEP
HimawariCast Project	- Improving marine weather forecasting, and to improve tropical cyclone monitoring and warning systems at national level	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Fiji	JICA, WMO, SPREP, Fiji Met Service

Fiji Storm Surge Project	- Storm surge forecasting and modelling project in Fiji, for FMS severe weather forecasting capability	Fiji	KMA (Korea), SPC, WMO, DFAT, Fiji Government
CRSP (Climate Resilience Sector Project) – Design, Procurement and installation of Tonga Meteorological and Coastal Monitoring System	- Wave height/period measurements - High resolution SWH modelling/forecasting - Sea surface temperature/height	Tonga	ADB
NZ-Pacific Partnership Ocean Acidification 2016-2020	- Capacity building - Research, monitoring and adaptation action in the selected sites of the 3 countries	Fiji, Kiribati, Tokelau	Government of New Zealand, Principality of Monaco, SPREP, USP, SPC
Van-KIRAP Vanuatu Klaemet Blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt	- At least 2 Ocean buoys and 3 floaters to support Oceans monitoring in selected areas (high coastal erosion areas, shipping ports and wharfs, wave climatology) - Ocean instruments training and equipment upkeep and calibration attachments for technical staff - Coastal hotspot mapping updating bathymetric and topographic data using LIDAR and Global Positioning System (GPS) assessments in selected areas for high risk (hazard/vulnerability) climate hotspots. - Ocean services enhancement, sector and community ocean awareness manuals and stakeholders engagement	Vanuatu	SPREP, GCF, BoM, CSIRO, APCC

PACIFIC KEY OUTCOME (PKO) 3: Improved Public weather services			
Project Title	**Current Action Description**	**Beneficiary Country/Territory**	**Implementing/Executing Partner(s)**
UKMO Pacific Fund 2019-2022	Supporting the Upper Air Operation of Tuvalu and Kiribati	Tuvalu, Kiribati	UKMO, SPREP, NZ MetService
HimawariCast Project	Improving public weather forecasting, and to improve tropical cyclone monitoring and warning systems at national level	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Fiji	JICA, WMO, SPREP, Fiji Met Service
UNESCAP BMKG PNG Drought EWS	- Drought warning system for PNG	PNG	BMKG (Indonesia), UNESCAP
Various AF	Real time weather data displays (NEON, CliDEsc)	Cook Is, Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Is, Tonga, Vanuatu	NIWA
Various AF	Automatic ingest of AWS data in to CliDE	Region	NIWA Various
Various AF; COSPPac	Data analysis and visualisation to support web services and climate reporting	Cook Is, Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Is, Tonga, Vanuatu	NIWA
Van-KIRAP	- Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazards Department smart phone App for multi-hazard early warning alerts and information communications	Vanuatu	SPREP, GCF, BoM, CSIRO, APCC

Vanuatu Klaemet Blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt			

PRIORITY 2: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

PACIFIC KEY OUTCOME (PKO) 4: Strengthened NHMS capacity to implement Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) for tropical cyclones, coastal inundation and tsunamis			
Project / Activity Title	**Current Action Description**	**Beneficiary Country/Territory**	**Implementing/Executing Partner(s)**
WMO CREWS	- Community based EWS developed and supported - Traditional knowledge of climate and weather captured, utilized for improving weather and climate information uptake - Incorporating traditional and new structures for information dissemination and capacity enhancement - Niue CBEWS (community based early warning system), use of non-traditional actors as supporting traditional leaders on early warning systems to build EWS redundancy and improve outreach of warning information in local communities	FSM, Niue, Palau, RMI	NMHS, WMO, SPREP, Canada, Australia, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland
UNDP CLEWS			
Van-KIRAP Vanuatu Klaemet Blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt	- Establish and resource at least 12 Community Climate Centers for community training in climate information services (CIS) and tools, capacity building and community EWS. The Community Climate Centers will be managed by trained CIS champions and embedded in communities to support uptake of CIS for decision making. - Update tropical cyclone and high quality climate data for online Pacific Climate Change data & tropical cyclone portals - Expand the Vanuatu Traditional Knowledge (TK) of climate and weather to two remaining provinces and develop community based TK seasonal calendars and community uptake - Install a river monitoring gauge and Flood Hazard Early Warning system for Sarakata river catchment (in partnership with Vanuatu Department of Water Resources (DoWR). - Develop a Climate Information Services-based Decision Support Tool for Vanuatu Public Works Department based on the Vanuatu Resilient Roads Manual - Deliver a Vanuatu Climate Service for Agriculture (VaCSA) a hub for the interaction of climate information and agriculture. - Upgrade CliDEsc and develop new tailored sector specific products (CLEWS)	Vanuatu	SPREP, GCF, BoM, CSIRO, APCC
COSPPac	-	Niue	
HimawariCast Project	- Improving tropical cyclone monitoring and warning systems at national level - SATAID installations and training in country NMHS'	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Fiji	JICA, WMO, SPREP, Fiji Met Service, NMHS

2 Samoas Coordination	- Coordination of Agreement pre and post TC season, focused on coordinating warning and advisory bulletins	American Samoa, Samoa	Samoa, American Samoa, WMO, SPREP
TC Threat Map	- SPREP partnership assistance to Am. Samoa to develop community focused TC threat maps for dissemination to local communities and disaster management related agencies	American Samoa	SPREP, NOAA NWS (American Samoa)
Impact Decision Support Services	- NOAA NWS American Samoa partnership with local disaster management agencies to strengthen advisory support services on local hazards	American Samoa	Local government agency partnership
PTWC, PRIMO EWS, UNESCO support activities	- NOAA NWS (APIs plus Territories) aligned activity in partnership with PTWC and local disaster management support agencies on 10-year anniversary of 2009 American Samoa tsunami event - Tsunami EWS regional workshops (UNESCO)	US APIs and Territories PICs	PTWC, NOAA NWS, PRiMO, UNESCO
HCLEWS	- Health and Climate EWS (Samoa local partnership with Ministry of Health)	Samoa	National level partnership with MoH
PNGNWS/RIMES Seasonal Forecast partnership	- Provision of seasonal for a to strengthen outreach of climate services and products	PNG	National level partnership
SWFDDP-South Pacific	- Training programme supporting 9 PICs on severe weather forecasting and disaster risk reduction	Solomon Islands, Samoa, Fiji, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tonga, Niue, Cook Islands	NZ MetService, Fiji, WMO, Canada
NAPA II Project – Tuvalu	- MHEWS development and capacity building	Tuvalu	NAPA II
Island Climate Update	Island Climate Update	Region	
CLEWS (NZ)	CLEWS installations: end-to-end data management, including observations, curation, and delivery of monitoring and early warning information	Cook Is, Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tonga, Vanuatu	
Riskscape	Riskscape asset based vulnerability functions and early warning		NIWA
Riskscape	PARTneR (Pacific Risk Tool for Resilience), drought risk	RMI, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	NIWA
Riskscape	PARTneR (Pacific Risk Tool for Resilience), flood risk	Samoa	NIWA

PACIFIC KEY OUTCOME (PKO) 5: NHMS contribution to climate change activities			
Project Title	**Current Action Description**	**Beneficiary Country/Territory**	**Implementing/Executing Partner(s)**
COSPPac (incl. PSLM, CLIDE) - Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (incl. Pacific Sea-Level Monitoring Project, and Climate Data for the Environment)	Developing and strengthening climate change and variability science outreach with particular focus at national level - Providing science support to national climate change priority issues, and international UNFCCC agenda issues e.g. downscaling CC projections for local predictions scenarios development	14 PICs	DFAT, GeoScience Australia (GA), SPC, SPREP, NMHS
Van-KIRAP Vanuatu Klaemet Blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt	- Develop a Vanuatu Climate Futures tools for providing multi-model downscaled projections for key climate variables and emission scenarios to support user needs - Synthesise and report application ready climate projections data in context of risk assessments for sectors, outreach to next/end-users. - Support VMGD and 5 target sectors (Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism, Infrastructure and Water Resources) with the development of sector case	Vanuatu	SPREP, GCF, BoM, CSIRO, APCC

	studies on the use of climate information services (projections) into policy and day to day decision making. - Provision of climate change science training and development of community awareness products, manuals and videos (animations)		
Tuvalu Integrated Vulnerability Assessment	- NMHSs engagement in National Climate Change plans, policies and forums - Hydrological information for climate change information	Tuvalu	Tuvalu Disaster and Climate Change Department, Tuvalu Met Services and Key Stakeholders
UNDP CLEWS	- Automatic Weather Stations under adaptation monitoring for CC induced coastal and inland erosion	PNG	UNDP, NIWA
PARTneR	- Pacific Risk Tool for Resilience, flood risk tools development and training	Samoa	
Next Generation Projection for the western Pacific	-		CSIRO, SPREP
IMPACT Project	-		Climate Analytics, SPREP

PRIORITY 3: IMPROVED CLIMATE AND HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES

PACIFIC KEY OUTCOME (PKO) 6: Improved climate information and prediction services through the implementation of the Pacific Roadmap for Strengthened Climate Services			
Project Title	**Current Action Description**	**Beneficiary Country/Territory**	**Implementing/Executing Partner(s)**
COSPPac (incl. PSLM, CLIDE) - Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (incl. Pacific Sea-Level Monitoring Project, and Climate Data for the Environment)	Developing and strengthening climate change and variability science outreach with particular focus at national level - Building capacity at NMHS level - Building NMHS/sector partnerships - Tailoring new products and services and decision support systems - Building technical and human resource capacity on CliDE system, supported by NIWA - Providing science support to national climate change priority issues, and international UNFCCC agenda issues e.g. downscaling CC projections for local predictions scenarios development - Building capacity of stakeholders/sector counterparts - Development and support of national climate outlook forums	14 PICs	BoM, DFAT, GeoScience Australia (GA), MFAT, NIWA, SPC, SPREP, NMHS
Republic of Korea Pacific Island Climate Information Services Phase 2 (ROK-PI CLiPS 2)	- Climate research will be undertaken to develop relevant tools for use in the region. PICASO is an advance analysis tool develop at the first phase of the project will be further improved and expanded to cover new stations and will and further develop a Consensus for Climate Outlook (CoCO) Function.	14 PICs	Pohang University of Technology (POSTECH), SPREP, APCC, PIFS, Government of Korea
Van-KIRAP Vanuatu Klaemet Blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt	- Review target sectors policy and institutional arrangements for uptake of Climate information Services in Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism, Infrastructure and Water Resources.	Vanuatu	SPREP, GCF, BoM, CSIRO, APCC

	- Institutional strengthening and capacity development for 5 sectors (Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism, Infrastructure and Water Resources) , develop climate information services sector action and communications plans. - Rescue and digitised historical data for key climate parameters into CLIDE, data homogenisation and data management training - Improve utility, function and utilisation of seasonal climate forecasts interfaced with sectors via the National Climate Outlook Forums (NCOFs). - Integrate climate information services and communications products with traditional knowledge, ground-truth and outreach - Develop a Vanuatu Qualifications Authority accredited curriculum on weather and climate for future generations of Vanuatu and facilitate technical internships/cadetships for VMGD staff. - Citizen science impact data harvesting system and database established		
RESPAC	- Training workshops for enhancing capacity of current climate services NMHS staff - Upgrade of and maintenance of observation equipment and overall enhancement of technical NMHS capability through improved products and services (including implementation of and strengthening of climate databases) - Climate Early Warning System for Health Sector - National climate Outlook Forum (NCOF) - Digitization of sub daily data	14 PICs Vanuatu Vanuatu Vanuatu	UNDP, Russia, India, WMO, NMHS, NIWA
PEAC	- Research and information collection to produce a monthly seasonal climate forecasts for US APIs and Territories in the Pacific region	US APIs and Territories	NOAA NWS, UOG/WERI, UH/SOEST
SPC RENI	- Improving strengthening of El Nino related products and services, and their outreach to local communities, and to provide advance advice to local drought management support agencies.	Palau, FSM, RMI	EU, SPC, local agencies in North Pacific Countries
WMO CREWS	- Assessment of PNG Climate Early Warning System - Data Rescue Activities such as data entry into CliDE.	PNG	PNG, WMO, BoM
Climate Services Roadmap	- Development of Roadmap for Climate Services for Vanuatu	Vanuatu	SPREP
SWoCK SIWSAP GFDRR SRIC-CC VCAP	- Customisation of products and services for sector information	Solomon Is Solomon Is 6-countries Cook Is Vanuatu	GEF -UNDP GEF – UNDP WB – Challenge Fund RESPAC-UNDP EU

PACIFIC KEY OUTCOME (PKO) 7: Strengthen collaboration between meteorological and hydrological services to better manage water resources and reduce the impact of water related hazards

Project Title	**Current Action Description**	**Beneficiary Country/Territory**	**Implementing/Executing Partner(s)**
WMO CREWS - Fiji Flood Forecasting Guidance System (FijiFFGS)	- National implementation of the Global Flash Flood Guidance program	Fiji	WMO, UNISDR, HRC, ECCC (Canada)

PMC Hydrology Panel	- New Hydrology Panel established 2018 under PMS to support hydrology services and strengthen collaboration and coordination between weather, climate, and hydrological services.	All PICTs	SPREP, SPC, WMO, NMHS
Van-KIRAP Vanuatu Klaemet Blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt	- Flood Warning System for Sarakata river catchment established - 1 river monitoring gauge installed in Sarakata - Climate information services (CIS) Action and Communications plan for Water Resources launched	Vanuatu	SPREP, GCF, BoM, CSIRO, APCC
SEAO FFG SYSTEM	- Flood Forecast Guidance System has been developed	PNG	USAID, BMKG
PNG Climate Adaptation Project	- Pilot Flood Warning System established	PNG	UNDP
Coastal Inundation Forecasting Demo Project Fiji (CIFDP-F)	- Project developing efficient forecasting and warning systems for coastal inundation in Fiji.	Fiji	KMA (Korea), SPC, WMO, DFAT, Fiji Government
Tuvalu Water Security Project	- Improved hydrological infrastructure, communications and forecasting systems to support hydrological services	Tuvalu	SPC
Hydro Telemetry System Samoa	- Upgraded hydro-site telemetry system	Samoa	
Riskscape and PARTneR	- Riskscape and PARTneR	Fiji, Samoa, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Vanuatu, Tuvalu(?)	NZ MFAT (PARTneR)
Hydrology Technician Training	- Hydrology technicians' workshop and training	Fiji	
Hydrology Technician Training Online	- Hydrology on-line training	Region	WMO

PRIORITY 4: INTEGRATED OBSERVING AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

PACIFIC KEY OUTCOME (PKO) 8: Integrated observing and communication systems			
Project Title	Current Action Description	Beneficiary Country/Territory	Implementing/Executing Partner(s)
COSPPac (mainly CliDE)	- High quality data support (CliDE) training and software support - AWS to CliDE data connection support - AWS upgrades and installations	All 14 PICs	NMHS, SPREP, SPC, GA, BOM, DFAT, MFAT
WMO CREWS	- Development and training on ICT capacity at national level - Development and support of NMHS websites - Support for traditional knowledge capture (databases set up)	14 PICS, Tokelau	NMHS, WMO, SPREP, Canada, Australia, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland
Van-KIRAP Vanuatu Klaemet Blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt	- Update ICT mapping and MHEWS (Centralised) Data Center and backup systems - Applications Developer position (4 years) placed within VMGD - AWS and Auto-raingauges (telemetry) upgrades and installations - Vanuatu Meteorology and Geohazards Department smartphone App - VMGD Climate information services outreach strategy developed	Vanuatu	SPREP, GCF, BoM, CSIRO, APCC

	- Climate information services sector communications plans developed for Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism, Infrastructure and Water Resources sectors.		
HimawariCast Project	- Improving satellite imagery access and data for analytical use for early warning and forecasting systems - SATAID installations and training in country NMHS'	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Fiji	JICA, WMO, SPREP, Fiji Met Service, NMHS
Pacific Resilience Program (World Bank)	- Seismic stations installation - Upgrade of facilities, forecast systems, instrumentation, and other met related infrastructure - Installation of additional Automatic Weather Stations	Samoa, Tonga,	World Bank, Samoa, Tonga
UKMO GUAN support	- UKMO support to Pacific GUAN stations (supplies of consumables via SPREP)	Nauru, Cook Islands, Tuvalu, PNG, Vanuatu, Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands	UKMO, SPREP
UNDP CLEWS	- Development and support for IT capacity development and data rescue	PNG	UNDP
SPC EU RENI	- RENI project for drought EWS - Training for NMHS staff on strengthening climate outlook products and services and outreach to communities and other stakeholders	Palau, FSM, RMI	SPC, EU
Hydro Observations Network	- Automated hydro observations sites	Solomon Islands, Fiji, PNG, Samoa	NIWA

PRIORITY 5: COORDINATED SUPPORT FOR NMHSs and PMC

PACIFIC KEY OUTCOME (PKO) 9: NMHS institutional strengthening and capacity development			
Project Title	**Current Action Description**	**Beneficiary Country/Territory**	**Implementing/Executing Partner(s)**
(Japan) Pacific Leaders' Educational Assistance for Development of State (Pacific-LEADS)	- Scholarship provision for postgraduate studies for NMHS staff abroad in Japan	All PICs	JICA, WMO, SPREP, NMHS
Pacific International Training Desk	- NOAA NWS and University of Hawaii coordinated and organized hands on training to produce and disseminate weather, climate, and hydrological products and services.	All PICTs	NOAA NWS, UHM, WMO, SPREP, NMHS
Van-KIRAP Vanuatu Klaemet Blong Redy, Adapt mo Protekt	- Review target sectors policy and institutional arrangements for uptake of Climate information Services in Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism, Infrastructure and Water Resources. - Institutional strengthening and capacity development for 5 sectors (Agriculture, Fisheries, Tourism, Infrastructure and Water Resources), develop climate information services sector action and communications plans. - CIS Sector coordinators embedded into the five target sectors to train sector staff (national, provincial and extension officers) in the uptake, processing and application of climate information. It is also an institutional strengthening activity	Vanuatu	SPREP, GCF, BoM, CSIRO, APCC
UNDP CLEWS	- Training for Pacific Hydrologists - Development of Met Act for Tuvalu including development of Tuvalu Met Strategic Plan	Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, RMI, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	UNDP, India, UNOSSC, SPREP, SPC

World Bank PREP	- Development of updated meteorology services legislation	Samoa	World Bank, Samoa
Public Service Lobby for Met Qualifications review	- Ongoing discussions between Samoa Met Division and Public Service Commission (PSC) on request to include for review consideration of assessment of meteorologist qualifications for staff, as well as overall reclassification review of Division	Samoa	Samoa local action between Samoa Met Division and PSC
Agency Support Arrangement (PNG/DFAT bilateral)	- Development of Met Strategic Plan - Class 1 Forecaster Training to Australia - Ingest of PNG Remote Sensing network data to PNGNWS sytem	PNG	DFAT, PNG
COSPPac	- Facilitation of PICs participation in regional training workshops and regional meetings (incl. PMC)	All PICs	DFAT, NMHS, BoM, GA, NIWA
SWoCK, SIWSAP, GFDRR, SRIC-CC, VCAP,COSPPac PARTneR; CRSP AF Project & STTS Technical Training	- Technical competencies training	Solomon Islands, Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga, Cook Is	RESPAC-UNDP, GEF-UNDP, MFAT NZSTTS ADB
SWoCK, SIWSAP, GFDRR, SRIC-CC, VCAP,COSPPac	Support for development of institutional competencies for Technical Staff Positions	Solomon Islands, Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga, Cook Is	RESPAC-UNDP, GEF-UNDP, NZSTTS
SWoCK, SIWSAP, GFDRR, SRIC-CC, VCAP,COSPPac	Laboratory and field training for instrument technicians	Solomon Islands, Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga, Cook Is	RESPAC-UNDP, GEF-UNDP, NZSTTS
Republic of Korea Pacific Island Climate Information Services Phase 2 (ROK-PI CLiPS 2)	- Climate trainings will be targeted at the regional, sub-regional and at the national level in terms	14 PICs	Pohang University of Technology (POSTECH), SPREP, APCC, PIFS, Government of Korea
RESPAC	- Refresher training targeting officers (Observers) at the Outer stations - Capacity building and training of sectoral counterparts in CliDE	Vanuatu	UNDP

PACIFIC KEY OUTCOME (PKO) 10: Support to NMHSs is coordinated			
Project Title	**Current Action Description**	**Beneficiary Country/Territory**	**Implementing/Executing Partner(s)**
Pacific Meteorology Desk Partnership	Coordination between SPREP and WMO on support to NMHS' in the region through PMC, PIMS, PMC Panels, WMO RA V, WMO RA V WGs	All PICTs	SPREP, WMO

COSPPac -Climate and Oceans Support Programme in the Pacific	CliDEsc to be made fully operational in 14 COSPPac partner countries in the Pacific	All PICs	MFAT, COSPPac

PACIFIC KEY OUTCOME (PKO) 11: PMC is an efficient and effective body			
Project Title	**Current Action Description**	**Beneficiary Country/Territory**	**Implementing/Executing Partner(s)**
PMC Panels	All six PMC Panels are coordinated and working effectively to Panel Work Plans (regular teleconferences) and outcomes and recommendations reported to PMC	All PICTs	SPREP, WMO, BoM, NIWA, DFAT, MFAT, JICA, SPC, Korea