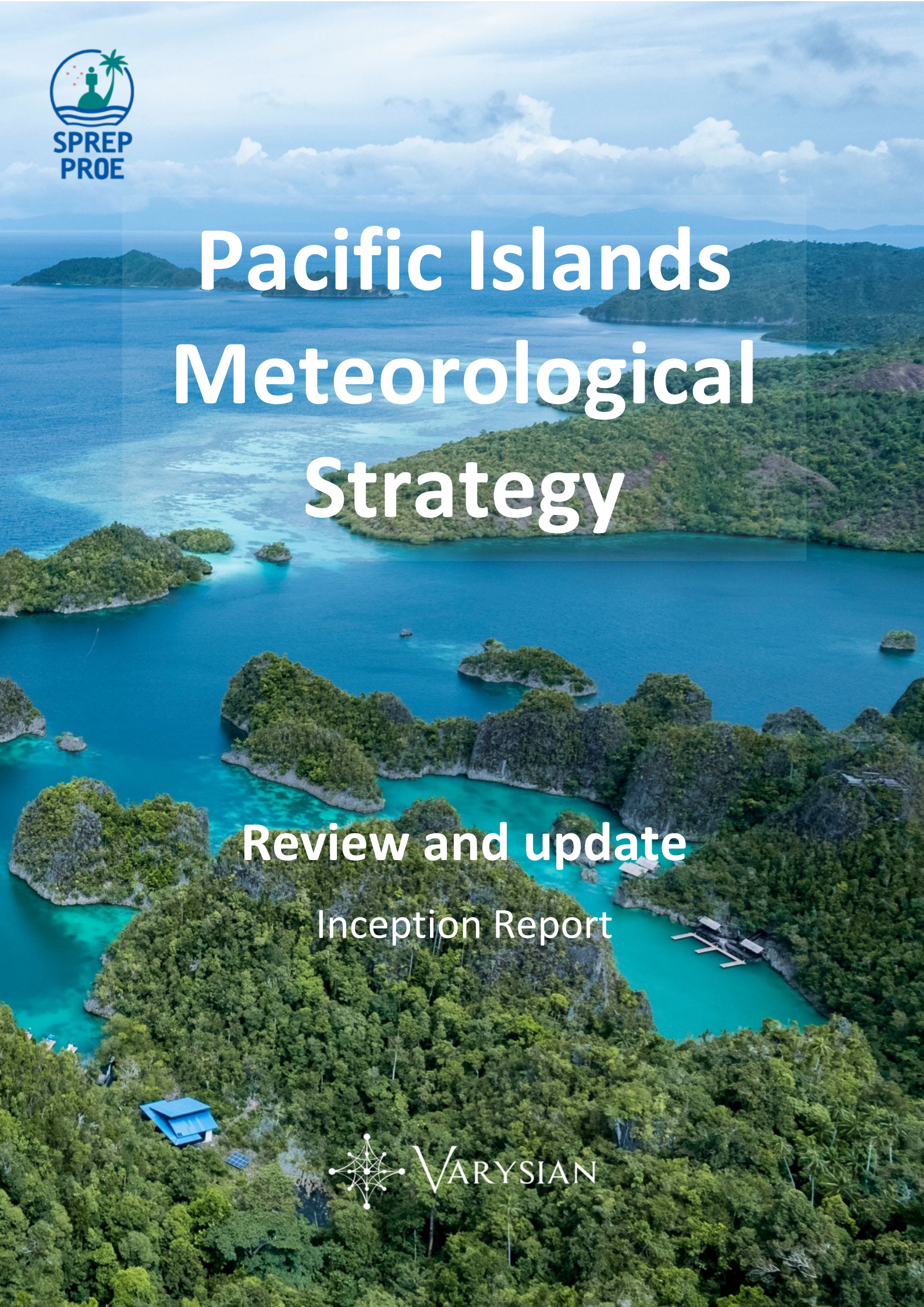

Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy

Review and update

Inception Report

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ClimSA	Intra-ACP Climate Services and related Applications Programme
COSPPac	Climate and Oceans Support Program for the Pacific
CREWS	Climate Risk Early Warning Systems
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CV	Curriculum Vitae
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
IO	International Organisation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MERL	Monitoring Evaluation Research Learning
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
NWP	Numerical Weather Prediction
PCCC	Pacific Climate Change Centre
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PIMS	Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy (2017-2026)
PKO	Pacific Key Outcomes
PMC	Pacific Meteorological Council
PMDP	Pacific Meteorological Desk Partnership
PPE	Public-Private-Engagement
PPP	Public-Private-Partnerships
PRCSC	Pacific Roadmap for Strengthened Climate Services
PROE	Programme Régional Océanien de l'Environnement
PRP	Pacific Resilience Partnership
RCC	Regional Climate Centre
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction
WB	World Bank
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 THE CONTEXT

The Pacific presents a regional context unlike most others: extreme exposure to climate variability and high-impact weather events, set against persistent structural constraints in institutional capacity, infrastructure, and financial resources across Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) operate across markedly heterogeneous environments ranging from comparatively well-resourced national systems to severely constrained services, where human capital and technical expertise remain limited. This diversity is further compounded by the region's defining geographic characteristics where countries are dispersed in the Pacific, with dire physical remoteness, and connectivity gaps that undermine observational networks, impede data transmission, and restrict the reach of last-mile communication.

At the same time, demand for timely, reliable, and impact-oriented weather and climate services is growing steadily, driven by escalating Climate Change exposure, ever-increasing disasters risk, expanding sectoral needs across water, agriculture, health, and fisheries. The institutional landscape is correspondingly complex: NMHSs, regional bodies such as SPREP and SPC, international agencies led by WMO and the UN, development bilateral partners, and a diverse range of public and private users all operate within the same space, making coordination not merely desirable but operationally essential. Without robust alignment mechanisms, the system remains vulnerable to fragmentation and duplication, two chronic inefficiencies the region can ill afford.

Several cross-cutting challenges now define the current transition: moving toward integrated multi-hazard early warning systems, embedding climate services within institutional decision-making, adopting interoperable data standards, and demonstrating measurable impact through harmonized indicators. It is in this context that the revision of the Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy (PIMS) for 2026–2035 carries real strategic weight. More than a technical update, it represents an opportunity to reposition PIMS as a coherent, stakeholder-driven framework whose flexibility can accommodate the region's diversity, aligned with global normative agendas, and genuinely oriented toward strengthening collective resilience across the Pacific.

1.2 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy (2017-2026) (refers hereafter as “PIMS”) is a guiding framework developed by the Pacific Meteorological Council to strengthen the capacity of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in the Pacific region. It aims to

enhance weather, climate, and ocean services to support sustainable development and improve resilience to natural disasters and climate change impacts.

The PIMS (2017-2026) underscores the importance of regional coordination and partnerships among NMHSs, development partners, and other agencies to address the meteorological and climatological needs of Pacific Island countries and territories. It aligns with global frameworks like the World Meteorological Organization's Strategic Plan, the Global Framework for Climate Services and the United-Nations Early Warnings for All Initiative. The PIMS is aligned to regional initiatives such as the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific, the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific and the Weather Ready Pacific. As large ocean countries, the strategy recognizes the limited ocean science capacity and oceanographic expertise in the region and emphasizes the need for capacity building and improved access to ocean observations and data.

1.3 ALIGNMENT WITH REGIONAL AND GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

1.3.1 WMO Strategic Plan (2024–2027)

Overview

Adopted in 2023 by the World Meteorological Organization and its Member States, the WMO Strategic Plan 2024–2027 sets the global direction for weather, climate, and water services. It places integrated Earth system monitoring, data exchange, and modernized service delivery at the center of its agenda, providing National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) worldwide with both a normative reference and an operational roadmap.

Relevance to PIMS

The revised PIMS should reflect recent WMO strategic priorities in its design, particularly around data interoperability, unified data policy, and service delivery standards. Embedding WMO-aligned performance indicators, such as data availability rates, timeliness, and service uptake, would strengthen consistency and allow meaningful cross-regional comparisons. In this regard, PIMS is well placed to serve as a key regional mechanism through which global hydrometeorological standards are translated into Pacific operational realities.

1.3.2 Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) (2012–ongoing)

Overview

Established in 2012 under WMO leadership, the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) seeks to improve the quality and use of climate information in decision-making at all levels.

Organized around five components of the climate services change value chain: observations, climate services information systems, research, capacity development, and user interface platforms, the GFCS draws on support from UN agencies and international partners, with a deliberate focus on sectoral application.

Relevance to PIMS

The GFCS architecture should serve as a foundational reference for developing climate services across the Pacific within the PIMS framework. Attention is warranted on strengthening user interface platforms and advancing co-production mechanisms between providers and end users. Relevant performance indicators could capture the degree of sectoral uptake of climate services and the extent to which user engagement has been institutionalized. This alignment would mark an important shift for the revised PIMS: moving from data provision toward genuinely impact-oriented service delivery.

1.3.3 Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) (2017–2030)

Overview

Endorsed in 2016 and operational since 2017, the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) stands as the region's primary policy instrument for integrating climate change adaptation with disaster risk management. Developed under the Pacific Islands Forum and supported by SPC, SPREP, and development partners, it offers a comprehensive approach to building resilience across Pacific Island Countries and Territories as well as providing a cohesive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework.

Relevance to PIMS

PIMS should be positioned as a core technical instrument in support of FRDP implementation, particularly in the areas of risk information and early warning systems. Alignment should be pursued through shared indicators on resilience, exposure, and service coverage. By directly linking PIMS outputs to FRDP M&E frameworks, the system would strengthen regional accountability, reporting standards and generate credible evidence of contribution to resilience outcomes by NMHS and other stakeholders.

1.3.4 Weather Ready Pacific (WRP) (2021-2030)

Overview

Launched in 2023 by WMO and partners, Weather Ready Pacific (WRP) was developed with the support of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), WMO and

the Government of Australia through the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BOM). It is administered by SPREP and has a target to raise US $ 191 million over 10 years to strengthen the capacity of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in the Pacific.

The Pacific-focused operational programme is designed to strengthen weather forecasting capacity, physical infrastructure, and service delivery across Small Island Developing States (SIDS). While grounded in global early warning ambitions, it is deliberately calibrated to the specific vulnerabilities and constraints of Pacific nations.

Relevance to PIMS

WRP represents a critical implementation and financing vehicle with which PIMS must be substantively aligned. The updated system should incorporate WRP priorities into its monitoring architecture, such as covering capacity development, infrastructure investment, and service delivery performance. There is a clear opportunity for PIMS to conjointly track WRP progress and consolidating reporting, thereby reducing fragmentation and improving programmatic coherence.

1.3.5 Early Warnings for All (EW4All) (2022–2027)

Overview

Launched by the United Nations in 2022, Early Warnings for All (EW4All) is a global commitment to ensure that every person on Earth has access to multi-hazard early warning systems by 2027. The initiative is coordinated by WMO, UNDRR, ITU, and IFRC, and is organized around four pillars: risk knowledge, monitoring and forecasting, dissemination and communication, and preparedness and response.

Relevance to PIMS

EW4All provides both the conceptual framework and the operational benchmarks that should underpin the architecture of the updated PIMS. Structuring PIMS around the four EW4All pillars would ensure full alignment with prevailing global standards. Relevant indicators might include population coverage, last-mile communication effectiveness, and community-level response readiness. PIMS is well positioned to become the primary regional platform for monitoring EW4All progress across the Pacific, while enhancing both visibility and the conditions for sustained resource mobilization.

1.3.6 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent (endorsed 2022)

Overview

Endorsed by Pacific Islands Forum Leaders in 2022, the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent articulates a long-term regional vision encompassing climate resilience, ocean governance, sustainable development, and regional solidarity. It frames the Pacific not merely as a collection of small island states, but as a unified geopolitical entity with a collective voice and shared future.

Relevance to PIMS

PIMS should be explicitly framed as a technical enabler of the 2050 Strategy, particularly in relation to climate resilience and evidence-based decision-making. This framing ensures that PIMS remains relevant beyond the 2030 horizon and contributes to long-term regional goals. Appropriate indicators might reflect the degree to which climate information is integrated into national planning processes and resilience frameworks, reinforcing PIMS's strategic positioning within the broader Pacific development agenda.

Strategic Alignment Considerations for the updated PIMS (2026–2035)

Taken together, the frameworks reviewed above reveal a strong convergence around a limited but consequential set of strategic priorities:

- Coherent and rationalised set of indicators for M&E frameworks;
- Universal access to effective, multi-hazard early warning systems;
- Interoperable data systems and open, harmonized data policies;
- User-centric delivery of climate and weather services;
- Sustained institutional capacity strengthening of NMHSs;
- Measurable outcomes in resilience and disaster risk reduction.

The updated PIMS should therefore be conceived as a regional integrative platform, which can integrate or to the least align diverse monitoring frameworks, harmonizing indicators across initiatives, and bridging global commitments with the realities of Pacific context. The updated PIMS (2027-2036) would not only serve as a reporting tool, but as a strategic asset for coherence, accountability, and impact across the Pacific region.

1.4 STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF NMHS STRENGTHENING FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN PICTS

The National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) play a pivotal role in advancing climate resilience across Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). As such, they should be considered as the priority to improve their capacities for integrating global scientific systems, regional frameworks, and national decision-making processes. In a context defined by heightened exposure to climate extremes and persistent capacity constraints, NMHSs bear the essential responsibility of generating, interpreting, and delivering actionable weather and climate information to governments, communities, and key socio-economic sectors actors.

Within the updated PIMS framework (2027–2036), reinforcing NMHS capacities across observation networks, forecasting systems, data management, and service delivery is not optional but foundational. Effective multi-hazard early warning systems, climate-informed planning, and meaningful risk reduction outcomes all depend on services that are technically sound, institutionally stable, and financially sustainable. Capacity strengthening must therefore extend beyond technical dimensions to encompass governance structures, workforce development, and long-term financing mechanisms, while actively promoting regional integration and interoperability with global systems.

By placing NMHSs at the center of resilience-building efforts, PIMS can catalyze a consequential shift whereby Pacific meteorological services move away from reactive disaster response and toward anticipatory, impact-based service provision. This transition is not merely operational, as it directly underpins the adaptive capacity of PICTs and their ability to pursue sustainable, long-term development trajectories in an increasingly climate-stressed environment.

2. DEFINITIONS AND BASELINE

2.1 DEFINITIONS

2.1.1 Hydro-meteorological Services and the Role of NMHSs

Hydro-meteorological Services refer to the national systems and institutions responsible for observing, analyzing, forecasting, and disseminating information about weather, climate, water, and related environmental phenomena. These services play a critical role in supporting disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, agriculture, water management, health, and energy planning. The National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) — government agencies that provide essential data and warnings on hazards like tropical cyclones, floods, droughts, and storm surges to safeguard communities and economies.

2.1.2 Meteorological, Climate and Hydrological Service Value Chain in the Pacific

The meteorological, climate and hydrological service value chain in the Pacific refers to the end-to-end system through which weather, climate and water information is generated, processed, translated, communicated, and used for decision-making. It begins with observations and data collection, moves through data exchange, modelling, forecasting, analysis and service production, and culminates in the delivery.

2.1.3 Institutional Landscape of Meteorological Services in the Pacific (NMHSs, Regional Organisations and Development Partners)

The institutional landscape of meteorological services in the Pacific refers to the network of national, regional, and international institutions that govern, coordinate, support, and deliver weather, climate, hydrological, ocean, and early warning services across Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). It includes the formal mandates of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), the regional coordination and governance roles of the Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC) and the Pacific Meteorological Desk Partnership (PMDP) / SPREP Climate Science and Information Programme, as well as the technical and financing contributions of partner agencies such as WMO, SPC, national met agencies, and development partners.

The Pacific meteorological institutional landscape is the system of organisations, mandates, partnerships, and coordination arrangements that make weather, climate, hydrology, and early warning services function across the region.

2.1.4 The Pacific Meteorological Council and the Pacific Meteorological Desk Partnership

The Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC) is the principal regional coordination and advisory body for meteorology, climate, hydrology, and related early warning services in the Pacific. It brings together the heads of Pacific National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and regional/international partners to guide priorities, strengthen coordination, and support service development across Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). It was established in 2011 under the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) framework, replacing the earlier Regional Meteorological Services Directors' meetings. The PMC is the Pacific's regional decision-support and coordination platform for weather, climate, hydrology, and early warning services.

The Pacific Meteorological Desk Partnership (PMDP), also referred to as the Pacific Meteorological Desk (PMD), is a regional coordinated response and coordination mechanism managed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Its primary purpose is to support the development and sustainability of weather and climate services in the Pacific Islands region. The PMDP is based at and managed by SPREP and serves as the Secretariat for the Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC).

It consists of two core components:

- The Apia-based Secretariat: Composed of SPREP and the WMO Office for the South-West Pacific.
- The Development Partners' Component: Incorporating various technical and funding partners

2.2 BASELINE OF THE STUDY

2.2.1 Overview of the PIMS (2017–2026) and its Priority Areas / 11 PKOs

The Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy (2017 – 2026) was developed to guide national governments to support NMHSs through national efforts, guide action to meet NHMS priorities through increased cooperation, guide NHMSs toward critical activities to build or strengthen capacity and planning, while implementing national projects, guide donors and partners to focus on identified capacity building activities and transfer of technology, guide the PMC and Pacific Meteorological Desk Partnership with respect to sustaining priority action at the regional level.

The PIMS (2017–2026) outlines five key priority areas assorted by 11 priority key outcomes (PKO) to strengthen National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in the Pacific region.

Source: PIMS (2017 – 2026) summary digest (extracted)

The Strategy aims to guide national governments, donors, partners and NMHSs themselves in prioritizing capacity building efforts to enable effective delivery of meteorological, climatological, hydrological and ocean services for the Pacific region. One of the key challenges highlighted is that many NMHSs in the region operate with poor infrastructure and staffing constraints, hindering their ability to provide essential services, cumulated with a region faces several significant climate stresses. These climate threats include but at not limited to water scarcity, extreme weather events and Coral Reef and Marine Ecosystem Degradation with a dramatic sea level rising. Climate stresses interact with other non-climate pressures like population growth,

environmental degradation and external economic shocks, exacerbating vulnerability and eroding coping capacities of communities.
Taking into consideration the five priority areas defined in the PIMS, the focus of the evaluation and the drafting of the revised PIMS strategy will primarily consider the following:

- **Improved weather services:**

Several reviews and meeting reports claim improvements in early warnings, forecasting, and general service delivery since the introduction of the PIMS. However, some countries still report having weak observation networks, incomplete instrument maintenance, inconsistent service standard across the region, or suboptimal integration across sectors.

- **Disaster risk reduction**:

Whilst a stronger MHEWS has become the recent focus in the PICTS and the Weather Ready Pacific is explicitly the regional vehicle for delivering on early warning, aligned to "Early Warning for All" global agenda, the coordination remains challenging. Specifically for less matured NMHSs in the region, hydrological hazards and geohazards are posing great challenges, stemming from limited resource, institutional mandates, inter-agency linkages, and the complexity of multi-hazard integration.

- **Improved climate and hydrological services**:

From a regional perspective, increased initiatives have been providing a structured framework for climate services implementation in line with PIMS (revised PRSCS) as well as forums (PICOFs) for greater NMHSs' participations and bottom-up engagement, expert Panel (PHS Panel under PMC) to advise on water and hydrological services. Much work remains to be done to reinforce NMHSs legal mandates, staff capacity, and resources for hydrology, for optimal water resource and flood services deployment.

- **Integrated observing, communication systems and data management**:

Since the introduction of PIMS and the PRSCS, NMHSs and dedicated programs (COSPPac, WISER) contributed to strengthen and develop observing networks, metadata systems, and data sharing in the PICTs which strengthened the end-user satisfaction. Yet, some countries' networks remain sparse, and data gaps persist with only 17% of NMHSs having integrated their data system with the WMO's Information System (WIS). Overall, the main shortcomings in data management are identified as: archiving, definition of common metadata standards, and interoperability.

- **Coordinated support for NMHSs, PMC, the Pacific Meteorological Desk partnership:**

Several concomitant mechanisms strive to an enhanced coordination amongst the big players, i.e PMC biennial meetings, SPREP Secretariat, six Expert Panels, Pacific Ministerial Meeting on Meteorology, Development Partners & Donors Engagement Meetings (DPDEMs) convenes to

align external support under the WMO Partner Coordination Mechanisms initiative. Yet, resource constraints are real as many organisations and programs are under-resourced (often only one core staff post, reliant on in-kind/project funding).

Two long-standing issues regarding resource mobilisation are:

1) the duplication of funding, which is caused by overlapping mandates of the main stakeholders in the PICTs (PMC, PMDP, WRP, SPC, SPREP) and ;
2) the fragmentation of funding with unaddressed gaps in program funding.

To remedy these identified challenges the institutionalisation, more robust resourcing mobilisation, the development of sustainable PPP and PPE for innovative financing avenues as well as tighter linkages with the 2050 Blue Pacific Strategy to secure high-level political and financial backing is recommended.

2.2.2 Regional Initiatives and Pacific-led Projects and Programs relevant to the PIMS (general mapping)

Through the PIMS lenses, the Pacific regional landscape is dense but highly complementary, with a clear convergence around the following initiatives and Strategies:

- Early warning systems (EW4All, CREWS, WRP)
- Climate services (PRSCS, ClimSA, RCC)
- Data and observation systems (WMO, GUAN, COSPPac)
- Capacity development (PCCC, PIETR, RTC)

A detailed analysis is presented in the table in appendix C.

2.2.3 Key Stakeholders of Meteorological and Climate Services (overall mapping)

A general mapping is presented here to encompass the diversity and the fragmentation of the supporting stakeholders to the current PIMS Priority Areas and its 11 Priority Key Outcomes (PKO). It clearly appears, that although PIMS is predominantly operated by NMHSs, they rely on dense networks of regional programmes and global frameworks, which is fragmented across initiatives. The updated PIMS (2027-2036) will have to forge a new vision embedding coherent, results-driven frameworks.

PIMS PKO	LEAD STAKEHOLDERS	SUPPORTING STAKEHOLDERS	STRATEGIC ROLE ATTRIBUTION
PKO 1 – Improved aviation weather services	NMHSs, Civil Aviation Authorities	PIAWS Panel (PMC), WMO (Aviation Programme), ICAO, BoM, NIWA, World Bank (PREP), donor aviation safety programmes	Ensure ICAO compliance, service certification, and infrastructure modernization
PKO 2 – Improved marine weather services and establishment of ocean services	NMHSs	PIMOS Panel (PMC), SPC (Ocean Division), COSPPac, WMO Marine Programme, SPREP, national maritime authorities, Australian BoM	Develop integrated ocean–atmosphere services, including sea-level, wave and coastal forecasting
PKO 3 – Improved public weather services	NMHSs	Telecom operators (Digicel, Vodafone Pacific), National Media, Red Cross, NGOs, NDMOs, CREWS programmes	Strengthen last-mile dissemination, accessibility, and impact-based communication
PKO 4 – Strengthened NMHS capacity to implement Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems	NMHSs, NDMOs	CREWS SIEWAP, WRP, WMO, UNDRR, IFRC, ITU, SPREP, national DRM platforms	Deliver end-to-end, people-centred EWS aligned with EW4All pillars
PKO 5 – NMHS contribution to climate change activities	NMHSs, National Governments (Climate Change Divisions)	SPREP (Climate Change Programme), UNFCCC processes, PIFS, PRP, IPCC-linked research institutions	Ensure integration of climate services into national policies, NDCs, and adaptation planning
PKO 6 – Improved climate information and prediction services	NMHSs, PI-RCC	PICS Panel (PMC), ClimSA Pacific, COSPPac, APCC (ROK-PI CLiPS), SPREP, WMO RCC Network, national universities (USP)	Strengthen seasonal forecasting, climate products, and operational climate services
PKO 7 – Strengthened collaboration between meteorological and hydrological services	NMHSs, National Water Authorities	WMO Hydrology Programme, SPREP Hydrology initiatives, SPC Water Programme, Hydrology Panel (PMC)	Enable integrated water–climate services and flood forecasting systems
PKO 8 – Integrated observing and communication systems	NMHSs	PICI Panel (PMC), WMO (WIGOS/WIS), GUAN Pacific, COSPPac, WRP infrastructure	Strengthen observation networks, data systems, and interoperability

PIMS PKO	LEAD STAKEHOLDERS	SUPPORTING STAKEHOLDERS	STRATEGIC ROLE ATTRIBUTION
		investments, telecom providers, satellite data providers (EUMETSAT, NOAA)	
PKO 9 – NMHSs institutional strengthening and capacity development	NMHSs, SPREP	PCCC, PIETR Panel, WMO, Regional Training Centre (emerging), USP, BoM training programmes	Build sustainable workforce, institutional capacity, and technical competencies
PKO 10 – Coordinated support to NMHSs	SPREP, PPCM, Donors	EU (ClimSA), World Bank (PREP), ADB, Green Climate Fund, bilateral donors (Australia, NZ, Japan, Korea)	Ensure alignment of investments, reduce duplication, and enhance financing coherence
PKO 11 – PMC effectiveness and partnerships	PMC, SPREP, NMHSs	WMO, PIFS, PPCM, PRP, development partners, regional organisations (SPC, USP)	Strengthen regional governance, partnership coordination, and accountability mechanisms

3. MANAGEMENT

3.1 TEAM ORGANISATION

The team of consultants centers around two principal individuals. However, a number of additional resource persons will be solicited for the completion of the Assignment, in order to conduct dedicated interviews and data collection, such a key resource person in identified organizations, point of relay and in-field consultants for field-collection of data.

3.2 WORK ORGANISATION

3.2.1 Structure of the Inception Report

The inception report for the consultancy to "**review and update the Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy (2017 – 2026)**" is the first document to be submitted within 1 month of the signature of the contract.

The structure of the inception report has included, inter alia:

- Detailed methodology and work plan (SPREP validated) – appendix A
- Detailed timeline (duration of the project, milestones) – appendix A
- Development of a scorecard for (PIMS 2017-2026) from relevant studies and resources – Collaborative work with PIMS MERL
- Mapping of the main stakeholders (for consultation) – section 2.2.3
- Identification of the main reference documents (regional and global)
- Identify the countries to conduct in-person interviews – appendix B
- Contacts with key International Organizations, intergovernmental organizations, bilateral funding agencies, specialized NGOs, key governmental bodies, and bodies of the private sector (to be pursued during the main report production phase) – appendix C
- Constitution of a literature review (ongoing)
- Delivery of draft inception report.

3.2.2 Stakeholders Consultation Process

The organisation of stakeholder consultation will be conducted from direct solicitation, under qualitative interviews. In support of SPREP, Varysian will attend to the organisation and orchestrate the consultations and collection of results.

Activities to include:

- Identifying most relevant stakeholders to be invited to be contacted, including the 15 NMHS of the PICTs and other relevant stakeholders including key sectorial representatives and other relevant providers and users of hydromet services and associated (weather services, disaster risk reduction, climate services, integrated observing and communication) decision-makers in the Pacific to seek feedback and guidance on areas for update of the PIMS. The identification will be done in close cooperation with the SPREP and ClimSA Project Manager.
- Engaging with stakeholder providers co-identified with SPREP and work with them on creating content in the form of presentations and discussions.
- Design a qualitative questionnaire to engage with the stakeholders to be consulted, allow discussion and space for exchanges and feedback.
- Ensure all transcripts of discussions and notes are collated.

3.2.3 Reporting Arrangements with SPREP and the PIMS Working Group

As indicated in the ToRs, Varysian is expected to submit specific methodological and analytical reporting, which are exhaustively listed below:

- Inception Report / Consultancy Work Plan
- Final report of the desk-top review
- Evaluation report of the PIMS (2017-2026)
- Individual countries and territories reports PICTs (15) for PMMM-4
- Stakeholder consultation Report
- Updated PIMS (2026-2035)
- PIMS Implementation Plan (budget)
- PIMS (M&E Framework)
- PIMS Sustainability Framework (resource mobilisation plan)
- PIMS Communication and Public Outreach Framework
- Presentation material for to PMC-8
- Final Consultancy report

Additional emails communication with the SPREP, ClimSA project Manager, will enable to keep a smooth reporting line and address subject such as:

- Activities performed during the reporting period over a time-line graph;
- Team members involved in the activities of the reporting period;
- Problems encountered;
- Estimate of the progress achieved so far.

A necessary time is indispensable to allow feedback from SPREP / ClimSA Project Manager about submitted documents throughout the Consultancy by Varysian.

3.2.4 Final Completion Report and PMC-8 Presentation of results

The Final Completion Report will combine research and analysis results from all outputs of the consultancy: 1) the main conclusions and recommendations from the stakeholders' consultations, 2) an updated version of the PIMS (2027-2036) 3) the frameworks for an implementation Plan with a budget, (M&E) indicators, Resource mobilisation plan, Communication and Public Outreach Framework.

The report will be summarized into a keynote presentation for the PMC-8, and be submitted to allow feedback and comments by the SPREP and ClimSA Manager, a draft report will be submitted 15 days prior to the event. Final report will be submitted to integrate feedbacks, comments and revisions.

3.3 WORK PLAN & TIMELINE

REPORTING SCHEDULE	NB DAYS	SUBMISSION DATE
1. Draft Inception Report and Work Plan	5	3-Apr
2. Desktop review of PIMS (programmes, projects, initiatives)	5	5-May
3. Final evaluation report on PIMS 2017-2026 implementation	5	10-May
4. Individual countries and territories progress reports on PIMS	5	15-Jun
5. Stakeholders' consultations report (hydromet)	20	15-Aug
6. PIMS (2026-2035) approval by Working Group	10	15-Jul
7. PIMS Implementation Plan (budget)	5	20-Aug
8. M&E Framework (reporting templates)	5	30-Aug
9. Resource Mobilisation Plan (Sustainability Framework)	5	10-Sep
10. Communication and Public Outreach Framework	5	20-Sep
11. Draft Final Report	10	30-Nov

All reporting will be submitted to the SPREP / ClimSA Manager, and coordination with Pacific Governments Institutions and other stakeholders as requested. The consultants will regularly provide information and reporting through an initial work plan with a detailed timeline, intermediary reports, as well as submitting the preparation material support of the 8 presentation, and the draft and final reports of the consultancy.

Refer to appendix A. for the detailed work plan and timeline.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION

3.4.1 Availability and Accessibility of Data

The Consultants will use the available data/information from previous consulting assessments as a starting point for its data collection process, while the SPREP and ClimSA Manager will provide support in enriching and enlarging the stakeholder's database. As such, the study will benefit from their respective experience to access and collect converging data from diverse resources.

3.4.2 Missing data collection strategy

The initial discussions established that field visits constitute an integral part of the data collection. As such, special data collection efforts will be organized in designated countries. As described below, the consultants will collect data by participating to regional events, organising systematic data collection through online surveys, followed up by phone calls to reach targeted stakeholders while confirming the information from a second validating source (NMHS).

Efforts to collect data will be conducted as follow:

- **Desk review (internet, bibliography review)** and **direct consultations** with the main stakeholders and other sector Institutions.
- **7 country field visits** to conduct round of interviews and stakeholders consultations tentatively in Samoa (4 days), Fiji (4 days), Kiribati (3 days), FSM (3 days), French Polynesia (3 days), Niu (3days), Vanuatu (3 days) (as initially listed per Tender)
- **Collection of raw data** (qualitative and quantitative) by the consultants based on a **distributed online survey** (phoning, emailing); and
- **Participation in a regional NMHS regional meeting on 27-29 May 2026** to present collect firsthand data, introduce and collide preliminary findings.

3.4.3 Identifying in-country visit

The cross-analysis highlights three complementary criteria for selecting countries: (1) representativeness of NMHS capacity tiers, (2) climate vulnerability profiles, and (3) availability (or absence) of longitudinal PIMS data.

Melanesian countries (Fiji, Vanuatu, PNG) emerge as structural anchors of the review: they combine higher institutional capacity (Tier 3), broader service portfolios, and relatively strong data availability, enabling robust performance assessment and regional benchmarking. In contrast, Polynesian and Micronesian small island states, specifically Tuvalu and Kiribati, represent frontline climate vulnerability contexts, where sea-level rise and exposure to compound hazards test the real-world effectiveness of early warning systems and climate services.

PRIORITY LEVEL	COUNTRY	SUB-REGION	NMHS TIER	PIMS DATA STATUS	STRATEGIC RATIONALE FOR VISIT
Tier 1 – Core (Must Visit)	**Fiji**	Melanesia	Tier 3	Strong longitudinal data (2017–2024)	Regional leader. Good benchmark for performance, training, and service delivery
	Vanuatu	Melanesia	Tier 3	Strong dataset 2017–2024	High vulnerability + mature system. Baseline for impact validation
	PNG	Melanesia	Tier 3	Baseline + recent data	Scale and complexity. Assess for system-wide effectiveness
	Samoa	Polynesia	Tier 2	Only recent data (2023+)	Critical data gap. Strong institutional role
	Kiribati	Micronesia	Tier 1–2	Only recent data (2023+)	Frontline climate impact. Assess relevance of PIMS outcomes
Tier 2 – High Value (Strongly Recommended)	**FSM**	Micronesia	Tier 2	Only recent data (2024)	Fragmented governance. High value for regional comparability
	Solomon Islands	Melanesia	Tier 2	Only recent data (2024)	Large gap in longitudinal evidence
	French Polynesia	Polynesia	Tier 2–3	Only recent data (2023+)	Key French territory. Distinct institutional model (Météo-France integration)

A second critical insight is the data asymmetry across countries, which should directly guide field mission prioritisation. Several countries instrumental to regional resilience (e.g. Samoa, FSM, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) only have recent or incomplete datasets from the current PIMS implementation monitoring (post-2023/24), limiting the ability to assess progress over the full strategy's timeframe. These countries therefore constitute high-value visit targets, as in-country consultations are necessary to reconstruct performance trajectories, validate outcomes, and

capture qualitative insights (e.g. institutional strengthening, service uptake, user impact). In contrast, countries with strong historical datasets (Fiji, Vanuatu) are essential for evidence consolidation and validation, while smaller Tier 1 systems (e.g. Nauru, Niue, Tokelau) serve as edge cases illustrating structural constraints and dependency on regional support systems.

The tier classification is indicative and based on relative operational capacity rather than a formal accreditation or performance ranking. It reflects broad differences in staffing, service scope, technical capability, and institutional maturity across Pacific NMHSs. Some countries sit at the boundary between tiers, particularly where specialised services such as aviation meteorology, climate services, or hydrology are unevenly developed.

Refer to appendix B for the detailed cross-analysis in-country visit selection.

3.5 RISKS AND ISSUES

3.5.1 Availability and quality of data

The Study will rely on data to be collected both at the sector and at the macro-economic level. The better the data the better the quality of the Study output. Quality information availability is a big issue in the Pacific. In this respect the consultants will take full advantage of the consultants' capacity to have first-hand access to data. A related problem concerns data comparability: from one country to another, from one M&E report to another, the disparities are great. The Study will strive to attain the most respondents and participants for an optimal initial collection of data.

3.5.2 Reaching a consensus

There will be an expected difficulty in getting a consensus among the various stakeholders on draft proposals for the adoption of a conceptual new paradigm, to foster cooperation on the updated PIMS. The consultants expect some reluctance to change, from the different - consulted - stakeholders, specifically the ones currently lacking necessary resources to part-take to reporting efforts.

The Study will define priorities among the stakeholders on a consensual basis and consider proposals beneficial for all.

4. QUALITY OF THE DELIVERABLES

The consultants are committed to providing high quality services. This quality results from know-how acquired over years of experience using well-established procedures to monitor and evaluate our activity and ensure high quality reporting.

4.1 REPORT STANDARDIZATION

Varysian will use the report formats agreed with the SPREP PROE / ClimSA Technical Team during the exchange on the monthly reports. We also remain flexible to adapt our reporting according to the SPREP PROE / ClimSA Technical team recommendations and specific requirements.
All the deliverables will undergo a strict quality control process before its submission or inclusion into the report. Each data will be reviewed by Varysian, discussed, revised and formatted before it is submitted to the attention of the Manager of the SPREP PROE / ClimSA.

4.2 RESPECT OF DEADLINES AND PROGRESS INDICATORS

The consultants are committed to submitting reports in due time, as indicated in section 3.3. Continuous communication between the consultants and the SPREP PROE / ClimSA Technical Team. A permanent contact between the consultants and SPREP PROE / ClimSA Technical Team is ensured through the constant availability of Sunny Seuseu (RCC Coordinator and Technical Adviser ClimSA) who provides the follow-up of main achievements, problems met, and discussing on the necessary adjustments.

Varysian is committed to submitting reports in due time. Continuous communication between Varysian and the SPREP PROE and ClimSA technical team / manager is expected. The collaboration is expected to facilitate the follow-up of main achievements, problems met, and to ensure the necessary adjustments.

4.3 COMPLIANCE WITH SPREP VALUES AND POLICIES

Varysian will supply the consulting services to the extent applicable in compliance with SPREP's Values and Code of Conduct, including SPREP's policy on Child Protection, Environmental Social Safeguards, Fraud Prevention & Whistleblower Protection and Gender and Social Inclusion.

4.4 DATA MANAGEMENT AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Varysian complies with intellectual property and publication, and ensures that:

- The research data is secured in a secure and accessible form for one year.
- SPREP retains the publication rights over all the data collected for the analysis. Use of the data for publication purpose by Varysian requires a written authorization.
- The Final Completion Report will belong to SPREP and may be used as it wishes as long as SPREP undertakes not to misrepresent the contents of the report.
- SPREP recognizes the authorship of the researchers under Varysian's company when referring to the report

5. DIAGNOSTIC & METHODOLOGY

5.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTANCY

5.1.1 GLOBAL OBJECTIVE

The consultancy will produce a comprehensive, evidence-based update of the Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy (PIMS), grounded in a rigorous assessment of the 2017–2026 framework and calibrated to evolving regional and global priorities. The process combines structured analytical review, inclusive multi-stakeholder consultation, and forward-looking strategic design. The efforts are made to ensure that the updated PIMS reflects both the empirical realities of Pacific Island Countries and Territories and the growing demands for integrated hydrometeorological and climate services across the region.

The expected output is a coherent, results-oriented strategic framework for 2027–2036, complemented by a practical implementation plan, a robust monitoring and evaluation system, and dedicated frameworks for sustainability and communication. Taken together, these deliverables are designed as operational instruments capable of driving real change.

More broadly, the consultancy aims to strengthen regional coordination, sharpen accountability through harmonized performance indicators, and reposition PIMS as the central platform for delivering impactful, user-oriented meteorological and climate services across the Pacific. An updated PIMS that is responsive to the region's diversity while remaining firmly anchored in global standards and collective resilience goals.

5.2 OUTPUTS

5.2.1 Output 1 – Evaluation of the PIMS (2017–2026)

Output 1 - The PIMS (2017-2026) Evaluation report and consultant work plan

The first Output focuses on an analysis and in-depth evaluation of the propositions stated in the PIMS (2017–2026), which constitutes the cornerstone of the Consultancy.

There are different means to collate some of this information, thus the evaluation will be conducted through a combination of in-person consultations and desk reviews. To ensure a prompt access to stakeholders, the initial consultations will be facilitated with SPREP to establish

the introductions and access (NHMS and other main stakeholders). Further consultations will be undertaken with NMHSs during regional event, hydrological services, and National Disaster Management Offices, as well as with socio-economic sectors and vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and people with disabilities. A desktop study will review major regional and international initiatives as listed in 2.2.2 and 2.2.4, and other relevant programmes. Regional M&E frameworks and strategies, aligned with OECD DAC and EU evaluation criteria will be used to assess benefits, challenges, gaps, and needs.

Deliverables

→ Inception Report highlighting methodology, work plan and timelines
→ Final desk-top review report
→ Final evaluation report of PIMS (2017–2026) using OECD DAC/EU criteria and integrating regional M&E plans from identified initiatives, frameworks and programs (2.2.2)
→ Individual country and territory progress reports under the 11 PKOs, summarised for presentation at PMMM-4

5.2.2 Output 2 – Stakeholder Consultations and Validation

Output 2: Preparatory work and implementation of the stakeholders' consultation interviews

Following on from Output 1, the Consultancy is to design, execute and gather information from stakeholders' consultation. This output will be conducted through qualitative guided interviews by the Consultants.

The overall objective of this consultation is to support and ground truth findings of the review for the formulation of the updates to the PIMS, assess viability and relevance of proposed monitoring and evaluation criteria, as well as introducing a new framework for reporting to all the main stakeholders involved in the hydromet services for the Pacific region.

Following on from Output 1, the Consultancy is to design, execute and gather information from stakeholders' consultation. This output will be conducted through qualitative guided interviews by the Consultants. The overall objective of this consultation is to support and ground truth findings of the review for the formulation of the updates to the PIMS, assess viability and relevance of proposed monitoring and evaluation criteria, as well as introducing a new framework for reporting to all the main stakeholders involved in the hydromet services for the Pacific region.

The consultations will involve NMHSs, regional organisations (SPREP, SPC, PIFS, USP and others), UN agencies, academic institutions, NGOs, and socio-economic sectors such as aviation, marine, agriculture, health, tourism, energy, and fisheries. Special emphasis will be placed on inclusive participation with groups such as women, youth, and people with disabilities. These participatory meetings will compare empirical realities with programmatic expectations, establish priorities and pitfalls, and identify new and emerging needs. A draft updated PIMS will be developed and presented to the PIMS Working Group for review and approval.

Deliverables

→ Stakeholders' Consultation Report covering providers and users of hydromet services, regional organisations, academia, socio-economic sectors and special groups
→ Draft updated PIMS (2026–2035) for Working Group review and approval

5.2.3 Output 3 – Development of the Updated PIMS (2026–2035)

Output 3: Develop the updated PIMS including supporting plans and frameworks, with a reporting template for PIMS to PMC-8

The updated PIMS (2026-2035) will depend highly on the guidance from the Working Group (SPREP and Working Group Panel). This activity will be consulted with stakeholders and reflect shared regional and national priorities. Based on the findings of the review and findings, the Consultancy team will put together a strategy and an implementation plan that are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound.

In addition to the updated PIMS, the Consultancy team will develop a M&E Framework with reporting templates, a Sustainability Framework with a Resource Mobilisation Strategy, and a Communication and Public Outreach Framework. A final summary will consolidate all frameworks with the updated PIMS and will be presented to PMC-8.

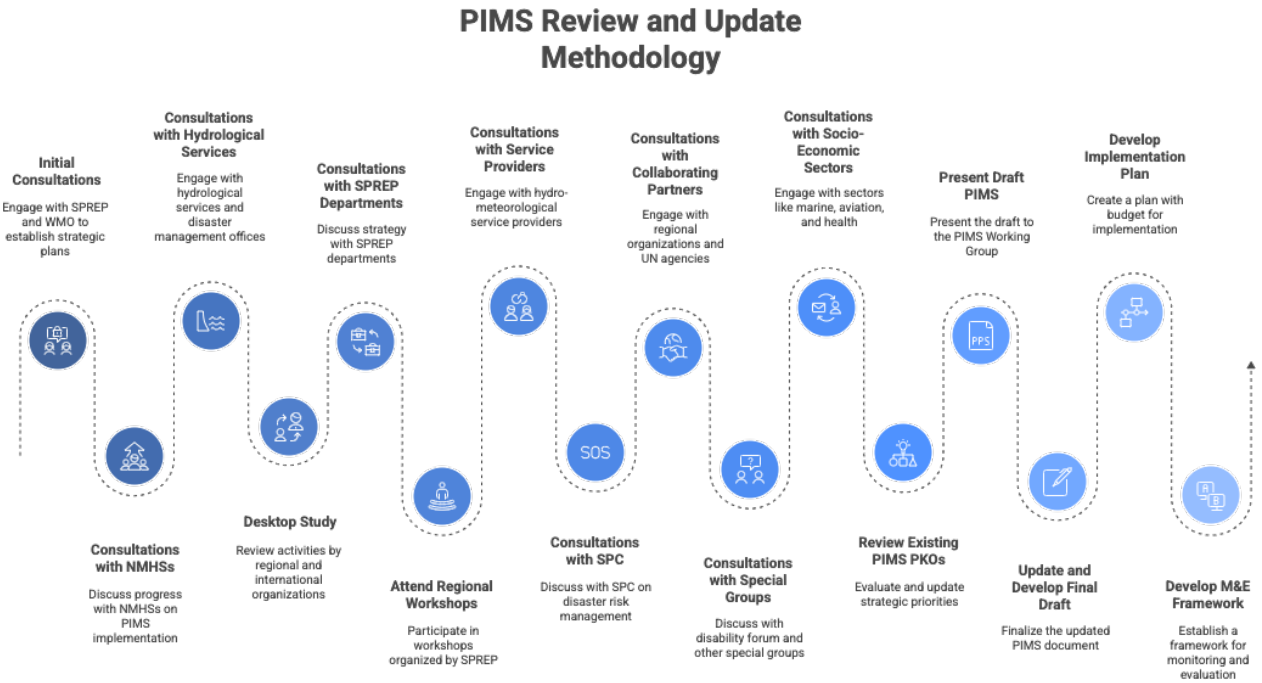
Deliverables

→ Final updated PIMS (2026–2035)
→ Implementation Plan (with budget)
→ Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (with reporting templates)
→ Sustainability Framework (with Resource Mobilisation Strategy)
→ Communication and Public Outreach Framework

→ Final summary report consolidating the updated PIMS and frameworks, and presentation at PMC-8

5.3 METHODOLOGY & TOOLS

The Consulting team will deploy different methods and tools to collect data including desktop reviews, online surveys, SWOT analysis, stakeholders consultations and face to face consultations which will provide valuable information on achievements or shortcomings of the strategic goals of the PIMS (2017-2026) and aligning to new and evolving strategic context and direction for strengthening NMHSs in the Pacific in order to propose an updated version of the PIMS for the next decade (2027-2036).



APPENDIXES

A. Detailed Work Plan and timeline
B. Cross-analysis in-country visit selection
C. General Initiatives / Strategies relevant to the PIMS Mapping

A. DETAILED WORK PLAN & TIMELINE

REPORTING SCHEDULE	NB DAYS	SUBMISSION DATE	EVENTS
1. Draft Inception Report and Work Plan	5	3-Apr	
2. Desktop review of PIMS (programmes, projects, initiatives)	5	5-May	
3. Final evaluation report on PIMS 2017-2026 implementation	5	10-May	Pacific Aviation Safety Office (PASO) and Airport Authority representatives from the Pacific on Part 174 Certification and QMS, 27-29 May 2026, Honiara Solomon Islands / PIMS Consultation May 2026
4. Individual countries and territories progress reports on PIMS	5	15-Jun	Weather Ready Pacific (WRP) Steering Committee Meeting, which all Met Directors will attend, 02–03 June 2026
5. Stakeholders' consultations report (hydromet)	20	15-Aug	
6. PIMS (2026-2035) approval by Working Group	10	15-Jul	
7. PIMS Implementation Plan (budget)	5	20-Aug	
8. M&E Framework (reporting templates)	5	30-Aug	
9. Resource Mobilisation Plan (Sustainability Framework)	5	10-Sep	PMC-8 in Nuku'alofa, Tonga, from 14–25 September 2026
10. Communication and Public Outreach Framework	5	20-Sep	
11. Draft Final Report	10	30-Nov	

Timeline of the Project

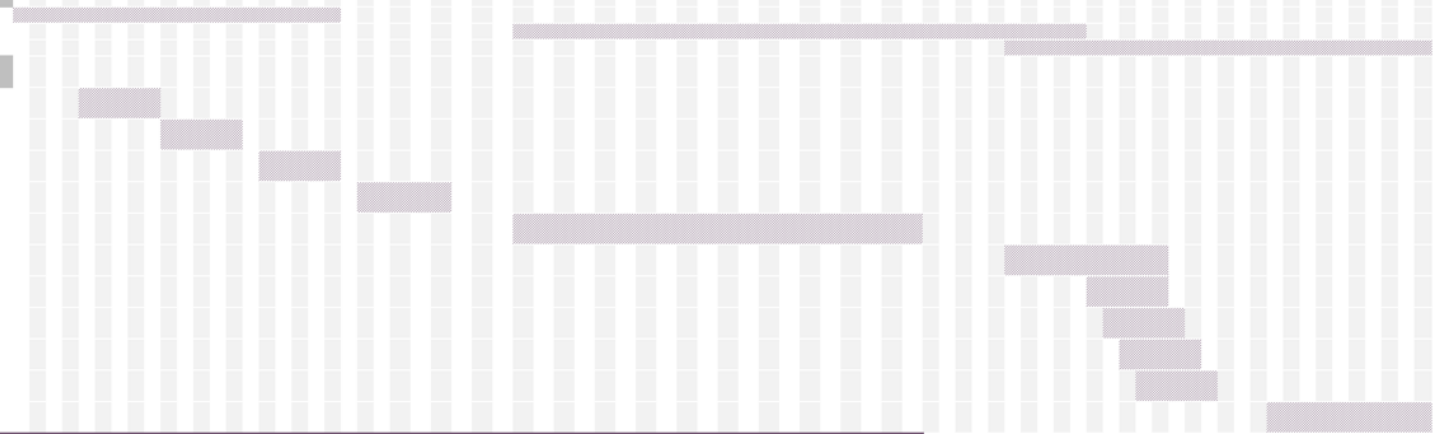
Consultancy to review and update the Pacific Islands Meteorological Strategy

Plan Duration | Actual Start | % Complete | Revised (proposed)

ACTIVITY	PLAN START	PLAN DURATION
OUTPUTS		
Output 1. The PIMS 2017-2026 Evaluation report and consultant work plan	1	20
Output 2: Conduct stakeholders consultation rounds	30	30
Output 3. Develop updated PIMS with supporting frameworks	55	30
REPORTING SCHEDULE		
Draft Inception Report and Work Plan	5	5
Desktop review of PIMS (programmes, projects, initiatives)	10	5
Final evaluation report on PIMS 2017-2026 implementation	16	5
Individual countries and territories progress reports on PIMS	22	5
Stakeholders' consultations report (hydromet)	30	20
PIMS (2026-2035) approval by Working Group	55	10
PIMS Implementation Plan (budget)	60	5
M&E Framework (reporting templates	61	5
Resource Mobilisation Plan (Sustainability Framework)	62	5
Communication and Public Outreach Framework	63	5
Draft Final Report	71	10

NUMBER OF DAYS FOR CONSULTANCY

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80



B. CROSS-ANALYSIS IN-COUNTRY VISIT SELECTION

PRIORITY LEVEL	COUNTRY	SUB-REGION	NMHS TIER	CLIMATE VULNERABILITY PROFILE	PIMS DATA STATUS*	STRATEGIC RATIONALE FOR VISIT
Tier 1 – Core (Must Visit)	**Fiji**	Melanesia	Tier 3	Cyclones, flooding; regional coordination hub	Strong longitudinal data (2017–2024)	Regional leader. Good benchmark for performance, training, and service delivery
	Vanuatu	Melanesia	Tier 3	One of world's most disaster-prone (cyclones, volcanoes)	Strong dataset 2017–2024	High vulnerability + mature system. Baseline for impact validation
	PNG	Melanesia	Tier 3	Multi-hazard, large population exposure	Baseline + recent data	Scale and complexity. Assess system-wide effectiveness
	Samoa	Polynesia	Tier 2	Cyclones, coastal flooding	Only recent data (2023+)	Critical data gap and strong institutional role
	Tuvalu *(or Kiribati)*	Polynesia / Micronesia	Tier 1–2	Existential sea-level rise	Only recent data (2023+)	Frontline climate impact. Test relevance of PIMS outcomes
Tier 2 – High Value (Strongly Recommended)	**FSM**	Micronesia	Tier 2	Typhoons, dispersed islands	Only recent data (2024)	Fragmented governance. Important for regional comparability
	Solomon Islands	Melanesia	Tier 2	Cyclones, flooding, coastal risks	Only recent data (2024)	Large gap in longitudinal evidence
	French Polynesia	Polynesia	Tier 2–3 (context-specific)	Cyclones, ocean hazards; large EEZ	Only recent data (2023+)	Key French territory; distinct institutional model (Météo-France integration)
	Tonga	Polynesia	Tier 2–3	Extreme events (cyclones, volcanic shocks)	Data since 2019	Shock-prone system. Good for resilience testing
	Kiribati *(if not selected above)*	Micronesia	Tier 2	Severe sea-level rise, drought	Data since 2019	Critical climate vulnerability case
Tier 3 –	**RMI**	Micronesia	Tier 2	Coastal flooding, drought	Strong dataset example	Useful for validation but less critical

PRIORITY LEVEL	COUNTRY	SUB-REGION	NMHS TIER	CLIMATE VULNERABILITY PROFILE	PIMS DATA STATUS*	STRATEGIC RATIONALE FOR VISIT
(Complementary / Optional)						
	Cook Islands	Polynesia	Tier 2	Cyclones, marine hazards	Limited baseline	Stable system. Lower priority
	Nauru	Micronesia	Tier 1	Drought, coastal exposure	Baseline available	Illustrative small-state constraints
	Niue / Tokelau	Polynesia	Tier 1	Extreme isolation, climate exposure	Minimal capacity/data	Edge cases. Insightful but not essential

* Preliminary information collected from the PIMS MERL ongoing 10 years review (internal data)

C. REGIONAL INITIATIVES AND PACIFIC-LED PROGRAMS RELEVANT TO THE PIMS (GENERAL MAPPING)

INITIATIVE / PROGRAMME	STATUS & TIMELINE	LEAD INSTITUTIONS	SCOPE	DIRECT RELEVANCE TO PIMS	IMPLICATIONS FOR PIMS 2027–2036
2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent (incl. Implementation Plan 2023–2030)	**Active (endorsed 2022)**	**Pacific Islands Forum**	**Regional (highest political level)**	**Overarching regional vision**	**Position PIMS as a technical delivery instrument for climate resilience and ocean-climate intelligence; align with long-term resilience and sustainability outcomes**
Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP)	**Active (2017–2030)**	**Pacific Islands Forum, SPC, SPREP**	**Regional**	**Core resilience framework**	**Align PIMS with risk reduction, DRM integration, and resilience indicators**
Pacific Roadmap for Strengthened Climate Services (PRSCS)	Active (2024–2033)	SPREP, WMO, partners	Regional	Climate services framework	Integrate GFCS pillars; KPIs on service uptake, co-production, sector integration
Pacific Climate Change Science & Services Research Roadmap	Active	SPREP, research partners	Regional	Science and knowledge base	Align with research priorities, data gaps, and science-policy interface
Regional Hydrological Strategy (emerging)	Under development	WMO, SPREP, partners	Regional	Hydrology strengthening	Expand PIMS to include water services, flood forecasting, hydrological data systems
Pacific Meteorological Council (PMC)	**Ongoing**	**SPREP, WMO, NMHSs**	**Regional governance**	**Core coordination platform**	**Maintain as primary governance and reporting mechanism for PIMS**
Pacific Ministerial Meeting on Meteorology (PMMM)	**Periodic**	**Pacific Governments**	**Regional political**	**Political endorsement**	**Strengthen high-level ownership, accountability, and policy alignment**
Pacific Meteorological Desk Partnership (PMDP)	Under review	SPREP, WMO	Regional	Coordination support	Clarify role as implementation and coordination hub within PIMS

INITIATIVE / PROGRAMME	STATUS & TIMELINE	LEAD INSTITUTIONS	SCOPE	DIRECT RELEVANCE TO PIMS	IMPLICATIONS FOR PIMS 2027–2036
Pacific Partner Coordination Mechanism (PPCM)	Emerging/active	SPREP, partners	Regional	Donor coordination	Embed as formal mechanism to align investments and reduce fragmentation
PMC Expert Panels (PIETR, Hydrology, etc.)	Ongoing	SPREP, WMO	Regional technical	Technical backbone	Strengthen capacity development, training, and technical standards
Weather Ready Pacific (WRP)	**Active (launched 2023)**	**SPREP, WMO, partners**	**Regional flagship**	**Core delivery programme**	**Align PIMS as monitoring and coordination framework for WRP; include infrastructure and capacity KPIs**
ClimSA Pacific	**Active**	**SPREP, EU, ACP**	**Regional**	**Climate services programme**	**Integrate outputs; track sectoral uptake and service co-production**
COSPPac	**Active**	**BoM, SPC, SPREP**	**Regional**	**Ocean and climate services**	**Include ocean-climate indicators, sea-level monitoring and services**
CREWS SIEWAP	**Active (post-2025)**	**WMO, UNDRR, partners**	**Regional (Pacific SIDS)**	**Early warning systems**	**Align with EW4All pillars; KPIs on coverage, dissemination, preparedness**
CREWS Pacific SIDS 2.0	**Completed (2021–2025)**	**WMO, partners**	**Regional**	**Foundational EWS programme**	**Integrate lessons learned into PIMS design and indicators**
ROK-PI CLiPS	Active	APCC, SPREP	Regional	Seasonal prediction	Strengthen climate prediction and forecasting capacity indicators
GUAN Pacific (Upper Air Network)	Ongoing	WMO, partners	Regional/global	Observation systems	Include upper-air and observation network coverage KPIs
Community-based Early Warning Initiatives	Ongoing	SPREP, NGOs	Regional/local	Last-mile delivery	Integrate people-centred and inclusive EWS indicators

INITIATIVE / PROGRAMME	STATUS & TIMELINE	LEAD INSTITUTIONS	SCOPE	DIRECT RELEVANCE TO PIMS	IMPLICATIONS FOR PIMS 2027–2036
Pacific RCC Network (PI-RCC)	Active	WMO, SPREP, partners	Regional	Climate services backbone	Embed as core infrastructure for climate monitoring and forecasting
Pacific Climate Outlook Forum (PICOF)	Ongoing	SPREP, NMHSs	Regional	User interface platform	Include KPIs on user engagement and sector participation
Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC)	Active	SPREP	Regional	Capacity and research	Position as training and innovation hub under PIMS
Regional Hydromet Training Centre (emerging)	Emerging	WMO, SPREP	Regional	Workforce development	Integrate into capacity development strategy and indicators
SPREP Climate Science & Information Programme	Ongoing	SPREP	Regional	Core implementation platform	Align as institutional anchor supporting PIMS delivery
Early Warnings for All (EW4All)	**Active (2022–2027)**	**UN (WMO, UNDRR, ITU, IFRC)**	**Global**	**Foundational EWS framework**	**Structure PIMS around 4 pillars; align with global EWS indicators**
Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP)	Ongoing	SPC, partners	Regional	Resilience coordination	Align with regional resilience governance and reporting
Pacific Resilience Program (PREP)	Ongoing	World Bank, partners	Regional	Investment ecosystem	Position PIMS to leverage financing and align investment pipelines
Pacific Resilience Facility (PRF)	Emerging	Pacific Islands Forum	Regional	Community resilience financing	Link PIMS outputs to local resilience investments and last-mile impact