



## **Complementary Report to Work Package 1**

### **Existing networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region**

Prepared by the Strategic Engagement, Policy and Planning Facility (SEPPF) of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)

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## List of Abbreviations for the Networks

APAARI	Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
APAFRI	Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions
APAN	Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Network
APAPA	Asia Pacific Alcohol Policy Alliance
APFISN	Asia Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network
APFORGEN	Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Network
APMEN	Asia Pacific Malaria Elimination Network
APMRN	Asia Pacific Migration Research Network
APN	Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research
APNAC	Asia Pacific Neuro-AIDS Consortium
APNG	Asia Pacific Networking Group
APPHAC	Asia Pacific Paediatric Consortium
ARTNeT	Asia Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade
ASAO	Association for Social Anthropology in Oceania
ASPAC	Asia Pacific Network of Science and Technology Centres
BAPNET	Banana Asia and Pacific Network
COGENT	Coconut Genetic Resource Network
CORAL	Coral Reed Alliance
DevNet	Aotearoa New Zealand International Development Studies Network
DIWPA	DIVERSITAS in the Western Pacific and Asia
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GOPS	Grand Observatoire de l'Environnement et de la Biodiversité Terrestre et Marine du Pacifique Sud
GWN	Gender Water Network
ICRAN	International Coral Reef Action Network
IPCA	Indo-Pacific Conservation Alliance
LMMA Network	Locally-Managed Marine Area Network
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia Pacific
NAPSIPAG	Network of Asia Pacific Schools and Institutes of Public Administration and Governance
NET-BIOME	Networking Tropical and Subtropical Biodiversity Research in Outermost Regions and Territories of Europe in support of Sustainable Development
ODN	Oceania Development Network
PAA	Pacific Arts Association
PABITRA	Pacific-Asia Biodiversity Transect Network
PACINET	Pacific Island Partnership for Taxonomy
PACVET	Pacific Veterinary Network
PAFPNet	Pacific Agricultural and Forestry Policy Network
PAHLNet	Pacific Animal Health Laboratory Network
PAPGREN	Pacific Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources Network
PDARN	Pacific Drug and Alcohol Research Network
PDRMPN	Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network
PEG	Pacific Energy and Gender Network
PHOVAPS Network	Pacific Heads of Veterinary and Animal Production Services Network
PICRA	Pacific Islands Conservation Research Association

PICISOC	Pacific Islands Chapter of the Internet Society
PILN	Pacific Invasives Learning Network
PIMA	Pacific Island Museums Association
PPHSN	Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network
PSA	Pacific Science Association
SPMUS	South Pacific Underwater Medicine Society
STAR	Science, Technology and Resource Network
START	System for Analysis, Research and Training
USCRFT	United States Coral Reef Task Force

DRAFT

## Presentation of the Study

This Study was carried out within the framework of the Pacific Europe Network for Science and Technology (PACE-Net), a project funded by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Research - 7th Framework Programme (FP7) - Grant agreement n° 244514

The overall objective of PACE-Net is to enhance science and technology (S&T) research activities for development in the Pacific island region by:

- (1) reinforcing existing dialogues and Networks and promoting regional integration for these networks;
- (2) identifying S&T international cooperation activities and programmes towards the Pacific region; and
- (3) by strengthening the coordination of S&T cooperation and the complementarities with activities and programmes carried out by other Community instruments.

The current Study addresses the first objective of the project. It seeks to identify and provide a comprehensive list (if not exhaustive) of the existing networks in the Pacific island region that support or promote scientific research activities as per the mission, vision and/or goals statement that these networks adhere to.

Moreover, the report also inventories various networks that do not per se support or promote research activities but advocate other S&T activities (e.x; application, policy that require researchers to participate) and hence may in due course lead to scientific research collaboration and cooperative activities.

Given the functional definition of the term 'network' – a system or process that involves a number of persons, groups or organisations – and the various synonyms – association, alliance, group, organisation, etc - that exist, a broad definition of the term has been privileged in this report. As such the scope of the report is not limited to the appearance of the term 'network' in the title of such organisations or groups but also includes the terms 'partnerships,' 'association' and 'alliances.'

In total 55 Networks have been inventoried, which have been classified into two categories: those that promote research activities as part of their objectives or goals (43 Networks) and those that are science and technology networks (11). For reading ease, these Networks appear in the report in alphabetical order and have been numerated.

The Networks inventoried in this report vary in type, structure, modus operandi, the themes they cover, the objectives and activities, the regions and countries they cover and that are involved as well as number and type of members involved, which can vary from highly formal institutional memberships to individuals to highly informal email group mailing lists. Moreover, some of the Networks listed herein require membership fees while others are free of charge to join.

The structure of the report is divided into two parts. The first part includes the presentation of the data in table-format. There are 5 tables which correlate the Networks with:

- the research and development sectors they cover (**Table 1**);
- the regions covered through the geographical scope of the Networks and/or through affiliation via the membership and/or partnership (**Table 2**);
- the Pacific countries covered through the geographical scope of the Networks and/or through affiliation via the membership and/or partnership (**Table 3**);
- Pacific island research institutions and universities involved (**Table 4**); and
- Pacific island governmental, non-governmental, inter-governmental and other organisations involved (**Table 5**).

The data compiled in these tables are also present in a list-format, which comprises the second part of the report. Attempts have been made to provide information on the networks listed using the following category filters: Aim; Countries Involved or Covered; Member/Partner Institutions or Organisations; Website; and Contact. Please note that in case of individual membership, the organisation of affiliation has been quoted.

The objective of this report is to provide information to and assist the PACE-Net Consortium and the PACE-Net dialogue fora, in particular the first bi-regional platform which will attempt to answer the question: what are the networks and partnerships that already exist in the domain of research in the region and how it can be effectively used to build capacity to work towards the priorities of research in the region?

DISCLAIMER: Efforts are made to ensure that the information presented in this report is accurate, up-to-date and from reliable sources.

**Table 1: Research and Development sectors supported by the existing networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region**

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Research and Development Sectors promoted by the Networks								
		Agriculture, fisheries & food supply	Biology & medicine (Health)	Energy	Environment including climate change	Industry & industrial technology	Information & communication technology	Social & economic concerns	Transport & construction	Science & technology (not defined)
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology research activities										
1	DevNet							√		
2	APAARI	√								
3	APAFRI	√								
4	APAN				√					
5	APFORGEN	√			√					
6	APFISN	√			√					
7	APMEN		√							
8	APMRN							√		
9	APN				√					
10	APNG						√			
11	Asia Pacific Network of HIV Social Researchers		√					√		
12	APNAC		√					√		
13	APPHAC		√							
14	ARTNeT							√		
15	ASAO							√		
16	ANU Development Studies Network							√		
17	BAPNET	√								
18	COGENT	√								
19	DIWPA				√					
20	GWN							√		
21	GCRMN				√					
22	GOPS				√					
23	HIV Consortium for Partnerships in Asia and the Pacific		√							
24	IPCA				√					
25	ICRAN				√					

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Research and Development Sectors promoted by the Networks								
		Agriculture, fisheries & food supply	Biology & medicine (Health)	Energy	Environment including climate change	Industry & industrial technology	Information & communication technology	Social & economic concerns	Transport & construction	Science & technology (not defined)
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology research activities										
26	LMMA Network				√					
27	NACA	√								
28	NAPSIPAG							√		
29	NET BIOME				√					
30	ODN							√		
31	PAPGREN	√						√		
32	PAA							√		
33	PABITRA				√					
34	PDARN		√					√		
35	PEG			√				√		
36	PICRA				√					
37	PIMA							√		
38	PACINET				√					
39	PSA		√		√			√		
40	SPUMS		√							
41	STAR				√					
42	START				√					
43	USCRTF				√					
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology activities										
44	APAPA							√		
45	ASPAC									√
46	CORAL				√					
47	PAFPNet	√								
48	PAHLNet	√								
49	PDRMPN				√					
50	PHOVAPS Network	√								
51	PILN				√					

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Research and Development Sectors promoted by the Networks								
		Agriculture, fisheries & food supply	Biology & medicine (Health)	Energy	Environment including climate change	Industry & industrial technology	Information & communication technology	Social & economic concerns	Transport & construction	Science & technology (not defined)
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology activities										
52	PICISOC						√			
53	PPHSN		√							
54	PACVET	√								
55	PestNet	√								
TOTAL		13	9	1	21	0	2	17	0	1

**Table 2: Regions covered by the geographical scope of and/or associated through partnerships and/or memberships to the existing networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region**

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Regions covered the geographical scope of and/or associated through partnerships and memberships to the Networks							
		Africa	Americas	Asia	Caribbean	Europe	Indian Ocean	Middle East	Pacific
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology research activities									
1	DevNet			√					√
2	APAARI			√				√	√
3	APAFRI			√					√
4	APAN			√					
5	APFORGEN			√					√
6	APFISN		√	√		√			√
7	APMEN		√	√		√			√
8	APMRN			√					√
9	APN		√	√		√			√
10	APNG			√		√			√
11	Asia Pacific Network of HIV Social Researchers		√	√				√	√
12	APNAC			√					√
13	APPHAC			√					√
14	ARTNeT			√					√
15	ASAO		√	√		√			√
16	ANU Development Studies Network								√
17	BAPNET			√					√
18	COGENT	√	√	√	√				√
19	DIWPA	√	√	√		√			√
20	GWN								√
21	GCRMN	√	√	√	√			√	√
22	GOPS					√			√
23	HIV Consortium for Partnerships in Asia and the Pacific			√					√
24	IPCA		√	√					√
25	ICRAN	√	√	√	√				√
26	LMMA Network		√	√					√

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Regions covered the geographical scope of and/or associated through partnerships and memberships to the Networks							
		Africa	Americas	Asia	Caribbean	Europe	Indian Ocean	Middle East	Pacific
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology research activities									
27	NACA			√					√
28	NAPSIPAG	√		√		√			√
29	NET BIOME				√		√		√
30	ODN								√
31	PAPGREN								√
32	PAA					√			√
33	PABITRA	√	√	√		√			√
34	PDARN								√
35	PEG					√			√
36	PICRA								√
37	PIMA								√
38	PACINET								√
39	PSA	√	√	√		√			√
40	SPUMS								√
41	STAR								√
42	START								√
43	USCRTF	√	√		√				√
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology activities									
44	APAPA			√					√
45	ASPAC		√	√		√		√	√
46	CORAL		√	√					√
47	PAFPNet								√
48	PAHLNet								√
49	PDRMPN		√						√
50	PHOVAPS Network								√
51	PILN		√	√					√
52	PICISOC								√
53	PPHSN		√						√
54	PACVET								√
55	PestNet			√	√				√

**Table 3: Countries in the Pacific region covered by geographical scope of and/or associated through partnerships and/or memberships to the existing networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region**

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Pacific countries covered by geographical scope of and/or associated through partnerships and memberships to the Networks																										
		American Samoa	Australia	Cook Islands	Easter Island	Federated States of Micronesia	Fiji	French Polynesia	Guam	Hawaii	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	New Caledonia	New Zealand	Niue	Norfolk Island	Northern Mariana Islands	Palau	Papua New Guinea	Pitcairn Islands	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu	Wake Island
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology research activities																												
1	DevNet		√											√														
2	APAARI		√				√						√							√	√							
3	APAFRI		√				√													√			√					
4	APAN																											
5	APFORGEN																											
6	APFISN		√											√													√	
7	APMEN		√																	√			√				√	
8	APMRN		√	√			√				√	√	√		√	√					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
9	APN		√				√							√														
10	APNG		√											√														
11	Asia Pacific Network of HIV Social Researchers	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
12	APNAC		√				√													√								
13	APPHAC		√																	√								
14	ARTNeT						√																					
15	ASAO	√	√			√				√				√	√					√		√	√				√	
16	ANU Development Studies Network		√											√														
17	BAPNET		√																	√								
18	COGENT			√			√				√									√		√	√		√		√	
19	DIWPA		√	√		√	√	√	√					√	√				√	√		√						
20	GWN		√																									
21	GCRMN	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Pacific countries covered by geographical scope of and/or associated through partnerships and memberships to the Networks																											
		American Samoa	Australia	Cook Islands	Easter Island	Federated States of Micronesia	Fiji	French Polynesia	Guam	Hawaii	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	New Caledonia	New Zealand	Niue	Norfolk Island	Northern Mariana Islands	Palau	Papua New Guinea	Pitcairn Islands	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu	Wake Island	Wallis and Futuna
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology research activities																													
22	GOPS							√						√															
23	HIV Consortium for Partnerships in Asia and the Pacific		√																										
24	IPCA									√										√									
25	ICRAN						√				√								√			√	√						
26	LMMA Network					√	√												√	√			√				√		
27	NACA		√																										
28	NAPSIPAG		√				√																						
29	NET BIOME							√						√															
30	ODN		√	√			√				√	√		√	√					√		√	√	√	√	√	√		
31	PAPGREN	√	√	√		√	√	√			√	√		√	√	√		√	√	√		√	√		√	√	√		
32	PAA		√			√	√	√		√				√						√		√	√						
33	PABITRA		√			√	√	√		√										√		√	√						
34	PDARN		√	√		√	√				√	√	√		√	√		√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√		
35	PEG	√	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√
36	PICRA																												
37	PIMA	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√		
38	PACINET	√		√		√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√			√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
39	PSA		√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√						√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
40	SPUMS		√																										
41	STAR	√		√		√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√		√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√		
42	START	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√		√
43	USCRTF	√				√			√	√		√						√	√										

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Pacific countries covered by geographical scope of and/or associated through partnerships and memberships to the Networks																											
		American Samoa	Australia	Cook Islands	Easter Island	Federated States of Micronesia	Fiji	French Polynesia	Guam	Hawaii	Kiribati	Marshall Islands	Nauru	New Caledonia	New Zealand	Niue	Norfolk Island	Northern Mariana Islands	Palau	Papua New Guinea	Pitcairn Islands	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu	Wake Island	Wallis and Futuna
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology activities																													
44	APAPA	√	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√
45	ASPAC		√											√															
46	CORAL						√			√																			
47	PAFPNet	√		√		√	√	√		√	√	√	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
48	PAHLNet	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√
49	PDRMPN	√	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√
50	PHOVAPS Network	√		√		√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	
51	PILN	√				√	√	√	√	√	√		√		√		√	√			√								
52	PICISOC	√		√		√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√
53	PPHSN	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√
54	PACVET	√		√		√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√
55	PestNet		√																										

**Table 4: Major Pacific island research institution and universities affiliated to the existing networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region**

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	ASCC	CCRI	CRIIBE	FNU	FSMed	Gump Station (UCB)	IAC	IPANC	IFREMER	ILM	IPNC	IRCP	IRD	IRSN	MERIP	NARI	NRI	NUS	PAU	PICRC	PNG-FRI	PNG-IBR	PNG-IMR	PNG-UniTech	SIL	SRIF	SROS	UoF	UoG	UNC	UPF	UPNG	USP
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology research activities																																		
1	DevNet																																	
2	APAARI							√									√																	
3	APAFRI																					√												
4	APAN																																	
5	APFORGEN																																	
6	APFISN																																	
7	APMEN																							√										
8	APMRN																																√	
9	APN																																	
10	APNG																																	
11	Asia Pacific Network of HIV Social Researchers																																	
12	APNAC																																	
13	APPHAC																																	
14	ARTNeT																																√	
15	ASAO	√												√				√	√	√						√					√		√	
16	ANU Development Studies Network																																	
17	BAPNET																√																	
18	COGENT													√																				
19	DIWPA																																	
20	GWN																																	
21	GCRMN			√									√								√												√	
22	GOPS							√		√	√			√																	√	√		
23	HIV Consortium for Partnerships in Asia and the Pacific																																	

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Major Pacific island research institutions and universities involved in or associated to the Networks																																
		ASCC	CCRI	CRIIBE	FNU	FSMed	Gump Station (UCB)	IAC	IPANC	IFREMER	ILM	IPNC	IRCP	IRD	IRSN	MERIP	NARI	NRI	NUS	PAU	PICRC	PNG-FRI	PNG-IBR	PNG-IMR	PNG-UniTech	SIL	SRIF	SROS	UoF	UoG	UNC	UPF	UPNG	USP
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology research activities																																		
24	IPCA																					√												
25	ICRAN																																	
26	LMMA Network																																	√
27	NACA																																	
28	NAPSIPAG																																	√
29	NET BIOME																																	
30	ODN				√														√														√	√
31	PAPGREN																√																	√
32	PAA																																	
33	PABITRA						√												√															√
34	PDARN					√																												√
35	PEG																																	√
36	PICRA																																	
37	PIMA																																	
38	PACINET																																	√
39	PSA																													√				√
40	SPUMS																																	
41	STAR																																	
42	START													√																				√
43	USCRTF																																	
Networks, partnerships or alliances that supports science and technology activities																																		
44	APAPA																																	
45	ASPAC																																	
46	CORAL																																	
47	PAFPNet																√																	√

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Major Pacific island research institutions and universities involved in or associated to the Networks																																
		ASCC	CCRI	CRIIBE	FNU	FSMed	Gump Station (UCB)	IAC	IPANC	IFREMER	ILM	IPNC	IRCP	IRD	IRSN	MERIP	NARI	NRI	NUS	PAU	PICRC	PNG-FRI	PNG-IBR	PNG-IMR	PNG-UniTech	SIL	SRIF	SROS	UoF	UoG	UNC	UPF	UPNG	USP
Networks, partnerships or alliances that supports science and technology activities																																		
48	PAHLNet																																	
49	PDRMPN					√																												
50	PHOVAPS Network																																	
51	PILN																																	
52	PICISOC																																	
53	PPHSN					√					√	√																						
54	PACVET																																	
55	PestNet																																	

ASCC - American Samoa Community Collage

CCRI – Cacao and Coconut Research Institute of Papua New Guinea

CRIIBE – Centre de Recherches Insulaires et Observatoire de l'Environnement de Polynésie Française

FNU – Fiji National University

FSMed – Fiji School of Medicine

Gump Station (UCB) - University of California Berkeley's Richard B. Gump South Pacific Research Station

IAC – Institut Agronomique néo-calédonien

IPANC - Institut d'archéologie de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et du Pacifique

IFREMER – Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer

ILM – Institut Louis Malardé

IPNC – Institute Pasteur de la Nouvelle-Calédonie

IRCP - Institut des Récifs Coralliens du Pacifique (IRCP)

IRD – Institut de Recherche pour le Développement

IRSN - Institut de Radioprotection et de Sécurité Nucléaire

MERIP – Marine and Environmental Research Institute of Pohnpei

NARI – Papua New Guinea National Agricultural Research Institute

NRI –National Research Institute of Papua New Guinea

NUS – National University of Samoa

PAU – Pacific Adventist University

PICRC – Palau International Coral Reef Center

PNG-FRI – Papua New Guinea Forestry Research Institute

PNG-IBR – Papua New Guinea Institute of Biological Research

PNG-IMR – Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research

PNG-UniTech – Papua New Guinea University of Technology

SIL – Summer Institute of Linguistics

SRIF –Sugar Research Institute of Fiji

SROS – Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa

UoF – University of Fiji

UoG – University of Guam

UNC – Université de la Nouvelle- Calédonie

UPF – Université de la Polynésie Française

UPNG – University of the Papua New Guinea

USP – University of the South Pacific

**Table 5: Pacific island governmental, non-governmental, inter-governmental and other organisations affiliated to the existing networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region**

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Pacific island governmental, non-governmental, inter-governmental and other organisations involved in or associated to the Networks																					
		CSP	FSPI	Government Cook Island	Government Federate States of Micronesia	Government Fiji	Government French Polynesia	Government Kiribati	Government Marshall Islands	Government New Caledonia	Government Palau	Government Papua New Guinea	Government Samoa	Government Solomon Islands	Government Tonga	Government Vanuatu	MHRDC	PIFS	SPC	SPREP	SOPAC	SPTO	WWF
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology research activities																							
1	DevNet																						
2	APAARI					✓						✓											
3	APAFRI					✓							✓										
4	APAN																						
5	APFORGEN																						
6	APFISN					✓									✓								
7	APMEN																						
8	APMRN																						
9	APN																						
10	APNG																						
11	Asia Pacific Network of HIV Social Researchers																						
12	APNAC																						
13	APPHAC																						
14	ARTNeT																						
15	ASAO				✓																		
16	ANU Development Studies Network																						
17	BAPNET																						
18	COGENT					✓		✓						✓	✓			✓					
19	DIWPA																						
20	GWN																						
21	GCRMN																						
22	GOPS																						

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Pacific island governmental, non-governmental, inter-governmental and other organisations involved in or associated to the Networks																					
		CSP	FSPI	Government Cook Island	Government Federate States of Micronesia	Government Fiji	Government French Polynesia	Government Kiribati	Government Marshall Islands	Government New Caledonia	Government Palau	Government Papua New Guinea	Government Samoa	Government Solomon Islands	Government Tonga	Government Vanuatu	MHRDC	PIFS	SPC	SPREP	SOPAC	SPTO	WWF
Networks, partnerships or alliances that promotes or facilitates science and technology research activities																							
23	HIV Consortium for Partnerships in Asia and the Pacific																						
24	IPCA																						
25	ICRAN																		✓				
26	LMMA Network	✓	✓																				✓
27	NACA																						
28	NAPSIPAG																						
29	NET BIOME						✓			✓													
30	ODN																						
31	PAPGREN			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				
32	PAA																						
33	PABITRA						✓																
34	PDARN														✓								
35	PEG															✓				✓			
36	PICRA																						
37	PIMA																						
38	PACINET																	✓	✓				
39	PSA																						
40	SPUMS																						
41	STAR																						
42	START																		✓				
43	USCRTF																						
Networks, partnerships or alliances that supports science and technology activities																							
44	APAPA																						
45	ASPAC																						
46	CORAL																						

No.	Networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region	Pacific island governmental, non-governmental, inter-governmental and other organisations involved in or associated to the Networks																					
		CSP	FSPI	Government Cook Island	Government Federate States of Micronesia	Government Fiji	Government French Polynesia	Government Kiribati	Government Marshall Islands	Government New Caledonia	Government Palau	Government Papua New Guinea	Government Samoa	Government Solomon Islands	Government Tonga	Government Vanuatu	MHRDC	PIFS	SPC	SPREP	SOPAC	SPTO	WWF
Networks, partnerships or alliances that supports science and technology activities																							
47	PAFPNet		✓														✓	✓	✓	✓			
48	PAHLNet					✓					✓							✓	✓				
49	PDRMPN																✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
50	PHOVAPS Network																						
51	PILN										✓							✓	✓				
52	PICISOC																						
53	PPHSN					✓										✓		✓					
54	PACVET																						
55	PestNet																						

CSP – Conservation Society of Pohnpei

FSPI – Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International

MHRDC – Micronesian Human Resource Development Center

PIFS – Pacific Island Forum Secretariat

SPC – Secretariat of the Pacific Community

SPREP – South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

SOPAC – Pacific Islands Applied GeoScience Commission

SPTO – South Pacific Tourism Organisation

WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature

## **Existing networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region that promote or facilitate science and technology research activities**

### **1. Aotearoa New Zealand International Development Studies Network (DevNet)**

**Aim:** The Aotearoa New Zealand International Development Studies Network (DevNet) links people and organisations involved and interested in the broad field of international development in New Zealand and wider. It is an interface amongst people and organisations working in or researching international development. It facilitates the exchange of ideas, information and research amongst the staff and students in Development Studies (and related disciplines) and other stakeholders in development. These include aid and development non-governmental organisations (NGOs), private sector development practitioners and government (especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade).

The network has a global reach with over 2,000 members from New Zealand, the Pacific, Australia, Southeast Asia, India, China and further. Members include university students, development practitioners, NGO and government workers, university lecturers, teachers and librarians.

**Website:** <http://www.devnet.org.nz/>

**Research and Development Sector:** Social and Economic concerns

## 2. Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI)

**Aim:** The Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI) was established in 1990 with the aim to promote the development of National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) in the Asia-Pacific region through intra-regional and inter-institutional cooperation. APAARI is an important regional forum whose policies, plans, strategies and programmes focus on resolving regional concerns on food security, poverty and agricultural sustainability.

The overall objective of APAARI is to foster the development of agricultural research in the Asia-Pacific region so as to: **(1)** promote the exchange of scientific and technical information; **(2)** encourage collaborative research; **(3)** promote human resource development; **(4)** build-up organisational and management capabilities of member institutions; and **(5)** to strengthen cross-linkages and networking among diverse stakeholders.

**Countries Covered:** Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, India, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Caledonia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Viet Nam, Western Samoa

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** APAARI has the regular members from countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia and the Pacific.

From the Pacific: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR; Australia), Institut Agronomique neo-Caledonien (IAC; New Caledonia), Koronivia Research Station - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forest (MAFF; Fiji), Department of Agriculture - Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI; Fiji), Ministry of Commerce, Forests and Fisheries (MCFF; Samoa) and National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI; Papua New Guinea)

Other associated members include the Papua New Guinea University of Technology (PNG UniTech; Papua New Guinea) and the Sugar Research Institute of Fiji (SRIF; Fiji).

From other regions: Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organisation (Iran), Bureau of Agricultural Research (Philippines), Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (Bangladesh), Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (Sri Lanka), Council of Agriculture (Chinese Taipei), Council of RNR Research of Bhutan (Bhutan), Department of Agriculture (Thailand), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (India), Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (Japan), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vietnam), Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (Malaysia), Nepal Agricultural Research Council (Nepal), Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (Pakistan), Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry, and Natural Resources Research and Development (Philippines) and Rural Development Administration (Republic of Korea)

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.apaari.org/>

**Contact:**

APAARI Secretariat  
FAO RAP, Maliwan Mansion  
39 Phra Athit Road, Phra Nakorn  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Phone: +66 2697 4371-73  
Fax: +66 2 697 4408  
Email: [apaari@apaari.org](mailto:apaari@apaari.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply

DRAFT

### 3. Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI) is an independent non-profit body, which aims to enhance research and technology development capabilities in support of conservation and management of forest resources in the Asia-Pacific region. The International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO) recognises APAFRI as its Asia-Pacific chapter.

APAFRI aims to: **(1)** promote and assist in the development of the region's scientific research and development culture and capacity; and **(2)** to foster the establishment of institutional and professional collaboration among the region's forestry researchers.

APAFRI's activities support sustainable management and utilisation of forest resources at the local, national and regional levels.

**Countries Covered:** Covers countries in Oceania including Australia, South East Asia, East Asia and South Asia.

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** APAFRI serves a wide region with diverse social, economic, political, and cultural backgrounds and different levels of development. Membership is open to all organisations or institutions that are actively involved in these activities.

From the Pacific: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO; Australia), Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR; Australia), Queensland Forestry Research Institute (QFRI; Australia), Department of Forestry (Fiji), Research and Development - Fiji Pine Ltd (Fiji), Papua New Guinea Forest Research Institute (PNG-FRI; Papua New Guinea) and Forestry Research Centre – Ministry of Forestry, Environment and Conservation (MFETC; Solomon Islands)

From other regions: Department of Forestry and Wildlife (Cambodia), Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences (Bangladesh), Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (Bangladesh), Renewable Natural Resources Research Centre (Bhutan), Research Institute of Forestry (China), Research Institute of Tropical Forestry (China), Research Institute Forest Ecology (China), Institute of Applied Ecology (China), International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (China), Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (India), ITC Limited Paperboards and Specialty Papers Division (India), Indian Council of Forestry and Education (India), University Of Horticulture & Forestry (India), Kerala Forest Research Institute (India), Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (India), Rain Forest Research Institute (India), Indian Institute of Forest Management (India), State Forest Research Institute (India), Center for International Forestry Research (Indonesia), Faculty of Forestry - Agricultural University Bogor (Indonesia), Faculty of Forestry - University Gadjah Mada (Indonesia), Forestry and Estate Crops Research and Development Agency (Indonesia), Forest Research Institute of Kalimantan (Indonesia), Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (Japan), Japan International Research Centre for Agricultural Science (Japan), Forest Research Institute (Korea), Forest Research Centre (Laos PDR), Sarawak Timber Association (Malaysia), Rakyat Berjaya Sdn Bhd. (Malaysia), Bioversity International (Bioversity; Malaysia), University of Northern Philippines (Philippines),

Universiti Malaysia Sabah (Malaysia), Sarawak Forest Department (Malaysia), Faculty of Forestry - Universiti Putra Malaysia (Malaysia), Kasetsart University (Thailand), TropBio Research Sdn. Bhd. (Malaysia), BAIF Development Research Foundation (India), Forest Research Centre, Sepilok (Malaysia), Centers for Applied Biosciences International (Malaysia), Forest Research Institute Malaysia (Malaysia), Forest Research Division (Nepal), Pakistan Forest Institute (Pakistan), Save The Environment – Afghanistan SEA (Pakistan), College of Forestry and Natural Resources (Philippines), Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resource Research and Development (Philippines), Forest Products Research and Development Institute (Philippines), Forestry Department (Sri Lanka), Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (Philippines), Taiwan Forestry Research Institute (Taiwan, R.O.C.), The Experimental Forest (Taiwan, R.O.C), Department and Graduate Institute of Forestry (Taiwan, R.O.C.), Department of Forestry (Taiwan, R.O.C.), ASEAN Forest Tree Seed Centre (Thailand), Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry (United States), Forest Science Institute of Viet Nam (Viet Nam), Nonglam University of HoChiMinh City (Vietnam), and Sustainable Management of Resources in the Lower Mekong Basin Project (Vietnam)

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.apafri.org/>

**Contact:** APAFRI Secretariat is located in Forest Research Institute Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions  
c/o Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM),  
Kepong, 52109 Selangor, Malaysia  
Tel: +60 3 6272 2516  
Fax: +60 3 6277 3249  
Email: [secretariat@apafri.org](mailto:secretariat@apafri.org)

Or

Dr Sim Heok Choh  
Executive Secretary  
[sim@apafri.org](mailto:sim@apafri.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply

#### 4. Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Network (APAN)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Network (APAN), launched in 2009, is part of the Global Adaptation Network. It aims to help build climate resilience of vulnerable human systems, ecosystems and economies through the mobilisation of knowledge and technologies to support adaptation capacity building, policy-setting, planning and practices.

The specific objectives are to: **(1)** improve availability and accessibility of knowledge relevant to adaptation and enhance dissemination of information on good adaptation practices; **(2)** strengthen targeted knowledge support and advisory services to governments, planners and practitioners; and **(3)** to enhance capacity of developing country institutions working on adaptation.

APAN together with the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia organized the Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2010. This Forum is a response to the demand for effective mechanisms for sharing information on climate change adaptation and developing adaptive capacities in Asian countries. The initiative supports research and capacity building, policy making and information assimilation, generation, management and sharing. It will also facilitate climate change adaptation at local, national and regional levels – while working with existing and emerging networks and initiatives.

APAN will involve decision-makers, planners, scientists, development agencies, development practitioners, communities, private sector to enhance partnership and its activities will be undertaken by its regional hub, sub-regional nodes and partner institutions in the Asia Pacific region.

#### **Contact:**

Mr. Toshinao Okayama  
Senior Policy Researcher,  
Programme Management Office (PMO), IGES, Japan  
Tel: +81-46-855-3860  
Fax: +81-46-855-3809

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

## 5. Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Network (APFORGEN)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Network (APFORGEN) is a programme and network to increase conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic resources (FGR) in the Asia Pacific region. It provides a holistic approach to the conservation and management of FGR.

APFORGEN aims to enhance technical and scientific cooperation, training and information exchange among countries by support and link national forest programmes, research institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and individuals interested in FGR in the region.

The specific objectives of APFORGEN are to: **(1)** strengthen national programmes of forest genetic diversity in participating countries; **(2)** enhance regional networking and collaboration on conservation and management of FGR; **(3)** locate, characterize, conserve and facilitate exchange of genetic diversity of selected priority forest species; **(4)** promote sustainable utilisation of genetic diversity in natural and man-made forest; and **(5)** to enhance linkages with other regional and international networks.

**Countries Involved:** Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam

**Partner Institutions/Organisations:** Target beneficiaries of the APFORGEN programme include forest research institutions, policy-makers, local communities, government forestry departments, NGOs and private forestry companies. Other international and regional organisations, such as Danida Forest Seed Centre and FAO, are also participating in the development of the programme and its activities.

From the Pacific: none

From other regions: Bangladesh Forest Research Institute (Bangladesh), Forestry and Wildlife Research Institute (Cambodia), Research Institute of Forestry - Chinese Academy of Forestry (China), Indian Council for Forestry Research and Education (India), Research and Development Centre for Biotechnology and Forest Tree Improvement (Indonesia), Forest Research Centre (Laos PDR), Forest Research Institute Malaysia (Malaysia), Institute of Forestry, Yezin (Myanmar), Department of Forest Research and Survey (Nepal), Pakistan Forest Institute (Pakistan), College of Forestry and Natural Resources - University of Philippines Los Baños (Philippines), Forest Department (Sri Lanka), Royal Forest Department/National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department (Thailand), and Forest Science Institute of Viet Nam (Viet Nam).

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.apforgen.org/>

**Contact:** The APFORGEN Secretariat coordinates the activities of the Programme. Currently, the APFORGEN Secretariat is hosted by the Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI) in Kuala Lumpur, in collaboration with the Bioversity International (Bioversity).

Dr. Sim Heok Choh  
Executive Director  
APAFRI c/o Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM),  
52109, Selangor  
Malaysia  
Tel: 60-3-62797536  
Fax: 60-3-62773249  
Email : [simhc@frim.gov.my](mailto:simhc@frim.gov.my)

**Research and Development Sectors:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply and Environment including climate change

DRAFT

## 6. Asia Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network (APFISN)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network (APFISN) was established as a response to the immense costs and dangers posed by invasive species to the sustainable management of forests in the Asia-Pacific region. It is a cooperative alliance of 32 member countries of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC).

The network operates under the umbrella of APFC which is a statutory body of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations. The APFISN focuses on inter-country cooperation that helps to detect, prevent, monitor, eradicate and/or control forest invasive species in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Network: **(1)** raises awareness of forest invasive species (FIS) throughout the Asia-Pacific region; **(2)** exchanges and shares information on FIS among member countries; **(3)** facilitates access to technical expertise, research results and training and education opportunities; **(4)** strengthens capacities of member countries to conduct research, manage FIS and prevent new incursions; and **(5)** develops strategies for regional cooperation and collaboration in combating threats posed by FIS.

**Countries Involved:** Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China P.R., France, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States, Vanuatu and Viet Nam

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** Each country nominates its national contact. These are

From the Pacific: Australian Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Australia), Silviculture Research Division - Department of Forestry (Fiji), MAF Policy, Biosecurity & Science Policy (New Zealand) and Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries (Vanuatu),

From other regions: Forest Department (Bangladesh), Forest Resources Development Division (Bhutan), Forestry Administration – Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia (Cambodia), Department of Afforestation, State Forestry Administration (China P.R.), Ministry of Environment & Forests (India), Directorate General of Forestry Research and Development - Ministry of Forestry (Indonesia), Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (Japan), Korea National Arboretum (Korea), Department of Forestry (Laos), Ministry of Nature and Environment (Mongolia), Forest Research Institute - Forest Department, (Myanmar), Department of Forest Research and Survey (Nepal), MAF Policy, Ministry of Environment, Local Government & Rural Development (Pakistan), Ecosystems Research & Development Bureau (Philippines), Forest Research Centre (Sri Lanka), Department of Forestry & Water Resources Ministry of Agriculture (Timor-Leste), USDA Forest Service (United States) and Forest Science Institute of Viet Nam (Viet Nam)

**Website:** <http://www.apfisin.net/>

**Contact:**

Dr. K.V. Sankaran

APFISN Coordinator

Email: [sankaran@kfri.org](mailto:sankaran@kfri.org)

**Research and Development Sectors:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply and Environment including climate change

DRAFT

## 7. Asia Pacific Malaria Elimination Network (APMEN)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Malaria Elimination Network (APMEN) was established in 2009 to bring attention and support to the under-appreciated and little-known work of malaria elimination in Asia Pacific, with a particular focus on *Plasmodium vivax*. APMEN is composed of 10 Asia Pacific countries that are pursuing malaria elimination, as well as leaders and experts from key multilateral and academic agencies.

The mission of this diverse, but cohesive network is to collaboratively address the unique challenges of malaria elimination in the region through leadership, advocacy, capacity building, knowledge exchange, and building of the evidence base.

**Countries Covered:** Bhutan, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Vanuatu

**Partner Institutions/Organisations:** Include

*From the Pacific:* Menzies School of Health Research (Australia), Pacific Malaria Initiative Support Centre (PacMISC; Australia), and Nossal Institute for Global Health - University of Melbourne (Australia), Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID; Australia), Australian Army Malaria Institute (AAMI; Australia), Burnet Institute (Australia) and Papua New Guinea Institute of Medical Research (PNG-IMR; Papua New Guinea)

*Others/From other regions:* Eijkman-Oxford Clinical Research Unit (Indonesia), Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (Philippines), Karolinska Institutet (Sweden), Centers for Disease Control (United States), Malaria Elimination Group - University of California (United States), Asian Collaborative Training Network for Malaria, Armed Forces Research Institute for Medical Science, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Malaria Atlas Project, UNICEF, United States Agency of International Development - Regional Development Mission/Asia, WorldWide Antimalarial Resistance Network, and WHO (SEARO malaria and WPRO malaria)

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://apmen.org/>

**Contact:**

APMEN Joint Secretariat (UQ Office),  
Room 320, Mayne Medical School Building,  
Herston Road, Herston, 4006,  
Queensland, Australia  
Phone: +61 7 3365 5446  
Email: [apmen@sph.uq.edu.au](mailto:apmen@sph.uq.edu.au)

**Research and Development Sector:** Biology and Medicine (Health)

## 8. Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Migration Research Network (APMRN), established in 1995, is a collaborative organisation of researchers and scholars interested in all aspects of migration. The aim is to build an international research network which will carry out interdisciplinary research on social and political aspects of international migration and growing ethno-cultural diversity in the region. The work is carried out by a number of partner institutions or networks in the various countries.

The overall aim of the APMRM is to develop understanding of the long-term role of migration and ethno-cultural diversity as major factors of transformation of the societies of the Asia-Pacific region, in order to provide a base of knowledge and analysis for forward-looking policy-making.

The specific objectives are to: **(1)** establish a network of research institutions working on issues of migration and ethno-cultural diversity in the Asia-Pacific region, with a view to developing international communication and exchanging information; **(2)** develop research capabilities in the region, through exchange of information and ideas, international seminars, in-service training courses for researchers, and graduate programmes for future researchers, carry out international comparative research projects on a range of topics concerned with social and political dimensions of migration and ethno-cultural diversity; **(3)** enhance theoretical and methodological knowledge on migration and ethnic relations research through cooperative research, conferences, and the publication and dissemination of appropriate material; **(4)** involve potential research-users (especially national policy-makers, inter-governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations and community organisations) in the research process at various stages, including research-design, empirical work and analysis and dissemination of findings; **(5)** provide high-level advice and research services for policy-makers at the national and international levels; **(6)** assist in raising the quality of international migration data collection, storage and analysis by immigration/emigration authorities and by census and statistics officers throughout the region and to encourage and facilitate data sharing between countries participating in the network; and **(7)** to achieve long-term sustainability of the network after the initial five-year period.

**Countries Covered:** Each regional network of the APMRN is autonomous and there are regional coordinators in Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Pacific Islands (based in Fiji), Taiwan, China, Thailand and Vietnam.

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** The following institutions coordinate the individual regional networks of the APMRN.

*From the Pacific:* Member networks of APMRN in the Pacific are Aeoteroa/New Zealand Migration Research Network (A/NZMRN) coordinated by University of Waikato and Massey University; the Australian network coordinated by University of Adelaide, Australian National University (ANU), Macquaire University and Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT); and the Pacific migration Research Network (PacMRN) is coordinated by University of the South Pacific (USP).

*Others/From other regions:* University of Dhaka (Bangladesh), Institute of Sociology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China), Beijing East China Normal University Shanghai (China), and Fujian Normal University (China), Jawarhalal Nehru University (India), Indonesian Institute of Sciences (Indonesia), Atmajaya Catholic University (Indonesia), University of Singapore (Singapore), University of Colombo (Sri Lanka), National Institute of Social Development (Sri Lanka), Tamkang University (Taiwan), UNESCO (Thailand), Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (Viet Nam) and Organisation for Migration (Viet Nam)

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://apmrn.usp.ac.fj/>

**Contact:** The APMRN Secretariat is located at the USP, Suva, Fiji.

Professor Vijay Naidu  
APMRN Secretariat Director  
Director Development Studies  
School of Governance and Development Studies  
Faculty of Business and Economics  
University of the South Pacific  
Private Bag, Suva, Fiji  
Email: [naidu\\_v@usp.ac.fj](mailto:naidu_v@usp.ac.fj)

Or

APMRN Coordinator  
Email: [apmrn@usp.ac.fj](mailto:apmrn@usp.ac.fj)

**Research and Development Sector:** Social and Economic concerns

9. Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

**Aim:** The Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) is a network of member country governments that promotes global change research in the region, increases developing country involvement in that research, and strengthens interactions between the science community and policy-makers.

The APN enables countries in the Asia-Pacific region to successfully address global change challenges through science-based adaptation strategies, effective science and policy linkages, and capacity development by: **(1)** supporting regional cooperation in global change research on issues particularly relevant to the region; **(2)** strengthening appropriate interactions among scientists and policy-makers and providing scientific input to policy decision-making and scientific knowledge to the public; **(3)** improving the scientific and technical capabilities of nations in the region including the transfer of know-how and technology; and **(4)** by cooperating with other global change networks and organisations.

**Countries Covered:** Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States and Viet Nam.

Individuals and organisations in Pacific Island States and Singapore are able to participate in all APN programme activities and are considered to be from an APN Approved Country under the programme membership participation criterion.

**Collaborates:** System for Analysis, Research and Training (START)

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.apn-gcr.org>

**Contact:**

Tetsuro Fujitsuka  
Director, APN Secretariat  
East Building, 4F  
1-5-2 Wakinohama Kaigan Dori  
Chuo-ku, Kobe, 651-0073  
Japan  
Tel: +81 78 230 8017  
Fax: +81 78 230 8018  
Email: [tfujitsuka@apn-gcr.org](mailto:tfujitsuka@apn-gcr.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

10. Asia Pacific Networking Group (APNG)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Networking Group (APNG) is an internet organisation dedicated to the advancement of the networking infrastructure in this region and to the research and development of all associated enabling technologies.

Its mission is to promote the internet and the coordination of network inter-connectivity in the Asia Pacific region by: **(1)** learning its history in each country and experience from seniors; **(2)** sharing information among community; **(3)** activating Next Generation activity through APNG Camp; **(4)** providing place and opportunity of discussion for developing countries; and **(5)** by challenging to create new internet growth opportunity.

APNG hold camps at regular intervals for future internet leaders in the Asia Pacific region where Asia Pacific seniors and the Next Generation learn and work together. This camp intends to foster multidisciplinary research in engineering and also non-engineering domains.

Through its activities, it has spawned off a number of Asia Pacific organisations including Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC), Asia and Pacific Internet Association (APIA), Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association (APTLD) and Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team (APCERT). Today APNG represents the region at the Coordinating Committee for Inter-Continental Research Networking (CCIRN), and is the leading voice of internet networking in the Asia Pacific region.

**Participating Economies:** Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, United States and Viet Nam

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.apng.org/>

**Contact:**

Ms. Suphitsara Boonrat  
APNG Secretariat  
intERLab  
c/o Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)  
P.O. Box 4, Klong Luang,  
Pathumthani 12120,  
Thailand  
E-mail: [apng-sec@apng.org](mailto:apng-sec@apng.org)  
Tel: +66 2 524 5374 or +66 2 524 6613  
Fax: +66 2 524 6618

**Research and Development Sector:** Information and Communication technology

#### 11. Asia Pacific Network of HIV Social Researchers

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Network of HIV Social Researchers was launched to help build a network of social researchers throughout Asia and the Pacific who have an interest in HIV social research. This network will increase dialogue, opportunities and research partnerships between social researchers throughout the region.

The Asia Pacific Network for HIV Social Researchers is designed to act as a support structure for HIV social researchers to enable them to increase their research capacity and to encourage multi-country applications for research funding.

**Countries Covered:** The network covers countries from Asia, including North Asia and the Middle East to the Oceania.

The countries from the Pacific include Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Island, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Northern Mariana Island, Palau, Wake Island, American Samoa, Cook Islands, Easter Island, French Polynesia, Hawaii, Niue, Pitcairn Island, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Wallis and Futuna

**Website:** For more information please consult

<http://www.hivsocialresearchers.net/index.php?content=home>

**Research and Development Sectors:** Biology and Medicine (Health) & Social and Economic concerns

12. Asia Pacific Neuro-AIDS Consortium (APNAC)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Neuro-AIDS Consortium (APNAC) was established to improve the diagnosis and management of neurological complications of HIV infection (neuro-AIDS) in the Asia Pacific region.

APNAC is a network of clinicians, scientists, neuropsychologists, social researchers and neuropathologists interested in the social, diagnostic, management and research aspects of HIV-related neurological illnesses affecting people living in resource limited settings in the Asia Pacific region. APNAC sites are tertiary referral hospitals with high-HIV patient caseloads.

APNAC has developed guidelines for Neuro AIDS opportunistic infections diagnosis and treatment in resource-limited settings. It has also established a regular email forum to share clinical experience.

**Member countries:** Australia, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Singapore and Thailand.

**Contact:**

Dr. Edwina Wright  
Infectious Diseases Department, Alfred Hospital, 2nd Floor Burnet Institute  
Commercial Road Melbourne VIC 3004, Australia  
Tel: +61 3 92766078  
Email: [e.wright@alfred.org.au](mailto:e.wright@alfred.org.au)

**Research and Development Sectors:** Biology and Medicine (Health) and Social and Economic Concerns

13. Asia Pacific Paediatric HIV Consortium (APPHAC)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Paediatric HIV Consortium (APPHAC) is a network of researchers and clinicians across Asia and Pacific countries collaborating on improved diagnosis, treatment, care and support for paediatric HIV issues. This is a burgeoning issue in many regional countries as increasing numbers of children are diagnosed with HIV and as preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programs in many of those countries are woefully inadequate.

**Research and Development Sector:** Biology and Medicine (Health)

DRAFT

14. Asia Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (ARTNeT) is an open regional network of research and academic institutions specializing in international trade policy and facilitation issues.

ARTNeT's goal is to increase the amount of quality trade research available to policymakers in the Asia and Pacific region to achieve the long-term goal of enabling government policy makers to more effectively formulate trade policies. As such ARTNet has adopted a three-pronged strategy which includes research, dissemination and capacity building.

**Member institutions/Organisations:** Network members currently include over 20 leading national trade research and academic institutions from as many developing countries from East, South and South East Asia and the Pacific.

From the Pacific: University of South Pacific (USP)

Others/From other regions: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (Bangladesh), Centre for Policy Dialogue (Bangladesh), Cambodia Development Resource Institute (Cambodia), China Europe International Business School (China), Chinese Academy for International Trade and Economic Cooperation (China), Institute of the Chinese Economy and WTO studies - Peking University (China), Macau University of Science and Technology (China), Hong Kong Institute of Economics & Finance - Hong Kong University (Hong Kong), Center for WTO Studies - Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (India), Department of Economics - Jadavpur University (India), Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (India), Research and Information System for Developing Countries (India), Energy and Resources Institute (India), Centre for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia), Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (Republic of Korea), Economic Research Institute for Trade (Lao PDR), Institute of Malaysian and International Studies (Malaysia), Institute for Policy Research and Development (Nepal), Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (Pakistan), Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development (Pakistan), Centre for Business and Economics Research and Development- De La Salle University (Philippines), Philippine Institute for Development Studies (Philippines), Department of Agricultural Economics and Business Management - University of Peradeniya (Sri Lanka), Institute of Policy Studies (Sri Lanka), Centre for International Economics and Development Studies (Thailand), Thailand Development Research Institute (Thailand), Centre for Analysis and Forecasting (Viet Nam) and Foreign Trade University (Viet Nam),

**Website:** <http://www.unescap.org/tid/artnet/>

**Contact:**

Trade Policy Section  
Trade and Investment Division  
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)  
United Nations Building

Rajadamnern Nok Avenue  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Tel: +66-2 288 1422  
Fax: +66-2 288 1027  
Email: [artnetontrade@un.org](mailto:artnetontrade@un.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Social and Economic concerns

DRAFT

15. Association for Social Anthropology in Oceania (ASAO)

**Aim:** The Association for Social Anthropology in Oceania (ASAO) is an international organisation dedicated to comparative studies of Pacific topics. The ASAO holds annual meetings with a special format designed to facilitate discussion and develop topics for publication. The ASAO has a book series and a special publication series. In addition many other publications have emerged from ASAO sessions.

ASAO is committed to providing a forum in which Pacific Islanders can fully participate, and to that end has established a Pacific Islands Scholars' Fund (PISF) to help with the cost of transportation to annual meetings.

**Countries Covered:** Membership from the Pacific, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Europe and the United States.

**Members:** Paying annual membership. In 2009 and 2010, some of the institutions or organisations represented by the individual members included:

*From the Pacific:* American Samoa Community College (ASCC; American Samoa), Australian Museum (Australia), Australian National University (ANU; Australia), James Cook University (JCU; Australia), La Trobe University (Australia), University of Melbourne (Australia), University of Newcastle (Australia), University of New South Wales (UNSW; Australia), University of Queensland (Australia), Micronesian Seminar (Federated States of Micronesia), Office of National Archives, Culture and Historic Preservation (Federated States of Micronesia), Brigham Young University (BYU; Hawai'i), Centre for South Pacific Studies - East West Center (EWC; Hawai'i), University of Hawai'i (Hawaii), Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD; New Caledonia), Université de la Nouvelle Calédonie (UNC; New Caledonia), Auckland University of Technology (AUT; New Zealand), Manukau Institute of Technology (New Zealand), Vava'u Academy for Critical Inquiry & Applied Research (New Zealand), University of Auckland (New Zealand), Victoria University of Wellington (New Zealand), University of Waikato (New Zealand), Massey University (New Zealand), Melanesian Institute (MI; Papua New Guinea), National Research Institute (NRI; Papua New Guinea), Pacific Adventist University (PAU; Papua New Guinea), Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL; Papua New Guinea), University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG; Papua New Guinea), National University of Samoa (NUS; Samoa), Anglican Church of Melanesia (Solomon Islands), Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL; Vanuatu) and Vanuatu Cultural Centre (Vanuatu)

*Others/From other regions:* Concordia University (Canada), McMaster University (Canada), Trent University (Canada), University of British Columbia (Canada), Université Laval (Canada), University of Ottawa (Canada), University of Regina (Canada), University of Toronto (Canada), University of Western Ontario (Canada), National Tsing-Hua University (China), University of Aarhus (Denmark), Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France), Centre de Recherche et de Documentation sur l'Océanie (France), École des hautes études en sciences sociales (France), Université Paris 5 René Descartes (France), University of Helsinki (Finland), Abt. Allgemeine Psychologie (Germany), Universität Göttingen (Germany), University of Heidelberg (Germany), Ohkagakuen University (Japan), Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Japan), El Colegio

de Mexico (Mexico), National Museum of Ethnology (Netherlands), Papua Heritage Foundation (Netherlands), Radboud University Nijmegen (Netherlands), Universiteit van Amsterdam (Netherlands), University of Bergen (Norway), National Taiwan University (Taiwan, ROC), London School of Economics (United Kingdom), University of Cambridge (United Kingdom), University of Edinburgh (United Kingdom), Amherst College (United States), Asbury Theological Seminary (United States), Binghamton University/SUNY (United States), Brandeis University (United States), Columbia University (United States), Cornell University (United States), DePaul University (United States), Depauw University (United States), Duke University (United States), Eastern New Mexico University (United States), Florida International University (United States), Framingham State College (United States), Indiana University (United States), Lake Forest College (United States), Longwood College (United States), New York University (United States), Santa Clara University (United States), Smithsonian Institution (United States), Southern Oregon University (United States), Summer Institute of Linguistics International (United States), SUNY Geneseo (United States), Trinity College (United States), University of Arizona (United States), University of California (United States), University of Chicago (United States), University of Colorado (United States), University of Connecticut (United States), University of Florida (United States), University of Georgia (United States), University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign (United States), University of Maryland Univ. College (United States), University of Massachusetts (United States), University of Michigan (United States), University of Minnesota (United States), University of Montana (United States), University of North Texas (United States), University of Oregon (United States), University of Pittsburgh (United States), University of Texas (United States), University of Tulsa (United States), University of Utah (United States), University of Vermont (United States), University of Virginia (United States), University of Washington (United States), University of Wisconsin (United States), Vassar College (United States), Western Kentucky University (United States), Western Washington University (United States), Wheelock College (United States), Washington State University (United States) and Wells College (United States)

**Website:** <http://www.asao.org/>

**Contact:**

Cato Berg  
ASAO Secretary  
Department of Social Anthropology  
University of Bergen  
P.O. Box 7800  
N-5020 Bergen  
NORWAY  
Tel: +47 5558 9355  
Email [cato.berg@sosantr.uib.no](mailto:cato.berg@sosantr.uib.no)

**Research and Development Sector:** Social and Economic concerns

16. Australian National University (ANU) Development Studies Network

**Aim:** The Australian National University (ANU) Development Studies Network is a self funding, not for profit multidisciplinary organisation that provides information and discussion on social and economic development issues. It encourages discussion and widespread exchange of knowledge of global social and economic development issues, development-related research, and international aid policy and practice.

In particular, the ANU Development Studies Network provides an Australian and Pacific focal point for information and outreach on social and economic development research, policy, planning, project implementation and teaching. It also promotes and provides opportunities for open discussion on development issues between universities and colleges, government and non government organisations, aid practitioners, communities and the private sector.

The Network aims to enrich knowledge of, and interest in, social and economic development and the role of development assistance through providing information that covers a broad range of experience, perceptions and opinions and to inform Australian development assistance policy and making this policy known.

Open to anyone who wishes to join, the Network members now include all major Australian, New Zealand and Pacific Island universities, government and non-government aid organisations.

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://devnet.anu.edu.au/>

**Contact:**

Pamela Thomas  
Director and Managing Editor  
Development Studies Network  
Resource management in Asia-Pacific Programme  
Research School of Pacific & Asian Studies  
Australian National University  
7 Liversidge Street  
Canberra ACT 0200 Australia  
Tel: +61 2 6125 2466  
Fax: +61 2 6125 9785  
Email: [devnetwork@anu.edu.au](mailto:devnetwork@anu.edu.au)

**Research and Development Sector:** Social and Economic concerns

17. Banana Asia and Pacific Network (BAPNET)

**Aim:** The Banana Asia and Pacific Network (BAPNET), formerly known as Asia Pacific Banana Research Network (ASPNET), was established in 1991. It is one of the four regional networks of International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain (INIBAP) to foster collaborative research on bananas in the Asia Pacific region.

BAPNET operates under the auspices of APAARI (Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutes) and is guided by a Steering Committee, which is made up of representatives of all the national programmes and institutions that participate in the network. This committee meets annually to review progress in addressing the regional research agenda and to discuss future priorities and strategies for the network. Bioversity International's regional office in the Philippines provides the secretariat and coordination for the network.

**Countries Covered:** Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam and Taiwan

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** The network includes 13 country members and 2 research institutes.

*From the Pacific:* Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries (DPI&F, Australia) and National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI, Papua New Guinea)

*From other regions:* Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (Bangladesh), Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (Cambodia), Guangdong Academy of Agricultural Sciences (China), National Research Centre on Banana (India), Indonesian Central for Horticulture Research and Development (Indonesia), Malaysian Agriculture Research and Development Institute (Malaysia), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Myanmar), Philippine Council for Agriculture Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (Philippines), Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Agricultural Research (Philippines), Horticultural Crop Research and Development Institute (Sri Lanka), Horticulture Research Institute (Thailand), Vietnam Agricultural Science Institute (Viet Nam) and Banana Research Institute (Taiwan)

**Website:** For more information please consult

<http://bananas.bioversityinternational.org/en/partnerships-mainmenu-34/bapnet-mainmenu-108.html>

**Contact:** The INIBAP is operated under Bioversity International

Bioversity International - France Office, Montpellier,  
1990 Bd de la Lironde, Parc Scientifique Agropolis II, 34397 Montpellier, France  
Tel: 33 4 67 61 13 02  
Fax: 33 4 67 61 03 34  
Email: [biodiversity-france@cgiar.org](mailto:biodiversity-france@cgiar.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply

18. Coconut Genetic Resources Network (COGENT)

**Aim:** The goal of Coconut Genetic Resources Network (COGENT) is to improve coconut production on a sustainable basis and increase incomes in developing countries through improved cultivation of the coconut and efficient utilization of its products. The COGENT coordinates research activities of national, regional and global significance, particularly in germplasm exploration, collecting, conservation and enhancement through collaboration on the broader aspects of coconut research and development.

Specifically, COGENT objectives are to: **(1)** establish and maintain an international database on existing and future collections; **(2)** encourage the protection and use of existing germplasm collections; **(3)** identify and secure additional threatened diversity by developing and adopting suitable technologies and conservation strategies; **(4)** promote greater collaboration among research groups in producer countries and advanced technology sources in the exchange of germplasm and the development of new techniques; and **(5)** to conduct appropriate training, information dissemination and secure necessary funding for network activities.

**Countries Involved:** All coconut-producing countries are invited to join. Only a country can become a COGENT member. Each country member is represented in COGENT by a national representative, chosen by the country concerned.

COGENT currently has 38 member countries that are divided into five sub-networks: Southeast and East Asia (China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam); South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka); Africa and the Indian Ocean (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles and Tanzania); Latin America and the Caribbean (Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Trinidad-Tobago); and South Pacific (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu);

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** Includes research agencies in 38 member countries. COGENT also has established collaborative linkages with research and development institutions working on coconut.

From the Pacific: University of Queensland (Australia), Coconut Industry Development Authority (Fiji), Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (Kiribati), Kokonas Industri Koporisin (Papua New Guinea), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food (Tonga), Vanuatu Agricultural Research and Technical Center (Vanuatu), Department of Agriculture & Rural Development (Vanuatu), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) and Asian and Pacific Coconut Commission (APCC)

Others: Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (Bangladesh), Centro de Pesquisa Agropecuária dos Tabuleiros Costeiros (Brazil), Coconut Research Institute - Chinese Academy of Tropical Agriculture Sciences (China) Centre National De Recherche Agronomique (Cote d'Ivoire), Instituto de Investigaciones en Fruticultura Tropical (Cuba), Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD; France), Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Directorate of Crop Services, Coconut Research Program (Ghana), Central Plantation Crops Research

Institute - Indian Council of Agriculture Research (India), Peekay Tree Crops Development Foundation (India), Indonesian Coconut and Palmae Research Institute (Indonesia), Indonesian Center for Estate Crops Research and Development (Indonesia), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Coconut Industry Board (Jamaica), Department of Agriculture Sabah, Agriculture Research Station (Malaysia), Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales Agrícolas y Pecuarias (Mexico), Philippine Coconut Authority (Philippines), Coconut Research Institute (Sri Lanka), Horticulture Research Institute, Department of Agriculture (Thailand), Royal Botanic Gardens (United Kingdom), Ben Tre Department of Science and Technology (Viet Nam) and Research Institute for Oils and Oil Plants (RIOOP) (Viet Nam)

The other partner institutions of COGENT include Institut des Forêts, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and Long Ashton Research Station (United Kingdom).

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.inibap.org/cogent/>

**Contact:**

Dr Stephan Weise, (*ex-officio*)  
COGENT Coordinator,  
Bioversity International  
Parc Scientifique Agropolis II, 34397 Montpellier - Cedex 5 – France.  
Tel.: +33-467-619802  
Fax: +33-467-610334  
E-mail: [s.weise@cgiar.org](mailto:s.weise@cgiar.org)

Or

Janis Thiriet,  
COGENT Secretariat,  
Bioversity International,  
Parc Scientifique Agropolis II, Montpellier - Cedex 5 – France  
Tel. : +33-467-611802  
Fax. : +33-467-610334

**Research and Development Sector:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply

19. DIVERSITAS in the Western Pacific and Asia (DIWPA)

**Aim:** The DIVERSITAS in the Western Pacific and Asia (DIWPA) is an international network for the promotion of cooperative studies and information exchange on biodiversity in the Western Pacific and Asia, under a close cooperation with its mother programme, DIVERSITAS, organized by ICSU (International Council for Science), SCOPE (Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment), IUBS (International Union of Biological Sciences), IUMS (International Union of Microbiological Societies) and UNESCO-MAB (Man and the Biosphere).

The main functions of DIWPA are **(1)** promotion of research projects and science on biodiversity in the Western Pacific and Asia, **(2)** promotion of governmental and non-governmental activities for the conservation and utilisation of biodiversity, **(3)** facilitation of information sharing and research cooperation on biodiversity, and **(4)** capacity building of scientists, in particular young scientists from developing countries.

DIWPA aims to connect existing networks of people working on biodiversity and research projects in Asia and the Western Pacific. DIWPA is not an overarching organisation; it is instead a flexible network of networks.

**Countries Covered:** The term of "Western Pacific and Asia" is used in this proposal intends to cover East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Australia and New Zealand. DIWPA also welcomes any organisation or individual (scientists and citizens), including those who are outside the region of Western Pacific and Asia, as long as interested in the biodiversity in the region.

For the Pacific, the countries represented are Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Micronesia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, and Samoa.

Other countries include Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, DPR of Korea, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan ROC, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam and Zambia

**Website:** <http://diwpa.ecology.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

**Contact:**

DIWPA Secretariat  
Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University  
509-3, 2-chome, Hirano, Otsu,  
Shiga 520-2113, Japan  
Tel.: & Fax: +81-77-549-823  
Email: [diwpa@ecology.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:diwpa@ecology.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

## 20. Gender Water Network (GWN)

**Aim:** The overall aim of the Gender Water Network (GWN) is to explore and propagate the concept of gender mainstreaming in the water sector – including research, policy-making and aid - in the developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The network provides a common point for students, professionals and academics with interests in the field.

The GWN works by: **(1)** liaising with other groups, agencies and bodies working at the national, regional or international levels with initial contacts through existing national and international water organisations and partnerships; **(2)** communicating with community groups in Australia and the Asia-Pacific with a view to enhancing women's participation in community water management; **(3)** putting forth the need for and generating gender segregated data on water use in Australia and the Asia-Pacific; **(4)** organising meetings within Australia and regionally to establish dialogues between academics, policy-makers and civil society members; **(5)** taking suitable measures for creating gender sensitisation in water-related research and policy-making; **(6)** acting as an interest group or a pressure group in water policy making; **(7)** acting as a clearinghouse of gender- and water- related information through links to water partnerships and gateways; **(8)** enhancing gendered views in water research in ANU/Australia; and **(9)** by helping give a stronger voice to women's issues in water and to make a case for a greater participation of women in water-related decision-making.

Most members are students, researchers and professionals in the gender and water fields. Membership is free and open to all interested people.

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://rspas.anu.edu.au/gwn/index.php>

### **Contact:**

Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt  
Gender Water Network coordinator  
Resource Management in the Asia-Pacific programme (RMAP)  
Coombs Building (#9)  
The Australian National University  
Acton ACT 0200  
Tel: +61 6125 4343  
Email: [kuntala.lahiri-dutt@anu.edu.au](mailto:kuntala.lahiri-dutt@anu.edu.au)

**Research and Development Sector:** Social and Economic concerns

## 21. Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)

**Aim:** Global reef monitoring was a major theme when the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) was launched at the United Nations Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Islands Developing States in Barbados in 1994. In 1995, ICRI called on many nations to commit themselves towards increasing research and monitoring of reefs to provide the data for effective management. At that time, the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) was established as one of the operating units of ICRI.

The GCRMN works to improve management and conservation of coral reefs by providing manuals, equipment, databases, training, problem solving, and helps with finding funds for reef monitoring - all coordinated in a global network.

The core objectives of GCRMN are to: **(1)** link existing organisations and people to monitor ecological and social, cultural and economic aspects of coral reefs within interacting regional networks; **(2)** to strengthen the existing capacity to examine reefs by providing a consistent monitoring programme that will identify trends in coral reefs and discriminate between natural, anthropogenic, and climatic changes; **(3)** disseminate results at local, regional, and global scales on coral reef status and trends; and **(4)** to assist environmental management agencies implement sustainable use and conservation of reefs.

**Countries Covered:** The GCRMN operates through 17 regional networks of countries and states, called nodes. Each of the 17 regional node has a regional coordinator, and countries within a node all (ideally) have a national coordinator.

The GCRMN regional nodes include the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, Southwest Indian Ocean, Eastern Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, North and East Asia, Australia and Papua New Guinea, Southwest Pacific, Southeast and Central Pacific, Micronesia, Hawaiian Islands and US Pacific Islands, US Caribbean, Northern Caribbean and Atlantic, Mesoamerica, Eastern Caribbean and Southern Tropical America.

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** Includes

From the Pacific: There are 6 nodes in the Pacific region and coordinators of these nodes are Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS; Australia), Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (Australia), Centre de Recherche Insulaire et Observatoire de l'Environnement (CRIOBE; French Polynesia), Institut des Récifs Coralliens du Pacifique (IRCP; French Polynesia), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA; Hawaii), Palau International Coral Reef Center (PICRC; Palau) and University of the South Pacific (USP)

Others/From other regions: World Wildlife Fund-CA (Belize), Smithsonian Institution (Belize), Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras (Colombia), Iranian National Center for Oceanography (Iran), University of the West Indies (Jamaica), Japan Wildlife Research Center (Japan), Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean - East Africa (Kenya), Kenya Wildlife Service (Kenya), Department for Nature

Management - Norwegian Ministry of the Environment (Norway) Regional Organisation for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (Saudi Arabia), Seychelles Centre for Marine Research and Technology – Marine Parks Authority (Seychelles), DHI Water & Environment (Singapore), National Aquatic Resources Research Agency (Sri Lanka), CORDIO/IUCN Global Marine Programme (Tanzania) and UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (United Kingdom) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (United States)

**Website:** <http://www.gcrmn.org/>

**Contact:**

Dr. Clive Wilkinson  
Global Coordinator, GCRMN  
Organisation Reef and Rainforest Research Centre (RRRC), Townsville, Australia  
Address PO Box 772  
Townsville 4810  
Australia  
Tel: +61 7 4721 2699  
Fax : +61 7 4772 2808  
E-mail : [clive.wilkinson@rrrc.org.au](mailto:clive.wilkinson@rrrc.org.au)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

22. Grand Observatoire de l'Environnement et de la Biodiversité Terrestre et Marine du Pacifique Sud (GOPS)

**Aim:** The Grand Observatoire de l'Environnement et de la Biodiversité Terrestre et Marine du Pacifique Sud (GOPS), launched in 2009, regroups French scientists in the South Pacific.

It aims to: **(1)** promote and monitor environmental research in the Pacific by coordinating research activities and resources; **(2)** provide training; **(3)** support environmental surveillance and monitoring networks; and **(4)** to acquire, manage and disseminate scientific data.

The overall objective of GOPS is to disseminate the information to various stakeholders necessary to elaborate environmental policies as well as to set up measures in order to protect the biodiversity, to conduct environmental surveillance and monitoring and to preserve and valorise the natural heritage of the South Pacific

GOPS wishes to extend its network to the non-French scientific establishments in the Pacific region.

**Countries Covered:** The region of South Pacific.

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** Include

*From the Pacific:* Institut Agronomique néo-Calédonie (IAC ; Nex Caledonia), Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer (IFREMER), Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), Institut Louis Malardé (ILM; French Polynesia), Université de la Nouvelle Calédonie (UNC ; New Caledonia and Université de la Polynésie Française (UPF; French Polynesia)

*Others/From other regions:* Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France), Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (France), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (France), Université Montpellier (France), Université de Perpignan (France) and Université Pierre et Marie Curie (France)

**Contact:**

Regis Hocdé  
Email: [regis.hocde@ird.fr](mailto:regis.hocde@ird.fr)

Or

Christian Marion  
Email: [christian.marion@ird.fr](mailto:christian.marion@ird.fr)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

23. HIV Consortium for Partnerships in Asia and the Pacific

**Aim:** The HIV Consortium for Partnerships in Asia and the Pacific is a collaboration of 9 Australian HIV organisations formed to foster strategic partnerships and linkages between Australia and the Asia and Pacific regions.

The organisations who are members of the HIV Consortium seek to develop long-term relationships with counterpart organizations. In collaboration with these partner organizations which include healthcare workers and their organizations, researchers and research institutions and most-affected communities and their peer-based organizations, the HIV Consortium supports skills building, organisational strengthening and leadership development. Its activities aim to recognise and identify existing capacity, and to build on this collaboratively through a partnership approach.

The HIV Consortium is implementing the Regional HIV Capacity Building Programme funded by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). The purpose of the Programme is to foster strategic partnerships and linkages between Australian and the Asia-Pacific region to increase the capacity of partners in the healthcare, research and community sectors to contribute to effective HIV responses.

The Programme aims to support a strategic, coordinated and complementary use of the expertise and experience of organisations which have played important roles in the Australian response to HIV.

**Countries Covered:** Indonesia, Pacific, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Laos, China and Timor Leste

**Consortium Institutions/Organisations:** Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society (ARCSHS) of La Trobe University (Australia), International HIV Research Group of the University of New South Wales (UNSW/IHRG; Australia), National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research (NCHECR) of UNSW (Australia), Albion Street Centre (ASC; Australia), Australasian Society for HIV Medicine (ASHM; Australia), National Serology Reference Laboratory (NRL; Australia), Australian Federation of AIDS Organisations (AFAO; Australia), Australian Injecting and Illicit Drug Users League (AIVL; Australia) and Scarlet Alliance Australian Sex Workers Association (Australia)

**Website:** <http://www.hivconsortium.org.au/>

**Contact:**

Mark Bebbington  
Locked Mail Bag 5057  
Darlinghurst, NSW, 1300 Australia  
Tel.: 02 8204 0751  
Email: [mark.bebbington@hivconsortium.org.au](mailto:mark.bebbington@hivconsortium.org.au)

**Research and Development Sector:** Biology and Medicine (Health)

#### 24. Indo-Pacific Conservation Alliance (IPCA)

**Aim:** The Indo-Pacific Conservation Alliance (IPCA) is a science-oriented conservation organisation dedicated to the study and conservation of the native ecosystems of the tropical Indo-Pacific region and support for traditional peoples in their stewardship of these globally significant natural resources.

Formed in 1998, IPCA was established with the aim of doing conservation with as little overhead as possible in order to focus resources into the field where they are urgently needed. IPCA is geared to act in alliance with and to work through existing in-country institutions as much as possible in order to reduce costs and build local capacity.

IPCA's approach is to: **(1)** empower local community organizations to sustainably manage their natural resources by providing tools, training and environmental education; **(2)** generate and mobilize scientific data on an area's biotic resources in order to provide baseline knowledge critical to carrying out sound conservation strategies; **(3)** carry out economic studies on ecosystems resources (including valuation studies) in order to provide sound economic arguments for biodiversity protection; and **(4)** activate this information to facilitate improved land management and to enhance the policy context in which development and conservation decisions are made.

**Countries Covered:** The geographic focus of IPCA is on the tropical Indo-Pacific region, a vast area that includes Indonesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia -- by far the most biologically and culturally diverse area of the planet.

**Partner Institutions/Organisations:** These include:

*From the Pacific:* Bishop Museum (Hawaii) and Papua New Guinea Institute of Biological Research (PNGIBR; Papua New Guinea)

*Others/From other regions:* Cenderanasih University (Indonesia), State University of Papua (Indonesia), Indonesian Explorer (Indonesia), Montclair State University (United States) Smithsonian Institution (United States), Arnold Arboretum – Harvard University (United States), Asmat District Government (Indonesia) and Conservation International

**Website:** <http://www.indopacific.org/index2.asp>

**Contact:** IPCA is based at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Indo-Pacific Conservation Alliance  
c/o Bishop Museum  
1525 Bernice Street  
Honolulu, HI 96817  
Tel.: +808-848-4124  
Fax: +808-847-8252  
Email: [info@indopacific.org](mailto:info@indopacific.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

25. International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN)

**Aim:** The International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) is an innovative and dynamic network of many of the world's leading coral reef science and conservation organisations. The network consolidates technical and scientific expertise in reef monitoring and management to create strategically linked actions across local, national and global scales.

ICRAN is an alliance to respond to conservation needs at the global scale by recognising both traditional and scientific perspectives of coral reef dynamics and respective social dependency. It is a collective coral reef conservation and research program that combines scientific, cultural and economic perspectives. There are 3 main interlinked components of ICRAN: **(1)** Reef management; **(2)** global coral reef monitoring and assessment and **(3)** communications and knowledge dissemination.

Building on existing coral reef research, conservation and management programs, it is designed to act on local, regional and international levels. It seeks to put mechanisms in place that support the translation of findings into direct on-the-ground action throughout the world's major coral reef regions.

ICRAN provides a strategic network to support coral reef conservation by enabling the partners to focus their efforts through communication and shared resources. The variety of threats that coral reefs are facing requires a multi-faceted and complementary approach-found in ICRAN.

ICRAN was established in 2000 with a historic grant from the United Nations Foundation (UNF). Formed in response to a Call to Action by the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), ICRAN supports the implementation and regular review of ICRI's Framework for Action.

**Countries Covered:** ICRAN has established a network of demonstration sites that can be replicated as good practice within and between regions, and encourage local communities to share knowledge and experience among themselves. These sites are based in Caribbean region (Mexico, Belize, St. Lucia, Netherlands Antilles, Bonaire, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Tobago, Venezuela), East African region (Kenya, Tanzania, Seychelles, Madagascar), East Asian Seas (Cambodia, Viet Nam, China, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines) South Asian region and South Pacific region (Marshall Island, Fiji, Samoa, Palau, Solomon Islands)

**Partners:** ICRAN works with a large network of organisations on all levels to achieve its mission statement, on the international, regional, national and local scale.

From the Pacific: South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Others/From other regions: Coral Reef Alliance, Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, International Coral Reef Initiative-Coordination Planning Committee, Marine Aquarium Council, Nature Conservancy, Reef Check, South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Foundation, World Fish Center, World Resources Institute and World Wildlife Fund

**Website:** <http://www.icran.org/>

**Contact:**

Nicola Barnard  
Acting Director  
c/o UNEP – WCMC  
219 Huntingdon Road  
Cambridge CB3 0DL  
United Kingdom  
Tel.: +44-(0)1223-277-314  
Fax: +44-(0)1223-277-136  
E-mail: [info@icran.org](mailto:info@icran.org) or [nbarnard@icran.org](mailto:nbarnard@icran.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

## 26. Locally-Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Network

**Aim:** The Locally-Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Network is a group of practitioners involved in various community-based marine conservation projects around the globe, primarily in the Indo-Pacific region, who have joined together to improve efforts. The mission of the LMMA Network is to advance the practice of community-based marine resource management and conservation by providing a forum for practitioners to share experiences and information.

The Network envisions **(1)** healthy marine ecosystems that support the people and communities that depend on them; **(2)** protected marine biodiversity; **(3)** sustainable coastal development; **(4)** effective local management methods and models for marine areas; and **(5)** improved conservation science.

The LMMA Network is learning network, meaning that participating projects use a common strategy and work together to achieve goals. The aim of LMMA Network is to collaboratively spread resources and knowledge on locally-managed marine areas (LMMAs) and Community-Based Adaptive Management (CBAM) and to promote and improve this approach.

The Network's membership consists largely of conservation projects that are using (or planning on using) an LMMA approach, and includes individuals, communities, land-owning groups, traditional leaders, government representatives, conservation organisation staff, elected decision-makers, university scientists and researchers and/or donors.

**Countries Covered:** The LMMA Network spans the people and cultures of Southeast Asia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia and the Americas. It has participating projects in 8 countries: Fiji, Indonesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Some nations have their own country-wide network, which operate autonomously, but within the frame work of the overall Network. The LMMA Network also works with many other sites and countries to spread knowledge and skills.

**Partner Institutions/Organisations:** Representatives from the following organisations are currently involved in the LMMA Network.

Pacific Institutions: Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP; Federated States of Micronesia), Foundation for the South Pacific International (FSPI) University of the South Pacific/ (USP), Mahonia Na Dari - Guardian of the Sea (MND; Papua New Guinea), Wetlands International-Oceania, WWF South Pacific Programme - Fiji, WWF South Pacific Programme - Papua New Guinea and The Nature Conservancy – Papua New Guinea.

Others/From other regions: Center for Empowerment and Resource Development (Philippines), Community Based Coastal Resource Management Resource Center (Philippines), Community Conservation Network, Coral Cay Conservation, Earth Restoration Trust, Foundations of Success, Kehati Foundation, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation Conservation and Science Programme, SIKAT and University of California at Santa Barbara (United States).

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.lmmanetwork.org/>

**Contact:**

[info@lmmanetwork.org](mailto:info@lmmanetwork.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

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## 27. Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA)

**Aim:** The Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA) is an intergovernmental organisation that promotes rural development through sustainable aquaculture. It works on the principle of cooperation and collaboration with the intention of sharing regional resources amongst the stakeholders within the network that includes governments, institutions and individuals.

The core activities of NACA are: **(1)** capacity building through education and training; **(2)** collaborative research and development through networking among centers and people; **(3)** development of information and communication networks; **(4)** policy guidelines and support to policies and institutional capacities; **(5)** aquatic animal health and disease management; and **(6)** genetics and biodiversity.

**Member Countries:** Current member governments are Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong SAR, India, Indonesia, I.R. Iran, Korea (DPR), Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

**Institutions/Organisations Involved:** A number of research centres form the network of NACA which work collaboratively to share technical resources and experience in order to avoid duplication of effort, and facilitate aquaculture development in a cost effective manner.

From the Pacific: Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS; Australia), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation Marine Research (CSIRO; Australia), Queensland Department of Primary Industry - Northern Fisheries Centre (Australia), University of Tasmania (Australia), Deakin University (Australia) and South Australian Research & Development Institute (SARDi; Australia)

Others/From other regions: Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute (Bangladesh), Freshwater Fisheries Research Centre (China), Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute (China), Asia-Pacific Regional Research and Training Centre for Integrated Fish Farming (China), Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (Hong Kong SAR), Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (India), Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (India), Central Institute of Fisheries Education (India), Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (India), Marine Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (India), Marine Products Export Development Authority (India), National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resource (India), National Research Centre on Coldwater Fisheries (India), Brackishwater Aquaculture Development Centre, Takalar (Indonesia), Brackishwater Aquaculture Development Centre, Situbondo (Indonesia), Main Centre for Mariculture Development, Ambon (Indonesia), Mariculture Development Centre, Batam (Indonesia), Mariculture Development Centre, Lombok (Indonesia), Coldwater Fishes Research Centre (Iran), Iran Fisheries Organisation, Shilat (Iran), Iranian Fisheries Research Organisation (Iran), Living Aquatic Resources Research Centre (Lao PDR), SEAFDEC Aquaculture Department (Philippines), National Aquatic Resources Research and Development (Sri Lanka), National Aquaculture Development Authority (Sri Lanka), Aquatic Animal Health Research Institute (Thailand), National Inland Fisheries Institute (Thailand), Marine Shrimp Research Institute (Thailand), SEAFDEC Secretariat (Thailand), Inland Fisheries Research and Development Bureau - Department of

Fisheries (Thailand), Fisheries Informatics Centre (Viet Nam), Research Institute for Aquaculture No. 1 (Viet Nam), Research Institute for Aquaculture No. 2 (Viet Nam) and Research Institute for Aquaculture No. 3 (Viet Nam).

Website: For more information please consult <http://www.enaca.org/index.php>

**Contact:**

PO Box 1040,  
Kasetsart University Post Office  
Ladysao, Jatujak, Bangkok 10903  
Thailand  
Phone +66 (2) 561 1728  
Fax +66 (2) 561 1727  
Email: [info@enaca.org](mailto:info@enaca.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply

28. Network of Asia Pacific Schools and Institutes of Public Administration and Governance (NAPSIPAG)

**Aim:** The Network of Asian and Pacific Schools and Institutes of Public Administration and Governance (NAPSIPAG) was officially launched in 2004 as a result of a technical assistance project of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to establish a network of schools and institutes of public administration within the Asia Pacific region.

The long-term goal of creating the NAPSIPAG is to build and enhance the capacities of public administration institutions in the Asia and Pacific region and influence their transformation as more effective agents of good governance.

The objectives of NAPSIPAG are to: **(1)** encourage the voluntary exchange and sharing of expertise, good practices, and lessons learned; **(2)** assist member institutes in the ongoing development of public administration theory and practice through research and other initiatives; and **(3)** to foster collaboration between member institutes in the pursuit of common interests.

**Countries Covered:** Australia, Bangladesh, China, Fiji, France, Hawaii, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Tanzania

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** Some of the institutional members are

From the Pacific: University of Sydney (Australia), Flinders University (Australia), Monash University (Australia), Australia and New Zealand School of Government (Australia), and The University of South Pacific (USP).

Others/From other regions: Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (Bangladesh), University of Dhaka (Bangladesh), China National School of Administration (China), Brawijaya University (Indonesia), Kazakhstan Institute of Management, Economics and Strategic Research (Kazakhstan), Seoul National University (Korea), Social Economic Research Centre (Kyrgyzstan), National Institute of Public Administration (Malaysia), University Sains Malaysia (Malaysia), University Malaya (Malaysia), Indian Institute of Public Administration (India), Institute of Public Enterprises (India), Jawaharlal Nehru University (India), Universiti Utara Malaysia (Malaysia), Tribhuvan University (Nepal), National College of Public Administration and Governance (Philippines), Xavier University Public Administration (Philippines) and Development Academy of the Philippines (Philippines)

**Contact:** For more information please contact

NAPSIPAG SECRETARIAT  
Centre for the Study of Law and Governance  
Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, Delhi- 110067  
Tel.: +91 11 6466856  
Fax: +91 11 26704754  
Email: [jnu.napsipag2008@gmail.com](mailto:jnu.napsipag2008@gmail.com)

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29. Networking Tropical and Subtropical Biodiversity Research in OuterMost Regions and Territories of Europe in support of Sustainable Development (NET-BIOME)

**Aim:** Networking Tropical and Subtropical Biodiversity Research in OuterMost Regions and Territories of Europe in support of Sustainable Development (NET-BIOME) is a consortium of 11 partners linking bodies related to the Overseas Entities from 5 European Member States (France, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom). It is part of the International Cooperation European Area Networks (ERA-Net) scheme under the European Union's 6th Framework Programme,

NET-BIOME aims is to initiate and stimulate co-operation and co-ordination of research programmes for the sustainable and integrated management of biodiversity that would address the needs of the threatened ecosystems of the European Outermost Regions (ORs) and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) dispersed throughout the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans.

The overall objective of NET-BIOME is to network the Regional Research Policies on sustainable management of biodiversity in the European tropical and subtropical OuterMost Regions and Territories in order to: **(1)** develop a durable partnership in research funding policy and practice between the partner organisations, thereby creating added value in high quality tropical and sub-tropical research across the seas; **(2)** increase co-operation between regional programmes, developing a trans-regional research funding programme between the partner organisations; **(3)** build a strategic and operational platform of co-operation which can be the interface between regional, national, EU and international structures; **(4)** contribute to the coordination of biodiversity research funding policies of the OuterMost regions and territories in cooperation with developing countries; **(5)** develop a 'Sustainable Management of tropical and sub-tropical Biodiversity' European Research Area component; **(6)** facilitate reciprocal opening of regional programmes, develop joint calls and transregional 'sustainable management of biodiversity' programmes; and **(7)** to support the outermost regions in the designing of their common research policy strategy allowing to build the beginning of an European Union tropical component of the European Research strategy.

**Countries Covered:** La Réunion, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Canary Islands, Madeira, Azores, United Kingdom Overseas Territories (Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Montserrat, Ascension Island, St. Helena, British Indian Ocean Territory and the Pitcairn Islands groups), New Caledonia, Netherland Antilles and French Polynesia

**Consortium Institutions/Organisations:** The consortium is coordinated by the Regional Council of La Réunion and the partners include:

From the Pacific: Government of New Caledonia (New Caledonia) and Government of French Polynesia (French Polynesia)

Others/From other regions: Regional Council of La Réunion, Regional Council of La Guadeloupe, Regional Council of Guyane, Regional Council of Martinique, Regional

Government of Canary Islands, Regional Government of Madeira Island, Regional Government of Azores, United Kingdom Overseas Territories Conservation Forum and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Development of Netherlands Antilles Government

**Website:** <http://www.netbiome.org/>

**Contact:** [netbiome@netbiome.net](mailto:netbiome@netbiome.net)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

DRAFT

30. Oceania Development Network (ODN)

**Aim:** The Oceania Development Network (ODN) is one of the 11 regional networks of the Global Development Network (GDN). The GDN is a global network of policy making institutes, research institutes and researchers, both in the developed and developing countries, formed for the purpose of facilitating knowledge sharing about development among the researchers and policy makers in the developed and developing countries, and bridging the gap between ideas and policies. GDN is engaged in research issues related to social and economic development, and encourages researchers by providing platform for the research.

Its activities are expected to contribute towards capacity building for the research institutes in the developing countries, dissemination of development knowledge by research institutes to the policy makers, and thus to advance development in the developing countries.

The ODN is network of individuals and organisations that interested in development research in the Pacific Island States, Australia and New Zealand and its purpose is to provide a platform for researchers in the region to interact with each other, share knowledge and skills to foster team research, and build and update regional databases. The network will identify contemporary issues that underpin the development agenda of the Island states and carry out research and organise conferences geared at developing and refining policies.

The member is open to researchers, academics, policy makers and development practitioners. It invites individuals and organizations interested in development research in the region.

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** For the ODN the institutions involved are University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG; Papua New Guinea), Australia National University (ANU; Australia), University of Auckland (New Zealand), University of South Pacific (USP), National University of Samoa (NUS; Samoa), and Fiji National University (FNU; Fiji).

**Website:** For more information please consult

<http://www.gdn-oceania.org/Home/tabid/2281/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

**Contact:** The Secretariat of the ODN is currently based in Fiji at the University of the South Pacific.

Prof. Biman Prasad  
ODN Chairperson  
Professor of Economics  
Dean, Faculty of Business and Economics  
University of the South Pacific  
Private Mail Bag  
Fiji  
Email: [prasad\\_bc@usp.ac.fj](mailto:prasad_bc@usp.ac.fj)

Or

Litiana Kikau Temo  
ODN Regional Coordinator,  
[odnpacificocean@gmail.com](mailto:odnpacificocean@gmail.com)

**Research and Development Sector:** Social and Economic concerns

DRAFT

31. Pacific Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources Network (PAPGREN)

**Aim:** A regional network for the conservation and use of the plant genetic resources (PGR) - Pacific Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources Network (PAPGREN) – is helping to improve the management of genetic resources of crops of local importance in order to ensure long-term conservation and access of these resources by Pacific Island population, which in turn will contribute to sustainable development, food security and income generation.

The objectives of PAPGREN are to **(1)** develop appropriate management strategies for agricultural PGR; **(2)** to promote the safe exchange of germplasm within and outside the region; and **(3)** to develop and coordinate documentation of agricultural PGR.

**Countries Covered:** The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) participating in PAPGREN include American Samoa, Commonwealth of Northern Marianas, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Niue, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** All countries in the Pacific region who are interested can become members of PAPGREN.

At the moment 13 countries are active in the network which include Ministry of Agriculture Department of Resources & Development (Cook Islands), Agriculture Pohnpei Office of Economic Affairs (Federated States of Micronesia), Island Food Community of Pohnpei (Federated States of Micronesia), Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forest (Fiji), Service du Developpement Rural (French Polynesia), Division of Agriculture - Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (Kiribati), Ministry of Resources & Development (Marshall Islands), Bureau of Agriculture - Ministry of Resources & Development (Palau), Papua New Guinea National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI; Papua New Guinea), Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries & Meteorology (Samoa), Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Solomon Islands), Planting Materials Network Kastom Gaden Association (Solomon Islands), Ministry of Agriculture & Forests (Tonga), and Department of Agriculture & Rural Development (Vanuatu)

In addition, PAPGREN also collaborates with regional organizations such as South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and University of the South Pacific (USP), research institutions in New Zealand and Australia, regional and international crop networks (TANSAO, SPYN, COGENT, INIBAP) and international agricultural research centres.

**Website:** For more information please consult

[http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=633&Itemid=108](http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=633&Itemid=108)

**Contact:** PAPGREN is coordinated by the Land Resources Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) with technical assistance from the Bioversity International

and support from New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID) and Australian Centre of International Agricultural Research (ACIAR; Australia).

Tevita Kete,  
PGR Officer,  
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)  
Suva, Islands  
Email: [tevitak@spc.int](mailto:tevitak@spc.int)

**Research and Development Sector:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply

DRAFT

32. Pacific Arts Association (PAA)

**Aim:** The Pacific Arts Association (PAA), established in 1978, is an international organisation devoted to the study of all the arts of Oceania. PAA provides a forum for dialogue and awareness about Pacific art and culture.

Its aims are to: **(1)** make members more aware of the state of all the arts in all parts of Oceania; **(2)** encourage international understanding among the nations involved in the arts of Oceania; **(3)** promote high standards of research, interpretation and reporting on the arts of Oceania; **(4)** stimulate more interest in the teaching of courses on Oceanic art especially but not only at the tertiary educational level; and **(5)** to encourage greater cooperation among the institutions and individuals who are associated with the arts of Oceania.

By connecting individuals and institutions around the world, PAA encourages greater cooperation among those who are involved with the creation, study, and exhibition of Pacific art. The peer-reviewed Pacific Arts journal features current research and reviews. The PAA newsletter provides timely information about important events to members. PAA's triennial International Symposium takes place in alternating venues across the globe and includes special tours, performances, exhibitions, and presentations of academic and artistic research on the arts of Oceania. Members have the opportunity to meet and participate in a PAA-sponsored session at the College Art Association annual meeting. PAA-Europe holds a meeting in Europe annually.

Individual and institution wishing to join PAA have to pay for membership.

**Website:** <http://pacificarts.org/>

**Contact:** PAA officers:

Michael Gunn: [michael.gunn@nga.gov.au](mailto:michael.gunn@nga.gov.au)

Philippe Peltier: [philippe.peltier@quaibranly.fr](mailto:philippe.peltier@quaibranly.fr)

Christina Hellmich: [chellmich@famsf.org](mailto:chellmich@famsf.org)

Michael Mel: [mamel@datec.net.pg](mailto:mamel@datec.net.pg)

Christian Kaufmann: [paatreasurerchk@gmail.com](mailto:paatreasurerchk@gmail.com)

Dorit Shafir: [doritsh@imj.org.il](mailto:doritsh@imj.org.il)

Tarisi Vunidilo: [tarisi.vunidilo@gmail.com](mailto:tarisi.vunidilo@gmail.com)

**Research and Development Sector:** Social and Economic concerns

### 33. Pacific-Asia Biodiversity Transect Network (PABITRA)

**Aim:** The Pacific-Asia Biodiversity Transect Network (PABITRA) is a network of conservation scientists involved in the Pacific basin and its island regions. PABITRA is the tropical island branch of DIWPA, the international network of DIVERSITAS in the Western Pacific and Asia.

PABITRA grew out of DIWPA which, in turn, grew out of DIVERSITAS which is an international global environmental change research programme sponsored by ICSU (International Council for Science), SCOPE (Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment), IUBS (International Union of Biological Sciences), IUMS (International Union of Microbiological Societies) and UNESCO-MAB (Man and the Biosphere). It was officially initiated in 1994.

The PABITRA Network hopes to empower Pacific Islanders to have a better understanding of their natural resources, including land, soil, climate, plants, animals, terrestrial environment, freshwater environment, marine environment, coral reefs, watersheds, etc.

The mission of DIWPA is the promotion of sustainable management and utilisation of biodiversity in the Pacific-Asia region. This mission statement is defined by 10 objectives: **(1)** to promote regional research of biodiversity; **(2)** to develop joint projects at the regional level; **(3)** to establish regional biodiversity networks; **(4)** to encourage interchange of information among scientists; **(5)** to conduct training courses pertinent for biodiversity; **(6)** to provide the scientific basis for developing common regional policies for biodiversity management and conservation; **(7)** to establish a network of data bases; **(8)** to develop capacity building in biodiversity assessment and analysis; **(9)** to organize meetings, workshops and symposia periodically on current regional issues and concerns regarding biodiversity; and **(10)** to contribute to accomplishing the 10 core programme elements of DIVERSITAS Operational Plan.

**Countries Covered:** A system of biodiversity study along an east west transect from Malaysia through Melansia, Micronesia, Polynesia and Hawaii. PABITRA research sites include: Hawaii, Federated States of Micronesia, Taiwan, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Malaysia, Samoa, Papua New Guinea, and the French Polynesia.

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** Some of the institutions affiliated through the members of PABITRA include

From the Pacific: Griffith University (Australia), University of California Berkeley (Gump Station UCB; French Polynesia), University of Guam (UoG; Guam), Bishop Museum (Hawai'i) University of Hawai'i (UH; Hawai'i), United States Geological Survey (USGS; Hawai'i), Pacific Southwest Research Station (Hawai'i), National University of Samoa (NUS; Samoa), University of the South Pacific (USP), Government of the French Polynesia (French Polynesia) and Pacific Association of Science (PSA)

Others/From other regions: University of Vienna (Austria), Academia Sinica (China), Georg-August University of Göttingen (Germany), University of Hannover (Germany), Technische Universität München (Germany), Centre for International Forestry Research

(Indonesia), The Nature Conservancy, Nagasaki University (Japan), Kyoto University (Japan), Komazawa University (Japan) and University of the Philippines Los Banos (Philippines) and University of California Berkeley (United States)

**Website:** For more information please consult [www.botany.hawaii.edu/pabitra/](http://www.botany.hawaii.edu/pabitra/)

**Contact:**

The PABITRA office is connected to the University of Hawai'i Botany Department. The Principal Coordinator is Dieter Mueller-Dombois and Annette Mueller-Dombois is the Executive Assistant ([amdhawaii@aol.com](mailto:amdhawaii@aol.com)).

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

DRAFT

34. Pacific Drug and Alcohol Research Network (PDARN)

**Aim:** The Pacific Drug and Alcohol Research Network (PDARN), established in 2005, is a research and information network in the Pacific region with a specific focus on substance use and related issues.

It aims to provide a sound evidence base and research capacity to address the problems of drug and alcohol use in the region by identifying and exploring opportunities for collaboration between health, law enforcement and social research personnel across the Pacific on drugs and alcohol issues facing that the regions and to make policy recommendations to individual governments.

Its key objectives are to: **(1)** create opportunities for inter-disciplinary and multi-method social science research in the Pasifika on licit and illicit drug and alcohol use and to broaden the constituency of the PDARN; **(2)** develop research capacity in the Pasifika and create academic, civil society and professional research collaboration; **(3)** create sustainable research partnerships between government agencies, community bodies and others interested in topics relate to licit and illicit drug and alcohol use issues; **(4)** develop substantive research proposals and seek appropriate funding; **(5)** develop a research evidence base to inform policy and practice in the Pasifika; and **(6)** to use a range of web-based and other technologies to expand and explore the potential of PDARN.

Membership is open to all interested parties and inclusion of a range of representatives from region is encouraged.

**Country Covered:** Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** The network comprises representatives from ministries of health, law enforcement agencies, community-based and regional organisations, research and education institutions from Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu and other Pacific Island Countries and Territories, as well as Australia and New Zealand.

PDARN operates with the financial support of ANCD, Australian Agency for International Development, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

PDARN is further supported by Burnett Institute (Australia), Australian National Council on Drug (ANCD) Asia-Pacific Drug Issues Committee (Australia), Fiji School of Medicine (FSMed; Fiji), Vanuatu Ministry of Health (Vanuatu) and University of South Pacific (USP).

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.usp.ac.fj/index.php?id=8327>

**Contact:**

Pacific Drug & Alcohol Research Network  
School of Social Sciences  
Faculty of Arts and Law  
The University of the South Pacific  
Laucala Campus, Suva, Fiji  
Tel: +679 323 2083  
Fax: +679 323 1559

**Research and Development Sectors:** Biology and Medicine (Health) & Social and Economic concerns

DRAFT

35. Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG)

**Aim:** The Pacific Energy and Gender Network (PEG) is a regional initiative to connect, inform and mobilize people and organisations committed to achieving gender equality in energy use.

PEG aims to become a dynamic network of women and men around the Pacific and internationally, towards a viable solution for the 'available, reliable, affordable, environmentally sound energy for sustainable development and gender equity for all Pacific Islanders'.

The objectives of PEG are to: **(1)** incorporate gender concerns into energy policies and plans nationally and regionally; **(2)** raise awareness on energy and gender linkages in the Pacific Islands region; **(3)** conduct research and analysis on energy and gender linkages in the Pacific Islands region; **(4)** build the capacity of energy decision makers, project officers, non state actors, village electrification councils and local communities in incorporating gender sensitive participatory approach and gender mainstreaming tools to energy project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; **(5)** increase the representation of women in energy education and training programmes and decision-making committees; and **(6)** to strengthen networking and cooperation with relevant international, regional and national groups and institutions.

PEG Network includes and welcomes all countries, and all peoples and their organizations that have gender and energy interests in this Oceania region.

**Country Covered:** American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna

**Institutions/Organisations Involved:** Comprised of lead or partner organisations, stakeholder organisations and individuals. Some of the institutions include

From the Pacific: South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), University of the South Pacific (USP) and national energy representatives of different Pacific Island Countries and Territories.

PEG is associated with other Pacific Networks: ECOWOMAN, Asia Pacific Gender Science and Technology Project (APGEST), APACE (Australia) and Melanesian Islands Village Electrification Group (MIVEG)

Others/From other regions: Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (Netherlands),

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://map.sopac.org/About+PEG>

**Contact:**

PEG Secretariat

Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)  
Private Mail Bag  
GPO, Suva  
Fiji Islands  
Phone: +679 3381377  
Fax: + 679 3370040  
Email: [koin@sopac.org](mailto:koin@sopac.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Energy and Social and Economic concerns

DRAFT

36. Pacific Islands Conservation Research Association (PICRA)

**Aim:** The Pacific Islands Conservation Research Association (PICRA) was formed in 2004 when founding members felt that conservation issues on Pacific islands could benefit from additional research.

PICRA's mission is to advance knowledge of Pacific species, populations and ecosystems through unbiased scientific investigations. It facilitates and conducts research that focuses on understanding of islands and the conservation issues they face. Results are used to develop solutions to conservation problems

PICRA strives to support cutting edge programmes that are aligned with their mission of preventing extinctions on islands by sponsoring conservation biologists and their research.

**Countries Covered:** They have ongoing projects focused on endangered and threatened birds in Micronesia and Polynesia

**Website:** <http://www.picra.net/>

**Contact:**

PICRA,  
PO Box 302,  
6255 SE Ash,  
South Beach, OR 97366,  
United States

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

37. Pacific Island Museums Association (PIMA)

**Aim:** Established in 1994, Pacific Museum Island Association (PIMA) is a regional, multilingual, multicultural, non-profit non-governmental organisation consisting of museums and professionals working together. PIMA assists Pacific museums, cultural centres and experts to preserve and promote Pacific Islands heritage, arts and culture. Since its establishment, PIMA has been undertaking activities in the field of museum development, establishing a network among Pacific islands museums.

PIMA is a regional, multilingual, non-profit organisation that: **(1)** assists Pacific museums, cultural centres and peoples to preserve Pacific Island heritage; **(2)** develops community participation in heritage management; **(3)** brings together museums and cultural centres in Pacific Islands to develop their capacity to identify, research, manage, interpret and nurture cultural and natural heritage; **(4)** advocates the development of regional cultural resource management policies and practices, facilitates training, and provides a forum for the exchange of ideas and skills; and **(5)** provides and encourages regional and global linkages which support Pacific islands heritage preservation.

The objectives of the association is to: **(1)** represent the interests and concerns of museums and cultural centres in the region; **(2)** develop communication links which bring together professionals and institutions in support of Pacific Islands Heritage Management; **(3)** promote community involvement in the vision of PIMA through consultation, education and access activities; **(4)** enhance human resources through education and training; **(5)** develop and promote ethics and standards; **(6)** advice and work with governments and other agencies in matters of heritage management and policy; and **(7)** to facilitate the protection and restitution of tangible and intangible cultural property.

PIMA is a member of the International Council of Museums.

**Countries served:** PIMA's mission is to preserve Pacific Islands' heritage and to benefit and represent the interests and concerns of the museums and cultural centres of all Pacific Island Countries and Territories: American Samoa, Cook Islands, Easter Island (Rapa Nui), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Hawaii, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Norfolk Island, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** PIMA represents Pacific island museums, cultural centres, national trusts, cultural departments and ministries, national parks, historic preservation offices, interpretative centres, cultural associations and arts councils. Members also include international museums with Pacific collections, universities, research centres and individuals within the region and internationally which support the PIMA vision, mission aims and activities.

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.pima-museum.com/>

**Contact:**

Tarisi Vunidilo  
Secretary General  
Pacific Island Museum Association (PIMA)  
P.O.Box 5043, Port Villa, Vanuatu  
Tel: +678 25319 or +678 22129  
Fax: +678 265190  
Email: [info@pima.museum](mailto:info@pima.museum)

**Research and Development Sector:** Social and Economic concerns

DRAFT

38. Pacific Island Partnership for Taxonomy (PACINET)

**Aim:** The Pacific Island Partnership for Taxonomy (PACINET), formed in 2000, is a subregional node of the BioNet-International global network for taxonomy, a not-for-profit initiative to promote taxonomy 'in the biodiversity rich but economically poorer countries of the world'.

BioNet's overall objective is to raise awareness of the fundamental relevance of taxonomy to tackling biodiversity conservation for sustainable development.

PACINET works within this framework but focuses on Pacific Island priorities. PACINET is part of a worldwide network of people and institutions dedicated to pooling, sharing and enhancing the world's taxonomic resources.

Overall, PACINET aims to further develop the Pacific Island's capability to identify, name and understand the roles and relationships of the organisms that constitute its biodiversity. It will also focus on providing coordinated access to existing taxonomic information and increasing taxonomic capacity in the region. The programme also hopes to facilitate and strengthen links between modern (scientific) taxonomy and local (vernacular or traditional) taxonomy as a foundation for improving the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity in the Pacific region.

**Countries Covered:** American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.

**Partner Institutions/Organisations:** These includes

*From the Pacific:* Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC), University of the South Pacific (USP), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and Pacific Biodiversity Information Forum (PBIF)

**Website:** For more information please consult  
<http://www.pbif.org/PACINET/default.html>

**Contact:**

Posa Skelton  
Coordinator - PACINET  
USP/SPC/SPREP  
University of the South Pacific  
Private Bag, Suva, FIJI ISLANDS  
Phone: 679 3232708  
Mobile: 679 908 9286

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

39. Pacific Science Association (PSA)

**Aim:** Founded in 1920, the Pacific Science Association (PSA) is a regional, non-governmental, scholarly organisation that seeks to advance science and technology in support of sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific.

PSA facilitates interdisciplinary and international research and collaboration in the Asia-Pacific region, with a focus on key issues and problems in the region, in order to engage science in the service of human needs and to improve both the quality of life of the region's peoples and of the natural environment upon which all life depends.

Through Congress and Inter-Congress meetings, and ongoing scientific Working Groups, PSA provides an interdisciplinary platform for scientists to discuss and review common concerns and priorities in the region. Through its scientific network, PSA links scientists from developed countries with those from developing countries, including the archipelagic and more remote states of the Pacific.

PSA facilitates research initiatives on critical emerging issues for the region, such as biodiversity loss, climate change, infectious diseases, and the social implications of globalization, in which science can provide crucial information in a way that is required by both society and policymakers to make sound and informed decisions. It contributes to the capacity building in science and technology by developing leadership opportunities for women, younger scientists and other under-represented groups; increasing communication for isolated scientists and scientific groups and strengthening education and mentoring activities.

PSA is a Scientific Associate of the International Council for Science (ICSU).

**Countries Covered:** The geographic scope covered by PSA is “the Pacific” – broadly defined – and thus including all countries and islands within and bordering the Pacific Ocean as well as countries with strong research interest in the region.

Current national members to PSA include Australia, China-Beijing, China-Hong Kong, China-Taipei, France, Guam, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Okinawa, Pacific Islands (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), Russia, Singapore, Thailand, United States, and Vietnam.

**Member Institutions/Organisations:** These includes

From the Pacific: National Academies Forum (Australia), University of Guam (Guam) and University of the South Pacific (USP)

Others/From other regions: China Association for Science and Technology (China), University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong), Academia Sinica (Chinese Taipei), Académie des Sciences (France), Indonesian Institute of Science (Indonesia), Science Council of Japan (Japan), National Academy of Science (Korea), Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Malaysia (MOSTI; Malaysia), University of Ryukyus (Japan), National Research Council of the Philippines (Philippines), Russian Academy of Science (Russia),

Singapore National Academy of Science (Singapore), National Research Council of Thailand (Thailand), National Academy of Sciences (United States) and Viet Nam Academy of Science and Technology (Viet Nam)

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.pacificscience.org/>

**Contact:**

John Burkert Burnett,  
Executive Secretary, PSA,  
Executive Director, IPCA,  
Tel.: +808-848-4124  
Fax: +808-847-8252  
Email: [info@pacificscience.org](mailto:info@pacificscience.org) or [burnett@bishopmuseum.org](mailto:burnett@bishopmuseum.org)

**Research and Development Sectors:** Environment including climate change, Biology and Medicine (Health), and Social and Economic concerns

DRAFT

40. South Pacific Underwater Medicine Society (SPUMS)

**Aim:** The South Pacific Underwater Medicine Society (SPUMS) was founded in the early 1970s.

The aims and objectives of the society are to: **(1)** promote and facilitate information and research on all aspects of underwater and hyperbaric medicine; **(2)** provide information on underwater medicine to all interested groups, including diving organisations, industry, the military as well as the individual diver; **(3)** promote exchange of information between members on all aspects of underwater medicine and related subjects and to publish a quarterly journal; and **(4)** to convene members annually at a Scientific Conference.

Paying membership and members include medical practitioners, organisations, students undergoing training to become a medical practitioner and individual.

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.spums.org.au/>

**Contact:**

SPUMS Administrator

E-mail: [admin@spums.org.au](mailto:admin@spums.org.au)

Or

Michael Bennett

President Associate Professor

E-mail: [president@spums.org.au](mailto:president@spums.org.au)

Dr Sarah Lockley

Secretary

E-mail: [secretary@spums.org.au](mailto:secretary@spums.org.au)

**Research and Development Sector:** Biology and Medicine (Health)

41. Science, Technology and Resource Network (STAR)

**Aim:** Science, Technology and Resources Network (STAR) was founded in 1985. STAR was formed as a vehicle to assist the international research community to provide advice to the Secretariat of the Pacific Island Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC).

**Country Covered:** American Samoa, Cook Islands Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.sopac.org/index.php/star-network>

**Contact:**

Professor John Collen,  
Chair, STAR,  
Victoria University of Wellington

Or

Russell Howorth,  
Director  
Secretariat of the Pacific Island Applied Geoscience Commission  
Email: [russell@sopac.org](mailto:russell@sopac.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

42. System for Analysis, Research and Training (START)

**Aim:** System for Analysis, Research and Training (START) is a non-governmental research organisation that works in developing regions of the world through a system of regional networks.

Its mission is to: **(1)** conduct research on regional aspects of global change; **(2)** assess the impacts of regional findings; and **(3)** to provide regionally important integrated and evaluated information to policy makers and government.

START conducts its activities through its networks and individual scientists who have agreed to cooperate on global change activities, realising that such collaboration accelerates scientific research.

There are currently six regional networks, known as START Secretariat that are based in Africa, Asia the Mediterranean and Pacific. START-Oceania Secretariat is one of these regional networks and is based with the Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PACE-SD), at the University of the South Pacific (USP).

**Countries Covered:** The START-Oceania Secretariat serves the following countries: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna

**Institutions/Organisations involved:** These includes

*From the Pacific:* University of Adelaide (Australia), University of Hawai'i (UH; Hawai'i), University of Waikato (New Zealand), Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and University of the South Pacific (USP)

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.usp.ac.fj/index.php?id=4174>

**Contact:**

Anjeela Jokhan  
Acting Dean, Faculty of Islands & Oceans  
The University of the South Pacific  
Private Mail Bag, Laucala Campus  
Suva, Fiji  
Tel.: +679 323 2944  
Fax: +676 323 2891  
E-mail: [jokhan\\_ad@usp.ac.fj](mailto:jokhan_ad@usp.ac.fj)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

43. United States Coral Reef Task Force (USCRTF)

**Aim:** The United States Coral Reef Task Force (USCRTF) was established in 1998 by Presidential Executive Order to lead United States efforts to preserve and protect coral reef ecosystems. The USCRTF works in cooperation with State, territorial, commonwealth and local government agencies, non-governmental organisations, the scientific community and commercial interests to further the understanding and conservation of coral reef ecosystems.

The USCRTF has 13 goals encompassed in two themes for addressing threats to coral reefs. The themes are to understand the coral reef ecosystems and to reduce of adverse impacts of human activities worldwide. The goals are to: (1) create comprehensive maps of all United States coral reef habitat; (2) to conduct long-term monitoring and assessments of reef ecosystem conditions; to support strategic research to address the major threats to reef ecosystems; (4) to increase understanding of the social and economic factors of conserving coral reefs; (5) to improve the use of marine protected areas to reduce threats; reduce adverse impacts of fishing and other extractive uses; (6) reduce adverse impacts of coastal uses; (7) reduce pollution; restore damaged reefs; improve education and outreach; reduce threats to coral reef ecosystems internationally; reduce impacts form international trade in coral reef species; and improve coordination and accountability.

The USCRTF membership includes members of 12 Federal agencies, 7 United States states, territories, commonwealths and 3 Freely Associated States.

**Countries Covered:** American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Palau, Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands, and United States

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.coralreef.gov/>

**Contact:**

Email: [coralreefweb@noaa.gov](mailto:coralreefweb@noaa.gov)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

## Existing networks, partnerships or alliances in the Pacific region that support science and technology

### 44. Asia Pacific Alcohol Policy Alliance (APAPA)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Alcohol Policy Alliance (APAPA), launched in 2006, is a network of individuals and non-governmental organisations committed to the development of effective alcohol policy in the Asia Pacific region. APAPA aims to work with other organisations in reducing alcohol-related harm worldwide by promoting science-based policies independent of commercial interests.

The objectives of this network is to: **(1)** provide a forum for alcohol policy advocates through meetings, information sharing, publications, and electronic communications with the purpose to disseminate information regionally on effective alcohol policies and policy advocacy; and **(2)** to bring to the attention of local communities, national governments, international governmental and non-governmental agencies and communities the social, economic, and health consequences of alcohol consumption and related harm with the purpose to advocate for international and national governmental and non-governmental efforts to reduce alcohol related harm worldwide.

APAPA is a younger sister organisation of the Global Alcohol Policy Alliance and European regional alcohol policy alliance (Eurocare).

**Countries Covered:** APAPA aims to work with nongovernmental organisations in various countries within the Pacific and Asia.

Of interest, the countries of the Pacific region include: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna.

Other countries include Thailand, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Bhutan, Nepal, DPR Korea, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Maldives, Darassalam, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Japan, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Mongolia

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://apapaonline.org/>

#### **Contact:**

c/o SHORE (Social and Health Outcomes Research and Evaluation) - Massey University  
Postal Address: PO Box 6137, Wellesley Street, Auckland 1141, New Zealand  
Physical Address: Level 7, 90 Symonds Street, Auckland 1010, New Zealand  
Tel.: +64 9 366 6136  
Fax: +64 9 366 5419  
Email: [apapa\\_info@apapaonline.org](mailto:apapa_info@apapaonline.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Social and Economic concerns

45. Asia Pacific Network of Science and Technology Centres (ASPAC)

**Aim:** The Asia Pacific Network of Science & Technology Centres (ASPAC) was formed in 1997 to facilitate communication and cooperation amongst centres, museums and other organisations which use interactive approaches to encourage excellence and innovation in informal learning and the public understanding of science and technology in the Asia Pacific region.

The ASPAC network serves and links its members across the region by: **(1)** sharing information on the wide range of activities of member organisations, organizing conferences, seminars and workshops for the professional development of staff of member organisations; **(2)** arranging staff exchanges and study visits to encourage the sharing of knowledge and skills between member science centres and museums; **(3)** providing technical assistance to member organisation, including new and developing science centres and museums; **(4)** facilitating the exchange of exhibitions between member science centres and museums; **(5)** providing a focus for inquiries by members and others on regional trends and developments in interactive science and technology exhibitions and programmes; **(6)** working with commercial companies and specialist organisations to further the development of science centres and museums in the region; and **(7)** by liaising with and contribution to relevant international networks and organisations for the mutual benefit of strengthening the role and impact of science centres and museums in furthering the public understanding of science and technology.

**Countries Covered:** ASPAC draws its membership from 20 countries and administrative regions in Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Middle East and North America. Members include science centres, science museums, children's museums and exhibit design and fabrication firms.

**Member Institutions/Organisation:** These includes

From the Pacific: Australian Museum (Australia), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) Discovery Centre (Australia), Exhibition Studios Pty Ltd (Australia), Grande Exhibitions (Australia), Melbourne Museum (Australia), Monash Science Centre (Australia), National Centre for Public Awareness of Science (Australia), Queensland Museum (Australia), Questacon – The National Science and Technology Centre (Australia), Scienceworks Museum (Australia), Scitech (Australia), Science Alive! (New Zealand), Te Manawa Museums Trust (New Zealand), Museum of Transport and Technology (New Zealand) and Otago Museum and Discovery World (New Zealand),

Others: Oil and Gas Discovery Centre (Brunei Darussalam), Ontario Science Center (Canada), Science North (Canada), China Science & Technology Museum (China), Communications Museum (Macao, China), Guangdong Science Center (China), Macao Science Center (Macao, China), Shanghai Science and Technology Museum (China), Wenzhou Science & Technology Museum (China), Heureka - The Finnish Science Centre (Hong Kong), Science Museum (Hong Kong), Jogja Science Park, Taman Pintar Yogyakarta (Indonesia), Science Technology Centre, PPIPTEK (Indonesia), Kokoro Company, Ltd (Japan), National Museum of Emerging Science & Innovation, Miraikan (Japan), National Museum of Nature and Science (Japan), Snibbe Interactive Asia Pacific

(Japan), Thema Science Museum (Korea), National Science Museum (Korea), National Science Museum (Korea), Gyeryungsan Natural Science Museum (Korea), Creative Science International (Malaysia), National Science Centre (Malaysia), Palm Information Centre (Malaysia), Petrosains – The Discovery Centre (Malaysia), PICO International (M) Sdn Bhd (Malaysia), Terengganu Science and Creativity Centre (Malaysia), NorthernLight (Netherlands), Philippine Science Centrum (Philippines), Mind Museum (Philippines), Science Centre Singapore (Singapore), Museum at Marina Bay Sands (Singapore), National Museum of Natural Science (Taiwan), National Science and Technology Museum (Taiwan), Children’s Discovery Museum (Thailand), Rangsit Science Centre, (Thailand), National Science Centre for Education (Thailand), National Science Museum (Thailand), Science Projects (United Kingdom), Techniquet (United Kingdom), Natural History Museum (United Kingdom), Natural History Museum (United States), Arizona Science Center (United States), Exploratorium (United States), Field Museum (United States), Gwacheon Informal Learning Experiences, Inc. (United States) and American National Science Museum of Yemen (Yemen)

**Website:** For more information please consult  
<http://www.aspacnet.org/>

**Contact:**

Mr Brenton Honeyman  
ASPAC Executive Director  
Questacon, Australia  
Tel.: +61 2 6270 2811  
Fax: +61 2 6270 2808  
Email: [bhoneyman@questacon.edu.au](mailto:bhoneyman@questacon.edu.au)

**Research and Development Sector:** Science and Technology

46. Coral Reef Alliance (CORAL)

**Aim:** Founded in 1994, the Coral Reef Alliance (CORAL) is an international nonprofit organisation dedicated to protecting the health of coral reefs by focusing on fundamental catalysts for change: well-managed marine protected areas (MPAs), sustainable marine tourism and engagement from local community members.

CORAL is dedicated to building conservation alliances which connects individuals and organisations to bring positive change in reef conservation. It engages stakeholders from all three groups – MPA managers, mariner tourism operators and local residents and is also building a growing network of partnership with other conservation organisations, including funders, government agencies and non-governmental organisations.

**Countries Covered:** Fiji, Indonesia, Hawaii, Belize, Honduras, Mexico

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.coral.org/>

**Contact:**

The Coral Reef Alliance  
351 California Street, Suite 650  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
Tel; +415 834-0900  
Fax.: +415 834-0999  
Email: [info@coral.org](mailto:info@coral.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

47. Pacific Agricultural and Forestry Policy Network (PAFPNet)

**Aim:** A regional network, the Pacific Agricultural and Forestry Policy Network (PAFPNet) was launched in 2006 at the 36th meeting of Secretariat of the Pacific Community CRGA (Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations).

Its aims are to facilitate communication, information dissemination, capacity building and awareness rising on issues related to agriculture and forestry policies and their development in Pacific countries.

Information shared via this network should support the identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation policies that will help to guide the future development of the agriculture and forestry sectors. PAFPNet works towards forging closer alliances and cooperation with other regional and international networks, particularly within the Africa Caribbean Pacific group.

PAFPNet national members include representatives from government, the private sector, civil society and local community groups as PAFPNet recognizes that they are all important players in determining policy direction and action.

**Countries Covered:** American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna

**Institutions/Organisations Involved:** The Core Group members include

*From the Pacific:* Papua New Guinea National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI, Papua New Guinea), Land Resource Division - Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC/LRD), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Foundation of the South Pacific International (FSPI), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), and University of the South Pacific (USP)

*Others/From other regions:* Technical Center for Agriculture and Rural Cooperation and the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

**Website:** For more information please consult

[http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=463&Itemid=124](http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=463&Itemid=124)

**Contact:** The Land Resources Division of SPC acts as a Secretariat for the network and manages its content.

Mr. Inoke Ratukalou  
Acting Director for Land Resources Division  
SPC, Nabua, FIJI Islands  
Email: [inoker@spc.int](mailto:inoker@spc.int)

**Research and Development Sector: Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply**

DRAFT

48. Pacific Animal Health Laboratory Network (PAHLNet)

**Aim:** The Pacific Animal Health Laboratory Network (PAHLNet) is a group of animal health laboratories in the Pacific region, organized through the Pacific Regional Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Project (PRIPPP), to work together and ensure early detection of infectious animal diseases. Establishing the network is part of the efforts to strengthen animal health laboratory capacity and keep the region abreast with current developments in animal disease diagnosis.

The structure is composed of 3 laboratory levels - National/basic animal health laboratories from the all 22 Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs), sub-regional animal health laboratories and referral and reference laboratories - each playing significant roles for the efficient functioning of the networking. The PAHLNet mailing list was put in place to support communication between the different animal diagnostic laboratories. The mailing list directory now includes representatives from the agriculture/animal health sector of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), as well as universities and private agencies engaged in diagnostics. Linkages with public health agencies are also being progressed.

**Countries Covered:** American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna

**Institutions/Organisations Involved:** Some of institutions involved in PAHLNet include

*From the Pacific:* Australian Animal Health Laboratory (Australia), Queensland Department of Primary Industries Australia (Australia), Fiji Veterinary Pathology Laboratory (Fiji), University of Guam (UoG; Guam), United States Geological Survey National Wildlife Centre (Hawaii), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Biosecurity New Zealand Investigation and Diagnostic Centre (New Zealand), National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority (NAQIA; Papua New Guinea), and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)

**Website:** For more information please consult

[http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=596&Itemid=361](http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=596&Itemid=361)

**Contact:**

Elva Borja

Secretariat of the Pacific Community

Suva, Fiji

Email: [elvab@spc.int](mailto:elvab@spc.int)

**Research and Development Sector:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply

49. Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network (PDRMPN)

**Aim:** Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network (PDRMPN) was established in 2006, in order to provide a collaborative and cooperative mechanism to support disaster risk management (DRM) capacity building in the region and assist the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICT) adapt and implement the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005 -2015 (Regional Framework): Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters.

The Partnership is an “open-ended, voluntary” membership of international, regional and national government and non-government organisations, with comparative advantages and interests in supporting Pacific countries toward mainstreaming DRM through addressing their disaster risk reduction and disaster management priorities.

**Country Covered:** American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna

**Partner Institutions/Organisation:** These include

*From the Pacific:* Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID; Australia), Australasian Fire Authorities Council (AFAC; Australia), Bureau of Meteorology-Australia (BoM-Aus; Australia), Emergency Management Australia (EMA; Australia), Fiji School of Medicine (FSMed; Fiji), New Zealand’s International Aid and Development Agency (NZAID; New Zealand), Secretariat of the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment (SPREP), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) and University of the South Pacific (USP)

*Others/From the Pacific:* Asian Development Bank, European Union Commission for the Pacific, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Pacific Disaster Center, Asia Foundation, United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific/ Pacific Operations Centre, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United States Agency for International Development/Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID; United States) and World Bank .

**Website:** For more information please consult

<http://www.sopac.org/index.php/pdrmpn>

**Contact:**

Russell Howorth,  
Director

Secretariat of the Pacific Island Applied Geoscience Commission

Email: [russell@sopac.org](mailto:russell@sopac.org)

**Research and Development Sectors:** Environment including climate change and Social and Economic Concerns

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50. Pacific Heads of Veterinary and Animal Production Services (PHOVAPS) Network

**Aim:** The aims of the Pacific Heads of Veterinary and Animal Production Services (PHOVAPS) network is to: **(1)** review available information on the state of animal health and production services throughout the region; **(2)** elucidate regional work priorities; and **(3)** to develop strategies for improving animal health and animal production services throughout the region.

Members of PHOVAPS network are country members of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

**Countries Covered:** American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna

**Website:** For more information please consult

[http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=498&Itemid=293](http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=498&Itemid=293)

**Contact:**

Ken Cokanasiga,  
Animal Health and Production Advisor,  
Land Resource Division,  
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)  
Suva, Fiji  
Email: [kenc@spc.int](mailto:kenc@spc.int)

**Research and Development Sector:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply

51. Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN)

**Aim:** The Pacific Invasives Learning Network's (PILN) mission is to empower effective invasive species management through a participant-driven network that meets priority needs, rapidly shares skills and resources that provides links to technical expertise, increases information exchange and that accelerates on-the-ground action. PILN works closely with the Pacific Invasives Partnership and the Pacific Invasives Initiative.

The PILN serves teams of the Pacific Island agencies responsible for invasives management, including agencies responsible for agriculture and natural resource management, international trade and border control, as well as environment and conservation.

The goals of PILN team members are to: **(1)** strengthen essential technical, organisational, collaborative and policy skills to advance invasive species management in the Pacific Islands; **(2)** demonstrate on-the-ground action against invasive alien species and rapidly share their experiences, skills and resources; **(3)** work cooperatively on high priority local and national invasive species issues; and **(4)** to collaborate in addressing at least one critical regional invasive issue or opportunity.

**Countries Covered:** American Samoa, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Hawaii, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau and Samoa

**Partner Institutions/Organisation:** These include:

*From the Pacific:* Office of Environmental Response and Coordination (OERC; Palau), South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and University of the South Pacific (USP)

*Others/From other regions:* United States Forest Service and United States Department of State (United States), National Park Service - United States Department of the Interior (United States), The Nature Conservancy, Invasive Species Specialist Group, Conservation International, Pacific Invasives Initiative and Cooperative Islands Initiative

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.sprep.org/PILN/Index.htm>

**Contact:** The PILN secretariat has been established at SPREP in Samoa.

Dr. Posa A. Skelton,  
PILN Coordinator  
SPREP, Apia, SAMOA  
Tel. +685 21929 ext. 276,  
Fax. +685 20231  
Email: [posas@sprep.org](mailto:posas@sprep.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Environment including climate change

52. Pacific Islands Chapter of the Internet Society (PICISOC)

**Aim:** The Pacific Islands Chapter of the Internet Society (PICISOC) is affiliated to the Internet Society (ISOC). The ISOC provides leadership in addressing issues that confront the future of the Internet.

The PICISOC serves the ISOC's purposes by serving the interests of the global internet community through its presence in the Pacific Island. It also focuses on local issues and developments, and is an impartial advisor to governments and the public on matters of significant interest to Pacific Island people.

PICISOC organizes a yearly meeting call PacINET. PacINET is a regional conference for practitioners, developers, researchers and those interested in information and communication technology (ICT) from all sectors to exchange information on the system design, enabling technologies, and anecdotal experiences related to the use of ICT in the Pacific Islands. It has evolved to become the Pacific's largest annual ICT conference.

It works with various organisations and governments in ensuring the continuing development of ICT in the region.

**Countries Covered:** The PICISOC covers 22 Pacific Islands Countries and Territories with a membership of more than 300 individual in the region.

These include: American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Marianas, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.

**Website:** For more information please consult [www.picisoc.org](http://www.picisoc.org)

**Contact:**

PICISOC Secretariat  
PO Box 4160  
Samabula  
Suva  
Fiji Islands  
Fax: +679 332 0800  
E-mail: [info@picisoc.org](mailto:info@picisoc.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Information and Communication technology

53. Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN)

**Aim:** The Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) is a voluntary network of countries and organisations dedicated to the promotion of public health surveillance and appropriate response to the health challenges of 22 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). The first priorities of PPHSN are communicable diseases, especially the outbreak-prone ones, such as dengue, measles, rubella, influenza, leptospirosis, typhoid fever, cholera, SARS and HIV/STIs.

The PPHSN include 4 services:

- Pacific regional Infection Control Network (PICNet) – designed to facilitate infection control response to infectious disease threats in the region, through better communication, accessibility of expertise and technical advice;
- LabNet – a three-tier network of public health laboratory services of existing laboratories to provide public health laboratory services for verification and identification of the six initial target diseases (dengue, measles, influenza, leptospirosis, cholera and typhoid) to all the PICTs;
- EpiNet – multidisciplinary national/territorial outbreak response teams for preparedness, response and capacity building; and
- PacNet – PPHSN's early warning system for outbreak alert to trigger preparedness.

**Countries Covered:** American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna

**Institutions/Organisations Involved:** The core members of PPHSN are the Ministries and Department of Health of PICTs. The network is further supported by

From the Pacific: Australian National University (ANU; Australia), James Cook University (JCU; Australia), Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA; Australia), Fiji School of Medicine (FSMed, Fiji), Fiji Centre for Communicable Disease (FCCD; Fiji), Malardé Institute (French Polynesia), Hawaii Department of Health (Hawaii), Micronesian Human Resources Development Center (MHRDC; Federated States of Micronesia), Pasteur Institute of New Caledonia (IPNC; New Caledonia), Institute of Environmental Science and Research (ESR, New Zealand), Pacific Basin Medical Association (PBMA), Pacific Health Research Council (PHRC), Pacific Island Health Officers Association (PIHOA), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and Western Pacific HealthNet,

Others/From the other regions: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (United States), International Network of Pasteur Institutes, Training Programmes in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network, UNICEF and World Health Organisation

**Website:** For more information please consult

<http://www.spc.int/phs/pphsn/index.htm>

**Contact:**

Public Health Surveillance & Communicable Disease Control Section  
Public Health Programme  
Secretariat of the Pacific Community  
BP D5  
95 Promenade Roger Laroque  
Anse Vata, 98848 Noumea Cedex  
New-Caledonia  
Tel: +687 26 20 00  
Fax: +687 26 38 18  
Email: [psh.cdc@spc.int](mailto:psh.cdc@spc.int)

Or

Dr Tom Kiedrzyński  
Email: [tomk@spc.int](mailto:tomk@spc.int)  
Ms Christelle Lepers  
Email : [christellel@spc.int](mailto:christellel@spc.int)

**Research and Development Sector:** Biology and Medicine (Health)

54. Pacific Veterinary Network (PACVET)

**Aim:** Launched in 2000, the aim of the Pacific Veterinary Network (PACVET) is to: **(1)** bring together members of the veterinary profession in the Pacific Islands much closer together, to the benefit of all; and **(2)** to review available information on the state of animal health and production services throughout the region, elucidate regional work priorities, and develop strategies for improving animal health and animal production services throughout the region.

**Countries Covered:** American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna

**Website:** For more information please consult  
[http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=497&Itemid=267](http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=497&Itemid=267)

**Contact:**

Ken Cokanasiga,  
Animal Health and Production Advisor,  
Land Resource Division,  
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)  
Suva, Fiji  
Email: [kenc@spc.int](mailto:kenc@spc.int)

**Research and Development Sector:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply

55. PestNet

**Aim:** PestNet is an email network that helps people worldwide obtain rapid advice and information on crop protection, including the identification and management of plant pests. This informal network started as a service for the Pacific, rapidly expanded to South East Asia, set up a separate service for the Caribbean, and now welcomes anyone interested in crop protection anywhere in the world.

It links the Pacific and South East Asian regions with plant protection specialists worldwide. PestNet has members from government and non-government organisations, universities, and the private sector, as well as farmers and students. Any organisation, group or individual can join.

**Website:** For more information please consult <http://www.pestnet.org/PestNet.aspx>

**Contact:**

Grahame Jackson, Chair

Email: [Grahame@PestNet.org](mailto:Grahame@PestNet.org)

Wilco Liebrechts, Secretary

Email: [Wilco@PestNet.org](mailto:Wilco@PestNet.org)

**Research and Development Sector:** Agriculture, Fisheries and Food supply