



PACIFIC JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Phase 2 - Ninth Quarterly Progress Report 1 July – 30 September, 2014 *Milestone 45*



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ABBREVIATIONS

- CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- CROC - Convention on the Rights of the Child
- FCA - Federal Court of Australia
- FSM - Federated States of Micronesia
- FV / YJ - Family Violence / Youth Justice
- ICCPR - International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
- IT - Information Technology
- ITOF - Information Technology Online Forum
- LoV - Letter of Variation
- MFAT - New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- MoU - Memorandum of Understanding
- NC - National Coordinators
- PEC - Programme Executive Committee
- PIC - Pacific Island Country
- PIP - Public Information Project
- PJDP - Pacific Judicial Development Programme
- RMI - Republic of the Marshall Islands
- RTT - Regional Training Team
- ToT - Training of Trainers



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of progress made by the Pacific Judicial Development Programme (PJDP) during the period 1 July to 30 September, 2014. The report is submitted in satisfaction of Milestone 45 of the contract between the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) and the Federal Court of Australia, as amended.

2.0 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the reporting period, four substantive activities were delivered and two projects were completed. In addition, several further activities are in the process of being implemented with detailed planning and logistics for a number of scheduled future activities having commenced. Implementation of the 24-month Extension Plan is progressing in line with the approved schedule of activities. An updated schedule is found in **Annex One**.

Further details of active projects are provided below.¹

2.1 COMPONENT ONE: ACCESS TO JUSTICE

2.1.1 FAMILY VIOLENCE / YOUTH JUSTICE (FV / YJ) AWARENESS PROJECT

- **Status:** The fourth FV / YJ Workshop in Solomon Islands and third Follow-Up Visit in Palau were successfully completed.
- **Summary:** during the reporting period the following progress has been made:

- The **Solomon Islands FV / YJ Workshop** was held from 18-22 August, 2014. The Workshop was delivered by 3 local facilitators in addition to the FV / YJ Adviser, Judge P. Boshier. A total of 83 participants attended over the four day program. The workshop received great interest through the leadership and support of Chief Justice Sir Albert Palmer, who participated throughout the entire workshop and arranged for all available judicial officers in Solomon Islands to attend. The New Zealand High Commissioner, Her Excellency Marion Crawshaw supported the official opening and closing of the Workshop. The timing of the workshop coincided with the reading of the Family Protection Bill before the National Parliament. Workshop attendees were provided with the opportunity to review, analyse and comment on the Bill. The Bill was passed by the National Parliament the following week.

The Workshop also reviewed the operation and considered what is involved in the implementation of the Pacific juvenile court model. Following a mock-Pacific Court, feedback indicated a high interest in adopting this model for classes of juvenile crime.

Formal feedback indicated a high level of **overall satisfaction with the workshop of over 86%**, demonstrating that participants were very satisfied with the training and program. Upon completion of the Workshop, participants rated their overall confidence with an **understanding of family violence and youth justice issues at over 78%**.

"I think it [FV / YJ Workshop] has been one of the significant focused workshops that we in the Judiciary have had with so many people attending and freely expressing their views and comments".

Email feedback from Chief Justice Palmer, August 2014

¹ Note: the activity summaries in the following discussion are listed in the order in which they are numbered in the head contract between MFAT and the Federal Court of Australia (as amended).



- The **Palau FV / YJ Follow-Up Visit** was held from 9-11 September, 2014 and attended by 75 participants. Since the previous visit, the Senate has passed the Palau Family Protection Act enabling the Workshop to focus on understanding the Act's specific application and requirements. The Workshop also revisited and reinforced the aims and objectives of the first workshop, the resulting Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), and discussed the current status quo with respect to incidence and responses to family violence and youth justice. Key outcomes of the Palau FV / YJ activity include: the completion of a further MoU concerning juvenile procedures dated 31 July, 2013 between the Bureau of Public Safety (Police), the Attorney-General's Office and the Supreme Court and the Court of the Common Pleas of the Republic of Palau; the completion of a comprehensive MoU concerning the Family Protection Act entered into on 14 July, 2014 between the Attorney-General's Office, the Bureau of Public Safety, the Palau Judiciary, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs; and the agreeing and recording at the conclusion of the follow-up visit those aspects of domestic violence protection and juvenile justice best practice which might receive ongoing attention.
- **Next Steps:** The Solomon Islands Follow-Up Visit is tentatively scheduled for March 2015, which will provide an opportunity for further discussion on the implementation of the Family Protection Bill, and if requested on the Pacifica Court. The Cook Islands Follow-Up Visit is scheduled to be held from 13-15 October, 2014. Preparations are underway for the Niue FV / YJ Workshop scheduled for 8-12 December, 2014.

2.1.2 PUBLIC INFORMATION PROJECT (PIP)

- **Status:** Several community awareness posters and leaflets have been developed, translated, published and distributed throughout Tuvalu.
- **Summary:** During the reporting period the Public Information Adviser, Ms Kerin Pillans worked with the Tuvalu Judiciary to develop four community awareness posters and leaflets, including:
 - Code of Judicial Conduct for Tuvalu (English and Tuvaluan)
 - The Island Court (English)
 - The Lands Court (English and Tuvaluan)
 - What happens during a court hearing? (English)

A total of 8 posters and 2,000 leaflets were published and distributed. A copy of the poster and leaflets are available in **Annex Two**.

- **Next Steps:** A follow-up visit to Tuvalu is scheduled for 27 October – 10 November, 2014.

2.2 COMPONENT TWO: GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

2.2.1 COMPLAINTS HANDLING PROJECT

- **Status:** The *Complaints Handling Toolkit* was successfully piloted in Vanuatu from 30 June - 18 July 2014.
- **Summary:** From 30 June – 18 July, 2014 the Complaints Handling Adviser, Ms Kerin Pillans worked with the Vanuatu Judiciary to implement the Toolkit, develop objectives for the complaints handling procedures and the overall structure for the complaints system. Four small group sessions were conducted to introduce the Toolkit, draft procedures for receiving and handling complaints about the conduct of Judicial Officers, develop notes for users, and a step by step simplified presentation. The Toolkit was amended in line with lessons learnt during implementation in Vanuatu. All inputs under this activity are now complete.
- **Outcomes:** The *Complaints Handling Toolkit* has been further refined in light of the implementation experience in Vanuatu. The Toolkit will shortly be made available to all Pacific Island Countries through



the PJDP website, and a hard copy publication will be distributed in the first half of 2015. The input supported the Vanuatu Judiciary's processes and procedures for the handling of complaints.

2.2.2 REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP MEETINGS

- **Status:** Preparations are well advanced for the upcoming Sixth National Coordinators' Leadership Workshop and Programme Executive Committee (PEC) Meeting.
- **Summary:** Travel arrangements and preparations are currently being finalised for the delivery of the Sixth National Coordinators' Leadership Workshop and PEC Meeting to be held in Rarotonga, Cook Islands from 20 – 25 October, 2014. National Coordinators and/or representatives from all 14 PICs have confirmed attendance. The Workshop provides for an opportunity to update, discuss, plan and review PJDP activities as a regional group, allowing for inclusive participation and interaction. All members of the PEC have confirmed attendance at the Meeting to discuss progress and plan for the future direction of the PJDP.
- **Next Steps:** Continue to finalise preparations for the Sixth National Coordinators' Leadership Workshop and PEC Meeting.

2.2.3 RESPONSIVE FUND MECHANISM

- **Status:** A total of 21 Responsive Fund applications have been received since the commencement of the 24-month Extension Period on 1 July, 2013. 20 of these applications have been approved and 1 has been withdrawn. To date a total of 15 activities have been completed.
- **Summary:** One application was approved during the reporting period for an additional participant from Niue to take part in the PJDP led Court Annual Reporting Workshop and Maori Land Court Mentoring Activity. From 1 July, 2014 the Papua New Guinea Training of Trainers activity and Cook Islands attendance at the South Pacific Council of Youth and Children's Courts activity have been undertaken.
- **Next Steps:** The PJDP Team are working with National Coordinators to finalise and complete the remaining approved activities and to collect evaluative data about all Responsive Fund activities completed since the Fund was first opened in 2011.

"I find the toolkit very useful and simple. Participants on this recent workshop are quick to understand the steps involved in writing good judgments. That is a positive outcome. It sort of narrows things down and straight to the issues in contention before the court".

Email feedback from Vanuatu
National Coordinator, August 2014

2.3 COMPONENT THREE: SYSTEMS & PROCESSES

2.3.1 JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION PROJECT

- **Status:** The Judicial Administration Adviser, Ms Jennifer Ehmann and Federal Court of Australia (FCA) IT staff have continued to monitor and encourage discussion on the Information Technology Online Forum (ITOF).
- **Summary:** A total of 13 members are currently taking part in the ITOF; 6 from the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), 2 from Kiribati and the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) respectively and 1 each from Palau, Tuvalu and Samoa. There are currently 5 discussion posts, 2 of which were started by members. In total there are 26 replies to the forum posts, 22 of which were made by forum members, the other replies were made by the Forum moderators, FCA IT staff and the Judicial Administration Adviser.



The most popular discussion forum, with 17 posts, is the introductory forum 'IT and your court', which called for members to articulate any IT issues being faced by their court. This forum has also had 121 views of the total 186 views made to the 5 different forum discussion posts. The main questions on this forum post are related to bandwidth allocation, server connectivity problems and computer equipment problems. The discussions are still ongoing.

- **Next Steps:** The Judicial Administration Adviser is scheduled to implement the *Time Standards Toolkit* in Solomon Islands from 29 September – 17 October 2014, and the *Backlog Reduction and Delay Prevention Toolkit* in Kiribati from 10-28 November, 2014.

2.3.2 COURT ANNUAL REPORTING PROJECT

- **Status:** The *Annual Court Reporting Toolkit* was amended and consultations are underway to collect data for the planned 2014 'Trend Report'.
- **Summary:** The *Annual Court Reporting Toolkit* was amended in light of lessons learnt through the support provided to a number of partner courts in finalising their Annual Reports. Consultations have begun with key counterparts and stakeholders in partner courts to collect and collate a fourth year of court performance data to present in the 2014 'Trend Report'.
- **Next Steps:** The Toolkit will shortly be made available to all Pacific Island Countries through the PJDP website, and a hard copy publication will be distributed at the upcoming Sixth National Coordinators Leadership Workshop in the Cook Islands from 20-22 October, 2014. Additional consultations and collection of data will occur at the upcoming Court Annual Reporting Workshop scheduled to be delivered in Rarotonga, Cook Islands from 23 – 24 October, 2014.

2.4 COMPONENT FOUR: PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

2.4.1 CORE JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- **Status:** The Regional Lay Judicial Officer Orientation Workshop was successfully delivered in Solomon Islands. From 1-4 September, 2014 the local Decision-Making Toolkit Pilot was successfully delivered in the Marshall Islands.
- **Summary:** During the reporting period the following progress has been made:

The **Regional Lay Judicial Officer Orientation Workshop** was held from 6-11 July, 2014. The core training faculty comprised of four Regional Training Team (RTT) members, the National Coordinator, a Federal Court of Australia Judge and PJDP Advisers. Specifically, this faculty comprised Chief Justice Sir Albert Palmer (as a key-note presenter), Deputy Chief Justice Sir Gibbs Salika, Chief Judge Peter Boshier, Justice Tony Pagone, Judge Leonard Maina, Mr Enoka Puni, Ms Tangi Taoro JP, Ms Myonnie Samani, and Dr Livingston Armytage (Team Leader). The Workshop was attended by 33 participants from 10 Pacific Island Countries. Building on the experience of the two preceding courses in 2011 and 2012, the purpose of this Orientation Course was refined to promote 'judicial competence' through the development of judicial knowledge, skills and ethical attitudes. The Workshop focused on developing: judicial knowledge, skills and attitudes to promote understanding of the judicial role; develop effective techniques of courtroom and registry control; exchange and develop professional experience and networks; familiarisation with basic principles and practice of procedural fairness in

"On conducting similar training in other islands I am (now) willing to take on the challenge starting in FSM and maybe on to Marshalls etc. Thanks again for your able leadership and guidance"

Email feedback from FSM National Coordinator on the Local Orientation Workshop, June 2014



criminal and civil proceedings; explain the special interests of parties coming to court including juveniles and victims of gender-based violence; and strengthening judicial identity. This course was very successful in (a) transferring impressive levels of knowledge-gain - in some cases resulting in an increase in knowledge after the workshop of 400% - and (b) in consolidating the practical experience of the Regional Training Team. Participants were asked a series of objective knowledge-based questions that were assessed to ascertain their understanding of key concepts relating to their role as judicial and court officers. In the 23 conforming responses received to both pre/post surveys, very significant improvement in knowledge after the workshop were demonstrated - in some cases, up to 400%² - with the averaged improvement in correct responses to the knowledge-based questions in key knowledge areas after the workshop of 194%. Participants were asked to evaluate the quality and value of the training and their satisfaction with the training and programme. **The average satisfaction rating was 87.80%**, demonstrating that participants were very satisfied with the training and programme. Participants' satisfaction with each element of the training was rated as follows:

- Achievement of the workshop's aims and objectives - 75.76%
 - Presentation, participation and effectiveness of the facilitators - 88.41%
 - Relevance and usefulness of the resources/materials received - 87.88%
 - Overall satisfaction with the orientation course - 92.75%
 - Relevance and usefulness of the training content - 94.20%
- The **Local Judicial Decision-making Toolkit** was piloted in the Marshall Islands from 1-4 September, 2014. The program consisted of two two-day judgment writing workshops, the first focusing on RTT training and the second focusing on judgment writing skills for local judges and attorneys. A total of 14 participants took part, including the Chief Justice. The Workshop was supported by both Regional and National Training Team Members and provided the opportunity for peer-based assessment in the form of plenary discussions of problems and solutions in writing samples, small group discussion of writing assignments, and the application of two checklists. Formal feedback indicated a high level of **overall satisfaction with the workshop of over 97%** demonstrating that participants and RTTs were satisfied with the training and programme. All inputs under this activity are now complete.
 - The **Local Judges' Orientation Toolkit** implementation for Tokelau has been tentatively re-scheduled for February, 2015. The final date will be dependent on an updated boat schedule.
 - **Outcomes / Next Steps:** The **Judicial Decision-making Toolkit** has been further refined in light of the implementation experience in RMI. The Toolkit will shortly be made available to all Pacific Island Countries through the PJDP website, and a hard copy publication will be distributed in the first half of 2015. The input supported the RMI Judiciary to strengthen judgment writing skills. The next steps under this Project is to finalise with the National Coordinator of Tokelau the updated boat schedule and revised dates / location for the Local Judges' Orientation Toolkit pilot Workshop.

3.0 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

All agreed milestones were submitted on or before the date agreed with MFAT during the reporting period. Since the submission of the last progress report, the following milestones have been submitted:

Milestone and Report	Due	Submitted
M.43: Regional Training Team (RTT) Advanced Curriculum and Project Management Workshop Activity Completion Report	31 July, 2014	24 July, 2014

² In answering the fundamentals of principles question (questions c), participants who answered correctly were: Pre (3) & Post (15).

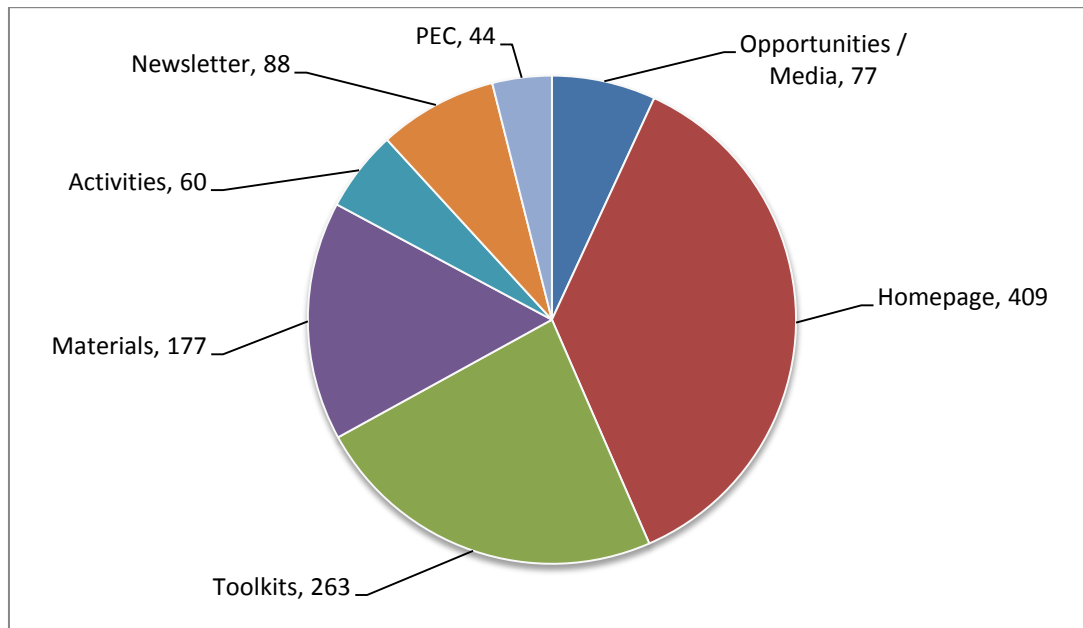


M.44: Lay Judicial Officers Orientation Regional Workshop Agenda	31 August, 2014	27 August, 2014
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In relation to other programme management matters:

1. **Budget:** To 31 August, 2014, a total of 58.4% of the approved budget for the 24-month extension period has been expended. An expenditure summary can be found in **Annex Four**. Based on actual expenditure, some under expenditure has occurred following the completion of recent activities, and a number of additional activities have been identified and approved by the PEC in March, 2014. Updated expenditure projections have been provided to MFAT and the PEC, and discussions with MFAT are ongoing to formalise proposed re-allocations.
2. **Informal Variation (by email):** Further to approval from MFAT, PJDP will use currently available underspend to publish hardcopy versions of the amended Toolkits.
3. **Logistical, administrative and financial arrangements:** were completed for all activities and further arrangements are being made in the next quarter for:
 - Regional Governance and Leadership Meetings: Sixth National Coordinators' Leadership Meeting (Cook Islands, 20-22 October, 2014) and Ninth Programme Executive Committee Meeting (Cook Islands, 23-25 October, 2014)
 - Family Violence/ Youth Justice Project: a Cook Islands Follow-Up Visit is scheduled for 13-15 October, 2014. A FV / YJ Workshop is scheduled in Niue from 8-12 December, 2014.
 - Public Information Project: a second visit to Tuvalu is scheduled for 27 October – 11 November, 2014.
 - Enabling Rights Project: a second visit to Kiribati is scheduled for 10-23 November, 2014.
 - Judicial Administration Project: the final Time Standards input is scheduled in Solomon Islands from 29 September – 17 October, 2014. A Delay Reduction Toolkit Pilot input is scheduled for Kiribati from 10-28 November, 2014.
 - Court Annual Reporting Project: a two day follow-up Court Annual Reporting Workshop is scheduled in the Cook Islands from 23-24 October, 2014.
4. **Website:** The Federal Court of Australia's website's features enable tracking of usage. For the months June - August 2014, a total of 1,286 'views' were recorded for the website.³ This represents an average increase of 32 views per month over the previous six months. A breakdown by principal web-page is as follows:

³ Note: the 'Total Page Views' statistic counts multiple visits to the one page by the same user.



5. **Newsletter:** Following the National Coordinators' and PEC Meetings in October, the ninth edition of the PJDP newsletter will be finalised. This will be distributed to all partner courts and stakeholders in the coming quarter.

4.0 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Of the substantive activities completed during the reporting period, **sustainability issues** have been at the forefront of the delivery of these activities. The mobilisation of the RTT as part of the faculty of trainers for the Regional Lay Orientation Workshop and Local Decision Making Toolkit pilot promote effective learning and capacity building in the delivery of regionally-appropriate and sustainable training. Five RTT members have now received hands-on practical experience in the preparation and delivery of training across core judicial processes and systems.

The PJDP toolkit approach in supporting local implementation of judicial and court development activities has been further progressed with access to eight toolkits available on the PJDP website. During this quarter further piloting and amendments to these toolkits has been undertaken. Hard copy publications of the eight amended toolkits will be distributed to all Partner Courts at the upcoming Sixth National Coordinators' Leadership Meeting in the Cook Islands in October, 2014. A further six toolkits are currently in the process of being developed and piloted, with the intention for publishing and distribution in the first half of 2015.

More than 44% of the attendees at the Programme's activities in this quarter were women. Substantively, however, the work undertaken by the Family Violence Project is essentially **gender** focussed as most victims are women and the perpetrators are men. Broad engagement with more than 27 government and non-government organisations committed to assisting women and providing resources where gender issues impact on the treatment of women formed part of the FV / YJ Workshop activities recently delivered in Solomon Islands and Palau. Gender issues were at the fore in the family violence discussions, focussing on: protection and resources for women who have been victims of family violence such as service of protection orders; availability of safe housing; and giving greater priority to the resolution of family violence matters. Furthermore, at the Regional Lay Orientation Training discussions were facilitated on victims of crime and domestic violence, specifically including victims' rights, sexual and gender-based crime.



Human rights issues formed an integral part of discussions in the Solomon Islands FV / YJ Workshop when discussing the Family Protection Bill, identifying that the Bill will enable victims of violence to obtain safety orders from police and protection orders from the Courts. This will undoubtedly enable better protection and more effective access to justice. The Regional Lay Orientation Training addressed human rights issues through the discussion of the international human rights treaties and covenants which are applicable in PIC's, most notably ICCPR, CEDAW and CROC. Furthermore, the Public Information Project through the development and distribution of posters and leaflets generated community awareness of human rights issues and access to justice.

5.0 EMERGING RISKS

The risks identified in the approved 24-month Extension Plan have been reviewed. No new risks have been identified since the last update in January 2014. Risks will continue to be monitored progressively in the upcoming period and reported upon as part of regular progress reporting and exception reporting (as required).

6.0 LESSONS FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCE

An analysis of lessons learned was undertaken as part of the approved 24-month Extension Plan. These have also been reviewed, and are considered to remain valid and current. Further lessons will be identified and reported upon as they arise.

7.0 CONCLUSION

With nine months remaining until the completion of the 24-month extension period, the majority of regional, sub-regional and in-country activities have been completed. Where an underspend has occurred on a completed project or activity the PJDP Team are discussing with MFAT the re-allocation of funds to the PEC approved 'additional activities'. The PJDP aims to create greater value and support to our partner courts through the implementation of these approved 'additional activities'. The PJDP Team is grateful for the ongoing direction and support of the region's leadership in leading and guiding these activities. Without this high-level support, it would not be possible for the PJDP Team to implement the Programme.



Annexures

Annex One: Progressive Scheduling of 24 month Extension Plan Activities, as at September 2014

Annex Two: Responsive Fund Monitoring and Evaluation Tool

Annex Three: Public Information Project – Tuvalu Community Awareness Posters

Annex Four: Expenditure Summary (as at 31 August, 2014)



Annex One: Progressive Scheduling of 24 month Extension Plan Activities, as at September 2014

Regional Activities:

Activity	Indicative Timing	Locations
1. 5 th National Coordinators' Leadership Workshop	20-22 Oct, 2013	Brisbane
2. 5 th Chief Justices' Leadership Workshop	23-25 Oct, 2013	Brisbane
26 th LAWASIA Conference (non PJDP)	27-30 Oct, 2013	Singapore
3. 7 th PJDP Phase 2 PEC Meeting (by teleconference)	26 Nov, 2013	Remote
4. Regional Advanced RTT Curriculum Development & Programme Management Workshop	25-29 Nov, 2013	Palau
5. Lay Decision-making Workshop	5-7 Feb, 2014	Vanuatu
6. Law-trained Decision-making Workshop	10-12 Feb, 2014	Vanuatu
7. 6 th Chief Justices' Leadership Workshop	6-8 Mar, 2014	Auckland
Pacific Judicial Conference (non PJDP)	10-12 Mar, 2014	Auckland
8. 8 th PJDP Phase 2 PEC Meeting	13-15 Mar, 2014	Auckland
9. Regional Lay Judicial Officer Orientation/Refresher Workshop	6-11 July, 2014	Solomon Is.
10. 6 th National Coordinators' Leadership Workshop	20-22 Oct, 2014	Cook Islands
11. 9 th PEC Meeting	23-25 Oct, 2014	Cook Islands
12. Regional Capacity Building ToT Workshop	9-20 Feb, 2015	Auckland
13. 7 th Chief Justices' Leadership Workshop	20-22 Apr, 2015	Samoa
14. 10 th (Final) PJDP Phase 2 PEC Meeting	23-25 Apr, 2015	Samoa
15. RTT Mentoring Network	Ongoing	Regional
16. IT Administrators' Network	Ongoing	Regional
17. Collection of Court Performance Data (14 PICs)	Ongoing	Regional

Responsive Fund Activities:

Activity	Deadline
RF Applications - Round One:	30 Sept, 2013 (closed)
RF Applications - Round Two: (Cook Islands; Kiribati; Tokelau only)	15 Dec, 2013 (closed)
RF Applications - Additional Rounds: (depending on availability of funds - assessed on a 'first-in-first served' basis)	Ongoing



In-PIC Activities:

Activity	Location(s)	Tentative Timing
<i>Family Violence / Youth Justice Project</i>		
1. Implementation	Tonga	18-20 Sept, 2013
2. Implementation	Samoa	8-11 October, 2013
3. Implementation	Cook Islands	Feb 10-14, 2014
4. Implementation	Sol. Is.	18-22 August, 2014
5. Implementation	Niue	8-12 December, 2014
1. Follow up	Vanuatu	12-15 Feb, 2013
2. Follow-up	Cook Islands	13-15 Oct, 2014
3. Follow-up	Sol. Is.	March, 2015 (TBC)
4. Follow up	Palau	8-11 Sept, 2014
5. Follow up	Tonga	28-29 April, 2014
6. Follow-up	Niue	(TBC)
<i>Complaints Handling Project</i>		
	Vanuatu	30 Jun-18 Jul, 2014
<i>Public Information Project</i>		
	Tuvalu	1 st visit: 9-27 June, 2014 2 nd visit: 27 Oct – 10 Nov, 2014
<i>Enabling Rights Project</i>		
	Kiribati	1 st visit: 18-25 May, 2014 2 nd visit: 10-23 Nov, 2014
<i>National Judicial Development Committee Project</i>		
	Cook Is.	25-31 May, 2014
<i>Project Management Project</i>		
	PNG/Tuvalu (TBC)	(TBC)
<i>Judicial Administration - Time Standards</i>		
1. Activity 1	Marshall Is.	14 Apr-6 May, 2014
2. Activity 2	FSM	7 May-27 May, 2014
3. Activity 3	Samoa	16 June-4 July, 2014
4. Activity 4	Solomon Is.	29 Sep-17 Oct, 2014
<i>Judicial Administration - Delay Reduction</i>		
1. Judicial Administration - Delay Reduction	Vanuatu	Visit 1: 25-Nov-13-Dec, 2013 Visit 2: 9-13 Jun, 2014 Visit 3: 9-13 Feb, 2015
2. Judicial Administration - Delay Reduction	Kiribati	10-28 November, 2014
3. SUBJECT TO FUNDING	Samoa	December, 2014 (TBC)
<i>Court Annual Reporting Project</i>		
1. Sub-regional Activity	FSM; Palau; Niue; PNG;	16-18 Oct, 2013
2. Follow-up (until first Annual Report developed)	Tonga; Vanuatu	Ongoing
3. SUBJECT TO FUNDING	Kiribati	(TBC)



Activity	Location(s)	Tentative Timing
<i>Local Orientation Workshop Delivery</i>		
1. Activity 1	Tokelau	February, 2015 (TBC)
2. Activity 2	FSM	2-13 June, 2014
<i>Decision-making Local Peer Review Project</i>	Marshall Is.	1-4 Sept, 2014
<i>Publication of hardcopy toolkits</i>	Regional	September, 2014
SUBJECT TO FUNDING:		
<i>Judicial Independence Toolkit and Pilot</i>	(TBC)	(TBC)
<i>Concept Paper on Remote Delivery of PJDP Services</i>	(TBC)	(TBC)



Annex Two: Responsive Fund Monitoring and Evaluation Tool Example

LAND CASE MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

VANUATU: 12 - 13 APRIL 2012 (PORT VILA)

Monitoring & Evaluation Questionnaire

Please answer the following questions which will enable the Pacific Judicial Development Programme (PJDP) to understand the progress/changes made since the aforementioned activity.

Question 1: Have the knowledge, skills and values of the workshop participants towards their dealing with land matters improved? (please circle one answer) **Yes No**

Question 2: If the above answer was 'Yes,' please describe the nature of any improvements.
If the answer above was 'No', why not?

Question 3: Have any benchmarks been established to encourage greater consistency in the handling of land matters? (please circle one answer) **Yes No**

Question 4: If the answer above was 'Yes,' please provide details of the benchmarks that have been established.

Question 5: Since the workshop, to what extent has the backlog of outstanding land cases been reduced?

No reduction

Minor reduction

Some reduction

Significant reduction

Question 6: Since the workshop, has the number of appeals based on errors in law/procedure declined? (please circle one answer) **Yes No**

Question 7: Have the skills/knowledge from the workshop been shared or discussed with others who did not attend the training? (please circle one answer) **Yes No**

Question 8: If the above answer was 'No', why not?

Question 9: What, if any, additional follow up support is required to achieve your objectives?



Annex Three: Public Information Project – Tuvalu Community Awareness Posters

Code of Judicial Conduct for Tuvalu



This code is issued for guidance of magistrates and to inform the people of Tuvalu as to the role of the magistrates. It should be read and interpreted in conjunction with the Leadership Code Act 2006.

The magistrate's primary duty is to administer justice by applying the law. This is reflected in the oath in which the magistrate swears:

"I swear by Almighty God that I will well and truly serve Our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, her Heirs and Successors, as a Judicial Officer and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of Tuvalu, without fear or favour, affection or ill will. So help me God."

1. Independence

Judicial independence is essential to the rule of law and the fair conduct of trials. A magistrate should therefore uphold and exemplify judicial independence in both its individual and institutional aspects.

- 1.1 A magistrate must not be actively involved in government or politics. This is why the Islands Court Act says a member of the Kaupule may not be a magistrate.
- 1.2 Magistrates are also members of the community and may properly take their part as members of the Falekaupule, where they may vote on policy and in the election of members of the Kaupule.
- 1.3 In deciding cases a magistrate must make his or her decisions according to the law and the evidence and without fear or influence from the Kaupule, central government, anyone or anything outside the proper process of the court.

2. Impartiality

Impartiality in both the decision and the decision making process is essential to the proper discharge of judicial duties.

- 2.1 Particular aspects of conduct relating to impartiality are explained below. In considering these it should be borne in mind that a balance must be struck between the need to remain impartial and the need to be, and be seen to be, a part of the community; both are important aspects of the judicial role. In deciding cases the law requires magistrates to evaluate the credibility of evidence, and in some cases, to decide what is reasonable. Such decisions require knowledge of local mannerisms and customs. Where a court takes local custom or tradition into account, it must say so in open court.
- 2.2 A magistrate must be impartial.
- 2.3 A magistrate must also appear to be impartial, which means that a reasonable and fair minded member of the community knowing all the circumstances would believe that the magistrate is impartial.
- 2.4 In any case where there might be a reasonable doubt about a magistrate's impartiality he or she should recuse him or her self and let another magistrate hear the case.
- 2.5 A magistrate should not sit in any case involving a person with whom the magistrate has a close relationship, and should not sit in any case involving the magistrate's:
 - a. immediate family (i.e. parent, spouse, brother or sister, child including an adopted or step child.);
 - b. close friend; or
 - c. workmate.This guideline applies whatever the capacity in which the person is involved; whether the person is a defendant, victim, witness, complainant or party to a civil case.
- 2.6 A magistrate should not sit on a case where he or his family might benefit from the outcome. This applies whether the interest is direct or indirect and includes:
 - a. a financial interest;
 - b. an interest in land; or
 - c. an interest in other property
- 2.7 In a land case a magistrate ought not to decide a case concerning land which belongs to a Kaitaisi of which he or she is a member.
- 2.8 A magistrate should not sit on any case where he or she has or may appear to have preconceived or pronounced views relating to:
 - a. issues;
 - b. witnesses; or
 - c. parties.
- 2.9 A magistrate should strive to avoid making any assumptions and should make a decision based only on the evidence.
- 2.10 If the Island Magistrates believe their impartiality would be compromised because of the high social standing of the individual concerned it may be appropriate to refer a case to the Senior Magistrate. e.g. a case involving the Pule ote Fenua, Pule ote Kaupule, the pastor or his wife.
- 2.11 A magistrate should not recuse him or herself merely because he or she knows a person involved in the case. In a small community it is inevitable that the magistrates will know the people.

NOTE: Tuvalu is a small country and the island jurisdictions are very small. If magistrates were to disqualify themselves in every case where they know one or other participant, the hearing of minor matters might be considerably delayed. Undue delay can, in itself, constitute a denial of justice. Therefore, the interest of justice requires that magistrates are careful not to disqualify themselves too readily. Inevitably magistrates will hear cases where they know something of the parties. In every case it should be clear to all observers that the trial is conducted fairly and only on the evidence. The magistrates should explain their decision clearly giving their full reasoning. The reasons should leave no doubt that the decision was based on the law as applied only to those facts established by evidence in open court.

It is for the magistrates to make it clear from the way they conduct themselves, that when they are sitting a magistrates they will always be impartial.

3. Integrity

Through all his or her public and private life a magistrate should demonstrate soundness of moral character through consistency of action and values, honesty and truthfulness.

- 3.1 By conducting themselves with integrity magistrates will sustain and enhance public confidence in the Judiciary.
- 3.2 A magistrate must be honest in his public and private life so that people will know that the magistrate can be trusted.
- 3.3 A magistrate must be true to the judicial oath.

4. Propriety

A magistrate must avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all his or her activities, public and private.

- 4.1 A magistrate's conduct should not be such as to bring the judicial office into disrepute or to offend against those standards expected of a proper member of the community within which he or she lives and works. By their behaviour individually and collectively magistrates should teach people to respect the court and the rule of law.
- 4.2 Whatever a magistrate does he must do properly, according to the law and with respect for the customs and traditions of the people.
- 4.3 It is improper for magistrates to use their judicial office to obtain any favour or advancement and magistrates must avoid any conduct which might give the appearance of so doing.
- 4.4 A magistrate should avoid any relationship which may put him or her in such a position as to be, or appear to be, subject to the influence of others. To this end, Magistrates should especially avoid developing, or appearing to develop, close social relationships with the prosecuting authorities and those individuals who represent parties in court.

Gifts

- 4.5 If there is any possibility that the giving of a gift is an attempt or might appear to be an attempt to gain favour, a magistrate must not accept.
- 4.6 A magistrate does not accept any gift, benefit or advantage whatsoever that might influence the conduct of his official duties or which might give the appearance of so doing.

(N.B. Specific guidance regarding traditional gifts can be found in The Leadership Act)

Confidential Information

- 4.7 A magistrate should not discuss or disclose any confidential matters learnt of by reason of his or her office. The deliberations of magistrates in reaching their decisions are confidential. It is proper for magistrates to discuss with other magistrates issues arising during the conduct of cases in the interest of developing good practice. A magistrate must never seek the opinion of any person, even another magistrate, other than those hearing the case in question as to the appropriate decision.

5. Equality

A magistrate should ensure that every one is treated with respect and courtesy and with equality according to the law.

- 5.1 It is the duty of the magistrates to ensure that every court hearing is fair. This means that everyone participating in court proceedings must be treated:
 - a. equally, no matter high or low;
 - b. with respect and courtesy; and
 - c. without prejudice or hatred.AND that parties to a case must be:
 - d. given the same voice in order to put their case to the court;
 - e. present during proceedings to hear the case against them and the evidence submitted in support of that case;
 - f. given an opportunity to answer anything said against them; and
 - g. given the opportunity to put their own evidence before the court.
- 5.2 The court must recognise and uphold all those rights given by law to individuals.

6. Competence and Diligence

A magistrate must engage in training and preparation so as to be competent in performing his or her duties. He or she should also be diligent in the performance of judicial duties.

- 6.1 The Island Magistrates are created by statute (the Island Courts Act and the Native Lands Act) and the powers of magistrates are limited by statute. Magistrates must take care not to exceed the authority given to them.
- 6.2 A magistrate should read and use the materials provided for his or her guidance, such as the benchbook and the laws of Tuvalu.
- 6.3 A magistrate should participate in such training as is available.
- 6.4 Court hearings should be conducted at scheduled and published times and should commence punctually.
- 6.5 Decisions should be given in reasonable time and full reasons should be given identifying the relevant law and the evidence relied upon.
- 6.6 The magistrates should ensure that the court makes and keeps an adequate written record of the decision and the reasons therefore.

Cases of doubt

In any case where a magistrate is uncertain as to how these principles apply to the particular circumstances, he or she may seek guidance from the Senior Magistrate or the head of the judiciary, the Chief Justice. If there is not time to do so, he or she should err on the side of caution; the question may nevertheless be referred to the Chief Justice for the future.

Tusi o Fakatakitakiga o Uiga Fai mo Tuvalu



Te tusi tenei ne fakatoka mo fakatonutonu a famasino kae fakailoa ki tino Tuvalu me nea a galuega a famasino. E tau o faitau kae fakamatala ke olo tasi mo te Tulafono Lasi ki Uiga o Takitaki 2006.

Te tiute muamua loa o te famasino ko te faiga o te mea tonu ki te fakataunuga o te tulafono. Te tulaga tenei e fakaasi i muna kola i te Tautoga kola e tauto ne te famasino:

“Au e tauto ki mua o te Atua Malosi me ia au ka galue fakalei mo te fakamaoni mo te Tupu Fafine ko Elisapeta, mo tupu fakasolo mai tena gafa, e pela mese Famasi o te Fono Tulafono kae ka fai ne au te mea tonu ki sose tino e pela mo fakanofoga o te tulafono mo faifaiga faka-Tuvalu, e aunoa mo se matakū io mese fapito, sona alofa io mese loto masei. Ke fesoasoani mai te Atua.”

1. Tu tokatasi

Te Tu tokatasi o te Fono se vaega taua o te fakagaluega o te tulafono mo te faiga fakalei o te fakamasinoga. A te famasino e tau o fakatumau kae fakaasi ate tu tokatasi o te Fono i feitu e lua i tino taki tokatasi mo te feitu tau fakapototoga.

- 1.1 A te famasino e se tau o kaukau i te maloo io me ko te politiki. Tenei te mea ne fai mai ei te Tulafono Lasi a te Fono Tulafono a te Fenua me i te sui o te Kaupule e se tau o famasino.
- 1.2 A famasino ne tino foki o te fenua tena tela a ia e mafai o fai tena tusaga pela mese tino o te Falekaupule, tela a ia e tau o palota i te faiga o tonu mo palota o sui ki te Kaupule.
- 1.3 I te faiga o ikuga ki keisi, a te famasino e tau o fai tena ikuga e pela mo te tulafono mo fakamatalaga kola ne fai i te taimi o te fono aunoa mo te matakū io me ko te kau ki fakaasiga mai i te Kaupule, maloo lasi, sose tino io me ko sose mea tela i tua o te auala masani ki te faiga o mea a te fono.

2. Sa fapito

Sa fapito i te ikuga mo te faiga o te ikuga se vaega taua o te faiga fakalei o galuega a te Fono.

- 2.1 Vaega fakapitoa ki uiga fai e tautonu ki te sa fapito konei e fakaasi atu mai lalo. I taimi e faitau ei a fakaasiga konei mai lalo, e tau o nofofale i te mafauafau me e tau ke fai se fuafuaga ki te manakoga ke sa fapito fakatasi mo te manakoga ko te famasino ke lavea atu me se fapito ake lavea atu foki me i te famasino se tino eilooa o te fenua; vaega e lua konei e taua i tulaga pela me se famasino. I te fakamasinoga o keisi, e manakogina ne te tulafono ko famasino ke iloiloo fakalei ne latou a fakamatalaga mo molimau, kae i nisi taimi, e tau mo latou o fakaiku me nea a fakamatalaga e taugatonu mo te keisi. I te faiga o se vaega ikuga pena, e manakogina ko famasino ke ilooa ne ia vaega uiga o tino pela foki mo faifaiga o te fenua. Kafai ko amanaia kae fakaogagina ne te fono a faifaiga o te fenua i se keisi, e tau mo te fono o fakaasi ise faipatiga a te faifaiga tena i taimi o te fono.

- 2.2 A te famasino e tau o se fapito.
- 2.3 A te famasino e tau o lavea atu e se fapito, tela ko tena uiga, mai te kilooga a te tino tela e lei tena mafauafau kae se tino o te fenua tena, i tena ilooa i tulaga kona, a ia e talitonu me i te famasino ne seki fapito.
- 2.4 I sose keisi tela e isi se masalosaloga ki luga i te tulaga fapito o se famasino, a te famasino tena e tau o fakamalolo ne ia a ia eilooa i te faiga o te keisi tena kae ke vau te sua famasino fakateā o fai te keisi tena.
- 2.5 A te famasino e tau o see nofo i te fono i sose keisi o se tino tela e isi se va fealofani kae pili ia laua. Kae se tau mo se Famasi o nofo i te fono i te keisi tela e aofia i ei a:
 - Kaiga pili (tela ko ana matua, tena avaga, ana taina io me ko tuagane, ana tamaliki tela e aofia i ei tamaliki puke io me ko tamaliki a tena avaga.);
 - Taugasoa pili;
 - Tino e galue tasi mo ia.

Te fakanofoga tenei e fano ki sose tulaga tela e nofo ei te tino tena; mese tino sala, tino ne fai ki ei te agasala, tino molimau, tino ne tagi io me ko tino kola i te tagi i va o te tino ki te sua tino.

- 2.6 A te famasino se tau o nofo i te fono i te keisi tela ko ia ka manuia io mese tino o tena kaiga ka manuia i tena ikuga. Te mea tenei e fano ki te manuia tela a fanatu tonu io me ui mai i te sua tino tela e aofia a tulaga konei:
 - manuia i mea tau tupe, io me;
 - manuia i mea tau manafa;
 - manuia i nisi kope.
- 2.7 I keisi i manafa a te famasino e se tau o fai te keisi o te manafa a te Kaitasi kae tela a ia aofia i ei.
- 2.8 A te famasino e se tau o nofo i te fono i te keisi tela a ia ko oti ne fai tena ikuga io me ko oti ne fakaasi ona manatu ki tulaga konei:
 - mataupu kola e fakafesiligina i te fono;
 - molimau; io me
 - tino kola e tu olotou igoa i te tagi.
- 2.9 A te famasino e tau o taumafai o malosio o se fai ne ana tuku taumate kae tau fua o fai tena ikuga mai i fakamatalaga i molimau kola ne fai i te fono.

- 2.10 Kafai a famasino o te Fono Tulafono a te Fenua e fakatau me ia latou ko se mafai o se fapito ona ko te malu o se tino tela e aofia i te fono, e mafai ke ave te keisi ki te Famasi Fakamatuatua. Pela mo keisi e aofia i ei te Pule Fenua, Pule Kaupule, te faifeau io me ko tena avaga fafine.

- 2.11 A te famasino e se tau o fakamalolo a ia ne ia eilooa ona me ilooa ne ia te tino tena i te keisi. I tulaga o fenua foliki se tulaga masani a te ilooa nete famasino se tino o te fenua.

FAKAPULAGA: Tuvalu se atufenua foliki ako ana fenua e foliki. Kafai a Famasi o fakamalolo ne latou a latou eilooa i keisi katoa ona me ilooa ne latou te tino io me ko te sua tino, te faiga o fakamasinoga o keisi foliki ka tuai kii. A te sona tuai o fakamasino se keisi, e mafai ia ia loa, o pokotia iei a te salaaga o te mea tonu. Tela ia, te manakoga o te fai mea tonu e manako ko famasino ke fai fakalei ke se sona fakamalolo iua a latou i tulaga pena. I se taimi, ka fakafagai mo famasino a se keisi kae ilooa ne latou a tino kola e tuu olotou igoa i te keisi. I sose keisi e tau o ilooa kae maima i tino fakalogologo i te taimi o te fono me i te fakamasinoga e fakatele ki faifaiga kola e amanaia iei a fetu e lua kae fakavae ki luga i fakamatalaga mai molimau. A famasino e tau o fakamaina ne latou olotou ikuga mo pogai katoa ne fai ei a te ikuga pena. A pogai o te ikuga e tau o fakasei ne latou a se masalosaloga me i te ikuga ne fakavae ki te tulafono tela e tauntonu mo mea ne tupu e pela mo fakamatalaga kola ne fai i te fono.

Ko famasino ke fakaasi i olotou uiga mo mea e fai, me i taimi o te nofoaiga o latou pela me ne famasino, a latou ka see tii fapito.

3. Ata Fakaasi

Iloto i tou ata ki tino mo tou ata totino a te famasino e tau o fakaasi neia se ata gali kae olo tasi mo ana faiga mo tena olaga, fakamaoni kae fakatalitonugina.

- 3.1 Kafai e gali a te ata fakaasi o famasino, ka fakamalosisigina kae fakatumau a te talitonu o tino ki te Ofisa o te Fono.
- 3.2 A te famasino e tau o fakamaoni i tena ata ki tino mo tena uiga totino ko te mea ko tino ke ilooa ne latou me i te famasino tena se tino e fakatalitonugina.
- 3.3 A te famasino e tau o fakamaoni ki tena Tautoga tela ne fai koi tuai a ia o galue.

4. Uiga lei

A famasino e tau mo latou o se fai ne latou ne uiga se lei kae ke moa foki e lavea atu me fai ne latou ne uiga see lei i tena olaga faka-te-galuega io me ko tena olaga totino.

- 4.1 A uiga o te famasino e se tau ko te mea ke se fakamalulu te ofisa o te fono io me pokotia ki faifaiga masani kola e talia kae fakamoemogina ke fai nese tino lei iloto i te fenua tena e galue kae nofo a ia iei. A uiga o te famasino taki tokatasi io me tuku fakatasi mo nisi famasino e tau o fai mo ata ke fakaakoako kiei a tino ke fakamalulu ne tino te fono mo te tulafono.
- 4.2 Menea a mea ate famasino e fai e tau o fai fakalei, ke olo tonu mo te tulafono kae fakaava ki tu mo faifaiga a tino.
- 4.3 E se tonu manafai a famasino e fakaaoaga olotou tulaga ko te mea ke maua ne olotou mea io me ke fai muamua olotou manakoga kae ko famasino kese fai sose uiga tela e lavea atu e fai ne latou a vaega uiga pena.
- 4.4 A famasino e se tau mo latou o fakamasani ki se tino tela ka mafai ei o kilogina a te fakamasaniga tena me i te famasino e fakatonutonu fua ne se tino. Tela ia, a famasino e se tau mo latou o fakamasani io me lavea atu me fakamasani mo latou kola e aofia i te avakaaga o sose tagi ki mua o te fono e aofia iei latou kola e sui mai ne latou a te Malo i se keisi pela foki mo latou kola e tuu mo se isi tino i mua o te fono.

Meaalofa

- 4.5 Kafai a te tuku atu o se meaalofa se taumafaiga io me lavea atu me se taumafaiga ke maua se fesoasoani mai te famasino, a te famasino e se tau o talia neia.
- 4.6 A te famasino e se talia ne ia a meaalofa io me se alofaaga i sose vaega tela ka mafai o pokotia ei te faiga o tena galuega io me ka lavea iei me isi se pokotiaga ki luga i te faiga o tena galuega.

(Fakamasauaga. Te tulaga ki luga i meaalofa i feitu tau tuu mo faifaiga e mafai o maua i loto i te Tulafono Lasi o Takitaki)

Fakamatalaga Tapu

- 4.7 A te famasino e se tau o sautala io me fakaasi fakamatalaga tapu kola ne ilooa neia mai i tena ofisa. A titiiga manatu a famasino i te olotou taumafaiga ke maua te ikuga ne fakamatalaga e tapu te fakaasi. E talia ko famasino ke sautala mo nisi famasino ki mataupu taua kola ne sae aka i te faiga ose keisi ke fakamafua iei ne faifaiga foou i te faiga o keisi. A te famasino e se tau mo ia o sala se fautuaga mai sose tino, e aofia iei se isi famasino aka, sei vagana ko famasino kola e fakafeagai me isi keisi fakatasi e uiga mo te ikuga ka fai mo te keisi tena.

5. Ke pau a tino

A te famasino e tau o tuku te ava mo te fakaaloalo kae fakapau a tino katoa e pela mo te tulafono.

- 5.1 Io te famasino te tiute ko te fono ke lei ki tino katoa. Ko tena uiga a tino katoa kola e fai tusaga i te fono e tau o:
 - a. fakapau, faitaila me maluga io me malalo; kae
 - e. tuku kia latou a te ava mo te fakaaloalo; kae
 - i. ke moa e fakaasi ne famasino ne uiga se lei io me ko te faifili kia latou.KAE ko latou kola e tu kiei a keisi e tau o:
 - o. fakapau a te avanoaga ke avake olotou fakamatalaga i te keisi ki te fono;
 - u. nofo i loto i te potu fono i te taimi o te fakamasinoga ke fakalogologo i te keisi tela e tu kia latou mo fakamatalaga kola e avake i te fono o lago a te keisi tena;
 - f. tuku te avanoaga ke tali ki sose mea tela ne avake kia latou; kae
 - g. tuku te avanoaga ke avake olotou fakamatalaga i te fono i taimi o te fono.
- 5.2 A te fono e tau o amanaia kae fakatumau a saolotoga katoa kola ne avaka nete tulafono ki tino taki tokatasi.

6. Iloa o fai te galuega ki se tulaga maea kae tafasili i te lei

A te famasino e tau o kau atu ki akoakoga kae ke toka foki a ia ko te mea ke ilooa ne ia o fai a tena tiute. A ia e tau foki o fai fakavave ana tiute fai ki se tulaga maea kae tafasili i te lei.

- 6.1 A Famasi o Fono Tulafono a te Fenua ne fakatu nete tulafono (te Tulafono Lasi o te Fono Tulafono a te Fenua mo te Tulafono Lasi o Manafa Totino) ako malosio o latou e fakatapulagina ne te tulafono. Famasi o tau o fai fakalei ke moa e sopoiā ne latou a malosio kola ko oti ne fakaake ki luga ia latou.
- 6.2 A te famasino e tau o faitau kae fakaaoaga neia a tusitusiga kona e avatu mo fakatakitaki a te faiga o te galuega, e pela mo te Tusi Galue a Famasi o Fono Tulafono a Fenua mo tulafono a Tuvalu.
- 6.3 A te famasino e tau o kau ki akoakoga kola e maua.
- 6.4 A fakamasinoga e tau o fai i taimi kola ko oti ne fakamoe kae fakasalalau kae fakamaoni ki te taimi.
- 6.5 A ikuga e tau o fakaiku iloto i se taimi tau kae tau foki o fakaasi a pogai fakatasi mo te tulafono mo fakamatalaga kola ne fakaoaga ne te fono i te faiga o tena ikuga.
- 6.6 A famasino e tau o fakamalolosia ne latou ko te fono ke tausi i tusitusiga a ikuga mo pogai o ikuga.

Manafai e isi se falotolotua ise keisi

I sose keisi tela te famasino e falotolotua me fakaaoaga pefea a fakanofonofoga konei fakatasi mo te fakaogaaga o latou ki so se tulaga, e tau mo te famasino o fakamaui se fautuaga mai i te Famasi Fakamatuatua io me ko te ulu o te fono, te Famasi Maluga. Kafai e se lava te taimi o fakamaui a se fautuaga, a te famasino e tau mo ia o fai sena filifiliga ke fai ne ia se mea tela e foliki a tena pokotiaga i lo te fai ne ia a se mea tela e lasi a te pokotiaga; a ko te fakafesiligina mo tulaga pena e mafai o fakaako ki te Famasi Maluga i se taimi mai mua.



Faite ne famasino o Tuvalu mai lalo i te fesoasoani fakatupu mai te Malo o New Zealand mote fesoasoani mai te Federal Court of Australia



Annex Four: Expenditure Summary (as at 31 August, 2014)

(Submitted to MFAT separately)