



Pacific  
Community  
Communauté  
du Pacifique

# Pacific Community

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## Results Report **2021**

# Pacific Community

## Results Report

### 2021



Noumea, New Caledonia, 2022

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Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands,  
Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau,  
Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga,  
Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.

The CRGA Subcommittee for the Strategic Plan continues to support the development and quality oversight of the report.

SPC acknowledges the ongoing support of its sister Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies, other development partners, the governments of Australia, France, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States for contributions to programme funding.

SPC welcomes the European Union (EU) as a Permanent Observer. This status will afford the EU opportunities to engage more consistently with SPC in support of the region's programmes. The EU has been a long-standing and significant donor to SPC's work and the region in general.

*We thank our members for their thought leadership and our partners for their support.*

## DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Agence française de développement (AFD)	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Statistics New Zealand
Agence française pour la biodiversité	GRID-Arendal	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	International Foundation for Aids to Navigation (IFAN)	The Nature Conservancy
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	The Ocean Foundation
Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	The Pew Charitable Trusts
Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)	The University of Melbourne
British High Commission, Suva, Fiji	International Trade Centre (ITC)	The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Bureau of Meteorology (Australia)	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)	Tuvalu Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
Commonwealth Secretariat (United Kingdom)	Manaaki Whenua - Landcare Research Ministry of Armed Forces (France)	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Delegation of the European Union for the Pacific	National Fisheries Authority of Papua New Guinea	UN Women
Department of Project Management APFNet Secretariat	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	National Museum of Natural History (France)	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
DT Global Australia Pty Ltd	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
eWater Limited (EWL) Australia	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Family Health International (FHI 360)	Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS-EU)	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Italy	Pacific Fund of the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Fonds Pacifique)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Samoa	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Philippines	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	University of New England (UNE)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Thailand	Palladium International Limited	University of Wollongong (UOW)
GIZ-Projektkoordination Pazifik (Fiji)	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	United Nations office for Project Services
Global Affairs Canada (DFATD)	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	Vital Strategies
Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)	Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)
Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Calédonie		World Bank
Government of Federated States of Micronesia		World Meteorological Organization (WMO)



**Dr Stuart Minchin**  
*Pacific Community Director-General*

## FOREWORD

*In 2021, we continued our journey of positive transformation. Our stories are testimony to our able navigation through disruptions and uncertainties adapting as necessary to maintain effective operations to underpin real progress in partnership with our members.*

The Pacific Community Results Report 2021 is a collection of stories about the results SPC has helped deliver in what has been another challenging year with continued COVID-19 restrictions, shutdowns and extended periods of staff working from home. Ongoing monitoring, evaluation and learning play a critical part in tracking our progress, adapting to change and what could be a new normal for realising our ambitions for the region.

The stories of the year's results are framed through a transitional lens. They have been guided by members through continued thought leadership underpinning the necessary ownership, flexibility and adaptability of a future fit for purpose Pacific organisation.

SPC continues to demonstrate the innovations, unified work culture and digital leadership that will pay dividends for the region into the future. These have reduced our carbon footprint, facilitated our engagements and strengthened attention to integrated programmes of work that are anchored in our members' needs and priorities.

SPC has been successful in both addressing immediate needs while horizon scanning for impactful investments towards the region's social, cultural, environmental and economic health and well-being. It is important to maintain these motivations and our relationships with partners and stakeholders to continue to generate real benefits for the people of the Pacific. Our collective navigation of the multifaceted challenges facing the region constitutes the strength of our sail and Vaka into the future.

I look forward to seeing our evolution beyond the transition plan period, to the start of our new course, as we move into the next decade with our new strategic plan.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to members in remaining engaged and articulating your priorities as they have evolved through these challenging times, and to our partners for continuing to resource the Secretariat's delivery of services. Finally, let me thank the staff of SPC who have worked tirelessly under trying conditions to deliver real value to our members. Their commitment, combined with your resolve, resources and direction, is evident in the results and stories in this report.

SPC stands with its members to serve and support the Pacific region and together tackle the challenges and harness the opportunities that lay ahead.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Stuart Minchin', written in a cursive style.

**Dr Stuart Minchin**  
*Pacific Community Director-General*



# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ABS</b> Australian Bureau of Statistics	<b>CRGA</b> Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations	<b>FOC</b> Foreign Officials Committee
<b>ACER</b> Australian Council for Educational Research	<b>CROP</b> Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific	<b>FPA</b> <i>Family Protection Act 2014</i>
<b>ACIAR</b> Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	<b>CRVS</b> civil registration and vital statistics	<b>FPO</b> Final Protection Order
<b>ACP</b> African, Caribbean and Pacific States	<b>CSIRO</b> Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia)	<b>FPO, 2010</b> Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape
<b>ADB</b> Asian Development Bank	<b>CSO</b> civil society organisation	<b>FRDP</b> Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
<b>AFD</b> Agence française de développement	<b>DCRP</b> Disaster and Community Resilience Programme	<b>FSM</b> Federated States of Micronesia
<b>AJ</b> Authorised Justice	<b>DFAT</b> Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)	<b>GBV</b> Gender-based violence
<b>ANCORS</b> Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security	<b>DO</b> development objective	<b>GCCA+ SUPA</b> Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling up Pacific Adaptation
<b>AOSIS</b> Alliance of Small Island States	<b>DRR/DRM</b> disaster risk reduction/disaster risk management	<b>GCF</b> Green Climate Fund
<b>APTC</b> Australia Pacific Training Coalition	<b>ECOP</b> Early Career Ocean Professional	<b>GEF</b> Global Environment Facility
<b>AtoN</b> aids to navigation	<b>EEZ</b> exclusive economic zone	<b>GEM</b> Geoscience, Energy and Maritime division (SPC)
<b>CAPI</b> computer-assisted personal interview	<b>EMIS</b> Education Management Information System	<b>GESI</b> gender equity and social inclusion
<b>CBFM</b> community-based fisheries management	<b>EQAP</b> Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (SPC)	<b>GIZ</b> Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH; (English) German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH
<b>CCES</b> Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability (SPC)	<b>EU</b> European Union	<b>GOA-ON</b> Global Ocean Acidification Observation Network
<b>CDC</b> Centres for Disease Control and Prevention	<b>EVAW</b> End Violence against Women	<b>GPE</b> Global Partnership for Education
<b>CePaCT</b> Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (SPC)	<b>EVAWG</b> End Violence against Women and Girls	<b>HIES</b> Household Income and Expenditure Survey
<b>CF</b> Community Facilitator	<b>FAD</b> fish aggregating device	<b>HOPS</b> Heads of Planning and Statistics
<b>CLIL</b> Content Language Integrated Learning	<b>FAME</b> Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems division (SPC)	<b>HRBA</b> human rights-based approach
<b>CNMI</b> Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	<b>FAO</b> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>HRSD</b> Human Rights and Social Development division (SPC)
<b>COGENT</b> Coconut Genetic Resources Network	<b>FedMM</b> Forum Education Ministers Meeting	<b>ICT</b> Information, communication and technology
<b>COP</b> Conference of the Parties	<b>FEMM</b> Forum Economic Ministers Meeting	<b>IEC</b> Information, education and communication
<b>COSPPac</b> Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific	<b>FESRIP</b> <i>Framework for Energy Security and Resilience in the Pacific (FESRIP) 2021-2030</i>	<b>IHR</b> International Health Regulations
<b>CRB</b> coconut rhinoceros beetle	<b>FFA</b> Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency	<b>ILO</b> International Labour Organization

<b>IMT</b> WHO-led multi-agency Incident Management Team	<b>NIWA</b> National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research	<b>PIEMA</b> Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance
<b>IPC</b> Infection, prevention and control	<b>NMHS</b> National Meteorological and Hydrological Services	<b>PIFS</b> Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
<b>IPO</b> Interim Protection Order	<b>NOAA</b> National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	<b>PIHOA</b> Pacific Island Health Officers' Association
<b>IRD</b> French Institute of Research for Development	<b>NSO</b> National Statistics Office	<b>PILNA</b> Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment
<b>IST</b> International Skills Training	<b>NWSMP</b> Nauru Water and Sanitation Master Plan	<b>PIRAS</b> Pacific Islands Rural Advisory Services
<b>IUCN</b> International Union for Conservation of Nature	<b>OA</b> ocean acidification	<b>PNA</b> Parties to the Nauru Agreement
<b>IWDA</b> International Women's Development Agency	<b>OCT</b> overseas countries and territories	<b>PNG</b> Papua New Guinea
<b>JIMT</b> Joint Incident Management Team	<b>OECD</b> Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	<b>POETCom</b> Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community
<b>KMS</b> Kiribati Meteorological Service	<b>OHCHR</b> Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	<b>PPAC</b> Pacific People Advancing Change
<b>KSPN</b> Kosrae Special Parent Network	<b>PaBER</b> Pacific Benchmarking for Educational Results	<b>PPHSN</b> Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network
<b>LQMS</b> Laboratory Quality Management System	<b>PacIMS</b> Pacific Incident Management System	<b>PPTC</b> Pacific Pathology Training Centre
<b>LRD</b> Land Resources Division (SPC)	<b>PacREF</b> Pacific Regional Education Framework	<b>PROTEGE</b> Pacific Territories Regional Project for Sustainable Ecosystem Management
<b>LSA</b> Large Scale Assessment	<b>PacWIMA</b> Pacific Women in Maritime Association	<b>PSD</b> Pacific Statistics and Data Initiative
<b>MANA</b> Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action	<b>PAPGREN</b> Pacific Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources Network	<b>PWL</b> Pacific Women Lead
<b>MEL</b> monitoring, evaluation and learning	<b>PBEQ</b> Pacific Board for Education Quality	<b>R2R</b> Ridge to Reef
<b>MFAT</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand)	<b>PCCOS</b> Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science	<b>RAS</b> Rapid Assessment Survey
<b>MFMR</b> Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	<b>PCREEE</b> Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	<b>REDD+</b> Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
<b>MIC</b> Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys	<b>PDH</b> Pacific Data Hub	<b>RENI</b> EU-North Pacific—Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project
<b>MOHMS</b> Ministry of Health and Medical Services (Fiji)	<b>PEUMP</b> Pacific-European Union Marine Partnership	<b>RFMM</b> Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting
<b>MOU</b> memorandum of understanding	<b>PGEP</b> Progressing Gender Equality in the Pacific	<b>RMI</b> Republic of the Marshall Islands
<b>MTCC-Pacific</b> Maritime Technology Cooperation Centre in the Pacific	<b>PHD</b> Public Health Division (SPC)	<b>RTMCF</b> Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries
<b>NCDs</b> non-communicable diseases	<b>PHP-C</b> Pacific Humanitarian Pathway for COVID-19	<b>RT-PCR</b> reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
<b>NDC</b> nationally determined contribution	<b>PICs</b> Pacific Island countries	<b>RWG</b> Regional Working Group
<b>NDC Hub</b> Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution Hub	<b>PICTs</b> Pacific Island countries and territories	<b>SAW</b> stock assessment workshop
<b>NGO</b> non-governmental organisation		

**SDD**

Statistics for Development Division (SPC)

**SDG**

Sustainable Development Goal

**SER**

social and environmental responsibility

**SIDA**

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

**SIDS**

Small Island Developing States

**SLIPTA**

Stepwise Laboratory Quality Improvement Process Towards Accreditation

**SLM**

Sustainable Land Management

**SPC**

Pacific Community

**SPFSC**

South Pacific Form Seven Certificate

**SPI**

Social Protection Indicator

**SPL**

Strategy, Performance and Learning (SPL)

**SPREP**

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

**SPTO**

Pacific Tourism Organisation

**Stats NZ**

Statistics New Zealand

**TC**

tropical cyclone

**TVET**

Australian Technical and Vocational Education and Training

**UIS**

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

**UK ENIC**

UK National Information Centre for the recognition and evaluation of international qualifications and skills

**UN**

United Nations

**UNCLOS**

UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

**UNCTAD**

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

**UNDP**

United Nations Development Programme

**UNEP**

United Nations Environment Programme

**UNESCO**

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**UNFPA**

United Nations Population Fund

**UNFCCC COP**

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties

**UNICEF**

United Nations Children's Fund

**UNISCAP**

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

**UNSCO**

Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process

**UNTF**

United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women

**UPR**

Universal Periodic Review

**USAID**

United States Agency for International Development

**USP**

University of the South Pacific

**VNR**

Voluntary National Review

**WCPFC**

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

**WHO**

World Health Organization

**WMO**

The World Meteorological Organisation

# ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report is guided by the *Pacific Community Transition Plan 2021: foundations for a resilient future - response to recovery* (Transition Plan 2021). The transition plan covered the 12-month period while SPC developed its new *Strategic Plan 2022–2031: sustainable Pacific development through science, knowledge and innovation* (Strategic Plan 2022–2031). The Transition Plan 2021 was approved by the CRGA Subcommittee in May 2020 and endorsed by CRGA 50 in November 2020. This report covers SPC's transition from its Strategic Plan 2016–2020 to its new Strategic Plan 2022–2031, piloting alignment between the two plans, as we move to more integrated work under key focus areas (KFAs).

## Report structure

The report is structured around two main areas:

- Regional overview: Focusing on key regional developments that relate to our work and the adaptations we have made in response to our changing context.
- Key focus areas (KFAs): Reporting on our performance against each of the seven KFAs and cross-sectoral priorities set out in the transition plan.

The report pilots an initial mapping of the Transition Plan 2021 to the previous Strategic Plan 2016–2020, based on key contributions for each KFA. This is an ongoing work and expected to be finalised once the Strategic Results Framework for the Strategic Plan 2022–2031 is confirmed in 2022.

A few things to note:

This Results Report features seven chapters, one per KFA, indicatively mapped to relevant development objectives (DOs) of the Strategic Plan 2016–2020 and contributing divisions and programmes (see page 17 for details):

1. KFA 1: Sustainable systems and climate action incorporates all SPC's efforts to support climate change and disaster preparedness, response and resilience efforts at national and regional level.
2. KFA 7: Transforming institutional effectiveness incorporates all results reported under the 10 key organisational efforts of the Transition Plan 2021, emphasising SPC's commitment to strengthen its internal capability and effectiveness. As part of SPC's efforts to strengthen its 'One SPC' approach to programming, all contributions from the Statistics for Development Division (SDD) are captured under this KFA and recognised as a key institutional capability supporting all sectors/KFAs.
3. Results achieved against cross-sectoral priorities, including culture, gender, equity and innovation are featured under each KFA.

4. Key results are highlighted via our results dashboards, which feature:
  - a. Results by level of maturity (output, outcome, impact);
  - b. Results by service type (featuring six key services/strategies SPC provides);
  - c. Performance rating (featuring self-assessment of results by division); and
  - d. Contributions to SDGs.

## Results reporting methodology

SPC's reporting practices are guided by its *Planning, Evaluation, Accountability, Reflection and Learning (PEARL) Policy* which was revised in 2020. Performance reporting is a key element of the PEARL policy, which emphasises consistency, accuracy, transparency and accountability to members. Learning and reflections throughout the year at project, division and institutional levels are coordinated by the Director-General's office, which also uses the outcomes of these learnings and reflections to inform the development of SPC's annual results reporting.

SPC divisions and teams used a harmonised assessment process and tools to rate performance and categorise results, with a focus on improving standardisation and quality and enhancing content to respond to member requests.

The report was written by SPC's Strategy, Performance and Learning (SPL) team.

## Performance Assessment Rating

This report marks the first year of the shift from DOs in the Strategic Plan 2016–2020 to a new focus on KFAs. Performance assessment ratings are provided as an aggregation of results by each KFA, and no comparison is made against the performance ratings of the Strategic Plan 2016–2020 period.

The performance rating for each result in the report was conducted by divisions and co-reviewed with SPL, based on the progress towards the targets for each key performance information (indicator) in the division’s business plan, as in previous years. The performance rating process also used the same criteria as in previous reports (significant progress made towards results, some progress made towards results, no overall progress made towards result). Classification of results follows SPC’s internal *PMEL Results Glossary*, which has five key results based on level of maturity (output, change in knowledge, change in attitude, change in practice and impact).



### Improving our Results Report

This year’s report has some adjustments to reflect the shift from the last Strategic Plan 2016–2020 to the Transition Plan 2021 and respond to the following recommendations from the CRGA Subcommittee for the Strategic Plan that the report:

1. Reflects the regional response to the global COVID-19 pandemic and longer-term recovery;
2. Continues to articulate SPC’s contribution to the region’s commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (data highlights progress on selected SDG indicators);
3. Highlights the integration of gender and human rights in programming efforts, and work between multiple divisions at SPC, where this has occurred; and
4. Highlights key achievements at country level as much as possible.

### QR codes in this report

Quick response (QR) codes in this report enable readers to access additional content. Using a QR code reader or camera on your device, position it so the QR code appears in the digital viewfinder. Your app may automatically recognise the QR code or prompt you to tap a notification.



### Results Explorer

An interactive results dashboard is available on the Pacific Data Hub.

Using the [Results Explorer](#) tool, you can interact with the results and search by country, by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), by KFA, by year, by result type or by programming country. In 2021, the Results Explorer and dashboard became available in French for the first time.



Collecting seawater samples for analysis of ocean acidification. Photo: Ocean Foundation

# ABOUT SPC

2021 marked SPC's 74th year of being the principal scientific and technical international development organisation supporting development work in the region, owned and governed by its 27 member countries and territories.

The year 2021 also marked an era of institutional transformation for SPC. The new Strategic Plan 2022–2031 was endorsed by the CRGA in November, confirming SPC's commitment to strengthening its institutional effectiveness (people, systems and processes), resource mobilisation efforts and actively engaging in building trusting relationship with its partners, at all levels, to better support the ongoing issues in the region and response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Vision

The Blue Pacific Continent is a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion and increased prosperity so that all Pacific people are leading free, healthy and productive lives. Our Blue Pacific identity reinforces the potential of our shared stewardship of the Pacific Ocean and reaffirms the connections of Pacific peoples with their natural resources, environment, cultures and livelihoods. We understand that this vision can only be achieved through regional collective action.

## Mission

To progress all Pacific peoples' rights and well-being through science and knowledge, guided by our deep understanding of Blue Pacific contexts and cultures.

## SPC values

- We treasure the rich and diverse cultures, traditions and environments of the people of the Pacific. Our sustainable solutions are based on a sound understanding of their strengths and needs and the challenges they face.
- We are committed to adding value to the scientific and technical capacities of our members in pursuing transformational development.
- We are committed to the principles of good governance, to the defence and promotion of gender equality and human rights and to ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable in our societies are at the forefront of our work.
- We work collaboratively with existing partners and build new relationships so that the collective strength of all can be harnessed in the interests of our members.
- We are committed to developing an organisational culture that enables our staff to continually improve their effectiveness in working for the people of the Pacific.

## How we work

We work in 22 Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) covering over 20 sectors. As such, we adopt multi-level and multi-sectoral approaches to our programming, working with governments and other partners to align what we do to members' development priorities. We draw on the skills and capabilities of our members and partners, and understanding and appreciation of Pacific environments, cultures and contexts. The following drives how SPC works, as per the Transition Plan 2021:

- Putting people and social safeguards at the centre;
- Accompanying, and learning with, our members, colleagues, and partners;
- Innovating, piloting and scaling or adapting approaches to meet new challenges;
- Country, integrated and sectoral programming;
- Complementing national machinery of governments, CROP sisters and key partners; and
- Delivering responsive, efficient and compliant services.



# 2021 OVERVIEW

- The regional picture
- Highlights of results in 2021
- Challenges and learning from our results
- Spotlight on COVID-19 health response

## The regional picture



### COVID-19

COVID-19 has reshaped the way SPC operates in many ways. All SPC sites were affected by extensive border closures or lockdown measures in 2021 as host governments implemented measures to halt the spread of COVID-19. SPC was well prepared to support staff working from home and facilitated their access to IT and networking equipment required for remote working.

SPC continued to monitor the global and regional status of COVID-19 through its Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) EpiNet intelligence. Weekly maps and reports were sent through PacNet, the alert and communication service of PPHSN. Public summaries were also available on the Pacific Data Hub (PDH). SPC provided other CROP agencies with the latest information on the status of COVID-19 in the region, including advice on social distancing protocols, vaccination and support for mental health and psychosocial issues.

Along with the World Health Organization (WHO), SPC played an active role in the Joint Incident Management Team (JIMT), advising member governments on responses to the pandemic and conducting training and planning with many members to ensure the effectiveness of the region's response to COVID-19. SPC, through JIMT, provided leadership and technical expertise in the areas of coordination, surveillance, infection prevention and control (IPC), laboratory services, risk communication and clinical services.

SPC's COVID-19 Response Framework continued to develop at different levels of readiness and actions depending on the impact of COVID-19 in host countries. SPC shared its approaches, regular reporting and response framework with other CROP agencies to assist with their planning.



MoH Fiji were provided with additional laboratory items to boost their COVID-19 response efforts. Supported by SPC and funding from Agence française de développement (AFD).





## Natural disasters and climate change

The climate change crisis, the increasing intensity of disasters and human security challenges continue to affect our members' development progress, further compounding the impacts of COVID-19 on economies, community livelihoods and individual well-being. Tropical cyclones continued to contribute to disruptions in the region, recording five cyclones of Category 2 and above (Table 1).

La Niña continued in 2021, resulting in some countries experiencing below normal rainfall, while others in the south-west Pacific experienced higher than normal rainfall.

SPC proudly supported both the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Ocean Statement 2021 and the Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the face of Climate Change-Related Sea-Level Rise and also chaired the 2nd biennial Pacific Resilience Meeting (PRM). The meeting is a key component of the to support the effective implementation of the *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Climate Change and Disaster (FRDP) 2017–2030*.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to add extra complexity to disaster response and recovery efforts in the region.



## Partnerships and alignment

In 2021, SPC broadened its partnership outreach regionally and internationally. Through the establishment of the Integration and Resource Mobilisation office, networks were strengthened across the organisation and new partnership opportunities were explored with the private sector and academic institutions to support Pacific priorities. A multi-year cooperation partnership agreement between France and SPC covering the period 2021–2024 was signed to support the region's work in public health, climate change, the ocean and sustainable natural resource management.

SPC's scientific and technical expertise made significant contributions and influenced at the international level. At the request of Pacific missions in New York, and in line with regional efforts of the CROP Ocean Taskforce and FOC Sub-Committee on International Advocacy, SPC provided technical and policy advice and support to marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdictions, oceans, climate change, maritime boundary and food systems dialogues. Partnering with the UN Special Envoy to Oceans, SPC played a key role in amplifying Pacific voices at multilateral events. Of particular note, SPC contributed to the *Briefing to the Aria Formula Discussion of UN Security Council* and as members in the global and regional *Climate Security Experts Networks*. SPC was recognised by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC), the United Nations body responsible for supporting global ocean science and services, as one of 17 Regional and Specialised Training Centres for the Ocean Teacher Global Academy (OTGA).

The CROP Strategic Work Agenda 2021 continued to optimise collective investment through regional partnership mechanisms, including: collaboration for COVID-19 response and recovery and regional security under the Boe Declaration, the CROP Taskforce on the 2050 Strategy, SDGs, Ocean, International Advocacy and related FOC subcommittees, including the FOC Specialist Sub-Committee on Sea Level Rise in Relation to International Law, CROP nuclear task force OneCROP + climate change, the PRP, Pacific Ocean Alliance, as well as support for the Voluntary National Review of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI).



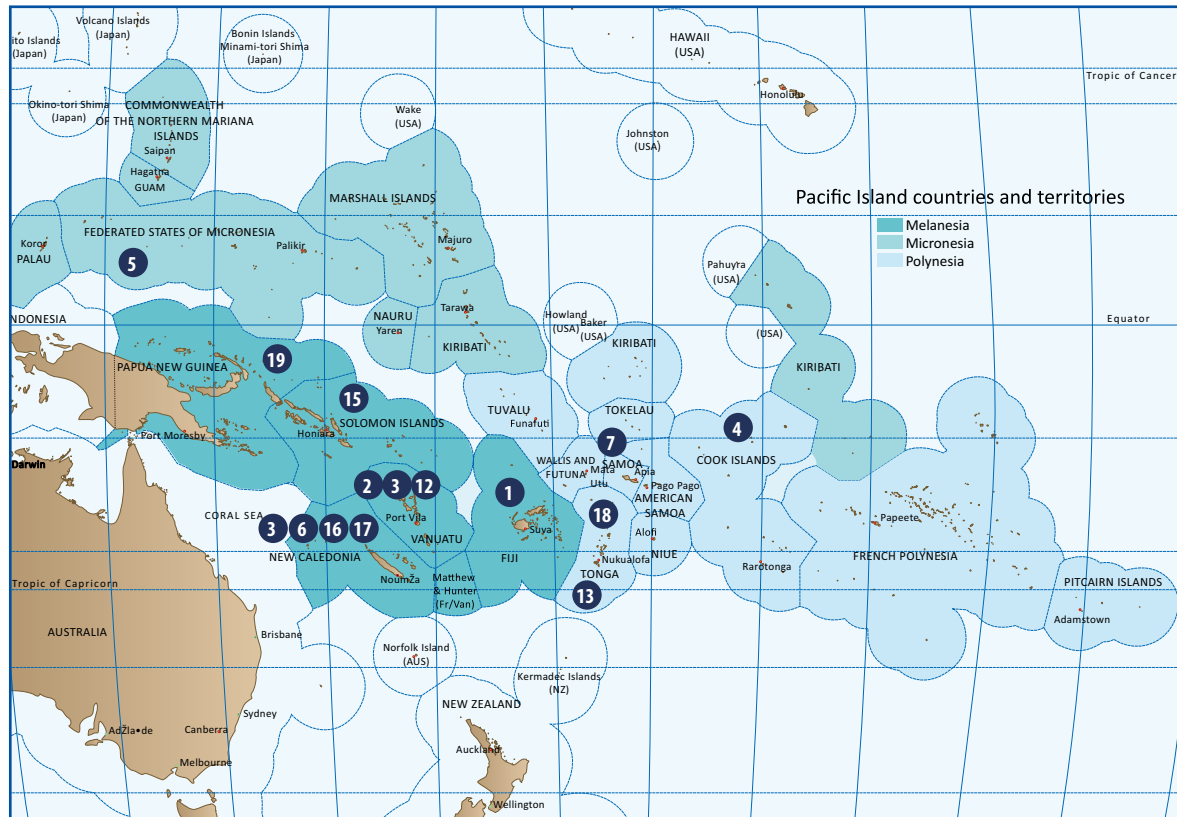
## Elections and convenings

Several SPC members held national elections in 2021, including the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Samoa and Tonga. New Caledonia held its third and final referendum under the Noumea Accord.

While COVID-19 continued to disrupt plans for many events in 2021, SPC convened and took part in several meetings spanning agriculture, climate, education, fisheries, food systems, health, natural resources and oceans. Of note, the 14th Triennial Conference of Pacific Women engaged close to 1500 participants, of which 30% of survey respondents reported increased knowledge in the areas of gender-based violence, gender responsive climate justice and women's economic empowerment.

With a view to the Pacific Forum Leaders Meeting in 2022, SPC continued to engage internally and with CROP convenings for the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, which represents a commitment to collective regional action, recognising the economic and strategic potential of our shared oceanic continent. The people of the Blue Pacific Continent are at the heart of the services of SPC and our CROP family. Together, through continued collaboration, we contribute to implementing action on regional priorities.

**Table 1: 2021 Regional map of significant events**



<b>January</b>	<b>1</b> TC Ana (Fiji)	<b>September</b>	Food Systems Summit (regional)
	<b>2</b> TC Bina (Vanuatu, Fiji)	<b>October</b>	<b>12</b> Ash fall, Yasur volcano Vanuatu
<b>February</b>	<b>3</b> TC Lucas (New Caledonia, Vanuatu)	<b>November</b>	<b>13</b> Tonga general election
	<b>4</b> PIFS appointed Henry Puna as the new Secretary General		COP26 (regional)
<b>March</b>	<b>5</b> FSM general election		<b>15</b> Unrest in Solomon Islands
	<b>6</b> TC Niran (New Caledonia)	<b>December</b>	<b>16</b> Third Referendum in New Caledonia
<b>April</b>	<b>7</b> Samoa general election		<b>17</b> TC Ruby (New Caledonia)
<b>May</b>	7th Ministers of Women Meeting (regional)		<b>18</b> Hunga Tonga Hunga Ha'apai volcano eruption
<b>Jul</b>	Pacific Resilience Meeting (regional)		<b>19</b> Ocean flooding (RMI, FSM, PNG-Manus)
<b>August</b>	Pacific Leaders issued the Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the Face of Climate Change-related Sea-Level Rise (regional)		Draft 2050 strategy for a Blue Pacific Continent (regional)

# Highlights of results in 2021

## Key focus areas

2021 reported 394 results (compared with 374 in 2020), with an overall positive performance. Despite the challenges of COVID-19, SPC made progress in almost 100% of reported results, and 57% of results made significant progress across all KFAs of the Transition Plan 2021 (Graph 1).

There was an increase in the aggregate share of higher-level results, including changes in knowledge, attitude, practice and impact, resulting from SPC’s direct support (49% in 2021 compared to 43% in 2020) (Graph 2). This is attributed to changes such as uptake of new knowledge, creation of new tools and mechanisms, progression in the development or implementation of laws and policies and securing new partnerships.

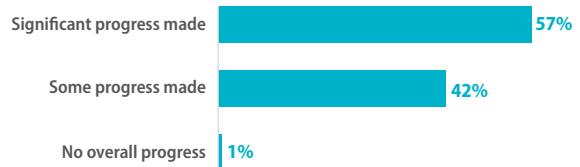
In reporting progress against the Transition Plan 2021, results from divisional Results Frameworks were mapped to the KFAs (Graph 3).

All KFA results are made up of contributions from multiple divisions, evidence of SPC’s ongoing efforts towards integrated programming and leveraging capabilities across its divisions and programmes. Underreporting of the contributions made by divisions is a possibility for 2021, as we adjusted our planning, programming and MEL lens. This is an area for strengthening in reporting against the Strategic Plan 2022–2031.

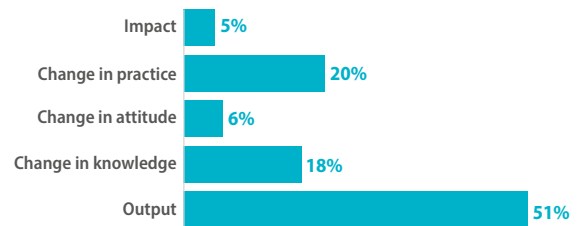
## Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results

In 2021, COVID-19 had little to no impact on SPC’s achievement of results compared to 2020 (64% and 48% respectively). There was also an increase in harnessing the opportunities that COVID-19 presented to achieving results compared with 2020 (23% and 19% respectively). The total number of results increased from 374 in 2020 to 394 in 2021, as the organisation continued to manage and adapt to the pandemic (Graph 4).

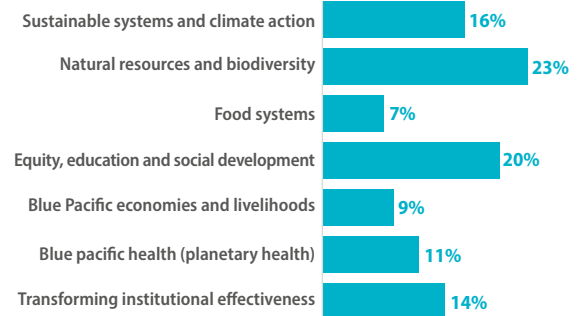
**Graph 1: Results by performance assessment rating (n=394)**



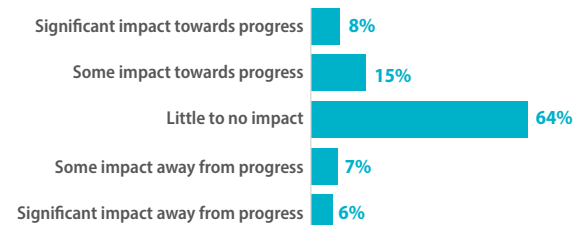
**Graph 2: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=394)**



**Graph 3: Results by KFA (n=394)**



**Graph 4: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results (n=394)**

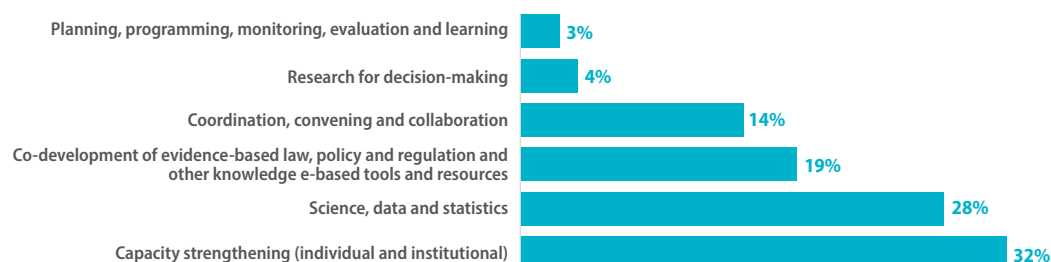


## Service delivery approaches

The Transition Plan 2021 identified six ways SPC provides services (Graph 5). The greatest number of results were achieved through our individual or institutional capacity strengthening. Most activities were conducted remotely or through local consultants due to the pandemic.

The pandemic increased focus on improving virtual platforms for online communications and SPC's commitment to ensuring staff members were connected supported throughout the remote working experience.

Graph 5: Results by service type (n=394)



## Result in focus: SPC direct activities

- Capacity strengthening (individual and institutional):
  - Over 11,800 people were trained (35% women), compared to 5500 in 2020.
- Science, data and statistics:
  - Over 1 million records were spread over 1420 Pacific development indicators in PDH.stat (four-fold increase in 12 months).
  - Over 10 online tools and apps were adopted to support data collection and analysis.
- Co-development of evidence-based law, policy and regulation and other knowledge e-based tools and resources:
  - Over 30 policy or legislation changes around the region were influenced due to SPC's guidance and technical support on gender equality, climate change and resilience, health, education, maritime, energy and ocean issues.
  - Over 30 tools, resources and mechanisms (protocols and SOPs, implementation plans, training toolkits, regional tools and guidelines, manuals, working groups) were developed to support the implementation of national policies and legislations.
- Coordination, convening and collaboration:
  - Key regional highlights supported by SPC, in collaboration with sister CROP agencies, included:
    - Pacific Island Leaders issued the Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the Face of Climate Change-Related Sea-Level Rise.
    - Pacific Leaders endorsed the *Framework for Energy Security and Resilience in the Pacific (FESRIP) 2021–2030*.
    - Over 20 regional meetings to discuss issues relating to climate change, trade, ocean and land management, health and education.
- Research for decision-making:
  - SPC supported research used to inform key decisions in the region, highlights included:
    - Pathways to sustaining tuna-dependent Pacific Island economies during climate change* research resulted in high-level recognition and support for climate change work relating to the fisheries sector.
    - Results from a repeat intensive care unit survey were used to inform procurement of COVID-19 machines and consumables for PICTs and training of health staff.

- 90 papers were delivered to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), authored or co-authored by SPC.
  - A publication on human rights and gender issues in coastal fisheries and aquaculture, analysing legislation in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu was presented to country representatives for decision-making.
  - SPC staff continued to contribute to knowledge generation and research in the region, publishing over 60 peer-reviewed publications in 2021 (Appendix 2 provides the full list).
6. Planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and learning:
    - 12 evaluations and reviews were conducted in 2021, reinforcing SPC's ongoing commitment to improvement and learning (Appendix 3 lists all published evaluation activities). Consultations also continued at divisional levels with partners on SPC's business planning processes.

## Contributions to all SDGs

SPC's work continued to contribute to all 17 SDGs (Graph 6), through capabilities across more than 20 sectors and with 22 countries and territories. SPC provided ongoing support to the Pacific SDG Taskforce and critical inputs on all aspects of its mandate, with an emphasis on the monitoring of the 132 Pacific SDG indicators. Key support relating to SDG monitoring in the reporting year included ongoing support to national data collection efforts and the Voluntary National Review (VNR) reporting process. In collaboration with other

partners such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), SPC continued to provide technical support and advice to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICs) in several PICTs. This included assisting them in filling data gaps for monitoring the status of national development plans and global SDGs and the ongoing work to develop the Pacific National SDG Tracker.

Graph 6: Number of results by primary SDG (n=394)



## Integration of cross-cutting issues

SPC continued to strengthen its capacity to mainstream its cross-sectoral priorities, guided by its social and environmental responsibility (SER) policy. In this reporting year, key results are highlighted specific to the efforts across all KFA chapters.

### Key highlights:

- *SDG monitoring through the PDH:* SDG dataset, dashboard and progress wheels were updated, which had 1420 regional indicators at the end of December 2021, 63.6% higher than in 2020. Unique users of SDG indicators and documents reached 468 in 2021, a 54.9% increase from 302 in 2020. Regional Health and Violence Against Women (VAW) Indicator database was developed and published on PDH.stat Data Explorer and the Social Protection Indicators (SPIs) for the region were updated in the PDH.stat Data Explorer for all the countries.
- *Enabling environment for people living with disability:* The State Legislature of Kosrae passed the *Kosrae Disability Act* in December 2021. The bill promotes equal opportunities and respect for all persons living with disabilities by ensuring accessible services and equal opportunities for all. The bill was drafted by the Kosrae Special Parent Network (KSPN), a non-governmental organisation under the Kosrae Department of Education. KSPN is a grantee of the Human Rights and Social Development (HRSD) division's Pacific People Advancing Change (PPAC) programme. The programme is funded by the Government of Sweden and supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).
- *Supporting women in leadership roles:* SPC launched its partnership with the Pacific Women Lead programme to complement its work in the region and strengthen its ability to address gender equality and women in leadership within SPC. The programme engages with other CROP agencies to promote similar efforts and approaches to achieving gender equality across CROP.
- *Harnessing traditional knowledge and promoting young people's voices and participation:* SPC's work in the ocean includes conversations on the Blue Pacific identity and encourages the participation of youths at every level. [The Vaka Moana](#) talanoa as part of the Oceans Decade Laboratories explored multi-generational visions for the oceans we want, the connection between traditional knowledge and identity with the ocean. SPC supported the Early Career Ocean Professional (ECOP) network, created in June 2021 during the Virtual ECOP Day, to encourage youth participation and share opportunities and information in supporting work in ocean management.



KSPN discussion on the newly passed Kosrae Disability Act, December 2021, FSM.

## Theory of change

We serve our Blue Pacific region as ‘One SPC’ through generating and integrating science, knowledge, and innovation; strengthening individual and institutional capacity; and building trusted relationships through culturally and contextually responsive practice to achieve sustainable development outcomes. To remain relevant and responsive, it is necessary that we adjust our voyage and the ways in which we work. We must:

- put **Pacific people and equity** at the centre of our actions and commitments;
- strengthen the **evidence value chain** to ensure decisions are informed by timely, high-quality, accessible data and knowledge products;
- expand our **digital capacity, assets, and services**, designing purposeful digital engagement to navigate virtual fatigue; and
- engage our members and stakeholders through **two-way dialogue and improved communication**, particularly in relation to safety, security, plans, priorities and results.

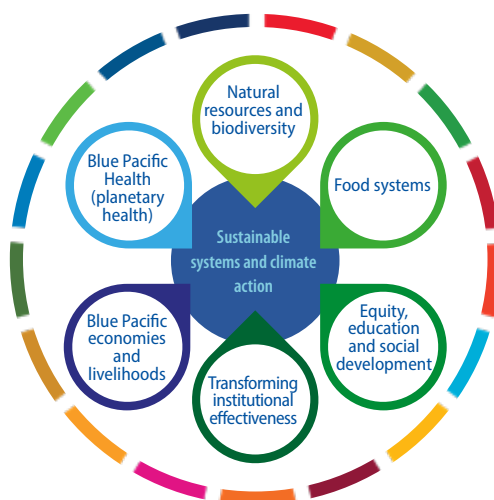
A resilient region needs a resilient learning organisation. Our staff, core capabilities and integrated knowledge are our greatest assets. Localisation of resources, presence and capacity strengthening will enable us to continue delivering services to our members. COVID-19 requires us to renew our focus on the health and well-being of staff to support their continued service to the region.

COVID-19 requires deeper integration of our scientific, social, cultural and technical capabilities to support the health of the Pacific. Recognising the interconnection between Pacific people’s culture, health, well-being and livelihoods and the health, well-being and prosperity of the Pacific Ocean and island environments is fundamental to achieving sustainable development in the region.

Our SER policy must guide our people, operations and programmes through a people-centred approach (human rights, gender equality, social inclusion, culture, youth, people with disabilities and the relationship of Pacific people to the environment) in all aspects of our work.

Goal 1:	Goal 2:	Goal 3:	Goal 4:
Pacific people benefit from sustainable economic development	Pacific communities are empowered and resilient	Pacific people reach their potential and live long and healthy lives	'One SPC' delivering integrated programmes through streamlined services

*Culture and human rights are an integral part of environmental, economic and social dimensions of sustainable development*



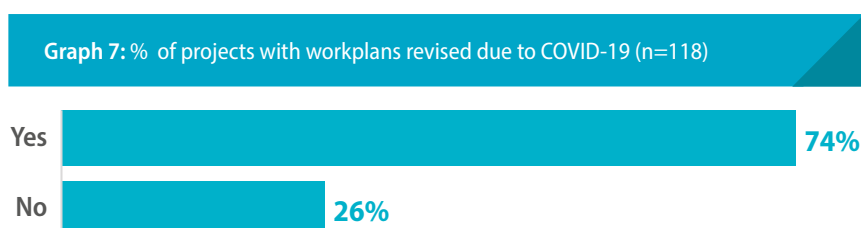
*Our key focus areas have been shaped by the analysis of member plans and priorities, COVID-19 assessments, SPC’s mandate, capabilities, regional commitments and the SDGs*

Sectors and cross-cutting disciplines	What we provide	How we work	Impact pathways
Sustainable agriculture	Institutional strengthening	1. Science, data and statistics	Supporting localisation of regional responses and recovery
Biosecurity	Health system strengthening	2. Research for decision-making	Advising and influencing at multiple levels through trusted relationships
Culture	Human rights	3. Capacity strengthening (individual and institutional)	Informing evidence-based decisions with accessible, appropriate data generation, curation, analysis, science, and policy development
Coastal and oceanic fisheries and aquaculture	Integrated disaster risk reduction and climate resilience	4. Coordination, convening and collaboration	Sharing high quality, relevant programming aligned to member contexts and priorities
Earth and marine observation	Sustainable livelihoods	5. Co-development of evidence-based law, policy and regulation and other knowledge-based tools and resources	Supporting networks and structures to sustain capacity strengthening
Economic and social statistics collection, analysis and dissemination	Maritime safety	6. Planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and learning	Continuously improving and investing in the capabilities of our people, systems and processes
Education quality	Sustainable fisheries		
Energy security	Public health governance, NCDs and health security		
Food systems	Ocean science		
Gender equality and social inclusion	Regional micro-qualifications		
Genetic resources (plant, fish, livestock)	Sustainable georesources		
Governance	Sustainable forests and landscapes		
	Water and sanitation		

## Challenges and learning from our results

One year into COVID-19 and the organisation continued to routinely pause and pivot in response to restrictions, lockdowns, morbidity, mortality and border closures. These challenges necessitated adjustments to workplans and budgets in over 70% of existing projects across all programming divisions of SPC (Graph 7). Increased demand for SPC's online support and prolonged remote working modalities had flow-on effects of communications challenges, including communication channels, frequency and saturation, increased workload and staff fatigue.

The results identified throughout the year through project, divisional and organisational reflections are synthesised around the six ways of working, as identified in the transition plan's theory of change.



### Putting people and social safeguards at the centre

Staff are the cornerstone of SPC and ensuring they felt supported during remote working conditions continued to be a priority in 2021, including technical and technological assistance. Solutions were employed specifically to staff recruitment and management to mitigate project delays and included the hiring of locally based contractors, working from home with remote support for onboarding and capacity development. Other adaptations included the extension of staff contracts to the end of projects for greater continuity and assurance. Support for staff well-being also included psychosocial support in group and individual settings, online fitness sessions and virtual family social times organised by the staff association.

With an increase of domestic violence cases since the onset of COVID-19 in affected countries, services such as the Fiji national helpline recorded a **300% increase in domestic violence-related calls**. Such statistics were critical considerations to the review of the Gender Equality Declaration and the dialogues at the Regional Working Group (RWG) of which SPC is Secretariat. The RWG agreed on priority areas of counselling, advisory committees, data collection and monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, access to social services and access to justice services.

### Accompanying, and learning with, our members, colleagues and partners

The COVID-19 pandemic has proven that closer collaboration with partners is all the more important and building on existing networks and establishing new partnerships help leverage resources and capabilities to better support national response and adaptation efforts. SPC continued to partner with governments, INGOs, NGOs, academic institutions, faith-based organisations and the private sector to implement programmes in the region. The Public Health Division (PHD) in partnership with the Doherty Institute and other partners, rapidly strengthened laboratory facilities in Cook Islands, Kiribati, Samoa and Vanuatu. Improvements included real-time PCR facilities, advising on PCR technology, generating training materials for PCR use, maintenance, testing for COVID-19 now and for other diseases in the future.

New partnerships were also established, with the UK to support four countries in progressing their extended continental shelf claims, and with the EU for EUR 7 million in new funding to support Disaster and Community Resilience Programme (DCRP) assistance.

### Innovating, piloting, and scaling or adapting approaches to meet new challenges

2021 necessitated adaptations from SPC, both in programming and operations. Key institutional initiatives such as the Funding with Intent mechanism identified eight competitive projects which are part of the first incubator cohort, demonstrating innovation in service delivery, support to the development of a food systems integrated programme and supporting young and emerging Pacific professionals and scientists. Adaptations and innovation across all KFAs are highlighted throughout the report.

In collaboration with the French Institute of Research for Development (IRD), Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) embarked on a new series of oceanic cruises (WARMALIS) across the western Pacific to understand pelagic ocean ecosystems and their influence on tuna resources. This information, together with the existing body of knowledge, is critical in managing current resources and being prepared for emerging threats and opportunities in the decade to come.



Twenty years ago, SPC began work with members of nine maritime zones of 48 shared boundaries. By the end of 2021, 35 of the 48 shared zones are now finalised, proving critical for conservation, management, economic access and cultural preservation. Learning and political commitment from these outcomes are vital to inform the 13 shared boundaries and five high-sea boundaries that remain outstanding, along with work to support extended continental shelf claims.

## Country, integrated and sectoral programming

The Transition Plan 2021 promoted integrated programming around seven KFAs aligned to regional and national priorities, clearly defining SPC's contribution to these priorities. Integrated programming efforts focused on the bottom-up approach for food systems, collating existing capabilities and commitments across the divisions, facilitating spaces for dialogue at the regional level and raising these to global platforms such as the UN Global Food Systems Summit.

Strategic work continued on the Digital Earth Pacific project, supporting access to decades of freely available satellite data, providing real-time, decision-ready products. Detailed stakeholder consultations with member countries provided a synopsis of member needs for a regional data infrastructure serving routine, reliable and operational earth observation data, products and services.

## Complementing national machinery of governments, CROP sisters and key partners

SPC recognises and values its strong relationships with member countries and partners as a cornerstone to designing and implementing meaningful interventions that complement their priorities. SPC continued to work with partners and member countries to co-define areas for intervention. A collaborative and participatory approach, adaptive to changing country needs, has proven to ensure meaningful outcomes and sustainability. SPC leveraged resources from major funding partners and other key donors (e.g., Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade [DFAT], EU, GIZ, Government of France, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade [MFAT], USAID, World Bank and others) and UN agencies to support its multi-sectoral programmes in all member countries.

Ongoing collaboration with partners and sister CROP agencies enabled SPC to provide timely and accessible data and information on COVID-19 to complement national level data and support national and regional response efforts and decision-making. The Pacific Microdata Library and the PDH.stat development indicator database covers a range of vital statistics and visualisations on the health, social and economic impacts of COVID-19. The CROP Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in the Pacific Region report was completed, then presented and endorsed at the Forum Trade Ministers' Meeting. A survey variant was developed in collaboration with the International Women's Development Agency (IWDA) to enable the availability of gender-sensitive data on multidimensional poverty and inequality in the context of COVID-19. A [dedicated COVID-19 socio-economic indicators page](#) was instituted, complementing national data and supporting national preparedness and response efforts.

## Delivering responsive, efficient and compliant services

SPC is committed to strengthening its internal operating environment and capabilities. In 2021, this included an ongoing review of its governance framework and policies, ensuring sound financial and operation position, such as enhancing ICT capability and the digital transformation of systems and operations. All divisions rapidly adapted and re-strategised, with ongoing learning and innovation, adopting new approaches for capacity building (online content and tutorials, webinars, use of videos), re-adjusting and investing travel budgets to online platforms and investing in training materials and knowledge products. Pilots in shared services for finance and communication capabilities provided key insights into the policy and system support required for organisation-wide rollouts. A greater focus on audit and risk across the organisation and programme portfolio strengthened our capacity to anticipate risk and bolster our mitigation and adaptation strategies.

## Learning from our evaluations

SPC is a learning organisation, and our evaluations and reviews continue to guide and steer us forward through ongoing learning and change. Two evaluations from 2021 are highlighted:

### Strategic Plan 2016–2020

SPC's Strategic Plan 2022–2031 will guide our work going forward. The meta-synthesis of COVID-19 impacts in the Pacific was commissioned to inform the strategic direction of the organisation for the new plan, and provide a critical resource for the Pacific region as it navigates towards COVID-19 recovery.

In preparing for the Strategic Plan 2022–2031 rollout, SPC commissioned a final evaluation of its Strategic Plan 2016–2020 to generate evidence to help inform the early implementation of the new plan, promote its learning and accountability function and provide insight for operational improvements.

Over the next 10 years, SPC will draw on these key lessons learned based on SPC's experience during the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2016–2020:

- Relationships and collaboration are at the heart of SPC's success with development partners, member countries and local stakeholders and are essential going forward.  
SPC will continue to build on the support of its partners and networks and align its work to member priorities through ongoing sectoral meetings and reviews, which will inform the development of our business plans and project work plans.
- Maintaining communication and coordinated efforts with member countries is crucial.

The publication of *The Pacific Community Governance Compendium: fourth edition* and streamlining of processes is a practical mechanism in the right direction to improve communications between SPC and member countries.

Our *Pacific Progress* quarterly newsletter to members, partners and donors, will continue to showcase our work and highlight outcomes in critical development priority areas.

- Identifying SPC's unique role will contribute to prioritisation.

The Strategic Plan 2022–2031 includes a value proposition for the first time, which is also reflected in the theory of change. SPC commits to further developing the Strategic Results Framework in the Strategic Plan, to clearly demonstrate how SPC capabilities contribute to results and demarcate alignment and contributions. SPC will work to ensure that there is a practical mechanism that allows capabilities and work across SPC to respond to national and regional needs.

- Greater collective effort is required across SPC to implement the Strategic Plan 2022–2031.

Socialisation of the strategic plan is ongoing, with the aim to promote collaboration and integration across divisions and encourage greater staff engagement.

### Formative evaluation and implementation review of the Improving Access to Pacific Statistics and Data Initiative (PSD)

The purpose of the formative evaluation was to assess implementation and see how the PSD can be refined and improved in the remaining time of the programme funding, to support its ongoing adaptive development.

A consistent recommendation from the evaluation was expressed for greater SPC-wide policy, guidelines and tools across all dimensions of data governance. While the level of change required will be challenging, there is broad support for a properly resourced data governance implementation plan. In addition, building trust with member countries and territories is critical to form a core element underpinning the data governance policy development.

SPC is progressing with the development of a data governance policy—an assessment draft report (discovery phase) was completed, following a series of workshops and interviews attended by 75 participants across all SPC divisions and a CROP agency. This will support the ongoing efforts of the PDH to improve data management and data governance practices across SPC and the Pacific region.

## Looking forward

2022 will be the first year of implementation of the Strategic Plan 2022–2031. The values within the strategy will guide the way we work as individuals and collectively, in our operations and programming in service to the region.

With the lessons learned and evaluative recommendations from both the previous strategic plan and the transition plan, the organisation is postured towards thematic approaches and implementing through our KFAs for the decade ahead.

Leveraging our capabilities across 25 sectors and disciplines, we look to expand our current efforts towards integration to account for 30% of our work. Working in integrated ways harnesses the unique value of SPC, as the region’s largest and oldest CROP agency.

Building on the momentum from the global food systems and energy dialogues in 2021, we will continue to create spaces and platforms for national aspirations and action to connect through the region to global ambitions. We will lead the region’s contribution to the blue food movement, bringing our experience in coastal and blue foods to global discussions.

We will orient our resource mobilisation efforts towards integrated programmes that actualise our KFAs and harness the innovative pilots, digital transformation and important dialogues.

We see opportunity for real improvement in areas such as water and sanitation, as 45% of Pacific people are still without access to basic drinking water and 65% with lack of sanitation. We are acutely aware, that globally, we are not on track to meet the 1.5°C target needed to reduce the impacts of global warming—the effects of which are faced by all Pacific nations. We are committed to the ongoing work required in our organisation and the region in the critical areas of gender equality. The challenges and uncertainty of COVID-19 will continue to shape our planning, however, with growing literacy and capability in foresight and futures thinking, we are increasing our anticipatory and scenario-building skills to prepare for multiple futures from 2022 to 2031.

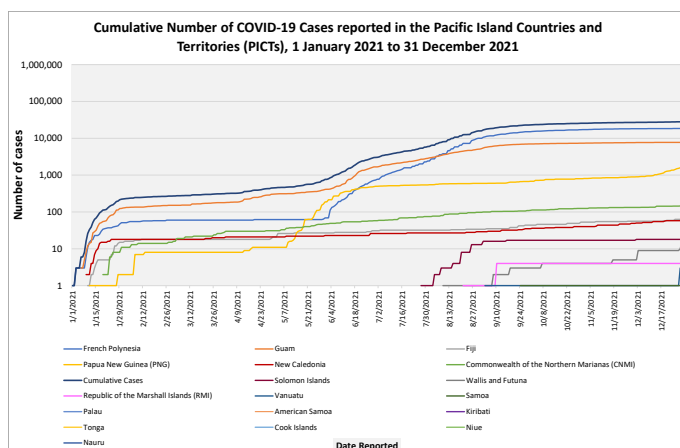


7000 IEC materials were distributed in Guadalcanal and Malaita to raise awareness on the FPA and domestic violence.

# Spotlight on COVID-19 health response

2021 was marked with disruptions and uncertainties due to the devastating impacts of COVID-19 in the region. The pandemic threatened key development gains as people struggled with uncertainties and vulnerabilities due to restrictions, job losses and exacerbating inequalities.

## Situation



COVID-19 infection, prevention and control (Tonga).

At the end of 2021, 170,555 COVID-19 cumulative cases and 2487 COVID-19 deaths were reported in 13 PICTs, compared to 24,544 cases and 239 deaths in 11 PICTs in December 2020.

The introduction of COVID-19 vaccines began in a few PICTs at the beginning of 2021 and vaccination coverage gradually increased throughout the year with 41% of PICTs (9 of 22) achieving 100% vaccination rates of more than 80% of their eligible population by the end of the year.

COVID-19 morbidity, mortality and vaccination data per country can be accessed on SPC's [COVID-19 updates](#) web page and the [PDH.stat Data Explorer](#).

Despite the challenges associated with the pandemic, SPC continued to play a key role in supporting the region during the pandemic.

## Regional leadership

- As part of the Pacific Humanitarian Pathway on COVID-19 (PHP-C), Pacific COVID-19 JIMT and the WHO-led multi-agency Incident Management Team (IMT), SPC continued to provide regional leadership, direction and coordination to enable the provision of medical and humanitarian assistance from regional and international organisations in a timely, safe, effective and equitable manner.
- As the focal point of PPHSN, SPC provided coordination of laboratory services, surveillance systems, infection control, alerts and communications, knowledge exchange and capacity building.

## Partnerships to support response and preparedness efforts

SPC acknowledges the support of its key partners in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The regional COVID-19 response has been managed through the WHO-led JIMT, which also includes DFAT, MFAT, the Pacific Island Health Officers' Association (PIHOA), SPC and UNICEF.

SPC also worked with member countries line ministries and partners to implement its activities, such as trainings related to COVID-19 (e.g., case identification, contact tracing, case investigation, outbreak management, in-country assessment and training on infection control).

## COVID-19 information generation and dissemination

SPC continued to monitor the global and regional status of COVID-19 and provide member countries and CROP agencies with the latest information on the status of COVID-19 in the region, including advice on social distancing protocols, vaccination and support for mental health and psychosocial issues.

PacNet, the alert and communication service of PPHSN, provided weekly maps and reports, PDH also provided updated public summaries. SPC worked closely with members to develop creative awareness campaigns on COVID-19 prevention measures, promoting vaccination via various social media platforms, including TikTok. Member countries, donors and development partners

benefited from monthly and quarterly updates on COVID-19 economic impact data, compiled from available administrative resources and collated into a regional summary and disseminated on the SDD website (<https://sdd.spc.int/disasters-data>).

The accomplishments of SPC's response efforts in 2021 resulted from the trust and commitment of its development partners, member countries and over 600 staff members that make up the SPC family. SPC demonstrated its ability to provide rapid and efficient response to the region and the pandemic reaffirmed the importance of mobilising resources to ensure long-term programming and sustainability.

## Results in Focus: Multi-sectoral response to COVID-19

### Multi-sectoral response to COVID-19:

- SPC advocated for COVID-19 vaccines, supporting community campaigns and engagement. 41% of PICTs (9 of 22) had more than 80% of their eligible population fully vaccinated by the end of the year.
- Procurement of COVID-19 equipment and consumables.

### Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) information and activities:

- 5 PICTs (FSM, Fiji, Tokelau, Tonga and Vanuatu) were provided with support to promote RCCE activities during COVID-19.
- Two animated videos on the [benefits](#) and [side effects](#) of COVID-19 vaccines were developed in English and French.

### Scaling-up protection from violence against women and girls:

- COVID-19 accelerated the scaling-up of protection from violence against women, sexual exploitation and abuse. All PICTs have some domestic violence and family protection services for survivors and SPC

supported services in six PICTs (FSM, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). Six PICTs (FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu) showed evidence of increased access by women to legal services or reporting domestic violence.

### Supporting remote education service delivery and safety in schools:

- SPC continued to support governments and educational institutions with research, data and insights into how the pandemic affected educational practices, and developed innovative and virtual tools to support remote service delivery and learning during the pandemic.
- SPC provided infrastructure support to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) to schools in FSM, where 40 school children adopted more hygienic practices and in Tuvalu, where two schools benefited from refurbished water systems.

A vibrant underwater photograph of a coral reef. The water is clear and blue, with sunlight filtering through the surface, creating a shimmering effect. The reef is composed of various types of coral, including large, flat, brownish-orange table corals and smaller, more colorful branching and staghorn corals. The overall scene is rich in marine life and color.

# PERFORMANCE REPORT

This year's performance report has seven chapters, one for each KFA.

Each chapter features:

- Overview
- Outcomes in brief
- Cross-sectoral priorities
- Innovation
- Results dashboard



Chapter number	Transition Plan 2021 KFAs	Contributing divisions and programmes	Strategic Plan 2016–2020 DOs
1	Sustainable systems and climate action	CCES, GEM, FAME, LRD, SDD	DO5: Improving multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters
2	Natural resources and biodiversity	CCES, FAME, GEM, LRD, PCCOS, SDD	DO1: Strengthening sustainable management of natural resources
3	Food systems	CCES, FAME, LRD, PHD, SDD	DO7: Improving multi-sectoral responses to non-communicable diseases and food security
4	Equity, education and social development	EQAP, FAME, GEM, HRSD, SDD	DO9: Improving education quality DO6: Advancing social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity and opportunities for young people
5	Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods	FAME, GEM, LRD, SDD	DO2: Improving pathways to international markets DO3: Strengthening sustainable transport and energy security
6	Blue Pacific health (planetary health)	PHD, LRD, SDD	DO8: Strengthening regional public health surveillance and response Clinical services
7	Transforming institutional effectiveness	ALL divisions, SDD	DO4: Strengthening access to and use of development statistics in policy development and monitoring of progress

Appendix 1 provides a table of detailed results.



CCES

Climate  
Change and  
Environmental  
Sustainability  
Programme



FAME

Fisheries,  
Aquaculture  
and Marine  
Ecosystems  
Division



GEM

Geoscience,  
Energy and  
Maritime  
Division



LRD

Land  
Resources  
Division



SDD

Statistics for  
Development  
Division

# KFA 1

## SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS AND CLIMATE ACTION

Aligned to Transition Plan goal 2:  
Pacific communities are empowered and resilient

Performance stories:

- Local partnerships: a key to strengthen ocean services
- 2021 Pacific Resilience Meeting
- Building trust, leadership and teamwork across disaster management institutions
- Prototyping smart fish aggregating devices in New Caledonia



## Overview

Global action is not on track to meet the 1.5°C global warming reduction ambition. PICTs are among the most vulnerable to severe weather and natural hazards, exacerbated by dependence on their natural resources and the limited diversification of their economies. Climate change impacts already directly threaten the availability of food and water, the productivity of ecosystems and animal breeding grounds, reef and fisheries resources and the effectiveness of natural coastal defences.

In 2021, despite the ongoing challenges presented by COVID-19, SPC's activities continued to drive climate action work in the region. Through the ongoing exploration into innovative and integrated approaches to building sustainable systems, SPC worked to increase regional capacity in climate action. SPC contributed to technical and scientific work across all sectors impacted by climate change in the region. Its internationally-recognised expertise in scientific research enabled active contribution and participation as a key partner in both regional and international climate action groups. SPC facilitated access for its members to climate finance. As a Green Climate Fund (GCF) Accredited Entity, SPC also delivered a significant share of the European Union Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (EU GCCA+) projects and other funding partners' climate investments in the Pacific.

Sixty-four results were generated under this KFA (16% of total results). All results were rated as made progress, and 63% made significant progress towards targets (Graph 10). Output-level results made up 60% of total results, relating mostly to capacity building initiatives and the development of tools and resources to strengthen sustainable systems for climate change and disaster resilience work, research on promoting food and nutrition sensitive agriculture and campaign activities (Graph 8).

Outcomes were achieved predominantly via SPC's support through: co-development of evidence-based law, policy and regulation and other knowledge products; science, data and statistics; and capacity strengthening (Graph 9).

## Key contributions to sustainable systems and climate action in 2021

(Appendix 1 provides the full list of results)

- Increased partnerships for climate change and disaster risk resilience in the region:
  - The NDC Hub Strategy 2030 was designed and adopted. It represents the collective climate change commitments of PICTs consistent with the climate pledges under the Paris Agreement. The strategy presents the mid- and long-term vision for a sustainable, low-carbon and climate resilient Pacific.
  - SPC was accredited as a regional implementing entity by the Adaptation Fund, increasing its capacity to assist Pacific countries in obtaining climate adaptation and mitigation-related funding.
  - Under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) programme, 22 projects were approved for funding in 2021. Eight of these projects were confirmed for funding with direct support from SPC in six PICTs.
- Created an enabling legislative and policy environment to support climate change and disaster risk reduction work at all levels:
  - SPC supported the development of the Regional Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management (SREM), drafted the new PacRIS Strategy (yet to be published) and published the FESRIP.
  - Eight PICTs were identified as needing to enact, update or complete their maritime zone coordinates in their domestic legislation.
  - Fiji Ocean Policy was passed under the Climate Change Act 2021.
- Increased access to scientific knowledge and expertise to support national efforts to manage the risks associated with climate change and natural hazards, including:
  - Probabilistic inundation hazard assessments were completed in three PICTs (Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tuvalu). Information will support ongoing adaptation strategy and risk-informed decisions.
  - 14 PICTs benefitted from the Regional Pacific NDC Hub (<http://pacificndc.org>), a platform that supports national commitments to implementing and financing climate commitments.
  - Six PICTs (Cook Islands, FSM, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea [PNG], Tonga) received more resilient and quality traits of crops from the Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT).
- Engaged and strengthened national capacities in pest and disease management:
  - The *Coconut rhinoceros beetle (Oryctes rhinoceros): A manual for control and management of the pest in Pacific Island countries and territories* was finalised. Ongoing promotion and training on the manual were provided to targeted Melanesian countries (PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) as well as Cook Islands and Tuvalu. Training on bioassay techniques was also conducted for 15 participants from PNG.
- Improved knowledge and skills in climate change, disaster risk management, water and sanitation security and integrated coastal management:
  - 3492 participants (46% women, 54% men) from 16 PICTs benefitted from over 50 capacity building activities relating to natural hazard modelling.

## Cross-sectoral priorities

SPC’s work on sustainable systems and climate action is guided by the programming pillar of its SER policy – ensuring culture, gender and equitable dimensions are reflected in key areas of its programming. Key results in 2021 include:

- Building the capacities and participation of women in the disaster and community resilience sectors. More than 1600 women from around the region engaged in training related to climate change,

disaster risk management, water and sanitation security and integrated coastal management.

- Several DCRP initiatives supported civic and institutional participation, influence, or leadership, including those targeting young people, women, traditional knowledge holders and vulnerable groups with on-the-ground climate and disaster risk interventions in 10 PICTs.
- Connecting 700 youth from across the region at a Youth Forum that preceded the Pacific Resilience Meeting.

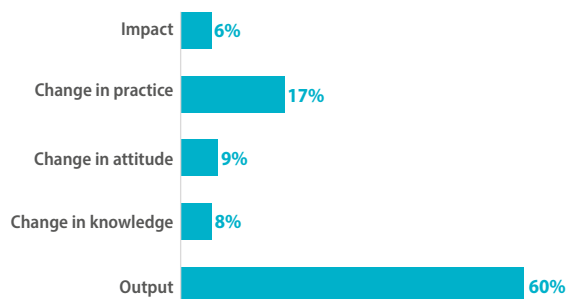
## Innovation

The Kiwa Initiative is a multi-donor program that aims to strengthen the climate change resilience of Pacific Island ecosystems, communities and economies through nature-based solutions (NbS). It provides a unique funding opportunity and window for NbS activities, an efficient tool for climate change adaptation efforts in the region. SPC continued to adopt NbS concepts to identify projects with member countries. 19 PICTs are benefiting

under this initiative. The implementation of NbS brings many co-benefits, some of which are particularly key in the context of the Kiwa Initiative, such as closing the gender gap and the inclusion of vulnerable people. In 2021, six regional projects were identified, developed and submitted to the Kiwa Initiative in support of their climate change adaptation efforts through the implementation of NbS.

## Results dashboard

**Graph 8: Sustainable systems and climate action: Results by level of maturity (n=64)**



**Graph 9: Sustainable systems and climate action: Results by service type (n=64)**



**Graph 10: Sustainable systems and climate action: Performance rating (n=64)**



**Graph 11: Sustainable systems and climate action: Contributions to SDGs (n=64)**



# Performance story

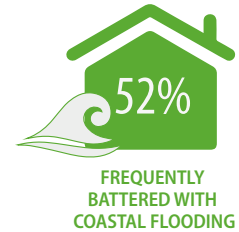


## Local partnerships: a key to strengthen ocean services

### Context

Kiribati, like most SIDS in the Pacific, is highly vulnerable to a wide range of coastal hazards. The 2020 World Risk report ranked Kiribati 18th among countries with the highest disaster risk.

The capital Tarawa, with over 52% of the country's population, is frequently battered with coastal flooding, a major hazard faced by all local communities. In 2015, coastal flooding caused severe damage to one of the two hospitals in Tarawa; patients were evacuated, and medical services suspended.



Kiribati Meteorological Service (KMS) provides regional and national drought monitoring, seasonal climate and ocean outlooks, meteorological observations, marine weather bulletins, tide predictions and national forecasts.

As with most weather services in the region, KMS faces challenges in delivering ocean services. The region itself is limited in terms of permanent in-situ observations and in 2018 the region only hosted 1% of global wave buoys. This is mostly due to limited ocean science capacity, significant operational costs and the impact of extreme ocean conditions. Monitoring systems are critical in strengthening national and regional ocean services, as well as developing robust early warning systems.



2021 Coastal flooding in Buota village in Tarawa. Source: Humans of Kiribati Facebook page.

## Change process

To support the improvement of KMS ocean services, Geoscience, Energy and Maritime (GEM) division's Ocean Prediction and Monitoring unit partnered with them, along with the World Meteorological Office under the Climate Risk Early Warning Systems initiative. The main objective of the project was to develop a high-resolution wave and inundation forecast system.

GEM worked closely with KMS to procure a set of low cost, lightweight solutions, tailored to KMS ocean capacity. They also identified suitable locations for the wave along with national ocean stakeholders. When COVID-19 restricted travel, the project team had to rethink its implementation strategy. FAME helped identify and engage a suitable local stakeholder in the Ministry of Fisheries of Kiribati to assist with the establishment of the ocean wave observation system. Recognising their ocean capacity, including expertise and resources tailored to the deployment and maintenance of wave buoys, the project developed into a symbiotic and strategic partnership between KMS and the Ministry of Fisheries.

SPC also provided remote technical support with the development of user manuals and held numerous online

training sessions with KMS staff. The project contributed funds and communication material for KMS to conduct awareness campaigns on the new ocean monitoring system.

## Results and impact

The wave model that was developed vastly improved the resolution of the forecast from 25 km to 45 m in the lagoon, providing KMS with a more reliable forecast and coastal flooding alerts, enabling communities to respond accordingly.

This new partnership between KMS and the fisheries department is already expanding as they are planning on deploying another buoy, this time on a fish aggregating device (FAD). Such an interdisciplinary-led solution is key to KMS's future delivery of sector-specific ocean information.

The objective of the project was to develop a wave and inundation forecast system for Tarawa only, but at the request of KMS, this expanded to 16 additional atolls. KMS Director Ueneta Toorua said that upon successful completion of this project, he would consider having a similar one covering all islands in Kiribati.



L-R: Wave buoy anchor was designed at SPC; KMS and the Ministry of Fisheries setting up buoys for deployment; and a local language (Kiribati) awareness brochure was designed and printed by SPC.

## Lessons learned

- The approach for this project is working, but being Kiribati's first ever wave buoy, requires more awareness campaigns. Additionally, KMS requires guidance and training to improve their capacity.
- The local, country-owned and country-led initiative had a positive impact on the project delivery and represents a tangible milestone towards building sustainable ocean observation capacity in Kiribati.
- COVID-19 was an external factor influencing the project implementation strategy however it has allowed the project team to pivot and adapt to new ways of implementing project activities, fostering meaningful partnerships between sectors to capitalise on existing local expertise and resources.

Division: GEM

Donor: Government of Canada

Watch how the wave buoy provides crucial information here



# Performance Story

## Pacific Resilience Meeting 2021

### Context

The theme of the second Pacific Resilience Meeting held 6-8 July 2021, was ‘Our people, our journey: nurturing Pacific resilience from home’. It emphasised building resilience that starts with our people, our homes and our communities and recognised that our Pacific people have been culturally and traditionally resilient, while at the same time embracing new and modern challenges and opportunities.

This biennial event was key to strengthening regional coordination in climate change and disaster resilience through the multi-stakeholder meeting for the effective implementation of the FRDP.

The Pacific-led meeting provided a platform to inspire resilience practitioners from all levels across the Blue Pacific region. It contributed to information and knowledge sharing, learning and improving experiences towards a resilient future.

### Change process

This year’s meeting, chaired by SPC, was coordinated and supported by a multitude of partners, representing various stakeholder groups and demonstrating the principles of the FRDP.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the meeting format had to be adjusted to a virtual platform. The platform hosted 26 sessions, with 150 speakers, 19 booths and over 1500 e-participants over four days. It offered many interaction tools such as chat, exchange of business cards, roundtable discussions, surveys and polls; 10 national hubs were also established and broadcast the meeting for 200 people.

### Results and impact

The virtual platform allowed for far greater participation, from 350 in 2019 to 1700 in 2021. It was quite fitting that two of the meeting objectives were to engage the audience and connect the communities of

practice as the increased attendance convincingly shows this model should be incorporated to subsequent meetings, even once the pandemic is over.



### Lessons learned

- The virtual format initially required more time and training, but paid off with greater reach.
- A better understanding of private sector relevancy will result in greater engagement.

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Division: GEM  
 Donors: EU and DFAT

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# Performance Story



## Building trust, leadership and teamwork across disaster management institutions

### Context

The Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) project aims to strengthen leadership, trust and teamwork between disaster management agencies, through increased interoperability to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters.

The PIEMA project, through the development of an emergency management professional pathway, directly supports alliance members, including National Disaster Management Offices, police, armed forces and fire and emergency services agencies across 14 PICTs. This assistance is extended to the general populations of each country throughout the Pacific region, who benefit from these agencies' enhanced capabilities and interoperability in responding to emergencies.

Environmental factors significantly drove the need and response of the PIEMA project as PICTs are severely vulnerable to natural disasters, regularly experiencing cyclones, floods and droughts.



PIEMA members participating in joint training in Niue.

### Change process

The project's sustainable capacity development model promotes continuous learning and professionalisation of the emergency management sector through the development of an emergency management professional pathway and creation of online and accredited courses at the regional level that include:

- online modules of the Pacific Incident Management System (PacIMS) and Emergency Operations Centre awareness courses;
- Australian Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) International Skills Training (IST)

courses: TVET Trainer, TVET Assessor and TVET Advanced Trainer and Assessor course; and

- USP Certificate IV in Disaster Risk Management (Team Leadership).

Through the project, SPC provides funding support, direct technical expertise, coordination and promotion of accredited training courses on emergency management. To support this work, the PIEMA project partnered with the Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC), USP Pacific TAFE and SPC's Pacific Resilience Programme and Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (EQAP).

## Results and impact

The recent [Mid-Term Review](#) found:

- To a large extent, the PIEMA project has demonstrated strong coherence, maintaining efforts to complement those at national and regional levels;
- Emerging evidence indicates the project is contributing to impacts in the areas of professionalisation and inter-agency relationships;
- Professionalisation has been effective in increasing the level of proficiency and dedication to emergency management, with significant progress expected over the remainder of the project;
- The effectiveness of advocacy and profile has been significant at the regional level; and
- Some progress has been made towards promoting gender diversity in emergency management

agencies, contributing to the broader agenda of gender diversity and equality across the Pacific.

An inspector and research and policy officer within the Fiji Police Force attributed key institutional achievements as a result of his increased knowledge and upskilling from PIEMA training activities. He commented that he was now able to, *“develop networks and partnerships with other agencies in the emergency management sector, where previously I never worked with NDMOs, but through PIEMA I am now able to communicate with them”*. A firefighter of the Fiji National Fire Authority, who participated in several PIEMA training activities, acknowledged her organisation’s participation in the IST has resulted in having three assessors in the organisation who are now able to develop, deliver and independently assess training.

## Lessons learned

- The Mid-Term Review identified that the, “strongest progress has been achieved when: a) there has been an alignment between the skillset of the PIEMA project team and skills available to the PIEMA team within SPC; b) when the PIEMA project activities have filled a gap (e.g. the professionalising of emergency management training and the introduction of the PacIMS Awareness Course; and c) when activities are demand-driven by PIEMA agency stakeholders, as demonstrated by their appetite to engage (e.g. in training)”.
- Ongoing COVID-19 travel restrictions impacted on the full reach of the PIEMA project’s training activities, requiring a reliance on online training and internet access. To adapt to this, the project will prioritise those PICTs, who have been unable to participate due to limited internet access, to receive in-country training, when travel within the region is possible again.
- The completion rate for online courses has been lower than anticipated. To address this, the project is investing in facilitated sessions and training national trainers to enable them to learn the content and conduct in-country inductions or refresher training sessions.
- Visibility and awareness of the PIEMA project’s suite of training activities at national levels is reportedly low. To rectify this, the project engaged consultants to strengthen monitoring and evaluation results reporting, and invested in the development of case studies, videos and promotional materials.

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Division: GEM

Donors: MFAT and DFAT

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# Performance Story



## Prototyping smart fish aggregating devices in New Caledonia

### Context

Information on ocean waves is critical to the well-being of Pacific people. Ocean waves are a key driver of extreme sea level events affecting coastal communities, infrastructures and ecosystems. Unfortunately, there exists a critical data gap on wave measurements in PICTs due to the complexity and costs of deploying and maintaining ocean observation systems. The main users of wave data (national meteorological services, surfers or community members) often lack the nautical capacity to collect and maintain wave buoys. Using existing FADs, generally managed by fisheries agencies and deployed with in-country capacity, could become strong new anchors for wave buoys across the region, making FADs smarter. Collaboration between fisheries agencies, wave data users and transformers (primarily with national meteorological services) seemed like a promising opportunity.



Deployment of a FAD in the Southern Province, New Caledonia.

### Change process

The potential synergy between wave buoys and FADs was first identified by FAME and GEM staff. The Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science (PCCOS) was involved to lead this cross-divisional initiative, co-designing the project and developing partnerships with IRD researchers, South Province authorities of New Caledonia and Météo-France (French national meteorological service). First, workshops and meetings were held to design the smart FAD initiative and mobilise a joint team consisting of SPC scientists and practitioners from FAME and GEM as well as IRD scientists. IRD seagoing capacities were leveraged to deploy the buoys alongside GEM's mooring expertise. The scientists then developed models using wave data. Météo-France also contributed to transforming wave monitoring data and refining its models and predictions. The final phase of the initiative continues and includes the maintenance and sustainability of the wave monitoring system by the South Province authorities of New Caledonia and meteorological services.

### Results and impact

The increased access to more reliable wave data at a smaller scale, which fills the needs of local users, is one of the key results of this initiative. Real-time sea state data improves safety at sea for all ocean users and leads to more precise data, improved models and more accurate 'sea bulletins' from meteorological services. Wave data from the smart FAD is now openly accessible to scientific

“ *This buoy complements our observation system and thus refines our forecasts. This real-time data, which is sent every 30 minutes, will make it possible to confirm or not the size of the swell that we had calculated and therefore to adjust, if necessary, the alert levels. This is a decision-making support system for civil security in the event of heavy swell events.* ”

Gabrielle Castella, Head of Forecasts at Météo-France highlights how the wave buoy is improving decision-making.

and non-scientific users on <https://www.reeftemps.science/en/data/>. It also provides a better understanding of extreme weather conditions such as tropical cyclones, as experienced early in 2021 with TC Niran.



### Lessons learned

This experience of prototyping a smart FAD in New Caledonia has shown that agencies responsible for FAD programmes can collaborate with national meteorology authorities to install and maintain wave monitoring buoys on FADs. The prototype has also proven that this type of wave buoy attached to a FAD was resistant enough to provide useful information during the passage of significant tropical cyclones. The buoys' GPS location allows for better tracking of FADs and describes its standard shape and swing radius, improving its safety at sea and recovery in case of breakage. A FAD breakage did occur with the prototype, but was rapidly identified and recovered within ten hours, thanks again to the cross-divisional collaboration within SPC.

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Division: PCCOS

Donor: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France

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### Research for decision-making in the tuna industry

The highly collaborative, *Pathways to sustaining tuna-dependent Pacific Island economies during climate change*, published in Nature Sustainability, investigated the effects of continued GHG emissions that are expected to progressively drive skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna from the exclusive economic zones of Pacific SIDS into the high seas. The paper has provided members with a powerful advocacy tool to be used as leverage for access to funding, fed into COP26 activities and was provided to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. As a result of this research, members showed their support in both the Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting and Forum Fisheries Committee, and ministers requested CROP and other partners to catalogue adaptation and mitigation actions and prepare documentation on the impact of climate change on the fisheries sector. The article also enabled SPC to resecure long-term funding, including an MFAT project on climate change, and one with the GCF in the pipeline.





CCES

Climate  
Change and  
Environmental  
Sustainability  
Programme



FAME

Fisheries,  
Aquaculture  
and Marine  
Ecosystems  
Division



GEM

Geoscience,  
Energy and  
Maritime  
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LRD

Land  
Resources  
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SDD

Statistics for  
Development  
Division



## KFA 2

# NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY

Aligned to Transition Plan goal 2:  
Pacific communities are empowered and resilient

Performance stories:

- Protecting natural resources through REDD+
- Boosting Pacific capacity to understand Ocean Acidification through the Pacific Regional Ocean Acidification Training Hub
- Empowering the government of Nauru to better manage water

## Overview

Natural systems, biodiversity and ecosystems underpin community livelihoods and the security of people in the Pacific. As the region strives to respond and adapt to the impacts of COVID-19, exacerbated by the increasing pressures from habitat change, climate change, invasive species, over exploitation and pollution, support in this area is all the more important for SPC.

In 2021, SPC continued to work alongside its member countries to provide integrated, innovative and multidisciplinary approaches to support the management of its environment and natural resources and promote sustainable growth. The focus was the ongoing provision of high-quality programming and scientific advice, supporting the localisation of regional responses and recovery, strengthening of national systems and capacities and contributing to learning and the uptake of knowledge.

Over the year, multiple divisions worked with over 20 PICTs to support national efforts around energy, marine resources, ocean governance and management, land, agriculture, forestry and genetic resources and water assessment and monitoring.

Ninety-two results were generated under this KFA (23% of total results). All results were rated as made progress, and 40% made significant progress towards targets (Graph 14). Output-level results made up 46% of total results, a decrease from 63% in 2020 as higher-level results relating to sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity increased (Graph 12).

Outcomes were achieved predominantly via SPC's support through: co-development of evidence-based law, policy and regulation and other knowledge products; science, data and statistics; and capacity strengthening (Graph 13).

## Key contributions to natural resources and biodiversity in 2021

(Appendix 1 provides the full list of results)

- Sustained use and management of commercial tuna stocks:
  - Total catch of tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) totalled more than 2.7 million metric tonnes in 2021, a record catch level, which constituted 55% of the global tuna catch. All four key commercial tuna stocks – skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and South Pacific albacore – have been recently assessed and are above agreed sustainable levels. This accomplishment is not matched by any other regional ocean in the world. The healthy status of WCPO tuna stocks is attributed to the management of the fishery through the WCPFC process and its members, including the key roles played by the Pacific Island member countries and subregional fisheries agencies including the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA). While challenges remain in rebuilding several species of shark and billfish, several important conservation efforts have been implemented.
  - Through the tuna-tagging programme, 7869 fish were tagged and released (23% increase compared with 2020) during the 39-day Central Pacific tagging cruise (CP15): 82% bigeye, 17% yellowfin and 1% skipjack. 166 fish (140 bigeye and 26 yellowfin) were implanted with an archival tag.
- Continued partnerships for sustainable development and proper management of natural resources and biodiversity:
  - Eight projects (four in PNG and four in Solomon Islands) around coastal rehabilitation, reforestation, food security and riverbank stabilisation were approved for funding under the SPC Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) grant facility.
  - In collaboration with various National Designated Authorities (NDAs) to identify project/concept notes, two projects were funded under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2021, with a total of USD 18.46 million to benefit 19 PICTs:
    1. GCF programme, Climate change adaptation solutions for Local Authorities in FSM (USD 16.59 million)
    2. GCF readiness grant, building capacity of regional direct access entity and National Designated Authorities (NDAs) to foster climate action in the Pacific (USD 1.87 million)
- Improved access to resilient crop varieties and genetic resources by members countries:
  - 10 Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) were signed with nine PICTs for the distribution of CePaCT germplasm.
  - Seed centres were established in Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu as was the open pollinated seed centre in Samoa. The construction and launch of a seed processing centre for Sigatoka research station was also successful.
- Enhanced capacities of local farmers:
  - Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certificates were awarded to 48 certified organic farmers from 13 PICTs, with a total of 50 hectares of land converted into organic. Two PGS groups were approved in Fiji and Solomon Islands.
- Strengthened legislative and policy environment for the sustainable management of natural resources:
  - Seven PICTs (Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Tonga) were supported to develop their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations. American Samoa, Nauru, Samoa and Vanuatu were supported with the drafting of their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations, and Fiji, FSM, Niue and PNG were supported with their scoping work.

## Cross-sectoral priorities

SPC continued to mainstream its cross-sectoral priorities into its programming, as per its SER policy. Highlights from 2021 include:

- SPC continued to support the Government of Vanuatu with the implementation of its National Ocean Policy (NOP) through direct short-term staffing to the Vanuatu Oceans Office, progressing on traditional knowledge compilation, supporting legal review, communications, and mapping of EEZ usages and marine spatial planning.
- Women and youths as partners to resilient and sustainable agriculture:
  - SPC continued to engage women and youths at community level to build capacities and increase access to resources necessary to support their livelihoods. Business literacy trainings were provided to 18 trainees in Kiribati (3 women, 15 men) and 40 women were trained on value-additions to farmed seaweed in Solomon Islands.

## Innovation

SPC continued to enhance data collection capabilities in the region by adopting and developing capacities to use new tools to support the collection of data and information relevant to the sustainable management of natural resources. New online tools for data collection and analysis were adopted in several PICTs, with ongoing support from SPC:

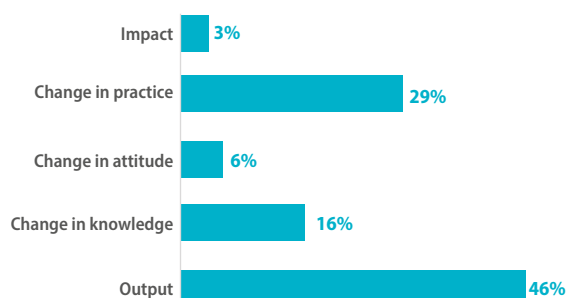
- 21 staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Forestry were trained on how to use the new Climate Smart Agriculture app that was trialed in Rotuma. Staff were introduced to the app and how aerial photos can be used to mark all fields, including soil and land, and covered topics such as QFIELD and QDATA apps, Geographic Information System (GIS) and related analysis.
- New online tools were developed to support coastal fisheries data collection and management, including:
  - web modules for fish and invertebrate underwater surveys and fisher logbook surveys;
  - Ikasavea tablet application extended to incorporate socio-economic surveys; and
  - All PICTs are now using the TUFMAN 2 reporting system that was rolled out in 2020.



Nauru developed the 2017 Nauru Water and Sanitation Master Plan (NWSMP).

## Results dashboard

**Graph 12: Natural resources and biodiversity**  
Results by level of maturity (n=92)



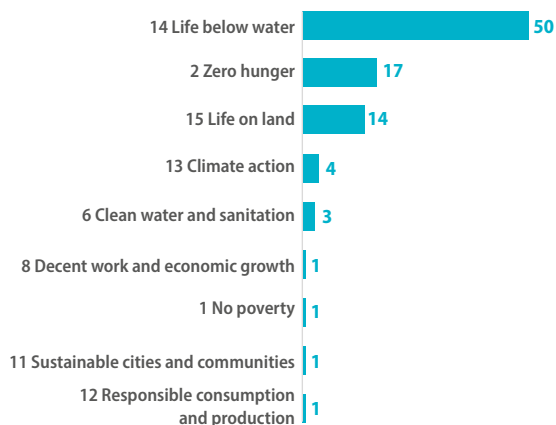
**Graph 13: Natural resources and biodiversity**  
Results by service type (n=92)



**Graph 14: Natural resources and biodiversity**  
Performance rating (n=92)



**Graph 15: Natural resources and biodiversity**  
Contributions to SDGs (n=92)



## Performance story



## Protecting natural resources through REDD+

### Context

The Land Resources Division (LRD), together with GIZ, through its Regional REDD+ Forest Conservation in Pacific Island Countries II project has been assisting Pacific communities the last six years in Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation), is an initiative of UNFCCC to reduce, measure and report greenhouse gas emissions in forests.

The project develops and supports the exchange and management of knowledge and data within and beyond the region. At the local level, the project supports the development and implementation of demonstration activities and pilot projects that help to inform, verify and adapt REDD+ strategies developed at the national level.

### Change process

In 2021, COVID-19 travel restrictions and time restraints necessitated a shift in focus on activities to Fiji only. The Community Exchange REDD+ workshop provided a space for villagers from Drawa, Draubuta and Nakavu to share knowledge, exchange their experiences, discuss benefits

of the project; and plan the monitoring of reforestation/ plantation/nursery sites with ministries in their communities. The workshop finished with field trips to the Nadroumai women’s group agroforestry project and Nakavu and Drawa villages to visit REDD+ sites.



Participants of the Community Exchange workshop.

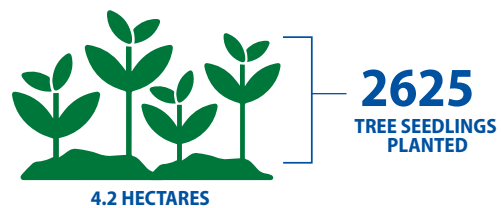


Community Exchange workshop participants visiting the Nadroumai women’s group agroforestry project.

Seedlings worth almost FJD 60,000 were also purchased for the rehabilitation of the Draubuta REDD+ site and SPC purchased equipment to assist with carbon plot monitoring, sustainable forest management, forest monitoring and National Forest Inventory activities. Permanent carbon monitoring plots were also established in collaboration with USP in a contribution towards the Ridge to Reef project. Hands-on carbon assessment training was carried out in March and carbon monitoring plots were established to measure the amount of carbon dioxide being sequestered due to reforestation and stand improvement sites in the Labasa catchment.

**Results and impact**

The REDD+ program has positively impacted these three villages. In Draubuta, REDD+ has led to the reforestation of grasslands and degraded lands close to the village and has improved how the communities utilise their land and natural resources. A total reforested area of 4.2 hectares was planted with approximately 2625 native



tree seedlings in two sites at Draubuta village. In Nakavu, the project has impacted the protection of the surrounding forest area by earning royalties through the leasing of land for a Sustainable Forest Management site and abolishing unsustainable logging practices. In Drawa, the community is now trading carbon credits in the voluntary carbon market and receiving payments for the conservation and protection of their forest. The community has also established a successful honey business after participating in alternative livelihood awareness training.



Draubuta community members with the SPC team at the reforestation site.



Site monitoring at Nakavu.

### Lessons learned

- Clear messaging for the relevant village bodies will avoid confusion when it comes to REDD+ activities.
- Purchases and sales of seedlings should be recorded for future reference. Contracts should be drawn up so that seedlings ready for sale from the village are supported and find a market.
- Strengthening programme monitoring in the village will show that relevant ministries are still interested in the project outcomes and ensure its success and sustainability.
- Consistent communication with communities is vital to build relationships and ensure successful project implementation.

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*Division: LRD*

*Donor: GIZ*

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## Performance Story



### Boosting Pacific capacity to understand ocean acidification through the Pacific Regional Ocean Acidification Training Hub

#### Context

The projected cost of ocean acidification (OA) per year to the world economy is expected to grow to USD 1.2 trillion by 2100. This is a tremendous sum, assigning a monetary value to the potentially dramatic impacts on coral reefs, shellfish, fish, biodiversity, food security, livelihoods, tourism and the well-being of the people of the Blue Pacific. OA occurs as carbon dioxide is absorbed and dissolves into the ocean, altering its chemistry as it reacts with seawater to produce carbonic acid. More carbon dioxide leads to higher levels of OA – the ocean is now 30% more acidic than it was 200 years ago. Much more needs to be done to understand the change process and impacts of OA in the Pacific. Additional data is needed, though the measuring the pH of sea water with high precision requires regular data collection and lab analysis – capacities that are often missing in the region.

Pacific understanding of OA has been building over the last few years. SPC has been involved in discussions to address the significant data gap since 2017, through meetings and training workshops involving CROP agencies, member states and research partners. The critical OA baseline data gap was identified on the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO SDG 14.3.1 Data Portal. In 2018, a grant from the Ocean Foundation provided six PICTs with OA monitoring equipment to collect measurements using the Global Ocean Acidification Observation Network (GOA-ON) monitoring kits. Also in 2018, the Pacific Islands and Territories Ocean Acidification Network was formed bringing better coordination and collaboration across the Pacific, making new training opportunities and OA initiatives available.

#### Change process

In 2021, PCCOS received a three-year grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Ocean Foundation to create the Pacific Regional Ocean Acidification Training Hub. The idea is to leverage existing capacities of OA partners and contribute to the development of local data collection and analysis in PICTs. The Hub unites PCCOS (with PDH) as the lead implementer and provider of data analysis and management, USP's Institute of Applied Science as the host for lab-based data analysis and main provider of chemistry expertise, and NIWA and the University of Otago as providers of technical expertise for OA monitoring.

#### Results and impact

The establishment of the Pacific OA Training Hub fills a long-standing data gap and builds capacities across the region. It expands on established collaboration between strong academic and scientific partners, leveraging the increasing monitoring capabilities and other existing projects. Some PICTs and the Hub will now have adequate

equipment to collect data and monitor with GOA-ON kits, and many initiatives will emerge, including:

- training workshops and training of trainers/researchers;
- data collection support and OA monitoring activities; and
- the establishment of an OA data portal.



Collecting sea water samples for analysis of ocean acidification. Credit: Ocean Foundation

#### Lessons learned

Strong collaboration with development partners and partnerships facilitated this achievement. While funding for this initiative remains low in its early days, momentum on visibility of OA in the Pacific maintains strong expectations for its future.

*Division: PCCOS*

*Donors: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Ocean Foundation*



# Performance Story



## Empowering the government of Nauru to better manage water

### Context

Nauru has fragile water resources due to its small size and lack of capacity for storage. As a permeable island with very little surface runoff and no rivers or reservoirs, climate change-induced temporal rainfall variability has in many instances stretched the island's fragile water system.

To improve water services to its people, Nauru developed the 2017 Nauru Water and Sanitation Master Plan (NWSMP). Given the impacts of climate change on its water resources and availability, the Republic of Nauru requested support from the Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution Hub (NDC Hub) to peer review the NWSMP. The NDC Hub helps Pacific Island nations access data and resources to implement their climate targets set by the Paris Agreement. The objective of the review was to assess the suitability of the plan's proposed water and sanitation infrastructural system.

### Change process

The work was undertaken by SPC, as a partner of the NDC Hub, and delivered through the GEM division, given its scientific and technical expertise in water management. GEM developed a technical review methodology, encompassing consultation with various stakeholders, including the Nauru Utilities Corporation and the Nauru Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment.

The review assessed the plan's proposal, with a focus on the technical, institutional and governance challenges specific to Nauru, to identify if the proposed actions were still relevant, or if alternative options needed to be considered. From July 2020 to April 2021, SPC organised a series of specific studies and trainings, including a technical review, capacities and institutional workshops and review of policies and governance arrangements. The diagnostic has served as a roadmap for the government to plan climate resilient investment in water services appropriately.

### Results and impact

The following recommendations form the key outputs of the NWSMP review:

- Change the 20-year planning horizon from 2015–2035 to 2021–2040;
- Augment water supply options through other sources (including rainwater harvesting and groundwater);

- Explore options to increase water storage;
- Provide cost-effective measures for water supplied through reverse osmosis and provide direction towards the development of monitoring guidelines for receiving waters;
- Develop capacity for water resources monitoring and management; and
- Build a wastewater treatment plant with a conventional trickling filter treatment system.

Effective planning, increasing efficiency and improving water governance are crucial to sustaining water resources.

***“Water security is one of the greatest challenges we face today, yet the situation has never looked more perilous. The review of the NWSMP provided us with the opportunity to mobilise targeted finance for water infrastructure in Nauru.”***

Reagan Moses, Secretary, Nauru Department of Climate Change and National Resilience.

### Lessons learned

SPC has learned valuable lessons during the consultation process of the project:

- The value of engaging experts with experience in different aspects of water and sanitation in Nauru significantly strengthened the resulting document; and
- SPC's ability to connect with local authorities to provide ground truthing information on water demand statistics and sanitation details (infrastructure costs, capacity and institutional challenges) was a great success in improving the long-term sustainability of investments.



CCES

Climate  
Change and  
Environmental  
Sustainability  
Programme



FAME

Fisheries,  
Aquaculture  
and Marine  
Ecosystems  
Division



LRD

Land  
Resources  
Division



PHD

Public  
Health  
Division



SDD

Statistics for  
Development  
Division

## KFA 3

# FOOD SYSTEMS

Aligned to Transition Plan goal 2:  
Pacific communities are empowered and resilient

Performance story:

- The adoption of the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021–2025

## Overview

Food is at the heart of Pacific identities, cultures and economies. Pacific food systems face the combined challenges of an eroding resource base, climate change, a reliance on food imports, demographic change and migration, a crisis of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and shocks related to COVID-19. The Pacific Ocean is at the heart of the global food system. Sustainable stewardship of food systems, and the resources that underpin them, are critical to the health, well-being, and prosperity of Pacific people.

In 2021, SPC worked with members to advance an integrated programme of work on food systems. Drawing on sectoral capabilities in fisheries, agriculture, public health, statistics and climate change, we started a journey of providing a more holistic approach to address the increasing pressures on our food systems. We supported our members to engage with the UN Food Systems Summit, and the process of preliminary dialogues at national and regional level, supported by research evidence, promoted awareness and strengthened the engagement and collaboration of key players across relevant sectors.

Recognising the shift towards more integrated support to strengthen food systems in the region, our work relating to health and nutrition, influencing behaviour change and lifestyles and strengthening enabling environments to address NCDs, is reflected under this KFA.

Twenty-eight results were generated under this KFA (7% of total results). All results were rated as made progress, and 21% made significant progress towards targets (Graph 18). Output-level results made up more than 61% of total results, relating to supporting national collaborative initiatives on NCDs, regional convenings and capacity building and advocacy work around food systems. Higher-level results (39%) related to support on NCDs, including strengthened policy/legislative environment, uptake of tools and application of skills and knowledge (Graph 16).

Outcomes were achieved predominantly via SPC's support through: capacity strengthening; co-development of evidence-based law, policy and regulation and other knowledge products; and coordination, convening and collaboration (Graph 17).

## Key contributions to food systems in 2021

(Appendix 1 provides the full list of results)

SPC took the lead on transdisciplinary approaches to integrate food systems programming and used its capacity and influence to increase global awareness of the Pacific Ocean in the global food system. Policy is transformed to action through SPC's regional public goods, including the Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) dashboard and conservation and utilisation of the region's diverse genetic resources for health and nutrition.

SPC's work in food systems is supported by long-standing capabilities and efforts crossing agriculture, fisheries and public health, contributing to food security, nutrition and health outcomes. Highlights of key results for 2021 include:

- Promoted a more enabling environment of good nutrition and healthy living to address NCDs:
  - The *Pacific legislative framework for non-communicable diseases* was completed and endorsed by HOH for implementation, following various consultations with development partners to review the draft framework.
  - Six PICTs were supported with the development of their NCD-related policies (Guam, Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu).
- Collaborated regionally on food systems:
  - Supported strengthened regional engagement in the UN Global Food Systems Summit. Two food systems evidence briefs were developed and a regional intergovernmental convening on food systems in the Blue Pacific was hosted by SPC.
- Built resilience in agriculture production and food security:
  - CePaCT continued to play a critical role in the regional food system, supporting both resilience and food security following disasters. CePaCT's core business is conservation of the region's crop genetic resources, providing access to crop diversity from the centre's 2000+ accessions. In addition, SPC continued to support capacity building initiatives such as trainings on plant health clinics as an extension tool to support pest and disease surveillance and diagnostics to promote the production of locally-produced foods.
  - SPC is committed to strengthen the operational capacity of CePaCT: An optimising protocol was developed for the cleaning of endogenous bacteria from taro tissue cultures; a new documentation system was developed for distribution and acquisition; and new data sets were added to crops data documentation.
  - Ongoing distribution of nutritious and resilient crop varieties to support food security: 213 accessions (4076 plant samples) of banana, breadfruit, cassava, pineapple, swamp taro, sweet potato, Xanthosoma, yams, taro and coconut embryos sourced from CePaCT collections were distributed to Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Marshall Islands, Niue, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga and the University of Queensland in 2021.

- Collaborated to advance food security statistics in the region:
  - Food security and food systems analysis was undertaken, including the development of food security profiles for Kiribati, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Samoa and Vanuatu, in an ongoing collaboration with FAO.

The profiles provide information on progress towards achieving SDG 2 (Zero hunger), food security, nutrition and food consumption. In addition, five reports were produced, providing detailed analysis of food security and food consumption by various socio-economic indicators. The information was produced via analysis of household income and expenditure survey (HIES) data.

## Cross-sectoral priorities

SPC continued to mainstream the gender and equity dimensions with its work on NCDs by:

- Strengthening the engagement of youth groups, women's groups and associations in PICTs to build their capacity and engagement in their efforts to prevent and control NCDs through advocacy, peer-to-peer education and training and media campaigns.
- Supporting diabetes associations and civil society groups in PICTs and the establishment of new associations to advocate for the needs and rights of people with diabetes to access quality care. This also helps in obtaining support from government, key stakeholders and donor agencies on the rights of people with disabilities resulting from NCDs.
- Addressing childhood obesity through projects such as Healthy Child, Promising Future – Promoting health in primary school settings, and Beyond the Stars, which address NCDs through a life-course and human-centred approach. These projects are focused on innovative and creative approaches based on the needs, perceptions and behaviours of children identified through conducting operational research. Outputs include the production of child-centred education messages and intervention programme designs that effectively address childhood obesity.

## Innovation

Harmonised online platform for recording and tracking of national progress towards NCD targets:

The first were completed for each of our members in 2018. Prior to 2021, the tracking of PICTs actions on NCDs were done offline at each country level. The MANA dashboard provides a harmonised system for online tracking of their progress on their NCD work and allows sharing and learning from other work in the region. In

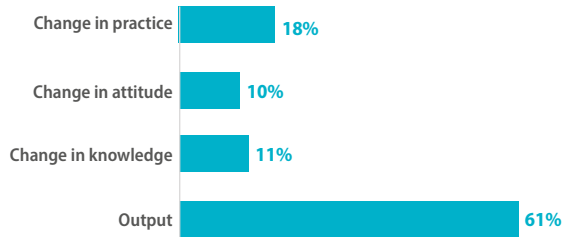
2021, 5 PICTs (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu) began using their MANA dashboards for monitoring their progress on their NCD targets and 3 PICTs (American Samoa, PNG and Tokelau) had their MANA monitoring and evaluation dashboards updated and endorsed.



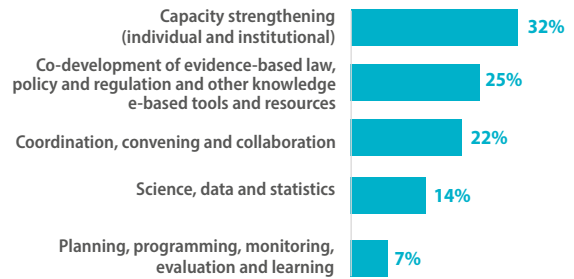
Spear fishing. Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management. Photo: Elodie Van Lierde

## Results dashboard

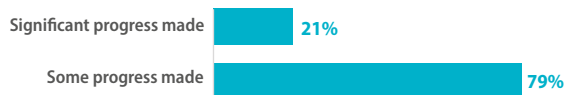
**Graph 16: Food systems**  
Results by level of maturity (n=28)



**Graph 17: Food systems**  
Results by service type (n=28)



**Graph 18: Food systems**  
Performance rating (n=28)



**Graph 19: Food systems**  
Contributions to SDGs (n=28)



Island Dessert, Cicia Island, Lau: ripe vudi boiled either in coconut cream or water, with papaya and sliced yam.  
Photo: POETCom

# Performance Story



## The adoption of the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021–2025

### Context

The greatest challenge for coastal fisheries in the region ensuring that widespread sustainable management is practised across the vast coastal fishing areas that are subject to both immediate local and external pressures.

*A Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries* and *A new song for coastal fisheries* provide the regional context for managing coastal resources in ways that are underpinned by community-based fisheries management (CBFM). Management approaches that are community-driven are inclusive, equitable and consider the whole ecosystem in sustaining livelihoods and ensuring resilient communities. Such approaches have been identified as the most suitable in harnessing the diverse, dispersed and dynamic fishing practices in the Pacific region to ensure consistent and productive coastal fisheries that can sustainably support the well-being, food needs and income of Pacific people.

Due to the continuous decline of coastal fisheries resources and the need to strengthen support and empowerment of coastal communities in the management of their marine resources, especially in the COVID-19 context, SPC members and partners identified scaling up of CBFM as an emerging priority that was discussed at the 12th SPC Heads of Fisheries (HoF12) meeting in May 2020.

At the meeting, it was requested that FAME assist member countries in assessing their CBFM status, and developing and implementing effective scaling-up approaches appropriate to national contexts. This request was supported by fisheries ministers at the first Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting (RFMM) held in August 2020, acknowledging the importance of sustainable CBFM for the long-term recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on coastal fisheries and communities.

### Change process

The *Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021-2025* (the *Framework for Action*) was developed through an extensive bottom-up consultative process led by FAME and its regional partners.

In responding to the HoF12 request, FAME, with the assistance of its regional partners, the Locally-Managed Marine Area Network and the University of Wollongong, facilitated a series of virtual subregional CBFM scaling-up workshops in January–February 2021. Three one-week, subregional workshops were held for Polynesia,



Micronesia and Melanesia, bringing together more than 350 representatives from national and subnational fisheries agencies, community groups (including traditional leaders, youths and women), local civil society organisations (CSOs), NGOs and regional and international organisations as well as CROP partners such as SPREP and USP.

Workshop participants had the opportunity to discuss and assess national CBFM status, approaches, experiences, lessons learned and opportunities in scaling up CBFM.

FAME also facilitated a combined regional workshop that built on the outcome with a view to developing and refining the *Framework for Action* to acknowledge the diversity of CBFM approaches in the region and avoid a one size fits all approach.

### Results and impact

The *Framework for Action* was approved by members at HoF13 and endorsed at the 2nd RFMM, held in August 2021. In endorsing the framework, honourable ministers stressed the importance of sustainable coastal fisheries management for the Pacific region, essential during the pandemic, and the need to scale up CBFM using approaches appropriate to each member's context as key to the sustainable recovery from the pandemic.

The effective implementation of the *Framework for Action* and support and empowerment of our coastal communities will contribute to achieving our leaders' ambitions on the future of our fisheries.

## Lessons learned

- Effective collaboration and coordination among stakeholders are critical for success;
- The adopted subregional approach was found to be appropriate and highly appreciated; and
- There is a need for adequate national investment and commitment (staff and budget) on coastal fisheries management, including CBFM.

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*Division: FAME*

*Donors: EU, MFAT and DFAT*

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## Developing solutions for the international safe exchange of coconut germplasm

The exchange of coconut materials for breeding and conservation within the Pacific could be severely hampered without a regional biosecurity plan to guard against the accidental introduction of organisms responsible for new emerging bacterial diseases in this invaluable crop.

Lethal yellowing-type diseases in coconut palms have had devastating effects on coconut resources in several countries over the years, notably in the Americas and Caribbean regions. Until the late 2000s, the Pacific region had avoided significant economic impacts from coconut diseases but the discovery of a phytoplasma responsible for the Bogia coconut syndrome in PNG presented a threat to the International Coconut Genebank for the South Pacific. Conservation and germplasm exchange of international genebanks operating under the International Coconut Genetic Resources Network (COGENT) have been directly impacted by the presence of phytoplasma diseases.

To address this challenge, in January 2021, CePaCT virtually brought together global experts from eight countries on coconut phytoplasma diseases and coconut management and developed the basis for a biosecurity plan specifically drafted to address threats from phytoplasmas and the safe exchange of coconut germplasm.

Webinar feedback revealed that the range and distribution of phytoplasmas affecting coconut and other palms within the Pacific region had not been fully investigated and more work was required. CePaCT committed to increase efforts towards identification and detection of these organisms.

The coconut biosecurity plan will be further developed through SPC's partnership with COGENT and the International Coconut Community.



Coconuts affected by Bogia coconut syndrome in Madang Province, PNG. Photo: C. Pilotti



## Online information and communication technologies improve paravet training in the Pacific

Livestock diseases have long been recognised as both major limitations to animal production and significant threats to public health in the Pacific region. To address these problems, there is an urgent regional need for para-veterinary officers and animal health specialists to meet veterinary requirements of farmers in rural areas and assist in animal quarantine and meat hygiene.

The recent spread of COVID-19 has spurred the opportunity to use e-agriculture and e-learning to further improve access to technical advice and knowledge within the region's livestock sectors.

Recognising this opportunity, SPC partnered with Prime Consultancy International New Zealand to develop a pilot online training system using the latest information technology for para-veterinary service providers (paravets) across the Pacific.

In October 2021, LRD rolled out the training on food safety and meat hygiene via SPC's online Moodle platform. It covered learner activities, practice in the field linked to use of instructional videos and online assessments. The pilot system is being trialled in Fiji and Vanuatu and builds on the existing 14-week paravet training programme, developed by LRD.

Delivery of this content to 52 participants showed that e-learning can be a valuable training tool, in addition to improving access to technical advice and knowledge.

By participating, attendees contributed to the future of improved food safety, animal health advice and support for farmers across the Pacific. Feedback will be considered in Prime's recommendations to SPC for the future development of a complete paravet training programme to be delivered online, with in-person and virtual support from coordinating tutors.

The training highlighted that connectivity issues for Pacific participants in an e-learning space will always be a limiting factor and addressing these issues will be a priority. Additionally, adaptation of content to make it engaging and interactive in an e-learning context is vital for course effectiveness. The use of different media, including Pacific-produced pictures and videos, will allow learners to better relate to training content.



Paravet officers play an important role in many Pacific countries where there are few or no veterinarians.





Yellowfin tuna, 2012. Photo: Jeff Muir



EQAP

Educational  
Quality and  
Assessment  
Programme



FAME

Fisheries,  
Aquaculture  
and Marine  
Ecosystems  
Division



GEM

Geoscience,  
Energy and  
Maritime  
Division



HRSD

Human Rights  
and Social  
Development



SDD

Statistics for  
Development  
Division

## KFA 4

# EQUITY, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Aligned to Transition Plan goal 2:  
Pacific communities are empowered and resilient

Performance stories:

- EQAP builds online Education Policy Bank
- EQAP's integrated digital suite transforms the administration of PILNA 2021
- Accessible justice for survivors of domestic violence
- Shining a practical light on gender equity and social inclusion

## Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced the region to reimagine the classroom setting and has exacerbated social issues, gender disparity, human rights and good governance needs.

Ensuring no one is left behind, SPC has increased efforts across three dimensions:

- **Equity** focuses on promoting and protecting human rights in the region:
- **Education** acts on quality, relevant and accessible learning pathways, supported by a strong teaching profession to deliver meaningful student learning outcomes and well-being; and
- **Social development** integrates gender equity, youth, culture and diverse identities and abilities.

SPC leads the efforts to improve the quality of learning pathways, regional and national education and works to advance human rights, governance, equality and social inclusion for all Pacific people.

SPC's education quality capabilities and influence at national and regional levels provide the steadfast scaffolding to education systems in the region, providing necessary support to ensure continuity of education during extended lockdowns. To tackle the learning disparities in the region, EQAP provides a holistic approach to education, whereby ensuring the existence of social development systems are pre-requisites to ensure a more effective education system and a higher degree of learning.

A strengthened focus on good governance in 2021 through HRSD and the Coastal Fisheries Programme was timely given the uncertainties of the current regional context of various states of emergency, economic and ongoing environmental vulnerability. Improving governance in the Pacific is inherently linked with existing work to promote and protect human rights and gender equality, to empower a fully engaged, inclusive and well-informed civil society.

Seventy-nine results were generated under this KFA (20% of total results). Almost all results were rated as made progress, and 75% made significant progress towards targets (Graph 22). Output-level results made up 47% of total results, advancing access to justice and gender equality and strengthening education quality in the region, 53% were higher-level results relating to increased participation of women in maritime- and ocean-related work, strengthened national human rights coordination mechanisms and regional and international leadership in education quality in the region (Graph 20).

Outcomes were achieved via SPC's support through: capacity strengthening; co-development of evidence-based law, policy and regulation and other knowledge products; and coordination, convening and collaboration (Graph 21).

## Key contributions to equity, education and social development in 2021:

(Appendix 1 provides the full list of results)

- Strengthened national capacities on human rights and gender equality:
  - 536 government officials (185 women, 301 men, 50 preferred not to say) from six PICTs were trained in human rights and good governance.
  - 629 community human rights advocates engaged in trainings relating to domestic violence and protection legislation in four PICTs.
- Improved systems for development of qualifications and accreditation:
  - Accreditation and evaluation of the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate (SPFSC) programme was conducted, providing SPFSC graduates with recognition and verified standing that will allow application to universities within the UAC body. Ongoing progress in the pursuit of evaluation and international recognition of the SPFSC through UK ENIC (The UK National Information Centre for the recognition and evaluation of international qualifications and skills).
- Ongoing commitments to escalate online learning:
  - Three PICTs (Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) upgraded their Moodle learning platform providing resources for teachers and students.
- The ItSafe application was developed and implemented for 15 PICTs as part of the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) 2021 administration, comprising of an item bank module, a translation module and a coder query module and housed in the Pacific Schools Information Management System (PacSIMS).
- Ongoing commitments to implement and track international human rights treaties:
  - Seven PICTs (FSM, Kiribati, RMI, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) were on track with key treaties and their Universal Periodic Review reports.
- Strengthened legislative/policy environment and national mechanisms to support victims of domestic violence:
  - All PICTs have some form of domestic violence and family protection services for survivors. In 2021, SPC supported services in six PICTs (FSM, RMI, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).
  - Seven PICTs now have implementation plans for their domestic violence and family protection laws.

- Strengthened partnerships and regional leadership in education quality in the region:
  - *The status of Pacific education (2020)* report was published and presented to the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) and the Forum Education Ministers Meeting (FEEdMM).
  - Six PICTs (FSM, Kiribati, Palau, PNG, Tokelau, Tonga) engaged in the Education Management Information System (EMIS) data collection and analysis, which included updating education indicators on PDH.

## Cross-sectoral priorities

**Creating more learning opportunities for young people:** Four PICTs participated in the launch of the Pacific Secondary Schools Project, a regional research programme with interventions aimed to bridge gaps related to skills and competencies to education and training opportunities available to youth (14–18 years old) in the Pacific region.

**Adapting learning to culture (language):** Kiribati secured funding for research into the Content Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) approach to teaching English as a foreign language in country, a DFAT-supported innovation funding project. SPC also supported the implementation of a translation module of the ItSafe tool.

**Women and youth have increased awareness and participation in the maritime- and ocean-related sectors:** Of 120 participants at the 2021 High-Level Dialogue on Pacific Maritime Boundaries, 34% (41) were women. Of 70 participants at the 20th Pacific Maritime Boundaries Working Session, 41% (29) were women.

**Increasing women's participation and representation:** Five Pacific women were featured in digital campaigns for World Meteorological Day, International Women's Day and World Oceans Day.

**Analysis on gender and human rights in coastal fisheries and aquaculture:** A comparative analysis of legislation in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu and a policy brief were both finalised and published in early 2021.

## Innovation

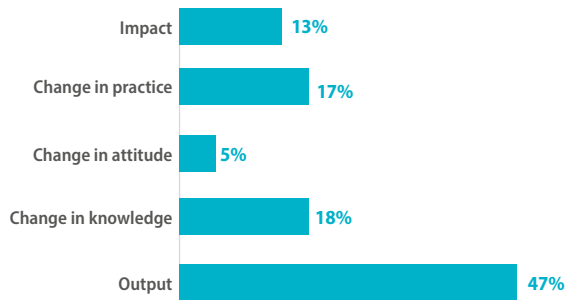
**Collaboration to strengthen education data availability and use:** For the first time in the Pacific, data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database was used for *The status of Pacific education* report. The updated SDG 4 indicators were also made available at country level in the PDH. EQAP supported this process by providing training and technical assistance to Pacific countries on analysing data for reporting to UNESCO in the annual survey of formal education. All but two Pacific countries submitted a questionnaire for the 2020 school year (PNG and Solomon Islands had submitted questionnaires the previous year).

**Advancing access to justice by promoting local ownership and sustainability:** The Solomon Islands Access to Justice

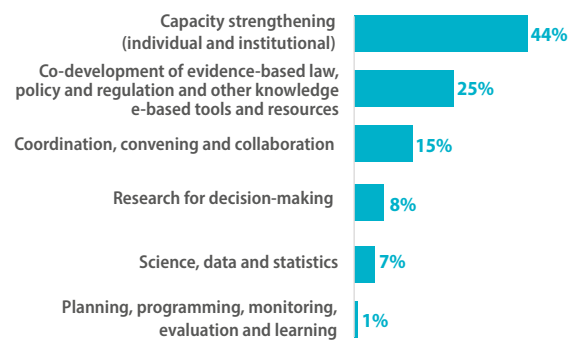
Project (A2J) was handed over to the Solomon Islands Government. Over the duration of the project (2017–2021), Authorised Justices (AJs) in provinces were trained in human rights and gender equality, the conduct expected of them as well as their role under the *Family Protection Act 2014* (FPA). This resulted in improved knowledge of legal provisions on domestic violence, enhanced collaboration with the police, greater connection to the broader work of ending violence against women and more options to appoint women as prescribed persons. Because of HRSD support, Solomon Islands now has training designed to improve and replicate for the training of AJs under the FPA across the country.

## Results dashboard

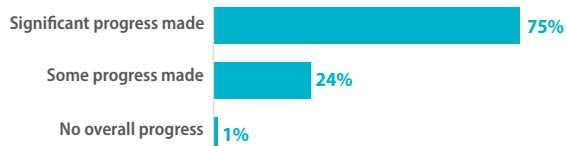
**Graph 20: Equity, education and social development**  
Results by level of maturity (n=79)



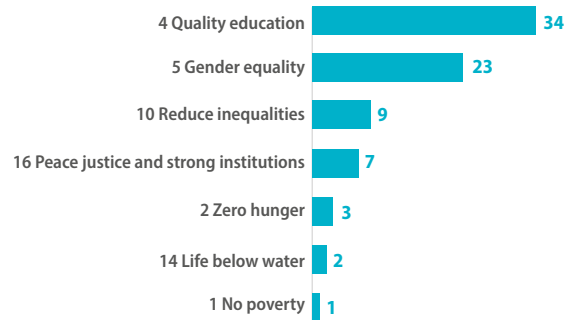
**Graph 21: Equity, education and social development**  
Results by service type (n=79)



**Graph 22: Equity, education and social development**  
Performance rating (n=79)



**Graph 23: Equity, education and social development**  
Contributions to SDGs (n=79)



Participants pre-testing IEC materials at a workshop in Solomon Islands, supported by the A2J Project.

# Performance story



## EQAP builds online Education Policy Bank

### Context

To support SPC member countries' quality education aspirations, EQAP built a regional online policy portal, the Education Policy Bank, to allow sharing of education acts, policies and strategic plans.

One of the reasons for building the regional policy bank was to continue the work of the Pacific Benchmarking for Education Results (PaBER) project, piloted by EQAP and implemented in PNG, Samoa and Solomon Islands between 2013–2016. A key finding of the project was the discrepancy between policy intent and policy implementation. This is caused by the lack of access to policies due to the absence of proper institutional structures for policies at the systems level. Sharing and learning from each other was also a fundamental outcome of the PaBER project. EQAP saw value in continuing to build on the Pacific and regional spirit and embrace the collective benefits that resulted from working together. The PBEQ recognised this as an efficient way of improving the quality of education policies in their respective jurisdictions. Working and sharing policies through the PaBER project paved the way for the development of the Education Policy Bank.

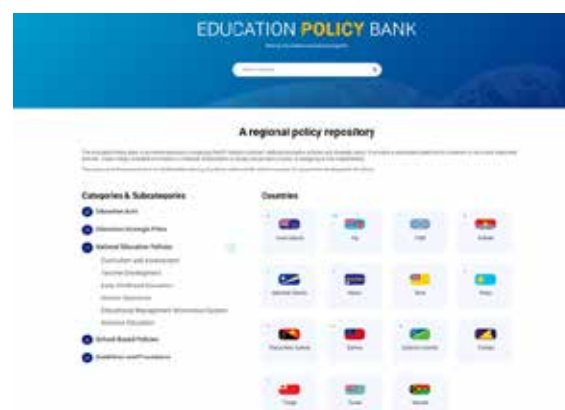
### Change process

In 2020, EQAP returned to PBEQ to present the details of the policy bank's design. PBEQ, which is a subcommittee of SPC's CRGA and EQAP's governing board, approved the design concept. With the assistance of a focal point from each country, the PDH and EQAP set out to build the online repository. From the outset, EQAP's policy and research team determined that the most challenging aspects of the task would be the collation of the countries' current education policies and the quality of the build. In terms of the technical aspects of the online portal, PDH assured efficient progress and provided invaluable guidance on user-design aspects. The focal points, appointed by their respective education leaders, supported the effort by providing the current electronic copies of their existing national education policies.

### Results and impact

The Education Policy Bank, which can be found within the PDH, was launched in August 2021 and by December it already featured a total of 82 Education Policy Bank plans from 12 Pacific education systems. The policies relate to such aspects of quality education as inclusive education, curriculum and assessment and teacher development. While EQAP presently oversees the updating of the the Education Policy Bank, countries will be guided to

facilitate this from 2022, with the same high level of quality assurance systems in place. The comprehensive knowledge sharing allowed by the policy repository provides member countries with the means to advance their efforts in formulating policies. It is particularly useful to the small island systems without the benefit of a dedicated team to draft policy.



### Lessons learned

- The appointment of country focal points by respective education leaders proved effective. Without them, the task of collecting the current policy documents would have been particularly challenging.
- Having internal expertise on the creation of online repositories meant work progressed efficiently, benefiting from daily communication on design aspects, which would not have been the case had it been an external partner.

*Division: EQAP*

*Donors: Governments of Australia and New Zealand*

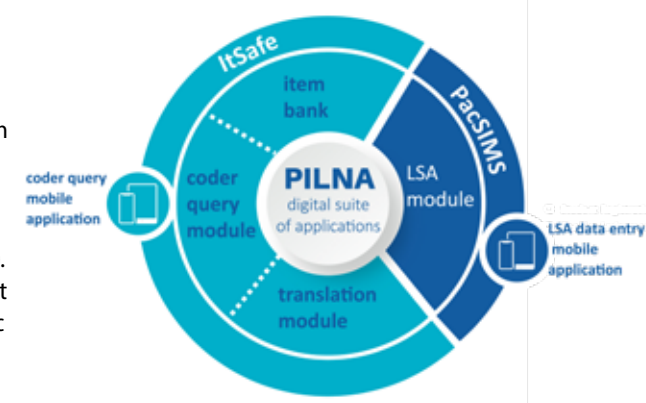
# Performance story



## EQAP's integrated digital suite transforms the administration of PILNA 2021

### Context

When it became evident that closed borders caused by the global pandemic were likely to remain well into 2021, the need for remote digital solutions to successfully administer the region's largest literacy and numeracy assessment became a priority. PILNA was scheduled to be administered in 15 Pacific countries in October 2021. The assessment, which is conducted at the Year 4 and Year 6 levels to determine students' proficiency in reading, writing and numeracy, is coordinated by EQAP, with the assistance of participating countries' education systems and the technical support of the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER). This fourth iteration involved using twice as many booklets and assessment items, as well as the translation of all the assessment items into eight Pacific languages and French. The complex operation, led by EQAP's Large Scale Assessment (LSA) team, included organising translations, tracking student assessment scripts, recording survey responses and coding. For the first time though, EQAP officers would not be on site to guide country teams in the administration of PILNA.



### Change process

EQAP's four-person IT team, which had already created a data capture software application for the previous PILNA (2018), first identified opportunities in the administration process to digitise. The result was a suite of tools comprising four computing systems and two mobile applications. The centrepiece of this suite is ItSafe, which comprises three of the systems: an item bank module, a translation module and a coder query module.

The item bank module stores all PILNA's assessment items and its associated data. Having all the items, including the nine translated versions of each item, available in one place made the work about eight times more efficient and the item selection process was also expedited.

ItSafe's translation module allows translators (every language has two) to asynchronously upload their work, as well as for a third party to reconcile and finalise the translations. The integration enables finalised items to be deposited directly into the item bank.

The coder query application supports the coding process. Coders unsure of the code to assign a student's response can register a query in the application, which also has a mobile application for ease of access. The LSA team is notified immediately and responds to the query in the application. This exchange is viewed by all coding teams

### Lessons learned

- The provision of a detailed and accurate process map at the pre-design phase cannot be over-emphasised. Strong mapping provides clarity to the design team, saving time and energy.
- Collaborating was an important factor to the project's success. The ability to do this well with the LSA team and EQAP's technical partner, ACER, were extremely helpful.

who access the application and consequently benefit from the team's guidance.

The suite's large scale assessment module stores the registration data of participating students and teachers and their assigned booklets. This module is housed in EQAP's multi-tenant information management cloud system, PacSIMS. Every respondent is assigned a unique identification code and every assessment booklet, its own QR code. This has made the registration and tracking of booklets more efficient and less prone to errors. Its mobile application allows for the offline recording of responses which is beneficial when internet connectivity is unstable.

### Results and impact

The digital suite of tools has dramatically transformed the work of PILNA. The integration of systems has raised the efficiency and convenience of processing and accessing PILNA information. Data retrieval takes only a few clicks.

The accuracy and security of assessment items, as well as the storage of millions of PILNA data points, are significantly improved. The digital suite also renders the old system of saving different document versions of an assessment item obsolete. Furthermore, EQAP's support services for the region's education systems can now extend to the building of item banks and assessment support applications.

# Performance story



## Accessible justice for survivors of domestic violence

### Context

The *Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study* highlighted that 64% of women aged 15 to 49 who have ever been in a relationship reported experiencing physical or sexual violence or both from an intimate partner. In response to the study, the Solomon Islands Government passed the FPA, which established a legal framework to ensure the safety and protection of survivors of domestic violence. The Act is significant because it makes domestic violence a criminal offence and expands its definition to include physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence. It also sets out protection mechanisms that can be accessed by survivors of domestic violence, including issuance of police safety notices and two types of protection orders: Interim Protection Order (IPO) and Final Protection Order (FPO) by magistrates. For geographically distanced communities, it also provides for AJs to issue IPOs.

Cognizant of the important role of AJs under the FPA, the *Access to Justice (A2J) Pilot Project* was implemented by HRSD. It aimed to increase access to justice in the provinces of Guadalcanal and Malaita for women and girl survivors of domestic violence. Pivotal project interventions strengthened the capacity of AJs and Community Facilitators (CFs) in these provinces to raise awareness on the FPA and how survivors can access justice for safety and protection. The project worked with 46 AJs based in 37 communities in the two provinces and 40 CFs.

### Change process

The project aimed to ensure that survivors of domestic violence, in remote communities with no courts, had access to safety and protection provisions under the FPA. Various capacity building interventions were conducted including training, mentoring and coaching of AJs and CFs, provision of technical and advisory services and the development of awareness campaign materials. Using a people-centred approach, all advocacy campaign materials were jointly developed with the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs and partner CSOs. The government led the entire change process with SPC providing critical technical support to the responsible ministries in setting up systems and procedures that would assist survivors of domestic violence in remote areas.

### Results and impact

At the onset of the project, no IPOs had been issued by AJs. At the end of the project a total of four IPOs had been issued and served. This is considered a significant achievement illustrating the application of various capacity

building interventions provided by the project. With this experience, the government is gearing towards a national roll out.

Heightened awareness of stakeholders, service providers and the wider population on the FPA and domestic violence was noted as a result of over 7000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials that were distributed in pilot communities.

The process of training AJs on their roles and CFs in implementing awareness programs was driven by government with technical support from HRSD. This project was a culmination of constant capacity building and engagement between the two to create awareness and understanding of domestic violence, its impact on development and the need for gender equality, social inclusion and protection mechanisms for survivors which led to the FPA 2014 and subsequently to the A2J.

### Lessons learned

- The project employed inclusive stakeholder mapping and engagement processes that led to greater ownership of implementation and management.
- Sustainability was inbuilt to the project design, led by government in the project steering and decision-making ensuring achievement of project outcomes.
- The process of making AJs accessible to those in remote communities was a unique and innovative way of bringing services closer to communities. Similarly, the streamlining of selection and certification of CFs meant more awareness on the services available resulting in enhanced access to justice for survivors.
- The project provided an opportunity for government and SPC to test applicability of a key provision to support survivors to access justice. The end of the project coincided with the review of the FPA. Best practices and lessons learned informed the review and subsequent recommendations to strengthen the FPA and its implementation.





7000 IEC materials were distributed in Guadalcanal and Malaita to raise awareness on the FPA and domestic violence.

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*Division: HRSD*

*Donors: United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF) and DFAT*

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# Performance story



## Shining a practical light on gender equity and social inclusion

### Context

The first edition of the *Pacific handbook for gender equity and social inclusion in coastal fisheries and aquaculture* was the first Pacific-specific guide to gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) mainstreaming in coastal fisheries and aquaculture and has been actively used and promoted in all [Pacific-European Union Maritime Partnership \(PEUMP\)](#) programme training and awareness sessions. The initial handbook focused on the basic understanding of concepts, backgrounds, GESI analysis and tools, GESI-integrative MEL and government processes at the policy level.

The second edition of the [handbook](#) was launched in March 2021 and provided practical guidance to fisheries managers, national fisheries officers and broader fisheries practitioners in the region to integrate GESI into planning, programming and implementation.

### Change process

The second edition of the handbook includes three additional modules that explore fisheries and aquaculture themes from a more hands-on and practical approach, such as fieldwork-related interventions at the community level. A writing workshop held in 2020, allowed for stakeholder engagement from CSOs, NGOs and fisheries officers as the key audience for providing input. This included sharing case studies and lessons learned from their fieldwork, validating information and providing feedback on the first drafts of the new modules.

Between August and November 2021, two GESI/human rights-based approach (HRBA) training sessions based on the handbook, were carried out in Solomon Islands. The first session was specifically for the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), where 60% of the staff had not received any formal introduction or orientation on gender. The second training session focused on officers in the Provincial, Project Management and Aquaculture divisions, of whom almost none had ever received any formal GESI training. 51 (22 women, 29 men) people received training conducted by SPC through the PEUMP programme in partnership with WorldFish and the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) through the DFAT/Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)-funded Pathways project.

### Results and impact

The practical tools have proven useful in providing participants with direct application support to promote greater understanding and increased knowledge of key GESI issues.

Post-evaluation from the first training session showed that:

- all participants strongly agreed or agreed that they gained new knowledge from the training; and
- 94% strongly agreed or agreed that they would be able to apply what they learned.

The second training session showed that:

- 92% strongly agreed or agreed that they will be able to apply what they learned;
- participants found the sessions on GESI analysis and accompanying tools to be the most useful;
- 96% strongly agreed or agreed that the explanations were clear and easy to understand;
- the group work sessions were useful and easy to grasp, 96% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed;
- the group work included exercises with real practical scenarios from the fisheries space which were positively highlighted as very useful; and
- participants expressed a strong interest in the sessions on tools.



New handbook applies GESI lens.

### Lesson learned

- Training impacts should be monitored through a post-evaluation to allow for a better assessment and to understand how learned concepts, ideas and tools have been applied.
- It is important to further strengthen GESI/HRBA capacity building and mainstreaming efforts through tailored guidance, mentoring and additional training sessions. Follow-up training sessions should focus more strongly on tailored case studies and exercises for tool application.
- Always seek to build engagement with partners and stakeholders to allow interdisciplinary exchange.
- Stakeholder feedback should always be collected to better design practical tools that are relevant and applicable to users.



GESI/HRBA training sessions.

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*Division: FAME*

*Donors: EU, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency*

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FAME

Fisheries,  
Aquaculture  
and Marine  
Ecosystems  
Division



GEM

Geoscience,  
Energy and  
Maritime  
Division



LRD

Land  
Resources  
Division



SDD

Statistics for  
Development  
Division

## KFA 5

# BLUE PACIFIC ECONOMIES AND LIVELIHOODS

Aligned to Transition Plan goal 1:  
Pacific people benefit from sustainable economic development

Performance stories:

- Tuna stocks being pushed out from their EEZs
- From farm to plate – aquaculture in Solomon Islands
- Securing Pacific maritime zones in the face of climate change
- Online stock assessment workshops broadly expand reach to participants

## Overview

Pacific people are central to economies, livelihoods and technical training. Valuing the balance between developing and growing our economies, ensuring people's well-being and addressing risks and ecological scarcity, we inform and engage in formal and informal systems – encompassing economies, resources and social protection.

SPC continue to provide support to member countries to strengthen capacities, systems and enabling environments that support the sustainable development and management of natural resources, secure energy markets, industries and innovation.

Through regional public goods, including the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiencies (PCREEE) and *FESRIP*, SPC led resource analysis to inform opportunities and decision-making for economies and livelihoods. SPC led the development of roadmaps and strategies that use systems approaches and Pacific science and knowledge, to increase potential to realise sustainable economies, livelihoods and well-being.

Thirty-three results were generated under this KFA (8% of total results), 97% of results were rated as made progress, and 36% made significant progress towards targets (Graph 26). Output-level results made up 48% of total results and 52% of results contributed to higher-level results (Graph 24).

Outcomes were achieved predominantly via SPC's support through: capacity strengthening; co-development of evidenced-based law, policy regulation and other knowledge products; and science, data and statistics (Graph 25).

## Key contributions to Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods in 2021 include:

(Appendix 1 provides the full list of results)

- Strengthened regional commitments to ensuring sustainable and affordable energy sources and services:
  - Pacific Leaders endorsed the *FESRIP* in August 2021 for guiding efforts on realising a future where Pacific people have universal access to secure, robust, sustainable and affordable electricity, transport, fuel and household energy services.
  - New partnership agreements continued to enhance SPC's work in renewable energies through local capacity development and appropriate technologies. SPC signed a contribution agreement with the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) to support the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE).
- Created economic opportunities for local farmers through capacity building initiatives:
  - The Family Farm Business Training Module was developed to support farmers and their families with farming procedures and vendors who are actively working in the agricultural sector, with the aim of helping farmers grow their farming business.
  - SPC continued to support business and leadership development for aquaculture enterprises and farmer associations. FAME's aquaculture focus provided, through research and technical transfer, improved capacity and appropriate practices for the development and increased production for food systems and markets, focusing on increased engagement of women and youth in the sector. SPC continued to provide support to promote production, marketing and economic sustainability.
- Strengthened the capacities of local fisheries enterprises during COVID-19:
  - Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga benefited from technical advice and support to their business enterprises. This included a seaweed enterprise in Tonga to make a COVID-19 pivot away from luxury lotion products for export towards the production of edible seaweed for local consumption.
  - A community vocational training NGO in Solomon Islands was assisted with aquaculture equipment and a boat engine, enabling outreach activities to up to 500 intending tilapia farmers in western Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.
  - A pearl farm enterprise in Fiji was assisted with materials for the training of local pearl seeding technicians for round pearl production, industrial attachment training for community pearl meat farm staff and materials for the establishment of two pearl meat community farms.
- Strengthened legislative and policy standards to meet local and international market requirements for agricultural, forestry and aquaculture products:
  - Kiribati promoted the implementation of its Maritime Transport Regulations (Small Craft and Marine Board). Marshall Islands also promoted the implementation of its Domestic Water Craft Regulations.
  - Four PICTs (Kiribati, Pitcairn Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) implemented and enforced aquaculture regulations. This included the development of manuals and guides to promote compliance and the delivery of training activities on monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS).

## Cross-sectoral priorities

Given the devastating impacts of COVID-19, SPC paid particular attention to ensuring equitable consideration and delivery of support to those impacted. Ongoing capacity building and technical advice was provided to women and young people in communities to build viable

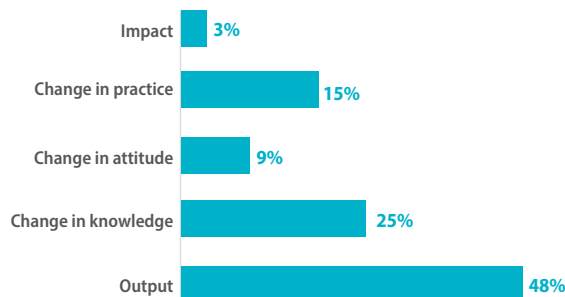
opportunities to sustain their livelihoods and continue to promote women’s representation in key areas, such as the International Day for Women in Maritime, where SPC continued to support Pacific women in the maritime sector.

## Innovation

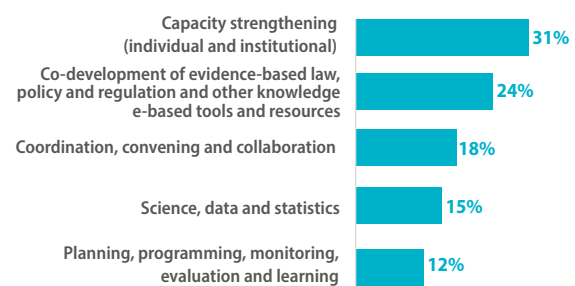
- In 2021, SPC signed an agreement with UNESCO and the Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) for the development of the region’s first UNESCO Global Geopark. The agreement provides the opportunity to focus on sites with natural environments and cultural heritage, as well as boost partnerships supporting the development of sustainable and diverse tourism opportunities across the Pacific. This initiative was particularly timely and important given the current context of COVID-19 recovery.
- The Pacific Tides app was launched for smartphone use, providing easy access to unlimited tidal and moon phase forecast information. It also made this data available for offline use with a Real-time Tide Tracker.
- COVID-19 forced local aquaculture enterprises to find innovative ways to do business. SPC continued to assist aquaculture enterprises to diversify from export- to domestic-orientated industries, as part of adapting to export restrictions related to the pandemic.

## Results dashboard

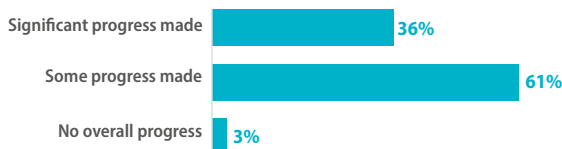
**Graph 24: Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods**  
Results by level of maturity (n=33)



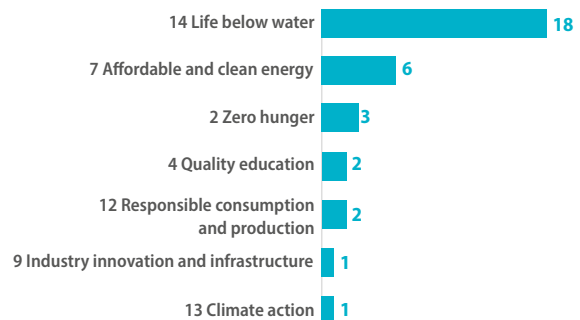
**Graph 25: Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods**  
Results by service type (n=33)



**Graph 26: Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods**  
Performance rating (n=33)



**Graph 27: Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods**  
Contributions to SDGs (n=33)



# Performance story



## Tuna stocks being pushed out from their EEZs

### Context

Tuna stocks are critical for Pacific SIDS' current and future economic development and have been sustainably managed by a cooperative agreement for decades. Fishing access fees make up a large proportion of government revenue for Pacific Island nations. However, collaborative research reveals this revenue, and other important benefits fisheries provide, are at risk.

### Change process

Over the past 20 years, SPC has been working on ecosystem modelling of tuna population dynamics, in line with the WCPFC 2019 Resolution on Climate Change, driven by SPC members' needs and priorities. In 2019, SPC published Policy Brief #32, which raised regional awareness of the issue. This led to a think tank workshop on Tuna Climate Justice, composed of an interdisciplinary team focusing on integrative science and plans to raise greater awareness through a publication in the journal, *Nature Sustainability*.

The process entailed a multidisciplinary approach, bringing together renowned scientists, champions for the region — including oceanographers, environmental law and international affairs experts, senior advisers and professionals from NGOs, IGOs and CROP agencies. SPC joined a consortium of technical agencies, including Conservation International, the FFA, the Parties to the Nauru Agreement Office (PNAO), the University of Wollongong and their partners. Johann Bell, Senior Director of Tuna Fisheries at Conservation International's Center for Oceans was the lead author of this publication.

### Results and impact

The findings of this highly collaborative research effort were published in *Nature Sustainability*. It describes how the effects of continued GHG emissions are expected to progressively drive skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna from their EEZs of Pacific SIDS, eastward into the high seas. As a result, the total biomass of these key tuna species in the combined jurisdictions of 10 Pacific SIDS

is expected to decline by an average of 13% under continued high GHG emissions by 2050. The implications for already vulnerable Pacific Island economies include an average 20% decline in the purse-seine tuna catch from their waters by 2050, resulting in reductions in annual government revenue in the range of 8%-17% for some Pacific Island states. The paper describes the modelling in detail, identifies the implications for sustainable management of the world's largest tuna fishery and proposes pathways for addressing this climate justice issue.



This work has had significant reputational value for SPC, as the provider of the best possible science to our members, supporting their aspirations to get the most out of their fisheries. It has also provided members with a powerful advocacy tool to be used as leverage for access to funding, as well as feeding into COP26 activities and has been provided to the IPCC. As a result, SPC has been able to resecure long-term funding, including an MFAT project on climate change and one with the GCF in the pipeline.

### Lessons learned

- Greater focus on continuously evolving partnerships with Pacific voices in the dynamic environment of applied science, collaborations are critical.
- The need for flexible funding to continue generating science of relevance for global policymaking.
- The importance of taking opportunity of momentum to broaden the scope of messaging.

Division: FAME

Donors: MFAT, WCPFC, FFA and DFAT

## Performance story



### From farm to plate – aquaculture in Solomon Islands

#### Context

Cottonii seaweed is the traditional name of farmed seaweed in Solomon Islands and seaweed farming is one of the main sources of income in Wagina and Manaoba islands, often through family-run businesses. Seaweed is farmed primarily for export as a dried raw product.

All steps of farming, including the establishment of the farm, harvesting, replanting, maintenance, drying and packing, are handled by the family production unit. Since the establishment of seaweed farming in Solomon Islands in 2002, there have not been any value-added processes involved in the production of the raw seaweed product until recently.

In 2018, the MFMR in Solomon Islands submitted a formal request to SPC to assist their seaweed farmers develop alternative seaweed products to supplement their daily income in rural coastal areas. Experience shows that when a product, especially a food product, gets a value-added transformation, it increases its commercial value. A study was carried out by FAME in 2019 to identify suitable products that could be developed using locally available resources. This in turn led to the current product development training.

#### Change process

In collaboration with MFMR, SPC sourced the assistance of a seaweed expert to train seaweed farmers in Wagina and Manaoba in developing value-added products.

During two training sessions, delivered in May 2021, 33 women and 16 men from these two islands benefited from new techniques and tips to boost their seaweed businesses. Using a blend of online training resources and in-person support from MFMR and SPC Solomon Islands country office, participants learned to manufacture healthy, locally produced seaweed snacks, such as crackers, chips and sticks.

Responding to the continued travel restrictions in the region, trainers developed training videos on production, food safety, packaging, storage and domestic marketing.

While the training provided a firm foundation in the basics of production, the farmers were keen to use their

local knowledge and resources to explore and develop new flavours to suit local palates and to analyse the production costs. During the training, the groups experimented with new batches at home and brought them in to share with the trainers.

#### Results and impact

Recognising the potential to build on this new market, Irene Billy, a farmer from the Manaoba Hatodea Seaweed Association, said, *“I am very thankful for this training because it will revive the interest in seaweed farming and I can make and sell the seaweed chips even when there is no export of the dried form of the seaweed.”* Expanding the uses of locally grown seaweed has also created opportunities for the farmers to sell the products to nearby communities and in the capital, Honiara.



(L-R) Wagina villagers: benefited from marketing training to boost their businesses; learned to manufacture locally-produced seaweed snacks; and used marketing skills to present new snack products to the local market.



### Lessons learned

Several lessons were learned from this activity. By introducing innovative approaches and methods, the project was able to respond to country needs relatable to remote communities. A key factor that contributed to its successful implementation was that MFMR staff were familiar with the subject and were able to deliver the training in the absence of trainers and internet connectivity for virtual demonstrations. Farmers were keen to learn new ways to add value to their production and the opportunity to learn from other countries, such as Indonesia, gave them a strong incentive to test their local recipes.

A challenge of the project was the lack of time for training the trainers. Going forward, training materials will be formalised and a train the trainers programme will be developed.

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*Division: FAME*  
*Donors: MFAT and DFAT*

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“ *Once the farmers have learned the basic concepts of making these seaweed products, they can experiment and try more local ingredients to reduce production costs. Introducing seaweed into diets may also provide some nutritional benefits.* ”

Anna Larson, one of the lead trainers. ”

## Performance story



### Securing Pacific maritime zones in the face of climate change

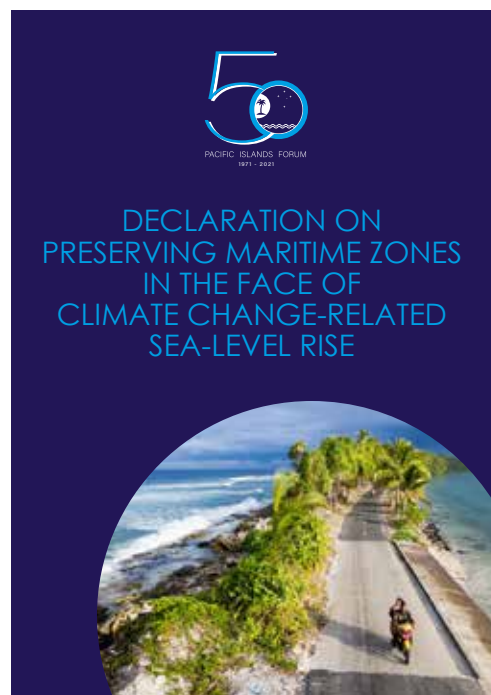
#### Context

Pacific Island Leaders have long raised concerns about the legal integrity of maritime zones in the face of climate change and sea level rise. From territorial waters to EEZs, these zones determine what is within the sovereign rights and responsibilities of a coastal state under the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

The Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape (FPO, 2010) recommends that countries fix baselines and maritime boundaries to ensure sea level rise does not result in reduced jurisdictions for PICTs.

SPC has been coordinating the work of the Pacific Maritime Boundaries Consortium of partners to assist countries in mapping, negotiating and declaring their maritime zones since 2001.

Over these 20 years of collaboration, SPC and Consortium partners have supported the successful declaration of 19 shared boundaries across the region. Another 13 shared boundaries and five high-sea boundaries remain, while 11 shared boundary treaties require further diplomatic steps before they are entered into force.



## Change process

In 2012, SPC facilitated the signing of seven shared boundary treaties at the Forum Leaders Meeting, drawing attention at the highest political level to the importance of settling all the region's outstanding maritime zones. Since then, SPC has regularly reported to the Forum Leaders on maritime zone progress and worked to raise awareness among key decision-makers. Since 2019, SPC has issued an annual Regional Status Report to the Pacific Ocean Commissioner and the Foreign Officials Committee (FOC).

In 2018, the International Law Commission released an issues paper, inviting global review of UNCLOS in relation to climate change, sea level rise, statehood and human displacement.

Seeing the importance of taking a lead on this issue, SPC's Maritime Boundaries team worked closely with PIFS to design and convene a virtual conference in September 2020, exploring legal options to preserve maritime zones. As a direct outcome, a new FOC Specialist Subcommittee on Sea-Level Rise in relation to International Law was established. SPC continued its direct engagement with PIFS to develop the FOC SSC work programme, ensuring CROP roles were complementary.

The FOC SSC met twice monthly over seven months to draft and negotiate the text of the declaration for FOC and Leaders approval in June 2021.

## Results and impact

On 6 August 2021, PIFs issued the Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the face of Climate Change-Related Sea-Level Rise.

The Declaration is a global first and further reinforces Pacific regionalism. It was presented at the General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA) Sixth Committee and formally launched at COP26. Academics and legal scholars are calling it a landmark declaration and Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) has adopted key elements from the Declaration in public discourse.

Immediately following the Declaration, SPC hosted a workshop under the Resilient Boundaries for the Blue Pacific project, outlining practical steps countries can take to align domestic legislation and boundary deposits with the Declaration.

SPC hosted the first ever High-Level Dialogue on Maritime Boundaries in November 2021, attended by more than 190 (around 70 were women) participants including delegations from 20 PICTs, many of whom pledged to prioritise the conclusion of outstanding maritime zones.

## Lessons learned

- Developing a community of practice amongst member focal points over time has generated national ownership, trust in SPC and a collegial working environment. It has also promoted a common understanding and practice of data sharing, expediting the conclusion of some shared boundaries. To date, there are no boundary disputes amongst Pacific states.
- Frequent, informal meetings between Consortium partners helped to build trust and strengthen cross-CROP coordination, allowing partners to focus on shared goals and better outcomes for members.
- Developing advocacy messages in collaboration with national focal points improved understanding of central issues at political levels, helped incentivise commitment and informed the Declaration text.
- Sustained coordination by SPC, even at times in the absence of project funding, enabled continued focus, member engagement and progress of work.
- Consistency of staff in PICTs and in SPC over the years has allowed continued growth and engagement, strengthened institutional memory and supported the community of practice.

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Division: GEM

Donor: DFAT

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[Video of the Declaration here](#)



[SPC video: Securing our Maritime Zones for Future Generations here](#)



# Performance story



## Online stock assessment workshops broadly expand reach to participants

### Context

Tuna fisheries management in the western and central Pacific is based on science presented to the WCPFC. The science is highly technical and can be difficult to understand for non-experts. Consequently, scientific capacity building for fisheries managers in the region is beneficial to enhance their ability to make fully informed decisions regarding their fisheries.

SPC plays an important role in increasing the capacity of fisheries professionals in the region by improving their understanding of stock assessments of pelagic fish and other related scientific work produced in the region.

### Change process

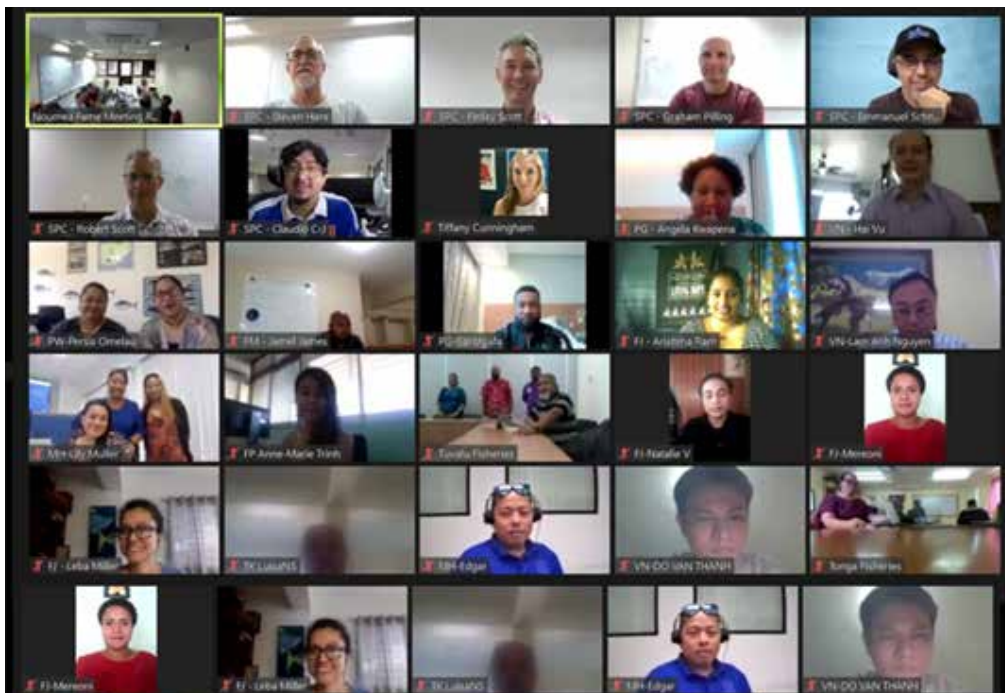
SPC had been holding in-person stock assessment workshops (SAWs) annually since 2006 but the COVID-19 pandemic forced alternative arrangements. In May 2021, two four-day SAWs (an introductory course, followed by a more advanced course) were delivered using the online learning platform Moodle and presented via Zoom. Each day consisted of a series of presentations on relevant, regional fisheries topics followed by online quizzes to reinforce concepts.

### Results and impact

Over 102 participants (52 women, 50 men) from 17 Pacific Island countries (and Vietnam) received training in 2021, with additional participants continually accessing the online content. This is a far broader reach than the 15–20 participants that were typically trained each year in the era of in-person workshops.

SAW results were very good and survey feedback suggested the courses were extremely beneficial for participants, many of whom stressed that they would not have otherwise been able to attend in-person training. Most participants:

- rated the presentations as clear and easy to understand (97% introductory training and 100% the advanced training);
- stated that their knowledge on stock assessments had increased as a result of this workshop (94% introductory training and 100% advanced training); and
- confirmed that they would recommend a similar training to their colleagues (97% introductory training and 100% advanced training).



Online stock assessment workshops broadly expand reach to participants.

	Introductory training	Advanced training
Presentations clear and easy to understand	97%	100%
Knowledge on stock assessment increased	94%	100%
Recommend the training to their colleagues	97%	100%



*This was my first time taking the stock assessment workshop and I have learned a lot these couple of weeks with new topics regarding the stocks of fish in our ocean. It's been a great experience for me.*

*workshop participant*



### Lessons learned

While the online format was previously untested and there are often technological challenges in coordinating large numbers of participants using multiple software systems, the courses ran quite smoothly. Most participants commented on the ease of use in the survey feedback. The current model will therefore provide a very solid base upon which the courses can be refined.

Online workshops are not without their drawbacks and limited time is a particular challenge as short session windows are required to keep participant engagement high. Consequently, the breadth of topics presented had to be amended. Future online training could involve extra modules that participants could access prior to or following workshops.

Online workshops also provide less interaction between participants and trainers, limiting the opportunity to solidify more difficult concepts. The focus of the coming year will be to build upon the content that has already been created, extending it with other features such as interactive exercises. This will improve learning effectiveness and will eventually be integrated with in-person training once travel restrictions ease.

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*Division: FAME*

*Donor: Global Environment Facility*

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LRD

Land  
Resources  
Division



PHD

Public  
Health  
Division



SDD

Statistics for  
Development  
Division

## KFA 6 BLUE PACIFIC HEALTH (PLANETARY HEALTH)

Aligned to Transition Plan goal 3:  
Pacific people reach their potential and live long  
and healthy lives

Performance stories:

- Improving access to credible and relevant COVID-19 data and information
- Improving quality management systems at Fiji CDC

## Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated that human health links inextricably with the health of our planet, the environment, ecology and animals. It is the most contemporary example of the potential devastation of zoonotic transmission (animal to human) on a global scale. Our Blue Pacific region depends on nourishing natural systems, and the wise stewardship of natural resources and integrated approaches that extend beyond human health for the well-being of Pacific people and places.

In 2021, much of SPC's focus was on the human aspects of planetary health and much of that, focused on regional efforts to address security risks posed by communicable diseases, but not limited to COVID-19. These included strengthening PICTs capacity for disease surveillance and response, laboratory surveillance and quality assurance, health promotion and risk communication and improving IPC measures. LRD continued its activities to support animal health at the nexus of human health.

However, despite the global pandemic, SPC continued to provide technical support and capacity to address the increasing burden of NCDs, improving NCD policy and legislation, increasing multi-sectoral engagement, improving the effective implementation of NCD plans and establishing accountability mechanisms that enable members to assess their progress. Maintaining support for NCD prevention and control in PICTs during the pandemic was critical given that NCDs were a risk factor for COVID-19 mortality.

Recognising the essential contributions of other sectors in the promotion of healthy lifestyles and living, SPC integrated relevant sectors to transdisciplinary food systems work.

Forty-three results were generated under this KFA (11% of total results). All results were rated as made progress, and 72% made significant progress towards targets (Graph 30). Output-level results (56%) of total results, relating to capacity building support to health workers, regional convenings and the procurement of medical equipment and supplies to support national health systems response efforts to COVID-19 and improving support to plant and animal health in the agriculture sector. Higher-level results (44%) were mostly related to strengthened capacities to provide health care services and respond to COVID-19 (Graph 28).

Outcomes were achieved via SPC's support through: capacity strengthening; and science, data and statistics (Graph 27).

## Key contributions to Blue Pacific health (planetary health) in 2021 include:

(Appendix 1 provides the full list of results)

- Strengthened the capacities of health care providers and other stakeholders on public health surveillance and response efforts to COVID-19:
  - 23 laboratory scientists from Kiribati and Tonga were certified to ship laboratory specimens via airplane to overseas laboratories after participating in a training conducted by SPC.
  - Laboratory scientists who participated in online training signed off as competent to conduct RT-PCR testing for COVID-19 by the Doherty Institute.
  - Two Centre of Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI) online trainings were delivered by national agriculture ministries to country plant doctors in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga benefiting 65 participants. Eight trainers received CABI licences following plant health clinics training for trainers in Solomon Islands.
- Ensured the availability of medical equipment and appropriate technologies at national level:
  - 17 GeneXpert machines, 16-module equipment versions, consumables and equipment for RT-PCR laboratories and Bio-Rad CFX96 machines were procured and shipped to 14 PICTs to support with COVID-19 diagnostics.
- Strengthened NCD interventions (non-food related) at country level:
  - Kiribati, Niue and Tonga were supported with their diabetes integrated care project.
  - PICTs established or strengthened their national multi-sectoral approaches in addressing NCDs, and advanced policy and legislation to address all NCD risk factors.
  - Solomon Islands was supported in its Physical Activity intervention.
  - Fiji and Solomon Islands were supported with their NCD screening activities.
  - Over 95% of participants from eight PICTs who were trained on developing policy briefs reported increased knowledge and skills on the development of NCD-related policy documents (FSM, French Polynesia, Guam, Nauru, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Tokelau and Tuvalu).
  - Five PICTs used their MANA dashboards for monitoring their progress on their NCD targets (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu).

## Innovation

Livestock diseases have long been recognised a major limitation to animal production and significant threat to public health in the Pacific region. COVID-19 spurred the opportunity to use e-agriculture and e-learning to further improve access to technical advice and knowledge within the region's livestock sectors. SPC partnered with Prime Consultancy International New Zealand to develop a pilot online training system using the latest information technology for para-veterinary service providers (paravets) across the Pacific. In October 2021, LRD rolled

out training on food safety and meat hygiene via SPC's online Moodle platform. It covered learner activities, practice in the field linked to use of instructional videos and online assessments. The pilot system was also trialled in Fiji and Vanuatu building on the existing 14-week paravet training programme. Delivery of this content to 52 participants confirmed that e-learning can be a valuable training tool, in addition to improving access to technical advice and knowledge.

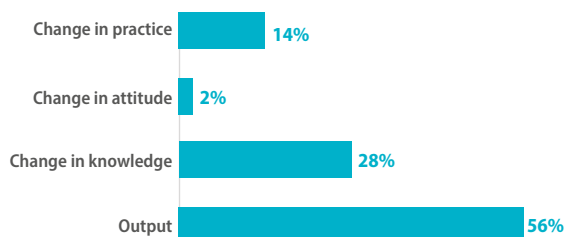
## COVID-19: RT-PCR testing introduced at country level

In 2021, four PICTs (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Samoa and Vanuatu), began conducting RT-PCR testing at country level, and Fiji's RT-PCR testing capacity was expanded. This was part of the initiative to strengthen PICT's capacity to test for COVID-19. The RT-PCR test detects the genetic material of the virus in a swab sample taken from an individual. Though this scientific methodology has been widely used for over 20 years, these PICTs have had to send samples to reference laboratories offshore. Now, with the capacity to conduct RT-PCR testing locally, turnaround times for test results are quicker, improving patient

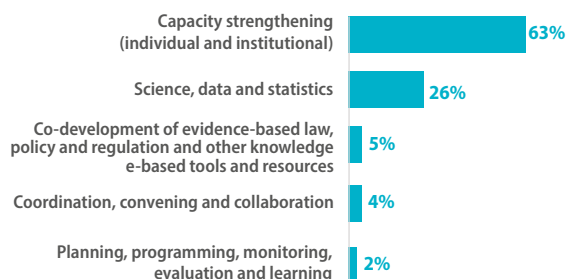
management and allowing for prompt and effective interventions to contain suspected outbreaks. The establishment of RT-PCR laboratories in PICTs not only improves capacity to test for COVID-19, but also for other outbreak-prone diseases including arboviruses, such as dengue, Zika and Chikungunya, and leptospirosis and measles. Through funding from DFAT, MFAT and the EU, SPC procured the test equipment and consumables, supported refurbishments of containers and existing buildings to house the equipment and supported training of local staff.

## Results dashboard

**Graph 28: Blue Pacific health (planetary health)**  
Results by level of maturity (n=43)



**Graph 29: Blue Pacific health (planetary health)**  
Results by service type (n=43)



**Graph 30: Blue Pacific health (planetary health)**  
Performance rating (n=43)



**Graph 31: Blue Pacific health (planetary health)**  
Contributions to SDGs (n=43)





# Performance story



## Improving access to credible and relevant COVID-19 data and information

### Context

Access to credible and relevant data and information has been crucial in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic for Pacific people and their governments to follow the rapid developments in the region, both from a health as well as a socio-economic impact perspective.

Since the onset of the pandemic, PHD has been closely monitoring the global and regional situation through its existing [epidemic intelligence system \(EIS\)](#). As the situation evolved in PICTs, the demand for COVID-19 morbidity, mortality and vaccination data and information increased dramatically — from health professionals, governments, decision-makers in CROP agencies, embassies and the public. PHD responded by gathering more data and producing increased reports in record time, all within its existing team capacity.

### Change process

The team immediately expanded its EIS to monitor COVID-19 in real-time. Prior to this, data and information on epidemic-prone diseases were collected from various formal and informal sources, such as official reports released by Pacific governments and ministries on their websites or through media communications. Since the pandemic, PICTs are now also sharing COVID-19 data and communications through the social media platforms. The data and information gathered from these sources is verified with the relevant national authorities to ensure accuracy. Analysis and interpretation of mobility, mortality and vaccination data and information has also been enhanced to better support countries with their assessment work.

To streamline this additional effort and ensure that the data and information are easily accessible in a timely manner, PHD worked closely with SDD, to create the [COVID-19: Pacific Community Updates](#) page.

### Results and impact

This dashboard, which is updated twice weekly, includes an interactive map containing data and information on COVID-19 by country and through a table and graphs which are directly generated by the PDH.stat indicator database located with the PDH. It is the most visited SPC updates page since 2020 and the COVID-19 vaccination data, which has been gradually included as vaccinations were being rolled out by the PICTs, is the most popular dataflow of the PDH.

Results of a survey on the utility of SPC's EIS work conducted in November 2021 revealed that 94% of Pacific health professionals who responded found that their reports provided relevant information that met their expectations. Respondents were also invited to share ideas and suggestions to improve the reports, which will be taken into consideration.

### Lessons learned

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the relevance and robustness of SPC's EIS to detect and monitor emerging public health threats.

The PDH and the use of innovative technologies, such as the PDH.stat indicator database, were instrumental in creating a dashboard with interactive visuals that facilitated the dissemination of data and information to various audiences in a timely manner. This achievement was made possible through the internal collaboration between the PDH and SDD. Both divisions will continue to work together to provide cutting-edge information services to PICT governments, health professionals and Pacific people on COVID-19 and other emerging diseases.

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*Divisions: PHD and SDD*

*Donors: AFD, EU, MFAT and DFAT*

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# Performance story



## Improving quality management systems at Fiji CDC

### Context

The low standard of laboratory practices in developing and underdeveloped countries is an issue that is recognised by the WHO and other health partners globally. The problem generally affects the prompt execution of public health measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and timely treatment of patients. A laboratory quality management system (LQMS) is the way forward to address the shortfall and improve standards towards ISO accreditation.

The PHD has been involved in the implementation of LQMS in the Pacific Island region. The Stepwise Laboratory Quality Improvement Process Towards Accreditation (SLIPTA) LQMS audit that SPC facilitated for Fiji Centre for Disease Control (Fiji CDC) in 2018, showed a very low score of 45%, a zero-star rating in the SLIPTA scoring system. This low performance rating indicated the poor quality of lab practices and the urgent need to improve standards at Fiji CDC, a regional Level 2 reference lab for diseases of public health importance.

### Change process

The PHD laboratory team executed a renewed LQMS implementation program in 2020 with Fiji CDC, comprising of LQMS training, SWOT analysis, workplan formulation and implementation of quality management systems. The involvement of local staff was essential to facilitate ownership of the complicated process for laboratory improvement and enable continuous improvement into the future.

With oversight and assistance from the PHD team, staff at Fiji CDC were able to implement LQMS and improve documentation, smooth and safe workflows, well controlled laboratory testing processes, safety of lab practices and environment and timely reporting of results.

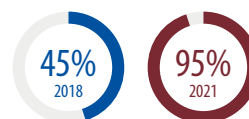


Improving LQMS at the Fiji CDC Laboratory 2.

### Lessons learned

Capacity development of in-country focal points allows ownership and sustainable continuation of knowledge sharing and upskilling within, allowing for labs to improve practices and ultimately lab services.

### QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT



This support ensured ownership of quality standards by staff and a dedicated quality manager to oversee greater involvement in ensuring best practices and a documented monitoring system that was regularly checked and updated. All staff at Fiji CDC became well versed with LQMS and now have the ability and experience and to implement the system, a highly marketable skill within laboratory services.

The involvement of partners has contributed to the success of the programme, including the Fiji Ministry of Health with Fiji MOHMS/SPC memorandum of agreement for improvements at Fiji CDC, Fiji CDC staff, who have been the driving hands of this change and the Pacific Pathology Training Centre (PPTC) in conducting the external audit in March of 2021.

### Results and impact

The SLIPTA LQMS audit showed marked improvement from 45% in 2018 to 95% and a five-star rating in 2021. The improvement preceded the COVID-19 community outbreak where the Fiji CDC became the focal point for COVID-19 testing for the nation. It also strengthened the lab as a regional training centre for testing and reference lab for COVID-19 and other diseases for PICTs.

Division: PHD

Donor: AFD

## Bridging policy and legislation gaps to scale up NCD action across PICTs



NCDs remain the leading cause of death in the Pacific region accounting for 75% of mortalities. Despite this, NCD-related policies and laws in PICTs remain underdeveloped and need to be expanded and strengthened as indicated by MANA country dashboards baseline and review assessments. The need for more human resource capacity building has become apparent as many NCD focal points across the region are not policy professionals and have limited knowledge on policy development.

A policy webinar series developed by PHD in 2021 built on this feedback and was the first NCD policy training in the region. Three webinars focused on a variety of policy tools and frameworks to guide countries on the handling of different parts of the policy cycle and to improve their understanding of policy development and technical skills in policy briefs, proposal development, policy analysis, advocacy and stakeholder mapping tools.

More than 25 participants from 11 countries across the region participated in the online webinars.

The webinars demonstrated successful outreach, improved knowledge and an increased number of policy requests received from PICTs.

SPC will explore coordinating and facilitating in-country NCD policy dialogues to help catalyse and integrate regulatory, legislative and multi-sectoral actions across all relevant sectors to support NCD policies and legislations that will in turn support healthy behaviours across Pacific populations.



Policy brief toolkit to guide PICTs on the development of policy briefs.



CCES

Climate  
Change and  
Environmental  
Sustainability  
Programme

EQAP

Educational  
Quality and  
Assessment  
Programme

FAME

Fisheries,  
Aquaculture  
and Marine  
Ecosystems  
Division

GEM

Geoscience,  
Energy and  
Maritime  
Division

HRSD

Human Rights  
and Social  
Development

LRD

Land  
Resources  
Division

PHD

Public  
Health  
Division

SDD

Statistics for  
Development  
Division

SPC

Corporate

## KFA 7

# TRANSFORMING INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

Aligned to Transition Plan goal 4:  
'One SPC' delivering integrated programmes through streamlined  
services – underpinning the three development goals

Performance stories:

- Increasing the value of statistical datasets
- Civil registration and vital statistics country profiles for the Pacific region
- An innovative approach to compiling urgently needed data in Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau
- The co-development of the Strategic Plan 2022–2031

## Overview

Being an effective institution in the regional architecture and working with members to realise their aspirations for institutional transformations is critical to progress along the pathway from immediate and necessary response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to recovery efforts that build the long-term development transformation across the Blue Pacific Continent.

Fifty-five results were generated under this KFA (14% of total results) and all results were rated as made progress, and 76% made significant progress towards targets (Graph 34). Output-level results made up 53% of total results and 47% of results were related to changes in knowledge, practice and attitude (Graph 32).

This chapter includes SPC's efforts to transform its institutional effectiveness driven by the 10 key organisational efforts from the Transition Plan 2021 and the work done alongside members to support the institutional strengthening of their machinery of government.

Outcomes were achieved via SPC's support through: science, data and statistics; capacity strengthening; and coordination, convening and collaboration (Graph 33).

### SPC's key organisational efforts in 2021

#### A. Strengthening country and integrated programming

SPC continued to strengthen its internal programming capabilities, streamlining systems and processes to support its focus on the design and delivery of integrated programmes, country programmes and its sectoral and regional service delivery.

With a focus on streamlining its organisational structure and processes to better coordinate implementation, the two Deputy Director-Generals roles were reconfigured to 'Science and Capability' and 'Operations and Integration' to enable the Secretariat to remain fit for purpose during a rapidly changing and uncertain context.

Efforts towards institutional strengthening progressed through ongoing review and consultation with member countries on SPC's governance frameworks and policies, including proposed amendments to the:

- Pacific Community Governance Arrangement;
- Procedures for the recruitment process of the Director-General; and
- Policy on membership and observer status.

The Financial Regulations were also reviewed for members' approval.

#### Key improvements:

- 'One Operation Management Division' (OMD) initiative centralised systems for the sharing of technical support and capability was implemented across finance and communications portfolios.

- The recruitment of the Director for Integration and Resource Mobilisation leveraged resources for integrated programming at scale across the strategic KFAs.
- The Internal Audit Unit was fully operationalised undertaking internal project audits and informing the development of a new Risk Management Strategy.
- The fourth edition of *The Pacific Community Governance Compendium* was released.
- Expansion of SPC membership brought the return of the United Kingdom and formalised European Union observership.

#### B. Diversifying our funding base and resource mobilisation

SPC's 2021 revised budget was EUR 82.35 million, while preliminary actual expenditure was EUR 66.62 million. Programme and project execution, totalling EUR 49.20 million against the budget of EUR 66.18 million, stood at 74% due to the impacts of COVID-19. Net core expenditure was reduced by EUR 2.75 million, from EUR 16.17 million per the 2021 revised budget to EUR 13.42 million, due to lower expenditure (mainly on salaries and travel).

The approved budget for 2022 provided for expenditure of EUR 99 million, an increase of EUR 16.7 million from the 2021 revised budget, mainly arising from higher programme and project execution. SPC's financial situation and outlook remain positive, and SPC will continue its efforts to achieve the highest possible levels of implementation. However, given continued volatility and uncertainty in the global and regional contexts, the situation will be closely monitored over the coming year.

#### C. Expanding digital channels

Technology is a key enabler for SPC. The rollout of the 2020 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Strategy allowed the organisation to adapt and continuously drive efficiency and effectiveness in a diverse and rapidly changing environment.

SPC continued to enhance its ICT capability and digital transformation to support the increased demand for online work and working from home due to COVID-19. To facilitate this, SPC reallocated its ICT budget to expand its digital channels in 2021, with investment in increased internet connectivity, video conferencing and learning delivery tools and cyber-security control and monitoring systems.

#### D. Communicating and integrating science, data and traditional knowledge

SPC's Corporate Communications function continued to ensure quality and timely communications, also tracking reach and visibility through both information sources and audience. The 2021 overview showed a slowing growth rate, but absolute growth maintained 50,000+ website views annually, with a clear increase in international media recognition of the SPC brand. The COVID-19 crisis forced us to reassess our priorities and shift our communication efforts to supporting COVID-19 awareness and providing a safe, trusted source of updates and information for the region.

##### Key statistics:

- SPC website: 576,949 visitors in 2021, eight member countries in the top 20
- Facebook: 77,412 followers (+30%) Pacific followers were the dominant audience
- Twitter: 30,900 followers (+20%)
  - LinkedIn: 28,400 followers (+29%)
  - YouTube: subscriber base continued to grow, hitting 12,500 (=30%) by December

SPC continued to lead information sharing through the PDH, the central repository of open data and knowledge products about the Pacific region, allowing greater data sharing and empowering members to use evidence for decision-making.

#### E. Mainstreaming social and environmental responsibility

SPC's SER policy continued to provide guiding principles for SPC to manage its social and environmental risks and impacts of all its activities and to enhance social and environmental benefits ethically and sustainably.

Through implementation of the people pillar of the SER policy, SPC established processes and activities contributing to the well-being of its staff. This included internal day-to-day support to staff, as well as indirectly supporting SPC member countries and territories. These focused on mental well-being support, through to the development of psychosocial tools by PHD, support of the social clubs for staff physical activity and staff-led internal initiatives, such as the creation of organic office gardens in both Noumea and Suva. This initiative enabled weekly garden activities as well as the sharing of training videos provided in both French and English. To raise staff morale during protracted lockdowns, a peer-to-peer video was created and shared.

Considering statistics on VAW and the epidemic of gender-based violence (GBV) in the Pacific, SPC sought to change behaviours and attitudes in the organisation. A year-long initiative was designed to increase the visibility of EAW (ending VAW) and GBV issues and support the implementation of SPC's EAW policy and broader safe workplace environment.

The initiative combined two major campaigns: Thursdays in Black, which was observed weekly throughout the year, and 16 days of Activism against GBV, an annual international campaign from 25 November to 10 December.

#### F. Supporting staff, health and well-being

##### Our people:

##### Composition:

- Total staff: 658 (7% increase from 2020), 53% women and 47% men)



Noumea group photo of support for Suva staff during the COVID-19 lockdown.

### Recruitment:

- 8800 job applications, 25% more than 2020, 53% of applicants identified as Pacific Islanders
- 212 new appointments, of which 72% were Pacific Islanders
- 43% locally recruited roles (66% women, 34% men), of which 92% were filled by Pacific Islanders; and 57% were internationally recruited roles (44% women, 56% men)

The ongoing challenges associated with border restrictions continued to have a significant impact on recruitment, onboarding and repatriation of staff. These included changing regulations, quarantine requirements and flights unavailability. These challenges demanded flexibility in every aspect of recruitment and overall management of SPC staff.

SPC ensured appropriate COVID-19 response mechanisms were in place to assure uninterrupted service delivery and staff well-being, while adhering to all aspects of its Manual of Staff Policies Human Resources Policy.

During mandatory lockdowns SPC transitioned smoothly to working from home arrangements, providing internet allowances and implementing a warden system to provide a support network to staff.

Staff well-being was a constant focus throughout the year, with regular team briefings, group psychological support sessions, team- and organisation-wide virtual social events, flexible working arrangements and access to one on one counselling, where needed. SPC tracked staff well-being through the analysis of the staff engagement survey. Based on the survey analysis, SPC could design relevant indicators, and track and measure staff well-being over time, with the overall aim of addressing any issues in a timely manner. This greater focus on well-being also shifted from the division level to the executive level, resulting in a strengthened overall institutional perspective. This was especially effective in building internal capacity to address staff well-being issues appropriately.

Health and safety was strengthened at SPC with the training of 65 staff members as first aid officers and fire wardens supporting staff at work and in the field. Dedicated OHS trainings related to occupational risks such as diving, chemicals and electrical were provided to 41 staff. SPC supported country vaccination campaigns, mandates and monitored staff vaccination rates with a focus on creating a safe workplace.

### G. Organisational learning

SPC's Futures Community of Practice was established in 2021, made up of over 40 staff working towards building strategic foresight capability at the individual, team and organisational levels at SPC. This capability is critical to building a future-focused organisation that anticipates, adapts and responds to change and uncertainty and shapes the future. All 40 staff received strategic foresight training, five became certified futurists through publishing action-learning papers and more than 182 staff attended participatory futures workshops for the development of the SPC Strategic Plan 2022–2031.

### H. Regional delivery of public goods and collaboration

As part of the CROP family, SPC continued to contribute to the implementation of the 2021 work plan which is guided by the CROP annual work plan. The priority focus areas for 2021 were COVID-19 response and recovery; 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent; and strengthening the regional architecture, climate change and disaster resilience, sustainable ocean–advocacy and implementation, sea-level rise and maritime zone, nuclear legacy issues, regional security, regional fisheries and regional health issues.

SPC continued to collaborate with other development partners to better address regional and country-specific priorities.

**I. Conducting assessments and baseline studies**

The first integrated customer satisfaction survey across all operational functions was conducted inhouse providing evidence to inform service delivery. This replaced the previous practice of running 13 separate and disparate surveys. 347 responses were received through a 52% response rate (total SPC staff). Overall satisfaction and responsiveness were rated with an average score of 4/5 across the 14 functions of OMD. This information will inform specific improvements to identify common areas that cut across and enhance 'One SPC'.

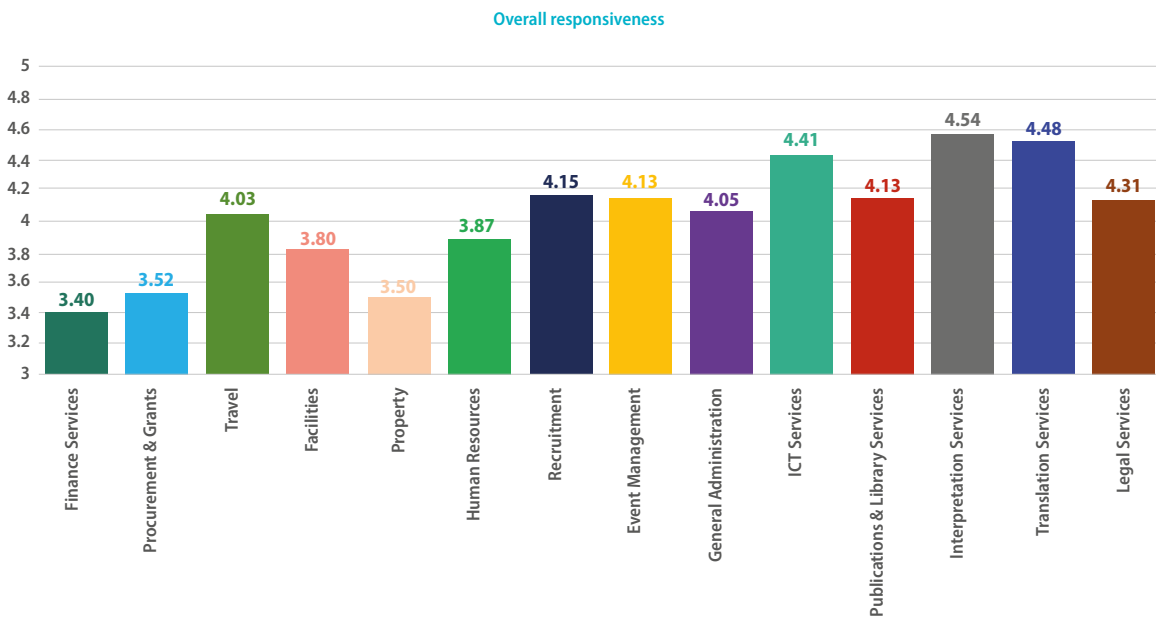
**J. Strategic Plan 2022–2031**

The Secretariat and members co-developed the strategic plan guided by the principles agreed on by CRGA 50 – a member-driven, inclusive approach promoting Pacific thought leadership and voice. Over half of both SPC membership and staff engaged and co-created ideas and content for the

strategy through participatory workshops, the drafting committee and review processes. Importantly, over 90 youth insights were woven into the strategy, which together with foresight and futures thinking, ensured the strategy has a strong view to the future.

The principle of ownership was demonstrated by the co-presentation of the plan to the 12th Conference by the Director-General and the Subcommittee Chair. The Strategic Plan 2022–2031 includes several firsts: Pacific values described in Pacific languages, metaphors and illustrations to describe the future states and common pathways that will guide the work, drawing on capabilities, sectors and disciplines to serve the region through the next decade.

(A full performance story on the co-development of the strategic plan can be found on page 81)



Overall responsiveness of OMD functions, from the first integrated customer satisfaction survey.



## Member institutional strengthening

The three-pronged crisis of 2020-2021, the pandemic, climate change and fragile economies required governments to think and act in new ways. Effective institutions are essential to good governance, socio-economic development, peace and prosperity. There are multiple pathways to transformation, as context matters, Pacific-specific reforms lead to more resilient and embedded transformation. Using data to inform decisions in real-time, to anticipate risks and shocks and to navigate uncertainty while maintaining a view to the existing slow burn challenges in the region is one key to the transformations required.

During 2021, SPC also worked to strengthen institutional effectiveness within member machinery of governments. Led by SDD, SPC continued to play a central role in coordinating and supporting the generation, analysis and dissemination of official statistics in the region, providing policymakers and analysts with demographic, economic and social indicators for evidence-based planning and decision-making.

Through the PDH, the Pacific Microdata Library and PDH.stat, SPC continued to serve as a regional hub and central repository for Pacific data. Around 130 census or survey datasets in the PDH Microdata Library were curated according to international standards, making data discoverable, useable and accessible for secondary analysis for evidence-formed development. The number of datasets available in the Microdata library to stakeholders in 2021 increased by 4.5% to 161, from 154 in 2020.

Focusing particularly on economic and social statistics, and the intersectional areas of gender, poverty, education and disability, SPC continued to provide quality technical support, innovation and oversight to data and statistics throughout the region. SPC is committed to monitoring the region's progress on the SDGs via its SDG dashboard and providing other support to strengthen data collection at national level, and through the VNR process.

## Key contributions to strengthening institutional effectiveness for decision-making

(Appendix 1 provides the full list of results)

- Improved quality assurance and mechanisms to support regional and national data collection efforts:
  - 20 PICTs had their CRVS systems profiled, documented and centralised for the first time.
  - Population projections and demographic analysis were updated for all PICTs and uploaded to PHD.stat.
- Strengthened national capacities and systems on data and statistics:
  - Seven PICTs adopted the Census and HIES methods in analysis, anonymisation and documentation in their national data collection efforts.
  - 16 participants from Health and Statistics offices in four PICTs were trained on data analysis and report writing for CRVS.
- Enhanced regional commitment and mechanisms to strengthen data and statistics for development in the region:
  - 13 PICTs were supported in their review and release of International Merchandise Trade and Statistics reports.
  - The Pacific Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System 2022 was finalised.
- Strengthened commitment to the monitoring of SDGs at regional and national levels:
  - 16 PICTs completed their VNR/SDG reports with ongoing support to 9 PICTs (Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) in the reporting year.

## Cross-sectoral priorities

The Regional Health and VAW Indicator database was developed and published on PDH.stat Data Explorer which describes the impacts of COVID-19 on health and violence against women in the region.

The Regional Disability Indicator Database and the Regional Gender Indicator Database covers thematic areas in population/demography, economic activities, access to resources, education, health and related services, public life and decision-making and human rights of women and children.

Indicators on social protection for the region have been updated in the PDH, in collaboration with Asian

Development Bank (ADP). The ADB calculates an SPI for its 14 Pacific developing member countries every three years, the current data collection is for 2018 (the latest year for which sufficient data is available). Data required to calculate the SPI is:

- a. the expenditure by national authorities on social insurance, social assistance and passive labour market programmes;
- b. the number of gender, poverty and disability disaggregated beneficiaries in receipt of the various social protection benefits in order to estimate a set of SPIs.

## Innovation

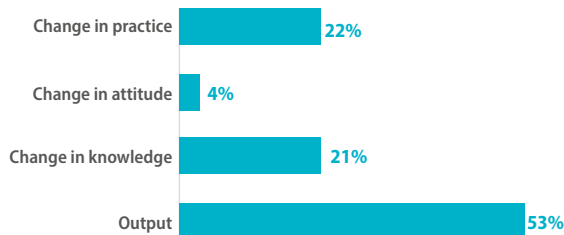
Modernisation of statistical data collection and dissemination included better integration of PDH.stat, microdata library, digital library and campaign monitor with SDD websites, closely coupling with PDH main search catalogue provides improved discoverability of PDH.stat datasets. SDD and PDH.stat also observed significant increases to web traffic in 2021.

SPC continued to adopt practical alternatives to assess the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. Periodic,

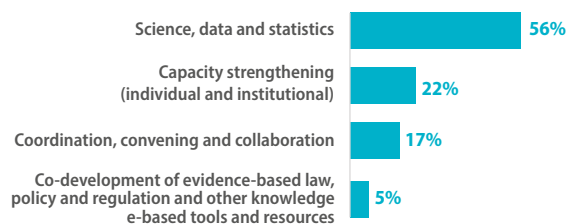
longitudinal rapid assessment surveys (RAS) have been proven practical especially when data on impacts is urgently required. RAS were conducted with National Statistics Offices (NSOs) in Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau, to better understand the impacts of the pandemic on the lives and livelihoods of the people. Information also provided additional insights to inform decisions on the provision of social protection and border openings in the three territories.

## Results dashboard

**Graph 32: Transforming institutional effectiveness Results by level of maturity (n=55)**



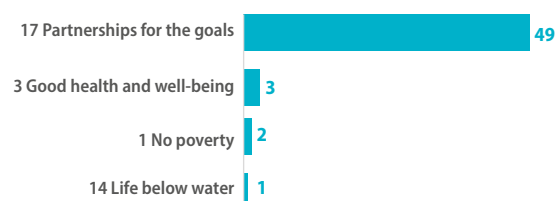
**Graph 33: institutional effectiveness Results by service type (n=55)**



**Graph 34: Transforming institutional effectiveness Performance rating (n=55)**



**Graph 35: Transforming institutional effectiveness Contributions to SDGs (n=55)**



# Performance story



## Increasing the value of statistical datasets

### Context

The saying goes, “a picture tells a thousand words”, but in reality, it’s often the numbers that tell the story. Data and statistics are critical for evidence-based decision-making and policy development.

The challenge in the Pacific is the limited availability of a wide range of development statistics, and even when available they are often difficult to access. This applies both at the national and regional levels. Many datasets are also not structured — they are PDFs or scanned documents so it’s hard to extract data, or they are not harmonised, so they don’t use common code lists. This makes them hard to reuse, analyse, compare or link to other datasets.

### Change process

Over the last few years, SDD has been modernising statistical processes. Data collection templates and common code lists are used and key indicators are stored in a standards-based (SDMX) indicator platform called [PDH.stat](#) which is a component of the [PDH](#).

Content from development partners is harvested along with metadata and imported into PDH.stat, expanding the available set of indicators and filling existing data gaps. The result is that PDH.stat is becoming a ‘one-stop-shop’ for Pacific development indicators.

Statistics are also being used to ‘drive’ websites and applications:

- Users can easily find indicator datasets using the [PDH main search page](#);
- Visualisations on SPC websites and portals pull data directly from PDH.stat; and
- Plugins have been developed to enable users to easily connect to the PDH.stat database and integrate data in their preferred applications (Excel, Stata, R, Python, Power BI).



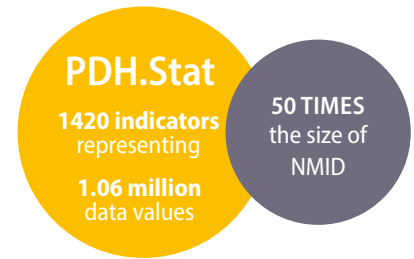
International Merchandise Trade Statistics PowerBI Dashboard.

### Results and impact

PDH.stat is more than 50 times the size of its predecessor, the National Minimum Development Indicator (NMDI) database. By December 2021, it contained 1420 indicators representing 1.06 million data values.

Having data stored in one location, in a well-structured, standardised, harmonised and interoperable database significantly increases its value. There is a lowered cost of access for users because they don't have to consult numerous websites and reports to extract information.

Data is consumed by multiple applications which provide interesting and digestible visualisations and disseminated through diverse channels which direct users back to the database.



Stat of the week

### Lessons learned

The modernisation of statistical processes provides a range of benefits from improving efficiencies through to increasing the inherent value of the data. These are relatively large changes, in the way SDD and SPC have traditionally managed the collection and the storage and dissemination of statistical data can be daunting for some; it is important that we take little steps and clearly communicate the benefits, which speak for themselves.

Partners and stakeholders value improved access to high-quality regional statistics and are more willing to collaborate in terms of data sharing, because they clearly see the value in PDH.stat and the larger PDH.

Moving forward, the lessons learned improving internal SPC processes can also be used to help modernise data collection and dissemination in member countries.

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*Division: SDD*

*Donor: n/a*

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# Performance story



## Civil registration and vital statistics country profiles for the Pacific region

### Context

CRVS play an important role in the region in the registration of statistics such as births and deaths, which are important for formulating public policies as well as supporting universal access to basic human rights.

However, the nonexistence of a centralised regional source of documentation on the status of CRVS at national levels in the region prompted SDD to develop individual country profiles. The consolidation of information on national legislation, procedures and institutional arrangements also served to inform the progress on improving CRVS in the mid-term review of the Asian and Pacific CRVS Decade, 2015-2024.

Countries will benefit from having a living resource on the status and development of CRVS systems in the Pacific region. The centralised documentation will also assist in promoting the importance of having harmonised CRVS systems for better vital registration, including the development of national ID systems and register-based census systems. The need for political will in amending country legislation, CRVS procedures and resources to make the change happen will be also enhanced.



CRVS country profiles of the Pacific.

### Change process

Twenty PICTs now have their CRVS systems profiled, documented and centralised for the first time. The CRVS country profiles have also provided SDD with the opportunity to work with stakeholders and partners across almost all SPC member countries and Brisbane Accord Group members in the stocktaking and review of CRVS systems.

In the context of COVID-19, having available data on CRVS has provided vital information on deaths related to the pandemic which has been critical to informing national health policy and investment decisions. The partnership and ownership of data has also been essential to change in this process.

### Results and impact

The country profiles provide an overview of the legislative, organisational and management frameworks

of CRVS systems, registration processes, levels of completeness of birth and death registration and the most recent developments towards improving CRVS systems in the region. Since the profiles were uploaded, SDD has observed increased website traffic. For many countries these profiles are a first and can serve as a basis for advocating for additional investment in strengthening the coverage and completeness of national CRVS systems. This has become especially relevant with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to have reliable personal identity systems for accessing public services.

A regional overview report on CRVS systems in the Pacific will also be available in the first quarter of 2022. The individual country profiles can be accessed [here](#).

### Lessons learned

The CRVS country profiles have increased awareness on the importance of personal-event record-reconciliation between the civil registration offices and the ministries of health, especially for births and deaths. They have also provided an opportunity for improving coordination, harmonisation and data sharing between the different agencies in national administrations. Equally important, they have emphasised that an efficient, accurate and cost-effective vital registration system contributes to the achievement of basic human rights for all through access to education, health, law and justice and other public services where proof of identity is required.

Anticipating that these profiles may prompt similar learnings for other SPC teams and member countries, CRVS has provided a tool to identify and address gaps in their interventions in PICTs which have the potential to strengthen decision-making processes across other sectors.

*Division: SDD*

*Donors: DFAT, UNESCAP and SPC core funding*

# Performance story



## An innovative approach to compiling urgently needed data in Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau

### Context

Obtaining up-to-date information on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the three New Zealand realm territories of Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau, presented many challenges of scale, communications and data. The administrative data necessary for monitoring the impacts of the pandemic was not being collected or published in a timely way.

Periodic, longitudinal RAS were deemed to be a practical alternative way to assess the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic on the people of the three realms. Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ), in consultation with the three NSOs and other relevant national authorities, developed the concept to include four survey rounds for Cook Islands and three survey rounds each for Niue and Tokelau, all to be carried out between the end of 2020 and early 2022.

SDD was asked to provide technical support for the conduct, analysis and reporting of the RAS.

The RAS were intended to assess the evolving impacts of COVID-19 on the lives and livelihoods of the people and households of the three territories. Identifying the most affected groups in each society would assist the national authorities, supported by New Zealand, to develop appropriate social protection and livelihood-resilient responses.

### Change process

In the conduct, analysis and reporting of the RAS, SDD undertook the following activities:

- reviews of the questionnaires for all three territories;
- sample selection, data processing, analysis and reporting for the Cook Islands RAS;
- data checking, analysis and report compilation for the Niue and Tokelau RAS, while Stats NZ completed the data processing for these two surveys;
- formatting and layout of each of the survey-round reports;
- technical support as requested by the NSOs and Stats NZ who conducted all the surveys;
- engaged two consultants (one for Cook Islands and Tokelau and one for Niue) to undertake the analysis of the final survey data and the compilation of the reports for each round of the RAS in each territory; and
- reviewed and edited the reports prior to seeking comments and feedback from the NSOs and Stats NZ.

Stats NZ and the NSOs in each territory were involved in reviewing the reports and the reports of each survey round, for each country, were shared with MFAT.

### Results and impact

As at December 2021, RAS rounds 1, 2, and 3 of four had been conducted for Cook Islands and round 1 of three for Niue and Tokelau; the analytical reports were completed for all these RAS rounds.

The results have demonstrated the value of conducting such RAS when data on impacts is urgently required. NSOs now have first-hand experience in conducting short-term RAS. The three NSOs and MFAT have a better understanding of the impacts of the pandemic on the lives and livelihoods of the people in each territory. This information also would have provided additional insights to inform decisions on the provision of social protection and border openings in the three territories.

### Lessons learned

The following summarise the lessons learned and the adaptations that could be considered when conducting similar RAS in the future.

- It is essential to clearly identify the expected dimensions of the analysis, i.e., whether it should be spatial between urban and rural households (as was finally agreed in the RAS), or whether it should focus on other factors, e.g., gender or age (which in the case of the RAS it was not). This has limited the depth and breadth of the possible analysis, that is, no representative disaggregation by gender was possible.
- The choice was effectively inherent from the RAS design; the sample nature of Cook Islands households and census nature of the surveys in Niue and Tokelau only specified that a household respondent aged 18 or over was chosen for interview.

This meant there was no common denominator for the respondents and therefore could not be made nationally representative – in normal surveys the household head is targeted as the respondent and as such national weights can be constructed.

- This does not negate the results of the RAS, but it does limit the way in which the data can be interpreted; a spatial analysis of whether households were rural or urban was the primary viable criteria.
- For future RAS, the impact of the survey design on the scope of the analysis should be made clear to avoid any misunderstandings.

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Division: SDD

Donor: MFAT

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## Performance story



### The co-development of the Strategic Plan 2022–2031



The Chair of the CRGA Subcommittee for the Strategic Plan and the SPC Director-General.

#### Context

SPC's Strategic Plan 2022–2031 provides directional guidance to the organisation and is underpinned by a strategic results framework and business plans. CRGA 50 approved a five-phase roadmap for the co-development of the new strategic plan in 2020. Early that year, the impact of COVID-19 shifted attention and priorities of SPC's members and disrupted plans to engage with them to deliver an inclusive, long-term strategic plan that same year. As a result, the roadmap for the development of the 2021-2031 strategic plan was revised to incorporate a 12-month transition period in 2021 and an associated transition plan.

This transition plan period allowed for further consultations to be conducted with members of the CRGA Subcommittee for the Strategic Plan, sectoral and technical partners, civil society, youth, private sector and SPC staff. This engagement has been integral to the co-development of the 2022–2031 strategic plan.

## Change process

Consultation during the process was undertaken as follows:



\*All staff informed through town halls and intranet updates. Information available to the public on the dedicated webpage - [Strategic Plan 2021+1 The Pacific Community \(spc.int\)](https://strategic-plan-2021-1-the-pacific-community.spc.int/)

CRGA 50 provided clear guiding principles and thought leadership for the creation of an open, adaptive strategy with relevance and utility for members, staff and partners. SPC invested in building strategic foresight capabilities among member representatives and staff to ensure the plan anticipates and can quickly adapt to the challenges and opportunities of the coming decade. The process was multi-purpose with active participation and technical learning, and was shared with the Secretariat of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent.

A relational approach was used to connect across a spectrum of member portfolios and staff working across 25 sectors. Features of the approach included learning from the mid-term review of the 2016–2020 strategic plan recommendations, connecting to SPC and other regional convenings and ensuring reciprocity in the sharing of knowledge and experiences. For transparency, a [strategic plan website](#) was created and regularly updated.

## Results and impact

SPC's communities of practice, MELNet, Programming Backbone and an emerging Futurists cohort helped shape the strategic plan and determine the practical implementation over its lifetime. Members expressed

appreciation for the clear linkages between the plan, regional priorities, national development plans and the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, together with the organisation's strategic results framework and budget. Members emphasised the importance of building ownership to ensure a people-centred approach.

This approach represented a step change in SPC's quality and depth of engagement with members, a maturing of the organisation in its use of Pacific language and capacity to co-develop with its members and regional stakeholders to assist in developing its strategic direction.

Guided by the Blue Pacific vision, the strategic plan identifies four goals and seven focus areas, one of which, Resilience and Climate Action, interconnects with all other focus areas. Five pathways guiding the work across the KFAs: policy to action; data, statistics and knowledge; innovation and research; digitisation and technology; and capability, influence and advocacy. The endorsement and adoption of the strategic plan at CRGA 51 and 12th Conference respectively bore testament to inclusivity and shared ownership nurtured through the engagement process.



### Lessons learned

- The importance of process to embed shared ownership and collective responsibility for implementation and performance.
- Leadership from the CRGA Subcommittee and SPC's Senior Leadership Team advocated and influenced broad and deep engagement.
- Investment in strategic foresight provided the basis for robust and adaptive longer-term planning.
- Reciprocity and respectful relationships achieve collective impact.
- Strategy is a process and its socialisation is key to ensuring open dialogue and continuous improvements.

“

*I value immensely the creation of a new proposed development plan for our Pacific Community, labelled as Strategic Plan 2021 Plus – and, aim to govern and deliver essential services for our membership and for our region for the next decade. I categorically endorse this plan, and the FSM stands ready to play its part in its implementation.*

David W. Panuelo, FSM President.

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Division: Corporate  
Donor: core funding

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# APPENDICES








- APPENDIX 1: 2021 Results tables
- APPENDIX 2: Peer-reviewed publications
- APPENDIX 3: Published evaluation activities
- APPENDIX 4: Outcomes of regional meetings convened by SPC or in partnership with other regional agencies
- APPENDIX 5: List of current MOUs






Photo:






# Appendix 1









## 2021 Results tables






Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
A workshop on maritime boundaries was conducted presenting legal options countries could pursue to secure the rights and responsibilities over their ocean space. These options included a mirroring of Federated States of Micronesia's 2019 observations, domestic stability clause and stability clauses in maritime boundaries treaties.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia	Output	
14 PICTs benefited from the Regional Pacific NDC Hub ( <a href="http://pacificndc.org/">http://pacificndc.org/</a> ), a regional platform that supports national commitments to implementing and financing climate commitments.	ACP (14 PICTs and Timor Leste)	Change in knowledge	
14 PICTs participated in 5 Kiwa Initiative webinars in 2021, presenting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the concept of nature-based solutions (NbS) as an efficient tool for climate change adaptation; and</li> <li>the Kiwa Initiative as a unique funding opportunity and funding window for NbS activities.</li> </ul> The Kiwa Initiative is a multi-donor program that aims to strengthen the climate change resilience of Pacific Island ecosystems, communities and economies through NbS.	ACP (14 PICTs and Timor Leste)	Output	
289 participants from around the region attended LiDAR and PDNA (post-disaster needs assessment) training. 100% of participants reported increased knowledge.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
3 coastal protection systems were enhanced in Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, covering 461 ha. Ongoing support to strengthen coastal protection systems in Tonga.	Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen resilience agriculture infrastructure. 30 dry-litter technology piggeries were established in Kiribati and 1 semi-commercial dry litter technology piggery was established in Tuvalu.	Kiribati, Tuvalu	Output	
3492 participants (46% women, 54% men) benefited from over 50 capacity building activities relating to natural hazard modelling: LiDAR, post-disaster needs assessment, incident management systems, emergency operations centre management, ridge-to-reef, coastal management, climate change, aspects of water resources management, resilient agriculture and nutrition, community engagement, traditional knowledge and DRM/CC-related communications skills. Participants were from 16 PICTs plus Australia, Bhutan, Mexico, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Timor Leste and the USA.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	

Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
363 total nitrogen kg/yr reduction in 3 PICTs: · Kiribati: 955 TN kg/yr · Tonga: 104 TN/yr · Tuvalu: 164 TN kg/yr	Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu	Impact	
6 PICTs received more resilient and quality traits of crops from CePaCT: · Tonga, Federated States of Micronesia and Niue: Taro- drought tolerant, TLB tolerant & very good eating quality; sweet potato- purple & orange fleshed, drought and salinity tolerant and exhibits good disease resistance; banana- drought and salinity tolerant, good eating quality, atoll recommended, black Sigatoka resistant & Fusarium wilt race 1 & 4 resistant, cassava- drought tolerant, acid soil tolerant & high in carotenoids, swamp taro- swampy condition tolerant; yam- good eating quality. · Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Papua New Guinea: tolerant & very good eating quality; sweet potato- purple & orange fleshed and salinity tolerant; banana- fusarium Wilt Race 4 resistant; Cassava- drought & salinity tolerant, acid soil tolerant, early maturity and high in carotenoids; swamp taro- swampy condition tolerant; yam- good eating quality; Xanthosoma- drought tolerant.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	Output	
6 regional projects were identified, developed and submitted to the Kiwa Initiative in support to their climate change adaptation efforts through the implementation of nature-based solutions (NbS). 4 out of these 6 projects were directly identified by SPC.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
8 PICTs were identified as needing to enact, update or complete their maritime zone coordinates in their domestic legislation.	Fiji, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
8 PICTs that reported to the Sendai Framework Monitor now have access to their post-disaster data.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
80 food cubes were distributed at 4 sites in Fiji (Koronivia, Legalega, Narere, Sigatoka) for evaluation and promotion and this was used to support the national campaign on food and nutrition security in response to COVID-19.	Fiji	Output	
9 PICTs continued to strengthen their climate and disaster resilient water and sanitation infrastructure with support from SPC: · 98 household rainwater harvesting systems were repaired (Tokelau); · 1 water station/tank building was repaired (Cook Islands); · 3 compost toilets and 3 plastic septic with sand filtering systems were installed (Tonga); · design of galleries commenced (Tuvalu); and · significant work was completed in the design, procurement, contracting and delivery of materials for other water and sanitation assets under GCCA+ SUPA (Tuvalu, Kiribati, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji).	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	









Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
A Plant Health Clinic SOP was developed and piloted, with a plant health hospital concept to be piloted in Fiji.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji	Output	
379 representative maritime boundaries basepoints data used to create maritime zones in 13 countries were identified and screened during a first pass screening exercise. 294 basepoints were identified for further further review in the second pass assessment.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A training workshop was conducted on gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) around water and sanitation, inclusive of community engagement skills. USP Council approved the Certificate IV in Disaster Risk Management (Team Leadership) course and the pilot was launched.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
African Swine Fever (ASF) awareness training was conducted for 144 participants (57 women, 87 men) of Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) and other stakeholders, including extension, livestock and biosecurity officers from northern, central and western divisions. 3000 ASF test kits were also distributed to 14 countries.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji	Output	
As of 2021, 30,164 ha of watershed catchment were covered in plans (draft and finalised), with 2256 ha covered by actual protection measures. Watershed catchment plans and the protection measures will ensure that water source flows are pristine and unpolluted for use. Protected and managed areas of watershed catchment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 500 ha (Fiji)</li> <li>• 200 ha (Federated States of Micronesia)</li> <li>• 200 ha (Niue)</li> <li>• 4000 ha (Samoa)</li> <li>• 575 ha (Solomon Islands)</li> <li>• 90 ha (Tonga)</li> <li>• 6628 ha (Vanuatu)</li> <li>• 600 ha (Cook Islands)</li> </ul>	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	








Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>At least 6 Disaster and Community Resilience Programme (DCRP) initiatives supported civic and institutional participation, influence or leadership, including those targeting young people, women, traditional knowledge holders and other key groups. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on-the-ground climate and disaster risk interventions for women and vulnerable groups in 10 PICTs (GCC+SUPA);</li> <li>development of GESI inclusive community engagement skills training (workshop style) developed for water and sanitation (MCAP);</li> <li>civic participation in development and implementation of catchment management and coastal rehabilitation plans were supported (R2R);</li> <li>Responding Together: <i>Strategy for Gender Equality in Disaster Management in the Pacific</i> was socialised with PIEMA members; promoted and involved women in PIEMA project activities;</li> <li>participation of young people as part of Global Handwashing Day and World Toilet Day celebrations on Kiritimati Island (Kiritimati II Water and Sanitation project); and</li> <li>Pacific Resilience Meeting was preceded by a Youth Forum connecting 700 youth from across the region (PRP).</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
<p>Authorised maritime zone data was inputted to the Forum Fisheries Agency's Vessel Monitoring System, supporting fisheries management for PICTs.</p>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
<p>Campaigns were supported, including targeted activities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Water Day (Nauru, Tuvalu)</li> <li>Global Handwashing Day, World Toilet Day (Kiribati)</li> <li>Marshall Islands Climate Change Week</li> <li>boosting the dissemination of information on climate resilience, health and environmental stewardship (Palau)</li> <li>youth awareness of the importance of mangrove ecosystems (Tonga)</li> <li>This is R2R social media campaign (regional)</li> <li>communications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32 media stories</li> <li>75 social media posts (SPC-/project-specific)</li> <li>25 web stories</li> <li>6 press releases</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
<p>Data sharing was strengthened through the provision of the following technical and data inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atoll Water Security Inventory was created and extended to include 4 countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu);</li> <li>Pacific State of Coastal Spatial Data Infrastructure for Pacific R2R programme was updated; and</li> <li>Pacific Resilience Nexus was developed to unite the multiple platforms administered by Disaster Community Resilience Programme (DCRP), under a single platform that is integrated with the Pacific Data Hub (PDH).</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	Output	
<p>The <i>Sustainable Plant Health System Framework</i> was developed, aimed at guiding regional collaboration to support increased food production and food and environmental safety.</p>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	








Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
EUR 7 million in new funding was approved for Disaster and Community Resilience Programme (DCRP) work in the region, which included support to water security projects at country level and building regional action and cooperation on water security at regional level.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	
Evidence of changes in ways of working or application of learning among participants benefiting from capacity building activities supported by the Disaster and Community Resilience Programme (DCRP) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>120 personnel working in the disaster management area reported application of learned skills on the job.</li> <li>1 participant mapped his own community using global satellites and updated these maps to ensure they accurately showcased the informal settlement of Valenicina and its environment after attending the Pacific Risk Information System and Fiji Open Street Map "Mapathon".</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
Evidence of increased awareness and participation in disaster and community resilience work in 4 PICTs (Fiji, Nauru, Tonga, Vanuatu): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children in Nauru showcased how to value water in creative ways (<a href="http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/4879-2/">http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/4879-2/</a>) (GCCA+ SUPA);</li> <li>Elders in Tongatapu (Tonga) shared historical knowledge on the role mangroves have played in flood protection (<a href="http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/4527-2/">http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/4527-2/</a>) (GCCA+ SUPA);</li> <li>Villagers engaged in Fiji's 30 Million Trees in 15 Years (30MT15Y) initiative, planting and promoting sustainable forest management (<a href="https://www.pacific-r2r.org/news/tamanitoakula-benefits-tree-planting-initiative">https://www.pacific-r2r.org/news/tamanitoakula-benefits-tree-planting-initiative</a>) (R2R); and</li> <li>Villagers planted trees as a part of the efforts to restore the Tagabe Watershed Catchment in Vanuatu (R2R).</li> </ul>	Fiji, Nauru, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Fiji analysed Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) data and drafted a report that will allow the country to transition to an international reference frame.	Fiji	Output	
Fiji and Tuvalu deposited treaty coordinates to the UN Treaty office.	Fiji, Tuvalu	Change in practice	
Fiji Ocean Policy was passed under the Climate Change Act 2021.	Fiji	Change in practice	
National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) in 7 PICTs continued to produce monthly ocean outlooks. Ocean information was integrated into the monthly climate bulletin for the region as well as in the oceans and climate outlook forum for the region.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu	Impact	
Nauru reviewed and submitted to cabinet its Sea Boundary Proclamation 2021. Nauru's Sea Boundary (baseline and maritime zones) Proclamation with the 12M, 24M, 200M (M=nautical mile) and continental shelf schedule of coordinates, and an associated Exclusive Economic Zone chart was included in the legislation.	Nauru	Change in practice	






Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>3 PICTs (Marshall Islands, Tonga and Samoa) developed monitoring systems to support the management of risks relating to climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FRDP Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E) Framework was drafted. The framework supports the PRP mandate of coordinating and facilitating partnerships and monitoring progress on the FRDP;</li> <li>A groundwater assessment and monitoring guidelines were drafted (Republic of Marshall Islands); and</li> <li>Samoa and Tonga progressed with the development of their multi-hazard forecasting system.</li> </ul>	Regional (ALL PICTs), Republic of Marshall Islands, Tonga, Samoa	Output	
<p>Ongoing partnerships continued collaborative and coordinated actions on climate change and disaster resilience, water and sanitation security and integrated coastal management issues in the region. 6 proposals were developed and approved for funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tuvalu Water Security project</li> <li>BRAC project</li> <li>Managing Water Scarcity scope expansion</li> <li>PaRTNeR -2.0</li> <li>Australian Water Partnership Flash Flooding project</li> <li>PACWASTE Plus (SPC contribution)</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	
<p>Ongoing support to 4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu) improved real-time wave ocean monitoring services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fiji developed a web interface and forecast system that provides ocean wave forecasts 4 times a day and a wave and inundation forecast.</li> <li>High-resolution wave forecast systems for Tuvalu s and Kiribati were developed and financial support was provided to Marshall Islands.</li> </ul>	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	Change in practice	
<p>Ongoing support enhanced animal husbandry with the establishment of 5 small livestock (poultry/piggery) farms in 5 countries (Cook Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu) and a breeding centre was designed in Tuvalu. Training on African swine fever (ASF) testing was conducted for Solomon Islands and Samoa, benefiting 35 trainees.</p>	Cook Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
<p>Ongoing support to enhance the scientific knowledge needed to manage the risks associated with climate change, natural hazards, water resources and coastal zone management. At least 40 technical assessments/studies/models were delivered in 16 PICTs. These included bathymetrical, hydrological, geological, biological and ecological assessments; infrastructure and network assessments; hazard modelling; human capacity needs assessments; lessons learned studies and project reviews.</p>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	












Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Ongoing support to strengthen national capacities around disaster resilience. 2 simulation exercises (SIMEXes) were conducted in 2 PICTs (Fiji and Kiribati):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire drill at a school in Kiribati occurred through a twinning arrangement between Kiribati Fire and Emergency Service and South Australian Country Fire Service; and</li> <li>• Fiji National Emergency Operation Centre conducted a Functional Standard Operating Procedures table-top exercise, attended by 28 organisations.</li> </ul>	Fiji, Kiribati	Output	
Pacific Island Leaders issued the Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the Face of Climate Change-Related Sea-Level Rise.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Impact	
Papua New Guinea's National Fisheries Authority initiated the Bougainville Coastal Waters Project to delimit the maritime zone rights and responsibilities around the Autonomous Region of Bougainville.	Papua New Guinea	Change in practice	
A participatory community-based assessment regional framework was published in 2021 for Tuvalu to enable extension and field officers to understand the effects of climate change that can affect farming systems and develop adaptation options accordingly. The value chain analysis for Tuvalu was also completed.	Tuvalu	Output	
<p>Probabilistic inundation hazard assessments were completed in 3 PICTs. Information will support ongoing adaptation strategy and risk-informed decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tuvalu: Erosion assessment and environmental and social impact assessments for 3 islands supporting climate change adaptation solutions and coastal protection design.</li> <li>• Marshall Islands: Wave hazards were mapped for all atolls.</li> <li>• Samoa: Tsunami probabilistic inundation hazard assessment was undertaken.</li> </ul>	Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tuvalu	Output	
Provided technical assistance and legal advice to Fiji with the domestic stability clause, in the context of its revised maritime boundaries legislation (still to be enacted). Supported Fiji with the review of draft stability clauses in its draft Climate Change Bill 2021.	Fiji	Output	
Provided technical support to Pacific delegations to regional and international forums, including 6 executive thematic briefings on disaster and resilience.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
<p>Regional commitment strengthened the legal/planning and policy environment in the region to support climate change and disaster risk management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Regional Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management (SREM) was developed;</li> <li>• The PacRIS strategy was drafted and now under review; and</li> <li>• The Framework for Energy Security and Resilience in the Pacific (FESRIP) was approved.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	






Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Regional forums like PIEMA meetings brought together disaster preparedness and emergency management professionals and the Pacific Resilience Meeting had a cross section of partners from government, the private sector, civil society organisations, development agencies, local/national/regional and international organisations, youth and community representatives to discuss resilient-related issues in the region. About 2250 people were engaged in these meetings.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Regional tools and guides were developed to support work on climate change and disaster risk management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific Resilience Standards were finalised;</li> <li>• 7 tools/guides supporting the application of R2R methodologies were developed;</li> <li>• A Pacific-specific methodology in place for objective assessment of longer-term impacts of past climate and disaster risk interventions was completed (GCCA+ SUPA); and</li> <li>• 4 countries with an impact database for specific sectors progressed (Tonga and Palau 90% completed, Cook Islands and Federated States of Micronesia 10% completed).</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Tonga	Output	
Social media activity and engagement was maintained at a high level, with some posts reaching over 2000 interactions. Top performing social media posts for SPC in 2021 included two Disaster and Community Resilience Programme (DCRP) posts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Women in Science' showcased the oceanography work of SPC staffer, Naomi Jackson (1249 total engagements)</li> <li>• Support for the Youth Climate Summit (608 total engagements)</li> <li>• Examples of influence include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 'Drue Village' story (<a href="https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/photo-story/2021/07/drue-the-village-caught-between-a-rock-and-a-hard-place">https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/photo-story/2021/07/drue-the-village-caught-between-a-rock-and-a-hard-place</a>) led to the development and implementation of a Drue community environmental assessment strategy. This content generated over 1000k likes and shares.</li> <li>– 'Valenicina benefit of open street mapping for community' story (<a href="https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/2021/05/valenicina-shines-a-light-on-disaster-preparedness-through-data-collection">https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/2021/05/valenicina-shines-a-light-on-disaster-preparedness-through-data-collection</a>).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Impact	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil sampling protocol and soil analysis manuals were completed (to be published and distributed to all member countries in 2022).</li> <li>• Guidelines for the Soil Doctor Programme were completed, along with soil testing training for research officers in Samoa.</li> <li>• Farmer soil extension training was provided to 43 participants (2 women, 41 men), Beqa Island, Fiji.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Samoa	Output	
Online training on pest diagnosis and management was conducted for Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga. Tuvalu was also supported with technical advice on coconut leaf pest infestation. SPC continued to provide ongoing support for protected cropping farmers in Qereqere, East Bank (Nawamagi), Tavua, Sigatoka and Nasau. Ongoing monitoring and advice to farmers for all field trials (tomato and capsicum trials under protected cropping and open field conditions) in Sigatoka.	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
SPC, in collaboration with Central Queensland University and Fiji's Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, initiated new social science research on promoting food and nutrition sensitive agriculture. The Protected Cropping Farmers Manual was finalised and is now at the field testing stage to support the scaling up of the protected cropping structure and off-season vegetable production.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji	Output	
After receiving capacity building support from SPC, staff from the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development in Kiribati were able to collect high-quality data on coastal elevation along transect in front of key island infrastructure in Tarawa.	Kiribati	Change in knowledge	








Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Niue's Nukutuluea Multiple-Use Marine Park Regulations 2022 were completed for cabinet review.	Niue	Output	
The highly collaborative, Pathways to sustaining tuna-dependent Pacific Island economies during climate change, published in Nature Sustainability, investigated the effects of continued GHG emissions that are expected to progressively drive skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna from the exclusive economic zones of Pacific SIDS into the high seas. The paper has provided members with a powerful advocacy tool to be used as leverage for access to funding, fed into COP26 activities and was provided to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. As a result of this research, members showed their support in both the Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting and Forum Fisheries Committee, and ministers requested CROP and other partners to catalogue adaptation and mitigation actions and prepare documentation on the impact of climate change on the fisheries sector. The article also enabled SPC to resecure long-term funding, including an MFAT project on climate change, and one with the GCF in the pipeline.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	
The boundary between Federated States of Micronesia and Papua New Guinea was entered into force and published with UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UNDOALOS).	Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea	Change in attitude	
The Coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) manual was finalised. Ongoing promotion and training on the manual were provided to targeted Melanesian countries (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) as well as Cook Islands and Tuvalu. Training of three male technicians, 3 PhD researchers and 9 staff (6 women, 3 men) from Papua New Guinea on bioassay techniques was also conducted and 500 copies of the CRB manual were produced for circulation to stakeholder partners. Other CRB developments include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the establishment of a CRB committee;</li> <li>a CRB pest alert;</li> <li>a Pacific Awareness and Response to Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (PARC) project communication plan;</li> <li>CRB/PARC MEL framework to support project implementation monitoring; and</li> <li>a CRB database that uses KoBo Toolbox to enter data (Fiji, Solomon Islands). Toolbox refresher training was conducted for the Plant Protection Team, from Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
The NDC Hub Strategy 2030 was adopted. It represents the collective climate change commitments of Pacific Island countries consistent with the climate pledges under the Paris Agreement. The strategy presents the mid- and long-term vision for a sustainable, low-carbon and climate resilient Pacific.	ACP (14 PICs and Timor Leste)	Change in practice	
The Pacific Animal Health and Production (AH&P) Framework was finalised and endorsed by the PHOAFS (Pacific Head of Agriculture and Forestry Services). A charter for PHOVAPS (Pacific Heads of Veterinary and Animal Production Services) was developed. A health concept note was developed and finalised.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
The Pacific Maritime Boundaries Dashboard was soft launched at the High-Level Dialogue on Maritime Boundaries.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	







Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
The Pacific Soil Portal was launched and endorsed by Heads of Agriculture and Forestry Services (HOAFS), in an effort to make information, knowledge and advice relating to soils more readily available.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
2 African swine fever (AFS) awareness videos were produced, targeting farmers and biosecurity and livestock extension officers. The E-PARAVET module was developed and piloted with 52 participants in Fiji and Vanuatu (blend between self-directed learning and Zoom). Training guidelines on poultry and piggery were developed and disseminated to the PACPs.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
UK funding was secured to support 4 countries progress their extended continental shelf claims.	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
Under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) programme, 22 projects were approved for funding in 2021. 8 of these projects were confirmed for funding with direct support from SPC in 6 PICTs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vanuatu: review and update of the Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy</li> <li>• Federated States of Micronesia: supply and install of solar air conditioning units in 7 public buildings</li> <li>• Nauru (2 projects): climate smart agriculture, water and sanitation master plan</li> <li>• Niue (2 projects): the development of a national climate change communication strategy; training of staff and partners of Niue Environment Agency on climate change, NDCs and NDC Monitoring, Reporting and Verifications processes</li> <li>• Tonga: produce awareness materials</li> <li>• Palau: energy efficiency regulations</li> </ul>	ACP (14 PICs and Timor Leste), Federates States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
SPC is leading the regional collaboration, surveillance and awareness on the coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) in target countries. Technical support was provided to Vanuatu and Solomon Islands on implementing CRB surveillance, containment and control. Support included the procurement and distribution of 30 cartons of armyworm pheromones and fruit flies to Solomon Islands and 60 fall armyworm (FAW) lures to Vanuatu for monitoring purposes and as an early warning system.	Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	

Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Total catch of tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) totalled more than 2.7 million metric tonnes in 2021, a record catch level, which constituted 55% of the global tuna catch. All 4 key commercial tuna stocks – skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and South Pacific albacore – have been recently assessed and are above agreed sustainable levels. This accomplishment is not matched by any other regional ocean in the world. The healthy status of WCPO tuna stocks is attributed to the management of the fishery through the WCPFC process and its members, including the key roles played by the Pacific Island member countries and subregional fisheries agencies including the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA). While challenges remain in rebuilding several species of shark and billfish, several important conservation efforts have been implemented.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Impact	









Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Supported the production of 4 scientific reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using local knowledge to guide coconut crab (<i>Birgus latro</i>) scientific research in Fiji;</li> <li>Assessment of COVID-19 socio-economic impacts on Special Management Area households and small-scale fishers in Tonga;</li> <li>The status of sea cucumber populations in Samoa in 2019; and</li> <li>Gender and human rights in coastal fisheries and aquaculture: A comparative analysis of legislation in Fiji.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Samoa, Tonga	Output	
In 2021, support was provided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solomon Islands in developing a sea cucumber plan for Pelau, and a national fisheries compliance strategy, in collaboration with FFA;</li> <li>Nauru with their coastal fisheries regulations;</li> <li>Federated States of Micronesia (Yap) with its aquaculture legislation; and</li> <li>Vanuatu with the editing and layout of their national aquaculture development and management strategy.</li> </ul>	Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	
10 Fakarava islanders in French Polynesia were trained in agroforestry principles, including 4 of the atoll's 5 market gardeners and several copra growers. Classroom lessons were supplemented with field trips and hands-on experience at the PROTEGE demonstration farm on Fakarava.	French Polynesia	Change in knowledge	
10 Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) were signed with 9 PICTs for the distribution of CePaCT germplasm.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Australia, Cook Is, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Change in attitude	
SPC processed 416 log sheets (169 longline, 32 pole and line, 215 purse-seine) for fishing trips by vessels flagged to 15 countries (vessel nationality: China, Ecuador, Spain, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Salvador, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Tuvalu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Internal (SPC), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga	Output	
SPC continued to provide technical support to the the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) harvest strategy implementation workplan. Ongoing work with skipjack and albacore modelling, resulted in the initial testing of a mixed fishery Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) framework that showed very promising results with support from the 17th Scientific Committee meeting of WCPFC, to be further developed in 2022. A major step forward in the development of the harvest strategy for WCPO tuna stocks occurred at the 18th meeting of WCPFC where members agreed to convene a Science Management Dialogue (SMD) on harvest strategy development in 2022. This was a key step towards decision-making on critical aspects of harvest strategies.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
A short movie was produced highlighting harvesting strategies and their importance on tuna fisheries in the WCPO ( <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zM3B9DLmtZg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zM3B9DLmtZg</a> ). The movie was accompanied by a poster that was distributed to around 30 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and translated to French, Indonesian, Chinese, Korean, Japanese and Vietnamese.	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
21 staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Forestry were trained on the use of the new Climate Smart Agriculture app that was trialled in Rotuma. Staff were introduced to the app and how aerial photos can be used to mark all fields, including soil and land, and covered topics such as QFIELD and QDATA apps, Geographic Information System (GIS) and related analysis.	Fiji	Output	








Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
3 PICTs continued to adopt and apply new methodologies relating to fertiliser trial preparation, leaf sampling and morphology, fermentation trial and the grafting of accessions. In Fiji, the fertilizer trial was done with land preparation completed at Wainigata Research Station in Savusavu. 4 selected accessions of cocoa: (WRS): (WRS 24, WRS 28, WRS 29, KEE 28) were grafted with additional 120 patch seedlings at Wainigata Research Station. 18 leaf sampling and morphology were completed in the Solomon Islands. Samoa continued with the final fermentation trial at the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS).	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands	Change in practice	
PICTs continued to use the Tails data entry app (tablet-based) to support coastal fisheries data collection. More than 18,770 trips were uploaded to the app in 2021, bringing a total of 70,973. 5 years after the first Tails log sheet, there are now 106 active data collectors operating in 8 PICTs, with 581 unique species logged and 1.75 million kg of fish recorded. This data has been used to guide management decisions, as well as tracking nearshore FAD effectiveness and reporting of small-scale tuna catch to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
Ongoing support to strengthen the dissemination and use of fisheries information products. 72 various tools were produced in the framework of national awareness campaigns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cook Islands: 'Share your data today' and other campaigns; 4 guides/brochures in English</li> <li>• Federated States of Micronesia Chuuk: 'Fan Itach Chuuk' campaign: 12 posters/brochures/stickers (6 in English + 6 in local language)</li> <li>• Federated States of Micronesia Pohnpei: 'Ahi Mour Ahi Pwukoah' campaign: 14 posters/brochures/stickers (7 in English + 7 in local language)</li> <li>• Fiji: 'Fish Smart' campaign (in collaboration with LMMA): 7 posters/brochures/stickers in English</li> <li>• Kiribati: Awareness campaign on fishing regulations: 1 guide in English</li> <li>• Nauru: 'FADs for family' campaign: 2 posters/brochures in English</li> <li>• Papua New Guinea: 1 Beche-de-mer processing guide in local language</li> <li>• Tonga: 'SMAs management' campaign: 5 posters/brochures/stickers (2 in English + 3 in local language)</li> <li>• Tuvalu: 'Safety at sea' and 'Handling seafood' campaigns: 6 brochures in local language-</li> <li>• Wallis and Futuna: 'Te Tai Mata puma Ote Maui' campaign: 16 posters/brochures/billboards and 2 videos in local language</li> </ul> 100+ information products for the region were produced, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 reports, bulletins and address books;</li> <li>• 65+ scientific papers for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) meetings; and</li> <li>• 20 videos to raise awareness on fisheries issues.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
3 SOPs were drafted for Genebank operations (conservation, distribution and cryopreservation).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
347 people (193 women, 146 men, 8 undisclosed gender), participated in the Ocean Decade activities organised by PCCOS as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtual ECOP Day (7 women, 2 men, 1 undisclosed gender)</li> <li>• Vaka Moana: A journey to an inspiring and engaging Pacific Ocean (102 women, 81 men, 2 undisclosed gender)</li> <li>• Predicted Ocean Lab (68 women, 49 men, 3 undisclosed gender)</li> <li>• Pacific ECOP Learning Exchange (16 women, 14 men, 2 undisclosed gender)</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	








Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
38 women from a Nadroumai women's group were trained on natural resources management.	Fiji	Change in knowledge	
Ongoing support to strengthen national capacities in aquaculture data collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Cook Islands and New Caledonia benefited from support related to mariculture hatchery design and engineering.</li> <li>A feasibility study was conducted in Wallis and Futuna in collaboration with the PROTEGE project to identify potential aquaculture opportunities.</li> <li>Aquaculture officers in Fiji and Solomon Islands were trained via email and Zoom on construction and upgrades to tilapia brood stock facilities.</li> <li>Technical assistance was provided to New Caledonia on giant clam hatchery and husbandry and mangrove oysters.</li> <li>ACIAR PARDI benefited from technical advice relating to planning and project design for a tilapia marketing study conducted in the western division of Fiji to gain an understanding of the market chain of the product in Fiji.</li> </ul>	Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
4 existing farms in Fiji (Digove in Waidina, Tokoni in Ba, Baravutu in Tunuloa and Korobua in Labasa) were supported through assessments and advice to enhance productivity and promote best practices. A Nadroumai farm was also assessed for its viability for dalo farming in dry zones with the main aim to preserve forests.	Fiji	Output	
4 ha of mixed native species were planted in Draubuta and Emalu in Sigatoka, in support of the reforestation programme on national pilot sites.	Fiji	Output	
Ongoing support to promote community pearl farming. Project partner Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) was provided with technical support and advice on operation and crop monitoring, shell cleaning and pearl farming maintenance. WCS was also advised on diversification options such as producing edible pearl meat for food as a post-COVID-19 adaptation, over luxury round pearl production.	Fiji	Output	
4000 dalo suckers were distributed to 38 women in Nadroumai women's group for their agroforestry farms. An additional 2000 were distributed to individual farms. These 38 women, with an additional 50 youths, were also provided with field training on sustainable land management (SLM).	Fiji	Output	
5 youths (3 women, 2 men) were engaged as interns, and showed increased knowledge and skills on ocean issues including traditional knowledge related to the ocean, marine spatial planning, legal review, as well as communications, leadership and networking.	Fiji, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	








Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
6 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) identified Pacific Seeds for Life (PS4L) focal points after a series of consultations and an assessment of training needs with SPC support.	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Ongoing support to farmers in value chain and stakeholder engagement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fiji: ongoing extension support was provided to tilapia farm cluster groups in Tailevu, Nadi and Savusavu. Technical support provided to 2 tilapia farmers in Fiji to develop business plans for hatchery-based tilapia farms with on-site fish breeding through an incubation system to strengthen their businesses.</li> <li>Papua New Guinea: Extension support was provided to farmer cluster groups in Sirinumu on Sogeri Plateau, north Port Moresby.</li> <li>Business literacy training was provided to 18 trainees in Kiribati (3 women, 15 men); 40 women were trained in Solomon Islands at 2 locations on value-addition to farmed seaweed; and 35 community pearl farmers (10 women, 30 men) were trained in Fiji from Vatulele and Urata villages in pearl meat husbandry methods and business literacy (jointly with the Wildlife Conservation Society).</li> </ul>	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	Output	
Ongoing support to 8 PICTs in the collection of fisheries and biological data. Solomon Islands and Fiji collected data to contribute to the status of invertebrates. Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna collected data on finfish and invertebrates through market or landing surveys. A biological sampling was conducted in New Caledonia on finfish, sea cucumber and lobster to assess size at maturity.	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
Ongoing collection and analysis of samples for the Pacific Marine Specimen Bank. 17,651 additional tissues samples were collected, bringing the overall total for the tissue bank to 155,847 samples collected from 1556 trips, with 46,518 analyses undertaken.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
New online tools were developed to support coastal fisheries data collection and management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>web modules for fish and invertebrate underwater surveys and fisher logbook surveys;</li> <li>Ikasavea tablet application was extended to incorporate socio-economic surveys; and</li> <li>fish species identification from pictures using artificial intelligence for 240 fish species, and work on invertebrate species was conducted (lobster, crabs, sea cucumbers).</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Increased availability and use of resources in FAME's digital library. 589 documents were added to the library and a total of 428,292 downloads were recorded, compared to 399 documents and 3,003,474 downloads in 2020. 9 PICTs continued to use SPC-developed systems for: water quality monitoring (Cook Islands), giant clam mariculture (French Polynesia), sea cucumber capture and export (French Polynesia), landing survey data (Kiribati, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna), socio-economic data (Fiji), market survey data (Fiji, New Caledonia, Tonga), aquarium fish or coral export (Kiribati, Marshall Islands), sea cucumber survey data (Fiji, Solomon Islands), monitoring control & surveillance (Tonga).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	

















Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Considerable work related to drifting fish aggregating devices (dFADs) was advanced, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>continued build of a regional database on beached dFADs;</li> <li>estimated number of dFADs deployed annually in the WCPO, and the number of active buoys monitored per vessel, including a scientific journal publication;</li> <li>collaboration on a Pacific-wide project to define guidelines to reduce the impact of lost and abandoned dFADs on marine turtles;</li> <li>completion of a major project exploring the potential of acoustic data from dFAD buoys to provide information on tuna abundance trends and mitigation impacts on smaller bigeye tuna;</li> <li>provision of advice on dFAD trends to the PNA;</li> <li>investigation of the potential for recovery of lost dFADs by the tuna industry; and</li> <li>the start of a project on trialling non-entangling and biodegradable dFADs.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	
8 projects (4 in Papua New Guinea, 4 in Solomon Islands) around coastal rehabilitation, reforestation, food security and riverbank stabilisation were approved for funding under the SPC Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) grant facility.	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	Change in practice	
Analysis of key coastal habitats for New Caledonia was undertaken.	New Caledonia	Output	
All PICTs are now using the TUFMAN 2 reporting system that was rolled out in 2020. Introductory training in late 2021 ensured a quick uptake. This tool provides PICTs with a comprehensive suite of over 100 report summaries, allowing the extraction of summaries by data type, or reports by integrating several different data types. The new tool uses the hashtag philosophy that allows users to find reports quickly and efficiently.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
A policy brief and publication on human rights and gender issues in coastal fisheries and aquaculture was produced, analysing legislation in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu (Graham and D'Andrea 2021). The report took into account the conclusions of a virtual workshop held in 2020 in collaboration with PEUMP, where country representatives were given the opportunity to discuss the main findings of the report as it was being prepared.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
90% of participants who responded to post-training evaluation, indicated they would incorporate what they had learned in trainings into their work, 89% of participants indicated change in knowledge as a result of FAME trainings.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
90 papers were delivered to the WCPFC, authored or co-authored by SPC (58 to the Scientific Committee, 12 to the Regular Session, 10 to the Tropical Tuna Measure, 9 to the Technical and Compliance Committee and 1 to the South Pacific albacore meeting).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A guide to farm-based black soldier fly larvae breeding was produced in French Polynesia. The larvae can replace part of the protein requirements in hen feed. Several breeding kits were made available to various poultry farmers.	French Polynesia	Change in knowledge	












Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
A network of 48 connected metres was set up in 6 New Caledonian irrigated areas to improve monitoring of agricultural water volume uptake in terms of available resources. All data can be accessed through a web interface. The intention is to ramp up the metering systems to plot scale to enhance water provision based on on-site crop needs.	New Caledonia	Change in practice	
Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certificates were awarded to 48 certified organic farmers from 13 PICTs, with a total of 50 ha of land converted into organic. 2 PGS groups were approved in Fiji and Solomon Islands. The development of Palau's National Organic Policy progressed.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Palau, Solomon Islands	Output	
A quality control network was established for Fautaua River, French Polynesia as the city's resources for drinking water had been affected by massive urban sprawl along its banks. 3 quality control stations with multiparameter probes were installed plus a telemetry data query and management interface. This was a first for Pacific OCTs.	French Polynesia	Change in practice	
The findings from 3 studies supported in Wallis and Futuna in 2020 informed the development of a planning document in 2021 to improve stormwater drainage and defined management requirements based on the powers devolved to the various agencies and departments.	Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	
A total of 67.76 new ha was covered by integrated natural resource management practices in Fiji as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ba catchment: 11.44 ha (cumulative: 137.44 ha)</li> <li>Labasa: 35.52 ha (cumulative: 142.52 ha)</li> <li>Waidina: 5.0 ha (cumulative: 146 ha)</li> <li>Tunuloa: 13 ha (cumulative: 85 ha)</li> <li>Vunivia: 2.8 ha</li> </ul>	Fiji	Change in practice	
86% of participants who responded to post-training evaluations, rated highly of FAME's approach and method of delivering trainings on various criteria such as relevance to their job, clear objectives of the trainings, content structure, topics covered, opportunity for participants to engage and ask questions, increased knowledge and use of skills or knowledge in their work.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
8 PICTs benefited from technical support to strengthen national level analysis on coastal fisheries resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National level analysis on the status of invertebrates (sea cucumber) were conducted in Fiji and Solomon Islands;</li> <li>Training on invertebrate species surveys and analysis (coconut crab, sea cucumbers) were held in Fiji and Solomon Islands; and</li> <li>Training and support for invertebrate and finfish species data collection through market or landing surveys was conducted in Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.</li> </ul>	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	








Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
As part of the Virtual Early Career Ocean Professional (V. ECOP) Day in June, SPC brought together 4 young stewards of the Blue Pacific, Pacific Early Career Professionals, to have a virtual conversation about the future we want for our Blue Pacific Ocean, sharing their stories, taking them on a journey into their work, experiences and contributions toward a healthy Blue Pacific Ocean, as part of their contributions to the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development. SPC led the network, sharing information and opportunities and organised the Pacific ECOP Learning Exchange at the request of and support from ECOPs.	Fiji, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
Backlog clearing of virus indexing progressed: 286 taro leaf samples (282 accessions) sent to Landcare NZ for virus indexing, including 201 leaf samples (200 accessions) at the 6-month stage and 85 leaf samples (82 accessions) at the 3-month stage of virus testing of growth in PEQ (Post Entry Quarantine); 13 taro samples, 9 yam samples and 2 pineapple samples were sent for next generation sequencing (NGS). Aroid's testing continued with MWLR support, and the 4th shipment (containing 282 accessions) sent to NZ was tested for 3 viruses (TaBV, potyvirus and TaVVCV) with 26 accessions found to be positive.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Conserved in CePaCT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in vitro (tissue culture): 2231 accessions of 18 crops;</li> <li>breadfruit field: 22 accessions; and</li> <li>seed lab via cold storage: 38 endemic and indigenous tree species.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 PICTs made progress in strengthening their national policies and legislations on coastal fisheries and aquaculture. 7 PICTs (Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Tonga) were supported to develop their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations resulting in the preparation of legislative drafts and the progressing of 2 pieces of legislations. (ECFM project review, 2021).</li> <li>American Samoa, Nauru, Samoa and Vanuatu were supported with the drafting of their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations and Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue and Papua New Guinea were supported with their scoping work. Stakeholders acknowledged the importance of new legislations in supporting decision-making and the implementation of management plans at the community level.</li> </ul>	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Fiji and Tonga exchanged sandalwood seeds (4 kg and 1 kg, respectively) that were collected and stored at CePaCT.	Fiji, Tonga	Change in knowledge	
Fiji developed its draft Code of Practice for Wood Processing, with the overall aim to improve wood processing efficiency, safety and sound environmental practices. Draft reports on the Review of the Treatment Plant and Sawmill Regulation and the Review of the Timber Utilisation Research were finalised. The draft Strategy for the Non-Timber Forest Products was also finalised for review.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji	Change in practice	
Fiji Development Minerals II project commenced in 2021, in collaboration with Fiji's Department of Mineral Resources. A cabinet paper was developed seeking endorsement of Fiji's Development Minerals Policy.	Fiji	Output	

Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Fiji submitted the first draft of its Coconut Plantation Review Report to the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (QDAF).	Fiji	Change in practice	
In collaboration with various National Designated Authorities (NDAs) to identify project/concept notes, 2 projects were funded under the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GCF programme, Climate change adaptation solutions for Local Authorities in the Federated States of Micronesia (USD 16.59 million)</li> <li>GCF readiness grant, building capacity of regional direct access entity and NDAs to foster climate action in the Pacific (USD 1.87 million)</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia	Change in practice	
7869 fish were tagged and released (23% increase compared with 2020) during the 39-day Central Pacific tagging cruise (CP15): 82% bigeye, 17% yellowfin and 1% skipjack. 166 fish (140 bigeye and 26 yellowfin) were implanted with an archival tag. Biological sampling was also undertaken with 334 fish. Genetic samples were taken from bio sampled fish of all species. 3 genetic experiments were conducted to study tissue degradation, variability between muscle sample locations and quality of samples collected with a modified tool. Live tissue biopsies were also taken from 9 oceanic white tip and 20 silky sharks. Of those sharks, 1 silky and 2 oceanic whitetip sharks were released with a satellite tag.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Increasing collaboration on oceans science, 2 MOUs were signed with Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System (PacIOOS) and a renewed MOU was signed with IRD.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	
Information from mapping of traditional knowledge related to ocean management, legal review and mapping of EEZ usage in Vanuatu was used in national and provincial consultations on marine spatial planning and determination of marine protected areas and other areas with limited usage.	Vanuatu	Change in practice	
728 participants from the region participated in trainings supported by FAME as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>110 Aquaculture (56 women, 54 men)</li> <li>117 Coastal Fisheries Science and Management (CFSM) (32 women, 85 men)</li> <li>246 Fisheries and Ecosystem Monitoring and Analysis (FEMA) (15 women, 231 men)</li> <li>92 Pacific–European Union Marine Partnership Programme (PEUMP) (50 women, 42 men)</li> <li>163 Stock Assessment and Modelling (SAM) (44 women, 119 men)</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ocean briefs were prepared to support the PSIDS (Pacific Small Island Developing States) in making a strong position on the importance of the ocean at COP26.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	





Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
7 PICTs continued to use the ONBOARD electronic reporting application. 643 (28% increase compared with 2020) longline fishing trips were received through the app, from 85 distinct vessels.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga	Change in practice	
Ongoing data collection and testing at CePaCT. The collection's availability based on health testing was at 26.53% (591/2228). Disaggregated data on percentage of accessions health – tested clean per crop, include aroids 16.18%, banana 0.63%, ginger 100%, pineapple 57.14%, potato 100%, sugar cane 100%, sweet potato 58.81%, vanilla 100% and yam 11.1%. Virus indexing was ongoing for aroids.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ongoing strengthening of CePaCT. An optimising protocol was developed for the cleaning of endogenous bacteria from taro tissue cultures, a new documentation system was developed for distribution and acquisition and new data sets were added to crops data documentation. A research proposal went under development for the use of silver nitrate in culture media and optimisation of coconut meristem/embryo cryopreservation to support long-term in vitro storage of taro and coconuts.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
7 PICTs are now using the OnShore app for port sampling and biological sampling. 681 port samplings (collecting nearly 160,000 fish samples) were conducted using the app in 2021, representing an increase of around 17% in app usage compared to 2020.	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Ongoing support to ensure genetic resources for food and agriculture are sustainably managed in the region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 accessions each of sweet potato and yam were subjected to nuclear irradiation methodologies to develop new potential lines with good agronomic characteristics (e.g., high yielding, fast maturing) and resistance to climate change and pests and diseases:</li> <li>• Several priority crops for future collections for long-term conservation were identified in Papua New Guinea: amaranths species, banana, breadfruit, bele and yam.</li> <li>• 4 accessions of drought-tolerant taro landraces from Portugal were acquired from the Leibniz Institute DSMZ German Collections of microorganisms and cell culture GmbH were included in CePaCT collections; and</li> <li>• 1 pineapple accession was identified for sourcing from Colombia (Fiji request).</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
12 PICTs made progress with the implementation of their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislation/policies. This included the enforcement of policies and legislations through the development of manuals and guides to promote compliance and the delivery of training activities on monitoring, control and surveillance.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Pitcairn Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
4 PICTs started using Ollo, a data collection app developed in 2020. Through the app, observers recorded detailed data for more than 18,000 individual fish caught from 544 sets in 2021.	Cook Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga	Change in practice	






Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Ongoing support to promote local food production and traditional farming practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tuvalu: developed its Food Preservation and Processing Guidelines, which supports local food promotion for food and nutrition security; Tuvalu also prioritised 13 factsheets on atoll leafy vegetables documented previously under the atoll soil health project for further promotion in Tuvalu under the food futures project;</li> <li>Fiji: Coconut Toddy from Rabi was marketed to Marama Niu and traditional practices for coconut care and processing from Cicia island was documented; and</li> <li>New Caledonia: SolAgro Ngali Nuts began to be marketed as organic to New Caledonia.</li> </ul>	Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu	Change in practice	
4 aquaculture interns (all women) completed a 6-month internship programme based in Suva. 2 were subsequently hired by commercial tilapia farms in supervisory roles and 2 continued on to higher postgraduate studies at USP.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji	Change in knowledge	
Ongoing support to strengthen regional coordination on ocean science. SPC actively participated in the Pacific Islands Marine and Oceans Services (PIMOS) panel, which is part of the Pacific Meteorological Council.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen resilient agricultural and forestry production systems. Completed 15 plots, 7 for Labasa and 8 in Tunuloa catchments with support from REDD+II. Plot establishments in the Ba, Waidina (Naitasiri) and Vunivia (Vanua Levu) catchments were also supported. The assessment of litter samples was ongoing.	Fiji	Output	
<p>3 scientific papers based on samples from the Pacific Marine Specimen Bank were published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Genetic analyses on albacore tuna muscle tissue samples showing that migration and gene flow occur across the Equator between north and south albacore, but there is nonetheless strong genetic differentiation for some parts of the albacore genome (Vaux et al 2021);</li> <li>Yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack muscle tissue samples analysed for mercury content demonstrated important annual variability in the last 18 years, but no increasing long-term temporal trend, despite the increase in mercury concentrations in the surface ocean due to industrialisation (Médieu et al 2021); and</li> <li>Modelling of the impact of climate change on tuna fisheries bycatch based on stomach content analyses (Allain et al. 2021).</li> </ul> <p>2 papers were presented at the scientific committee of the WCPFC, based on results from the Pacific Marine Specimen Bank: modelling of the impact of climate change on tuna fisheries bycatch based on stomach content analyses (Allain et al. 2021) and ecosystem indicators based on fat content of tuna (OFP-SPC 2021).</p>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen the operations and management at CePaCT. 9 CePaCT staff (5 women, 4 men) were trained on mutation breeding.	REGIONAL (all PICTs). Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa	Change in knowledge	
Ongoing training for Vanuatu to promote resilient agriculture, focusing on propagation, planting and maintenance at the Vanuatu Agriculture Research Technical Centre.	Vanuatu	Output	











Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Partnership agreement signed with FAO to support 3 PICTs (Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa) with specific activities for youth and women in the agriculture sector.	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa	Change in practice	
PCCOS's Integrated Ocean Management programme commenced, a funding proposal was submitted to the EU, activities began in Vanuatu with support for marine spatial planning, legal review, ocean-related traditional knowledge compilation and communications.	Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
3 PICTs participated in the fourth regional train-the-trainer virtual workshop on coastal fisheries and aquaculture compliance through USP. Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) workshops were held in: Kiribati (15 women, 14 men), Pitcairn Islands (7 participants) and 6 provinces in Vanuatu.	Kiribati, Pitcairn Islands, Vanuatu	Output	
PICTs were well informed of shared Pacific Ocean issues ahead of COP26. The Vanuatu Oceans Office hosted 4 PCCOS interns to support their marine spatial planning work.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Vanuatu	Impact	
2 pearl farmers in Fiji (J Hunter Pearls and USP) increased capacity and access to technology (PCR test kits) to screen pearl meat oysters and mangrove oysters for viruses and bacteria, required for food safety of shellfish export.	Fiji	Output	
Seed centres were established in Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu as was the open pollinated seed centre in Samoa. The construction and launch of a seed processing centre for the Sigatoka research station was also successful.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Seeds were collected for 37 native species and held by CePaCT to be shipped to the Millennium Seed Bank in 2022.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
16 participants (12 women, 4 men) were trained in fisheries information production and dissemination.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
1574 observer trips were processed by SPC from 11 PICTs (under the 16 PICTs observer programme) using TUFMAN 2 software. The target of 1000 purse-seine observer workbooks entered by the end of May was also met.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
SPC was accredited as a Regional Implementing Entity to the Adaptation Fund in August 2021, in recognition of its capacity to support Pacific countries to obtain climate adaptation and mitigation-related funding.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	
Kiribati, Pitcairn Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu were supported with the implementation and enforcement of their coastal fisheries and aquaculture regulations. This included the development of manuals and guides to promote compliance and the delivery of training activities on MCS.	Kiribati, Pitcairn Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	










Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
3 PICTs benefited from 2 trainings conducted under the ACIAR Coconuts for Livelihoods Project on coconut field characterisation and tissue culture (Samoa) and an information session on the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) S provisions (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa). A draft video was developed on coconut embryo extraction. UQ (University of Queensland) developed videos on somatic embryogenesis and embryo culture.	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa	Change in practice	
The new quarantine greenhouse facility (PEQ facility 2) was certified as a Biosecurity Approved Premise under Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF). Plans for infrastructure upgrades including the establishment of a DNA facility and a cryopreservation facility is ongoing. An evaluation of the Grin Global database was completed.	Fiji, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
The Government of Vanuatu continued to implement its National Ocean Policy (NOP) with active support from PCCOS through direct short-term staffing to the Vanuatu Oceans Office, progressing on traditional knowledge compilation, supporting legal review, communications, and mapping of EEZ usages and marine spatial planning.	Vanuatu	Change in practice	
New wave buoy data from prototype wave buoy on FADs was used by Météo-France in New Caledonia. Mapping of traditional knowledge related to ocean management, legal review and mapping of EEZ usage in Vanuatu was used in national and provincial consultations on marine spatial planning and determination of marine protected areas and other areas with limited usage.	New Caledonia, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
The PCCOS Board agreed to apply as a Regional Collaborative Centre and its application was in progress. Open discussions on the type of Regional Collaborative Centre were held between the UN Ocean Decade and PCCOS.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	
The Vanuatu Oceans Office increased institutional capacity to reach out to local populations in consultations, progress on marine spatial planning, traditional knowledge compilation and legal review.	Vanuatu	Impact	
17 PICTs met the WCPFC Part 1 reporting deadline of 13 July, sustaining the same level of compliance achieved in 2020.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	












Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Training in participatory pig trapping was conducted, with the aim to involve tribal communities living near project priority areas in culling invasive species to demonstrate the feasibility of reducing feral pig damage to crops. 176 people were trained in pig trapping, 10 training courses in trapping with cages and rope snares were held, 330 rope snares and 81 cage traps were distributed and 5 field facilitators were recruited to monitor activities.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ongoing support for virgin coconut oil (VCO) processing and production in Rabi, Fiji. SPC supported the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification, and the completion of soil analysis. 3000 seedlings were provided for planting in Rabi, targeting 10 ha.	Fiji	Change in practice	
4 French Polynesian municipalities (Mahina, Tumaraa, Hao and Tubuai) are adopting evidenced-based approaches to planning (similar to Wallis and Futuna) to improve their water supply.	French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
Estimates of the number of deployments and active drifting fish aggregating devices (dFADs) per vessel and in the whole WCPO were compiled for the 9 previous years. The work, quantifying dFAD use by the world's largest tuna fishery, was published in the highly rated ICES Journal ( <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsab116">https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsab116</a> ).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Wallis and Futuna	Output	









Food systems			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Ongoing support to strengthen regional engagement in the UN Food Systems Summit. 2 food systems evidence briefs were developed and a regional intergovernmental convening on food systems in the Blue Pacific was hosted by SPC.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
23 participants from 8 PICTs participated in a training webinar on developing policy briefs relating to NCDs.	Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Guam, Nauru, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu	Output	
3 PICTs (American Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Tokelau) had their Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) monitoring and evaluation dashboards updated and endorsed.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Tokelau	Change in knowledge	
3 PICTs (Cook Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) demonstrated ongoing commitment to strengthen their national plans and mechanisms on NCDs. Tonga continued with the implementation of its NCD committee, Vanuatu developed their committee and Cook Islands developed their NCD plan.	Cook Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
4 PICTs strengthened their national multi-sectoral NCD committees and/or national NCD initiatives. Wallis and Futuna engaged their political leaders to lead their work to address childhood obesity; Fiji strengthened its food systems and NCD initiatives through national food systems dialogues; Samoa strengthened its food policy and health promotion initiative by engaging of political leaders; and Kiribati engaged its Minister for Health to lead its NCD advocacy initiative.	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Wallis and Futuna	Change in attitude	









Food systems			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
4 PICTs adapted and used new Pacific guidelines for healthy living.	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) demonstrated evidence of ongoing implementation of their national NCD plans in collaboration with stakeholders.	Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
5 PICTs conducted high-level advocacy meetings related to food systems, NCDs or childhood obesity (National Food Systems Dialogue [Fiji], high-level meeting on NCDs [Wallis and Futuna], food policy meeting [Samoa], consultation of PHMM papers on NCDs [Kiribati], and National NCD Summit [Federated States of Micronesia]).	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Samoa, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
5 PICTs used their MANA dashboards for monitoring their progress on their NCD targets. 9 operational research projects were conducted around the region on NCDs, and PICTs committed to address the recommendations and findings.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
6 PICTs were supported to develop their NCD-related policies: Samoa (national food and nutrition policy, health promotion foundation policy); Marshall Islands (unhealthy food marketing regulation, sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) tax); Solomon Islands (SSB taxation, enforcement of its NCD policy); Guam (SSB tax, drinking water policy at schools); Northern Mariana Islands (SSB tax); Vanuatu (trade and food policy).	Guam, Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	
6 PICTs were supported with their national NCD and childhood obesity campaign weeks.	Nauru, New Caledonia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
8 PICTs applied knowledge and skills gained from capacity building activities and used resources provided by SPC to strengthen their health promotion and NCD interventions in schools and communities.	Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	
8 PICTs benefited from various targeted NCD-related activities such as support to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kiribati, Niue and Tonga: diabetes integrated care project</li> <li>• Solomon Islands: physical activity intervention</li> <li>• Fiji and Solomon Islands: NCD screening</li> <li>• Papua New Guinea: NCD management</li> <li>• Cook Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands: NCD risk factors interventions</li> </ul>	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
8 PICTs were provided with technical advice to support the development of guidelines and equipment and other health promotion resources for their diabetes centres.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
Civil society organisations and other stakeholders in 6 PICTs were supported with the ongoing implementation of their NCD and childhood obesity activities. This included support to strengthen: the diabetes associations in Tuvalu and Marshall Islands, youth group work to address NCDs in Vanuatu and Tonga and stakeholder engagement in Samoa and Wallis and Futuna.	Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in attitude	












Food systems			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga benefited from technical support to encourage local food production such as the production of edible seaweed for local consumption, local tilapia farming in the Solomon Islands and pearl meat community farming in Fiji.	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
Health promotion materials were produced and distributed in 10 PICTs to support national healthy lifestyle promotion initiatives, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>resources to address childhood obesity</li> <li>health promotion resources for Samoa</li> <li>diabetes information packages for Tonga, Niue, and Kiribati</li> <li>nutrition resources for healthy eating</li> <li>PA video clips for the region</li> </ul>	Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
In Federated States of Micronesia, materials were distributed to 200 farmers in 3 outer islands and 9 villages/municipalities on the main island. In Tonga, 5 breadfruit accessions from CePaCT were planted in fields around Tongatapu. All were documented in CePaCT folder systems.	Federated States of Micronesia, Tonga	Output	
Ministerial-level politicians engaged in advocacy meetings to address NCDs in 4 PICTs.	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
Ongoing distribution of nutritious and resilient crop varieties to support food security. 213 accessions (4076 plant samples) of banana, breadfruit, cassava, pineapple, swamp taro, sweet potato, Xanthosoma, yams, taro and coconut embryos sourced from CePaCT collections were distributed to Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and the University of Queensland (UQ) in 2021.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ongoing support to ensure the availability of nutritious and resilient crop varieties. Targeted support aimed at strengthening the seed unit continued. Sweet potato evaluations began in Fiji where Sigatoka and Legalega research stations were supported with an assessment of its seed production programme.	Fiji	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen collaborative initiatives on NCDs at national (13 initiatives in 11 PICTs) and regional (7 initiatives) level.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen innovative SMA-scale subsistence and commercial fishing opportunities. 7 PICTs were supported with technical advice, training videos and materials relating to fish aggregating devices (FADs).	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Tuvalu	Output	
Over 95% of participants from 8 PICTs trained on developing policy briefs reported increased knowledge and skills on the development of NCD-related policy documents.	Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Guam, Nauru, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu	Change in knowledge	











Food systems			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Papers on NCDs were presented at 3 high-level meetings: the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM), Forum Trade Ministers Meeting and Pacific Heads of Health (HOH) Meeting to strengthen awareness and commitments from political leaders in addressing NCDs.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Strengthening of the Pacific Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources Network (PAPGREN); the exploration of partnerships with key international gene banks and research institutes; and the identification of new partnerships to address gaps in CePaCT.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
The Pacific legislative framework for non-communicable diseases was completed and endorsed by the Pacific Heads of Health (HOH), following various consultation meetings with development partners.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	
Tonga developed an NCD monitoring and evaluation framework to monitor the implementation of its NCD plan.	Tonga	Change in practice	

Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
10 participants (7 women, 3 men) from Samoa were trained on Item Response Theory (IRT) and the use of the IRT Software (RUMM/ConQuest).	Samoa	Output	
11 participants (6 women, 5 men) from 2 PICTs (Kiribati and Solomon Islands) participated in a virtual accreditation training at Kiribati's Teachers College and Bishop Patterson Theological College in Solomon Islands. 2 qualifications for enrolment for tertiary studies in the Pacific were accredited: Managing Marine Aids to Navigation MQ and, Certificate IV in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL).	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
131 (78 women, 53 men) government officials and service providers (not including police and justice providers) from Tonga and Tuvalu received training relating to their role in supporting the implementation of their Family Protection/Domestic Violence Acts, as well as training on Social Citizenship Education (SCE).	Tonga, Tuvalu	Change in knowledge	
15 PICTs participated in the PILNA 2021 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) 2021, in consultation with Ministries of Education.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
221 participants (7 women, 214 men) from 7 PICTs trained as part of the Pacific Islands Regional Fisheries Observer Programme.	Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	










Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
29 participants (15 women, 14 men) from 12 PICTs participated in a training on monitoring, evaluation and learning requirements for reporting of the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF).	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
3 PICTs (Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) showed evidence of strengthened civil society advocacy for LGBTQI persons.	Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
3 PICTs (Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) upgraded their Moodle learning platforms, providing resources for teachers and students.	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
3 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Solomon Islands) completed their Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reports and Fiji updated its Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) report.	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Solomon Islands	Change in practice	
33 community facilitators in Tuvalu were trained on human rights advocacy.	Tuvalu	Output	
4 PICTs developed tools on gender-sensitive application of laws and policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federated States of Micronesia: domestic violence templates submitted for endorsement</li> <li>Kiribati: bench book and judicial guide on domestic violence</li> <li>Solomon Islands: A2J project developed guides for the completion of FPA forms</li> <li>Tonga: Magistrates undertook retreat to review decisions against FPA</li> </ul>	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Change in practice	
Ongoing commitments to strengthen national capacities in the Education Sector. 4 PICTs were provided with capacity building support to strengthen their national curriculum, through training of writers on writing of curriculum documents.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
4 PICTs participated in the launch of the Pacific Secondary Schools Project regional research programme and interventions, aimed to bridge the gaps related to skills and competencies with education and training opportunities available to youth (14–18 years old) in the Pacific region.	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga	Output	









Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
4 PICTs sustain the implementation of their legislation and policies on human rights, gender equality and ending violence against women (EVAW) by developing tools and mechanisms for schools: Rollout of Social Citizenship Education (SCE) Handbooks and checklist to schools in Kiribati, 21 trainings were conducted for 138 women and 165 men in Marshall Islands, 7 SCE Policy Handbook and Lesson Plan Trainings; 5 SCE school visits conducted with participants (15 women, 6 men); 3/12 schools received support and aid for promoting SCE - participants (66 women, 68 men); 3 SCE club trainings participants (27 women, 43 men). Tuvalu: Development of a Teachers Guide; 5 Awareness and Advocacy Programmes participants (147 women, 71 men); Vanuatu: Review of the Civic Education Resource for Vanuatu Electoral Office (VEO) - Teacher Handbook and Student Workbook; 2 workshops sessions on Family Life Education (FLE); Master Training for Out-Of-School Trainers and with the Shefa Co-Design Forum for the Vanuatu Secondary Education Support initiative - participants (25 women, 27 men); SCE SIMEX and SCE refresher training - participants (78 women, 52 men).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Impact	
41 civil society campaigns made progress in policy and legislative change or other human rights advancements, supported in 6 PICTs: Solomon Islands (17); Federated States of Micronesia (12); Tonga (4); Tuvalu (4); Vanuatu (2); Republic of Marshall Islands (1).	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
471 participants (276 women, 195 men) from 15 PICTs were provided with training on coding, including the supervision of coders and data entry.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
48 participants (29 women, 19 men) from 15 PICTs took part in the Workshop to Review Pacific Regional Teacher Competency Framework.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
5 curriculum officers from the Ministry of Education in Kiribati were trained on curriculum writing.	Kiribati	Output	
5 PICTs showed evidence of judiciary commitment to implementing national domestic violence and family protection laws/policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federated States of Micronesia: domestic violence case logbooks</li> <li>Solomon Islands: AJs in Malaita joined SAFENET referral</li> <li>Tonga: court decision on rape and MOJ training on coordination of UN treaties</li> <li>Vanuatu: domestic violence cases as a first priority</li> <li>Tuvalu: lawyers stationed in outer islands</li> </ul>	Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Impact	
5 PICTs participated in a half day refresher training for examiners and moderators of the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate (SPFSC) and national exams, which also included trial sitting for exam papers.	Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
5 PICTs participated in regional training for the National Qualification Authorities on Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	










Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
5 PICTs received support to strengthen their school leadership standards in collaboration with their Ministries of Education.	Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga	Output	
5 PICTs undertook human rights instruments legislative reviews, and a review of legislative committees.	Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Impact	
53 civil society organisations in 7 PICTs were supported in their campaigns and advocacy for policy and legislative change or other human rights advancements.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
536 government officials (185 women, 301 men, 50 preferred not to say) from 6 PICTs were trained in human rights/good governance.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
6 PICTs showed evidence of more women accessing legal services or reporting domestic violence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tonga and Solomon Islands: showed clear evidence through data; and</li> <li>• Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu: showed partial or anecdotal evidence of an increase of women accessing legal services or reporting domestic violence.</li> </ul>	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Impact	
7 PICTs have active national human rights coordination mechanisms.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
6 PICTs were provided with training on education indicators, data analysis and reporting.	Cook Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tokelau, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
SPC supported consultations with education research counterparts in 6 PICTs to discuss research support requirements in 2022. Consultations with OCIES and Vaka Pasifiki regarding support and international conference participation were also conducted.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, Tuvalu	Output	
7 PICTs now have implementation plans for their domestic violence and family protection laws.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Samoa	Change in attitude	
7 PICTs are on track with key human rights treaties and their Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reports.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
70 protection orders were issued across 4 PICTs: Marshall Islands (8), Solomon Islands (2), Tonga (55), Tuvalu (5).	Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Change in practice	











Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
79 police officers and Authorised Justices (AJs) from 5 PICTs participated in a training for justice service providers.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
A regional academic institution (USP Pacific TAFE) was validated to deliver 2 regional micro-qualifications, and 10 micro-qualifications applications for validation were received from Fiji National University (FNU).	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Internal (SPC)	Output	
A Regional Working Group on Domestic Violence and Family Protection held its second meeting in August 2021.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Samoa REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
About 91% of government officials in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu were trained on human rights standards and received technical assistance on human rights and good governance standards.	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Accreditation and evaluation of the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate (SPFSC) was conducted, providing SPFSC graduates with recognition and verified standing that will allow application to universities within the UAC body. Ongoing progress in the pursuit of evaluation and international recognition of the SPFSC through UK ENIC (UK National Information Centre for the recognition and evaluation of international qualifications and skills).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Impact	
All 13 PICTs except for Niue and Federated States of Micronesia: Chuuk and Yap (FSM), have drafted legislation on domestic violence and family protection. Solomon Islands was supported with its 'Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG)' and 'Elimination on all forms of Discrimination of Violence Against Women and Girls (EDVAWG)' Policy review.	Solomon Islands	Change in practice	
14 PICTs ratified their UN treaties, including 11 PICTs that submitted Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Convention on the Rights of a Child (CRC) reports.	ACP (14 PICTs and Timor Leste)	Impact	
All PICTs have some domestic violence and family protection services for survivors. In 2020, SPC supported services in 6 PICTs.	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu	Impact	
Analysis on gender and human rights in coastal fisheries and aquaculture: A comparative analysis of legislation in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, and a policy brief was finalised and published in early 2021.	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Fiji, Samoa and Tuvalu established their National Human Rights Institutions, while Kiribati and Federated States of Micronesia finalised their scoping reports.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	











Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Organisations in 5 PICTs were provided with training on internal quality assurance (education sector).	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Following the approval of Global Partnership for Education (GPE) funding for the first phase, high-level Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) activity indicators were developed in collaboration with the PacREF Facilitation Unit (PFU) and presented to and endorsed by the PacREF Steering Committee and Forum Education Ministers Meeting (FEEdMM). The implementation rolling plan and MEL plan were confirmed by the implementing agencies and steering committee then published digitally by SPC. A lessons learned process supported by ACER and SPL was undertaken in preparation of a paper for the ministers at FEEdMM, highlighting the complexity and challenges of the PacREF planning processes.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
The 2nd edition of the Pacific handbook for gender equity and social inclusion in coastal fisheries and aquaculture was launched, including a module on gender and social inclusion (GSI) analysis. SPC supported the development of a complementary GSI analysis framework to mainstream and add a GSI lens into the work of partner organisations such as the Wildlife Conservation Society and Women in Fisheries Network.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
15 PICTs participated in the Regional Data Quality Assessment Workshop focused on reporting and dissemination.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Increased participation and recognition of women in ocean and maritime work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 women received Pacific Maritime Boundaries Achievement Awards, historically a male-dominated arena, 1 of them being an emerging leader from Samoa;</li> <li>• 190 participants (70 were women) attended two regional dialogues: 2021 High-Level Dialogue on Pacific Maritime Boundaries and the 20th Pacific Maritime Boundaries Working Session; and</li> <li>• 5 Pacific women were featured in World Met Day, International Women's Day and World Oceans Day digital campaigns.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Impact	
Increased effectiveness and support for capacity building initiatives in the fisheries sector from participants and shareholders, with 60% of participants strongly agreed and 24% agreed that online training was successful during COVID-19, and accredited courses and regional workshops were more effective as they were able to support greater participation.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
Initiation of a joint UNICEF-EQAP Early Childhood Education (ECE) project using Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) 2018 data and the preparation for the inclusion of PILNA 2021 data in exploring the impacts of ECE participation on subsequent proficiency in literacy and numeracy as measured by PILNA.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
ITSafe application was developed and implemented for 15 PICTs as part of the PILNA 2021 administration, comprising of an item bank module, a translation module and a coder query module housed in the Pacific Schools Information Management System (PacSIMS).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
Kiribati secured funding for research into the Content Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) approach to teaching English as a foreign language in Kiribati, a DFAT-supported innovation funding project.	Kiribati	Change in attitude	









Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Laws/policies on GESI, child protection, family protection or sexual harassment went under review in 6 PICTs.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga	Change in attitude	
Ongoing management and monitoring of the Pacific Regional Accreditation System (PRAS) and Pacific Register of Qualifications Standards (PRQS), including support to GEM on the development and review of 6 resilience qualifications.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Ongoing revision of the Pacific Seeds System Roadmap, through internal consultation and updating of the Pacific Seeds for Life (PS4L) theory of change to ensure gender responsive and inclusive participation of women and youth in agriculture, land management and forestry.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ongoing support through Pacific Women in Maritime Association (PacWIMA) to identify women in the region who require specific maritime training needs. Funding was also secured from the International Maritime Organization Women in Maritime (IMO WIM) programme to procure IT equipment.	Kiribati, Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	
Ongoing support to 4 PICTs with their community outreach on human rights and gender equality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kiribati: outreach on SCE concepts;</li> <li>Tuvalu: outreach on HR/SCE/EVAWG; community facilitators were recruited to train and conduct community outreach on Funafuti and Vaitupu on human rights, gender equality, social inclusion and EVAWG;</li> <li>Vanuatu: SCE refresher training for 6 pilot schools' teachers and principals, and the SCE SIMEX for teacher training package with curriculum development staff; and</li> <li>Marshall Islands: 16 health care and social case workers (16 women, 4 men) were trained during Human Rights Day training for community facilitators and 3 SCE Club trainings were conducted.</li> </ul>	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Ongoing support to increase youth participation in ocean and maritime work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A marine science postgraduate student from Fiji was as an intern with SPC's Climate and Ocean Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac);</li> <li>2 PHD students from Tonga and Fiji were co-supervised with their academic activities;</li> <li>10 junior professionals from 3 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu) participated in online mentoring and support to their Meteorological Service; and</li> <li>6 junior professionals from Fiji's Meteorological Service (2), Department of Lands (3) and Department of Mineral Resources (1) were hosted and provided with hands-on post-disaster assessment training and ongoing mentoring.</li> </ul>	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen agriculture policies promoting gender responsive and inclusive participation in agriculture. Fiji's national Organic Policy was undergoing final validation and a cabinet submission was completed for endorsement.	Fiji	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen capacity and increase awareness on domestic violence/family protection (DV/FP) legislation. 629 community human rights advocates engaged in trainings relating to DV/FP legislation in 4 PICTs: 521 people were reached (186 women, 323 men, 12 identified as other) through awareness activities.	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	










Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Ongoing support to strengthen regional vocational training in fisheries. 18 students (7 women, 11 men) from 4 PICTs completed the online coursework and all the assignments with the actual competency-based assessments (CBAs) towards the completion of their Certificate IV at USP. The Professional Certificate for Community Compliance Officers was developed during 2021 and is awaiting accreditation with EQAP before it is rolled out to countries and communities that request the training.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen the capacity and participation of women in ocean and maritime work. 155 women participated (of 442 participants from around the region) in trainings related to ocean and maritime.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
16 PICTs and 5 regional organisations were engaged in various trainings and capacity building activities under the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP). Virtual formats and options allowed for greater participation with a total of 228 participants of which 60% were women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 126 participants (72 women, 54 men): 8 mini- workshops</li> <li>• 27 participants (16 women, 11 men): Inclusive Strategic Leadership (ISL) course, 3 cohorts</li> <li>• 11 participants (6 women, 5 men): Leading and Managing People (LMP) course, 1 cohort</li> <li>• 64 participants (45 women, 19 men): 149 coaching sessions</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
Pacific Organic Standard (POS) and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) training manual was completed and submitted to the Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETCom) Governance Review.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Post-training survey results from the PFLP training showed positive behavioural changes, including how people work with and influence others, prioritise and act more purposefully. Strong evidence indicates that these increased capabilities have already started to positively influence the performance of the participants and those they work with.	Fiji	Change in practice	
Guiding documents on the process and requirements for the development and accreditation of short courses as micro- qualifications were shared with Samoa and Vanuatu for their information and adoption.	Samoa, Vanuatu	Output	
Situational analysis of organic agriculture in Palau was completed to inform the development of the National Organic Policy, already underway, and a national consultant was engaged and began working with the Palau Organic Growers Association and a policy expert in the drafting of the plan.	Palau	Output	
SPC conducted an analysis of the PILNA 2020 cognitive trial data in preparation for the PILNA main study.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Strengthened support to UNESCO education data collection efforts. 15 PICTs submitted their data to UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). UIS questionnaires were received from all 15 Pacific countries for review prior to submission to UIS, a record for the region.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	

Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Support to strengthen the participation of Pacific women in capacity building initiatives relating to agriculture and business. 10 women from Palau attended the UN Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project (UNPRAC) Women in Business Workshop, hosted by the Palau Chamber of Commerce.	Palau	Output	
The 2020 Status of Pacific Education Report was published and presented to the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) and to the FEDMM in 2021.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Education indicators for the region were updated on the PDH for 6 PICTs through SPC technical assistance on the Education Management Information System (EMIS) data collection and analysis.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tokelau, Tonga	Change in knowledge	
The International Maritime Organization (IMO) recognised 18 May as the International Day for Women in Maritime (ID4WIM), in December 2021. Pacific Women in Maritime Association (PacWIMA) continued to support this work in the region.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Impact	
The Kosrae Special Parent Network (KSPN) successfully influenced the 12th Legislature of the Kosrae state government endorse the Disability Act of 2021.	Federated States of Micronesia	Change in practice	
The Pacific People Advancing Change (PPAC) Phase III project began in July 2021 with the funding of 37 campaigns: Marshall Islands (4), Vanuatu (7), Solomon Islands (17), Federated States of Micronesia (5), Tonga (4). As of 30 July 2021, 34 civil society organisations successfully submitted PPAC narrative reports, and the remaining 3 reports were in progress. 26 advocacy campaigns were successful in policy/legislative change or other human rights advancements: Federated States of Micronesia (3), Marshall Islands (2), Solomon Islands (12), Tonga (4), Vanuatu (5).	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Impact	
15 foreign qualifications were accredited for enrolment for tertiary studies in the Pacific.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
The Regional Education Policy repository (Policy Bank) was finalised, and consultations with country focal points and the Australian Council for Education Research for the development of a policy toolkit are ongoing.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Tuvalu Ministry of Education continued to design, test and finalise the data collection instrument for the absenteeism study.	Tuvalu	Output	
Vanuatu finalised its draft Seed Policy and validated its Seed Systems Strategy, ensuring gender responsive and inclusive participation of women and youth in agriculture.	Vanuatu	Output	










Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Vanuatu, through its Ministry of Education and Training, completed its Teachers Skills audit and report.	Vanuatu	Output	

Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
The Family Farm Business Training Module was developed to support farmers and their families with farming procedures and vendors who are actively working in the agricultural sector, with the aim of helping farmers grow their farming business.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Tonga Electricity Commission (TEC)-Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) jointly hosted training on sustainable energy business start-ups and monitoring. The training was aimed at better understanding the laws and regulations governing the work of electrical contractors, the role of the TEC as the regulator and encouraging qualified and experienced electricians to get licensed with the Commission as well as with the Ministry of Trade and Economic Development.	Tonga	Change in knowledge	
Tonga and Vanuatu participated in trainings relating to energy efficiency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing Local Skills in Renewable Energy Mini-grids through the PCREEE-Tonga-ISA-INES Partnership workshop addressed the growing demand for reliable, safe and cost-effective 24 hours supply of electricity in the remote and rural communities of Tonga.</li> <li>19 people attended a training addressing the lack of technicians in Vanuatu with the skills to design, install, operate and troubleshoot rural, off-grid RE systems.</li> </ul>	Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
The Maritime Safety Authority of Fiji (MSAF) staff, ship operators and other stakeholders received training on internal audit, Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) updates and SMS concepts.	Fiji	Output	
Technical support on business skills provided to 17 enterprises, comprising 15 private sector enterprises and 2 farmer associations, from 8 countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) and 2 territories (French Polynesia and New Caledonia).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
SPC signed a contribution agreement with the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) to support the PCREEE Second Operational Phase and the implementation of its business plan, in the areas of smart mobility and renewable energy mini grids.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	
Pacific Leaders endorsed the The Framework for Energy Security and Resilience in the Pacific (FESRIP) in August 2021. Through the FESRIP, leaders have envisioned a future where Pacific people have universal access to secure, robust, sustainable and affordable electricity, transport, fuel and household energy services.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	











Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) worked in 11 countries with about 162 domestic ships. Of the 162 ships, a total of 74 are adopting Safety Management Systems (SMS); 24 had approved Safe Operational Plans (SOPs), and 50 had draft SOPs.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Ongoing work with the World Bank to develop a proposal to support the collection of energy data across the region. In 2021, SPC signed an agreement with UNESCO and the Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) for the development of the region's first UNESCO Global Geopark. The agreement provides the opportunity to focus on sites with natural environments and cultural heritage, as well as boost partnerships supporting the development of sustainable and diverse tourism opportunities across the Pacific.	Internal (SPC), REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ongoing support to the implementation of the ePhyto Project in 6 PICTs with 4 consultation meetings were conducted and a GeNS ePhyto System was created for Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Tuvalu and testing by ePhyto exchange commenced for Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga and New Zealand.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen national capacity and systems to deliver safety of navigation services in line with international maritime instruments, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided funds for Aids to Navigation installation in line with Simplified IALA Risk Assessment (SIRA) recommendations to Kiribati and Solomon Islands. Provided funds for undertaking of SIRA risk assessments to Tonga and Solomon Islands.</li> <li>• Developed and delivered a regional webinar on basic Maritime Safety Information (MSI).</li> <li>• Drafted and distributed a Guide for AtoN maintenance in line with the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) Level II guidelines for PICTs and presented worldwide through IALA.</li> </ul>	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
Kiribati promoted the implementation of its Maritime Transport (Small Craft) Regulations and Maritime Transport (Marine Board) Regulations. Marshall Islands also promoted the implementation of its Domestic Water Craft Regulations.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands	Output	
Kiribati demonstrated commitment in taking full ownership of its domestic vessel safety programmes. 7 domestic vessels received SOP pre-audits, while others had their SOPs reviewed and supported. The designated PIDSS officer and Maritime Auditor of the Marine Division in Kiribati conducted the SOP pre-audit activities and SOP reviews with minimal support from SPC.	Kiribati	Change in attitude	
Kiribati and Solomon Islands were supported with navigation installation in line with SIRA; SIRA was conducted in Tonga and Solomon Islands.	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
Jointly organised Vanuatu Sustainable Energy Investment Forum with Vanuatu Department of Energy was held in September, where project developers and investors met and discussed priority projects to achieve Vanuatu's National Energy Road Map (NERM) targets.	Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	











Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga benefited from technical advice and support to their business enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical advice to a seaweed enterprise in Tonga to make a COVID-19 pivot away from luxury lotion products for export and towards edible seaweed for local consumption.</li> <li>• A community vocational training NGO in Solomon Islands assisted with the procurement of aquaculture equipment and a boat engine to enable outreach activities to up to 500 intending tilapia farmers in western Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.</li> <li>• A pearl farm enterprise in Fiji was assisted with materials for the training of local pearl seeding technicians for round pearl production, industrial attachment training for community pearl meat farm staff and materials for the establishment of 2 pearl meat community farms.</li> </ul>	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
Development of Resilience Qualifications for Levels 2-4 were completed. Development of Levels 5-6 were still in progress.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
As the lead implementing agency, SPC supported the Pacific Regional Federation for Resilience Professionals (PRFRP) and conducted a survey on identifying the capacity development needs of its member countries.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
5 PICTs were supported by SPC to undertake import risk assessments: Kiribati (milkfish import), Marshall Islands (Pacific threadfin polydactylus sexfilis - moi import), Samoa (red tilapia import), PNG (ornamental trade import) and Solomon Islands (genetically improved farmed tilapia-GIFT import) (PacAqua project review, 2021).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands	Change in practice	
The Pacific Tides app was developed under the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) project.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A new tide prediction calendar was developed for Ebeye, Marshall Islands, under the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) project.	Marshall Islands	Output	
9 PICTs progressed their legislation or policies related to aquaculture.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (Yap and Pohnpei), Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	
7 PICTs developed their aquatic biosecurity plans (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga), all except Fiji adopted their plans, supported through a total of 13 attachments at SPC (PacAqua project review, 2021).	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Change in practice	
5 PICTs benefited from remote legal support to improve their domestic ship safety laws.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	












## Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods










Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
4 PICTs implemented and enforced aquaculture regulations. This included the development of manuals and guides to promote compliance and the delivery of training activities on MCS.	Kiribati, Pitcairn Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
2000+ Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) tide prediction calendars for 24 Pacific locations were developed, printed and distributed to regional meteorological services.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
2 ship operators (Vanuatu's Tiwi Trader and Samoa's Lady Samoa III) and 3 ports authorities (Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands) reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu	Impact	
170 participants from Fiji and Marshall Islands participated in trainings on resilience and organic farming: Pacific Organic Standard (POS) and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS).	Fiji, Republic of Marshall Islands	Change in knowledge	
169 professionals from around the region participated in the 20th Pacific Maritime Boundaries Working Session, relating to the Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) Delimitation and Next Steps, Legal Options to Secure Maritime Zones in the face of Climate Change, Outstanding Boundaries and Cooperative Arrangements.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
158 seafarers and non-seagoing professionals participated in virtual trainings on PIDSS Internal Auditors, MSI Familiarisation, Maritime Auditors course, Aids to Navigation, MARPOL and Pacific Women in Maritime.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
14 tailored country briefings on maritime zone status were developed and provided to country participants in the Maritime Boundaries High-Level Dialogue.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
14 PICTs were up to date with their annual national reports to Office International des Epizooties (OIE) concerning the status of aquatic disease. Results of the screening and targeted surveillance of notifiable OIE-listed diseases of relevance to the region in targeted commodities have been very useful to improve knowledge of the current aquatic health status in specific PICTs and has assisted these countries in their national and OIE (international) reporting. PacAqua biosecurity work, particularly in raising awareness, was rated highly (especially by stakeholders in Samoa). 5 PICTs (Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu) have a national surveillance system in place and are now conducting regular surveillance for identified biological importance (PacAqua project review, 2021).	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
108 meteorological and ocean observing professionals participated in the 5th Pacific Islands Training Workshop on Ocean Observations and Data Applications, workshops on Tide Gauge Infrastructure Inspection and Maintenance, and the 6th Pacific Islands Marine and Ocean Services Panel meeting.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	












Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
10 health workers (9 women, 1 man) from Solomon Islands attended Introduction to Field Epidemiology training.	Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	
100% of trained individuals (from 4 PICTs) in Laboratory Quality Management System (LQMS) demonstrated an increase in knowledge of LQMS as assessed through pre-/post-test assessments.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
1114 health professionals subscribed to PacNet. All PICTs, except Pitcairn, subscribed to PacNet.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
12 health workers from Fiji (10 women, 2 men) participated in the Surveillance of Surgical Site Infections workshop.	Fiji	Change in knowledge	
14 PICTs received intensive care unit (ICU) equipment and supplies.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
17 GeneXpert machines were procured and shipped to 14 PICTs. 16-module equipment versions were supplied to Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia.	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
2 Centre of Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI) online trainings were delivered by national agriculture ministries to country plant doctors in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga benefiting 65 participants. Solomon Islands plant health clinics training for trainers were completed with 8 trainers receiving CABI licences.	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
23 health workers in Tonga and Vanuatu participated in Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) training (Tonga, 12 women; Vanuatu, 5 women, 6 men).	Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
23 laboratory scientists were trained, met the minimum IATA criteria and are now certified to ship laboratory specimens via aeroplane to overseas laboratories (Kiribati, 5 women, 4 men; Tonga, 8 women, 6 men).	Kiribati, Tonga	Change in knowledge	
25 health workers from 8 PICTs participated in data analysis training using Excel (Kiribati, 5 women, 3 men; Tokelau, 7 women, 2 men; Nauru, 7 women, 1 man).	Kiribati, Nauru, Tokelau	Change in knowledge	












Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
4 additional PICTs now have the capacity to conduct perioperative standard compliance audits.	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	
5 PICTs are now able to use ATCC control strains to monitor quality in susceptibility testing and other microbiology procedures, as well as implementing procedures in the identification and surveillance of multi-resistant organisms (MROs).	Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
5 PICTs were supported with the installation, troubleshooting and repair of their biomedical equipment (items repaired: Fiji >10, Kiribati 2, Tuvalu, 2, Vanuatu 1, Nauru - ZOLL ventilator troubleshooting).	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
7 nurses from Fiji and Vanuatu who graduated from the Critical Care course reported improvements in their nursing skills, practice and confidence in decision-making.	Fiji, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
8 health workers from Nauru (7 women, 1 man) participated in Investigation and Management of Disease Outbreaks training.	Nauru	Change in knowledge	
89% (9 of 10) PICTs with outbreaks shared reports in the public domain, through PacNet or through the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) focal point.	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
A female laboratory scientist in Kiribati acquired the knowledge and skills to perform RT-PCR testing for COVID-19 after an attachment to MoH Fiji.	Kiribati	Change in knowledge	
All requests for Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) support were fulfilled through technical assistance to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fiji: supported the vaccination campaign, hand washing posters and video production with UNICEF and WHO.</li> <li>Tokelau: reviewed the COVID-19 vaccine info sheet.</li> <li>Federated States of Micronesia: for a TikTok challenge.</li> <li>Vanuatu: supported the COVID-19 vaccination campaign and billboards.</li> <li>Tonga: for the training and development of a strategy/plan to communicate on COVID-19 and NCDs.</li> </ul>	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
Bio-Rad CFX96 machines were procured and shipped to 4 PICTs.	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu	Output	
Consumables and equipment for RT-PCR laboratories were procured and shipped to 4 PICTs.	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu	Output	











Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Country EpiNet teams' focal points now have access to each other's contacts, as well as access to important epi-related communications from SPC.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
COVID-19 testing algorithms were developed, regularly updated and circulated, considering the many SARS-CoV-2 testing platforms available in the region.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Data on 2021 trainings were added to the PHD's training database: Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) and microbiology, Tonga and Fiji; Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology (PGCFE) training data for Solomon Islands, Nauru and Tokelau.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga	Output	
Laboratory scientists who participated in online training were signed off as competent to conduct RT-PCR testing for COVID-19 by the Doherty Institute.	Kiribati, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Laboratory staff from 9 PICTs gained knowledge, skills and IATA certification to deliver certification training for the shipment of infectious substances.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Laptops were supplied to health laboratories in 13 PICTs to support quality assurance and monitoring of COVID-19 testing and other lab activities.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
Microbiology strengthening training was provided for health laboratory staff from Solomon Islands (2 women, 4 men), Tonga (6 women, 6 men) and Tuvalu (9 women, 2 men).	Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
Participants of the PGCFE course in Tonga mapped out surveillance processes and identified areas for improvement. Health workers from Cook Islands, Fiji and Kiribati participating in SPC's training continued to implement their health improvement projects.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga	Change in practice	
PICTs now have knowledge of disease outbreaks within the region and advisories available for such outbreaks.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
PICTs seeking support for clinical services issues connected with appropriate suppliers, technical advice or development partners (182/190).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	
Quality assessments of health laboratories were conducted in 4 PICTs, and are now better informed on the current state of the laboratories, critical gaps and required next steps.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	

Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Radiology, ENT and perioperative group meetings were supported.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Regional Infection Prevention Control Guidelines were reviewed, and printing was organised.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Results from a repeat ICU survey were used to inform procurement of COVID-19 machines/consumables for PICTs, and training of health staff.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
SPC provided tissue culture laboratory design in Vanuatu, purchased equipment in Samoa, coconut gene bank design and development in Kiribati, and other gene bank establishment in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Solomon Islands.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	
Supported capacity building in Global Emergency Care for 9 doctors and 8 nurses in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu.	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
Supported continuous professional development activities for the following Pacific clinical and nursing networks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nursing (1)</li> <li>emergency medicine (4)</li> <li>internal medicine (6)</li> <li>mental health (1)</li> <li>obstetrics and gynaecology (1)</li> <li>oral health (1)</li> <li>radiology (8)</li> <li>critical care, COVID-19 (&gt;15)</li> <li>surgery (plastic and reconstructive, 2; paediatric, 1)</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Supported the participation of PICTs doctors in the Emergency Med Leadership training (Fiji, 2 [and 1 nurse]; Solomon Islands, 1; Tonga, 1; Tuvalu, 1).	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
The annual Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery (PHONM) meeting (attended by 17 PICTs) and the annual Pacific Directors of Clinical Services (DCS) meeting (attended by 14 PICTs) were convened, and priority health issues and challenges were discussed.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
The design of the coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) database was finalised and is now operational – Solomon Islands and Fiji entered data using KoBo Toolbox. Refresher training in using the toolbox was conducted for the Plant Protection Team from Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture and a revised template was field tested. KoBo Toolbox technology was instrumental in obtaining data from the Solomon Islands CRB clean-up campaign two years after the inception of the project.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	










Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
The Pacific Perioperative Practice Standards (PPPS) were developed.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Timely refurbishments of facilities/containers to accommodate RT-PCR testing at country levels.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu	Output	
2 recommendations were implemented from previous annual PHONM meetings relating to nursing education and workforce continuous professional development. 2 recommendations were also implemented from the annual DCS meeting relating to postgraduate clinical trainings at FNU and CPD/leadership training.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	

Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
1073 citations were published for all datasets in the PDH Microdata library. A cumulative 161 microdata sets were curated and published in 2021, up 4.5% from 154 in 2020.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
13 PICTs were supported to review and release their International Merchandise Trade and Statistics reports.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
16 participants from Health and Statistics offices in 4 PICTs were trained on data analysis and report writing for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS).	Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
16 PICTs completed their first Voluntary National Review (VNR)/SDG reports since 2018. 11 PICTs had presented their VNRs by year-end. Of these, 9 PICTs received direct VNR support from SPC (Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Tonga, Palau, Fiji, Vanuatu, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) and 5 received SDG general support up to 2021 (French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Tokelau), such as on their SDG reports, implementation and alignment of SDGs.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
20 PICTs now have their Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems profiled, documented, centralised and published on the SDD website for the first time. Guidelines on the implementation of digital CRVS systems was completed and published.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
20 microdata requests were actioned from the 42 requests for policy development and research through the Pacific Microdata library at the end of December 2021, 33.3% higher than in 2020 (15 actioned). This reflected the National Government Statistics Offices willingness to share their microdata.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	











Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
28 participants from 5 PICTs participated in the regional virtual workshop on the monitoring of SDG Target 2.1.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
4 PICTs (Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau) completed the tabulation of their data on a subregional social protection study. This was supported through collaboration between UNDP, UNICEF and SPC.	Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau	Output	
4 PICTs completed and endorsed their Poverty Indicator Reports.	Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau	Change in knowledge	
4 PICTs completed Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) and Population and Housing Census (PHC): 2019 HIES analysis and documentation was completed for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Vanuatu: and Kiribati, Nauru and Vanuatu completed their 2020 PHC.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
4 regional meetings were conducted: virtual meetings of the Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMBS) in May and October 2021 (32 participants), Brisbane Accord Group (BAG) in August (13 participants: 8 females, 5 male) and Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM) in July. PSMB meeting topics were mobile phone surveys, innovative experiments - PACSTAT and review of anonymising census and survey microdata in SIDS.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
4 statistical knowledge products were developed and published: information paper on international trade as a share of gross domestic product in selected Pacific economies, information brief on imports of rice and wheat flour in selected PICTs, information brief on Pacific kava production, trade and consumption: Gaps in data hinder full analysis and a blog, Changes in Consumer Prices in Selected Pacific Island Countries and Territories in 2020.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
40 participants from Pacific National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and ministries of women were trained on the Use of Big Data in Gender Statistics (a training requested by participants in the Pacific Roadmap for Gender Statistics). This was supported through a collaboration between the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, UN Women and SPC.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
7 NSOs and other development partners attended the second regional workshop on the National SDG Tracker to track the region's progress on the SDG indicators. This was supported through a collaboration between UNESCAP and SPC.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
7 PICTs adopted the Census and HIES methods in analysis, anonymisation and documentation in their national data collection efforts. These included Cook Islands, Kiribati, and Marshall Islands 2019 Labour Force Survey (LFS), Papua New Guinea High Frequency Phone Survey Wave 2, food consumption reports and fact sheet publications for Solomon Islands 2013 HIES, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Marshall Islands HIES, and Nauru 2019 mini census sheets and pre-COVID-19 socio-economic baseline fact sheets.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
7 PICTs benefited from various support to their population and housing censuses (PHCs) in pilot training, listing, questionnaire design, new census framework design, enumeration, monitoring, evaluation assessment framework and census planning. A dashboard for the Tonga census was completed.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Tokelau, Tonga	Output	
8 of 15 countries continued implementing their National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. Vanuatu's strategy was developed with technical assistance and funding support with SPC and Paris21.	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	









Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>10 PICTs continued to collect national data with support from SPC, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the completion of HIES reports for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Wallis and Futuna (Marshall Islands and Tonga censuses were in field);</li> <li>Cook Islands Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS) rounds 1, 2 and 3 conducted and 2021 and Agriculture Census;</li> <li>Tonga 2021 HIES field monitoring and Poverty Survey;</li> <li>Vanuatu 2019 HIES consumption aggregates and samples finalisation; and</li> <li>Tuvalu and Federated States of Micronesia 2021 HIES sample, field trip and budget preparation.</li> </ul>	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
A regional virtual workshop was held in collaboration with FAO Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (FAO SAP) in August 2021 on the monitoring of SDG Target 2.1 using survey data provided to 28 participants (20 women, 8 men) of NSOs and various government ministries from Kiribati, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A technical virtual workshop was held in collaboration with FAO in November 2021 on the analysis of national household survey data to inform SDG Target 2.1 indicators were provided to 32 participants from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
Delivered technical knowledge and products with development partners, including UN ESCAP seminars for the community of practice on data integration, Consumer Price Index by Australia Bureau of Statistics (ABS), PIFS Virtual Workshops on E-Commerce, MSGs Sub-Regional E-Commerce Workshop, SPC's use of registers and administrative data for census outputs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on Human Trade and OECDs launching of revenue statistics.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
5-year regional data collection and costing plan (2020–2024) was updated in May 2021 and included an information paper on governance and financing of regional statistics presented to FEMM in July 2021.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Increased demand and use of microdata by PICTs, with 42 requests received to access microdata for policy development and research through the library. The number of datasets available to stakeholders in the Microdata library increased in 2021 by 4.5% to 161.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	
Increased use of statistics/knowledge products by PICTs. There was a 11.5% increase in the number of visitors to the SDD website, from 26,000 in 2020 to 29,000 in 2021. The Census and Survey Calendar page was once again the most popular, followed by the Population topic page and PDH.stat indicators page. All three had more than 1700 visitors in 2021.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
Social Protection Indicators (SPIs) for the region were updated in the PDH for all the countries for which the SPI is calculated. SPI is focused on: a) the expenditure by national authorities on social insurance, social assistance and passive labour market programmes; b) the number of gender, poverty and disability disaggregated beneficiaries in receipt of the various social protection benefits to estimate a set of social protection indicators. The SPI can be used as a proxy for SDG 1.3.1 on social protection.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
Kiribati NSO staff trained to strengthen their understanding of data uptake and use of the PDH Microdata library. Papua New Guinea benefited from technical support on socio-demographic and economic surveys, mostly on their questionnaire design, server set-up, tablets and monitoring system.	Kiribati, Papua New Guinea	Output	
A letter of agreement was signed by SPC, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Oceania Customs Organisation (OCO) and the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), and a Working Group was formed to advance the work on the development of the Pacific Customs Commodity Trade Database (PACComtrade).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	

## Transforming institutional effectiveness

Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Maintained engagement and advocacy with Pacific data users to raise awareness of statistics products and services, including partners MFAT, FEMM and through other regional virtual learning events and monthly SDD newsletter to 375 subscribers in 2021.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Marshall Islands developed an enumerator manual for its 2021 computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI), PHCs and benefited from the support of data validation exercises on their population census enumeration and impact of potential migration to the US mainland.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Marshall Islands	Change in practice	
Modernisation of statistical data collection and dissemination at SDD including better integration of PDH.stat, microdata library, digital library and campaign monitor with SDD websites; close coupling with PDH main search catalogue providing improved discoverability of PDH.stat datasets. PDH.stat contained more than 1 million records spread over 1420 Pacific Development Indicators (including SDGs, Pacific National Minimum Developing Indicators, economic, education and COVID-19 statistics) showing a more than 4-fold increase in 12 months.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
Ongoing partnership work with CROP and other development partners (OCO, PIFS, MSG, OECD, ADB) to strengthen regional capacities and partnerships on trade statistics, revenue statistics, supply and use of tables.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
Ongoing partnerships with UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank, ILO and FAO to strengthen all areas of the statistical value chain, including analysis and dissemination; Kiribati MICS (UNICEF and UNFPA); RMI, Vanuatu and Kiribati HIES (FAO); also planning (Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia), design (Samoa), results published (Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa, Tuvalu and Fiji).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
Ongoing support to regional commitments and frameworks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewed the draft indicator framework for SAMOA Pathway;</li> <li>Provided advice on data to review of Pacific Youth Development framework;</li> <li>Pacific representative for drafting the outline of the Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2022;</li> <li>Representative in CROP taskforces tasked with drafting the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment for FEMM 2021; and</li> <li>Development of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Pacific national statistics agencies adopted a standardised survey methodology, which collects data using new technology via computer-assisted personnel interviews (CAPI), providing opportunity for automation. The adoption of CAPI also led to the development of a new data management system platform and a dashboard for monitoring the quality of census and survey fieldwork. In November 2021, SDD established the custom-built online monitoring dashboard, using R programming language and Shiny software in the Marshall Islands Population and Housing Census (PHC).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Participated in the review process of 7 UN commissioned papers: Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications, Report of the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics, Report of the World Bank on the International Comparison Programme, Data and metadata presentation and dissemination, Report of the Friends of the Chair group on economic statistics, Report of the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks and Statistical Capacity Development.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
PICTs have updated accessible economics statistics tables/information on International Merchandise Trade and Statistics, GDP, Government Finance Statistics, visitor arrivals, inflation and total reserves in months of imports of goods and services in the SDD website, PHD.stat platform and the PDH Pocket Summary (Economic Statistics portion). Updates are made in collaboration with the Information and Publications Officer on request.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
PICTs, donors and development partners benefited from monthly and quarterly updates on COVID-19 economic impact data, compiled from available administrative resources and collated into a regional summary and disseminated on the SDD website.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	



Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Population projections and demographic analyses were updated for all PICTs and uploaded to PHD.stat. Low elevation coastal zones population estimates and analysis for all PICTs (except for Papua New Guinea and Tokelau) was also completed, with results also available on PHD.stat.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
Provided information to regional ministers, including an information paper titled Regional Initiatives on the Compilation of International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) that was finalised and submitted to the 2021 Trade Ministers Meeting and compiled a work status report for the FEMM.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
Provided technical assistance to Pacific countries, including French Polynesia in the release of their first national SDG report, Tuvalu on their Workplan and National Consultations for their National VNR as well as the Pacific Data Assessment on SDG 16. Country meetings took place with NSO and planning officials of the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu on the process to identify national priority indicators.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Published technical reports and guidelines to support NSOs and Administrative Agencies, including maintenance of operational continuity of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems in times of the pandemic, RoadMap for increased use of registers and administrative data in census programmes of Pacific island countries and 5 related papers were under finalisation: technical paper on population registers and their importance for statistics, the CRVS improvement framework guideline, research piece on the civil registration system of Vanuatu in the context of disasters and emergencies and status of CRVS systems in the Pacific.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Regional Health and Violence Against Women (VAW) Indicator database was developed and published on PDH.stat Data Explorer (pacificdata.org) addressing the impacts of COVID-19 on health and violence against women in the region. This also includes the Regional Disability Indicator Database and the Regional Gender Indicator Database covering other thematic areas in population/demography, economic activities, access to resources, education, health and related services, public life and decision-making and human rights of women and children.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Regional workshop on IT and ID for civil registration was conducted.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
SDD and FAME delivered, in collaboration with regional and international partners, two Pacific training workshops on SDG 14 chaired by FAO and Infofish focusing on SDGs in the Pacific and the Roadmap for Sustainable Development, which was attended by Pacific fisheries and statistics officers. SDD also contributed to the analysis and interpretation discussions on the Fiji Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) 2021 Data Interpretation and Report Compilation Workshop, attended by approximately 25 staff from Fiji NSO and other ministries.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
SDG dataset, dashboard and progress wheels were updated, which had 1420 regional indicators at the end of December 2021, 63.6% higher than in 2020. Unique users of SDG indicators and documents reached 468 in 2021, a 54.9% increase from 302 in 2020.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
South-South/Peer-to-peer assistance was provided by Fiji to Papua New Guinea on their IMTS report, now updated to 2020.	Fiji, Papua New Guinea	Output	
SPC contributed to: Pacific Infrastructure Performance Indicators 2021 report, Gender equality and sustainable energy: Lessons from Pacific Island countries and territories report and in developing guidelines for thematic briefs for the 2nd Quadrennial Sustainable Development Report.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	

Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
SPC, being a member of the Technical Working Group on International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO), had actively participated in 3 meetings which discussed issues related to ISCO-08 currently in use, e.g., its IT sector has many occupations that were not listed in 2008.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Statistical products were developed and made available online. The International Trade, Consumer Prices, population and Q4 2020, Q1 2021 and Q2 2021 economic data summary on impacts of COVID-19 on PICTs were uploaded in the PDH.stat database. The dynamic charts on population pyramid, projections datasets and PICT projections were also updated on the SDD website.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Technical support was provided to: New Caledonia PopGIS3 new assignments, Kiribati 2020 Census Atlas MAPs and Tonga and Cook Islands for GIS Census preparation of GIS related activities and RMI Census coverage.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga	Output	
The 2021 Data License Agreements, which allow researchers and outsiders to use PDH, continued to be executed, reaching 64 agreements at the end of December (15.4% over 2020).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
The Coastal Fishery Report Card 2021 included HIES data from 13 PICTs, compared to 12 in 2020. The increase was due to the inclusion of Kiribati HIES data in 2021. The 2021 Report Card was presented to the Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting (RFMM).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
The Pacific Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System 2022 was finalised.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
The RAS for Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau was conducted, in collaboration with NZ Stats. The RAS provided NSOs with first-hand experience of conducting short-term rapid assessment surveys when data is needed urgently. Reports completed for 3 survey rounds for Cook Islands, 2 rounds for Tokelau and 1 round for Niue.	Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau	Change in knowledge	
Food security and food systems analysis was undertaken, including food security profiles produced for 5 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu). 7 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) now have food security profiles supported by SPC based on their HIES data since 2019. Collaboration continued with FAO on the regional Technical Corporation Programme (TCP) on SDG 2.1.	Kiribati, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	

# Appendix 2

## Peer-reviewed publications

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
<b>PHD (NCD)</b>	Journal article or paper	Tin, S., Na'ati, E., Bertrand, S., Fukofuka, K., Vivili, P., Soakai, S., Puloka, V., & Passmore, E.	2021	Assessing the Status of Diabetes Associations in the Pacific: A Starting Point for Strengthening Associations to Manage Diabetes	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7953240/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7953240/</a>
<b>PHD (NCD)</b>	Journal article or paper	Teng, A., Snowdon, W., Tin, S., Genç, M., Na'ati, E., Puloka, V., Signal, L., & Wilson, N.	2021	Progress in the Pacific on sugar-sweetened beverage taxes: systematic review of policy changes from 2000 to 2019	<a href="https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1753-6405.13123">https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1753-6405.13123</a>
<b>PHD (NCD)</b>	Journal article or paper	Ravuvu, A., Tin, S., Bertrand, S., Na'ati, E., & Kubuabola, I.	2021	To Quell Childhood Obesity: The Pacific Ending Childhood Obesity Network's Response	<a href="https://www.scientificarchives.com/admin/assets/articles/pdf/to-quell-childhood-obesity-the-pacific-ending-childhood-obesity-networks-response-20210326010338.pdf">https://www.scientificarchives.com/admin/assets/articles/pdf/to-quell-childhood-obesity-the-pacific-ending-childhood-obesity-networks-response-20210326010338.pdf</a>
<b>PHD (NCD)</b>	Journal article or paper	Chen, J., Bertrand, S., Galy, O., Raubenheimer, D., Allman-Farinelli, M., & Caillaud, C.	2021	The Design and Development of a Food Composition Database for an Electronic Tool to Assess Food Intake in New Caledonian Families	<a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8156489/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8156489/</a>
<b>PHD (NCD)</b>	Journal article or paper	Tin, S., Na'ati, E., Kubuabola, I., Bertrand, S., Moreau, M., & Ravuvu, A.	2021	Strategic foresight to combat non-communicable diseases: The Pacific islands perspective	<a href="https://jfsdigital.org/2021/08/04/strategic-foresight-to-combat-non-communicable-diseases-the-pacific-islands-perspective/">https://jfsdigital.org/2021/08/04/strategic-foresight-to-combat-non-communicable-diseases-the-pacific-islands-perspective/</a>
<b>PHD (NCD)</b>	Journal article or paper	Ravuvu, A.	2021	Policy Metaphors in the Pacific Region: Plague to Ocean – Reaching the Furthest Behind First	<a href="https://jfsdigital.org/2021/08/16/policy-metaphors-in-the-pacific-region-plague-to-ocean-reaching-the-furthest-behind-first/">https://jfsdigital.org/2021/08/16/policy-metaphors-in-the-pacific-region-plague-to-ocean-reaching-the-furthest-behind-first/</a>
<b>PHD (NCD)</b>	Journal article or paper	Ravuvu, A., Lui, J., Bani, A., Tavoia, A., Vuti, R., & Tin, S.	2021	Analysing the impact of trade agreements on national food environments: the case of Vanuatu	<a href="https://globalizationandhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12992-021-00748-7">https://globalizationandhealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12992-021-00748-7</a>
<b>PHD (NCD)</b>	Journal article or paper	Cash, H., De Jesus, S., Durand, A., Tin, S., Shelton, D., Robles, R., Mendiola, A., Brikul, S., Ipil, M., Murphy, M., Hunt, L., Lesa, F., Sigrah, C., Waguk, R., Abraham, D., Kapiriel, S., Camacho, J., & Chutaró, E.	2021	'Hybrid Survey' approach to non-communicable disease surveillance in the US-Affiliated Pacific Islands	<a href="https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/10/e006971.full">https://gh.bmj.com/content/6/10/e006971.full</a>
<b>PHD (NCD)</b>	Journal article or paper	Bell, C., Latu, C., Na'ati, E., Snowdon, W., Moodie, M., & Waqa, G.	2021	Barriers and facilitators to the introduction of import duties designed to prevent noncommunicable disease in Tonga: a case study	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-021-00788-z">https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-021-00788-z</a>
<b>PHD (SPRP)</b>	Journal article or paper	Hart, J., Saketa, S., & Russell, F.	2021	Is there a preferred COVID-19 vaccine for Pacific Island countries?	<a href="https://pursuit.unimelb.edu.au/articles/is-there-a-preferred-covid-19-vaccine-for-pacific-island-countries">https://pursuit.unimelb.edu.au/articles/is-there-a-preferred-covid-19-vaccine-for-pacific-island-countries</a>

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
<b>PHD (LSP)</b>	Journal article or paper	Graham, M., Williams, E., Isles, N., Buadromo, E., Toatu, T., Druce, J., Catton, M., Lin, C., Howden, B., & Williamson D.	2021	Sample pooling on the Cepheid Xpert® Xpress SARS-CoV-2 assay	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diagmicrobio.2020.115238">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diagmicrobio.2020.115238</a>
<b>PHD (LSP)</b>	Journal article or paper	Lin, C., da Silva, E., Sahukhan A., Palou, T., Buadromo, E., Hoang, T., & Howden, B.	2021	Towards equitable access to public health pathogen genomics in the Western Pacific	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanwpc.2021.100321">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanwpc.2021.100321</a>
<b>PHD (LSP)</b>	Journal article or paper	Sarfati, D., Dyer, R., Sam, F., Barton, M., Bray, F., Buadromo, E., Ekeroma, A., Foliaki, S., Fong, J., Herman, J., Huggins, L., Maoate, K., Meredith, I., Mola, G., Palafox, N., Puloka, V., Shin, H., Skeen, J., Snowdon, W., Tafuna'i, M., Teng, A., Watters, D., & Vivili, P.	2021	Cancer control in the Pacific: big challenges facing small island states	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(19)30400-0">https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(19)30400-0</a>
<b>CCES</b>	Journal article or paper	Dawson, N., Coolsaet, B., Sterling, E., Loveridge, R., Gross-Camp, N., Wongbusarakum, S., Sangha, K., Scherl, L., Phuong Phan, H., Zafra-Calvo, N., Lavey, W., Byakagaba, P., Idrobo, J., Chenet, A., Bennett, N., Mansourian, S., & Rosado-May, F.	2021	The role of Indigenous peoples and local communities in effective and equitable conservation	<a href="https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol26/iss3/art19/">https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol26/iss3/art19/</a>
<b>PCCOS</b>	Journal article or paper	Maggioni, F., Pujo-Pay, M., Aucan, J., Cerrano, C., Calcinaï, B., Payri, C., Benzoni, F., Letourneur, Y., & Rodolfo-Metalpa, R.	2021	The Bouraké semi-enclosed lagoon (New Caledonia) – a natural laboratory to study the lifelong adaptation of a coral reef ecosystem to extreme environmental conditions	<a href="https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-18-5117-2021">https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-18-5117-2021</a>
<b>PCCOS</b>	Journal article or paper	Varillon, D., Fiat, S., Magron, F., Allenbach, M., Hoibian, T., de Ramon N'Yeurt, A., Ganachaud, A., Aucan, J., Pelletier, B., & Hocdé, R.	2021	ReefTEMPS : The Pacific Island coastal ocean observation network	<a href="https://doi.org/10.17882/55128">https://doi.org/10.17882/55128</a>
<b>PCCOS</b>	Journal article or paper	Howe, B., Panayotou, K., Aucan, J., Kong, L., Von Hillebrand, C., Angove, M., & Zuñiga, C.	2021	Observing the Ocean and Earth with SMART Cables	<a href="http://digital.ecomagazine.com/publication/frame.php?i=707374&amp;p=&amp;pn=&amp;ver=html5&amp;view=article-Browser&amp;article_id=4031520">http://digital.ecomagazine.com/publication/frame.php?i=707374&amp;p=&amp;pn=&amp;ver=html5&amp;view=article-Browser&amp;article_id=4031520</a>
<b>LRD</b>	Journal article or paper	Andrew, N., Allison, E., Brewer, T., Connell, J., Eriksson, H., & Eurich, J., Farmery, A., Gephart, J., Golden, C., Herrero, M., Mapusua, K., Seto, K., Sharp, M., Thornton, P., Thow, A., & Tutuo, J.	2021	Continuity and change in the contemporary Pacific food system	<a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357645118_Continuity_and_change_in_the_contemporary_Pacific_food_system">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357645118_Continuity_and_change_in_the_contemporary_Pacific_food_system</a>
<b>LRD</b>	Journal article or paper	Hassan, E., Mostafiz, M., Iramu, E., George, D., & Lee, K-Y.	2021	Evaluation of the Effect of Fungatol and Gamma-T-ol on the Emergence and Adult Parasitoid Survival of Mummies of Cotton Aphids Parasitized by Aphidius colemani	<a href="https://www.mdpi.com/1428136">https://www.mdpi.com/1428136</a>
<b>LRD</b>	Journal article or paper	Kidanemariam, D., Sukal, A., Abraham, A., Njuguna, J., Stomeo, F., Dale, J., James, A., & Harding, R.	2021	Incidence of RNA viruses infecting taro and tannia in East Africa and molecular characterisation of dasheen mosaic virus isolates	<a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354060964_Incidence_of_RNA_viruses_infecting_taro_and_tannia_in_East_Africa_and_molecular_characterisation_of_dasheen_mosaic_virus_isolates">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354060964_Incidence_of_RNA_viruses_infecting_taro_and_tannia_in_East_Africa_and_molecular_characterisation_of_dasheen_mosaic_virus_isolates</a>
<b>SDD</b>	Journal article or paper	Bright, P., & Abbott, D.	2021	Chapter 26: The Economic Impact of COVID-19 in Pacific Island Countries and Territories	<a href="https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/oa-edit/10.1201/9781003181590-29/economic-impact-covid-19-pacific-island-countries-territories-phil-bright-david-abbott">https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/oa-edit/10.1201/9781003181590-29/economic-impact-covid-19-pacific-island-countries-territories-phil-bright-david-abbott</a>

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SDD	Journal article or paper	Andrew, N., Allison, E., Brewer, T., Connell, J., Eriksson, H., Eurich, J., Farmery, A., Gephart, J., Golden, C., Herrero, M., Mapusua, K., Seto, K., Sharp, M., Thornton, P., Thow, A., & Tutuo, J.	2021	Continuity and change in the contemporary Pacific food system	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2021.100608">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2021.100608</a>
SDD	Journal article or paper	Bogard, J., Andrew, N., Farrell, P., Herrero, M., Sharp, M., & Tutuo, J.	2021	A Typology of Food Environments in the Pacific Region and Their Relationship to Diet Quality in Solomon Islands	<a href="https://www.mdpi.com/2304-8158/10/11/2592">https://www.mdpi.com/2304-8158/10/11/2592</a>
SDD	Journal article or paper	Golden, C., Gephart, J., Eurich, J., McCauley, D., Sharp, M., Andrew, N., & Seto, K.	2021	Social-ecological traps link food systems to nutritional outcomes	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2021.100561">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2021.100561</a>
SDD	Other peer-reviewed publication	Sharp, M., & Andrew, N.	2021	Poverty, malnutrition and food security in Pacific Small Island Developing States	<a href="https://www.fao.org/3/cb5758en/cb5758en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/cb5758en/cb5758en.pdf</a>
SDD	Other peer-reviewed publication	Troubat, N., Sharp, M., & Andrew, N.	2021	Food consumption in Solomon Islands – Based on the analysis of the 2012/13 Household Income and Expenditure Survey	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4459en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4459en</a>
SDD	Other peer-reviewed publication	Troubat, N., & Sharp, M.	2021	Food consumption in Kiribati – Based on analysis of the 2019/20 Household Income and Expenditure Survey	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6579en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6579en</a>
SDD	Other peer-reviewed publication	Mathenge, G., Lenge, B., Simeon, J., Figueroa, C., Linhart, C., & Sunga, A.	2021	Mitigating the Impact of Natural Hazards on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems: The Case of Vanuatu	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10625/60025">http://hdl.handle.net/10625/60025</a>
SDD	Other peer-reviewed publication	Rao, C., Kelly, M., & Mathenge, G.	2021	Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the operations of national civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems 2020	<a href="https://sdd.spc.int/news/2021/03/23/impact-covid-19-national-CRVS-systems">https://sdd.spc.int/news/2021/03/23/impact-covid-19-national-CRVS-systems</a>
SDD	Other peer-reviewed publication	Ragimana, E., & Eshragi, S.	2021	Policy development process in the Pacific region: case studies of Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/qafph">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/qafph</a>
SDD	Other peer-reviewed publication	Lal, N.	2021	International trade as a share of gross domestic product in selected Pacific economies	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/6jkxk">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/6jkxk</a>
SDD	Other peer-reviewed publication	Lal, N.	2021	Changes in Consumer Prices in Selected Pacific Island Countries and Territories in 2020	<a href="http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/qnjnp">http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/qnjnp</a>
SDD	Other peer-reviewed publication	Lal, N.	2021	International Merchandise Trade Statistics Pacific Compilation Guide, 2021	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/2euso">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/2euso</a>

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
<b>SDD</b>	Other peer-reviewed publication	Lal, N.	2021	Pacific kava production, trade and consumption: Gaps in data hinder full analysis	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/m7hyb">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/m7hyb</a>
<b>SDD</b>	Other peer-reviewed publication	Lal, N.	2021	Imports of rice and wheat flour in selected Pacific Island countries and territories	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/5v3t8">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/5v3t8</a>
<b>EQAP</b>	Case study	Naisoro, T. (coordinated)	2021	Education Finance Data Case Study – Fiji	Internal document
<b>EQAP</b>	Case study	Naisoro, T. (coordinated)	2021	Education Finance Data Case Study – Solomon Islands	Internal document
<b>FAME</b>	Other peer-reviewed publication	Revised by Fukofuka, S., Park, T., & Sanchez, C.	2021	Longline Observer Guide 2021	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/iyqsw">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/iyqsw</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Report	FAME	2021	Regional workshop report: towards a Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021-2025	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/vpn8u">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/vpn8u</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Bell, J., Senina, I., Adams, T., Aumont, O., Calmettes, B., Clark, S., Dessert, M., Gehlen, M., Gorgues, T., Hampton, J., Hanich, Q., Harden-Davies, H., Hare, S., Holmes, G., Lehodey, P., Lengaigne, M., Mansfield, W., Menkes, C., Nicol, S., Pasisi, C., Pilling, G., Ota, Y., Reid, C., Ronneberg, E., Sen Gupta, A., Seto, K., Smith, N., Tai, S., Tsamenyi, M., & Williams, P.	2021	Pathways to sustaining tuna-dependent Pacific Island economies during climate change	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-021-00745-z">https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-021-00745-z</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Bodin, N., Pethybridge, H., Duffy, L., Lorrain, A., Allain, V., Logan, J., Ménard, F., Graham, B., Choy, C., Somes, C., Olson, R., & Young, J.	2021	Global data set for nitrogen and carbon stable isotopes of tunas	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1002/ecy.3265">https://doi.org/10.1002/ecy.3265</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Report	Bosserelle P., Halford A., Lemari L., & Ishiguro, K.	2021	Monitoring the vulnerability and adaptation of coastal fisheries to climate change	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/pux8v">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/pux8v</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Other peer-reviewed publication	Clark, S., Bell, J., Adams, T., Allain, V., Aqorau, T., Hanich, Q., Jaiteh, V., Lehodey, P., Pilling, G., Senina, I., Smith, N., Williams, P., & Yeeting, A.	2021	Chapter 12: The Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) 'Vessel Day Scheme': A cooperative fishery management mechanism assisting member countries to adapt to climate variability and change	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3095en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3095en</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Fletcher, D., Newman, J., McKechnie, S., Bragg, C., Dillingham, P., Clucas, R., Scott, D., Uhlmann, S., Lyver, P., Gormley, A., Bull, S., Davis, K., Davis, R., Davis, R., Davis, T., Edwards, L., Kitson, J., Nixon, T., Skerrett, M., & Moller, H.	2021	Projected impacts of climate change, bycatch, harvesting, and predation on the Aotearoa New Zealand tītī <i>Ardenia grisea</i> population	<a href="https://doi.org/10.3354/meps13763">https://doi.org/10.3354/meps13763</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Gislard, S., Bosserelle, P., Shedrawi, G., Vaimalie, R., Iotebatu, L., & Halford, A.	2021	Length-weight relationships of 4 coral-reef fish species encountered in Gilbert Islands coastal artisanal fisheries	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/jai.14195">https://doi.org/10.1111/jai.14195</a>

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
<b>FAME</b>	Case study	Graham A., & D'Andrea, A.	2021	Gender and human rights in coastal fisheries and aquaculture: A comparative analysis of legislation in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/zz6mn">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/zz6mn</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Report	Hare S., Williams P., Castillo-Jordán C., Hamer P., Hampton W., Scott R., & Pilling G.	2021	The western and central Pacific tuna fishery: 2020 overview and status of stocks	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/qkpa2">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/qkpa2</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Jaiteh, V., Peatman, T., Lindfield, S., Gilman, E., & Nicol, S.	2021	Bycatch estimates from a Pacific tuna longline fishery provide a baseline for understanding the long-term benefits of a large, blue water marine sanctuary	<a href="https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2021.720603">https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2021.720603</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Kapur, M., Siple, M., Olmos, M., Privitera-Johnson, K., Adams, G., Best, J., Castillo-Jordán, C., Cronin-Fine, L., Havron, A., Lee, Q., Methot, R., & Punt, A.	2021	Equilibrium reference point calculations for the next generation of spatial assessments	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2021.106132">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2021.106132</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Other peer-reviewed publication	Li, O., Eriksson, H., Bertram, I., Desurmont, A., & Blanc, M.	2021	Te atafai faka 'lei ki mea' kai mai te `tai i Fenua o te Pasefika [in Tuvaluan]	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/ermn4">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/ermn4</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Other peer-reviewed publication	Li, O., Eriksson, H., Bertram, I., Desurmont, A., & Blanc, M.	2021	Tratamentu aihan-tasi sira iha Timor-Leste: Kartás informasaun ba peskadór, vendedór no konsumidór sira [in Tetun]	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/9a49q">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/9a49q</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Report	Loganimoce, E., Shedrawi, G., Tukana, M., Tanoa, V., Rachna, P., & Titoko, V.	2021	Using local knowledge to guide coconut crab ( <i>Birgus latro</i> ) scientific research in Fiji	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/dmtvq">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/dmtvq</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Report	Marre, J-B., & Garcia Imhof, C.	2021	Assessment of COVID-19 socio-economic impacts on Special Management Area households and small-scale fishers in Tonga.	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/8gqjg">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/8gqjg</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Médiu, A., Point, D., Receveur, A., Gauthier, O., Allain, V., Pethybridge, H., Menkes, C., Gillikin, D., Revill, A., Somes, C., Collin, J., & Lorrain, A.	2021	Stable mercury concentrations of tropical tuna in the southwestern Pacific Ocean: an 18-year monitoring study	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2020.128024">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2020.128024</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Report	FAME	2021	Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021-2025	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/yr5yv">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/yr5yv</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Other peer-reviewed publication	Purcell, S.	2021	Ol rot bilong redim pislama bilong salim - Manuel bilong ol Pacific Ailan fisas [Tok Pisin version]	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/tkzqz">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/tkzqz</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Receveur, A., Allain, V., Ménard, F., Lebourges-Dhaussy, A., Laran, S., Ravache, A., Bourgeois, K., Vidal, E., Hare, S., Weimerskirch, H., Borsa, P., & Menkes, C.	2021	Modelling Marine Predator Habitat Using the Abundance of Its Pelagic Prey in the Tropical South-Western Pacific	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s10021-021-00685-x">https://doi.org/10.1007/s10021-021-00685-x</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Receveur, A., Dutheil, C., Gorgues, T., Menkes, C., Lengaigne, M., Nicol, S., Lehodey, P., Allain, V., Ménard, F., & Lebourges-Dhaussy, A.	2021	Exploring the future of the Coral Sea micronekton	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pocan.2021.102593">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pocan.2021.102593</a>

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Satterthwaite, E., Bax, N., Miloslavich, P., Ratnarajah, L., Canonico, G., Dunn, D., Simmons, S., Carini, R., Evans, K., Allain, V., Appeltans, W., Batten, S., Benedetti- Cecchi, L., Bernard, A., Bristol, S., Benson, A., Buttigieg, P., Gerhardinger, L., Chiba, S., Davies, T., Duffy, J., Giron-Nava, A., Hsu, A., Kraberg, A., Kudela, R., Lear, D., Montes, E., Muller-Karger, F., O'Brien, T., Obura, D., Provoost, P., Pruckner, S., Rebelo, L.-M., Selig, E., Kjesbu, O., Starger, C., Stuart-Smith, R., Vierros, M., Waller, J., Weatherdon, L., Wellman, T., & Zivian, A.	2021	Establishing the Foundation for the Global Observing System for Marine Life	<a href="https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2021.737416">https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2021.737416</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Report	Shedrawi G., Molai C., Tanielu E., Fepuleai F., Katalina Tone A., Taulapapa L., Tiitii S., Falemai S., La'anna R., Lesa M., Kora J., Bosserelle P., Gislard S., & Halford, A.	2021	The status of sea cucumber populations in Samoa in 2019	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/isb9p">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/isb9p</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Report	Stobberup, K., Anganuzzi, A., Arthur-Dadzie, M., Baidoo-Tsibu, G., Hosken, M., Kebe, P., Kuruc, M., Loganimoce, E., Million, J., Scott, G., Spurrier, L., & Tavaga, N.	2021	Electronic monitoring in tuna fisheries: strengthening monitoring and compliance in the context of two developing states	<a href="https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2862en">https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2862en</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Escalle, L., Hare, S., Vidal, T., Brownjohn, M., Hamer, P., & Piling, G.	2021	Quantifying drifting Fish Aggregating Device use by the world's largest tuna fishery	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsab116">https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsab116</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Kalia, V., Schuur, S., Hobson, K., Chang, H., Waller, L., Hare, S., & Gribble, M.	2021	Relationship between the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) and persistent organic pollutants in sympatric Alaskan seabird ( <i>Uria aalge</i> and <i>U. lomvia</i> ) eggs between 1999 and 2010	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2020.127520">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2020.127520</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Macdonald, J., Jonsdóttir, I., Sigurðsson, P., Óskarsson, G., Drysdale, R., Witt, R. & Marteinsdóttir, G.	2021	Rules for quantifying otolith chemical variability help expose nursery population structure, site fidelity and multiple origins in a fished herring stock	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2021.106040">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2021.106040</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Muir, J., Barker, R., Hutchinson, M., Leroy, B., Nicol, S., & Scutt Phillips, J.	2021	Estimating post-release mortality of long-line caught tropical tunas in the Pacific Ocean	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2021.106194">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2021.106194</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Woods, P., Macdonald, J., Bárðarson, H., Bonanomi, S., Boonstra, W., Cornell, G., Cripps, G., Danielsen, R., Färber, L., Ferreira, A., Ferguson, K., Holma, M., Holt, R., Hunter, K., Kokkalis, A., Langbehn, T., Ljungström, G., Nieminen, E., Nordström, M., Oostdijk, M., Richter, A., Romagnoni, G., Sguotti, C., Simons, A., Shackell, N., Snickars, M., Whittington, J., Wootton, H., & Yletyinen, J.	2021	A review of adaptation options in fisheries management to support resilience and transition under socio-ecological change	<a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsab146">https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsab146</a>
<b>FAME</b>	Journal article or paper	Zampatti, B.P., Leigh, S.J., Wilson, P.J., Crook, D.A., Gillanders, B.M., Maas, R., Macdonald, J.I. and Woodhead, J.	2021	Otolith chemistry delineates the influence of natal origin, dispersal and flow on the population dynamics of golden perch ( <i>Macquaria ambigua</i> ) in a regulated river	<a href="https://www.publish.csiro.au/mf/MF20280">https://www.publish.csiro.au/mf/MF20280</a>
<b>GEM</b>	Journal article or paper	Hoeke, R., Damlamian, H., Aucan, J., & Wandres, M.	2021	Severe Flooding in the Atoll Nations of Tuvalu and Kiribati Triggered by a Distant Tropical Cyclone Pam	<a href="https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2020.539646/full">https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2020.539646/full</a>



# Appendix 3

## Published evaluation activities

Division	Name of evaluation	Name of project evaluated	Internal or external	Donor	Link	Evaluation period
CCES	ROM Review	PACRES (Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building)	External	EU	Evaluation report available for internal use only, not published	2019–2021
LRD	Mid-Term Evaluation	LRD Business Plan 2019-2023	External	core	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/15py8jyZDStKu_sWTRTtqWy-f94W2ooQU/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/15py8jyZDStKu_sWTRTtqWy-f94W2ooQU/view?usp=sharing</a>	2019–2020
FAME	Evaluation of capacity development efforts at FAME	All capacity development activities supported by FAME	External	core	<a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/y7x8s">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/y7x8s</a>	2016–2020
FAME	Pacific Tuna Management Strategy Evaluation Midterm Review	Pacific Tuna Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) Project	External	MFAT	Evaluation report available for internal use only	2017–2020
FAME	End of Project Evaluation: Effective Coastal Fisheries Management and Sustainable Pacific Aquaculture Development Projects	Effective Coastal Fisheries Management and Sustainable Pacific Aquaculture Development Projects	External	MFAT	Evaluation report available for internal use only, not published	2016–2021
FAME	Baseline assessment of MCS in the region (review of 12 PICTs)	Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme	External	USAID	Evaluation report available for internal use only, not published	2021
PHD	Rapport d'évaluation formative du projet Wake Up	Wake Up NCD Youth project	External	French Pacific Fund/DFAT	Evaluation report available for internal use only, not published	2017–2020
PHD	Progress review report (2016–2020) for NCD prevention and control programme	NCD Business Plan	Internal	DFAT/MFAT	Evaluation report available for internal use only, not published	2016–2020
SDD	Formative Evaluation and Implementation Review of the Improving Access to Pacific Statistics and Data Initiative (PSD) project	Pacific Statistics and Data Initiative (includes PDH)	External	MFAT	<a href="https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/evaluation-and-research/evaluation-reports-2021/">https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/evaluation-and-research/evaluation-reports-2021/</a>	2019–2022
SDD	End of Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) Evaluation	Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPSS) 2010–2020	External	DFAT	<a href="https://sdd.spc.int/ten-year-pacific-statistics-strategy-typps">https://sdd.spc.int/ten-year-pacific-statistics-strategy-typps</a>	2010-2020
EQAP	Mid-Term Business Plan Review	EQAP Business Plan 2019-2022	Internal	DFAT/ MFAT	<a href="https://eqap.spc.int/sites/default/files/EQAP/Reports/External%20Mid-Term%20Review%20of%20EQAP%20Business%20Plan%202019-2022.pdf">https://eqap.spc.int/sites/default/files/EQAP/Reports/External%20Mid-Term%20Review%20of%20EQAP%20Business%20Plan%202019-2022.pdf</a>	2019–2020
SPL	Synthesis Evaluation of SPC's Strategic Plan 2016–2020	SPC Strategic Plan 2016–2020	Internal	core	Evaluation report available for internal use only, not published	2021-2022

# Appendix 4

## Outcomes of regional meetings convened by SPC or in partnership with other regional agencies in 2021

Month	Meeting	Main outcomes	Link
<b>March</b>	6th Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) Annual Meeting 18–19 March	Issues discussed included the impact of the global pandemic on Pacific education and the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF). PacREF is a regional programme of strategies and activities in four education policy areas: Quality and Relevance, Learning Pathways, Student Outcomes and Well-being and Teaching Professionalism.	<a href="https://www.spc.int/events/6th-pacific-board-for-education-quality-annual-meeting">https://www.spc.int/events/6th-pacific-board-for-education-quality-annual-meeting</a>
<b>April</b>	14th Triennial Conference of Pacific Women 27–29 April	The launch of the Beijing+25 Pacific Regional Review Report and call for action on cross-cutting themes, women's economic empowerment, GBV, gender responsive climate justice and the monitoring of the action points by all entities in the next triennial conference of women.	<a href="https://www.spc.int/pacificwomentriennial">https://www.spc.int/pacificwomentriennial</a>
<b>May</b>	7th Meeting of Pacific Ministers for Women 4 May	Outcomes focused on recommendations under the three priority themes: Women's Economic Empowerment, Gender- Responsive Climate Justice and Gender-Based Violence. With the overarching theme of the series of meetings titled, 'Our Ocean, Our Heritage, Our Future – Empowering All Women in the Blue Pacific Continent', deliberations also focused on the ocean as being inseparable from Pacific peoples, cultures, economies and societies and a source of cultural and material empowerment.	<a href="https://www.spc.int/updates/news/joint-release/2021/05/pacific-ministers-for-women-commit-to-accelerate-progress">https://www.spc.int/updates/news/joint-release/2021/05/pacific-ministers-for-women-commit-to-accelerate-progress</a>
	Pacific Foods Systems Dialogues May-September	Food systems stakeholders in the Pacific organised several UN Food Systems Dialogues ahead of the 2021 Global Food Summit. 11 countries hosted national dialogues and three regional dialogues. The Food Systems Summit and preparatory dialogues were centred around five Action Tracks: 1. Ensure safe and nutritious food for all 2. Shift to sustainable consumption patterns 3. Boost nature-positive production (protect natural systems) 4. Advance equitable livelihoods 5. Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress.	<a href="https://www.spc.int/updates/news/media-release/2021/05/pacific-food-systems-dialogue-to-help-advance-global-summit">https://www.spc.int/updates/news/media-release/2021/05/pacific-food-systems-dialogue-to-help-advance-global-summit</a>
	7th Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMB) Meeting May 18	Key topics addressed included: Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in the Pacific Islands (PACSTAT) projects; new MICs plus Methodology, Pacific Observatory Project (World Bank), ADB Pacific Projects on strengthening economic statistics for measuring progress towards SDGs, strengthening digital information of the National Statistics Systems and data for development (phase 2), TYPSS Review and New Zealand REALM countries.	<a href="https://sdd.spc.int/events/2021/05/7th-psmb-meeting-may2021part2">https://sdd.spc.int/events/2021/05/7th-psmb-meeting-may2021part2</a>
<b>June</b>	13th SPC Heads of Fisheries Meeting 1–4 June	Meeting outcomes were based on key discussions and consensus around: FAME 2020 results reporting, FAME priorities, work areas and future developments, evaluation of capacity development efforts at FAME, policy on the governance of fisheries, aquaculture and marine ecosystems, progress against actions and PICTs priorities, scaling up CBFM, future priorities for Pacific aquaculture development and climate change and fisheries.	<a href="https://fame1.spc.int/en/meetings/254">https://fame1.spc.int/en/meetings/254</a>

Month	Meeting	Main outcomes	Link
June	CRGA Subcommittee for the Strategic Plan 23–24 June	The Subcommittee reviewed the draft 2020 Results Report and advised on the development of the Strategic Plan 2022–2031.	<a href="https://www.spc.int/events/crga-subcommittee-on-the-strategic-plan">https://www.spc.int/events/crga-subcommittee-on-the-strategic-plan</a>
July	11th Pacific Heads of Health (HOH) Meeting 1 July	Noted the updates on the COVID-19 pandemic, large scale transmission occurring in some countries, detection of variants of concern in PICTs and issues around vaccine supply, storage and hesitancy.	Report of the 11th Meeting <a href="https://php.spc.int/events/virtual-pacific-heads-of-health-meeting-0?page=3">https://php.spc.int/events/virtual-pacific-heads-of-health-meeting-0?page=3</a>
	Pacific Resilience Meeting (PRM) 6–8 July	Noted the COVID-19 pandemic continued to combine with the negative impacts of recent cyclones and drought as well as the ongoing biodiversity loss exacerbated by the climate emergency. The meeting convened under the theme: Our people, our journey: nurturing Pacific resilience from home.	PRM Report <a href="https://www.resilientpacific.org/en/prm-2021">https://www.resilientpacific.org/en/prm-2021</a>
	Ocean Decade Laboratories Laboratory One 8 July	The laboratories sought to catalyse action for the Ocean Decade and were an opportunity to showcase ocean actions, to strengthen dialogue and progress communication and outreach of our Blue Pacific vision. Laboratory One: 'Vaka Moana: A journey to an inspiring and engaging Pacific Ocean' (July) Laboratory Two: 'Vaka Moana – Weaving traditional and modern science to understand current and future ocean conditions' (September)	<a href="https://www.spc.int/pccos">https://www.spc.int/pccos</a>
	Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM) 13–14 July	Ministers noted the unprecedented scale of the economic scarring from COVID-19 and reaffirmed the urgent need to explore innovative and collective approaches to address the economic impacts of the pandemic and position the region to enhance future regional responses to such events. Key discussions included addressing FIC debts, regional freight assistance plan, social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Blue Pacific economic strategy and leveraging climate change and disaster finance opportunities.	<a href="https://www.forumsec.org/2021/07/15/2021-forum-economic-ministers-meeting-outcomes/#:~:text=The%202021%20Forum%20Economic%20Ministers,of%20the%20Pacific%20Islands%20Forum.">https://www.forumsec.org/2021/07/15/2021-forum-economic-ministers-meeting-outcomes/#:~:text=The%202021%20Forum%20Economic%20Ministers,of%20the%20Pacific%20Islands%20Forum.</a>
August	2nd Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting (RFMM) 4–5 August	Fisheries leaders recognised the urgency to strengthen recovery and build around the impacts of COVID-19 and climate change. They endorsed regional efforts for: the Pacific Framework for Action on scaling up CBFM; a proposal to develop a new strategy on aquaculture development and addressed the impacts of climate change across the fisheries sector.	<a href="https://www.spc.int/events/regional-fisheries-ministers-meeting-virtual">https://www.spc.int/events/regional-fisheries-ministers-meeting-virtual</a>
	17th Regular Session of the Scientific Committee 11–19 August	SC17 adopted the recommendations of the 17th Regular Session of the Scientific Committee, including the recommended Future Work Programme and Budget for 2022–2024.	<a href="https://meetings.wcpfc.int/meetings/sc17">https://meetings.wcpfc.int/meetings/sc17</a>
	Seventh Regional Meeting of Pacific Heads of Agriculture and Forestry Services (PHOAFS) 25–27 August	PHOAFS called for greater investment in the agriculture and forestry sectors, discussed common problems including the lack of technical and financial capacity and noted strong demand for improved data collection and management for informed decision-making. The meeting highlighted valuable returns from regional public goods such as CePaCT, the Pacific Soils Portal, PDH, Digital Earth Pacific, Pacific Plant Protection Organisation, Pacific Health, Pacific Heads of Veterinary and Animal Production Services and POETCom.	<a href="https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/2021/07/seventh-regional-meeting-of-pacific-heads-of-agriculture-and-forestry-services">https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/2021/07/seventh-regional-meeting-of-pacific-heads-of-agriculture-and-forestry-services</a>
September	20th Maritime Boundaries Virtual Working Session Launch 29–30 September	This session opened with a 2-day context setting and target identification meeting, followed by 6 weeks of working with member states on key targets.	<a href="https://www.spc.int/events/20th-maritime-boundaries-working-session-and-high-level-dialogue-0#:~:text=Nov%2017%202021&amp;text=In%20light%20of%20the%20COVID19,weeks%20in%20October%20and%20November.">https://www.spc.int/events/20th-maritime-boundaries-working-session-and-high-level-dialogue-0#:~:text=Nov%2017%202021&amp;text=In%20light%20of%20the%20COVID19,weeks%20in%20October%20and%20November.</a>

Month	Meeting	Main outcomes	Link
October	Pacific Heads of Health (HOH) Virtual Meeting 6–7 October	Progress on implementing the Pacific Roadmap, monitored through the Pacific MANA dashboard; Pacific legislative framework for NCDs; leveraging the COVID-19 pandemic to build sustainable systems and advance UHC and surgical system strengthening in the region, putting health at the centre of climate change discussions; and regional COVID-19 certificates in support of cross-border travel.	Meeting Report <a href="https://php.spc.int/sites/default/files/eventfiles/2021-09/Draft%20Report%2011th%20PHoH%20Meeting%201%20July%202021.pdf">https://php.spc.int/sites/default/files/eventfiles/2021-09/Draft%20Report%2011th%20PHoH%20Meeting%201%20July%202021.pdf</a>
	Fourth SPC Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture 12–15 October	The RTMCFA brings together coastal fisheries and aquaculture scientists and technical experts in the Pacific to discuss important technical and scientific gaps, needs, challenges and opportunities. The meeting included the Community-Based Fisheries Dialogue session convened by and focused on civil society organisation and other non-state actor participation.	Outcomes and Action Report  <a href="https://fame1.spc.int/en/meetings/253">https://fame1.spc.int/en/meetings/253</a>
	8th Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMB) Meeting 26–27 October	The meeting agreed to the review of the PSMBs TOR by selected members, the review of microdata access and proposals for statistical research and innovative experiments, acknowledged updates from WB on the Pacific Observatory and welcomed ADBs support of the region's statistics capacity and collaboration.	Summary report and outcomes <a href="https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/8th-pacific-statistics-methods-board-meeting-psmb-summary-report-and-outcomes">https://sdd.spc.int/digital_library/8th-pacific-statistics-methods-board-meeting-psmb-summary-report-and-outcomes</a>
November	Maritime Boundaries High-level Dialogue 16–17 November	Following the 6 weeks of work launched in September, the dialogue marked it's progress over 20 years, looked to the future and launched the Maritime Boundaries Dashboard on the PDH.	<a href="https://www.spc.int/events/20th-maritime-boundaries-working-session-and-high-level-dialogue-0">https://www.spc.int/events/20th-maritime-boundaries-working-session-and-high-level-dialogue-0</a>
	2nd Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery (PHONM) Virtual Meeting 25 November	The meeting included updates for clinical nursing services in PICTs, with the objective to review, discuss and make recommendations on important issues impacting nursing and midwifery services in the region, with a special emphasis on COVID-19.	Working papers <a href="https://phd.spc.int/meeting-documents-english">https://phd.spc.int/meeting-documents-english</a>
	51st Meeting of the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA) 30 November – 1 December	CRGA 51 endorsed the Director-General's report, the Strategic Plan 2022–2031 and the 2022 budget. The United Kingdom was welcomed as a returning member. Information papers were noted, including Human Resources, PBEQ and youth high-level dialogue outcomes.	<a href="https://www.spc.int/crga">https://www.spc.int/crga</a>
December	Twelfth Conference of the Pacific Community 2 December	The conference, chaired by Vanuatu welcomed the D-G's report, adopted the Strategic Plan 2022–2031 and acknowledged the continued role of the CRGA Subcommittee for the Implementation of the Strategic Plan in providing consistent guidance to the organisation. The decision was taken to focus the 12th Conference and convene the thematic session in a face-to-face meeting in the first half of 2022.	Outcomes of the 12th Conference <a href="https://www.spc.int/crga">https://www.spc.int/crga</a>

# Appendix 5

## List of current MOUs

Partner	Signed	Expires
APTC (Australia Pacific Training Coalition)	24 April 2020	30 June 2022
College of Micronesia	6 April 2018	Indefinite
Environmental Law Institute	30 June 2020	Indefinite
ESCAP (United Nations Economic and Social Commission)	26 April 2021	31 December 2030
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)	12 April 2018	Indefinite
FFA (Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency)	19 February 1998	Indefinite
FNU (Fiji National University)	3 June 2019	3 June 2022
GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)	19 June 2019	Indefinite
IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)	2 June 2017	Indefinite
IALA (International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities)	5 August 2018	Indefinite
ICC (International Coconut Community)	5 March 2019	Indefinite
ILO (International Labour Organization)	6 October 2017	Indefinite
IMO (International Maritime Organization)	9 January 2004	Indefinite
IRD (Institut de recherche pour le développement)	8 June 2021	7 June 2026
IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency)	3 April 2019	3 April 2022
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources)	10 March 2021	Indefinite
Landcare Research NZ	31 August 2017	31 August 2022
Melanesian Spearhead Group	20 March 2018	Indefinite
NZQA (New Zealand Qualifications Authority)	6 August 2021	Indefinite
PacIOOS (Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System)	15 November 2021	Indefinite
SPATS South Pacific Association of Theological Schools	9 February 2022	9 February 2024
SPREP (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme)	27 July 2017	27 July 2022
SPTO (Pacific Tourism Organisation)	8 December 2021	Indefinite
UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	18 August 2020	18 August 2022

Partner	Signed	Expires
UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women)	3 November 2003	Indefinite
UQ (University of Queensland)	13 July 2018	13 July 2023
USP (University of the South Pacific)	23 August 2018	Indefinite
WHO (World Health Organization)	8 August 2019	8 August 2023

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