



Fiji

Results Summary 2022

Overview

SPC supports sustainable development by applying a people-centred approach to science, research and technology across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We work in 22 Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) and serve our members by interweaving and harnessing the nexus of climate, ocean, land, culture, rights and good governance; nurturing trusted partnerships; investing in Pacific people; and understanding Pacific contexts. Our unique organisation covers more than 20 sectors.

The *Pacific Community Results Report 2022* illustrates the impact of SPC's science, knowledge and innovation on PICTs, and their benefits for Pacific peoples, their ocean, other natural resources, systems and institutions. This is the first report in response to the new [Strategic Plan 2022–2031](#). Access the full copy of the Pacific Community Results Report 2022 [here](#).

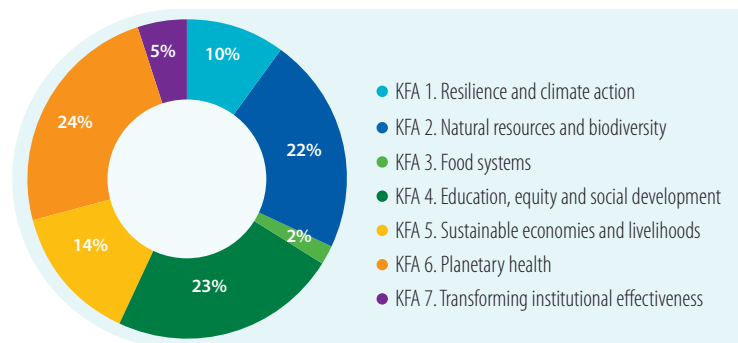
In 2022, 481 results were reported across the 7 key focus areas (KFAs) of the strategic plan, 151 of these results were reported for Fiji. These are listed in Annex 1 and summarised below. Regional level results, of which Fiji may also have benefited, are reported in the full Results Report.

Results dashboard

The results reported for Fiji contributed to all 7 KFAs of SPC's strategic plan (Graph 1). SPC's approach of collaboratively delivering alongside our members was evident in 2022 (Graph 3). Our 5 pathways for delivery are: policy to action; data, statistics, and knowledge; innovation and research; digitalisation and technology; and capability and influence. SPC's most significant pathway for facilitating change across our results was capability and influence (including training and capacity development, advocacy and regional convening).

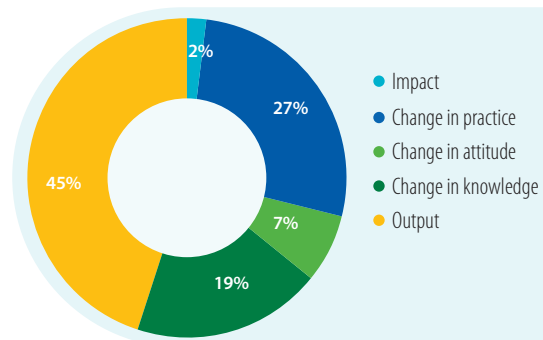
Graph 1:

Results by KFA (n=151)



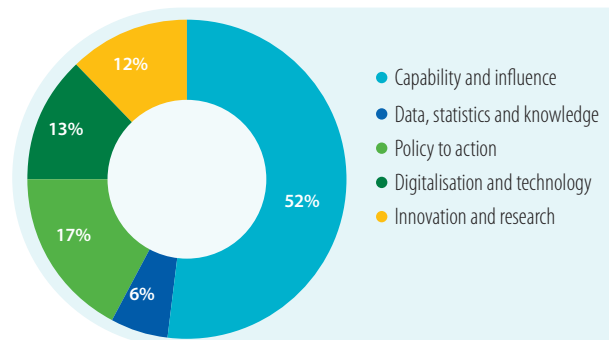
Graph 2:

Results type (n=151)



Graph 3:

Results by pathway (n=151)



Results highlights

Key results from SPC’s contributions and support to Fiji in 2022 include:

- Fiji Meteorological Service integrated products from the Pacific Ocean Portal on to their website, following a training attachment of 1 of its staff to SPC. This now increases the accessibility of ocean products to users such as tourism, fisheries and maritime.
- The Rabi Island Women’s Association is now producing two value added organic products (hand sanitiser and lip balms). 16 new organic value added products were produced by the Fijian NGO Sea & Soil.
- Fiji, along with 10 fellow PICTs, submitted their questionnaires to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics annual survey, which collects internationally comparable data on key aspects of the education system.
- Fiji, along with 4 fellow PICTs, saw the Pacific Girl project reaching over 3000 girls, with 138 girls assuming leadership roles at the community level.
- Fiji provided ocean wave forecasts 4 times daily to the public through an interactive web interface, with SPC’s ongoing support to update and troubleshoot, as well as advise supporting warning services.
- Fiji, along with 6 fellow PICTs, are effectively using their Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) dashboards to identify and address weaknesses related to NCD risk factors, with Fiji developing a national NCD plan and tobacco strategic plan based on identified gaps from their MANA dashboard.

Strategic alignment

Table 1:

Strategic alignment of results for Fiji

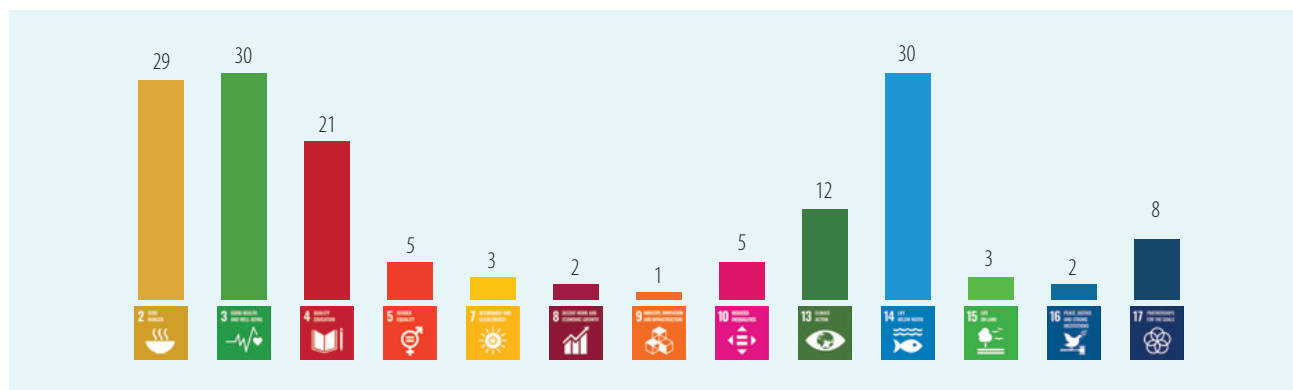
Level	Strategy/Framework	Alignment
Global	Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Regional	2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent	7 thematic areas
National	Fiji’s 5-Year and 20-Year National Development Plan	26 goals

Global

In 2022, SPC continued to play an essential role in bringing the SDGs to life in the Pacific region, working with our members to review and report on progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. SPC’s results reported for Fiji in 2022 contributed to 13 of the 17 SDGs (Graph 4).

Graph 4:

Contribution to SDGs (n=151)



Regional

These results aligned and contributed to the achievement of the 7 thematic areas of the *2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent*:

- Ocean and Natural Environment
- People-Centred Development
- Peace and Security
- Resource and Economic Development
- Climate Change and Disasters
- Political Leadership and Regionalism
- Technology and Connectivity

National

All results aligned and contributed to the achievement of 26 goals of Fiji's National Development Plan (NDP):

Relevant NDP goal	Relevant SPC KFA
3.1. INCLUSIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
3.1.1. Water and Sanitation	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action KFA 2: Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 3: Food systems KFA 4: Education, equity and social development
3.1.2. Energy	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action KFA 2: Natural resources and biodiversity
3.1.4. Food and Nutrition Security	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action. KFA 3: Food systems
3.1.5. Education	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action KFA 4: Education, equity and social development
3.1.6. Health and Medical Services	KFA 3: Food systems KFA 6: Planetary health KFA 7: Transforming institutional effectiveness
3.1.7. Social Inclusion and Empowerment	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action KFA 4: Education, equity and social development KFA 5: Sustainable economies and livelihoods
3.1.8. Youth and Sports Development	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action KFA 4: Education, equity and social development
3.1.9. Women in Development	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action KFA 4: Education, equity and social development KFA 5: Sustainable economies and livelihood KFA 7: Transforming institutional effectiveness
3.1.10. Culture and Heritage	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action KFA 2: Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 4: Education, equity and social development KFA 7: Transforming institutional effectiveness
3.1.11. National Security and the Rule of Law	KFA 4: Education, equity and social development KFA 7: Transforming institutional effectiveness
3.2 TRANSFORMATIONAL STRATEGIC THRUSTS	
3.2.1. Modernising Land Transport	KFA 2: Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 5: Sustainable economies and livelihoods
3.2.2. Inter-Island Network	KFA 5: Sustainable economies and livelihoods
3.2.3. Domestic Air Services	KFA 5: Sustainable economies and livelihoods
3.2.4. International Connectivity (Airports and Sea Ports)	KFA 2: Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 5: Sustainable economies and livelihoods

Relevant NDP goal	Relevant SPC KFA
3.2.5. Modernising the Business Regulatory Environment	KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
3.2.6. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods KFA 4. Education, equity and social development
3.2.7. Manufacturing and Commerce	KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods KFA 4. Education, equity and social development
3.2.9. Sustainable Cities and Towns	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action KFA 4. Education, equity and social development KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods
3.2.10. Expanding the Rural Economy	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action KFA 4. Education, equity and social development KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods
3.2.12. Non Sugar Agriculture	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 3. Food systems KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods KFA 6. Planetary health
3.2.13. Fisheries	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 3. Food systems KFA 4. Education, equity and social development KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods
3.2.14. Forestry	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action KFA 2: Natural resources and biodiversity
3.2.15. Mining	KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods
3.2.16. Tourism	KFA 1: Resilience and climate action KFA 2: Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods
3.2.17. Enhancing International Trade and Foreign Relations	KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods
3.2.18. Information and Communication Technology	KFA 5: Sustainable economies and livelihoods KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness

Stories of change

Each year in the Pacific Community Results Report, SPC highlights outcomes achieved with members and development partners through selected stories of change. These are the stories of change related to Fiji from the 2022 report.

Story	Title	Fiji's NDP goal	Example of outcome indicator from Fiji's NDP	Page
1	Fiji and Solomon Islands sign shared maritime boundary agreement: Blue Pacific Ocean governance in action	Transformational Strategic Thrusts: Fisheries	Establish MPAs targeting 30% of Fiji's marine areas (%) (SDG 14.2)	6
2	The right to political participation for Fiji's 2022 general election	Inclusive Socio-economic Development: National Security and the Rule of Law	Ensure public access to information and project fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements (SDG 16.10)	8
3	Strengthening cocoa value chains in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	Transformational Strategic Thrusts: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	Reduce unemployment rate (%)	10
4	Leading the Pacific region in accessing climate finance	Inclusive Socioeconomic Development: Energy	Renewable energy share in total consumption (%) (SDG 7.2)	12
5	No more rusty servers: How SPC built world class tuna data software	Transformational Strategic Thrusts: Fisheries	Establish MPAs targeting 30% of Fiji's marine areas (%) (SDG 14.2)	14
6	Strengthening the Pacific through accredited micro-qualifications	Inclusive Socio-economic Development: Education	Proportion of students successfully completing TVET courses to meet current and future demand (%) (SDG 4.3)	16
7	Strengthening antibiotic stewardship and antimicrobial resistance surveillance	Inclusive Socioeconomic Development: Health and Medical Services	Average availability of selected essential medicines in public and private health facilities (SDG 3.8)	18

FIJI AND SOLOMON ISLANDS SIGN SHARED MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: BLUE PACIFIC OCEAN GOVERNANCE IN ACTION



CONTEXT

The world celebrated the 40th anniversary of the 1982 adoption of UNCLOS in 2022. UNCLOS lays out the rules and procedures for establishing maritime zones and delimiting maritime boundaries between countries.

Pacific Leaders have reaffirmed the settlement of Pacific maritime zones as an urgent priority, and have also declared that once established, these zones will not be threatened by sea-level rise through their 2021 Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the Face of Climate Change-Related Sea-Level Rise. This declaration received global recognition at the UN Ocean Conference in Lisbon, in June 2022 and COP 27 in Sharm el-Sheikh in November 2022. Clearly defined maritime zones underpin the governance, peace and security, marine conservation and natural resource management of the Blue Pacific.

CHANGE PROCESS

Since 2001, SPC has coordinated the work of the Pacific Maritime Boundaries Consortium (the Consortium) of partners by assisting PICTs to define, delimit and declare their maritime zones in accordance with UNCLOS. Together, the Consortium has supported countries to sign treaties declaring 20 shared boundaries across the region, and the Pacific has gained recognition as a global leader in implementing UNCLOS.

However, progress has slowed as many of the remaining 13 boundaries proved to be more complex. The COVID-19 pandemic also impeded maritime boundary negotiations, which is best done face-to-face. Nonetheless, a series of actions, supported by SPC, helped strengthen initiative and garner political will to further the work on outstanding boundaries, in particular the Fiji–Solomon Islands boundary.



RESULTS

After many years of negotiation and preparation, Fiji and Solomon Islands signed the treaty concerning their shared maritime boundary on 11 July 2022, in Suva, Fiji.

SPC facilitated and hosted this landmark event in collaboration with the Consortium, alongside the launch of the Pacific Maritime Boundaries Dashboard on the PDH (<https://pacificdata.org/dashboard/maritime-boundaries>). This interactive dashboard is the first of its kind and provides direct access to national maritime zone information and status.

Other country Leaders, namely Niue and Tonga, took the opportunity to re-open discussions on maritime boundary progress.

LESSONS LEARNED

SPC has been successfully coordinating the technical support for maritime boundaries for over 20 years, through the efforts of individual focal points and teams at the national level. The determination and commitment of these individuals have been key



“I’m deeply appreciative of the fact that we have arrived at this historic moment, owing to the tremendous dedication and spirited efforts of our senior officials of both Fiji and Solomon Islands in ensuring that we finalise and conclude our shared maritime boundary. Equally important is the unwavering support and assistance of SPC and the consortium partners to the whole process.”

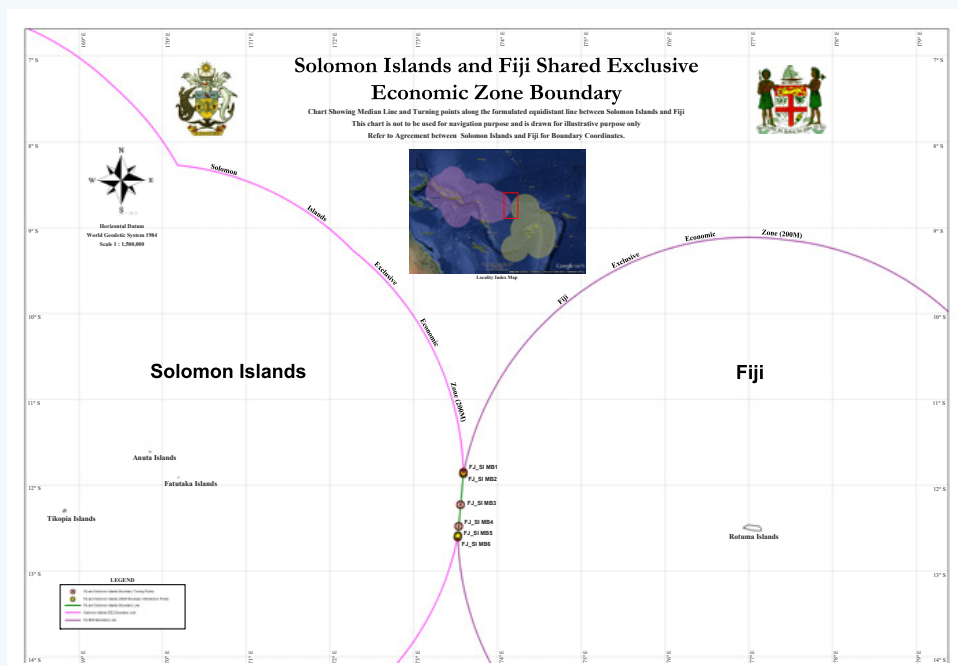
Solomon Islands Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare



“I am hopeful that the finalisation of this agreement today will set the momentum to the finalisation of the agreement with Tonga and the other remaining 11 maritime boundary agreements in the region.”

— Fiji former prime minister Frank Bainimarama

Signing of the Solomon Islands–Fiji shared maritime boundary agreement.



Detailed map from the agreement.

in completing boundaries in many PICTs. To achieve this success, SPC utilises various communication, influence and advocacy tools, including continuous messaging to top levels of government, while also strengthening capacities at the operational level. Developing a community of practice among member focal points has resulted in national ownership, trust in SPC, a collegial working environment and a common understanding and practice of data sharing.

DIVISION: GEM

DONORS: European Union, Forum Fisheries Agency, Government of Australia, Government of Sweden, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and UK Government

THE RIGHT TO POLITICAL PARTICIPATION FOR FIJI'S 2022 GENERAL ELECTION



CONTEXT

The right to vote is considered a fundamental human right and a cornerstone of democratic societies. To ensure that people with disabilities are able to exercise this right, the principles of universal, equal, free and secret balloting must be upheld. These principles are codified in international human rights law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Despite ratifying the latter in 2017, Fiji had yet to produce election information materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities, such as braille, video with sign language interpretation or easy to read translations.

CHANGE PROCESS

As partner and main implementing agency for the Promoting Just, Engaged, Civic-minded and Transparent (PROJECT) Governance, SPC and its sub-grantee, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, supported the Fijian Elections Office (FEO) to help the Elections Disability Access Working Group (EDAWG) achieve its objectives of making Fiji's 2022 General Election accessible. EDAWG is the first disability access working group to be established by an elections management body in the Pacific. A key focus area for PROJECT Governance activities is to promote the fair and equal application of laws and the integrity of electoral and political processes that represent the will and interests of the people.

Since its establishment in 2018, EDAWG has ensured persons with disabilities have improved access at polling venues through the provision of mobile polling stations outside of those not physically accessible, nominated assistants by persons with disabilities to assist on election day and an expansion of postal voting.



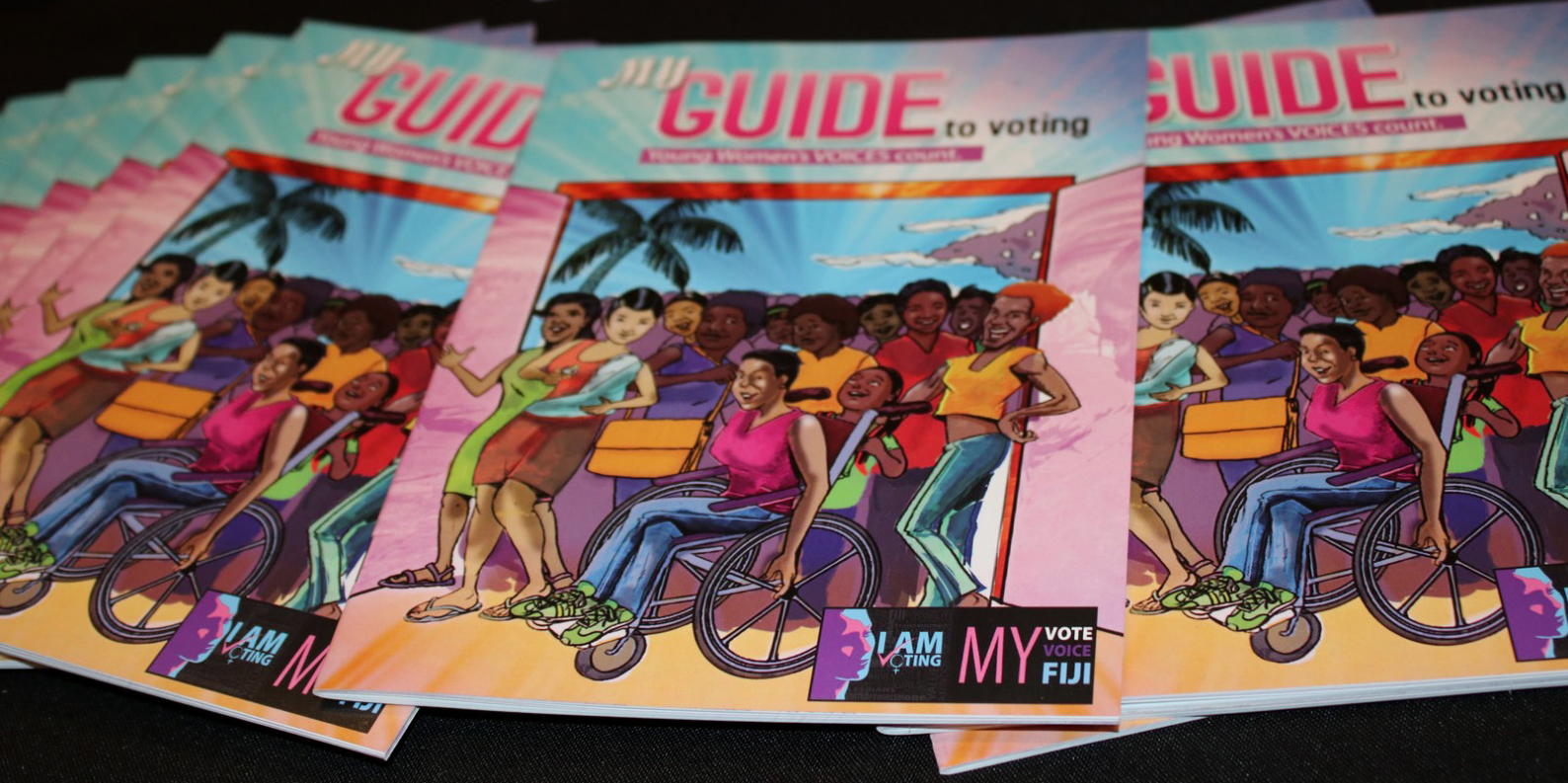
RESULTS

For the first time in 2022, Fiji election information materials were available in braille for individuals who are blind or vision impaired. The Assisted Voting Steps Easy to Read Guide in braille was made available at all 2100 polling venues in the country and there was increased reach through audio and video versions of the guide. Many other election materials were created in alternative formats by SPC, including the list of reasonable accommodations and associated policy and voter instruction booklets. There was increased knowledge on inclusion through presiding officer training which changed attitudes and behaviours while assisting persons with disabilities on polling day and talkback segments were produced to promote awareness.



“Usually, in previous elections, since we didn’t have the availability of the [Voter Instruction Booklet] in braille, I would face difficulties in memorising the number of the candidate I wanted to vote for and would sometimes even go and vote for any candidate. ...[This election] I actually felt like I was having my say, being heard and contributing to the democratic process in some way.”

Josua Naulumatua



LESSONS LEARNED

The success of HRSD's work can be attributed to putting persons with disabilities, and organisations for persons with disabilities, at the centre of planning and decision making. The establishment of EDAWG allowed for the identification of inclusive solutions and required accommodations. The FEO-SPC partnership provided support and resources for implementation. This approach shows the potential of SPC's people-centred approach if widely adopted.



DIVISION: HRSD
DONORS: USAID

STRENGTHENING COCOA CHAINS IN FIJI, SAMOA, SOLOMON ISLANDS AND VANUATU



CONTEXT

Cocoa is an important export for the Pacific Island countries of Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. In Vanuatu, 25% of rural households are involved in cocoa production, and in Solomon Islands, cocoa is the top agricultural export, generating around AUD 20 million per year. Though cocoa is grown throughout the Pacific, many farmers, the majority of them smallholders, lack access to training and financing for expansion, and the tools and machinery to support the production and export of quality cocoa.

CHANGE PROCESS

SPC, in collaboration with ACIAR, University of Adelaide and Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, initiated the project Aligning genetic resources, production, and post-harvest systems to market opportunities for Pacific Island and Australian cocoa to strengthen value chains and improve livelihoods. The project offered technical and scientific support in various areas such as identifying genetic varieties, testing propagation methods, managing trees and farms, conducting soil and heavy metal testing, managing pests and diseases, carrying out fermentation and drying processes, ensuring food safety through fermentation auditing and heavy metal testing and value-adding to products.



RESULTS

The project focused on identifying the best varieties of cocoa, with a high content of Criollo. A total of 17 varieties were identified in Vanuatu and 16 in Fiji. Varieties were also sampled or identified in Samoa and Solomon Islands. The propagation methods involved using grafted seedlings which started producing pods at 18 months, compared to the traditional method of using seeds, which took three years.

The tree and farm management aspect of the project included pruning trees which resulted in healthier pods being produced. Fertilizer trials, with four treatments and four replications, are still being monitored over 10 years. The heavy metal tests conducted showed low levels of cadmium and lead, making the cocoa products safe for consumption and suitable for markets.

The project also explored different fermentation methods and found that using trays was more useful for smallholder farmers, compared to boxes. Farmers were introduced to a new solar-base drying technique resulting in less cocoa bean spoilage. The project also focused on adding value to the products by producing local chocolates. It led to a change in knowledge and practices in the cocoa industry, resulting in improved livelihoods. Moli Lui is a cocoa farmer whose farm has grown and thrived in recent years, his story is an example of the positive impact the project has had on the local community. Moli's story is an example of the positive impact the project has had on the local community.

LESSONS LEARNED



[Watch video](#)
Moli's story



A staff member from the Vanuatu Agriculture Research Technical Centre demonstrates cocoa tree grafting.

The project has provided several key lessons, including the importance of tray fermentation for smallholder farmers, fair distribution of grafted seedlings to farmers and the potential for value-adding through the production of chocolates or other by-products. The project has also demonstrated that chocolates can create a market locally, as seen in Vanuatu during COVID-19. Despite producing small volumes of cocoa, compared to global standards, Pacific Island and north Australian cocoa has the potential to compete in high-value, low-volume markets due to its fine flavour, unique genetic resources and novel single origin branding.



LEADING THE PACIFIC REGION IN ACCESSING CLIMATE FINANCE



CONTEXT

PICTs account for less than 0.03% of global greenhouse gas emissions, but are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Accessing climate finance at scale to address these vulnerabilities presents its challenges. Constrained access to climate finance is largely a result of the slow and complex processes of multilateral climate funds which are difficult to navigate with limited in-house capabilities and resources to develop proposals and oversee implementation of climate change projects.

CHANGE PROCESS

To help close the gap, SPC established a Climate Finance Unit (CFU) in 2019 to:

- support eligible PICTs design concept notes and funding proposals to access climate finance from the GCF and AF;
- provide oversight of the implementation of GCF and AF projects; and
- support SPC's technical divisions to enhance their knowledge of the GCF and AF modalities.



RESULTS

SPC is rapidly becoming a global leader in facilitating access to climate finance through these funds. Since accreditation to the GCF, by the end of 2022, SPC has:

- developed the largest pipeline of projects in the Pacific of any accredited entity;
- the largest pipeline of endorsed concept notes for Pacific countries;
- the largest number of approved Project Preparation Facilities (PPF) in the region;
- achieved the fastest ever funds disbursement after project approval, globally;
- become the first accredited entity to access GCF's PPF Service modality leading to successful project approval;
- within one year of accreditation to the AF since 2021, supported Fiji and PNG to submit concept notes, both of which have already been endorsed; and
- supported FSM in achieving several firsts for the Pacific, including the region's first GCF Enhancing Direct Access pilot programme (2021), updated GCF Country Programme (2022) and multi-year Readiness Programme grant (2022).



“Local communities are vulnerable because they lack the technical and financial capacity to address their climate risks... This project is timely because climate change is hitting FSM harder and more frequently.”

The Honourable Eugene Amor, FSM's Secretary for the Department of Finance and Administration



LESSONS LEARNED

The experience of setting up and running SPC's CFU highlights the importance of government engagement and ownership in developing proposals and implementing projects that can have meaningful impact. It is essential to take a collaborative approach, listening to and learning from government counterparts, to gain valuable insights and lessons that might otherwise be overlooked. This requires the active involvement and support of SPC's regional offices and technical divisions to build on existing trusted relationships with government stakeholders.



NO MORE RUSTY SERVERS: HOW SPC BUILT WORLD CLASS TUNA DATA SOFTWARE



CONTEXT

The Pacific Ocean is home to the world's largest and most geographically sparse tuna fishery. With this comes many challenges in collecting and managing the region's fisheries data, which is critical for fisheries stock assessments and fisheries management needs. While many other industries moved to web-based software in the mid-2000s, fisheries databases were mostly localised, MS Access-based systems that worked effectively, but were difficult to maintain and overdue for upgrade.

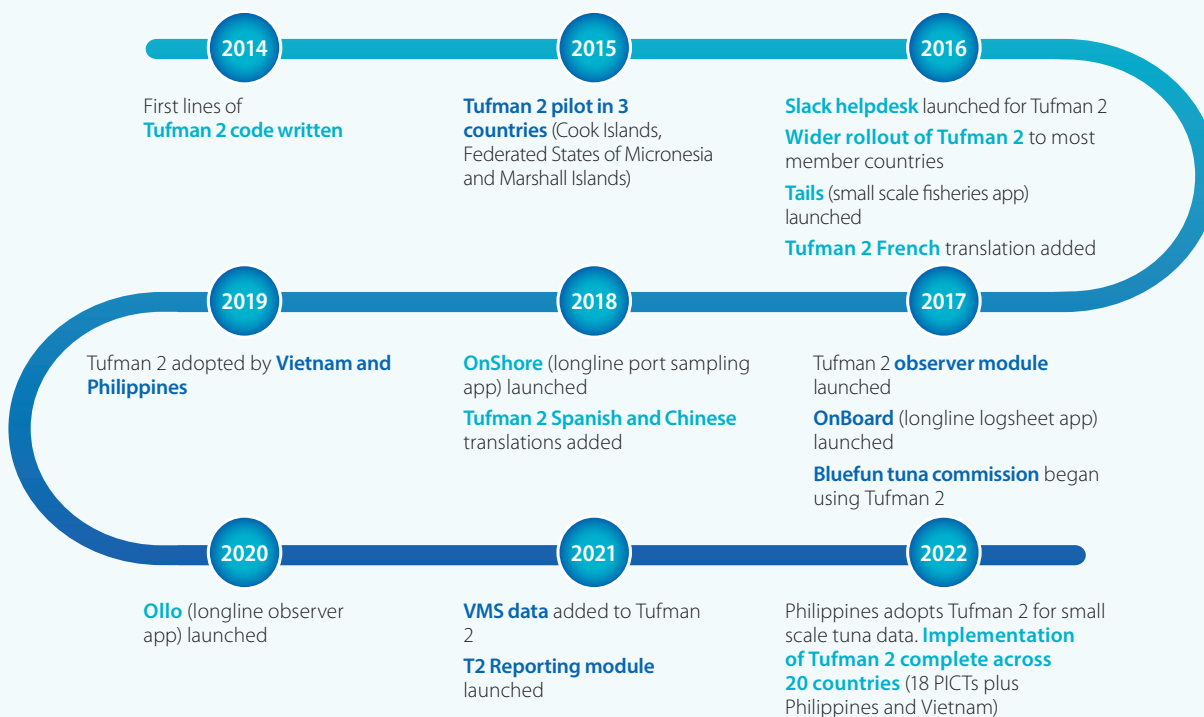
An example of the Tufman 1 (Tuna Fisheries Database Management System) server in Niue, which after many years of faithful service was no longer the most secure home for critical fisheries data.



CHANGE PROCESS

SPC spent three years building and rolling out an initial web-based fisheries system, followed by the consolidation of several legacy fish data applications into the new web system.

Timeline





RESULTS

National fisheries offices can now easily access tuna fisheries data for management and decision making. All operational Pacific tuna fisheries data is in one place, centrally managed within Tufman 2, making it more secure and efficient. Tufman 2 currently houses many different types of fisheries data and has four companion apps for electronic reporting into the database. The system performs automated checks to clean the data.

Since Tufman 2 was launched in 2015 over 1000 user accounts have been created, with 100 of these being daily users. The success of the software was evidenced in a 2022 survey, where 80% of users responded that since they began using Tufman 2 they have better access to their data (e.g., at regional meetings or working from home), 81% reported having less bugs and problems than other fisheries systems and 95% claimed it had better data security.

The software has also received international recognition, being the software of choice for the Philippines, Vietnam and the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, over national or commercially available systems.

Tufman 2 plays a critical role in the fishery, holding catch and effort data that underpins the entire fishery. The data is used to inform policymaking, management plans, fisheries enforcement, revenue negotiations and other national priorities.



“The information provided by Tufman 2 data contributes towards the national policies such as the Tuna Management Development Plan, Tuna Investment Plan, MCS Strategic Plan and other important policies related to tuna fisheries implemented plans of actions.”

2022 survey respondent

LESSONS LEARNED

Throughout the development of Tufman 2, the continuity of team and technical excellence of developers enabled the expansion and improvement of the software with new modules and companion mobile applications. The main lesson learned during this process was the necessity for close collaboration between SPC and its member countries, to incorporate user feedback into software improvements. SPC will continue the development of Tufman 2 to ensure it remains current with new technologies (including reading e-reporting and e-monitoring data) and work to keep innovating and improving the system.

DIVISION: FAME

DONORS: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, Global Environment Facility

STRENGTHENING THE PACIFIC THROUGH ACCREDITED MICRO-QUALIFICATIONS



CONTEXT

Today's workers must continuously upskill themselves to keep pace with changing skills requirements and more Pacific Islanders are turning to micro-qualifications to fill these gaps. A micro-qualification is an accredited short course (less than 40 credits) addressing a specific need.

Not only are micro-qualifications responsive to the capacity-building needs of the region, but they are also packaged in a way that offers greater flexibility for learners, particularly those with experience but lacking formal education. SPC's EQAP is the first Pacific quality assurance agency to accredit short courses as micro-qualifications.

CHANGE PROCESS

EQAP's Qualifications team supports industries and training organisations in creating and accrediting full or micro-qualifications on the *Pacific Qualifications Framework* that are delivered by accredited training providers. The work began in 2018 with the development of three micro-qualifications piloted through the support of the internal Innovation Fund at SPC. Micro-qualifications have grown in importance and 2022 saw significant expansion in demand, providing support for the development and accreditation of 16 micro-qualifications for the:

- Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC);
- Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS); and
- University of the South Pacific (USP);
- Fiji National University (FNU) (see table below).



RESULTS

All existing micro-qualifications are proudly owned by the Pacific, developed with the involvement of Pacific nations, accredited by a regional quality assurance agency and accessible for delivery by training providers throughout the region. In 2022, **60 individuals received an accredited micro-qualification**, allowing for increased knowledge and employability, as well as improved livelihoods. The accreditation process initiated by EQAP has also raised the standard of education offered by institutions, providing Pacific students access to quality, accredited courses without needing full qualifications. The resulting improved skills and access to quality education opens opportunities in critical sectors, including labour and learner mobility, for a greater portion of the Pacific population, addressing the skill gaps in the region.



“Whilst there is a lot of literature and other training courses that already exist, they are not necessarily customised to suit the environment in the Pacific where we don't necessarily have all of the resources, infrastructure, or services that one would have in a developed country ... So, what we have been doing here... is definitely very valuable ... developed by Pacific people for the Pacific.”

— ONOC Athletes' Commission Chair Karo Lelai

Micro-qualifications supported in 2022



Organisation supported by EQAP



Status

- Developed, Endorsed | Awaiting accreditation
- Accredited
- Being developed

LESSONS LEARNED

Involving the relevant industry from the outset ensures industry ownership of the qualification and provides valuable insight into the necessary skill sets for the employability of graduates. Despite setbacks in finding independent experts to carry out the evaluation of the micro-qualifications and limited staff capability to compile quality accreditation applications, EQAP achieved growth in its qualifications section through industry support and more organisations seeking the service. Creating and maintaining a pool of qualified professionals to maintain quality assurance of micro-qualifications within SPC's divisions is essential for the sustainability of the programme.

EQAP's Qualifications team leader, Rajendra Prasad, (far right), with FNU representatives at the completion of the third cohort of micro-qualifications development and accreditation training conducted by EQAP.



DIVISION: EQAP

DONORS: Initial funding was an SPC Innovation Fund project in 2018, and since then all micro-qualifications work has been funded through fee for service agreements with the entities involved.

STRENGTHENING ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP AND ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE



CONTEXT

Modern medicine relies heavily on effective antimicrobials to treat infections, especially during major surgery and cancer chemotherapy. However, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) poses a significant global health and development threat, with WHO ranking it among the top ten public health threats worldwide. The misuse and overuse of antimicrobials are the primary drivers behind the development of drug-resistant pathogens. While 204 countries and territories have identified AMR as a global health threat, it has the most severe impacts on low- and middle-income countries, with higher income countries also experiencing alarmingly high levels of AMR. In the Pacific region, some countries have yet to adopt AMR action plans, and there are weak laboratory microbiology systems for detecting AMR. There is also a lack of antibiograms, weak antibiotic stewardship and a need for strengthening AMR surveillance.

CHANGE PROCESS

To strengthen AMR surveillance and control, PHD established an expert technical working group (TWG) in 2018. The TWG, led by SPC, developed a regional training programme to build capacity among health workers in-country and focusing on microbiology AMR diagnostic methods, laboratory-based surveillance, IPC and antibiotic stewardship.

PHD's Laboratory Strengthening team supports national laboratories by providing trainings on quality controls to detect multi-resistant organisms, media preparation, antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST), use of quality control organisms/strains and following recommended AST standard guidelines.



RESULTS

Through SPC and its partners' capacity building activities, 257 health care workers (21% of these were laboratory staff) were trained from 2019 to 2022. A user-friendly antibiogram database was also developed for use in L1 laboratories in PICTs during this period. In Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, 38 (21 female) laboratory staff completed the AMR training in 2022, with a post-training survey indicating that 19% gained new knowledge, 60% reinforced existing knowledge and 21% had continued learning gaps. The training also strengthened the capacity of health workers to carry out capacity building activities in their respective countries. In addition, the countries where microbiology and IPC training had been conducted are now incorporating the acquired knowledge and skills to produce valid AST results and antibiogram, guiding clinicians in avoiding the use of inappropriate and suboptimal antibiotics to patients.



“This training has furthered my understanding on the use of special microbiology procedures to understand AMR strains”.

Laboratory Manager from the Republic of Nauru Hospital



Practical laboratory sessions underway in Solomon Islands at the Ministry of Health and Medical Services.





LESSONS LEARNED







Despite the challenges of face-to-face training during the pandemic, SPC and its partners transitioned to online learning and followed up with practical sessions delivered in-country once borders reopened. The success of the programme highlights the importance of a multi-sectoral approach and collaboration with partners and divisions within SPC to achieve beneficial outcomes for countries.





DIVISION: PHD
DONORS: N/A

Annex 1: Fiji results table 2022

All 2022 results can be accessed via the [Results Explorer](#), where results can be searched and filtered by KFA, SDG contribution, SPC division, PICT, subject, year and pathway.









KFA 1. Resilience and climate action				
NDP goals: 3.1.1. Water and Sanitation; 3.1.2. Energy; 3.1.4. Food and Nutrition Security; 3.1.5. Education; 3.1.7. Social Inclusion and Empowerment; 3.1.8. Youth and Sports Development; 3.1.9. Women in Development; 3.1.10. Culture and Heritage; 3.2.9. Sustainable Cities and Towns; 3.2.10. Expanding the Rural Economy; 3.2.12. Non Sugar Agriculture; 3.2.13. Fisheries; 3.2.14. Forestry; 3.2.16. Tourism				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Increased knowledge on soil health management and research in the region to guide informed decisions on resilience and climate action through the following mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection, analysis and interpretation of results from soil samples taken at 33 sites in Tonga. - Soil sampling guidelines: strengthening regional collaboration on soil analysis was published online in December 2022 with the planned distribution of printed copies to 6 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) in March 2023. - The peer-reviewed, History of Soils Research conducted by the New Zealand Soil Bureau in 5 southwest Pacific countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu) was published online in 2022. 	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
NDMOs in Fiji and Tonga received technical and coordination support and advice on risks and mitigations relating to volcanic eruptions and related disaster response efforts in the region.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Tonga	
<p>Fiji, Samoa and Tonga were supported to strengthen their early warning systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the effectiveness of their early warning systems, Samoa and Tonga Meteorological Services operationalised impact-based forecasting, which will be integrated with their national Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS). • To improve seismic monitoring and detection capabilities in ORSNET (Oceania Regional Seismic Network) countries, equipment and software were provided. • Technical support was provided to implement Fiji’s Flood Early Warning system. 	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Regional(all PICTs)	
<p>5 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu) demonstrated use and uptake of technical inputs and data provided by SPC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency assessments and guidelines supported the Government of Kiribati in its response efforts following its declaration of the state of disaster in June 2022. • Concept town plans and investment plans were used by the Government of Vanuatu to make decisions on urban expansion and socio-economic development in Vanuatu. • The coastal inundation impact-based forecasting platform was integrated into the Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems in Tonga and Samoa. • The Fiji Flood Early Warning System is used by decision makers for managing flood situations. 	Policy to action	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	









Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>7 PICTs (Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) were supported with the development of their hazard-related monitoring systems and plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-hazard forecasting systems were developed for Tonga and Samoa; • Impact-based multi-hazard early warning systems were developed and operationalised in Samoa and Tonga (Oct 2022) to strengthen the hazard forecasting system; • Seismic Monitoring Network (ORSNET) strengthened in Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomons Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu; and • RakiRaki catchment flood warning system was developed in Fiji. 	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
<p>4 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu) have improved capacity for early warning systems, including coastal inundation impact forecasting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiji provided ocean wave forecasts 4 times daily to the public through an interactive web interface, with SPC's ongoing support to update and troubleshoot, as well as advise supporting warning services; - Tuvalu and Kiribati each now have a new ocean forecast interface to interact with forecast data and products with the functionality to make tailored products; - Kiribati (Gilbert group) and Tuvalu have an operational and high resolution wave forecast system; and - Cook Islands (Rarotonga) has a preliminary inundation forecast system. 	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu	
<p>9 Strategic Roadmaps for Emergency Management (SREMs) across the Pacific were endorsed and SPC (GEM) worked with Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu and Vanuatu to support them in implementing activities identified under their national SREMs. This is part of a regional effort to strengthen the legal/planning and policy environment in the region to tackle climate change and related risks.</p>	Policy to action	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL(all PICTs)	
<p>14 PICTs continued to benefit from the Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Hub (http://pacificndc.org/), a multi-partner platform comprised of SPC, SPREP, GIZ, UNDP and IRENA). The Hub is committed to supporting PICTs in reviewing, enhancing and implementing their climate commitments. Under the NDC programme, 25 requests were approved for phase 3 funding in 2022, bringing the total number of implemented projects to 62, with the above partners since the inception of the Hub.</p> <p>SPC continued to provide coordination and technical support to 5 projects in 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia [FSM], Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea [PNG]) in 2022. 2 of these projects were completed in 2022, Energy Retrofitting (FSM) and the development of the Communications Strategy on Climate Change (Niue). The remaining 3 projects are in initial planning stages and ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launching and Implementation the NDC (FSM); - Capacity building in the assessment, design and construction of low energy/carbon buildings (Kiribati); and - Strengthening PNG's effective framework for Land use Governance, Reporting and Monitoring. <p>Among the approved requests included appliance environmental labelling via Minimum Energy Performance Standards and product labelling (Kiribati), which was developed by SPC.</p>	Innovation and research	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>8 regional projects were identified, developed and submitted to the Kiwa Initiative in support of their climate change adaptation efforts through the implementation of nature-based solutions (NbS). These projects will benefit 16 PICTs. The Kiwa Initiative is a multi-donor programme that aims to strengthen the climate change resilience of Pacific Island ecosystems, communities and economies through NbS by protecting, sustainably managing and restoring biodiversity.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
<p>120 participants (54 men, 42 women, 24 unknown) from 20 PICTs and funding partners participated in a workshop on nationally determined contributions, access to climate finance and nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
469 people participated in regional and global forums relating to climate change. Notable participation included 20 Pacific participants at the regional ORSNET meeting, 2 participants from Fiji at the Global DRR meeting in Bali and 1 participant from Samoa was funded by SPC to participate in the 2022 Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Implementation Workshop and Training in Amsterdam, co-hosted by the World Meteorological Organization.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Nauru, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
8 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) were supported in disaster response coordination and implementation: - EoC (Emergency Operations Centre) and emergency kits were delivered to Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Laptops were delivered to Nauru as assets to assist coordination. - An Emergency Management Specialist was recruited to be based at the Marshall Islands NDMO to strengthen coordination and support with implementation.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
Several resilience and climate legislation/regulations/policies/plans were developed or reviewed with support from SPC (GEM DCRP), including: • Concept town plans were developed for 2 towns in Vanuatu (Lenakel and Lekatoro), following a hazard risk assessment conducted by SPC. • Emergency Management Capacity Building Action Plan was developed for Marshall Islands, linked to its NDMO Strategic Roadmap. • Funafuti Drought Management Plan was reviewed in collaboration with the Tuvalu Government and SPC through its Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) programme. • Guidelines were developed for decision makers for water security in the aftermath of the Hunga volcano eruption in Tonga. • The Pacific Risk Information System (PacRIS) review was completed, under the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI). • Oceania Regional Seismic Network (ORSNET) country policies and plans were enhanced to improve seismic monitoring and detection. • The Ridge to Reef approach was categorised reliably as an effective tool for sustainable natural resource governance. • Emergency guides and assessments to support Kiribati response efforts to the drought declared in June.	Policy to action	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL(all PICTs)	
33 students (17 women, 16 men) from 5 PICTs were enrolled in Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction) at the University of the South Pacific. Participants were from Fiji (16), Solomon Islands (5), Kiribati (5), Vanuatu (3), Samoa (1) and Papua New Guinea (3). Of the 18 respondents to the post-training survey, 94% (n=17) were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness, 61% (n=11) applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments and 50% (n=9) were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards in their locations.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, French Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	

KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity

NDP goals: 3.1.1. Water and Sanitation; 3.1.2. Energy; 3.1.10. Culture and Heritage; 3.2.1. Modernising Land Transport; 3.2.4. International Connectivity (Airports and Sea Ports); 3.2.12. Non Sugar Agriculture; 3.2.13. Fisheries; 3.2.14. Forestry; 3.2.15. Mining; 3.2.16. Tourism

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
SPC (FAME) increased support and recognition of the impacts of climate change in fisheries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change implications for fisheries are now a standing item to be addressed at the annual Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) meeting and its subsidiary bodies. A report on ecosystem and climate indicators is also now a regular paper for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Scientific Committee brochure on national fisheries impact of El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events was developed by Cook Islands. 	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, French Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
4 sustainable land management (SLM) demonstration farms were established in multiple communities in Fiji, evidence of the increasing adoption of SLM practices.	Innovation and research	Change in practice	Fiji	
665 hectares of forest plantations were established in 4 major water catchments in Fiji to promote biodiversity conservation, over the course of 2 years.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji	
Following participation in surveillance training, supported by SPC, livestock officers in Fiji have enhanced knowledge on disease surveillance work, particularly on sample packaging and transportation, and can contribute towards disease prevention and control efforts in the country.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji	
288 fisheries stakeholders (97 women and 191 men) from 13 PICTs participated in various training and mentoring sessions on law; policy; planning; and monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) in fisheries and aquaculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 in MCSE (13 women and 19 men) 12 in data collection, management and reporting (6 women and 6 men) 38 in FAD deployment (1 woman and 37 men) 31 in fisheries management and operations (4 women and 27 men) 54 in fishing techniques, tagging and biological sampling (all men) 50 in legislation (36 women and 14 men) 58 in survey design and data analysis (31 women and 27 men) 	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
9 PICTs received assistance from SPC (FAME) to support community-based fisheries management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the launch of awareness campaigns (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Wallis and Futuna); the development of 73 information tools to raise awareness on fisheries issues, including national awareness campaigns (Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu); and 2 workshops on best practices (Solomon Islands and Vanuatu). 	Capability and influence	Output	Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Tuvalu, Nauru, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	
40 women and 100 youth from communities in Sigatoka, Fiji received training in seed propagation, nursery management, financial literacy and exchange programmes to support natural resource management and biodiversity conservation efforts.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji	
15 participants from 4 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu) received training on plant mutation induction and breeding. Government officials in Samoa received onsite training on coconut embryo culture and acclimatisation and 2 staff from SPC were trained to perform nanopore diagnostic protocols.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Vanuatu, Internal (SPC)	




Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
To enhance the biodiversity knowledge base in Fiji, several reviews were conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry and ACIAR: - Review of forest product training capacity in Fiji; - Review of existing veneer processing and engineering wood product manufacturing industry capacity in Fiji; - Review of existing coconut resource literature in Fiji; and - The Gender Survey on women and youth participation in the coconut and timber industry in Fiji was conducted. The gender survey, the first of its kind in Fiji, looked at gender perspectives on the sourcing of natural resources based on the experiences and learning of the rural agricultural communities. The survey aimed to determine the gender roles in that community – who makes the decisions, what works well and where can the project support the development of coconut senile stem sourcing and coconut rehabilitation. The findings are expected to inform decisions on the differences in gender roles when sourcing the senile coconut stems from agricultural communities. Draft report findings have been completed and will be finalised with ACIAR.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Fiji	
The Rabi community in Fiji received support with their land-use surveys including data collection, gender assessment for value chains and awareness on the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS).	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Fiji	
Fiji reviewed or developed 3 policies or regulations relating to natural resource management, with support from SPC: • Review of the Fiji Forest Harvesting Code of Practice; • Review of the Fiji Sawmilling and Treatment Plant Regulations; and • Development of the draft Fiji Rural Forest Fire Strategy.	Policy to action	Output	Fiji	
The draft Seed Production Guidelines were developed and reviewed by 6 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) for comments. These guidelines provide comprehensive information on best practices for seed production, storage and distribution, with a focus on local plant species.	Policy to action	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
48 participants (25 women and 23 men) from 6 countries (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) participated in 5 regional trainings on mutation breeding, seed technologies, molecular diagnostics, coconut tissue culture techniques and allometric protocols, facilitated by CePaCT.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
14 representatives from private organisations, NGOs, and government agencies across 4 PICTs (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) participated in a cocoa marketing tour in Australia. The tour enhanced their knowledge and understanding of the cocoa value chain.	Innovation and research	Output	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
The Office of the Pacific Energy Regulators Alliance (OPERA) held a 3-day training for 40 Pacific energy regulators on electricity tariff setting.	Capability and influence	Output	Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Palau, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
As part of the implementation of the Pacific Regional Emobility Programme (PREP), 5 PICTs (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga) were supported with the development of their Emobility Framework/ Strategy, through a range of training and awareness activities supported by SPC. The goal of PREP is to reduce the Pacific region's dependence on imported fossil fuels for transportation and promote the adoption of electric vehicles as a cleaner and more sustainable alternative, in line with the aspirations of SDG 7, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS). Funding proposals were also completed and approved by the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 3 PICTs (Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) to support the transition work in their transport sectors.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Fiji, Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Fiji's Mineral Resource Department established a digital library to digitise all its filing and documentation, begin populating the library and train staff.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji	
8 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) were provided with new real-time wave ocean monitoring equipment. This involved the deployment of new wave buoys in Fiji, remote technical and financial support for Tuvalu and Kiribati, financial support to Marshall Islands, technical support for the deployment of buoys in Tonga and Samoa, and technical support in Cook Islands, New Caledonia and Vanuatu.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
Fiji and Solomon Islands signed a maritime boundary agreement to set their shared ocean borders, during the 51st Pacific Islands Forum summit in Suva. The agreement clarifies the locations of both nations' intersecting maritime boundaries and zones and their rights and obligations according to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.	Policy to action	Impact	Fiji, Solomon Islands	
A user survey covering 15 PICTs on TUFMAN 2 found that 80% of respondents agreed they have better access to their data (e.g. at regional meetings or when working from home). Additionally, 81% agreed that TUFMAN 2 had fewer bugs and problems than other data management software, and 95% agreed it had better data security than the legacy TUFMAN 1 database.	Digitalisation and technology	Impact	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.	
As of December 31, more than 86,275 fishing trips had been uploaded using the Tails data entry app, with over 14,965 trips recorded in 2022, an increase of 70,973 trips uploaded in 2021. The app has been used by 87 active data collectors in 8 PICTs, down from 106 data collectors from 8 PICTs in 2021, to log 594 unique species and 2.1 million kg of fish since its launch 6 years ago. These data have been used to make important management decisions, track the effectiveness of nearshore FADs, and report small-scale tuna catch to the WCPFC Tuna Commission, indicating the success of tablet-based data collection.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu	
All PICTs using TUFMAN 2 for tuna data management, are now using the TUFMAN 2 reporting tool that was rolled out in 2020. Introductory training in 2021 ensured a quick uptake. This reporting tool provides PICTs with a comprehensive suite of over 100 report summaries, allowing the extraction of data by type, or report summaries integrating several different data types. The new tool uses the hashtag philosophy that allows users to find reports quickly and efficiently.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.	
PICTs continued to use SPC-developed online data collection tools and apps to collect and manage their fisheries data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offline Longline Observer (Ollo): In 2022, 5 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga) were using Ollo, a data collection app developed in 2020. Between 2021 and 2022, 38% of longline observers used Ollo to record their data. • OnBoard: 4 PICTs (Cook Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga) used the OnBoard electronic reporting application to collect logbook data onboard longline vessels. 1066 longline fishing trips were received through the app, from 98 distinct vessels. • OnShore: 9 PICTs (Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu) used OnShore in 2022 to collect port sampling data from longline vessels, compared to 7 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga, Vanuatu) in 2021. 749 fishing trips were received through the app, with 140,000 fish logged. 	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	
Post-training assessments showed that at least 19 people (12 women, 7 men) from 5 PICTs (Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu) demonstrated application of learning. This included applying technical skills (lab work, digital communications, event coordination) and interpersonal skills (leadership, self-confidence, cultural awareness) in their work following training and technical support provided by SPC (PCCOS).	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu) were listed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) site (https://www.woah.org/en/who-we-are/members/) as new members. SPC (FAME) continues to support non-WOAH member countries from the region in gaining membership to WOAH, including support to Kiribati in 2022. The ongoing mid-point review of the Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity will provide an opportunity to do a stock-take on what specific standards these PICTs should be reporting on for aquatics, and whether they are doing so or not. FAME has also approached the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and suggested that aquatic species be included in their Pacific Biosecurity Outreach Program.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu	
1 pearl farm in Fiji and 1 marine facility in Papua New Guinea received support from SPC (FAME) for the development of on-farm aquatic biosecurity procedures: • Justin Hunter Pearls, and some Fiji MoF tilapia farm extension staff, have increased knowledge of on-farm biosecurity practices; and • Papua New Guinea Nago Island Marine Research Facility (NIMRF) standard operating procedures were reviewed and recommendations were made for improving operational biosecurity.	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	Fiji, Papua New Guinea	
Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu participated in a weeklong training on extended continental shelf delimitation and specialised software, strengthening national capacities to analyse data and understand their respective maritime jurisdictions.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
Of the 16 PICTs required to submit Annual Part 1 reports, 14 met the WCPFC reporting deadline (compared to 17 PICTs in 2021) and 2 submitted after the deadline.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
102 meteorological ocean-observing professionals from Fiji, Kiribati and Papua New Guinea were trained in ocean science to service training and stakeholder sessions in Papua New Guinea and Kiribati. SPC also hosted a media and communications training for scientific officers at the Fiji Meteorological Service.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea	
Fiji, Kiribati and Papua New Guinea participated in the in-country workshop, Ocean Science to Service Technical Training, with a total of 80 participants (23 women, 57 men).	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon land, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
CePaCT has collected, processed, and packed seeds from 30 native tree species to be shipped to the Millennium Seed Bank (MSB) in Kew Gardens, UK. These will be added to the existing 43 tree species (61 accessions) from Fiji that are already conserved in the MSB from previous years. In addition, 124 seed accessions of 16 vegetable crops were received from the World Vegetable Center and 4 new drought-tolerant taro landraces were received from the University of Madeira, Portugal.	Innovation and research	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Ongoing maintenance of dilo trial plots in the Sigatoka Sand Dunes, as part of ongoing efforts to sustain biodiversity in Fiji.	Innovation and research	Change in practice	Fiji	
Plans were made to expand cocoa revitalisation trials as a result of successful discussions held with 3 communities in Fiji (Ra, Macuata, Bua). Upon the release of government funding, these trials will be set up, furthering the communities' efforts towards promoting sustainable agriculture and economic growth.	Innovation and research	Change in knowledge	Fiji	
Fiji's Mineral Resource Department trialled the use of the Digital Earth Pacific platform to support its monitoring of illegal river and sand extraction and further ongoing work in 2023.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji	


KFA 3. Food systems







NDP goals: 3.1.1. Water and Sanitation; 3.1.4. Food and Nutrition Security; 3.1.6. Health and Medical Services; 3.2.12. Non Sugar Agriculture; 3.2.13. Fisheries









Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
14 distributions of accessions and plants were carried out in 2022, involving a total number of 212 accessions and 2087 plantlets distributed to 7 countries (Australia, Belgium, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga).	Policy to action	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga	
CePaCT continued to distribute nutritious and resilient crop varieties to support food security in PICTs. 212 accessions (2087 plant samples) of Alocasia, banana, breadfruit, cassava, pineapple, potato, swamp taro, sweet potato, Xanthosoma, yams, taro, vanilla and coconut embryos sourced from CePaCT collections were distributed to Belgium, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and the University of Queensland in 2022.	Innovation and research	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
As part of ongoing collaborative efforts to address NCDs, the following meetings and consultations were held: - Facilitation of stakeholder consultation with nutrition experts for the establishment of Federation of Oceanic Nutrition Societies (FONS) to improve nutrition interventions; - Consultation with Fiji National University for a nutrition programme review; - Consultation with the Fiji Department of Heritage & Arts and Consumer Council of Fiji for nutrition and food security; - Consultation with the George Institute on a food and nutrition programme in Fiji; and - Healthy Child, Promising Future project in Wallis and Futuna that addresses food and nutrition as part of the efforts to address childhood obesity.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs),	









KFA 4. Education, equity and social development









NDP goals: 3.1.1. Water and Sanitation; 3.1.5. Education; 3.1.7. Social Inclusion and Empowerment; 3.1.8. Youth and Sports Development; 3.1.9. Women in Development; 3.1.10. Culture and Heritage; 3.1.11. National Security and the Rule of Law; 3.2.6. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development; 3.2.7. Manufacturing and Commerce; 3.2.9. Sustainable Cities and Towns; 3.2.10. Expanding the Rural Economy; 3.2.13. Fisheries




Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
11 PICs submitted their questionnaires to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) annual survey. Primary to tertiary level data from national education systems were used to complete the questionnaire. The UIS survey collects internationally comparable data on key aspects of the education system and the template also helps countries to understand, in a very transparent manner, how the indicators are calculated following international methodologies. Countries can use the template to transfer the national data into international data and indicators without many resources and can use it for their national monitoring and policy discussions.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>6 qualifications and 4 micro-qualifications were accredited in 2022 for the Kiribati Institute of Technology, Fiji National University and SPC divisions (GEM, FAME). The accredited resilience qualifications are available to all 15 PICs under the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) pathway of the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) project.</p> <p>The micro-qualifications accredited for FNU are delivered by the university to Fiji nationals in the areas of food safety, ICT, customer relations, hospitality and tourism studies. The professional certificate in community fisheries compliance is available to people employed in the industry in all 15 PICs, to improve skills and knowledge in gaining a formal qualification. The Certificate IV in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages targeted teachers and trainers to teach English as an additional language.</p>	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
Increasing number of accredited qualifications and SPC-accredited institutions delivering both qualifications and micro-qualifications. A total of 4 applications were received from the Samoa Qualifications Authority and registered on the Pacific Register of Qualifications and Standards (PRQS) system. The qualifications uploaded to this system can be accessed by any PICs user for guidance on tertiary education pathways. The number of qualifications in the PRQS has grown from the baseline of 148, established 5 years ago, to 314 by year's end.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
32 teachers (16 women, 16 men) from 10 PICs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) can now undertake quality education research after participating in a regional workshop. The main outcomes of the workshop was that countries are now able to identify their research needs and develop a research action plan. The Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands requested additional support on research from EQAP in 2023, demonstrating increased uptake and relevancy of this work. Gender disaggregation - Federated States of Micronesia (5 women, 3 men), Fiji (1 woman, 2 men), Kiribati (1 woman, 1 man), Papua New Guinea (1 man), Palau (1 woman, 2 men), Marshall Islands (2 women), Samoa (2 women), Tonga (2 women), Tuvalu (1 man), Vanuatu (2 women, 6 men)	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
15 participants from 7 PICs took part in the regional Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) training. Participants now have the required skills and knowledge to prepare and conduct an assessment and develop an RPL kit. Recognition of prior learning provides opportunities to accept and value knowledge and skills attained informally, promotes alternate pathways to acquiring qualifications and facilitates lifelong learning.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
24 ministry of education officials (15 women, 9 men) from 12 PICs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) are now able to use the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) tools and methodologies such as applying international standards in the production and reporting of data, performing data analysis, monitoring and reporting on SDG 4 indicators, following participation in the regional workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in Education Data and Statistics for Evidence-Based Policy Making, Planning, and Monitoring, supported by SPC with the collaboration of the UIS. (Cook Islands: 3 women; Federated States of Micronesia: 2 men; Fiji: 1 man; Kiribati: 2 women; Marshall Islands: 1 man; Nauru: 3 women; Niue: 1 woman; Papua New Guinea: 3 women; Samoa: 2 women; Tonga: 1 woman, 1 man; Tuvalu: 1 man, 1 woman; Vanuatu: 2 men)	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
22 industry experts (11 women, 11 men) in Fiji from the national quality assurance body, tertiary institutions (APTC, FNU, USP) and international and regional organisations (GIZ, ILO, ONOC, SPATS) have increased capacity to assess the criteria, standards and features of qualifications or micro-qualifications and prepare evaluation reports. These participants can now be contracted as evaluators of qualifications and micro-qualifications for accreditation.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Research was completed on Early Childhood Education (ECE) participation and PILNA outcomes (including underlying factors contributing to cohort survival rates, drop-out rates and re-entry rates), with support from SPC and implementing agencies. All 15 Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) participating PICTs were involved in both research initiatives, and the results will be presented at the Conference of Pacific Education Ministers in March 2023.	Innovation and research	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
As part of the ongoing implementation of the Fiji Education Management Information System (FEMIS), 16 officials (9 men, 7 women) from Fiji's Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts have increased knowledge of the use of the data quality assessment framework following their participation in the FEMIS for Data Quality Improvement, Analysis and Reporting workshop, supported by SPC. The outcomes from the workshop contributed to the development of the Data Quality Assessment Report and Statistical Digest for Fiji.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji	
14 participants (8 men, 6 women) from national quality assurance agencies (NQAAs) in 5 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga) can now design or develop a training programme and facilitate the e-learning process following their participation in regional training to convert face-to-face training into a virtual format. Gender disaggregation - Fiji (4 men, 2 women), Kiribati (2 men, 1 woman), Papua New Guinea (1 man), Samoa (1 man, 1 woman), Tonga (2 women)	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Papua New Guinea	
After completing a training programme aimed at enhancing training delivery, in response to the pandemic, 43 participants (22 female, 21 male) from the Fiji Higher Education Commission now possess the necessary expertise to create virtual training materials and convert face-to-face training into a virtual format. The training programme focused on improving training delivery in both online and blended modalities.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji	
The 2021 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) report was completed, including contributions from all 15 PICTs. The reporting process involved 14 field visits, which reached a total of 361 stakeholders (208 women, 153 men), the majority of whom were from the education sector. The report was presented for the first time through a digital platform, which made it accessible to all relevant stakeholders. The digital reporting of PILNA was endorsed by the Heads of Education from across the Pacific at the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) meeting in March 2022. The PILNA report contains valuable information related to the reading, writing and numeracy standards of Year 4 and Year 6 students in participating countries. The report also includes data collected through contextual questionnaires by participating students, teachers and leaders of participating schools. Both cognitive and contextual data were included in the report, providing critical information for the ministries of education and other stakeholders in all participating countries.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
93 teachers and education officers from Vanuatu (60) and Fiji (33) now have increased capacity to develop assessment instruments on national and regional levels, following trainings and technical advice provided by SPC on micro-qualifications.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Vanuatu	
19 members (11 women, 8 men) from all 15 participating PICTs attended the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) meeting. The meeting deliberated EQAP's progress in 2021, its 4-year business plan and discussed priorities, opportunities and challenges, especially related to COVID-19.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
32 participants (17 men, 15 women) from 10 PICTs took part in the country focal point workshop for the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF). A further 10 participants (6 women, 4 men) from 9 PICTs took part in the annual MEL reflection workshop for PacREF. Challenges and lessons learned shared during the workshop contributed to the drafting the PacREF mid-year and annual report for 2022. A new PacREF monitoring tool was also developed and demonstrated in the same workshop. These workshops help to strengthen collaboration for PacREF.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	



Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Fiji Higher Education Commission has developed a new National Qualifications Assessment System (NQAS), a software application to capture the progress of tertiary students, maintain student records and carry out national assessments.	Digitalisation and technology	Output	Fiji	
All 15 participating PICTs in the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) teacher standards programme benefitted from support provided to strengthen the capacity of their ministry of education personnel (teachers and teacher training providers) in writing country standards and conducting quality control and feedback on the standards.	Policy to action	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga) participated in the Pacific Secondary Schools Project regional research programme and interventions aiming to address the disparities in skills and competencies, education, and training opportunities of young people (14-18 years old) in the Pacific region. Phase 1 of the project was completed in 2022, and the research findings will be shared and discussed at the Pacific Heads of Education Systems meeting and Conference of Pacific Education Ministers in early 2023.	Innovation and research	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga	
All 15 PICTs were involved in the data collection for the mid-year and annual reporting on the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF). The data was classified based on progressing stories (which consisted of highlights, challenges and lessons learned) and the outcome-based report from the mid- and year-end workshops. The PacREF Monitoring and Evaluation six-monthly report (January–June) was endorsed and shared with the PacREF Facilitating Unit.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
15 government officials (11 men, 4 women) from the education sector from 9 member countries (Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) participated in a data mining workshop supported by SPC and the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER). Outcomes from the workshop will inform the second data mining workshop in 2023. Gender disaggregation - Australia (1 man, 1 woman) Federated States of Micronesia (1 man), Fiji (1 man), Kiribati (1 man), Marshall Islands (2 women), Papua New Guinea (1 man), Samoa (1 woman) Solomon Islands (2 men), Tonga (1 man), Vanuatu (3 men)	Capability and influence	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
The Pacific Girl project reached over 3000 girls in 5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu) through project activities, and 138 girls were empowered to assume leadership positions at the community level. The project supported 6 partners in these PICTs to equip adolescent girls with knowledge, skills and strategies to assist with informed decision-making, as well as opportunities to participate in decision-making. They also worked with boys, parents and communities to help build an ecosystem that supports participation and action for adolescent girls.	Capability and influence	Impact	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu	
The 21st Pacific Maritime Boundaries Development Working Session was held in December with 45 participants (13 women, 32 men). The meeting advanced outstanding technical and legal work in delineating maritime zones by national stakeholders and a consortium of partners. Ongoing support was provided through PacWIMA to identify women in the region who require specific maritime training. Funding was also secured from the International Maritime Organization's Women in Maritime programme to procure IT equipment and licenses.	Policy to action	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Samoa	
60 participants joined a hybrid panel discussion event to commemorate the inaugural International Day for Women in Maritime. The event was aimed at celebrating the contributions of women in the maritime industry and promote their recruitment, retention and continued employment in the sector. It also served to raise awareness of the current imbalance in employment opportunities and to encourage greater gender diversity and awareness of the profile of women in maritime, and commitment to SDG 5 (gender equality).	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	











Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
The inaugural Pacific Islands Forum Women Leaders Meeting was attended by 15 PICTs, and established a 12-month work programme to advance gender equality in the region. The programme includes reviving the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration (PGELD) and presenting it to Leaders for renewed commitment in 2023. The meeting was considered a significant milestone in demonstrating a collective commitment to incorporating gender equality perspectives in Forum priorities.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
50 rural women in Fiji and Palau benefitted from support to strengthen value chains in their communities: - DeMOK value chain in Palau with 20 women from the Ngaraungiang Women's group; and - VCO value chain in Rabi Islands in Fiji, supporting 30 women.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Palau	
SPC provided funding and technical support to a project with the VOU Dance Company in Fiji in support of cultural knowledge development. Implementation of the project has commenced, with VOU conducting auditions and awarding 20 scholarships to students who aspire to pursue dance. This on-the-ground action demonstrates the company's commitment to advancing its project objectives.	Innovation and research	Output	Fiji	
Blind and visually impaired individuals in Fiji had improved access to information for the 2022 general election as braille versions of Fiji election information materials were made available for the first time. The Assisted Voting Steps Easy to Read Guide in braille was made available at all 2100 polling venues in the country and there was increased reach through audio and video versions of the guide. There was increased awareness on inclusion through presiding officer training which changed attitudes and behaviours while assisting persons with disabilities on polling day.	Policy to action	Change in practice	Fiji	
The collaborative partnership between SPC, UN Women and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights continued to provide ongoing support to 8 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu) in meeting their reporting requirements on human rights treaties and developing implementation plans. Support was provided through the Regional National Mechanisms for Implementation Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF) Talanoa and the regional Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Learning Exchange, and ongoing assistance.	Policy to action	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	
18 participants (9 women, 5 men, 4 other, including 2 persons with disabilities), attended a blended course on human rights community-led development (HRCLD). The course was organised by the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF). The participants, mostly civil servants, from Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa and SPC staff members, discussed human rights and how the HRCLD approach can be used to engage and work with communities. The course helped to enhance participants' understanding on these issues, and SPC's involvement enabled them to identify potential areas for future support and collaboration with other members of the APF.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Samoa	
SPC (HRSD) supported a Pacific Youth Council member to attend the 27th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27), developing their confidence, skills and global network.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji	
3 stories relating to human rights were published in local media: - Fiji election information materials made available in braille (Fiji); - New disability policy (Federated States of Micronesia); and - New maternity leave policy (Federated States of Micronesia)	Innovation and research	Output	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia	









Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>349 participants from 18 PICTs received regionally-recognised vocational certification in fisheries, aquaculture and management, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 177 participants trained in leadership through the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (89 women, 87 men, 1 other) • 41 participants received a micro-qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business • 36 students completed a Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction) • 15 participants (6 women, 9 men) completed a micro-qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality in Solomon Islands • 32 students (13 women, 19 men) were sponsored for the Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance • 12 participants completed a Certificate IV Training and Assessment • 36 participants completed the Certificate 4 in Debriefing Operations or Refresher Observer training (all male) 	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>12 fisheries, aquaculture and management courses were designed, delivered or quality assured by FAME in 2022, that meet regional vocational standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate IV In Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance • PIRFO Certification 4 in Debriefing Operations • PIRFO Observer Refresher training • Observer training on purse seine and gillnet fisheries • Leadership for Change as part of the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP) • 6 mini-workshops as part of the PFLP 	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>55 people (31 women, 24 men) from Fiji and Papua New Guinea have increased knowledge of socio-economic dynamics of coastal fisheries and aquaculture, following their participation in 3 trainings delivered on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - community-based fisheries management survey for enumerators - market and landing surveys - socioeconomic surveys 	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Papua New Guinea	


KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods




NDP goals: 3.1.7. Social Inclusion and Empowerment; 3.1.9. Women in Development; 3.2.1. Modernising Land Transport; 3.2.2. Inter-Island Network; 3.2.3. Domestic Air Services; 3.2.4. International Connectivity (Airports and Sea Ports); 3.2.5. Modernising the Business Regulatory Environment; 3.2.6. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development; 3.2.7. Manufacturing and Commerce; 3.2.9. Sustainable Cities and Towns; 3.2.10. Expanding the Rural Economy; 3.2.12. Non Sugar Agriculture; 3.2.13. Fisheries; 3.2.15. Mining; 3.2.16. Tourism; 3.2.17. Enhancing International Trade and Foreign Relations; 3.2.18. Information and Communication Technology








Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
The Rabi Island Women's Association is now producing 2 value added organic products (hand sanitiser and lip balms). 16 new organic value added products were produced by the Fijian NGO Sea&Soil.	Innovation and research	Change in practice	Fiji	
<p>31 people from Fiji and Vanuatu were trained or mentored in aquaculture production, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 28 participants (21 men, 4 women) from Fiji were trained in aquaculture production (tilapia) - 3 aquaculture interns (2 women, 1 men) from Fiji and Vanuatu were hosted by SPC. 	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Vanuatu	








Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Fiji, Kiribati and Solomon Islands made progress with the compilation of export plans for selected commodities and rectification of pathway issues for continued trade. Fiji was supported with the development of an export plan for Tahitian lime and Meyer lemons, designed to establish a favourable export framework for the 2 commodities. Kiribati and Solomons Islands were supported with meeting pathway compliance for fresh produce trade.	Policy to action	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands	
22 participants (10 women, 12 men) from 4 PICTs (Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu) participated in a workshop to enhance knowledge on micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and learning from MSME operators.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	
The successful completion and launch of the Maritime Technology Cooperation Centre for the Pacific (MTCC-Pacific) demonstration project resulted in the successful handover of the demonstration initiative to the pilot community in Fiji. The project assists members in the maritime sector in reducing reliance on fossil fuels and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. MTCC-Pacific supported gender equality and the empowerment of women by supporting women's clubs in the community by providing them a boat to help transport supplies between their village and markets.	Innovation and research	Change in practice	Fiji, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Representatives from the Electrical Contractors Industry Associations of 4 PICTs (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu) were supported to strengthen coordination and internal mechanisms for their local associations, such as developing their constitutions, memberships, professional standards and enhancing a united voice for government action.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu	
The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) - European Union (EU) grant scheme selected 8 grantees, with 6 based in Fiji and 2 in Papua New Guinea, through 2 funding rounds. The grant scheme is aimed at creating employment opportunities in the creative industry and provide economic sustainability to communities, benefitting individuals and contributing to the overall development of the region.	Innovation and research	Output	Fiji, Papua New Guinea	
11 aquaculture farms and 1 association in Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia received support with business mentoring, financial literacy and technology transfer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 aquaculture farms in Cook Islands were supported with technical advice, manuals and a system review; • 4 aquaculture farms in Fiji were supported with design development, surveys and quotations; • 3 aquaculture farms in Papua New Guinea were provided with advisory support on technique reviews and hatchery design; and • 2 aquaculture farms in New Caledonia were supported with nursery design, budget development and operational reviews. 	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia	
8 aquaculture farms in Fiji and New Caledonia were supported in aquaculture production and sustainability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 farms in Fiji (Ron Govind and Kaybees) • 6 farms in New Caledonia (AMRC, JHP, Coral Sea, Mariculture Marigold, NIMF, Huitres Bourake). 	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, New Caledonia	
8 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna) used the Ikasavea app in 2022 to record market stall and landing survey data. The app is currently installed on 130 active Android devices.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	
Fiji and Solomon Islands signed side letters that accompany their shared maritime boundary agreement. These letters serve to reinforce the declaration made by their leaders, emphasising the permanence of this boundary amid climate change challenges.	Policy to action	Change in practice	Fiji, Solomon Islands	
In 2022, Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS) integrated products from the Pacific Ocean Portal on to their website, following a training attachment of 1 of its staff to SPC. This now increases the accessibility of ocean products to users such as tourism, fisheries and maritime.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji	









Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
The Pacific Tides App was officially launched in 2022. A fact sheet to promote the app was included in the 2023 tide calendars for all 14 participating PICTs. The app provides a simple way to access unlimited tidal and moon phase forecast information and is 100% available offline with the Real-time Tide Tracker. As of the end of 2022, the app had a total of 1717 users (1300 Android users, 417 Apple users), SPC provided technical support under the COSPPac Project.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
17 PICTs were supported with technical advice, training videos, and materials relating to fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployment, surveys, and digital trackers, to promote the development of sustainable livelihood opportunities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 digital trackers were procured to collect data from anchored FADs in Cook Islands and New Caledonia • 11 FAD site surveys were conducted in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Wallis and Futuna • 28 FADs were deployed with FAME support in American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna • 4 fishing trials were conducted in New Caledonia • 8 PICTs received advisory support on FAD logistics (New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Cook Islands, Wallis and Futuna, Fiji, Palau, Tuvalu, and Tokelau) • 9 spotter buoys were connected or recovered in 6 PICTs (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa) • 8 PICTs were advised on the procurement of fishing and safety gear (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Nauru, Palau, Solomons Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) • 5 PICTs were provided with general fishing support (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Nauru, Wallis and Futuna) 	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa	
15 civil servants (4 women, 11 men) from the Maritime Safety Authority of Fiji participated in a face-to-face workshop on maritime safety and energy efficiency. The training was aimed at strengthening field capacity on maritime safety and energy efficiency and promoting ownership at the national level.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji	
140 non-seafarer professionals from 10 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) participated in virtual training sessions for Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) internal auditors, on key areas relating to maritime safety information familiarisation, Maritime Auditors course, Aids to Navigation and Pacific women in maritime.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
The local AtoN design was approved by SPC and the Maritime Safety Authority of Fiji and successfully tested. The locally designed AtoNs will be trialled in Fiji for 6 months. Upon regular monitoring and feedback from the stakeholders, the design will be reviewed for its usefulness, before being replicated and upscaled in other PICTs.	Innovation and research	Output	Fiji	
13 Pacific Islanders successfully completed an accredited hybrid training on Level 1 Aids to Navigation. The course was developed and hosted through the SPC's Regional Training Centre on the Ocean Teacher Global Academy Platform.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
The Data Release report for the Fiji Geodetic Datum Survey was completed by the Ministry of Lands & Mineral Resources in Fiji. This survey will help better align their work with the Global Geodetic Reference Frame and upgrade Fiji's Geospatial Reference System to a more modern standard.	Innovation and research	Output	Fiji	
The regional workshop on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) was held in Nadi, Fiji, from 5–10 December with 50 attendees and 15 PICTs represented (30 participants and 20 technical experts/facilitators, 18 women, 32 men). The workshop focused on data compilation, analysis, dissemination, indicators and use of IMTS. The workshop materials and outcome statement were also published on the SDD website for public access.	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated State of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	









Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>The latest International Merchandise Trade and Services (IMTS) analytical tables were released for 14 PICTs on the SDD website and PDH.stat. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cook Islands: April 2021 to July 2022 - Fiji: April 2022 to August 2022 - French Polynesia: 2021 - Guam: Q1 and Q2 2022 exports and imports October 2020 - Kiribati: 2021 and up to June 2022 - New Caledonia: 2021 and up to May 2022 - Northern Mariana Islands: 2021 - Niue: 2021 - Papua New Guinea: 2020 - Samoa: Q1 and Q2 2022 - Tonga: Q2 2021, to June 2022 - Tuvalu: 2021 - Vanuatu: March 2022 to September 2022 - Wallis and Futuna: 2021 	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	





KFA 6. Planetary health				
NDP goals: 3.1.6. Health and Medical Services; 3.2.12. Non Sugar Agriculture				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>26 biosecurity and plant protection officers, Ministry of Agriculture representatives and development partners from 9 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) participated in the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO) ePhyto regional workshop and training to discuss the gaps, progress and lessons learned from the ePhyto project. 1 PICT (Marshall Islands) attended virtually. 8 PICTs have completed their registration for the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS). Key outcomes from the training include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved knowledge, confidence and skills to implement the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS) effectively in their respective countries; - Increased awareness of the regional implementation of ePhyto and the role of PPPO, SPC (LRD) and related support under the EU-funded SAFE Pacific project; and - Regional ePhyto Implementation Plan 2020-2022 was reviewed and revised to 2023-2024. 	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
<p>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for conducting risk assessments of specific pests and diseases were completed in 2022. These SOPs will help provide appropriate management measures to mitigate risks that may adversely affect crop production in the region.</p>	Policy to action	Output	Fiji, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
<p>A Plant Clinic Manual was developed in partnership between SPC, the University of Queensland and University of Tasmania in collaboration with 4 PICTs (Fiji, Samoa, Solomons Islands, Tonga) and published in 2021. The printing and distribution of the manual occurred in 2022. This is part of ongoing efforts to strengthen the capacity of countries for pests and disease diagnostics in the region.</p>	Policy to action	Output	Fiji, Samoa, Solomons lands, Tonga, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
33 livestock and biosecurity officers (14 women, 19 men) from 14 PICTs participated in International Air Transport Association biosecurity and animal health training. Work also progressed on improvements to the animal health lab in Fiji in partnership with the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji and Ministry of Agriculture.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
50 farmers from Sigatoka, Fiji participated in Plant Health Clinic training to enhance their capacity for plant health work.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji	
A gap analysis was conducted on the emergency response and early warning systems of national plant protection organisations/biosecurity agencies, engaging representatives from 16 PICTs. This analysis aimed to identify biosecurity concerns and areas for improvement.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands Republic, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
Fiji and Tonga received support to strengthen integrated crop management. Lab equipment monitoring was completed for Fiji, and 2 laboratory pesticide resistance trainings were conducted virtually for Tonga.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Tonga, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
10 PICTs, along with Australia and New Zealand, attended the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation/International Plant Protection Convention regional workshop which focused on the review of the draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). These standards guide the work of biosecurity agencies and are aimed to enhance implementation of biosecurity measures and compliance in the region. Additionally, as part of the workshop, a session on the regional Pacific Islands Pest List Database (PLD) upgrade work was delivered. When fully upgraded and operationalised, it will not only offer information on pests and diseases but also guide decisions related to their management and control. The PLD will further support PICTs in compiling market access requests for Pacific commodities/export pathways and undertaking import risk analyses.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
The following trainings were provided to enhance capacity on biosecurity: - 40 participants (13 women, 27 men) from 6 PICTs participated in hybrid sessions on General Phytosanitary Surveillance and Specific Surveillance for Fall Armyworm and Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle; - 27 participants (11 women, 16 men) from 9 PICTs attended a regional ePhyto workshop; -132 participants (48 women, 84 men) from 14 PICTs attended a Sea Container Hygiene System webinar supporting countries with their biosecurity and export opportunities; and -22 biosecurity officers (8 women, 14 men) from Solomon Islands participated in Pre-Border, At Border, Post-Border Biosecurity Risk Mitigation, Emerging Pest Threats and Sample Collection & Submission for in-country trainings.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
5 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu) are committed to community-level engagement and engaging CSOs to address NCD-related issues: • The diabetes associations in Fiji and Tuvalu were engaged in addressing diabetes at community level. • Tonga mobilised CSOs and LGBT communities to address NCDs. • Marshall Islands national diabetes association adopted community-based interventions to address NCDs. • Papua New Guinea demonstrated an increased engagement of CSOs to address NCDs.	Policy to action	Change in practice	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
8 PICTs benefitted from support to strengthen their NCD primary health care services: - Niue and Tonga for building capacity and a system of diabetes prevention and care; - Tuvalu diabetes centre and French Polynesia clinic-based wellness intervention; - Fiji diabetes referral pathway, education and management; - Papua New Guinea for a diabetes care system and capacity; and - Kiribati and Cook Islands diabetes centres.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu	
Based on SPC's surveillance rating (Health Associated Infection - HAI surveillance), 9 PICTs have improved scores to monitor surgical site infection and hand hygiene adherence.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
7 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) are using NCD health promotional resources provided by SPC and strengthening national NCD interventions.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
7 PICTs are effectively using their Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) dashboards to identify and address weaknesses related to NCD risk factors. This real-time tracking tool is allowing them to make informed decisions and track progress in addressing NCDs: - Fiji is currently developing a national NCD plan and tobacco strategic plan based on identified gaps from their MANA dashboard; - Nauru is addressing gaps in NCD policy/legislation, specifically liquor control; - Solomon Islands is working to improve gaps in the liquor control act; - Marshall Islands is developing a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages; - Tonga is addressing their MANA dashboard gaps by implementing their NCD plan; - French Polynesia is making strides in addressing gaps in alcohol legislation; and - Samoa is working to address their MANA dashboard gaps through the establishment of a multi-sectoral NCD committee.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	French Polynesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	
Through the Pacific Youth Ambassador project supported by SPC, 5 PICTs (Fiji, French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) have effectively involved youth groups in tackling non-communicable diseases (NCDs).	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
Leaders in 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga) demonstrated their commitment to tackling non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through various initiatives: • The Kiribati Minister of Health presented a paper on NCDs at the Pacific Health Ministers Meeting (PHMM) and committed to take national action. • The Fiji Minister of Health played an active role in developing the national NCD plan and pledged to take leadership for its implementation. • Federated States of Micronesia MPs exhibited an increased commitment to NCD interventions by leading their national NCD summit. • The Tonga Prime Minister took a lead role in promoting national diabetes awareness and interventions.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
10 meeting recommendations to strengthen laboratory services in the Pacific were agreed to by all 13 PICTs at the LabNet meeting.	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.	




Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Following trainings on NCD policy, NCD marketing and youth and NCD training, 90% of NCD stakeholders from 12 PICTs have improved knowledge to implement their national NCD policies and action plans.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
The Pacific Clinical and Nursing Network (PCNN) has been active in promoting continuous professional development for health care workers in the region. Approximately 40 nurses, from 8 PICTs participated in various trainings aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of health service delivery (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu). Trainings included Global Developing Emergency Medicine, Pacific Islands Orthopaedic Association training, Pacific Islands Society of Ultrasound in Medicine workshop, Graduate Certificate in Perioperative Standards, Graduate Certificate in Critical Care Nursing and Global Emergency Care - nursing leadership and management. Through these trainings, health care workers were equipped with new skills and knowledge to enhance their practice, resulting in improved quality of care to patients in the region.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
The capacity of 6 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga) to implement infection prevention and control (IPC) trainings has been enhanced through the provision of a comprehensive training package to IPC focal points for raising awareness on IPC. As a result of this support, PICTs are better equipped to conduct IPC training to health care workers.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	
65 laboratory scientists from 7 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu) were trained in the shipping of infectious substances in a collaboration between SPC and the International Air Transport Association. The post-test results showed an increase in knowledge by the participants.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu	
2 laboratory scientists from Kiribati and Tuvalu undertook an attachment with the Fiji Centre for Disease Control. The Kiribati scientist went on to conduct reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) training locally in Kiribati following the attachment, strengthening laboratory surveillance in the country.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu	
15 PICTs participated in the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) and PPHSN Coordinating Body meetings. Discussions and recommendations were centered around strengthening disease surveillance in the region.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	
7 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) were engaged in various NCD campaigns and activities supported by SPC: - Supported Cook Islands with their NCD screening; - Guam tobacco control initiative; - Papua New Guinea World No Tobacco Day campaign; - New Caledonia women's health campaign and physical activity intervention; - Fiji community outreach programme; - Marshall Islands school health programme and diabetes awareness; and - Solomon Islands physical activity interventions.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	
4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga) received biomedical support in the form of maintenance and repair services for their medical equipment. The support aimed to enhance the accessibility and efficiency of medical services in these countries. This assistance ensures that biomedical equipment is functioning properly and is available for use by healthcare workers.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga	






Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Health care workers from Fiji and Tuvalu attended the International Conference on Emergency Medicine, including 2 nurses and 2 clinicians. This conference served as an opportunity for these individuals to gain new insights and knowledge on emergency care, which they can bring back to their respective healthcare systems.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Tuvalu	
71 participants from 8 PICTs received the following training: - Postgraduate Certificate for Field Epidemiology: 55 health care workers from 4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Vanuatu) were enrolled in Modules 1-5 of the Postgraduate Certificate. Graduates of the course have strengthened capacity to investigate disease outbreaks in their countries, develop weekly disease surveillance situation reports and become in-country facilitators for subsequent cohorts. Since its commencement in 2019, 120 health professionals from 10 PICTs have completed the programme. - Training of Trainers (ToT) course: 16 health care workers from 7 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu) participated in a ToT course supported by SPC. The post-training evaluation showed that over 90% of participants found the training highly useful for their work.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu	
4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands) made advancements in the development or review of their national infection prevention and control (IPC) guidelines and workplans. Marshall Islands is currently in the process of reviewing the third draft of its IPC guidelines and workplan, while both the Federated States of Micronesia and Fiji have completed their guidelines.	Policy to action	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands	
As part of ongoing collaborative efforts to address NCDs, the following meetings and consultations were held: • Participation in quarterly meetings hosted by participating UN agencies to discuss the NCD collaborative initiative in the region. • Operational research meetings with academic institutions, including the University of New South Wales, Australian National University, University of Sydney and Deakin University; • Pacific Ending Childhood Obesity Network (Pacific ECHO) meeting with the ECHO coordination team; • Meeting with UNDP for NCD planning (Fiji); • NCD Technical Advisory Group meeting with WHO WPRO (Western Pacific Regional Office); • Meeting with the Auckland University team for the MFAT NCD regional support review; and • Meeting with the Pacific Island Food Revolution team and working group on planetary health.	Policy to action	Output	Fiji, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs),	
A research repository was developed by Fiji National University through SPC support with ongoing work in populating the repository and a soft launch in 2022. The full launch is planned for 2023 once the data entry is finalised.	Innovation and research	Output	Fiji, Regional (all PICTs)	
A short course on international health regulations was developed by Fiji National University (FNU) and will be delivered upon senate approval.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
To improve access to facility level infection prevention and control (IPC) guidelines, 11 SOPs and 11 audit tools were developed and shared digitally with 10 PICTs.	Policy to action	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga have either developed or updated their health information system (HIS) and digital health (DH) plans, as follows: - Tonga developed a roadmap for HIS and DH; - The Solomon Islands initiated discussions to develop an Electronic Information Registry (EIR) for their Ministry of Health; and - Fiji is currently developing a new Digital Health Strategy (70% completed).	Digitalisation and technology	Output	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Fiji, Kiribati and Tokelau participated in the Laboratory Quality Management Standards (LQMS) training for quality managers. The training ensured adherence to LQMS standards.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Tokelau	
Fiji and Tonga participated in 3 meetings to discuss One Health initiatives: - Antimicrobial resistance in Fiji, with a focus on drug resistance; - Vector-borne disease (VBD) with a focus on VBD surveillance and the One Health approach in Tonga; and - A One Health/Planetary Health meeting with a focus on VBD and collaborative initiatives between plant and animal health was coordinated by SPC.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Internal (SPC), Tonga	
The 13th Pacific Heads of Health (PHoH) Meeting was held virtually to discuss important national and regional health priorities. During the meeting, recommendations were made and shared with governments and development partners regarding key health priority areas. 29 participants attended the meeting from 13 PICTs, as well as Australia and New Zealand, representing 15 of 21 member countries and territories.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	
SPC continued its support for regional meetings of the Directors of Clinical Services (DCS) and Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery (PHoNM). These meetings resulted in several important outcomes: - At the PHoNM meeting, more support was pledged for nursing education. An additional Graduate Certificate in Critical Care Nursing was approved for Cook Islands, and to continue in Kiribati, Palau and Tuvalu. - At the DCS meeting, the focus was on supporting education and continuous professional development, strengthening leadership through more capacity building initiatives and updating the 2022 clinician workforce database.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	

KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness

NDP goals: 3.1.6. Health and Medical Services; 3.1.9. Women in Development; 3.1.10. Culture and Heritage; 3.1.11. National Security and the Rule of Law; 3.2.5. Modernising the Business Regulatory Environment; 3.2.18. Information and Communication Technology

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Post-training surveys on training delivered by SPC (FAME) confirmed strengthened capacities in related technical skills and application of knowledge in their work, following participation in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP) where 97% (n=38) of surveyed participants indicated that they had applied the leadership knowledge in the workplace. 2. Micro-qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality, where, in a 6-month post training survey completed by 65% of participants, 77% confirmed that they applied the learnings to their business operations in terms of improving customer service, cash flow method, sales monitoring, grading fish hygiene and packaging, cold storage and fish handling techniques. 3. Micro-qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business course, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 46% of scholarship recipients, 63% of respondents strongly agreed that they gained new skills and knowledge at the training, while a further 53% strongly agreed to have taught others in their communities the skills gained at the training. 4. Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction), where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 55% of training participants, 94% of respondents confirmed that they were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness and 61% applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments. 50% of the respondents were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards in their locations. 5. Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 39% of those sponsored for the training, 86% confirmed that they applied good governance procedures and appropriate social principles when undertaking MCS activities in their workplace and 71% confirmed that improvements were made with note-taking, training of rights holders, communication with stakeholders, interpreting regulations and market survey methodology. 6. Gender and social inclusion training for Solomon Islands, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 49% of training recipients, 100% of those surveyed (25 respondents) agreed that they have gained new skills while 83% were able to use the new skills in their work. 64% of those surveyed had done something differently in their work as a result of the training with half of these noticing positive changes as a result. 	Capability and influence	Change in practice	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>In 2022, FAME's total number of trained participants was 1024 participants (605 men, 393 women, 25 unspecified, 1 other) from 18 PICTs, compared to 1090 (671 men, 419 women) in 2021, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture: 51 (19 women, 32 men) • Coastal Fisheries Management and Livelihoods: 288 (97 women, 191 men) • Data Management: 117 (43 women, 56 men, 18 unspecified) • Gender and Human Rights: 30 (17 women, 13 men) • Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme: 177 (89 women, 87 men, 1 other) • Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring and Analysis: 48 (3 women, 45 men) • Stock Assessment: 241 (105 women, 129 men, 7 unspecified) • Science: 72 (20 women, 52 men) 	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>Strengthening the capacity and participation of young Pacific Islanders in ocean science work, SPC (PCCOS) provided ongoing supervision to 5 graduate students, hosted 1 USP professor and hired 7 interns in 3 PICTs (Fiji: 2 women; New Caledonia: 3 women; Vanuatu: 1 man and 1 woman).</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, New Caledonia, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
74 participants (36 women, 38 men) took part in the PDH and SDD series of webinar/virtual workshops in March 2022 on open data for good governance, data analysis and dissemination with partners HRSD, UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji, National Democratic Institute (NDI) and International Foundation for Electronic System (IFES.). Participants were from Pacific Island governments; civil society; financial, regional and international organisations; the private sector and academia.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
SPC (SDD and PDH) supported improved national data and information dissemination and use through directing users to country linked pages. The most popular country linked pages in 2022 were Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Kiribati, where the SDD and PDH websites were responsible for 1237, 1114 and 995 page views respectively. These also reflected the technical support provided to improve National Statistics Office's websites. Support was also provided to the Fiji Bureau of Statistics for their website, specifically technical sessions on report formatting and releases to appropriately fit onto the website pages.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea	
20 mid-senior level officers (10 women, 10 men) from the National Statistics Offices, Ministry of Planning and Central Banks from 6 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) attended the first Technical Workshop on Statistical Literacy and Capacity Development for the Pacific held in Nadi in October 2022. The regional workshop was delivered by SPC (SDD) in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific. UN ESCAP and PARIS21 also provided technical support to run some sessions on indicators and development of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) practitioners in the region (through the Va'a - The Pacific Team MEL, and SPC's MELnet community) engaged in various meeting opportunities in 2022, fostering learning, networking and collaboration, strengthening MEL capacity in the region: - 45 SPC staff (MELnet members) and MEL practitioners (PacMEL) from 5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) engaged in a convening to share lessons learned, identify opportunities for collaboration and reflect on how partners conducted evaluations during COVID-19, map and explore areas for MEL intervention in the region and explore ways to improve data collection for reporting on the SDGs. - 120 participants from 4 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) attended 3 PacMEL webinars, sharing lessons on cultural competency, strategic planning and MEL at country-level. - 39 MELnet members participated in the MELnet workshop. Key discussions focused on the implementation of the PEARL Policy and progressing the implementation of the new Strategic Results Framework. - 65 staff participated in the Learning and Results Workshop in December, reflecting on SPC's work in 2022 by sharing and peer reviewing performance stories. - 35 MELnet members participated in a session providing guidance on SPC's mid-year reporting expectations, and 10 MEL focal points were briefed on the annual reporting expectations for SPC's 2022 Results Report, including tips for drafting results.	Capability and influence	Output	Internal (SPC), Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, REGIONAL(All Picts)	
11 PICTs benefitted from 11 innovation projects through the Funding with Intent (FIT) initiative. 7 were new projects approved for funding in 2022, and 4 were ongoing projects, contributing to all SPC KFAs.	Innovation and research	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

For copies of this report, please visit SPC's online Resource Centre or contact SPC's Strategy, Performance and Learning (SPL) team at spl@spc.int.

Please also contact us should you have any feedback on this report.