



# Kiribati 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.

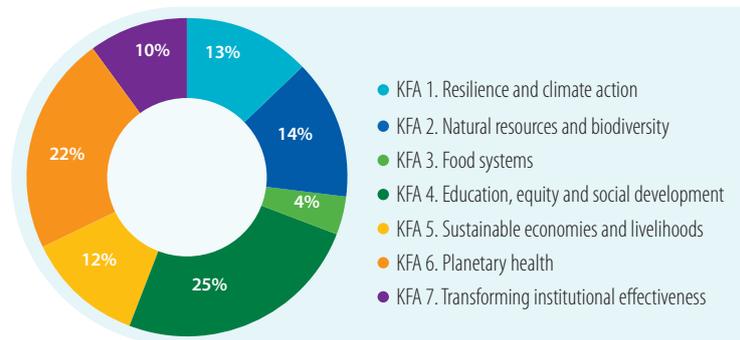
The *Pacific Community Results Report 2022* illustrates the impact of SPC's science, knowledge and innovation on PICTs, and their benefits for Pacific peoples, their ocean, other natural resources, systems and institutions. This is the first report in response to the new [Strategic Plan 2022–2031](#). 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, 109 of these results were reported for Kiribati. These are listed in Annex 1 and summarised below. Regional level results, of which Kiribati may also have benefited, are reported in the full Results Report.

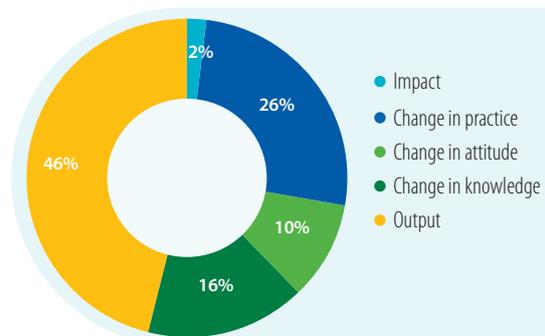
## Results dashboard

The results reported for Kiribati 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).

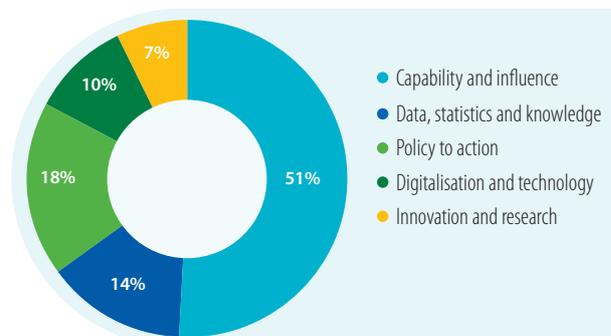
**Graph 1:**  
Results by KFA (n=109)



**Graph 2:**  
Results type (n=109)



**Graph 3:**  
Results by pathway (n=109)



## Results highlights

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

- Kiribati, along with 3 fellow PICTs, participated in the Pacific Secondary Schools Project regional research programme and interventions aimed to address the disparities in skills and competencies, education and training opportunities faced by young people (14-18 years old) in the Pacific region.
- The Government of Kiribati received ongoing support from SPC to strengthen its capacity to monitor, assess and sustainably manage its important groundwater resources.
- The Government of Kiribati was supported with emergency assessments and guidelines in its response efforts following the declaration of a state of disaster in June 2022.
- Kiribati, along with 7 fellow PICTs, benefited from support to strengthen their NCD primary health care services, including diabetes care.

## Strategic alignment

**Table 1:**

Strategic alignment of results for Kiribati

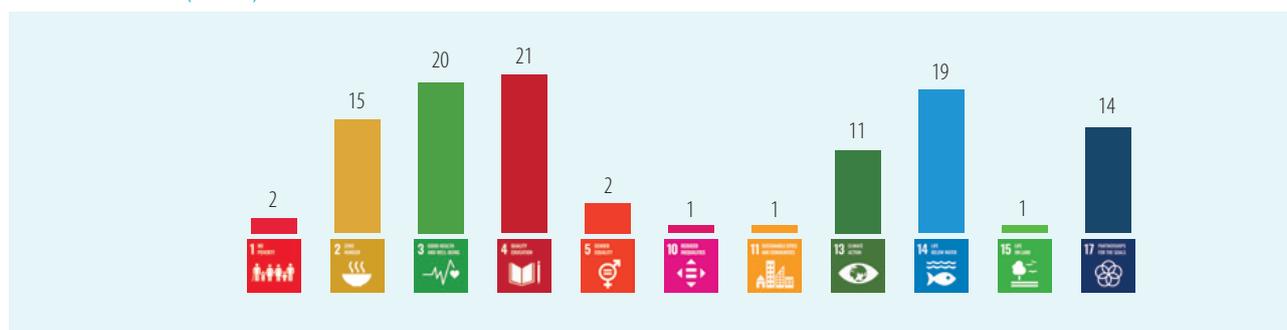
Level	Strategy/Framework	Alignment
Global	Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17
Regional	<i>2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent</i>	7 thematic areas
National	<i>Kiribati Development Plan 2020-2023</i>	6 key priority areas

### 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 Kiribati in 2022 contributed to 11 of the 17 SDGs (Graph 4).

**Graph 4:**

Contribution to SDGs (n=109)



### Regional

These results aligned and contributed to the achievement of 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 the 6 goals of the *Kiribati Development Plan 2020-2023* (KDP), the second plan of the KV-20:

KDP KPA	Relevant SPC KFA
KPA 1: Harnessing our human wealth	KFA 4. Equity, education and social development
KPA 2: Growing our economic wealth and leaving no-one behind	KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods
KPA 3: Improving our health	KFA 4. Equity, education and social development KFA 6. Planetary health KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
KPA 4: Protecting and managing our environment and strengthening resilience	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 3. Food systems KFA 6. Planetary health KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
KPA 5: Good governance	KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
KPA 6: Developing our infrastructure	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity 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 Kiribati from the 2022 report.

Story	Title	Kiribati's KPA	Example objective in Kiribati's Development Plan	Page
1	Leading the Pacific region in accessing climate finance	KPA 4: Protecting and managing our environment and strengthening resilience	Increasing access to global funds and assistance	<a href="#">4</a>
2	No more rusty servers: How SPC built world class tuna data software	KPA 2: Growing our economic wealth and leaving no-one behind	Broaden the country's economic base	<a href="#">6</a>
3	Using statistics to characterise food systems	KPA 6: Developing our infrastructure	Provision of safe drinking water and access to good basic sanitation	<a href="#">8</a>
4	Strengthening the Pacific through accredited micro-qualifications	KPA 1: Harnessing our human wealth	Strengthening and providing pathways for ease of access to formal and informal training opportunity	<a href="#">10</a>

# 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.

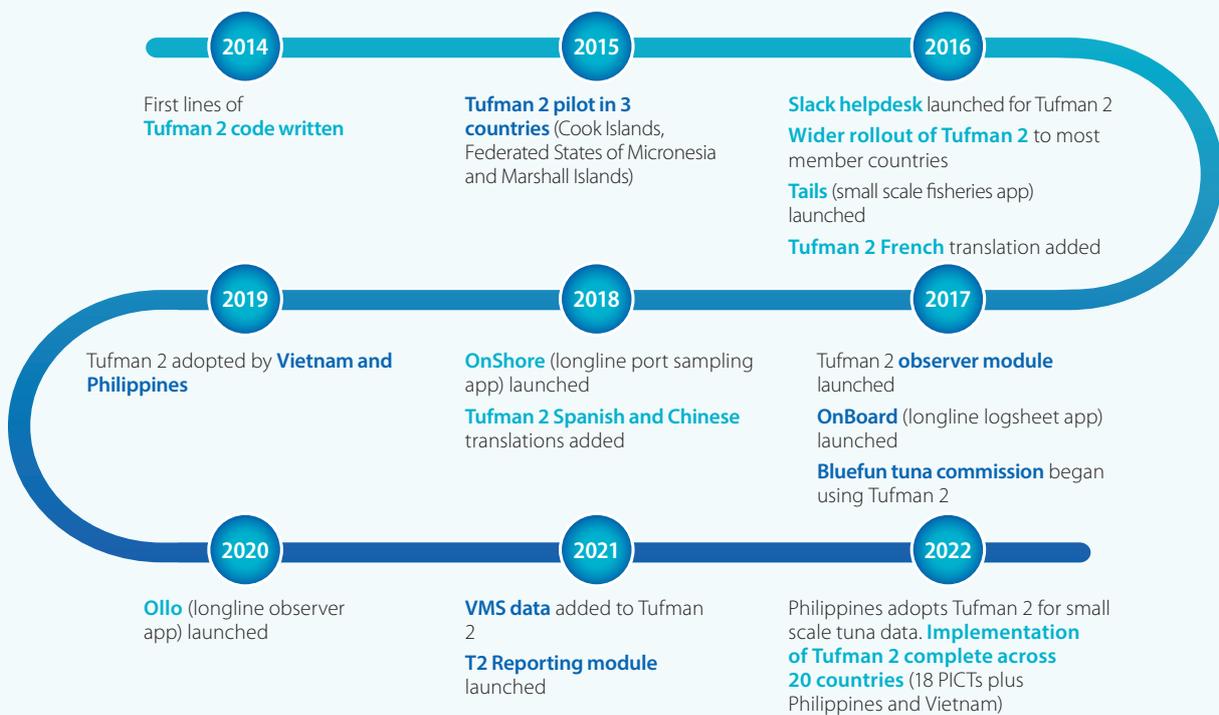
*An example of the Tufman 1 (Tuna Fisheries Database Management System) server in Niue, which after many years of faithful service was no longer the most secure home for critical fisheries data.*



## 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



- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**
- 14 LIFE BELOW WATER**
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**
- 2 ZERO HUNGER**



## 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

# USING STATISTICS TO CHARACTERISE FOOD SYSTEMS

2

ZERO HUNGER



3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



14

LIFE BELOW WATER



## CONTEXT

Food systems play a crucial role in shaping the health, food security and prosperity of Pacific countries and territories. A food system is a complex network of elements involved in the production, processing, trade and consumption of food. In the Pacific region, fragmented and sectoral information on food systems is a challenge, especially with the rise in dietary-related NCDs, urbanisation, supply chain disruptions and climate change impacts. SPC is developing an integrated programme of work to address the multi-faceted opportunities and challenges for food systems in the Blue Pacific. Within this programme, SPC is collaborating with regional partners to fill critical gaps in understanding regional, national and local food systems.

## CHANGE PROCESS

The Food Systems project, funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) aims to bridge the supply–use data gap in the Pacific by analysing agri-food systems and food sector policies. The project developed the Pacific Nutrient Database, which used Pacific guidelines for healthy living to estimate consumption of Pacific foods, and allowed for reporting of statistics using Pacific-relevant classifications. The project also extended the use of national household income and expenditure survey (HIES) data to estimate dietary energy consumption and composition among 13 Pacific Island countries. This was accomplished by using publicly available production and trade data to make temporal estimates of food and nutrient production and trade. The research was used by SPC and national agencies in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

## RESULTS

*By December 2022, SPC and partners had significantly contributed to the understanding of food systems in the region with the production of the following resources:*



### **6 national food consumption reports**

using the FAO/WorldBank software ADePT-FSM to provide consistent food and nutrient consumption statistics from food consumption data collected in HIES;



### **6 food systems briefs**

to improve the flow of information to policy makers and other stakeholders to achieve food and nutrition security in the Pacific region; and



### **8 national food security profiles**

which provide national snapshots on a range of SDG-oriented indicators.



SPC's work on the Food Systems project has made significant contributions to understanding Pacific food systems and influenced national, regional and global conversations on food systems. The work has led to the development of national Food Systems Pathways and provided a knowledge base for action in various areas such as science for food production, healthy food environments and digital technologies. As the leading research and statistical systems organisation in the Pacific, SPC's work in health, climate, ocean science, disaster resilience, agriculture and forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, water, energy, culture, human rights, youth and gender has helped to understand food and nutrition security and the evolution of the Pacific food system. SPC is the only regional agency that has the combined capability across multiple areas related to the blue and green nexus of food production, consumption, trade and policy. The availability of representative food systems data enables evidence-based policy implementation, resulting in favourable outcomes for Pacific people.

## LESSONS LEARNED

The lack of nationally representative food systems data is a concern and requires the development of national statistics systems. Surveys and instruments must be adapted to the Pacific context for efficient, consistent and quality data. SPC plays a crucial role in coordinating partnerships, disseminating results and increasing statistical capacity in the Pacific. Internally, programmatic approaches add value, and staff need to be supported in managing core workload to contribute and advance these key, strategic areas of work.

DIVISION: SDD  
DONORS: Australian Government

# 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



## 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.

## Annex 1: Kiribati 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				
KDP KPA: 4: Protecting our environment and strengthening resilience; 6: Developing our infrastructure				
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"> <li>- Collection, analysis and interpretation of results from soil samples taken at 33 sites in Tonga.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, 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"> <li>• Emergency assessments and guidelines supported the Government of Kiribati in its response efforts following its declaration of the state of disaster in June 2022.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The coastal inundation impact-based forecasting platform was integrated into the Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems in Tonga and Samoa.</li> <li>• The Fiji Flood Early Warning System is used by decision makers for managing flood situations.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, 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"> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- Kiribati (Gilbert group) and Tuvalu have an operational and high resolution wave forecast system; and</li> <li>- Cook Islands (Rarotonga) has a preliminary inundation forecast system.</li> </ul>	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>The Government of Kiribati received ongoing support from SPC to strengthen its capacity to monitor, assess and sustainably manage its important groundwater resources. Kiribati is particularly reliant on shallow aquifers for its freshwater needs, and with SPC's technical support, the government has been building its capacity to collect and interpret the data needed to support evidence-based decisions, including on the sustainable management of existing reserves and the development of new groundwater resources to support community needs.</p> <p>For many I-Kiribati, groundwater provides a lifeline in times of drought, and the capacity to monitor and manage this resource is critically important to inform management responses to low-rainfall conditions, such as those experienced during the persisting La Niña conditions in 2022 and the associated state of disaster due to drought declared by the government in June 2022.</p> <p>In addition to support for groundwater monitoring and assessment, SPC and Kiribati are demonstrating a range of atoll water security measures through the Pacific Partnership for Atoll Water Security, and in response to continuing drought conditions, have been working with development partners to secure additional resources to support a range of drought response activities expected to be implemented in the first half of 2023.</p>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in practice	Kiribati	
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.	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 (<a href="http://pacificndc.org/">http://pacificndc.org/</a>), 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"> <li>- Launching and Implementation the NDC (FSM);</li> <li>- Capacity building in the assessment, design and construction of low energy/carbon buildings (Kiribati); and</li> <li>- Strengthening PNG's effective framework for Land use Governance, Reporting and Monitoring.</li> </ul> <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	
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.	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)	
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.	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	
SPC (FAME) increased support and recognition of the impacts of climate change in fisheries: • 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	
SPC (GEM) signed a new funding agreement of EUR 38,259,766 in 2022, with MFAT-NZ, DFAT-AU, EU-NRC (EU - Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation, a partnership for the Deepsea Minerals Project), Delegation of the European Commission to the Pacific, GCF and multi-donor funding agreements to fund 6 projects in the areas of disaster preparedness and response, resilience building and water security in the region (1. Kiribati [especially for Kiritimati Island]; 2. Regional and Timor Leste; and 3 regional projects).	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

## KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity

KDP KPA: 4: Protecting our environment and strengthening resilience; 6: Developing our infrastructure

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Budget and staffing for coastal fisheries seem to have increased among PICTs in 2022. The Coastal Fisheries Report Card (CFRC) data shows a slight increase in funding for coastal fisheries, as a proportion of the overall national budgets and fisheries budgets. There were strong indications that staffing had increased in 10 PICTs which may indicate an increase in support for coastal fisheries management and explicitly community-based fisheries management (CBFM). Overall, 136 full-time-equivalent staff worked on CBFM across 10 PICTs as per recent data from the 2022 survey.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, French Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	
11 coastal fisheries regulations, management plans, strategic development plans and SOPs were developed for 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Solomons Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 regulations and 3 management plans were developed for Kiribati: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBFM Plan for South Tarawa (draft)</li> <li>• Penalty Notice Regulations (draft)</li> <li>• Amendment Regulations (draft)</li> <li>• Coastal Fisheries Regulations (implemented)</li> <li>• Deepwater Fisheries Management Plan (draft)</li> <li>• Kiritimati Marine Aquarium Fisheries Plan (draft)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 1 Fisheries Ordinance for Solomons Islands' Western Province Fisheries (draft)</li> <li>• 1 Coastal Fisheries Management Plan developed for Tonga (endorsed)</li> <li>• 3 plans and SOPs were developed with SPC (FAME) support for Vanuatu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vanuatu plan and SOPs</li> <li>• Vanuatu National FAD Strategic Development Plan</li> <li>• Vanuatu Fisheries Department Disaster Risk Management SOP</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Policy to action	Change in practice	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
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"> <li>• 32 in MCSE (13 women and 19 men)</li> <li>• 12 in data collection, management and reporting (6 women and 6 men)</li> <li>• 38 in FAD deployment (1 woman and 37 men)</li> <li>• 31 in fisheries management and operations (4 women and 27 men)</li> <li>• 54 in fishing techniques, tagging and biological sampling (all men)</li> <li>• 50 in legislation (36 women and 14 men)</li> <li>• 58 in survey design and data analysis (31 women and 27 men)</li> </ul>	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	
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)	
Kiribati demonstrated its commitment to the sustainable management by taking steps to establish its first National Center of Excellence for Management Aggregates. A concept paper was submitted to SPC for funding and technical inputs.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Kiribati	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
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	
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.	
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.	
712 logsheets (195 longline, 50 pole and line, 469 purse seine) for fishing trips were processed by SPC for vessels flagged to 11 countries (vessel nationality: China, Ecuador, EU, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Nauru, Salvador, Tuvalu). This number increased from 2021, where 416 logsheets were processed for vessels flagged to 15 countries (vessel nationality: China, Ecuador, Spain, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Salvador, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Tuvalu)	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu	
Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu received targeted technical support and capacity building in developing their coastal fisheries management plans, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to Kiribati in developing drafts for deep water snapper and Kiritimati aquarium fish management plan.</li> <li>• Tonga's National Coastal Fisheries Management and Development Plan 2023–2026 was approved by the Government of Tonga.</li> <li>• Support to Vanuatu to review the first draft of their FAD plan, and Vanuatu Fisheries Department disaster risk management consultation.</li> <li>• 9 participants (6 women and 3 men) from Samoa received coastal fisheries management plan training.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Output	Kiribati, Tonga, 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)	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
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, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

### KFA 3. Food systems

#### KDP KPA: 4: Protecting our environment and strengthening resilience

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
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)	
SPC (PROTEGE) used a participatory approach to develop 20 agroforestry plot plans in 3 French Polynesia (3), New Caledonia (13) and Wallis and Futuna (4). In order to develop these plans, PROTEGE organised workshops with 70 farmers in 10 communities, local technical staff and botanists to develop agroforestry designs based on farmers' needs and native and endemic flora.	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	Kiribati, Republic of Marshall, Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
The Study Protocol: Interactive Dynamics of Coral Reef Fisheries and the Nutrition Transition in Kiribati was published, providing valuable information on the prevalence and variation of nutrition-related disease and social-ecological factors that could shape disease status (including environmental health, food availability, market access, genetic and physiological factors), and associations between these factors and nutrition-related disease at the individual, household, community, land and national scale. The study will help inform decisions relating to food systems in Kiribati.	Innovation and research	Output	Kiribati	
Food security and food systems analysis was undertaken for 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna), along with ongoing collaboration with FAO in the implementation of the regional Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) on SDG 2.1.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

## KFA 4. Education, equity and social development

KDP KPA: 1: Harnessing our human wealth; 3: Improving our health

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Kiribati progressed opportunities for the inclusion of organic agriculture as part of their national policies. FSM completed the draft of their national agriculture policy, which is awaiting government approval; and Kiribati completed the situation analysis and are drafting their national organic policy.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati	
SPC (EQAP) implemented innovation projects in 4 PICs (Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu): - In Kiribati, the Kiribati Teachers College and the Ministry of Education collaborated to understand students' perceptions of the English as a Second Language (ESL) programme. This included identifying challenges faced by students and ways to strengthen the programme's delivery. - In Samoa, the Ministry of Education was supported to deliver a literacy intervention programme for Year 2 students. The intervention involved developing literacy materials for students in 3 pilot schools, alongside training for 27 teachers and principals/leaders on effective literacy strategies and the use of intervention materials to improve literacy and monitor students' performance. - Other innovative ideas being tested are at different stages of implementation, including Phonics Samoa, Vanuatu benchmarking and policy system assessment and the Tonga response to PILNA data.	Innovation and research	Change in practice	Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	
79 officials (43 men, 36 women) from ministries of education in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu have increased capacity using the Moodle platform, following a training supported by SPC to familiarise users on the upgraded platform, with the addition of an online IA verification programme and micro-qualification component. This enhanced functionality will improve EA verification online and conduct the micro-qualification training on a centralised platform. Gender disaggregation - Kiribati (14 women, 14 men), Tuvalu (15 men, 12 women), Vanuatu (14 men, 10 women)	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu continued to ensure more students have greater access to accredited secondary school skills qualifications through the delivery of the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate (SPFSC) in 2022.  SPC (EQAP) collaborated with Vanuatu's Ministry of Education to make the SPFSC assessment a nationalised process. This will allow Vanuatu to create its own materials and administer the assessment from 2023. The Francophone version of the assessment was administered in Vanuatu for the first time in 2022, previously it was only administered in Anglophone schools. This development is particularly significant since over a third of the schools in the country are French-speaking. This achievement is a crucial step towards improving the quality of education in Vanuatu and the Pacific. The SPFSC not only serves as a prerequisite for undergraduate studies but also increases employment opportunities for Vanuatu's Year 13 students. The ultimate aim of the SPFSC is to provide equal access to quality education for both Anglophone and Francophone students in the country.	Policy to action	Change in practice	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
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.  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.	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	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
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	
Students from 18 pilot schools in 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) totalling 18,000 girls and boys learned about Social Citizenship Education (SCE) values.  SCE advocacy and awareness-raising activities within communities continue to be conducted by SCE school clubs in the Marshall Islands through community awareness and Education Week activities every February and through dances in Kiribati.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, 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	
28 teachers from Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu participated in the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate (SPFSC) examination training. The participants now have strengthened capacity on SPSFC examination processes, Moodle guidance, outcomes-based education, internal and external assessments and teaching and learning strategies following their participation in the training. Videos were developed and shared for post-training follow-up and support. Gender disaggregation - Kiribati (2 men, 3 women), Tuvalu (9 men, 3 women), Vanuatu (8 men, 3 women)	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Kiribati, Tuvalu, 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	
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 PICs 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	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
14 participants (8 men, 6 women) from national quality assurance agencies (NQAA) 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	
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	
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	
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	
12 participants from the national quality assurance bodies of Kiribati and Solomon Islands were trained on qualification accreditation and the submission of applications. Gender disaggregation - Kiribati (3 men, 3 women), Solomon Islands (3 men, 3 women)	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati, Solomon Islands	
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	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
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 Youth Engagement, Empowerment and Economic Pathways (PYEEEP) programme completed scoping missions in 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) as a basis for crafting direct support for youth with the end-view of heightened engagement, and ultimately empowerment. The project also initiated consultations in Cook Islands for youth employment pathways. In addition, the EU-funded Enhancing capacity for the sustainability of the cultural and creative industries Grant Scheme programme opened the second and third calls for proposals.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, 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	
Ongoing support was provided to review human rights policies and legislations in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati and Solomon Islands: - The Federated States of Micronesia enacted disability-inclusive legislation, and Kosrae State reviewed and amended a maternity leave law. - Kiribati began reviews of its Gender Equality and Women's Development and Elimination of Violence Against Women policies. - Solomon Islands was finalising two policies for government endorsement, Ending Violence Against Women and Girls and Elimination of all forms of Discrimination of Violence Against Women and Girls.	Policy to action	Change in practice	Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands	
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)	
2 national training workshops, Producing and Using Gender Statistics to Monitor the SDGs were conducted in Kiribati and Solomon Islands. 32 participants (23 women, 7 men, 2 self-reported disability status) attended from Kiribati and 40 participants from Solomon Islands (33 women, 7 men).	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati, Solomon Islands	
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	

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"> <li>• 177 participants trained in leadership through the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (89 women, 87 men, 1 other)</li> <li>• 41 participants received a micro-qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business</li> <li>• 36 students completed a Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction)</li> <li>• 15 participants (6 women, 9 men) completed a micro-qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality in Solomon Islands</li> <li>• 32 students (13 women, 19 men) were sponsored for the Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance</li> <li>• 12 participants completed a Certificate IV Training and Assessment</li> <li>• 36 participants completed the Certificate 4 in Debriefing Operations or Refresher Observer training (all male)</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Certificate IV In Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance</li> <li>• PIRFO Certification 4 in Debriefing Operations</li> <li>• PIRFO Observer Refresher training</li> <li>• Observer training on purse seine and gillnet fisheries</li> <li>• Leadership for Change as part of the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP)</li> <li>• 6 mini-workshops as part of the PFLP</li> </ul>	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	

## KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods

### KDP KPA: 2: Growing our economic wealth and leaving no-one behind

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Poverty indicators and their economic and social dimensions have been continuously updated and are now available for viewing on the SDD website, PDH.stat and PDH. Additionally, a poverty analysis report analysing Kiribati's 2019/20 household income and expenditure survey was completed.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Kiribati	
<p>Virtual training on monetary approaches to poverty assessments was attended by participants from National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and SPC (SDD) staff. 24 participants from NSOs in 8 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomons Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu), and SDD staff have increased capacity in HIES planning (5 men, 4 women) and HIES data analysis (8 women, 7 men), across 3 trainings supported by SPC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HIES planning training for the NSOs of Samoa, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and Palau</li> <li>2. HIES weighting and sampling error estimation training for NSO staff in Tonga</li> <li>3. HIES data analysis for Samoa, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Marshall Islands.</li> </ol>	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
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	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
34 (12 women, 22 men) local farmers and organic stakeholders in Kiribati participated in a workshop on Organic Opportunities, that provided information on organic agriculture and certification, and focused on strengthening the participation of women in organic agriculture value-chains. The project team worked in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Livestock and the Kiribati Organic Farmers and Producers Cooperative to select the project site of Butaritari Island to progress the rest of the project. Further work remains in the coming years to focus on women's economic empowerment through their strengthened participation on agricultural value chains.	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati	
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	
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"> <li>• 12 digital trackers were procured to collect data from anchored FADs in Cook Islands and New Caledonia</li> <li>• 11 FAD site surveys were conducted in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Wallis and Futuna</li> <li>• 28 FADs were deployed with FAME support in American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna</li> <li>• 4 fishing trials were conducted in New Caledonia</li> <li>• 8 PICTs received advisory support on FAD logistics (New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Cook Islands, Wallis and Futuna, Fiji, Palau, Tuvalu, and Tokelau)</li> <li>• 9 spotter buoys were connected or recovered in 6 PICTs (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa)</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• 5 PICTs were provided with general fishing support (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Nauru, Wallis and Futuna)</li> </ul>	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	
9 civil servants (1 woman, 8 men) from the Marine Division of the Ministry of Information, Communication and Transport of Kiribati participated in the Pacific Island Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) virtual safety workshop, aimed at improving maritime safety on domestic vessels, through the adoption and implementation of safety management systems.	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati	
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)	
Kiribati set up a national geospatial user group and began developing its National Action Plan (NAP) for geospatial information management, in line with the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Kiribati	

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

KDP KPA: 3: Improving our health; 4: Protecting our environment and strengthening resilience

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"> <li>- Improved knowledge, confidence and skills to implement the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS) effectively in their respective countries;</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Regional ePhyto Implementation Plan 2020-2022 was reviewed and revised to 2023-2024.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
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, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
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	
<p>The following trainings were provided to enhance capacity on biosecurity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- 27 participants (11 women, 16 men) from 9 PICTs attended a regional ePhyto workshop;</li> <li>-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</li> <li>-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 &amp; Submission for in-country trainings.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
<p>Continued emergency deployments and technical assistance to member countries in support of national response efforts to the COVID-19 pandemic in the health sector, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safe Border Opening Framework was developed for Tonga;</li> <li>- COVID-19 Death Certification Policy was introduced in Tonga; and</li> <li>- SOPs relating to COVID-19 were developed for Tonga, Kiribati and Vanuatu.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Change in practice	Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu	

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	
Cook Islands, Kiribati and Tonga achieved an increased rating of 4 stars from previous Laboratory Quality Management Standards (LQMS) assessments, indicative of an improvement in quality laboratory results.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga	
3 surveys in 11 PICTs were completed and presented to participating PICTs during the Directors of Clinical Services and Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery meetings. All recommendations were agreed upon by country representatives. The 3 surveys were: - A Sepsis survey for Kiribati - A Medical Intern and Clinician Workforce survey for 9 PICTs - A Critical Care Nurses survey for 9 PICTs	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Northern Marianas, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, 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.	
Participants from 5 PICTs (Kiribati, New Caledonia, Tokelau, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna) demonstrated skills gained following their participation in risk communication training at national level supported by SPC.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Kiribati, New Caledonia, Tokelau, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna	
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	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
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	
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	
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	
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	
Dissemination of health advice to PICTs on monkeypox; hand foot and mouth disease; a selfcare journal, including tips and advice on well-being published in English and French; and adaptation and translation of 3 animated videos, and 1 new animated video on COVID-19 in Kiribati, to enhance awareness and education on the pandemic and promote better prevention and control measures.	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati, REGIONAL (all PICT)	
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	
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	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	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 KDP KPA: 3: Improving our health; 4: Protecting our environment and strengthening resilience; 5: Good governance; 6: Developing our infrastructure				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
The SPC Heads of Fisheries requested that FAME prioritise member needs and align their priorities accordingly, and in 2022, FAME began a trial of a tracking system to record member requests for support and track their progress. At the end of 2022, 58 requests were received from 15 PICTs, with 25% of the requests completed and 47% in progress.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	
<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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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 of were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards in their locations.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	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	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<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"> <li>• Aquaculture: 51 (19 women, 32 men)</li> <li>• Coastal Fisheries Management and Livelihoods: 288 (97 women, 191 men)</li> <li>• Data Management: 117 (43 women, 56 men, 18 unspecified)</li> <li>• Gender and Human Rights: 30 (17 women, 13 men)</li> <li>• Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme: 177 (89 women, 87 men, 1 other)</li> <li>• Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring and Analysis: 48 (3 women, 45 men)</li> <li>• Stock Assessment: 241 (105 women, 129 men, 7 unspecified)</li> <li>• Science: 72 (20 women, 52 men)</li> </ul>	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>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.</p>	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea	
<p>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.</p>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
<p>10 PICTs (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) received technical assistance for their national data collection efforts. This work is the result of a collaboration between SDD, who provided technical support during implementation, and PACSTAT and UNFPA, who provided funding. Support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cook Islands: Data Management System (DMS) support to the national census</li> <li>- Vanuatu: with their HIES and the finalisation of its 2020 census analytical report</li> <li>- Tuvalu: with their long-form census</li> <li>- Samoa: by its Food Away from Home innovative experiments, an innovative project supported by PACTSTAT.</li> <li>- Nauru: with the DMS and editing of its 2020 census</li> <li>- Niue: with StatsNZ and Tokelau NSO on CAPI and Questionnaire Design</li> <li>- Kiribati: with its drafted Atlas census</li> <li>- Marshall Islands: DMS to censuses, validation of its 2020 census, and ongoing support on CAPI</li> <li>- Tokelau: census support in collaboration with Stats NZ, on questionnaire design and virtual trainings</li> <li>- Papua New Guinea: with its Sociodemographic survey.</li> </ul>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>6 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu), benefitted from technical support on census editing and drafting reporting analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nauru Census (2021) and Marshall Islands Census (2021) were supported by SPC and CAPI consultants, datasets were completed and draft reports are under review by their NSOs for finalisation;</li> <li>- Tonga Census (2021) received technical support on the production of final datasets and tables for the Volume 1 report, upcoming Volume 2 and a gender report;</li> <li>- Kiribati Census (2020) was supported on the production of a draft report;</li> <li>- Palau Census (2020) was supported on the generation of tables for the Volume 1 report; and</li> <li>- Vanuatu Census (2020) was supported in the production of their draft analysis report.</li> </ul>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
8 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomons Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu), along with SPC staff, participated in 2 workshops and a series of trainings from PACSTAT in the first half of 2022 on HIES planning, weighting, error estimation and data analysis, which have strengthened HIES capacity within SDD and National Statistics Offices. Another workshop was held in the second half of 2022 with 16 participants (11 women, 5 men) from 5 PICTs (Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) on HIES planning, HIES weighting and error estimation, HIES analysis and monetary poverty estimation.	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea) received support relating to their country data on the SDGs and data analysis training. Marshall Islands was supported with technical skills for projection simulation to estimate the likely migration flow needed to realise the country's 2021 census counts; Kiribati was supported to review its national indicators in collaboration with UNDP and UNESCAP; Palau was supported to review their census against projected age-sex data; and Papua New Guinea was supported in data analysis training.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Palau	
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)	

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