



Nauru

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.

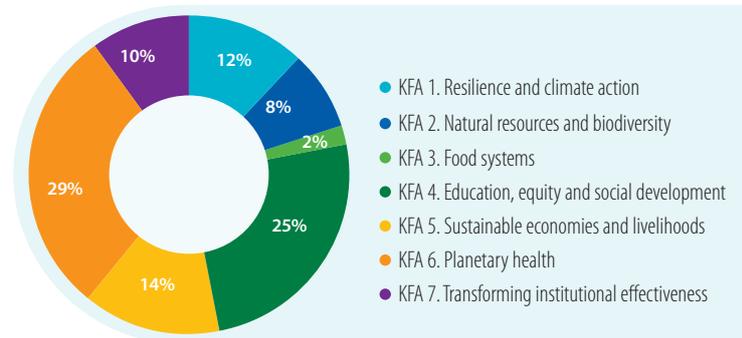
The *Pacific Community Results Report 2022* illustrates the impact of SPC's science, knowledge and innovation on PICTs, and their benefits for Pacific peoples, their ocean, other natural resources, systems and institutions. This is the first report in response to the new [Strategic Plan 2022–2031](#). 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, 62 of these results were reported for Nauru. These are listed in Annex 1 and summarised below. Regional level results, of which Nauru may also have benefited, are reported in the full Results Report.

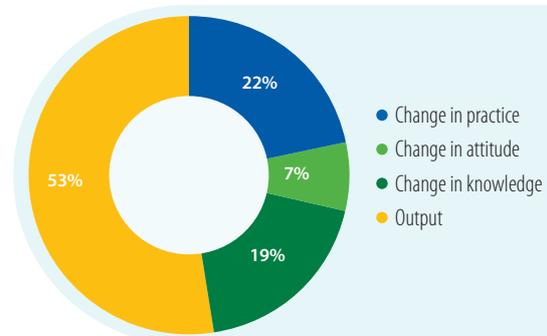
Results dashboard

The results reported for Nauru 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).

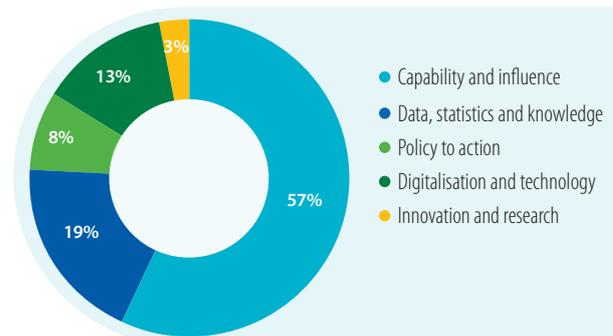
Graph 1:
Results by KFA (n=62)



Graph 2:
Results type (n=62)



Graph 3:
Results by pathway (n=62)



Results highlights

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

- Nauru, along with 6 fellow PICTs, are effectively using their Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) dashboards to identify and address weaknesses related to NCD risk factors. This real-time tracking tool is allowing them to make informed decisions and track progress in addressing NCDs, with Nauru addressing gaps in policy/legislation on liquor control.
- Nauru, along with 10 fellow PICTs, submitted their questionnaires to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics annual survey, which collects internationally comparable data on key aspects of the education system.
- 87 active data collectors in Nauru, along with 7 fellow PICTs, have used the Tails app. More than 86,275 fishing trips in the region were uploaded using the Tails data entry app, with over 14,965 trips recorded in 2022. The app has been used by 87 active data collectors in 8 PICTs, including Nauru. These data have been used to make important management decisions, track the effectiveness of nearshore FADs and report small-scale tuna catch to the WCPFC Tuna Commission.
- Nauru, along with 5 fellow PICTs, were provided with various support to manage census and survey collections. This included setting up dashboards for monitoring fieldwork and data validation and quality checks, coverage mapping in geographical points against enumeration areas, data identifiers, data editing based on household location, validation of 2020 census and ongoing CAPI support. SDD with UNFPA also provided Data Management System support to censuses and surveys in Nauru and 3 fellow PICTs.

Strategic alignment

Table 1:

Strategic alignment of results for Nauru

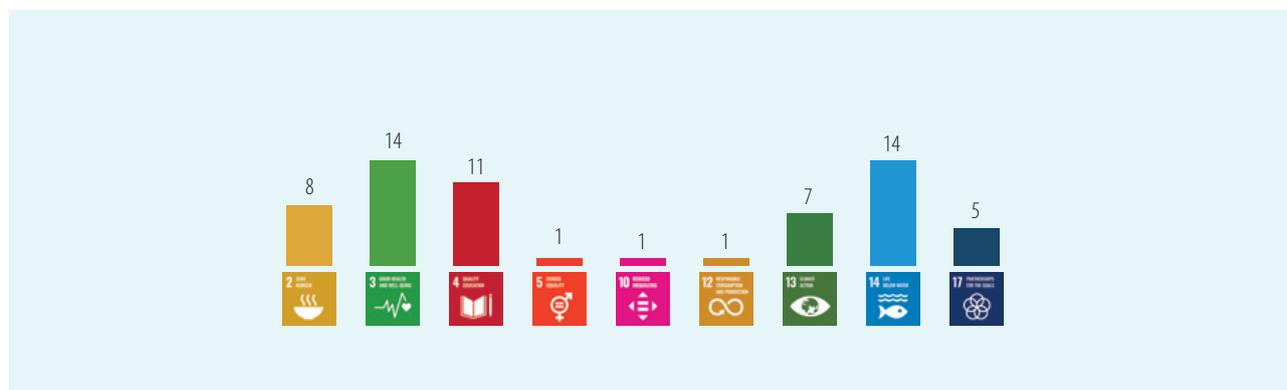
Level	Strategy/Framework	Alignment
Global	Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17
Regional	2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent	7 thematic areas
National	Nauru’s National Sustainable Development Strategy 2019-2030	4 national development priorities

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 Nauru in 2022 contributed to 9 of the 17 SDGs (Graph 4).

Graph 4:

Contribution to SDGs (n=62)



Regional

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

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

National

The KFAs from SPC's Strategic Plan are aligned to and contributed to the 4 national development priorities of *Nauru's National Sustainable Development Strategy 2019-2030 (NSDS)*:

NSDS priority	Relevant SPC KFA
Economic sector	KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 3. Food systems KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods
Social and community sectors	KFA 4. Equity, education and social development KFA 6. Planetary health KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
Infrastructure sector	KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 6. Planetary health KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
Cross-cutting sectors	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action KFA 4. Equity, education and social development KFA 6. Planetary health 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 Nauru from the 2022 report.

Story	Title	Nauru's NSDS priority	Example objective from Nauru's NSDS	Page
1	Leading the Pacific region in accessing climate finance	Cross-cutting sectors	Cross-Goal 5: Build up resilience to combat the effects of climate change and natural disasters.	4
2	No more rusty servers: How SPC built world class tuna data software	Economic sector	Econ-Goal 3: Enhance development and sustainable management of marine and fisheries resources to provide sustainable economic returns.	6
3	Using statistics to characterise food systems	Economic sector	Econ-Goal 2: Increased level of domestic agricultural production aimed at addressing food security and healthy livelihoods.	8
4	Strengthening the Pacific through accredited micro-qualifications	Social and community sectors	Soc-Goal 1: Improve the quality and broaden the scope and reach of education.	10
5	Strengthening antibiotic stewardship and antimicrobial resistance surveillance	Social and community sectors	Soc-Goal 2: A healthy and productive population.	12

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.




#CR6A5Z

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



CONTEXT

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

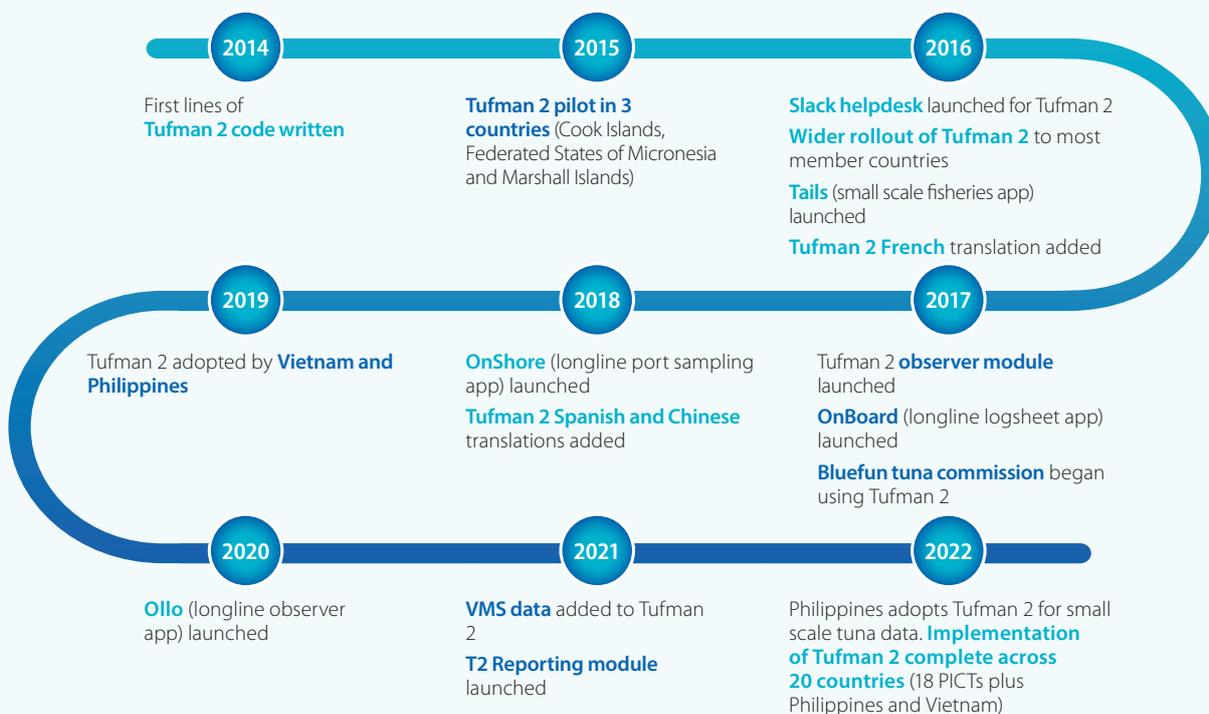
An example of the Tufman 1 (Tuna Fisheries Database Management System) server in Niue, which after many years of faithful service was no longer the most secure home for critical fisheries data.



CHANGE PROCESS

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

Timeline





RESULTS

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

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

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

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



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

2022 survey respondent

LESSONS LEARNED

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

DIVISION: FAME

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

USING STATISTICS TO CHARACTERISE FOOD SYSTEMS



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

<p>Observe and record meteorological phenomena and parameters at an aerodrome</p> <p>FMS</p>	<p>Observe and record meteorological phenomena and parameters at a climate station</p> <p>FMS</p>	<p>Observe and develop synoptic reports at sea</p> <p>FMS</p>	<p>Interpret and communicate weather information on a flight path</p> <p>FMS</p>
<p>Demonstrate sports coaching systems in accordance with athlete development pathways</p> <p>ONOC</p>	<p>Enhance athlete performance through strength and conditioning coaching</p> <p>ONOC</p>	<p>Provide fundamental financial service in a sports organisation</p> <p>ONOC</p>	<p>Develop a periodised nutrition plan for optimal athletic performance</p> <p>ONOC</p>
<p>Manage sports organisation effectively</p> <p>ONOC</p>	<p>Enhance governance practices in a sports organisation</p> <p>ONOC</p>	<p>Provide hospitality and tourism services</p> <p>FNU</p>	<p>Manage front office and customer relations</p> <p>FNU</p>
<p>Manage food safety in the workplace</p> <p>FNU</p>	<p>Demonstrate technical and networking skills in ICT</p> <p>FNU</p>	<p>Enhance agricultural and fisheries value chains in the Pacific Islands</p> <p>USP</p>	<p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed, Endorsed Awaiting accreditation Accredited Being developed

Organisation supported by EQAP

FMS ONOC FNU USP

LESSONS LEARNED

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

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



DIVISION: EQAP

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

STRENGTHENING ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP AND ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE



CONTEXT

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

CHANGE PROCESS

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

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



RESULTS

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



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

Laboratory Manager from the Republic of Nauru Hospital



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

LESSONS LEARNED

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

DIVISION: PHD
DONORS: N/A

Annex 1: Nauru 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 NSDS priority: Cross-cutting sector				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
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 (http://pacificndc.org/), a multi-partner platform comprised of SPC, SPREP, GIZ, UNDP and IRENA). The Hub is committed to supporting PICTs in reviewing, enhancing and implementing their climate commitments. Under the NDC programme, 25 requests were approved for phase 3 funding in 2022, bringing the total number of implemented projects to 62, with the above partners since the inception of the Hub.</p> <p>SPC continued to provide coordination and technical support to 5 projects in 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia [FSM], Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea [PNG]) in 2022. 2 of these projects were completed in 2022, Energy Retrofitting (FSM) and the development of the Communications Strategy on Climate Change (Niue). The remaining 3 projects are in initial planning stages and ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launching and Implementation the NDC (FSM); - Capacity building in the assessment, design and construction of low energy/carbon buildings (Kiribati); and - Strengthening PNG's effective framework for Land use Governance, Reporting and Monitoring. <p>Among the approved requests included appliance environmental labelling via Minimum Energy Performance Standards and product labelling (Kiribati), which was developed by SPC.</p>	Innovation and research	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
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	
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	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>8 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) were supported in disaster response coordination and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	
<p>To further enhance the availability of coastal and ocean data, Nauru and Tuvalu launched the following initiatives, with support from SPC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A probabilistic inundation risk assessment and Shoreline Change analysis project for Nauru. This project will use advanced modelling techniques to produce detailed risk maps and identify areas that require urgent attention to adapt to changing coastal conditions; - A High-Resolution Shoreline Change analysis project for all islands of Tuvalu, covering a 50-year time frame. This information will be critical for decision makers to develop sustainable coastal management strategies for Tuvalu; and - New risk products such as exposure, loss and damage assessments are now available for all communities in Tuvalu. The information will help guide informed decisions on adaptation and resilience-building measures to protect Tuvalu's coastal communities and natural resources. 	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Nauru, Tuvalu	

KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity

NSDS priority: Economic sector; Infrastructure sector

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>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.</p>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, French Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 in MCSE (13 women and 19 men) • 12 in data collection, management and reporting (6 women and 6 men) • 38 in FAD deployment (1 woman and 37 men) • 31 in fisheries management and operations (4 women and 27 men) • 54 in fishing techniques, tagging and biological sampling (all men) • 50 in legislation (36 women and 14 men) • 58 in survey design and data analysis (31 women and 27 men) 	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
9 PICTs received assistance from SPC (FAME) to support community-based fisheries management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the launch of awareness campaigns (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Wallis and Futuna); the development of 73 information tools to raise awareness on fisheries issues, including national awareness campaigns (Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu); and 2 workshops on best practices (Solomon Islands and Vanuatu). 	Capability and influence	Output	Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Tuvalu, Nauru, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	
A user survey covering 15 PICTs on TUFMAN 2 found that 80% of respondents agreed they have better access to their data (e.g. at regional meetings or when working from home). Additionally, 81% agreed that TUFMAN 2 had fewer bugs and problems than other data management software, and 95% agreed it had better data security than the legacy TUFMAN 1 database.	Digitalisation and technology	Impact	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.	
As of December 31, more than 86,275 fishing trips had been uploaded using the Tails data entry app, with over 14,965 trips recorded in 2022, an increase of 70,973 trips uploaded in 2021. The app has been used by 87 active data collectors in 8 PICTs, down from 106 data collectors from 8 PICTs in 2021, to log 594 unique species and 2.1 million kg of fish since its launch 6 years ago. These data have been used to make important management decisions, track the effectiveness of nearshore FADs, and report small-scale tuna catch to the WCPFC Tuna Commission, indicating the success of tablet-based data collection.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu	
All PICTs using TUFMAN 2 for tuna data management, are now using the TUFMAN 2 reporting tool that was rolled out in 2020. Introductory training in 2021 ensured a quick uptake. This reporting tool provides PICTs with a comprehensive suite of over 100 report summaries, allowing the extraction of data by type, or report summaries integrating several different data types. The new tool uses the hashtag philosophy that allows users to find reports quickly and efficiently.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.	
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	
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	

KFA 3. Food systems

NSDS priority: Economic sector

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
14 distributions of accessions and plants were carried out in 2022, involving a total number of 212 accessions and 2087 plantlets distributed to 7 countries (Australia, Belgium, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga).	Policy to action	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga	

KFA 4. Education, equity and social development
NSDS priority: Social and community sectors; Cross-cutting sector

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
11 PICTs submitted their questionnaires to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) annual survey. Primary to tertiary level data from national education systems were used to complete the questionnaire. The UIS survey collects internationally comparable data on key aspects of the education system and the template also helps countries to understand, in a very transparent manner, how the indicators are calculated following international methodologies. Countries can use the template to transfer the national data into international data and indicators without many resources and can use it for their national monitoring and policy discussions.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
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 PICTs 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 PICTs, 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	
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 PICTs 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	
24 ministry of education officials (15 women, 9 men) from 12 PICTs (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 PICTs were involved in both research initiatives, and the results will be presented at the Conference of Pacific Education Ministers in March 2023.	Innovation and research	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>The 2021 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) report was completed, including contributions from all 15 PICs. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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 PICs 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 PICs 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 PICs 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	
All 15 PICs 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	
Nauru, Samoa and Tuvalu benefitted from technical support to develop and provide quality assurance of their national exams. (Nauru Secondary School Examination, Samoa School Certificate, Tuvalu Senior Secondary School)	Capability and influence	Output	Nauru, Samoa, Tuvalu	
60 participants joined a hybrid panel discussion event to commemorate the inaugural International Day for Women in Maritime. The event was aimed at celebrating the contributions of women in the maritime industry and promote their recruitment, retention and continued employment in the sector. It also served to raise awareness of the current imbalance in employment opportunities and to encourage greater gender diversity and awareness of the profile of women in maritime, and commitment to SDG 5 (gender equality).	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

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

KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods NSDS priority: Economic sector

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
40 participants (26 women, 14 men) from Nauru and Solomon Islands have increased knowledge and skills on agroecology, following their participation in the Pacific Organic Learning Farms Network (POLFN) project, supported by SPC.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Nauru, Solomon Islands	
SPC supported Nauru and Tonga with the development of alternative/supplementary livelihoods and commodities, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nauru received support with diamondback and loligo squid fishing skills, FAD fabrication and deployment • Tonga received support with small-scale fishing operations and squid fishing 	Capability and influence	Output	Nauru, Tonga	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
The Pacific Tides App was officially launched in 2022. A fact sheet to promote the app was included in the 2023 tide calendars for all 14 participating PICTs. The app provides a simple way to access unlimited tidal and moon phase forecast information and is 100% available offline with the Real-time Tide Tracker. As of the end of 2022, the app had a total of 1717 users (1300 Android users, 417 Apple users), SPC provided technical support under the COSPPac Project.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Tonga) benefitted from technical and advisory support from SPC relating to sustainable small-scale coastal fisheries development, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nauru: support with diamondback and loligo squid fishing skills, FAD fabrication and deployment • Tonga: support with small-scale fishing operations and squid fishing • New Caledonia: support with squid fishing and palu ahi training • Federated States of Micronesia (Pohnpei): received training in making jelly FADs for purse seine fisheries, and using biodegradable material. 	Capability and influence	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Tonga	
27 people (all men) from the Federated States of Micronesia and Nauru received training on sustainable fishing methods, including FADs, diamondback and loligo squid fishing and small fishing operations.	Capability and influence	Output	Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia	
17 PICTs were supported with technical advice, training videos, and materials relating to fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployment, surveys, and digital trackers, to promote the development of sustainable livelihood opportunities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 digital trackers were procured to collect data from anchored FADs in Cook Islands and New Caledonia • 11 FAD site surveys were conducted in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Wallis and Futuna • 28 FADs were deployed with FAME support in American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna • 4 fishing trials were conducted in New Caledonia • 8 PICTs received advisory support on FAD logistics (New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Cook Islands, Wallis and Futuna, Fiji, Palau, Tuvalu, and Tokelau) • 9 spotter buoys were connected or recovered in 6 PICTs (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa) • 8 PICTs were advised on the procurement of fishing and safety gear (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Nauru, Palau, Solomons Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) • 5 PICTs were provided with general fishing support (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Nauru, Wallis and Futuna) 	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa	
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	

KFA 6. Planetary health

NSDS priority: Social and community sectors; Infrastructure sector; Cross-cutting sector

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>26 biosecurity and plant protection officers, Ministry of Agriculture representatives and development partners from 9 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) participated in the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO) ePhyto regional workshop and training to discuss the gaps, progress and lessons learned from the ePhyto project. 1 PICT (Marshall Islands) attended virtually. 8 PICTs have completed their registration for the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS). Key outcomes from the training include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved knowledge, confidence and skills to implement the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS) effectively in their respective countries; - Increased awareness of the regional implementation of ePhyto and the role of PPPO, SPC (LRD) and related support under the EU-funded SAFE Pacific project; and - Regional ePhyto Implementation Plan 2020-2022 was reviewed and revised to 2023-2024. 	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
<p>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.</p>	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	
<p>The following trainings were provided to enhance capacity on biosecurity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 participants (13 women, 27 men) from 6 PICTs participated in hybrid sessions on General Phytosanitary Surveillance and Specific Surveillance for Fall Armyworm and Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle; - 27 participants (11 women, 16 men) from 9 PICTs attended a regional ePhyto workshop; -132 participants (48 women, 84 men) from 14 PICTs attended a Sea Container Hygiene System webinar supporting countries with their biosecurity and export opportunities; and -22 biosecurity officers (8 women, 14 men) from Solomon Islands participated in Pre-Border, At Border, Post-Border Biosecurity Risk Mitigation, Emerging Pest Threats and Sample Collection & Submission for in-country trainings. 	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
<p>7 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) are using NCD health promotional resources provided by SPC and strengthening national NCD interventions.</p>	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
<p>7 PICTs are effectively using their Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) dashboards to identify and address weaknesses related to NCD risk factors. This real-time tracking tool is allowing them to make informed decisions and track progress in addressing NCDs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiji is currently developing a national NCD plan and tobacco strategic plan based on identified gaps from their MANA dashboard; - Nauru is addressing gaps in NCD policy/legislation, specifically liquor control; - Solomon Islands is working to improve gaps in the liquor control act; - Marshall Islands is developing a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages; - Tonga is addressing their MANA dashboard gaps by implementing their NCD plan; - French Polynesia is making strides in addressing gaps in alcohol legislation; and - Samoa is working to address their MANA dashboard gaps through the establishment of a multi-sectoral NCD committee. 	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	French Polynesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
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	
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.	
Following trainings on NCD policy, NCD marketing and youth and NCD training, 90% of NCD stakeholders from 12 PICTs have improved knowledge to implement their national NCD policies and action plans.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
The Pacific Clinical and Nursing Network (PCNN) has been active in promoting continuous professional development for health care workers in the region. Approximately 40 nurses, from 8 PICTs participated in various trainings aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of health service delivery (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu). Trainings included Global Developing Emergency Medicine, Pacific Islands Orthopaedic Association training, Pacific Islands Society of Ultrasound in Medicine workshop, Graduate Certificate in Perioperative Standards, Graduate Certificate in Critical Care Nursing and Global Emergency Care - nursing leadership and management. Through these trainings, health care workers were equipped with new skills and knowledge to enhance their practice, resulting in improved quality of care to patients in the region.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
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	
12 health officers in 5 PICTs (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Palau) are currently enrolled in, at different stages, entomology training. All these health officers are involved in vector surveillance and control in their respective countries.	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Palau	
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	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
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	
44 health officers from Nauru and Vanuatu participated in data for decision making training, which aims to improve the effectiveness of health services related to the surveillance of diseases.	Capability and influence	Output	Nauru, Vanuatu	
The 13th Pacific Heads of Health (PHoH) Meeting was held virtually to discuss important national and regional health priorities. During the meeting, recommendations were made and shared with governments and development partners regarding key health priority areas. 29 participants attended the meeting from 13 PICTs, as well as Australia and New Zealand, representing 15 of 21 member countries and territories.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	
SPC continued its support for regional meetings of the Directors of Clinical Services (DCS) and Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery (PHoNM). These meetings resulted in several important outcomes: - At the PHoNM meeting, more support was pledged for nursing education. An additional Graduate Certificate in Critical Care Nursing was approved for Cook Islands, and to continue in Kiribati, Palau and Tuvalu. - At the DCS meeting, the focus was on supporting education and continuous professional development, strengthening leadership through more capacity building initiatives and updating the 2022 clinician workforce database.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	

KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness

NSDS priority: Social and community sectors; Infrastructure sector; Cross-cutting sector

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	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Post-training surveys on training delivered by SPC (FAME) confirmed strengthened capacities in related technical skills and application of knowledge in their work, following participation in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP) where 97% (n=38) of surveyed participants indicated that they had applied the leadership knowledge in the workplace. 2. Micro-qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality, where, in a 6-month post training survey completed by 65% of participants, 77% confirmed that they applied the learnings to their business operations in terms of improving customer service, cash flow method, sales monitoring, grading fish hygiene and packaging, cold storage and fish handling techniques. 3. Micro-qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business course, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 46% of scholarship recipients, 63% of respondents strongly agreed that they gained new skills and knowledge at the training, while a further 53% strongly agreed to have taught others in their communities the skills gained at the training. 4. Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction), where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 55% of training participants, 94% of respondents confirmed that they were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness and 61% applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments. 50% of the respondents of were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards in their locations. 5. Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 39% of those sponsored for the training, 86% confirmed that they applied good governance procedures and appropriate social principles when undertaking MCS activities in their workplace and 71% confirmed that improvements were made with note-taking, training of rights holders, communication with stakeholders, interpreting regulations and market survey methodology. 6. Gender and social inclusion training for Solomon Islands, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 49% of training recipients, 100% of those surveyed (25 respondents) agreed that they have gained new skills while 83% were able to use the new skills in their work. 64% of those surveyed had done something differently in their work as a result of the training with half of these noticing positive changes as a result. 	Capability and influence	Change in practice	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>In 2022, FAME's total number of trained participants was 1024 participants (605 men, 393 women, 25 unspecified, 1 other) from 18 PICTs, compared to 1090 (671 men, 419 women) in 2021, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture: 51 (19 women, 32 men) • Coastal Fisheries Management and Livelihoods: 288 (97 women, 191 men) • Data Management: 117 (43 women, 56 men, 18 unspecified) • Gender and Human Rights: 30 (17 women, 13 men) • Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme: 177 (89 women, 87 men, 1 other) • Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring and Analysis: 48 (3 women, 45 men) • Stock Assessment: 241 (105 women, 129 men, 7 unspecified) • Science: 72 (20 women, 52 men) 	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>SPC provided various support to manage census and survey collections in 6 PICTs (Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu). This included setting up dashboards for monitoring fieldwork and data validation and quality checks, coverage mapping in geographical points against enumeration areas, data identifiers, data editing based on household location, validation of 2020 census and ongoing CAPI support. SDD with UNFPA also provided Data Management System (DMS) support to censuses of Nauru, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Papua New Guinea's Sociodemographic Survey.</p>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in practice	Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<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"> - Cook Islands: Data Management System (DMS) support to the national census - Vanuatu: with their HIES and the finalisation of its 2020 census analytical report - Tuvalu: with their long-form census - Samoa: by its Food Away from Home innovative experiments, an innovative project supported by PACTSTAT. - Nauru: with the DMS and editing of its 2020 census - Niue: with StatsNZ and Tokelau NSO on CAPI and Questionnaire Design - Kiribati: with its drafted Atlas census - Marshall Islands: DMS to censuses, validation of its 2020 census, and ongoing support on CAPI - Tokelau: census support in collaboration with Stats NZ, on questionnaire design and virtual trainings - Papua New Guinea: with its Sociodemographic survey. 	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"> - 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; - 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; - Kiribati Census (2020) was supported on the production of a draft report; - Palau Census (2020) was supported on the generation of tables for the Volume 1 report; and - Vanuatu Census (2020) was supported in the production of their draft analysis report. 	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu	

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