



New Caledonia 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.

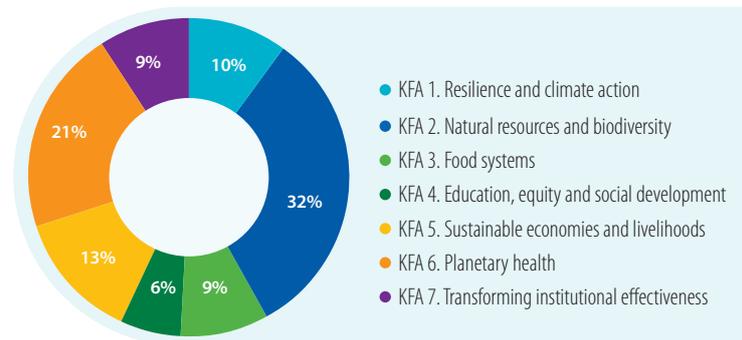
The *Pacific Community Results Report 2022* illustrates the impact of SPC's science, knowledge and innovation on PICTs, and their benefits for Pacific peoples, their ocean, other natural resources, systems and institutions. This is the first report in response to the new [Strategic Plan 2022–2031](#). 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, 53 of these results were reported for New Caledonia. These are listed in Annex 1 and summarised below. Regional level results, of which New Caledonia may also have benefited, are reported in the full Results Report.

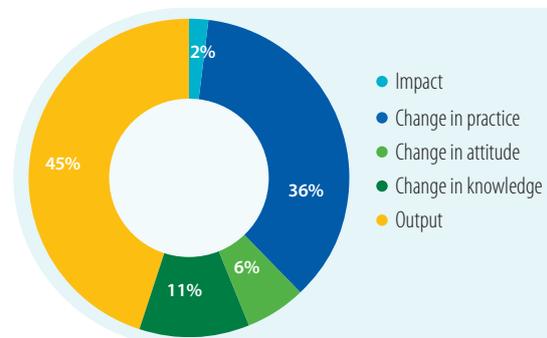
Results dashboard

The results reported for New Caledonia 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).

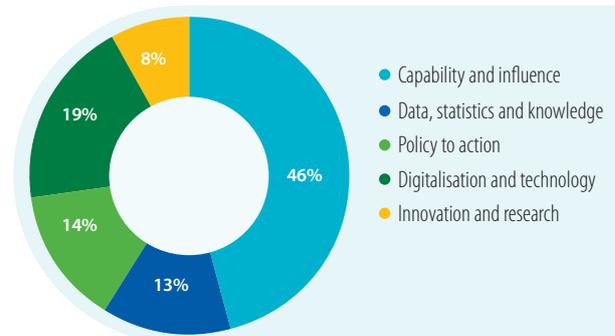
Graph 1:
Results by KFA (n=53)



Graph 2:
Results type (n=53)



Graph 3:
Results by pathway (n=53)



Results highlights

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

- New Caledonia, along with 6 fellow PICTs, benefited from a strengthened Seismic Monitoring Network (ORSNET).
- New Caledonia’s main road (RT1) was equipped by SPC (PROTEGE) with a flooding information system at the 12 sites most commonly affected by flood waters. This has provided the 270,000 inhabitants of New Caledonia with enhanced protection against flooding.
- In New Caledonia, SPC (PROTEGE) carried out 19 participatory culling actions in the Néaoua and Thio priority zones to reduce the risks associated with invasive species pressure in these areas.
- New Caledonia, along with 7 fellow PICTs, were provided with new real-time wave ocean monitoring equipment.
- New Caledonia is now using the iRecall app for nutrition data and weekly food intake. The app will assist nutritionists and other healthcare workers in providing a sustainable diet plan.
- In New Caledonia, 2 aquaculture farms were supported with nursery design, budget development and operational reviews and 6 (AMRC, JHP, Coral Sea, Mariculture Marigold, NIMF, Huitres Bourake) were supported in aquaculture production and sustainability.

Strategic alignment

Table 1:

Strategic alignment of results for New Caledonia

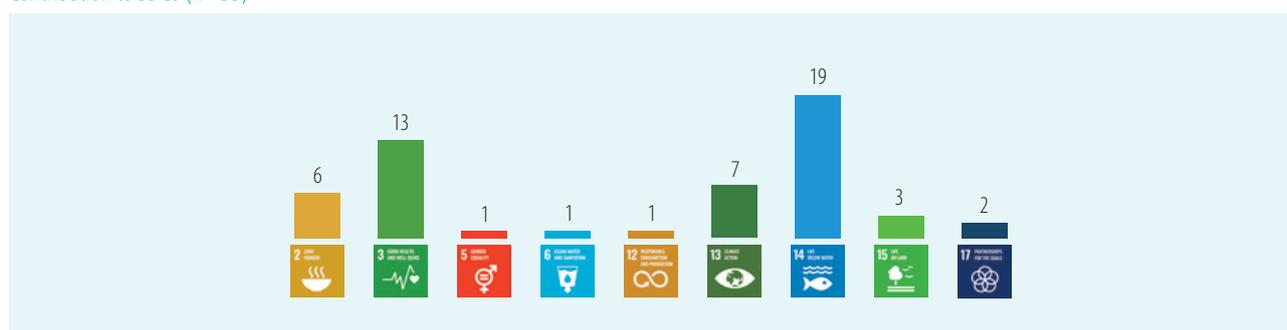
Level	Strategy/Framework	Alignment
Global	Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17
Regional	2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent	7 thematic areas

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

Graph 4:

Contribution to SDGs (n=53)



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

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 New Caledonia from the 2022 report.

Story	Title	Page
1	Leading the Pacific region in accessing climate finance	4
2	No more rusty servers: How SPC built world class tuna data software	6
3	Using statistics to characterise food systems	8

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.

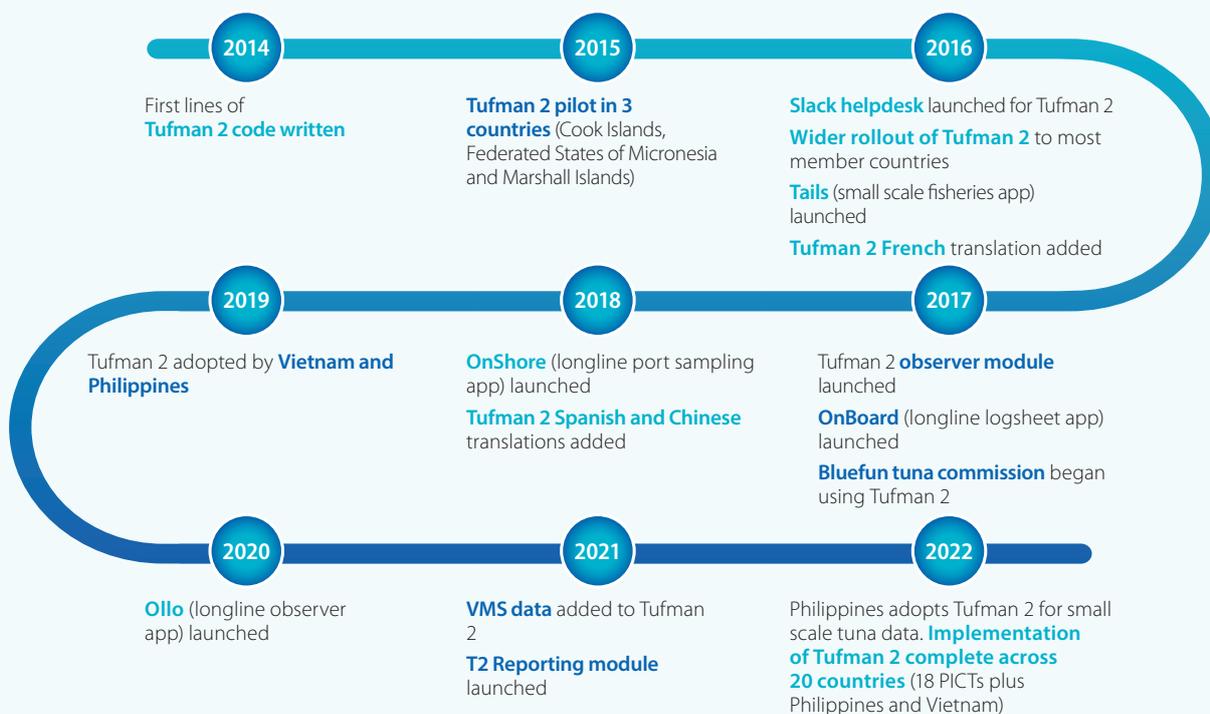
An example of the Tufman 1 (Tuna Fisheries Database Management System) server in Niue, which after many years of faithful service was no longer the most secure home for critical fisheries data.



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 New Caledonia, 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

Annex 1: New Caledonia 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				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
SPC (PROTEGE) equipped the main road in New Caledonia (RT1), with a flooding information system at the 12 sites most commonly affected by flood waters. This has provided the 270,000 inhabitants of New Caledonia with enhanced protection against flooding.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	New Caledonia	
7 PICTs (Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) were supported with the development of their hazard-related monitoring systems and plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-hazard forecasting systems were developed for Tonga and Samoa; • Impact-based multi-hazard early warning systems were developed and operationalised in Samoa and Tonga (Oct 2022) to strengthen the hazard forecasting system; • Seismic Monitoring Network (ORSNET) strengthened in Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomons Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu; and • RakiRaki catchment flood warning system was developed in Fiji. 	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
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	
SPC (PROTEGE) produced 5 technical and economic guidelines designed to support the EU overseas countries and territories agroecological transition. These guidelines covered agroecology's major technical components, including soil fertility, developing local organic matter resources and managing water resources. 100 people (farmers and technical staff) received training on these guidelines under the project.	Capability and influence	Output	French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Pitcairn, Wallis and Futuna	
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	

KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<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	
<p>9 PICTs received assistance from SPC (FAME) to support community-based fisheries management, including:</p> <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	
<p>SPC (PROTEGE) restored 2 watersheds in Touho, New Caledonia and supported the design of a municipal restoration action blueprint, which includes 6 water catchment areas, allowing local authorities to develop a water resources roadmap.</p>	Digitalisation and technology	Output	New Caledonia	
<p>SPC (PROTEGE) held 75 meetings with local authorities and 30 with professional organisations in New Caledonia. These exchanges allowed the PROTEGE project to address themes such as the remediation of shrimp tank floors, planning tests of fish and shrimp feed, holding a fisheries symposium to develop a master plan for the sector, and the exploitation of certain marine, fish and invertebrate resources.</p>	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	New Caledonia	
<p>4 agents from Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia joined New Caledonia's Veterinary, Food and Rural Affairs team. This enables public stakeholders working in the field to learn and exchange ideas relating to rainfall, flow, water pressure measurements to move towards the harmonisation techniques, tools and skills across the 3 OCTs.</p>	Capability and influence	Change in practice	French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	
<p>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.</p>	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>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.</p>	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.	
<p>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.</p>	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.	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>PICTs continued to use SPC-developed online data collection tools and apps to collect and manage their fisheries data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offline Longline Observer (Ollo): In 2022, 5 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga) were using Ollo, a data collection app developed in 2020. Between 2021 and 2022, 38% of longline observers used Ollo to record their data. • OnBoard: 4 PICTs (Cook Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga) used the OnBoard electronic reporting application to collect logbook data onboard longline vessels. 1066 longline fishing trips were received through the app, from 98 distinct vessels. • OnShore: 9 PICTs (Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu) used OnShore in 2022 to collect port sampling data from longline vessels, compared to 7 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga, Vanuatu) in 2021. 749 fishing trips were received through the app, with 140,000 fish logged. 	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	
Post-training assessments showed that at least 19 people (12 women, 7 men) from 5 PICTs (Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu) demonstrated application of learning. This included applying technical skills (lab work, digital communications, event coordination) and interpersonal skills (leadership, self-confidence, cultural awareness) in their work following training and technical support provided by SPC (PCCOS).	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu	
5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu) were listed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) site (https://www.woah.org/en/who-we-are/members/) as new members. SPC (FAME) continues to support non-WOAH member countries from the region in gaining membership to WOA, including support to Kiribati in 2022. The ongoing mid-point review of the Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity will provide an opportunity to do a stock-take on what specific standards these PICTs should be reporting on for aquatics, and whether they are doing so or not. FAME has also approached the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and suggested that aquatic species be included in their Pacific Biosecurity Outreach Program.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu	
36 participants in New Caledonia took part in various trainings on aquaculture, fisheries and participatory management of marine resources (4 trained in aquaculture, 7 in aquaponics kit training and 25 in sea cucumber identification).	Capability and influence	Output	New Caledonia	
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	
SPC (PROTEGE) carried out 19 participatory culling actions in the Néaoua and Thio priority zones of New Caledonia to reduce the risks associated with invasive species pressure in these areas.	Policy to action	Change in practice	New Caledonia	
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)	
25 people in New Caledonia have improved ground-hunting skills following their participation in professional training with an expert from New Zealand, engaged by PROTEGE. Strengthening ground-hunting skills will, in the long run, lead to better invasive species regulation.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	New Caledonia	

KFA 3. Food systems				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
SPC (PROTEGE) engaged 2 regional specialists to support OCTs. In 2022, a French Polynesian botanist, who is a specialist in Pacific Island flora, helped set up agroforestry plots in New Caledonia, and a New Caledonian specialist in agroforestry contributed to the design of agroforestry plots in French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna.	Policy to action	Change in practice	French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	
CePaCT continued to distribute nutritious and resilient crop varieties to support food security in PICTs. 212 accessions (2087 plant samples) of <i>Alocasia</i> , banana, breadfruit, cassava, pineapple, potato, swamp taro, sweet potato, <i>Xanthosoma</i> , 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) supported the New Caledonian Institute of Agriculture in conducting a study of the correlation between family farm production and food consumption in Wallis and Futuna, based on information gathered from household surveys. The results of this survey will provide crucial insights to guide decision-making and policymaking at the territorial level.	Innovation and research	Output	New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	
New Caledonia is now using the iRecall app for nutrition data and weekly food intake. The app will assist nutritionists and other healthcare workers in providing a sustainable diet plan.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	New Caledonia	
To support progress with non-communicable disease (NCD) policy implementation in Solomon Islands and Tuvalu, SPC provided technical support in the development of a food fiscal policy that aims to decrease the purchase and intake of unhealthy foods related to NCDs.	Policy to action	Output	New Caledonia	

KFA 4. Education, equity and social development				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
The inaugural Pacific Islands Forum Women Leaders Meeting was attended by 15 PICTs, and established a 12-month work programme to advance gender equality in the region. The programme includes reviving the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration (PGELD) and presenting it to Leaders for renewed commitment in 2023. The meeting was considered a significant milestone in demonstrating a collective commitment to incorporating gender equality perspectives in Forum priorities.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

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

KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	
<p>11 aquaculture farms and 1 association in Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia received support with business mentoring, financial literacy and technology transfer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 aquaculture farms in Cook Islands were supported with technical advice, manuals and a system review; • 4 aquaculture farms in Fiji were supported with design development, surveys and quotations; • 3 aquaculture farms in Papua New Guinea were provided with advisory support on technique reviews and hatchery design; and • 2 aquaculture farms in New Caledonia were supported with nursery design, budget development and operational reviews. 	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia	
<p>8 aquaculture farms in Fiji and New Caledonia were supported in aquaculture production and sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 farms in Fiji (Ron Govind and Kaybees) • 6 farms in New Caledonia (AMRC, JHP, Coral Sea, Mariculture Marigold, NIMF, Huitres Bourake). 	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, New Caledonia	
<p>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.</p>	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>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:</p> <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	
<p>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:</p> <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	
<p>3 economic reports on fisheries and aquaculture were completed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Household Survey of Special Management Area communities in Tonga was published in 2022. The survey assessed the socio-economic aspects and perceptions of communities with special management areas (SMAs) -community-based fisheries management and protection areas. Results will inform the planning of the upscaling of the SMA programme in Tonga; • a preliminary analysis of funding options for squid fisheries development in Tonga was undertaken (in the frame of the NIWA project on demersal fisheries in Tonga); and • economic modelling was conducted for the design of a Rock Oyster farm in New Caledonia. 	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Tonga, New Caledonia	
<p>The latest International Merchandise Trade and Services (IMTS) analytical tables were released for 14 PICTs on the SDD website and PDH.stat. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cook Islands: April 2021 to July 2022 - Fiji: April 2022 to August 2022 - French Polynesia: 2021 - Guam: Q1 and Q2 2022 exports and imports October 2020 - Kiribati: 2021 and up to June 2022 - New Caledonia: 2021 and up to May 2022 - Northern Mariana Islands: 2021 - Niue: 2021 - Papua New Guinea: 2020 - Samoa: Q1 and Q2 2022 - Tonga: Q2 2021, to June 2022 - Tuvalu: 2021 - Vanuatu: March 2022 to September 2022 - Wallis and Futuna: 2021 	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	

KFA 6. Planetary health				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
A gap analysis was conducted on the emergency response and early warning systems of national plant protection organisations/biosecurity agencies, engaging representatives from 16 PICTs. This analysis aimed to identify biosecurity concerns and areas for improvement.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands Republic, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
6 PICTs (Cook Islands, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga) implemented 7 collaborative initiatives including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCD training in Papua New Guinea; • NCD screening in Cook Islands; • NCD physical activity interventions in New Caledonia and Marshall Islands; • Tobacco control and breastfeeding initiative in Guam; • Diabetes outreach programme (NCD intervention) in Tonga; • Healthy school programme in Marshall Islands; and • NCD awareness programme in Fiji: World Food Day event and community NCD awareness activities engaging various stakeholders and community groups. 	Policy to action	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	
New Caledonia added a tobacco tax to help reduce tobacco use. As research shows, tax increases are the most reliable policy tool to encourage smokers to quit, discourage young people from trying cigarettes and generate revenue to offset the public health costs of tobacco use.	Policy to action	Change in practice	New Caledonia	
3 peer-reviewed publications related to NCDs were published: <p>Planetary Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NCD and mental health issues in New Caledonia, including assistance in the implementation of recommendations. - MANA paper measuring policy and legislation action in 21 PICTs. - Youth and NCD paper addressing the call to action for greater engagement and investment in NCDs. 	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in knowledge	New Caledonia, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
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	
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 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	
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	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>7 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) were engaged in various NCD campaigns and activities supported by SPC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported Cook Islands with their NCD screening; - Guam tobacco control initiative; - Papua New Guinea World No Tobacco Day campaign; - New Caledonia women's health campaign and physical activity intervention; - Fiji community outreach programme; - Marshall Islands school health programme and diabetes awareness; and - Solomon Islands physical activity interventions. 	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	
New Caledonia and Vanuatu participated in a seroprevalence survey. Samples were collected and the survey is expected to be completed in March 2023. The outcome will help inform decisions around health surveillance, preparedness and response in both countries.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	New Caledonia, Vanuatu	
<p>71 participants from 8 PICTs received the following training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	
<p>5 proposals were completed for collaboration on NCD activities in 4 PICTs (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed proposals for French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna to facilitate NCD implementations; - Developed a funding proposal for Tonga to implement its national NCD plan; and - Developed a funding proposal on NCD policy and legislation to the Commonwealth Secretariat for SPC's NCD programme. 	Capability and influence	Output	French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, Tonga, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness				
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	
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: 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	
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: • 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	
Strengthening the capacity and participation of young Pacific Islanders in ocean science work, SPC (PCCOS) provided ongoing supervision to 5 graduate students, hosted 1 USP professor and hired 7 interns in 3 PICTs (Fiji: 2 women; New Caledonia: 3 women; Vanuatu: 1 man and 1 woman).	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, New Caledonia, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
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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