



# Marshall Islands 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.

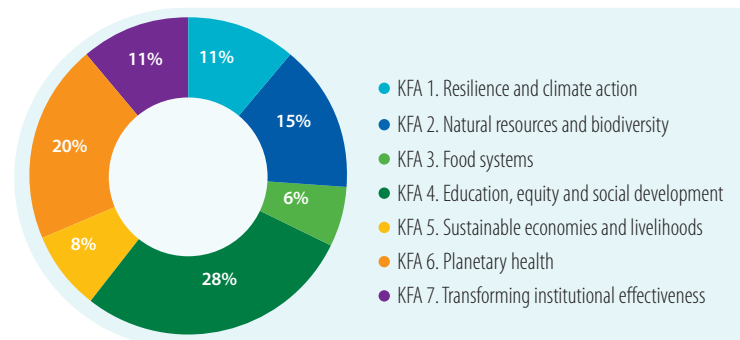
The *Pacific Community Results Report 2022* illustrates the impact of SPC's science, knowledge and innovation on PICTs, and their benefits for Pacific peoples, their ocean, other natural resources, systems and institutions. This is the first report in response to the new [Strategic Plan 2022–2031](#). 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, 78 of these results were reported for Marshall Islands. These are listed in Annex 1 and summarised below. Regional level results, of which Marshall Islands may also have benefitted, are reported in the full Results Report.

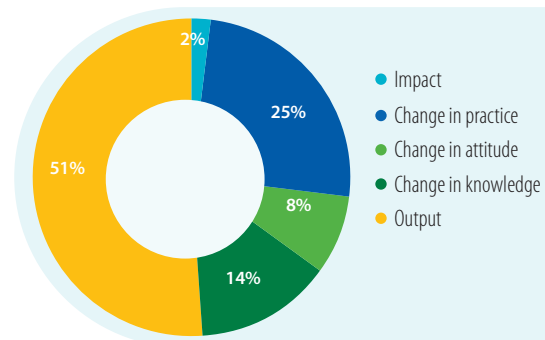
## Results dashboard

The results reported for Marshall Islands 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).

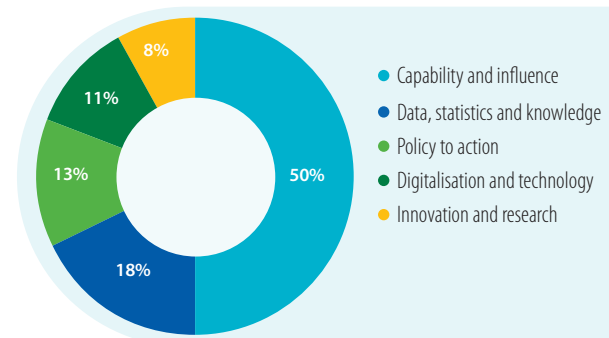
**Graph 1:**  
Results by KFA (n=78)



**Graph 2:**  
Results type (n=78)



**Graph 3:**  
Results by pathway (n=78)



## Results highlights

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

- Marshall Islands, 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 allows them to make informed decisions and track progress in addressing NCDs, including Marshall Islands developing a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages.
- Marshall Islands, along with 5 fellow PICTs, were provided with technical support for Census and Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) collection and analysis.
- Marshall Islands, along with 3 fellow PICTs, participated in the Pacific Secondary Schools Project regional research programme and interventions aimed to address the disparities in skills and competencies, education and training opportunities faced by young people (14–18 years old) in the Pacific region.

## Strategic alignment

**Table 1:**

Strategic alignment of results for Marshall Islands

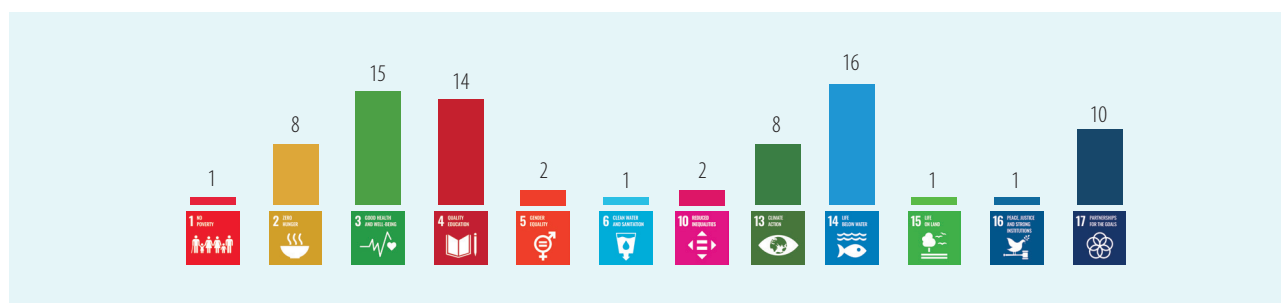
Level	Strategy/Framework	Alignment
Global	Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Regional	2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent	All 7 thematic areas
National	Marshall Islands’ National Strategic Plan 2020–2030	Pillars 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

### 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 Marshall Islands in 2022 contributed to 12 of the 17 SDGs (Graph 4).

**Graph 4:**

Contribution to SDGs (n=78)



### Regional

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

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

## National

All results aligned and contributed to the achievement of the 5 pillars of Marshall Islands' *National Strategic Plan 2020- 2030* (NSP):

Relevant NSP pillar	Relevant SPC KFA
Social and culture	KFA 4. Equity, education and social development
Environment, climate change and resiliency	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action
Infrastructure	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods
Economic development	KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods
Good governance	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 Marshall Islands from the 2022 report.

Story	Title	Marshall Island's NSP pillar	Example of outcome indicator from Marshall Island's NSP	Page
1	No more rusty servers: How SPC built world class tuna data software	Economic development, Social and culture	4.3.3 Enhance professionalism, transparency and accountability in the management of fisheries resources	<a href="#">4</a>
2	Using statistics to characterise food systems	Economic development, Social and culture	4.2.1 Improve production, supply and distribution of nutritious food	<a href="#">6</a>
3	Strengthening the Pacific through accredited micro-qualifications	Economic development , Social and culture	1.2.4 Enhanced skills and attributes necessary for a dynamic workforce and resilient economy	<a href="#">8</a>
4	Strengthening antibiotic stewardship and antimicrobial resistance surveillance	Economic development, Social and culture	1.1.3 Strengthened response and resilience to communicable disease, environmental health, and health emergency preparedness	<a href="#">10</a>

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

## CONTEXT

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

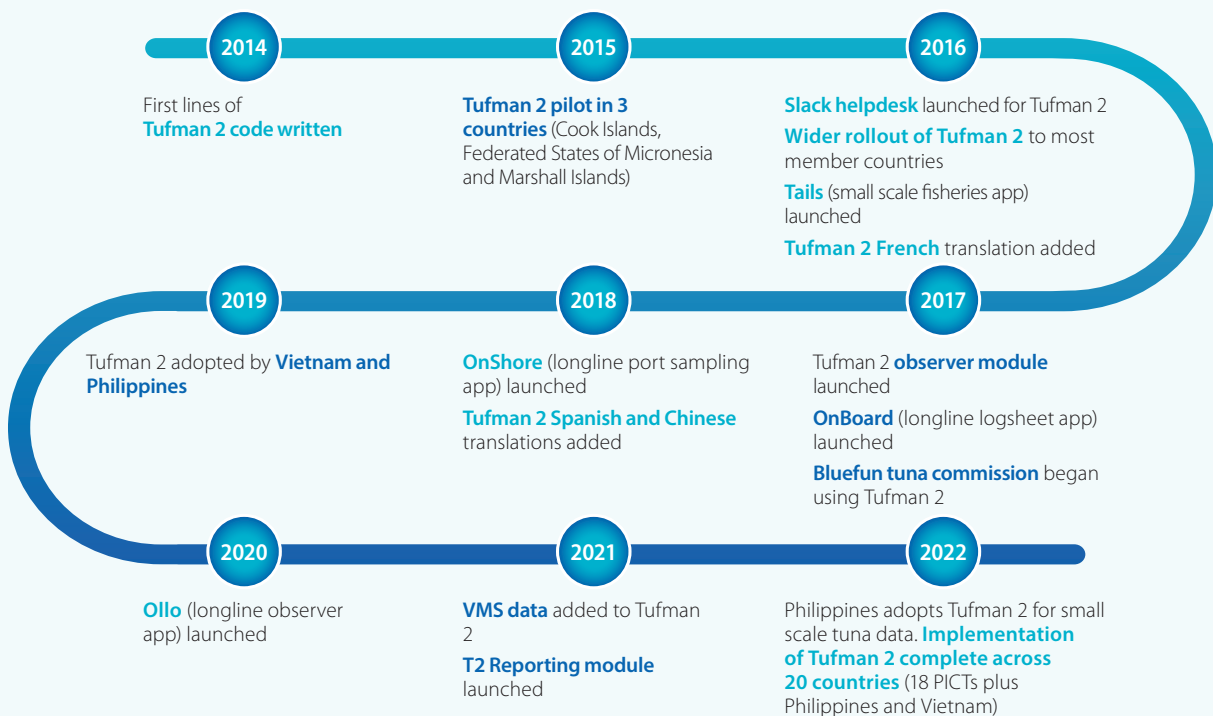
*An example of the Tufman 1 (Tuna Fisheries Database Management System) server in Niue, which after many years of faithful service was no longer the most secure home for critical fisheries data.*



## CHANGE PROCESS

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

## Timeline



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



## RESULTS

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

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

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

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



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

2022 survey respondent

## LESSONS LEARNED

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

DIVISION: FAME

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

# USING STATISTICS TO CHARACTERISE FOOD SYSTEMS

2

ZERO HUNGER



3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



14

LIFE BELOW WATER



## CONTEXT

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

## CHANGE PROCESS

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

## RESULTS

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



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

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



### **6 food systems briefs**

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



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

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



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

## LESSONS LEARNED

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

DIVISION: SDD  
DONORS: Australian Government

# STRENGTHENING THE PACIFIC THROUGH ACCREDITED MICRO-QUALIFICATIONS



## CONTEXT

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

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

## CHANGE PROCESS

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

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



## RESULTS

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



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

—ONOC Athletes' Commission Chair Karo Lelai



## Micro-qualifications supported in 2022



### Organisation supported by EQAP



## LESSONS LEARNED

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

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



### DIVISION: EQAP

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

# 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”.**

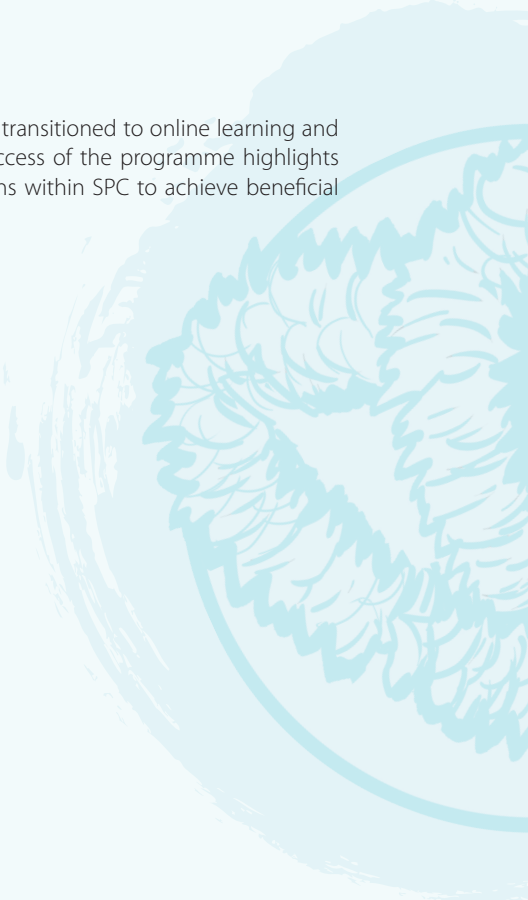
Laboratory Manager from the Republic of Nauru Hospital



*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: Marshall Islands 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 NSP pillars: Infrastructure; Environment, climate change and resiliency					
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution	
<p>14 PICTs continued to benefit from the Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Hub (<a href="http://pacificndc.org/">http://pacificndc.org/</a>), a multi-partner platform comprised of SPC, SPREP, GIZ, UNDP and IRENA). The Hub is committed to supporting PICTs in reviewing, enhancing and implementing their climate commitments. Under the NDC programme, 25 requests were approved for phase 3 funding in 2022, bringing the total number of implemented projects to 62, with the above partners since the inception of the Hub.</p> <p>SPC continued to provide coordination and technical support to 5 projects in 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea (PNG)) in 2022. 2 of these projects were completed in 2022, Energy Retrofitting (FSM) and the development of the Communications Strategy on Climate Change (Niue). The remaining 3 projects are in initial planning stages and ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launching and implementation the NDC (FSM);</li> <li>- Capacity building in the assessment, design and construction of low energy/carbon buildings (Kiribati); and</li> <li>- Strengthening PNG's effective framework for Land use Governance, Reporting and Monitoring.</li> </ul> <p>Among the approved requests included appliance environmental labelling via Minimum Energy Performance Standards and product labelling (Kiribati), which was developed by SPC.</p>	Innovation and research	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu		
<p>Capacity development in disaster preparedness and response coordination was undertaken at national and regional levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity gaps assessment of NDMO was completed, followed by the implementation of the emergency management capacity building action plan.</li> <li>- 80 government officials in Marshall Islands were trained in emergency management.</li> <li>- Certificate IV in DRM Team Leadership was delivered by USP TAFE.</li> <li>- 7 online modules on DRR were developed and launched on SPC E-learning platforms for the region.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Marshall Islands, REGIONAL (all PICTs)		
<p>8 regional projects were identified, developed and submitted to the Kiwa Initiative in support of their climate change adaptation efforts through the implementation of nature-based solutions (NbS). These projects will benefit 16 PICTs. The Kiwa Initiative is a multi-donor programme that aims to strengthen the climate change resilience of Pacific Island ecosystems, communities and economies through NbS by protecting, sustainably managing and restoring biodiversity.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)		

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>5 PICTs were supported in the collection or update of hazard data towards the development or update of risk profiles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PacRIS data was updated for Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu hazard information and risk data was verified and uploaded towards the development of risk profiles. This began for Samoa in 2022;</li> <li>- Coastal hazard maps for Majuro and Ebeye in Marshall Islands were developed;</li> <li>- Coastal inundation forecast models were developed, updated and operationalised in Samoa and Tonga; and</li> <li>- An urban risk assessment was completed for Vanuatu (Lenakel and Lakatoro).</li> </ul>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
<p>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.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Nauru, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<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"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- An Emergency Management Specialist was recruited to be based at the Marshall Islands NDMO to strengthen coordination and support with implementation.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>Several resilience and climate legislation/regulations/policies/plans were developed or reviewed with support from SPC (GEM DCRP), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept town plans were developed for 2 towns in Vanuatu (Lenakel and Leikatoro), following a hazard risk assessment conducted by SPC.</li> <li>• Emergency Management Capacity Building Action Plan was developed for Marshall Islands, linked to its NDMO Strategic Roadmap.</li> <li>• Funafuti Drought Management Plan was reviewed in collaboration with the Tuvalu Government and SPC through its Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) programme.</li> <li>• Guidelines were developed for decision makers for water security in the aftermath of the Hunga volcano eruption in Tonga.</li> <li>• The Pacific Risk Information System (PacRIS) review was completed, under the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI).</li> <li>• Oceania Regional Seismic Network (ORSNET) country policies and plans were enhanced to improve seismic monitoring and detection.</li> <li>• The Ridge to Reef approach was categorised reliably as an effective tool for sustainable natural resource governance.</li> <li>• Emergency guides and assessments to support Kiribati response efforts to the drought declared in June.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL(all PICTs)	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>33 students (17 women, 16 men) from 5 PICTs were enrolled in Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction) at the University of the South Pacific. Participants were from Fiji (16), Solomon Islands (5), Kiribati (5), Vanuatu (3), Samoa (1) and Papua New Guinea (3). Of the 18 respondents to the post-training survey, 94% (n=17) were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness, 61% (n=11) applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments and 50% (n=9) were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards in their locations.</p> <p>SPC (FAME) increased support and recognition of the impacts of climate change in fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change implications for fisheries are now a standing item to be addressed at the annual Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) meeting and its subsidiary bodies. A report on ecosystem and climate indicators is also now a regular paper for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).</li> <li>Scientific Committee brochure on national fisheries impact of El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events was developed by Cook Islands.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, French Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
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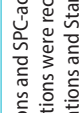
### KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity






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"> <li>32 in MCSE (13 women and 19 men)</li> <li>12 in data collection, management and reporting (6 women and 6 men)</li> <li>38 in FAD deployment (1 woman and 37 men)</li> <li>31 in fisheries management and operations (4 women and 27 men)</li> <li>54 in fishing techniques, tagging and biological sampling (all men)</li> <li>50 in legislation (36 women and 14 men)</li> <li>58 in survey design and data analysis (31 women and 27 men)</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>15 participants from 4 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu) received training on plant mutation induction and breeding. Government officials in Samoa received onsite training on coconut embryo culture and acclimatization and 2 staff from SPC were trained to perform nanopore diagnostic protocols.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Vanuatu, Internal(SPC)	
<p>48 participants (25 women and 23 men) from 6 countries (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) participated in 5 regional trainings on mutation breeding, seed technologies, molecular diagnostics, coconut tissue culture techniques and allometric protocols, facilitated by CePaCT.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
<p>Marshall Islands and Palau were supported with the protection of their water sources, through ongoing monitoring of the ground water reserves in Laura, Majuro atoll in Marshall Islands and the Islands of Peleliu and Kayangel in Palau.</p>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Marshall Islands, Palau	








Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>8 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) were provided with new real-time wave ocean monitoring equipment.</p> <p>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> <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	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, 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	Impact	Palau, Papua New Guinea, French Polynesia, Nauru, Niue, New Caledonia, Marshall Islands, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Tonga, Solomon Islands	
<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"> <li>• Offline Longline Observer (Olo): in 2022, 5 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga) were using Olo, a data collection app developed in 2020. Between 2021 and 2022, 38% of longline observers used Olo to record their data.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	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	
<p>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)</p>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu	
<p>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.</p>	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	




<b>Result information</b>	<b>Primary pathway</b>	<b>Type of result</b>	<b>PICTs benefiting from the result</b>	<b>Primary SDG contribution</b>
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)	
<b>KFA 3. Food systems</b>				
<b>Result information</b>	<b>Primary pathway</b>	<b>Type of result</b>	<b>PICTs benefiting from the result</b>	<b>Primary SDG contribution</b>
CePaCT continued to distribute nutritious and resilient crop varieties to support food security in PICTs. 212 accessions (2087 plant samples) of Alocaasia, banana, breadfruit, cassava, pineapple, potato, swamp taro, sweet potato, Xanthosoma, yams, taro, vanilla and coconut embryos sourced from CePaCT collections were distributed to Belgium, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and the University of Queensland in 2022.	Innovation and research	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
SPC (PROTEGE) used a participatory approach to develop 20 agroforestry plot plans in 3 French Polynesia (3), New Caledonia (13) and Wallis and Futuna (4). In order to develop these plans, PROTEGE organised workshops with 70 farmers in 10 communities, local technical staff and botanists to develop agroforestry designs based on farmers' needs and native and endemic flora.	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
As part of SPC's integrated programme on food systems, SDD produced a series of evidence briefs to provide policymakers and stakeholders with better information to achieve food and nutrition security. This work was done in collaboration with NSOs and the FAO to analyse food acquisition and consumption based on national household income and expenditure surveys.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in knowledge	Marshall Islands, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Additionally, the paper, Effects of Data Collection Methods on Estimated Household Consumption and Survey Costs: Evidence from an Experiment in the Marshall Islands was published by SPC, the World Bank and the Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office of the Government of the Marshall Islands. This research was designed to understand the cost and data quality implications of the choice of survey mode (paper or electronic) and the methodology used for collecting consumption and expenditure data through a household survey, and provide evidence to aid the development of more cost-effective and reliable survey approaches in the Pacific.				
Pre-recorded training videos for the Pacific Guidelines for Healthy Living and Pacific healthy dietary guidelines for people with diabetes were developed and uploaded to SPC's Moodle site. The French and English versions of the booklet «A plateful of colours» to promote fruit and vegetable consumption were published.	Capability and influence	Output	Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Food security and food systems analysis was undertaken for 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna), along with ongoing collaboration with FAO in the implementation of the regional Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) on SDG 2.1.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	





KFA 4. Education, equity and social development NSP pillars: Social and culture					
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution	
<p>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.</p> <p>6 qualifications and 4 micro-qualifications were accredited in 2022 for the Kiribati Institute of Technology, Fiji National University and SPC divisions (GEM, FAME). The accredited resilience qualifications are available to all 15 PICTs under the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) pathway of the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) project.</p> <p>The micro-qualifications accredited for FNU are delivered by the university to Fiji nationals in the areas of food safety, ICT, customer relations, hospitality and tourism studies. The professional certificate in community fisheries compliance is available to people employed in the industry in all 15 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.</p>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu		
<p>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 (PROQS) 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 PROQS has grown from the baseline of 148, established 5 years ago, to 314 by year's end.</p>	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		
<p>Students from 18 pilot schools in 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) totalling 18,000 girls and boys learned about Social Citizenship Education (SCE) values.</p> <p>SCE advocacy and awareness-raising activities within communities continue to be conducted by SCE school clubs in the Marshall Islands through community awareness and Education Week activities every February and through dances in Kiribati.</p>	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu		
<p>32 teachers (16 women, 16 men) from 10 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) can now undertake quality education research after participating in a regional workshop. The main outcomes of the workshop was that countries are now able to identify their research needs and develop a research action plan. The Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands requested additional support on research from EQAP in 2023, demonstrating increased uptake and relevancy of this work. Gender disaggregation - Federated States of Micronesia (5 women, 3 men), Fiji (1 woman, 2 men), Kiribati (1 woman, 1 man), Papua New Guinea (1 man), Palau (1 woman, 2 men), Marshall Islands (2 women), Samoa (2 women), Tonga (2 women), Tuvalu (1 man), Vanuatu (2 women, 6 men)</p>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu		



Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The 2021 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) report was completed, including contributions from all 15 PICTs. The reporting process involved 14 field visits, which reached a total of 361 stakeholders (208 women, 153 men), the majority of whom were from the education sector. The report was presented for the first time through a digital platform, which made it accessible to all relevant stakeholders. The digital reporting of PILNA was endorsed by the Heads of Education from across the Pacific at the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) meeting in March 2022.</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>	<p>Capability and influence</p>	<p>Change in knowledge</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	
<p>19 members (11 women, 8 men) from all 15 participating PICTs attended the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) meeting. The meeting deliberated EQAP's progress in 2021, its 4-year business plan and discussed priorities, opportunities and challenges, especially related to COVID-19.</p>	<p>Innovation and research</p>	<p>Change in knowledge</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	
<p>32 participants (17 men, 15 women) from 10 PICTs took part in the country focal point workshop for the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF). A further 10 participants (6 women, 4 men) from 9 PICTs took part in the annual MEL reflection workshop for PacREF. Challenges and lessons learned shared during the workshop contributed to the drafting the PacREF mid-year and annual report for 2022. A new PacREF monitoring tool was also developed and demonstrated in the same workshop. These workshops help to strengthen collaboration for PacREF.</p>	<p>Capability and influence</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu</p>	
<p>All 15 participating PICTs in the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) teacher standards programme benefited 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.</p> <p>4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga) participated in the Pacific Secondary Schools Project regional research programme and interventions aiming to address the disparities in skills and competencies, education, and training opportunities of young people (14-18 years old) in the Pacific region. Phase 1 of the project was completed in 2022, and the research findings will be shared and discussed at the Pacific Heads of Education Systems meeting and Conference of Pacific Education Ministers in early 2023.</p>	<p>Policy to action</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	
<p>4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga) participated in the Pacific Secondary Schools Project regional research programme and interventions aiming to address the disparities in skills and competencies, education, and training opportunities of young people (14-18 years old) in the Pacific region. Phase 1 of the project was completed in 2022, and the research findings will be shared and discussed at the Pacific Heads of Education Systems meeting and Conference of Pacific Education Ministers in early 2023.</p>	<p>Innovation and research</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga</p>	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p><b>Result information</b></p> <p>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.</p>	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	
<p>15 government officials (11 men, 4 women) from the education sector from 9 member countries (Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) participated in a data mining workshop supported by SPC and the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER). Outcomes from the workshop will inform the second data mining workshop in 2023. Gender disaggregation - Australia (1 man, 1 woman) Federated States of Micronesia (1 man), Fiji (1 man), Kiribati (1 man), Marshall Islands (2 women), Papua New Guinea (1 man), Samoa (1 woman) Solomon Islands (2 men), Tonga (1 man), Vanuatu (3 men)</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
<p>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).</p>	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)	
<p>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 (PGELED) 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.</p>	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
<p>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.</p>	Policy to action	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	
<p>National-level assessments using the people-centred approach (PCA) have led to the incorporation of PCA into the national development priorities of the Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands (RMI), particularly regarding food security and climate change. In RMI, gender assessments in fisheries will also guide the government in its endeavours to integrate gender and human rights considerations.</p>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands	
<p>349 participants from 18 PICTs received regionally-recognised vocational certification in fisheries, aquaculture and management, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 177 participants trained in leadership through the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (89 women, 87 men, 1 other)</li> <li>• 41 participants received a micro-qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business</li> <li>• 36 students completed a Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction)</li> <li>• 15 participants (6 women, 9 men) completed a micro-qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality in Solomon Islands</li> <li>• 32 students (13 women, 19 men) were sponsored for the Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance</li> <li>• 12 participants completed a Certificate IV Training and Assessment</li> <li>• 36 participants completed the Certificate 4 in Debriefing Operations or Refresher Observer training (all male)</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	






Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>12 fisheries, aquaculture and management courses were designed, delivered or quality assured by FAME in 2022, that meet regional vocational standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance</li> <li>• PIRFO Certification 4 in Debrieger Operations</li> <li>• PIRFO Observer Refresher training</li> <li>• Observer training on purse seine and gillnet fisheries</li> <li>• Leadership for Change as part of the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP)</li> <li>• 6 mini-workshops as part of the PFLP</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
30 participants (17 women, 13 men) from the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau attended a 3-day subregional, virtual workshop, Gender, Social Inclusion and Human Rights in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture.	Capability and influence	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau	
The Pacific People Advancing Change programme engaged 53 civil society organisations (CSOs) across 5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) in mentoring and coaching sessions to strengthen their capacity in various areas such as the people-centred approach, Pacific-style advocacy, monitoring and evaluation, financial literacy, proposal development and report writing. As a result, 44 of these CSOs successfully achieved their project objectives, and 5 have made significant progress.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	






**KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods**  
**NSP pillars: Infrastructure; Economic development**







Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Virtual training on monetary approaches to poverty assessments was attended by participants from National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and SPC (SDD) staff: 24 participants from NSOs in 8 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu), and SDD staff have increased capacity in HIES planning (5 men, 4 women) and HIES data analysis (8 women, 7 men), across 3 trainings supported by SPC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HIES planning training for the NSOs of Samoa, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and Palau</li> <li>2. HIES weighting and sampling error estimation training for NSO staff in Tonga</li> <li>3. HIES data analysis for Samoa, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Marshall Islands.</li> </ol>	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
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)	
A poster, brochure and a short informational video were designed and delivered for the maritime authorities of 4 PICTs (Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) to inform the communities on what is an Aid to Navigation (AtoN), their importance and benefits and consequences of their absence. Once the initial awareness programme is delivered to the communities, the next step will be the Adopt an AtoN initiative to help promote community ownership and reduce vandalism.	Capability and influence	Output	Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
140 non-seafarer professionals from 10 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) participated in virtual training sessions for Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) internal auditors, on key areas relating to maritime safety information familiarisation, Maritime Auditors course, Aids to Navigation and Pacific women in maritime.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	



Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
13 Pacific Islanders successfully completed an accredited hybrid training on Level 1 Aids to Navigation. The course was developed and hosted through the SPC's Regional Training Centre on the Ocean Teacher Global Academy Platform.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
The regional workshop on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) was held in Nadi, Fiji, from 5–10 December with 50 attendees and 15 PICTs represented (30 participants and 20 technical experts/facilitators, 18 women, 32 men). The workshop focused on data compilation, analysis, dissemination, indicators and use of IMTS. The workshop materials and outcome statement were also published on the SDD website for public access.	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated State of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	

### 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	
10 PICTs, along with Australia and New Zealand, attended the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation/International Plant Protection Convention regional workshop which focused on the review of the draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). These standards guide the work of biosecurity agencies and are aimed to enhance implementation of biosecurity measures and compliance in the region. Additionally, as part of the workshop, a session on the regional Pacific Islands Pest List Database (PLD) upgrade work was delivered. When fully upgraded and operationalised, it will not only offer information on pests and diseases but also guide decisions related to their management and control. The PLD will further support PICTs in compiling market access requests for Pacific commodities/export pathways and undertaking import risk analyses.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
5 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu) are committed to community-level engagement and engaging CSOs to address NCD-related issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The diabetes associations in Fiji and Tuvalu were engaged in addressing diabetes at community level.</li> <li>Tonga mobilised CSOs and LGBT communities to address NCDs.</li> <li>Marshall Islands national diabetes association adopted community-based interventions to address NCDs.</li> <li>Papua New Guinea demonstrated an increased engagement of CSOs to address NCDs.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Change in practice	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu	
Based on SPC's surveillance rating (Health Associated Infection - HAI surveillance), 9 PICTs have improved scores to monitor surgical site infection and hand hygiene adherence.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
7 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) are using NCD health promotional resources provided by SPC and strengthening national NCD interventions.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	




Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<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"> <li>- Fiji is currently developing a national NCD plan and tobacco strategic plan based on identified gaps from their MANA dashboard;</li> <li>- Nauru is addressing gaps in NCD policy/legislation, specifically liquor control;</li> <li>- Solomon Islands is working to improve gaps in the liquor control act;</li> <li>- Marshall Islands is developing a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages;</li> <li>- Tonga is addressing their MANA dashboard gaps by implementing their NCD plan;</li> <li>- French Polynesia is making strides in addressing gaps in alcohol legislation; and</li> <li>- Samoa is working to address their MANA dashboard gaps through the establishment of a multi-sectoral NCD committee.</li> </ul>	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	French Polynesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	
<p>6 PICTs (Cook Islands, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga) implemented 7 collaborative initiatives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCD training in Papua New Guinea;</li> <li>• NCD screening in Cook Islands;</li> <li>• NCD physical activity interventions in New Caledonia and Marshall Islands;</li> <li>• Tobacco control and breastfeeding initiative in Guam;</li> <li>• Diabetes outreach programme (NCD intervention) in Tonga;</li> <li>• Healthy school programme in Marshall Islands; and</li> <li>• NCD awareness programme in Fiji: World Food Day event and community NCD awareness activities engaging various stakeholders and community groups.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	
<p>The training on surgical site infection surveillance (SSI) and hand hygiene auditor training, were attended by 61 healthcare workers from 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau, Vanuatu), increasing their capacity in these areas. According to post-training survey, 80% of the participants now have improved knowledge in areas such as facilitating hand hygiene audits, monitoring SSI and developing memorandums of understanding for the hand hygiene database.</p>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Vanuatu	
<p>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.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Palau	
<p>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.</p>	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"> <li>- Supported Cook Islands with their NCD screening;</li> <li>- Guam tobacco control initiative;</li> <li>- Papua New Guinea World No Tobacco Day campaign;</li> <li>- New Caledonia women's health campaign and physical activity intervention;</li> <li>- Fiji community outreach programme;</li> <li>- Marshall Islands school health programme and diabetes awareness; and</li> <li>- Solomon Islands physical activity interventions.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
<p>4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands) made advancements in the development or review of their national infection prevention and control (IPC) guidelines and workplans. Marshall Islands is currently in the process of reviewing the third draft of its IPC guidelines and workplan, while both the Federated States of Micronesia and Fiji have completed their guidelines.</p>	Policy to action	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands	 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
<p>Both the Federated States of Micronesia and Fiji have completed their guidelines.</p> <p>Ongoing support was provided to improve non-communicable disease (NCD) awareness, including 6 new NCD learning products that were developed and distributed to Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands. SPC also produced Pacific traditional dance 3-minute physical activity video clips to promote health and well-being at workplaces for 16 PICTs, supported Marshall Islands NCD messaging resources and Solomon Islands diabetes-related information, education and communication materials to aid in NCD interventions.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
<p>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.</p>	Policy to Action	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
<p>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.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
<p>SPC continued its support for regional meetings of the Directors of Clinical Services (DCS) and Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery (PHoNM). These meetings resulted in several important outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At the PHoNM meeting, more support was pledged for nursing education. An additional Graduate Certificate in Critical Care Nursing was approved for Cook Islands, and to continue in Kiribati, Palau and Tuvalu.</li> <li>- At the DCS meeting, the focus was on supporting education and continuous professional development, strengthening leadership through more capacity building initiatives and updating the 2022 clinician workforce database.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness NSP pillars: Good governance				
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"> <li>1. The Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP) where 97% (n=38) of surveyed participants indicated that they had applied the leadership knowledge in the workplace.</li> <li>2. Micro-qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality, where, in a 6-month post training survey completed by 65% of participants, 77% confirmed that they applied the learnings to their business operations in terms of improving customer service, cash flow method, sales monitoring, grading fish hygiene and packaging, cold storage and fish handling techniques.</li> <li>3. Micro-qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business course, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 46% of scholarship recipients, 63% of respondents strongly agreed that they gained new skills and knowledge at the training, while a further 53% strongly agreed to have taught others in their communities the skills gained at the training.</li> <li>4. Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction), where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 55% of training participants, 94% of respondents confirmed that they were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness and 61% applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments. 50% of the respondents were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards in their locations.</li> <li>5. Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 39% of those sponsored for the training, 86% confirmed that they applied good governance procedures and appropriate social principles when undertaking MCS activities in their workplace and 71% confirmed that improvements were made with note-taking, training of rights holders, communication with stakeholders, interpreting regulations and market survey methodology.</li> <li>6. Gender and social inclusion training for Solomon Islands, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 49% of training recipients, 100% of those surveyed (25 respondents) agreed that they have gained new skills while 83% were able to use the new skills in their work. 64% of those surveyed had done something differently in their work as a result of the training with half of these noticing positive changes as a result.</li> </ol> <p>In 2022, FAME's total number of trained participants was 1024 participants (605 men, 393 women, 25 unspecified, 1 other) from 18 PICTs, compared to 1090 (671 men, 419 women) in 2021, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquaculture: 51 (19 women, 32 men)</li> <li>• Coastal Fisheries Management and Livelihoods: 288 (97 women, 191 men)</li> <li>• Data Management: 117 (43 women, 56 men, 18 unspecified)</li> <li>• Gender and Human Rights: 30 (17 women, 13 men)</li> <li>• Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme: 177 (89 women, 87 men, 1 other)</li> <li>• Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring and Analysis: 48 (3 women, 45 men)</li> <li>• Stock Assessment: 241 (105 women, 129 men, 7 unspecified)</li> <li>• Science: 72 (20 women, 52 men)</li> </ul>	<p>Capability and influence</p>	<p>Change in practice</p>	<p>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>	
	<p>Capability and influence</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>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>	



Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>6 PICTs (Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna) were provided with technical support for Census and Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) collection and analysis. Support included questionnaire design, data processing, analysis, and documentation. Examples of such assistance included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- support to Tonga in processing, editing, recording and tabulating HIES 2020/21 data and completion of the report;</li> <li>- assistance to Tuvalu for planning and questionnaire design of their labour force survey;</li> <li>- preparation support for the Population and Housing Census 2022 for Tokelau;</li> <li>- assistance to Marshall Islands with household listing; and</li> <li>- Samoa received technical support for their upcoming HIES, including preparation and budgeting, planning, questionnaire design, enumerator training and fieldwork monitoring.</li> </ul> <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>	<p>Capability and influence</p>	<p>Change in practice</p>	<p>Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna</p>	
<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 PACTSTAT and UNFPA, who provided funding. Support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cook Islands: Data Management System (DMS) support to the national census</li> <li>- Vanuatu: with their HIES and the finalisation of its 2020 census analytical report</li> <li>- Tuvalu: with their long-form census</li> </ul> <p>- Samoa: by its Food Away from Home innovative experiments, an innovative project supported by PACTSTAT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nauru: with the DMS and editing of its 2020 census</li> <li>- Niue: with StatsNZ and Tokelau NSO on CAPI and Questionnaire Design</li> <li>- Kiribati: with its drafted Atlas census</li> <li>- Marshall Islands: DMS to censuses, validation of its 2020 census, and ongoing support on CAPI</li> <li>- Tokelau: census support in collaboration with Stats NZ, on questionnaire design and virtual trainings</li> <li>- Papua New Guinea: with its Sociodemographic survey.</li> </ul>	<p>Data, statistics and knowledge</p>	<p>Change in knowledge</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	
<p>6 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu), benefitted from technical support on census editing and drafting reporting analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nauru Census (2021) and Marshall Islands Census (2021) were supported by SPC and CAPI consultants, datasets were completed and draft reports are under review by their NSOs for finalisation;</li> <li>- Tonga Census (2021) received technical support on the production of final datasets and tables for the Volume 1 report, upcoming Volume 2 and a gender report;</li> <li>- Kiribati Census (2020) was supported on the production of a draft report;</li> <li>- Palau Census (2020) was supported on the generation of tables for the Volume 1 report; and</li> <li>- Vanuatu Census (2020) was supported in the production of their draft analysis report.</li> </ul>	<p>Data, statistics and knowledge</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu</p>	

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