



Pacific
Community

Communauté
du Pacifique

Pacific Community

Results Report 2020

Pacific Community

Results Report

2020



Noumea, New Caledonia, 2021

THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY IS AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION THAT WORKS IN CLOSE PARTNERSHIP WITH ITS MEMBER COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna

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Acknowledgements

As an intergovernmental organisation, the Pacific Community (SPC) works in close partnership with our 26 member countries and territories:

American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna.

Our members, through the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA), are the key audience for this report. The CRGA Subcommittee

on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan (CRGA Subcommittee) supports the preparation of the report by reviewing drafts and presenting detailed recommendations for improvements.

SPC acknowledges the contributions of all our members and development partners to the results highlighted in this report. We also acknowledge the strong partnership of the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP).

Australia, France, New Zealand, the United States and Sweden significantly enhance our efforts to improve our development effectiveness through their specific investments in core and programme funding.

We thank them for their support.

Development partners

Agence française de développement (AFD)

Office français de la biodiversité

Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet)

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)

British High Commission, Suva, Fiji

Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

DT Global Australia Pty Ltd

European Union (EU)

FHI 360

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)

Global Fund

Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Calédonie

Government of the Federated States of Micronesia

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

High Commission of Canada in Australia

International Foundation for Aids to Navigation (IFAN)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)

L'Agence des Aires Marines Protégées (AAMP)

Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd

Ministère des Armées

National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)

New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)

New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries

Pacific Fund of the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Fonds Pacifique)

Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)

Partners in Community Development Fiji (PCDF)

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)

Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)

Statistics New Zealand

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

The Nature Conservancy

The Pew Charitable Trusts

The University of Melbourne

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UN Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji

UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

UN Women: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

United States Department of State

United States Embassy

University of New England

University of Wollongong

Vital Strategies

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)

World Bank Group

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)



Dr Stuart Minchin
Pacific Community Director-General

FOREWORD

Stories are powerful. We have used them to communicate with each other for thousands of years, passing on wisdom, learning lessons and garnering knowledge.

The SPC 2020 Results Report is a collection of stories about the results SPC has helped deliver and, more importantly, the progress made by our members towards the future we all want. Continued monitoring, evaluation and learning play a critical part in checking our progress, adjusting our course and realising our aspirations for the region.

The stories of results delivered in 2020 are remarkable, given the global COVID-19 pandemic that disrupted our lives. The leaders of our region acted quickly and wisely, closing borders and protecting the region from the worst of the initial impacts of COVID-19. However, the longer-term implications for the region's social and economic health will be felt for years to come.

SPC has had to innovate in this environment of lockdowns and restricted travel, and to create new ways of working and delivering value to our members. I am proud this report contains so much evidence of that creativity, demonstrating that we have managed to continue to provide real benefits for the people of the Pacific during this difficult time.

I feel immensely privileged to have been entrusted with the leadership of this fantastic regional institution and would like to thank the previous Director-General, Dr Colin Tukuitonga, as well as our members, staff and stakeholders for ensuring SPC was prepared not just to weather this unexpected storm, but to work together to chart a new course.

SPC will be needed more than ever by our member countries and territories as we begin the long road of regional recovery from COVID-19. But we should not lose sight of the fact that we do not want to simply recover to where we were when this crisis started. Rather, we must take this opportunity to achieve the transformation needed for the region to meet the Sustainable Development Goals.

SPC stands with its members to serve and support the Pacific region and to take up the challenges and opportunities that are ahead.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Stuart Minchin', written over a light blue background.

Dr Stuart Minchin
Pacific Community Director-General



*Watch a conversation
with Dr Stuart Minchin
[here](#)*

Abbreviations

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics	EQAP Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (SPC)	ILO International Labour Organization
ACIAR Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	EU European Union	IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature
ACP African, Caribbean and Pacific States	EVAW End Violence against Women	JIMT Joint Incident Management Team
APTC Australia Pacific Training Coalition	FAD fish aggregation device	LRD Land Resources Division (SPC)
AtoN aids to navigation	FAME Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (SPC)	MANA Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action
BoM Bureau of Meteorology (Australia)	FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	MEL monitoring, evaluation and learning
CAPI computer-assisted personal interview	FEMM Forum Economic Ministers Meeting	MFAT Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand)
CCES Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability (SPC)	FFA Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency	MOU memorandum of understanding
CePaCT Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (SPC)	FRDP Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific	MTCC-Pacific Maritime Technology Cooperation Centre in the Pacific
CNMI Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	FSM Federated States of Micronesia	NCD non-communicable disease
COP Conference of the Parties	GCCA+ SUPA Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling up Pacific Adaptation	NDC nationally determined contribution
COSPPac Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific	GCF Green Climate Fund	NDC Hub Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution Hub
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child (also the Committee on the Rights of the Child)	GEF Global Environment Facility	NGO non-governmental organisation
CRGA Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations	GEM Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division (SPC)	NSO National Statistics Office
CROP Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific	GESI gender equity and social inclusion	OCT overseas countries and territories
CRVS civil registration and vital statistics	GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH; (English) German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH	OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
CSIRO Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia)	GPE Global Partnership for Education	OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
CSO civil society organisation	HIES Household Income and Expenditure Survey	PacIMS Pacific Incident Management System
DFAT Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)	HOPS Heads of Planning and Statistics	PacREF Pacific Regional Education Framework
DRR/DRM disaster risk reduction/disaster risk management	HRSD Human Rights and Social Development Division (SPC)	PacWIMA Pacific Women in Maritime Association
EEZ exclusive economic zone	IHR International Health Regulations	PAPGREN Pacific Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources Network
		PCCOS Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science

PCREEE Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	PPHSN Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network	TC tropical cyclone
PEUMP Pacific–European Union Marine Partnership	PROTEGE Pacific Territories Regional Project for Sustainable Ecosystem Management	UN United Nations
PGEP Progressing Gender Equality in the Pacific	R2R Ridge to Reef	UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
PHD Public Health Division (SPC)	RENI EU-North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project	UNDP United Nations Development Programme
PHP-C Pacific Humanitarian Pathway for COVID-19	RMI Republic of the Marshall Islands	UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
PICs Pacific Island countries	RRRT Regional Rights Resource Team (SPC)	UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
PICTs Pacific Island countries and territories	RTMCF Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries	UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
PIEMA Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance	SDD Statistics for Development Division (SPC)	UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
PIFS Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	SDG Sustainable Development Goal	UNSCO Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
PIHOA Pacific Island Health Officers' Association	SDP Social Development Programme (SPC)	UPR Universal Periodic Review
PILNA Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment	SER Social and Environmental Responsibility	USAID United States Agency for International Development
PIRAS Pacific Islands Rural Advisory Services	SPC Pacific Community	USP University of the South Pacific
PNA Parties to the Nauru Agreement	SPFSC South Pacific Form Seven Certificate	VNR Voluntary National Review
PNG Papua New Guinea	SPL Strategy, Performance and Learning (SPC)	WCPFC Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
POETCom Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community	SPREP Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	WHO World Health Organization
	Stats NZ Statistics New Zealand	

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Pacific Community Results Report 2020 highlights the differences that SPC’s science, knowledge and innovation make in Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs), and the benefits they bring for Pacific peoples, their ocean, other natural resources, systems and institutions. This is the fifth and final Results Report under the Pacific Community Strategic Plan 2016–2020 (Strategic Plan) as we come to the end of this planning period.

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected both our areas of work and ways of working in 2020 and is therefore a strong theme throughout the report.

Report structure

The report begins with an overview of key regional developments that relate to our work and the adaptations we have made in response to our changing context. It then describes our performance in 2020 against each of the nine development objectives and five organisational objectives set out in our Strategic Plan.

Results reporting methodology

To produce this Results Report, SPC staff work together and with partners to collect, analyse and make sense of information on an ongoing basis. Collaboration across the Secretariat and with members and partners is an essential part of the process.

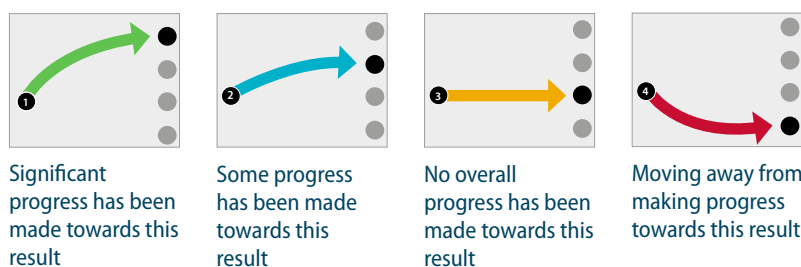
Our reporting practices are guided by SPC’s Planning, Evaluation, Accountability, Reflection and Learning policy, which was revised in 2020. Performance reporting is a key element of the policy, which emphasises consistency, accuracy, transparency and accountability to members.

SPC divisions and teams use a harmonised self-assessment process to rate performance in key result areas. Their assessments are then moderated by senior managers, monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) practitioners and the Strategy, Performance and Learning (SPL) unit of the Director-General’s Office, and aggregated based on SPC’s development and organisational objectives.

The report was written by SPL.

SPC's performance assessment scale

Following the assessment of each key result area, performance is rated according to the scale below:



The methodology used to assess SPC’s progress towards achieving the development objectives includes reviewing the result areas specified in the business plans of SPC divisions and matching the areas to relevant goals and targets.



Improving our Results Report

In accordance with feedback from the 2020 CRGA Subcommittee meeting, this Results Report:

- *reflects the regional response to the global COVID-19 pandemic and longer-term recovery;*
- *continues to articulate SPC's contribution to the region's commitments to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;*
- *highlights the integration of gender and human rights in programming efforts, and work between multiple divisions at SPC, where this has occurred.*

QR codes in this report

Quick response (QR) codes in this report enable readers to access more content. Using a QR code reader or camera on your device, position it so the QR code appears in the digital viewfinder. Your app may automatically recognise the QR code or prompt you to tap a notification.



Results Explorer

An interactive results dashboard is available on the Pacific Data Hub.

Using the **Results Explorer** tool, you can interact with the results and search by country, by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), by SPC development objective, by year, or by result type.

ABOUT SPC

SPC is the principal scientific and technical organisation in the Pacific region, proudly supporting development since 1947. We are an international development organisation owned and governed by our 26 member countries and territories.

Vision

Our Pacific vision is for a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion and prosperity, so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy and productive lives. This is a shared vision for the Pacific under the Framework for Pacific Regionalism.

Mission

We work for the well-being of Pacific people through the effective and innovative application of science and knowledge, guided by a deep understanding of Pacific Island contexts and cultures.

SPC values

- We treasure the rich and diverse cultures, traditions and environments of the people of the Pacific. Our sustainable solutions are based on a sound understanding of their strengths and needs and the challenges they face.
- We are committed to adding value to the scientific and technical capacities of our members in pursuing transformational development.
- We are committed to the principles of good governance, to the defence and promotion of gender equality and human rights, and to ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable in our societies are at the forefront of our work.
- We work collaboratively with existing partners and build new relationships so that the collective strength of all can be harnessed in the interests of our members.
- We are committed to developing an organisational culture that enables our staff to continually improve their effectiveness in working for the people of the Pacific.

How we work

Our unique organisation covers more than 20 Pacific sectors. We apply science, knowledge and innovation in support of sustainable development, with a focus on major cross-cutting issues for the region, such as climate change, disaster risk management, food security, gender equality, human rights, non-communicable disease (NCD) and youth employment. Using a multi-sectoral approach to respond to our members' development priorities, we draw on the skills and capabilities of our members and regional and international partners, and support the empowerment of Pacific communities and sharing of knowledge between countries and territories. The success of these efforts depends on strong relationships with our member governments, development partners, the science community, civil society and the private sector, and an understanding and appreciation of Pacific environments, cultures and contexts.



2020 Overview

The regional picture

Highlights of results in 2020

Development objectives

Organisational objectives

Learning from our results

Spotlight on COVID-19 health response

Performance story

Building nurses' capacity to provide critical care during the COVID-19 pandemic

THE REGIONAL PICTURE



COVID-19

On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that COVID-19 was a public health emergency of international concern and on 11 March 2020 characterised the situation as a pandemic. Pacific governments responded swiftly and were among the first in the world to close their borders to protect their vulnerable populations and contain the spread of the virus.

Pacific Islands Forum Leaders invoked the Biketawa Declaration and on 9 April established the Pacific Humanitarian Pathway on COVID-19 (PHP-C) to collectively prepare for and respond to the pandemic, and ensure the provision of medical and humanitarian assistance in a timely, safe, effective and equitable manner. On 8 May 2020, heads of CROP agencies pledged their full support for the regional response to COVID-19 and recovery efforts. They also supported the development of common regional protocols for the deployment of technical teams; customs; immigration and repatriation; and diplomatic clearances. CROP agencies, led by SPC and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), also actively participated in the WHO-led Joint Incident Management Team (JIMT) and its pillar working groups, including social inclusion, logistics and partnerships.

Compared with other regions in the world, the number of COVID-19 cases in the Pacific was relatively low in 2020 (Figure. 1). However, the pandemic seriously affected employment, labour mobility and livelihoods across the region, exposing and exacerbating vulnerabilities and socio-economic challenges that are expected to have long-lasting impacts, particularly in relation to education and gender equality issues.

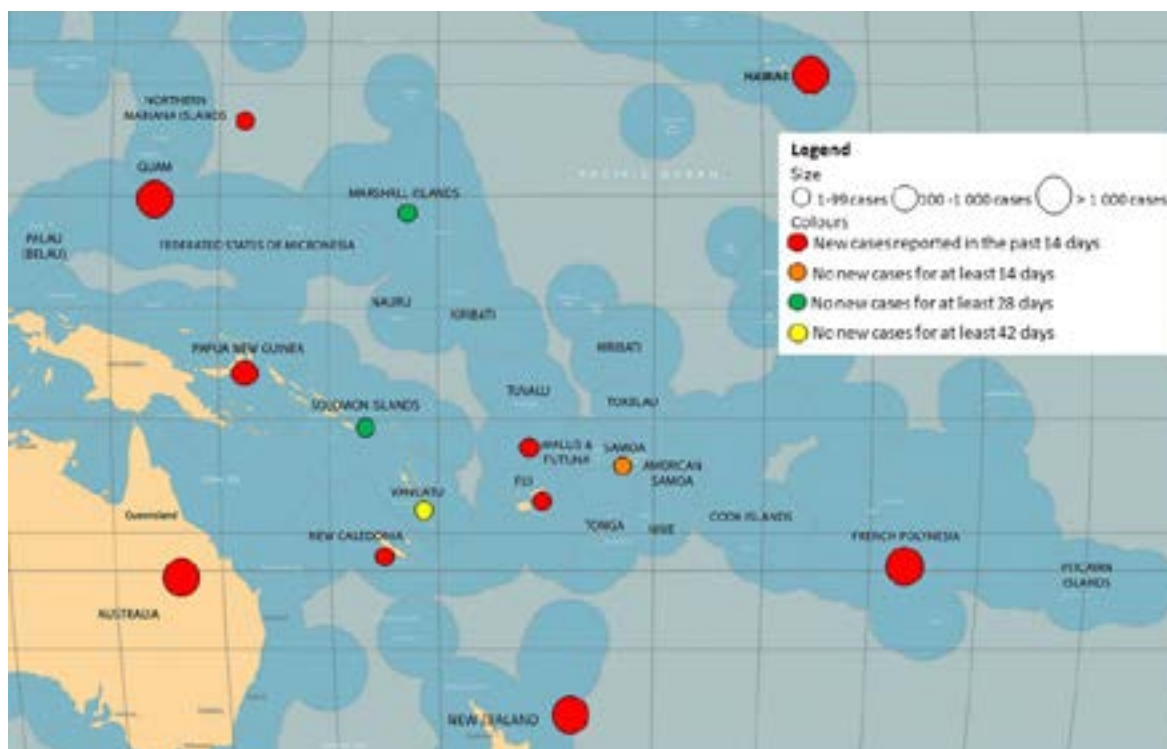


Figure 1: COVID-19 cases in the Pacific as of 22 December 2020



Listen to a Pacific Way podcast looking back on 2020 and COVID-19



Natural disasters and climate change

The climate change crisis, the increasing intensity of disasters, and human security challenges continue to affect our members' development progress, further compounding the impacts of COVID-19 on economies, community livelihoods and individual well-being. In 2020, nine tropical cyclones affected the Pacific region causing heavy rain, flooding and landslides, with Tropical Cyclone (TC) Harold and TC Yasa reaching category 5. In October La Niña was officially declared in the Pacific. This weather pattern is expected to result in below normal rainfall and higher susceptibility to drought for islands in the central Pacific. The south-west Pacific will probably have higher than normal rainfall and tropical cyclones are more likely to form further west. The COVID-19 pandemic will add extra complexity to disaster response and recovery efforts.



Partnerships and alignment

The 2020 CROP Strategic Work Plan optimised collective investment through regional partnership mechanisms, such as the Pacific Resilience Partnership, Pacific Oceans Alliance and Pacific SDG Task Force (as well as support for the Voluntary National Reviews of Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Solomon Islands in 2020). The plan included responsible service delivery through regional hubs and centres of excellence, including the Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CePaCT); Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science (PCCOS); Pacific Data Hub; Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution Hub (NDC Hub); Maritime Technology Cooperation Centre in the Pacific (MTCC-Pacific); and Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE). SPC actively engaged in the development of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent and in the taskforce for a regional COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessment. Additionally, the mapping of national and global development goals guided improved connection to leaders' commitments, regional goals and national commitments across shared, prioritised and integrated focal areas.



Elections and politics

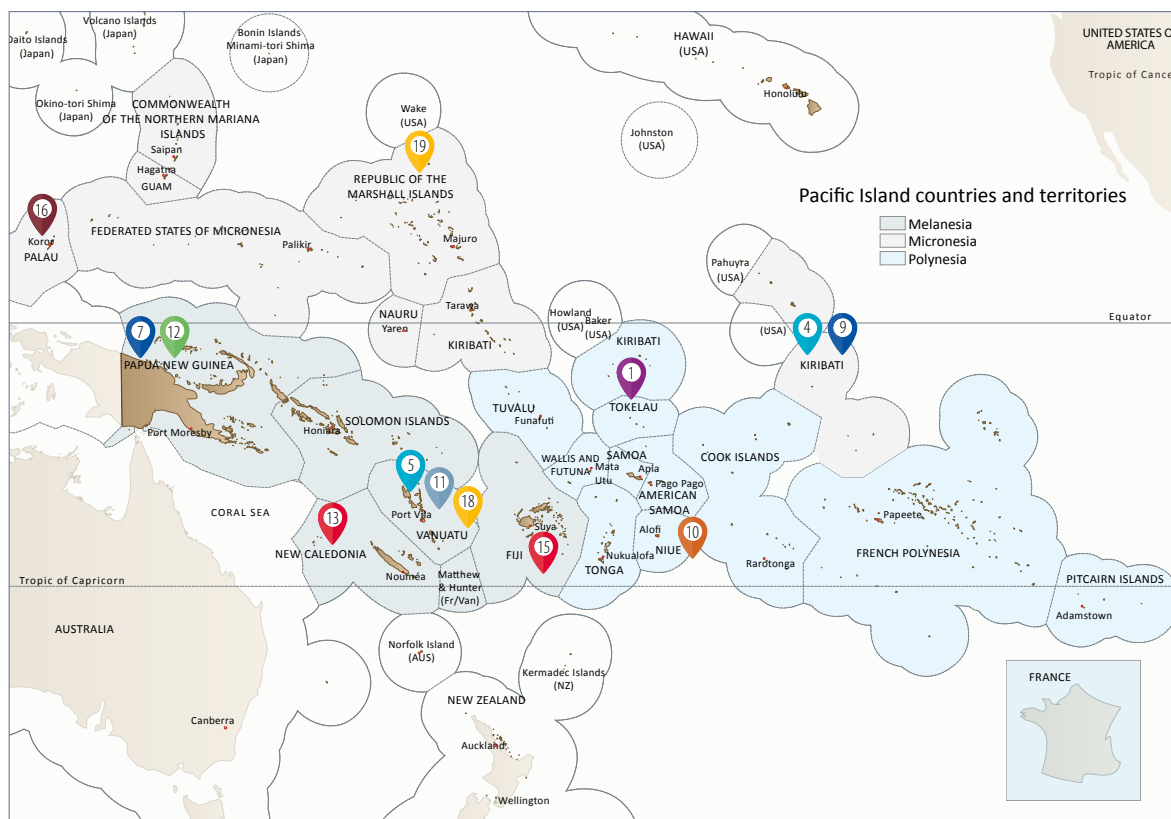
Several SPC members held elections in 2020, including Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Vanuatu, New Zealand and the United States of America. Fiji marked the 50th anniversary of its independence and Vanuatu its 40th. Following a referendum on independence in late 2019, an election took place in 2020 for leadership of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville. New Caledonia held a referendum on independence in October.

While COVID-19 disrupted plans for numerous events – for example, the Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture was postponed to 2024 – many meetings moved online, including important regional meetings on issues such as anti-corruption, health, finance and economies, gender, fisheries, oceans and trade.

While the timeline for developing SPC's new strategic plan has been prolonged, work continues regionally on developing the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, which represents a commitment to collective regional action, recognising the economic and strategic potential of our shared oceanic continent.

The people of the Blue Pacific Continent are at the heart of the services of SPC and our CROP family. Through continued collaboration, we contribute together to implementing action on regional priorities.

2020 regional map – significant events



January

- 1 Tokelau general election
- 2 WHO declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern

March

- 3 COVID-19 declared a pandemic
- 4 Biketawa Declaration invoked to collectively respond to COVID-19
- 5 Vanuatu national general election

April

- 6 TC Harold (category 5) – Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga
- 7 PNG – severe flooding and landslides
- 8 PHP-C established by Pacific Islands Forum Foreign Ministers
- 9 Kiribati parliamentary election

May

- 10 Niue general election

July

- 11 Vanuatu celebrated 40 years of independence

August-September

- 12 Election for leadership of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville

October

- 13 New Caledonia referendum on independence
- 14 La Niña officially declared in Pacific
- 15 Fiji celebrated 50 years of independence

November

- 16 Palau general election

December

- 17 TC Yasa (category 5) – Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga
- 18 Vanuatu graduated from Least Developed Country status
- 19 Marshall Islands first PICT to begin COVID-19 vaccination

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS IN 2020

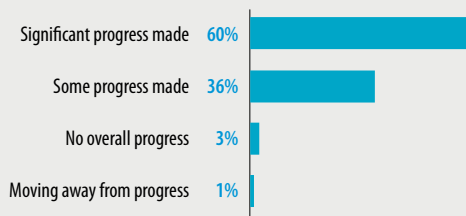
Development objectives

The overall assessment of SPC’s performance in 2020 is positive, with a higher proportion of results showing significant progress compared with previous years (60% in 2020, up from 57% in 2019 and 48% in 2018) (Graph 1). Results were achieved across all levels, from outputs to changes in knowledge, practice and attitudes (Graph 2).

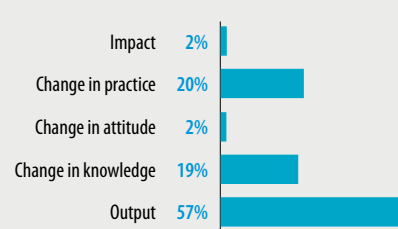
The majority of SPC’s results contributed to the sustainable management of natural resources (SPC development objective 1), advancing social development (SPC development objective 6) and multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters (SPC development objective 5) (Graph 3).



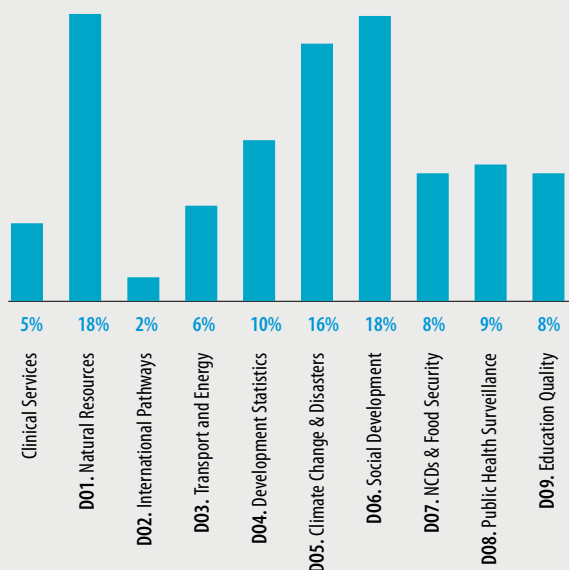
Graph 1: Results by performance assessment rating (n=374)



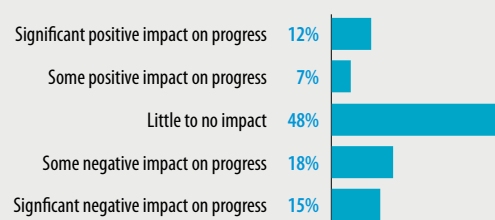
Graph 2: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=374)



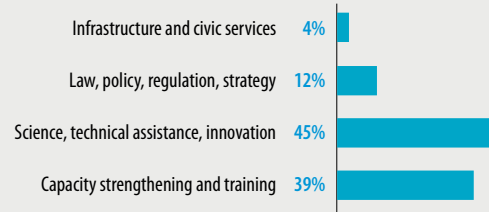
Graph 3: Results by development objective (n=374)



Graph 4: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results (n=374)



Graph 5: Development objective results, by type of result (n=374)



Impact of COVID-19

COVID-19 had significant impacts on both the way we worked in 2020 and the nature of our work (Graph 4). While some planned activities either slowed or stopped, others progressed, and new activities and partnerships were developed in direct response to the pandemic and members’ changing priorities.

The total number of results achieved was lower in 2020 than in 2019 (374 compared with 442), likely due to the impacts of the pandemic.

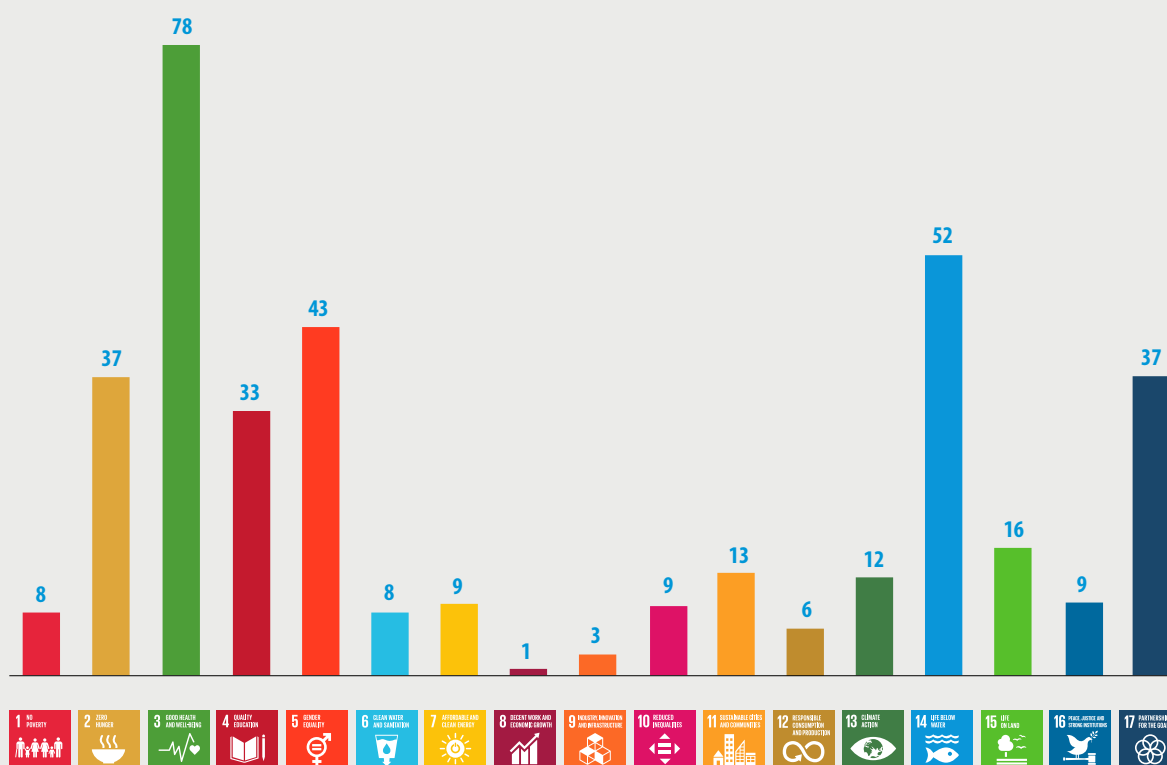
Approach

Technical assistance and capacity strengthening were the main types of results achieved in 2020 (Graph 5). They included the delivery of scientific and technical assistance, capacity strengthening, training, tools and manuals, and enhanced systems, methods and practices. As we adapted to the constraints of COVID-19, we also strengthened our capacity to deliver services and support through virtual platforms, or through greater reliance on locally based partners. More than 145 capacity strengthening results were delivered with over 5500 participants trained in 2020.

Contribution to all 17 SDGs

In 2020, SPC continued to play an essential role in working with PICTs to progress implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Our results cut across all SDGs, including good health and well-being, life below water, gender equality, food security and nutrition, partnerships, and quality education (Graph 6). Partnerships with our member governments, CROP and development partners, civil society, the private sector, research organisations and academia underpin our work.

Graph 6: Development objective results, by primary SDG (n=374)



Integration of cross-cutting issues

At least one cross-cutting issue is considered in 80% of our key projects (108 of 134). Almost 30% of these projects are either gender responsive (16%) or transformative (13%). Just over 20% are either responsive to human rights (11%) or transformative (10%). Youth and culture are the areas with the lowest proportion of transformative projects.

	Human rights	Culture	Gender	Youth	Climate change	Environment
Transformative	10%	1%	13%	2%	9%	13%
Responsive	11%	25%	16%	15%	6%	16%
Consultative/aware	13%	12%	13%	16%	19%	24%
Not applicable or not considered	65%	61%	58%	66%	66%	47%

Organisational objectives

Our convening

SPC convenes or co-convenes high-level regional meetings of government ministers or heads of sectors to provide strategic direction, support the development and implementation of regional frameworks and strategies, strengthen partnerships, or provide technical oversight of SPC's work.

In 2020, SPC convened or co-organised 12 regional meetings with Pacific ministers or heads of sectors, and other events of regional significance (Appendix 4 lists the main outcomes of these meetings).



Our operations

SPC's capacity to pivot to meet the challenges of COVID-19 relied on our ability to plan, adapt and innovate. We reprioritised activities, programmes and budgets, and rapidly developed and used online platforms for capacity building and engagement. To ensure business continuity, almost all of SPC's business services are now delivered through digital channels. Our staff met these challenges while also dealing with their own difficulties due to the pandemic, such as family separation and other personal and economic impacts.

Additional operational highlights

- Consolidation of SPC's internal systems towards a 'One SPC' business model continued in 2020.
- A full review of SPC's human resources and staff policies resulted in the implementation of a new Manual of Staff Policies on 1 July 2020. SPC also acceded to the jurisdiction of the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal, a significant step up in transparency and staff rights.
- SPC made progress in implementing a people-centred approach, and mainstreaming social (gender, youth, culture and human rights) and environmental issues.

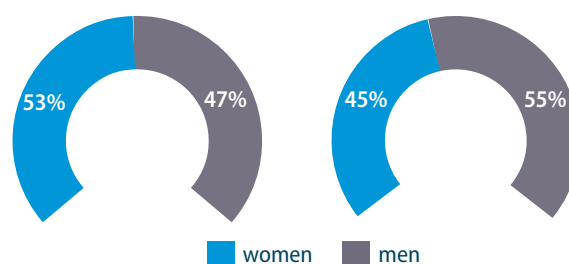
Our people

SPC's headquarters are in Noumea, New Caledonia, and there are regional offices in Fiji, Vanuatu and Pohnpei, FSM, and a project support unit in Solomon Islands.

SPC employed 615 staff at the end of 2020, down 1% from the start of the year (619 staff). More women than men occupied locally advertised, lower-banded positions (63% versus 37%). More men than women occupied internationally recruited positions (55% versus 45%).

53% of staff were women (321), compared with 54% in 2019

45% of internationally recruited positions were held by women



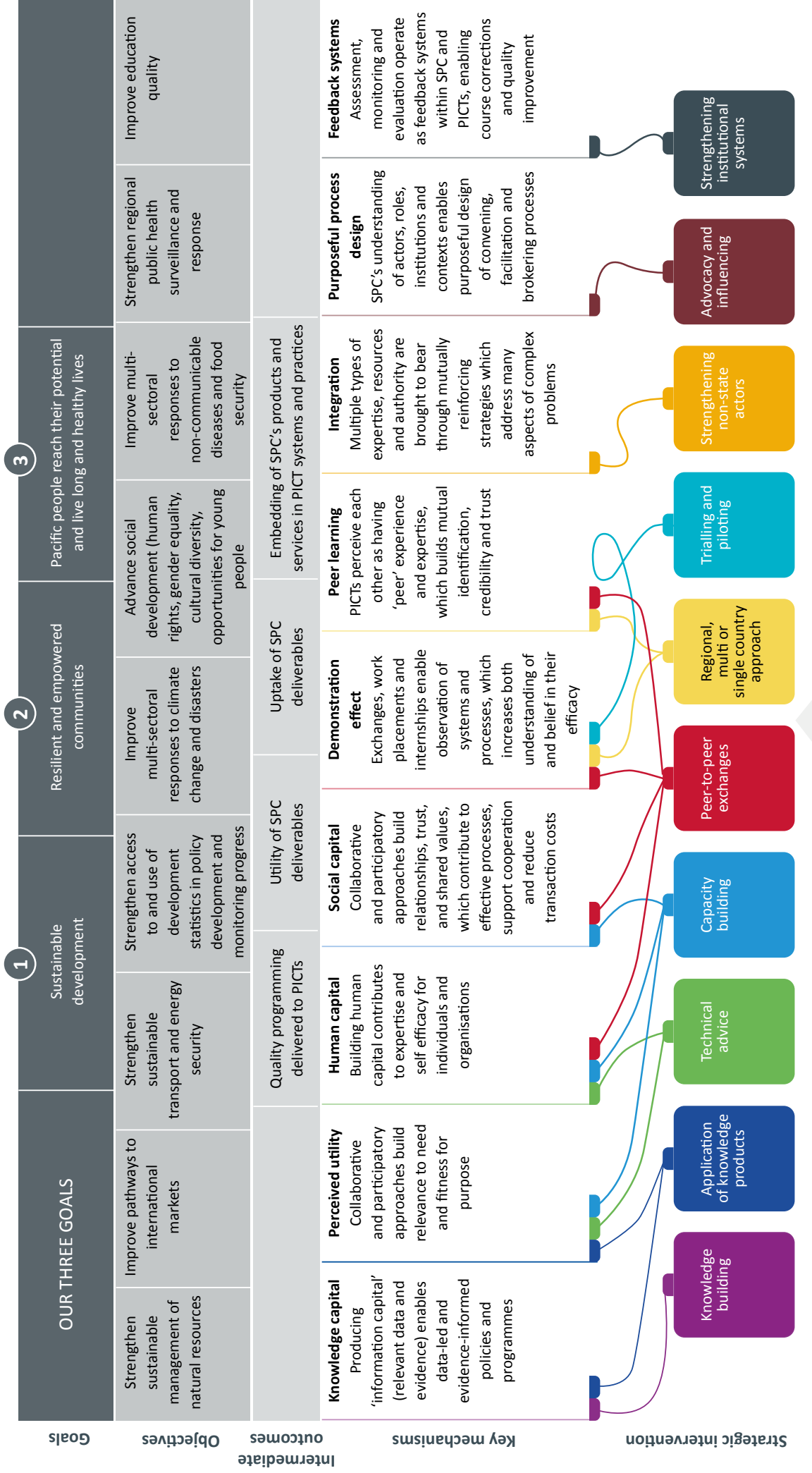
Financial summary

SPC's 2020 revised budget was EUR 77 million, while actual expenditure was EUR 62.8 million. Programme and project execution, totalling EUR 49.4 million against the budget of EUR 61 million, stood at 81% due to the impacts of COVID-19. Net core expenditure reduced by EUR 2.6 million, from EUR 16 million per the 2020 revised budget to EUR 13.4 million, due to lower expenditure (mainly on salaries and travel). From early in the pandemic, SPC leadership and management focused efforts on contingency planning, monitoring, and a commitment to maintain a balanced budget under these times of unusual and extreme operating and financial pressure. This resulted in higher operating reserves and contributed to SPC's financial viability during the pandemic.

The approved budget for 2021 provides for expenditure of EUR 86.2 million, an increase of EUR 9.2 million from the 2020 revised budget, mainly arising from higher programme and project execution, capital expenditure, and key reforms such as investment in integrated programming and resource mobilisation.

Our theory of change

SPC's theory of change maps how we expect our programmes and initiatives to change an existing condition or situation to achieve a desired development outcome.



SPC'S PROGRAMME PILLARS

Oceanic Fisheries, Coastal Fisheries, Oceans and Maritime, Georesources and Energy, Genetic Resources, Sustainable Forests and Landscapes, Sustainable Agriculture, Livelihoods, Regional Statistics Coordination and Governance, Data Collection and Dissemination, Social Development, Human Rights, Public Health Surveillance, Non-Communicable Diseases, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Resilience, Education Quality and Assessment

LEARNING FROM OUR RESULTS

At the organisational level, the COVID-19 pandemic and its impacts tested SPC's ability to be responsive and flexible. While some planned activities either slowed or stopped due to COVID-19, others were implemented more quickly, and new activities and partnerships were developed in direct response to the pandemic and members' priorities.

SPC's theory of change includes nine mechanisms, or ways of working, through which we achieve results. The performance stories shared this year yielded ninety-five lessons, with many common themes relating to these nine mechanisms, as illustrated by the examples below.



1. Knowledge capital

Data or evidence produced by SPC was used to inform policy or programmes

In 2020, there was unparalleled demand for SPC data and intelligence from members and implementing partners, and an urgent need to collect, synthesise and disseminate information differently. Innovative ways of collating population data using register-based approaches were developed. We worked closely with development partners with more advanced and mature systems, such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Their learning helped inform the development of the Pacific Data Hub and PDH.stat indicator database.

The survey management dashboard used for the Kiribati and Vanuatu censuses proved to be an innovative solution for providing technical assistance remotely and building the capacity of PICT National Statistics Offices (NSOs) to manage census and survey fieldwork.

capacity building, and to develop teaching tools and ways of sharing content despite internet connectivity issues. For many programmes, SPC's years of investment in mentoring and in training during in-country visits facilitated a smooth transition to working virtually with local teams to build their capacity.

This year, several stories noted the need to provide capacity building before commencing a project or activity. For example, introducing new methods for collecting population data required training on using online electronic platforms to collate the data. Stakeholders in the Pacific Territories Regional Project for Sustainable Ecosystem Management (PROTEGE) needed to know more about climate change and agroecology concepts before implementing new practices.

SPC's long-term commitment to supporting regional public goods enabled a strong response to COVID-19. For example, timely reporting of epidemic and emerging diseases via the existing Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) meant SPC and its partners were able to be proactive in providing tailored assistance to members and COVID-19 testing capacity to all PICTs.



2. Perceived utility

A collaborative and participatory approach ensured outputs were relevant to local needs

Collaborative and participatory approaches adapted to local needs result in more sustainable outcomes. In the Pacific International Waters Ridge to Reef (R2R) project, stakeholder understanding of the approach to improving land-to-sea governance and management was assisted by regional guidelines on R2R decision support tools. The guidelines helped ensure genuine engagement, partnership, and alignment of interventions to national interests.

The integrated approach to building resilience to climate change in the outer islands of Marshall Islands showed that partnerships with local stakeholder groups, and their informed participation in decision-making, are critical to the sustainability of project activities.



4. Social capital

A collaborative and participatory approach helped to foster trust and shared norms and values, contributing to effectiveness

Enhanced collaboration with the tuna fishing industry was an important factor in completing a successful tuna tagging cruise in 2020, despite the restrictions imposed during the pandemic. Strong collaborative efforts with national implementing partners, such as Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture, were critical to enhancing the country's food and nutrition security through increased crop diversity. Building the capacity of these partners is vital for progress in sustainable agriculture.

Early planning and collaborative work with partners and donors helped to strengthen the Pacific region's COVID-19 preparedness and response plan.

The successful submission by the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) to the Global Partnership for Education demonstrated collaboration, trust and goodwill, and commitment to region-wide quality education, with the six eligible countries agreeing to arrangements that will benefit an additional nine PICTs.



3. Human capital

Expertise and efficiency gains and application of skills in practice

From an organisational perspective, connecting online was a new way of communicating with and supporting local technical staff. It was important to formalise



5. Demonstration effect

Exchanges, work placements and internships enable observation, understanding and trust in the systems and processes presented

A network of demonstration farms in Pacific overseas countries and territories (OCTs) was established through PROTEGE. The network is based on existing farms to encourage sharing of knowledge through peer-to-peer learning. The demonstration farms have changed the knowledge and practices of partners and have also positively affected members of the rural communities involved and local research institutions.

SPC is committing time, energy and resources to mainstream youth priorities and include youth voices in its high-level strategic planning processes. For example, input from over 1000 young people from 9 countries was included in the development of the Transition Plan for 2021 and the Strategic Plan for 2021+. Through these efforts, SPC is demonstrating its commitment to the Pacific Youth Development Framework as well as leadership to others in the region.



6. Peer learning

Building mutual learning and cooperation between PICTs

Similar to the demonstration effect, and central to SPC's programme of capacity building, peer-to-peer exchanges reflect the Pacific's long culture of sharing and learning together. Although COVID-19 prevented several planned exchanges between PICTs, there were still some successful examples in 2020 of peer learning within PICTs. The project to provide upskilling in infection prevention and control for Vanuatu health workers responding to the pandemic involved participatory, multidisciplinary training, ensuring transparency and accountability, and at the same time allowing those taking part to share their experience.



7. Integration

Multiple types of knowledge and resources can be integrated to address complex problems

In 2020, SPC started to bring together relevant capabilities in a joint programme of work called Food Systems for Health, Nutrition and Resilient Development to better address challenges and opportunities for PICTs. SPC's work covers many dimensions of food systems, from water, agriculture, climate change and fisheries to public health, trade and statistics. We are therefore well positioned to support members' and partners' efforts to navigate food system solutions at national, regional and global levels.

SPC worked across divisions and engaged a diverse array of stakeholders in the fisheries sector to integrate and mainstream approaches to advance gender, social inclusion and human rights.

Our Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) and Social Development Programme (SDP) merged this year to form the Human Rights and Social Development Division (HRSD). The decision to merge was based on the common mandates and priorities of the two programmes and the recognition that combining them would amplify the effectiveness of their work.



8. Purposeful project design

SPC's understanding of different actors, institutions and contexts resulted in effective outcomes

The value of purposeful project design, including a people-centred approach, was a recurring theme. Consideration of environmental, socio-economic and political contexts and cultural values ensured fit-for-purpose design and sustained the adoption and impact of new technologies, such as the R2R decision support tools to improve land-to-sea governance and management.

The development of SPC's Transition Plan for 2021 purposely combined foresight and systems approaches to support management of uncertainty and appropriate allocation of resources to recovery efforts, as part of the longer-term development of the Blue Pacific Continent.



9. Feedback system

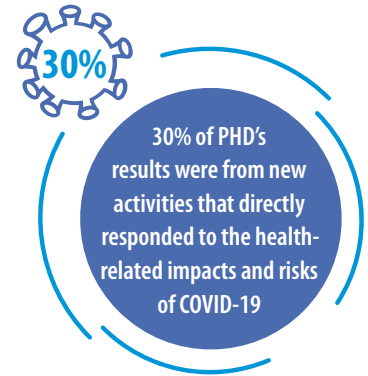
Assessment, monitoring and evaluation tools and processes contributed to useful feedback and improvement

Closely monitoring user statistics and feedback enabled the development of the PDH.stat platform and indicator dashboard to be adapted quickly to meet user demands.

Lessons from adopting innovative ways of collating population data in the context of COVID-19 and beyond will be used to advance guidance to PICTs on the potential shift from traditional census methods to increased use of register-based approaches.

The quality of coastal fisheries data collected using electronic data tools was enhanced by keeping in regular contact with surveyors and data users to ensure technical issues were resolved quickly and the system evolved to meet PICTs' new needs.

SPOTLIGHT ON COVID-19 HEALTH RESPONSE



Though less affected than some regions of the world, the Pacific has not been spared the effects of COVID-19. Since the onset of the pandemic, SPC's Public Health Division (PHD) has been working closely with members and partners to support COVID-19 prevention, preparedness and response.

SPC is part of the PHP-C and the Pacific COVID-19 JIMT. The regional COVID-19 response is managed through the WHO-led JIMT, which includes partners such as the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), the Pacific Island Health Officers' Association (PIHOA), SPC and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The purpose is to ensure partners coordinate their activities and leverage their resources so that PICTs receive the guidance and supplies needed to strengthen their health emergency preparedness.



Public health surveillance

PHD is the lead agency in the region for laboratory testing and laboratory surveillance for COVID-19. Testing is one of the key components in the fight against COVID-19. It allows countries to identify people who have the disease and to scale-up their health-care services if needed. From the outset of the emergence of COVID-19, PHD was proactive in collaborating with partners and donors to provide testing capacity to all Pacific countries. The team surveyed PICTs to assess the availability of GeneXpert equipment that could be used for automated coronavirus polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing, and then worked with Cepheid Australia and the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office (WRPO) on the development and production of a GeneXpert coronavirus testing cartridge. The cartridges were manufactured, approved for use in April 2020 and used in testing in the Pacific from May 2020. The laboratory team has also provided ongoing technical advice to PICTs on COVID-19 testing.

PHD has closely monitored the global and regional situation through its epidemic intelligence system, and gathered data and produced weekly epidemiological reports on COVID-19 cases reported in the Pacific. The SPC team gathers morbidity and mortality data and, in collaboration with the Statistics for Development Division (SDD), makes it available through a single point of access on the SPC website: [COVID-19: Pacific Community Updates](#). The site provides visualisation of information, and access to the underlying data on COVID-19 cases and deaths via the Pacific Data Hub.

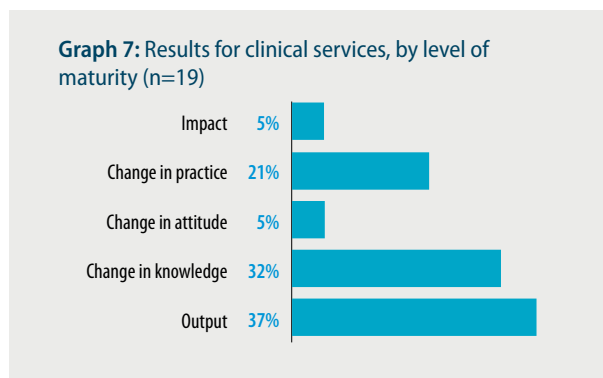
Results achieved as part of regional public health surveillance and response are further described under Development Objective 8.



Clinical services

Through its Clinical Services Programme, SPC works with PICTs to provide guidelines and training as part of the COVID-19 regional response. SPC is among others leading the work of the JIMT clinical services and nursing group. Nineteen results were generated under clinical services in 2020 (5% of total development objective results) (Graph 7). Most results related to changes in knowledge or practice.

Changes in knowledge resulted from training in COVID-19 clinical care, and participation in meetings of Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery (PHoNM) and Directors of Clinical Services. Changes in practice were evidenced in network building, actioning recommendations from the PHoNM meeting, and testing and repair of biomedical equipment. Outputs included intensive care and biomedical capacity assessments, and procurement of oxygen concentrators and critical care equipment.



CLINICAL SERVICES OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

Over 400 health-care workers, including clinicians, nurses and technical staff, improved their understanding of COVID-19 following virtual webinars and training

44 oxygen concentrators and 844 items of critical care equipment and accessories were procured for 14 PICTs (received by Fiji and FSM, and in process for others). Fiji, Kiribati and Nauru also received ventilators

COVID-19 funding support was provided for 12 PICTs by various partners, with funding decisions informed by an online survey of ICU (intensive care unit) capacity



Performance Story



Building nurses' capacity to provide critical care during the COVID-19 pandemic

Context

The COVID-19 pandemic presented further challenges for the already resource-constrained health systems in PICTs. Even in the best hospitals in countries around the world, ICUs were stretched beyond capacity in coping with critically ill COVID-19 patients.

As part of its response to the pandemic, PHD conducted a regional ICU survey to understand the capacity of PICTs to manage COVID-19 patients. The results highlighted an urgent need for upskilling of nurses to enable them to provide the intensive care that could be needed.

Change process

Funding from DFAT provided the opportunity to upskill PICT nurses. The inaugural meeting of PHoNM in February 2020 had already strengthened nursing leaders' networks. Through the PHoNM network, Ms Alison McMillan, the Commonwealth Government Department of Health's Chief Nursing and Midwifery Officer (Australia), was able to include PICT nurses in the surge critical care training that was developed for Australian nurses only.

The training was designed to rapidly provide nurses with the minimum knowledge and skills required to work in high dependency or critical care settings such as ICUs. Given the very limited number of intensive care nurses in PICTs, it was anticipated that other nurses would be called on to provide critical care if there was a surge in the number of seriously ill COVID-19 patients. As the course was online, nurses were able to undertake the required upskilling while travel restrictions were in force.

Results and impact

A total of 114 nurses from 17 PICTs enrolled in the programme. SPC worked closely with Pacific Heads of Nursing, midwifery officers and clinical supervisors to provide continuous support to the nurses. Overall, 84 nurses from 15 PICTs completed the training – a 74% completion rate, which was the same as for the Australian nurses undertaking the training. Feedback from PICT nurses who completed the course was positive, with 90% of them rating the training as excellent or very good, and 98% indicating they gained a great deal of new information.

	American Samoa	Cook Islands	Fiji	FSM	Kiribati	Nauru	Niue	Palau	PNG	Marshall Islands	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu	CNMI	Total
Enrolled	2	2	22	8	6	3	2	2	11	4	10	19	2	8	3	8	2	114
Completed	0	2	22	4	6	3	2	1	2	2	10	15	2	8	3	0	2	84
Completion rate	0	100	100	50	100	100	100	50	18	50	100	79	100	100	100	0	100	74

"It is quite helpful when caring for critical patients. We now have the background and knowledge of how to use certain machines and how to approach them in a professional manner and how to manage these critical cases." – Priyanka Anshu Dutt, a registered nurse at Labasa Hospital, Fiji, who successfully completed the training

SPC worked with nursing leaders in-country and partners including WHO to assist the training. For instance, a Solomon Islands nurse reported that she had no access to a computer and internet use was expensive. With the help

of SPC's Regional Director, Melanesia, and WHO's Country Office in Solomon Islands, nurses were able to use the WHO facility to complete their training. The completion rate for nurses from Solomon Islands improved from 9% before the intervention to 80%.

"I am thankful for the support received. We are now working closely with our remaining seven nurses using these available resources." – Helen Orihao, Director of Nursing, National Referral Hospital, Honiara

Lessons learned

- The COVID-19 pandemic provided an opportunity for PICTs to explore innovative ways of continuing training for their health workforce. Although online training has been available, it is underutilised by the region.
- Online opportunities for the health sector need further support and development as the benefits of telehealth and continuing professional development are enormous.
- In-country training is a cost-effective option and maintains scarce health workforces in PICTs during training.
- In addition, online training results in lower carbon emissions than face-to-face training.



Nurses from Fiji who took part in critical care training

Division: PHD
Donor: Government of Australia

Watch a video
on critical care
training here







PERFORMANCE REPORT

Our performance report describes work under our nine development objectives.

Each section features:

- performance stories
- results dashboards
- challenges for the delivery of our programmes
- looking to 2021

Appendix 1 provides a table of detailed results

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Strengthening sustainable management of natural resources

1

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Improving pathways to international markets

2

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Strengthening sustainable transport and energy security

3

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Strengthening access to and use of development statistics in policy development and monitoring of progress

4

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Improving multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters

5

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Advancing social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity and opportunities for young people

6

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Improving multi-sectoral responses to non-communicable diseases and food security

7

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Strengthening regional public health surveillance and response

8

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Improving education quality

9





FAME

Fisheries,
Aquaculture
and Marine
Ecosystems
Division



LRD

Land
Resources
Division



GEM

Geoscience,
Energy and
Maritime
Division



CCES

Climate
Change and
Environmental
Sustainability
Programme

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 1

STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

Results dashboards

Contributing to the SDGs

Challenges

Performance assessment

Looking to 2021

Performance stories

Kiribati implements new regulations for coastal fisheries

Building a farmers' network to mainstream agroecology in the Pacific

Public-private partnerships cultivate sustainable seed systems in Tonga

Ridge to reef: Decision support tool to assist governing and managing land–sea ecosystems

Introduction

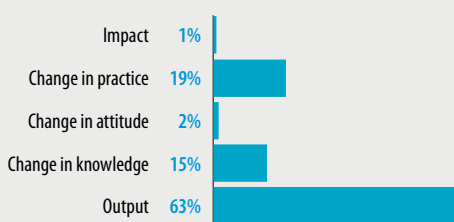
SPC delivers high-quality science, advice, innovation, technical assistance, information and capacity development, working alongside Pacific people, governments and partners to support the sustainable management of natural resources.

Through our Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (FAME), Land Resources Division (LRD), Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme (CCES) and Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division (GEM), SPC makes a significant contribution to the management of natural resources. Our areas of work include marine resources and ocean governance and management, land, agriculture, forestry and genetic resources, and water assessment and monitoring.

- Our scientific and technical work in fisheries and aquaculture supports environmental and economic sustainability, food security, health and prosperity, and inclusive community ownership of, and access to natural resources.
- Our action to strengthen seed systems through the work of CePaCT – one of our flagship areas – contributes to sustainable and resilient food systems, and improved nutrition and health.
- Our technical assistance for establishing policies and practices that minimise flooding enhances the security of water catchments and supports preparation for droughts.
- PCCOS brings together SPC’s relevant knowledge and technical skills to provide multidisciplinary support for sustainable management of ocean resources.

Results dashboards

Graph 8: Results for sustainable management of natural resources, by level of maturity (n=69)



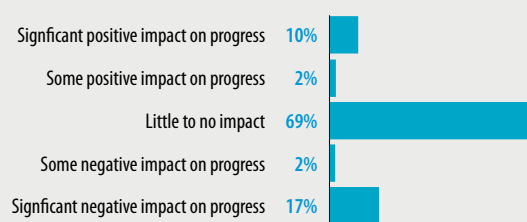
Sixty-nine results were generated under this objective (18% of total development objective results) (Graph 8). Nearly 20% of results evidenced changes in practice in agroforestry, sustainable land management, uptake of fisheries data management apps and systems, and meeting regional and international reporting requirements for fisheries and aquatic disease status.

Stakeholders gained new knowledge from taking part in training in soil fertility and plant nutrition, organic farming, native tree nurseries, fisheries science, technology and data management, and aquaculture. Research on plant virus indexing, drifting fish aggregation devices (FADs), and the Pacific Marine Specimen Bank also generated new knowledge.

The high number of output-level results included mentoring and training; technical assistance; collection of plant genetic resources; collection of marine species biological data; development of technical reports, information materials, policies, plans and draft legislation; and data collection and processing.

COVID-19 had less impact on the achievement of results in this objective compared with other SPC development objectives – it had little to no effect on 69% of results

Graph 9: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results for sustainable management of natural resources



(Graph 9). Negative impacts were mostly due to our inability to deliver on-the-ground technical assistance, and air freight disruption, which delayed the distribution of genetic resources and laboratory equipment. COVID-19 accelerated progress for 10% of outcomes due to an influx of requests for plant material (with additional resources secured to respond), and the success of the tuna tagging cruise after the original plans for the expedition were adapted to comply with pandemic restrictions.

Science, technical assistance and innovation are the predominant mechanisms for delivering results under this objective, followed by capacity strengthening (Graph 10).

Graph 10: Results for sustainable management of natural resources, by result type



SPC’s investments in the sustainable management of natural resources cut across priorities for healthy oceans, food security and improved nutrition, life on land,

responsible consumption and production, industry innovation and infrastructure, ending poverty, sustainable cities and communities, and decent work and economic growth (Graph 11).¹

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

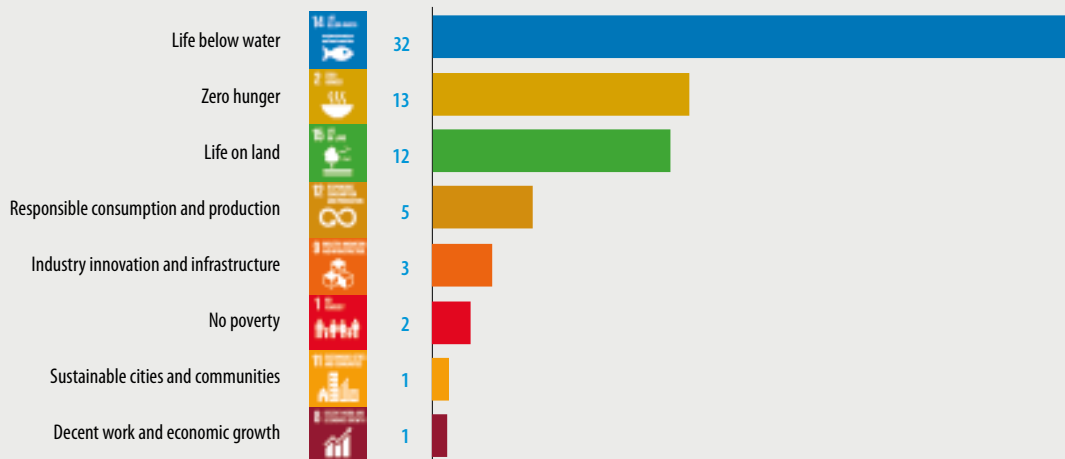
The four key commercial tuna stocks – bigeye, skipjack, South Pacific albacore and yellowfin tuna – were assessed by SPC to be managed and maintained above agreed sustainable levels. This status is not matched by any other regional ocean in the world and is attributed to the management of the fishery through the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and its members

90 women trained in Fiji actively practised improved land resource management and leadership, including establishing nurseries for native tree species, demonstration farms, and purchase and sale of seedlings

Progress was made on rat eradication in Wallis and Futuna to support biodiversity recovery

Contributing to the SDGs

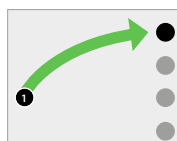
Graph 11: Results for sustainable management of natural resources, by primary SDG



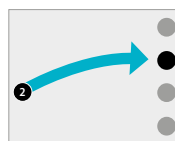
Challenges

- Early evidence indicates that COVID-19 has had a significant impact on primary industries and natural resource management, affecting livelihoods, food production, value chains and fishing revenue. The extent of support required in these areas is still emerging but will likely have long-term implications.
- Meeting the increase in demand for planting materials strained existing resources and required diversion from other activities until additional funding and human resources could be secured.
- The WCPFC requirement for observer coverage on purse-seine vessels was suspended given travel restrictions and the need to protect the health and safety of observers. As a result, there was increased dependence on other monitoring, control and surveillance tools. SPC had to rely on various sources of scientific and biological data in place of the at-sea sampling and data collection normally carried out by observers.

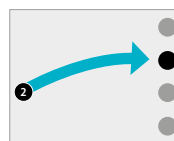
Performance assessment



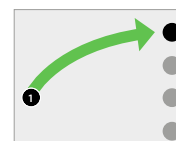
2017
Significant progress
made based
on unweighted average



2018
Some progress
made based on
weighted average



2019
Some progress
made based on
weighted average



2020
Significant progress
made based on
weighted average

¹ Additional results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC's objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

Looking to 2021

- Scaling up of PCCOS services, and coordination and preparation of work planned for the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021–2030
- Construction of a new post-entry quarantine facility for plants (greenhouse) and a molecular laboratory
- Continued exploration of ways of supporting PICTs to collect their own planting material and marine specimens to send to SPC for analysis to overcome ongoing COVID-19 travel restrictions
- Provision of scientific advice to support WCPFC negotiations for the new tropical tuna conservation and management measure (travel restrictions mean these complex negotiations are likely to be virtual rather than face-to-face)



Kiribati implements new regulations for coastal fisheries

Context

In Kiribati, most coastal fisheries have traditionally been open access, with few restrictions for local fishers. Before the adoption of new regulations in 2019, the existing legislation covered only certain aspects of coastal fisheries. In addition, community-based fisheries management (CBFM) did not have a clear legal basis, and local projects and success stories were not able to be scaled up at national level.

In 2017, the Government of Kiribati, through its Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development (MFMRD), requested SPC to provide support for regulating coastal fisheries. In particular, new regulations were needed to increase the sustainability of coastal fisheries while still ensuring food security for local communities. The new [Coastal Fisheries Regulations 2019](#) provide a strong legal basis for CBFM and an opportunity to empower local communities to look after the marine resources they depend on for a living.

Change process

Under the MFAT-funded project, Effective Coastal Fisheries Management, a team worked collaboratively to identify the right fisheries management measures, draft the legal provisions to make them enforceable, provide legal training to Kiribati government officers, and discuss the measures with government and non-government stakeholders.

Adopting a participatory approach, SPC and MFMRD worked in consultation with stakeholders and partners, including partners in the Australian Government-funded Pathways Project (Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), Tobwan Waara (the framework for New Zealand's support for the marine resources sector in Kiribati), government agencies, fishers' associations and NGOs) to ensure smooth passage of the regulations through the national legal process.

Results and impact

The first regulations dedicated to coastal fisheries conservation and management in Kiribati under the Fisheries Act 2010 were passed thanks to strong cooperation and the political will of the national fisheries agency. SPC provided support on legal issues, awareness raising, and monitoring, control and surveillance over a period of three years to assist the preparation and implementation of the new regulations.

Despite travel restrictions due to COVID-19, SPC was able to provide continued mentoring and online support for implementing the regulations, which are adapted to Kiribati's cultural environment and are mindful of gender equality and human rights.

"Success will ultimately depend on voluntary compliance of fishers and communities with the new regulations and management measures. In this effort, the role of fisheries officers cannot be overstated: they are the ones taking the journey from improved understanding of their laws to passion for educating their people and ability to balance enforcement with awareness raising on critical aspects of coastal fisheries management." — Tooreka Teemari, Director of Coastal Fisheries, MFMRD

Since the formal adoption of the regulations, SPC has supported MFMRD in training fisheries authorised officers to ensure they are able to apply control, [inspection and enforcement procedures](#) effectively.

In 2020, 31 Kiribati fisheries officers (16 men and 15 women) benefited from online training and mentoring on monitoring, control and surveillance



During attachments at SPC headquarters, two fisheries officers also learned how to develop a communication strategy and information and resource materials to raise awareness of the new regulations.

With SPC support, MFMRD produced an information toolkit in both I-Kiribati and English on the sustainable

use of marine resources to improve public support for the regulations and compliance. The toolkit includes posters and signboards targeting schools and communities, a handbook, and a series of roll-up banners, stickers and rulers for fisheries officers.

Lessons learned

The project team learned valuable lessons during the development and initial implementation of the new regulations, in particular, the importance of:

- technical training in legislative drafting to familiarise MFMRD staff with the new regulations and assist their understanding of the adoption process for any future regulations or amendments;
- training in monitoring, control and surveillance to ensure fisheries officers gained the skills needed to ensure compliance with the regulations (for instance, how to conduct an inspection, measure fish and collect evidence);
- communication campaigns to encourage positive behaviour (e.g. training local champions) and discredit poor behaviour (e.g. through a popular radio drama), thereby empowering a broad range of people to support sustainable coastal fisheries management.



Women selling fish – Tarawa, Kiribati.



Building a farmers' network to mainstream agroecology in the Pacific

Context

Climate change is a major threat to food systems in PICTs. Increasing the resilience of these systems requires sustainable use of natural resources.

To provide farmers and rural communities with the support they need to change their practices, PROTEGE established a regional network of demonstration farms to promote sustainable use of renewable natural resources and biodiversity services through agroecology. The network uses a people-centred approach, which contributes to converting the concept of climate change adaptation into action in the field.

Change process

The project is working with farmers in Pacific OCTs to develop innovations based on traditional practices, sustainable use of renewable resources and nature-based solutions focused on strengthening biodiversity.

SPC's role is to support local partners involved in developing climate-smart on-farm experimentation and stimulating co-learning to produce new knowledge. Partnerships with international organisations such as FAO provide the methodology for evaluating agroecology performance. Universities with agroecology research departments contribute scientific support, and farmers associations and local agricultural bodies participate in monitoring the trials and data analysis.

The objective is to develop the rural stakeholders' understanding of agroecology and the key role of

biodiversity and soils in increasing the resilience of food systems to climate change. Achieving this objective requires promoting a collective commitment to regenerative agriculture and agroforestry systems, and empowering farmers, especially through peer-to-peer learning schemes. Despite COVID-19 travel restrictions, some field days have gathered farmers from New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna, who face similar issues related to climate change, including new pests and diseases and declining soil fertility.

Results and impact

Twenty-seven demonstration farms were selected in New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna. Initial assessments of the agroecological performance of the farms were completed in 2020, with the lowest scores being for biodiversity, organic matter management and most of the resilience indicators. These first assessments provided a basis for building the network action plan with the farmers. Other assessments will be carried out throughout the project to monitor progress. The project also enables collection of data to identify levers that local authorities can use to support the transition to agroecology.

The results have inspired LRD to develop a mirror project in Pacific ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific States) countries, with Kiwa Initiative funding. The project will help strengthen regional integration and peer-to-peer learning between OCTs and the broader Pacific region and contribute to SPC's integrated food systems programme.

Lessons learned

The project is constantly trying to balance the short-term needs and expectations of the farmers on the one hand, and develop solid agroecological practices on the other hand in the mid to long term.

Local agricultural extension services were not familiar with climate change issues and agroecology and this required knowledge transfer prior to the start of the activities to ensure the success of the project.

The different partnerships (e.g. with universities and other international organisations) have helped to develop a strong multi-pronged approach that includes all the components of agroecology (agriculture practices, gender, community engagement).

The demonstration farms have resulted in changing the knowledge and practices of the project partners in addition to influencing other members of rural communities and local research institutions.

One of the main keys to success has been the use of existing farms to set up the network of demonstration farms, which allows knowledge to be shared through peer-to-peer learning schemes. The farms use traditional practices, and the farmers are open to using innovative approaches to solve tomorrow's problems.

Division: CCES
Donor: European Union

Watch a video
on agroecology
demonstration
farms here





Performance Story



Public-private partnerships cultivate sustainable seed systems in Tonga

Context

Food and nutrition security is a critical development objective for PICTs, requiring access to hardy, high-yielding, nutritious food crops. In the Pacific region, achievement of this objective is being supported by strategic partnerships that are successfully cultivating sustainable and robust seed systems.

LRD programmes in genetic resources and sustainable agriculture have long supported countries in conserving, accessing and using valuable food crops. The Pacific's regional genebank, CePaCT, facilitates the conservation and distribution of crop diversity to enhance both food and nutrition security and livelihoods.

Change process

In 2018, CePaCT distributed over 200 tissue culture plants of sweet potato, banana, breadfruit and pineapple to MORDI TT (Mainstreaming of Rural Development Initiatives Tonga Trust) for characterisation, field evaluation and selection of the best varieties. Selection was based on adaptability, yield, and eating quality for local communities. SPC supported transplantation of the tissue culture plants to soil and their acclimatisation in MORDI TT's screen houses.

Results and impact

Sweet potato was the first crop evaluated by MORDI TT as it is generally fast maturing, easy to cultivate and nutritious. After the evaluation trial, five varieties were

chosen and multiplied on MORDI TT's plots, with the aim of distributing them to selected farmers to set up field plots. The establishment of field plots provided an opportunity to determine community engagement and share lessons learned in regard to planting materials.

MORDI TT successfully engaged larger-scale growers, Taufa 'Ahome'e and Manase Siua, under a new initiative called the 'Seedling Bank', which assists smallholder farmers to access planting materials and also supports wider distribution of selected varieties to local communities. Engaging these farmers in multiplying climate-resilient varieties helped provide produce for their consumption and for sale in the local market, while the suckers, cuttings or vines brought back to MORDI TT were distributed to smallholders. The materials will be further multiplied on these farms and shared with communities throughout Tonga. These partnerships helped MORDI TT meet national demand for planting materials following the impact of TC Harold in April 2020.

"Transformation of rural farming needs to be resilient, and in order to do that we must have drought-resistant and resilient crops. With the help of SPC, we were able to receive several samples to propagate in the nursery that eventually were raised successfully and harvested for community distribution. After COVID-19, households are now better prepared, food security wise. We look forward to a continued partnership with SPC for increased livelihood support, not just for our local farmers but for our people." – Soane Patolo, CEO, MORDI TT

Lessons learned

- The public-private partnerships formed in Tonga by SPC (regional), the Ministry of Agriculture (government), MORDI TT (NGO) and larger-scale growers (private sector) provide an example of an effective approach to developing seed systems for other Pacific countries.
- These partnerships add value to the work of CePaCT by addressing key gaps in the characterisation and evaluation of crop varieties.
- Crop diversity is an important tool for overcoming current challenges, building the resilience of local communities, and sustaining food and nutrition security.

Division: LRD

Donor: Governments of Australia and New Zealand



MORDI TT staff planting sweet potato in a field plot



Rows of pineapple plants at the MORDI TT nursery in Tongatapu



Banana plants at the MORDI TT trial farm in Tongatapu



Performance Story



Ridge to reef: Decision support tool to assist governing and managing land–sea ecosystems

Context

The Pacific region is 2% land mass and 98% water. For ‘small island, large ocean’ states, understanding the links between land, forests, water, coasts and the ocean is critical for sustainable development.

Common threats to sustainability in PICTs include growing populations, the effects of urbanisation on ecosystems, and the impacts of logging, commercial agriculture and fisheries. Currently, our understanding of the dynamics of land–sea ecosystems is limited, partly because terrestrial, freshwater and marine specialists tend to work independently and there are few opportunities to take a fully integrated approach. But now we are breaking new ground through the Pacific International Waters Ridge to Reef (IW R2R) project, which SPC is executing regionally in 14 PICTs. The project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

In partnership with the Government of Vanuatu, the project developed and tested a [spatial prioritisation model \(SPM\)](#) as part of mainstreaming R2R interventions in sustainable resource governance and management. SPM supports national decision-making on land–sea

ecosystems by enabling decision-makers to trial policy actions through identifying priority areas for conservation and protection, exploring management scenarios and guiding investments. Application of the model also fosters dialogue and assists in harmonising existing national governance frameworks.

Change process

The R2R project is supported by a Regional Programme Coordination Unit in areas including science-based planning, human capital development, policy and strategic planning, results-based management and knowledge sharing. The project aims to test the mainstreaming of R2R climate-resilient approaches to integrated land, water, forest and coastal management in PICTs through strategic planning, capacity building and piloted local actions to sustain livelihoods and preserve ecosystem services.²

[Regional guidelines](#), endorsed by the 14-country, multi-GEF agency Pacific R2R Regional Steering Committee, were developed to support countries in applying the SPM and planning procedures.



Calibrating seascape models with sediment impacts, ecological surveys were conducted at 58 sample locations randomly placed on hard bottom habitats stratified by depth and distance from Tagabe stream using an equal random-stratified sample design

2 The R2R fine-scale, spatially explicit, decision-support framework for conservation actions was adapted, applied and scaled up from previously developed tools for quantifying the effects of nutrient-enriched groundwater and sediment stream run-off on coral reefs in Fiji and Hawai'i.

Results and impact

The guidelines provide a user-friendly, objective approach for identifying and selecting R2R interventions and reforms and coastal areas or sites to target for conservation action, and for upscaling future R2R investments and integrated coastal management planning.

The guidelines can be applied to a wide range of resource management and planning sectors, from the mountain top or source on land to the reef and sea. Operationally, the guidelines are relevant to the work of scientists and managers who support the implementation of multi-sectoral natural resource management planning.

“With growing population numbers, our habitats and community livelihoods are at risk, threatened by urbanisation, logging and commercial agriculture. The R2R framework and spatial planning procedure enable the mapping of priority areas that can improve land-to-sea governance and management by prioritising local conservation and management actions.” – Chair of the Pacific R2R Programme Regional Steering Committee, Minister of Environment and Tourism, Palau, and GEF political focal point.

Lessons learned

SPC and the broader Pacific R2R Programme have learned valuable lessons from the development and application of SPM:

- Stakeholder understanding of the R2R approach is essential to ensure genuine engagement, partnership, and alignment of interventions to national interests throughout the process and beyond (relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability).
- Adaptability is critical. For example, COVID-19 restrictions stalled the application of SPM in Solomon Islands. To enable the trial to continue despite the constraints, R2R scientists began extracting available global datasets for model analysis, for future ground truthing by experts.
- It is important to identify champions, from the community to the cabinet, and to provide capacity building to enable them to support education, application and advocacy (e.g. by providing policy briefs for policy-makers).
- Understanding national contexts and values – environmental, socio-economic, political and cultural – is necessary to ensure fit-for-purpose design and effective and sustained adoption of new technologies for sustainable development.



Forest botany expert Chanel Sam and Vanuatu Rapid Coastal Assessment team conduct trial forest biodiversity and cover assessment of Tagabe Upper Catchment, including information on endemic and invasive species

Division: GEM

Donor: Global Environment Facility





FAME

Fisheries,
Aquaculture
and Marine
Ecosystems
Division



LRD

Land
Resources
Division

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2

IMPROVING PATHWAYS TO INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

Introduction

Results dashboards

Contributing to the SDGs

Challenges

Performance assessment

Looking to 2021

Performance story

First Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity

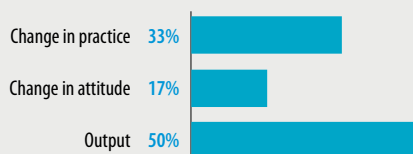
Introduction

Biosecurity remains a critical issue in the region. LRD and FAME support farmers and fishers to meet local and international market requirements for agricultural, forestry and aquaculture products. They also work to strengthen biosecurity and pest and disease management.

In addition, LRD supports value-chain development for high-value crops, such as virgin coconut oil, by applying expert knowledge and skills to intensify production, improve product transformation, and strengthen certified organic agriculture, agri-tourism and farmer entrepreneurship, especially when they involve women and youth.

Results dashboards

Graph 12: Results for pathways to international markets, by level of maturity (n=6)



Graph 13: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results for pathways to international markets



Six results were generated under this development objective in 2020, compared with fifteen in 2019 (2% of total development objective results) (Graph 12). COVID-19 had a significant negative impact on the achievement of results given the effects of travel restrictions and less access to international markets (Graph 13). Despite this, the results that were achieved had significant regional value. They included endorsement of the first regional framework on aquatic biosecurity, support for aquaculture enterprises, finalisation of the Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community's (POETCom) strategic plan

(2020–2025), and development of a training module for gender and value-chain assessments of agricultural products.

Capacity strengthening and training are the main mechanisms for delivering results under this objective.

SPC's investments in improving access to international markets also benefit areas including food security and nutrition, healthy oceans, responsible consumption and production, and gender equity (Graph 14).

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

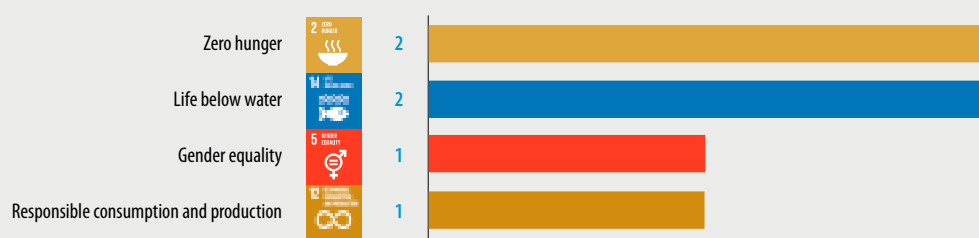
15 aquaculture enterprises and two farmer associations from 10 PICTs were mentored in business development and technology transfer

Regional biosecurity was strengthened through the first regional framework on aquatic biosecurity

Greater consideration of gender in agriculture was supported through the development of a training module for gender and value-chain assessments of agricultural products

Contributing to the SDGs

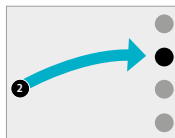
Graph 14: Results for pathways to international markets, by primary SDG



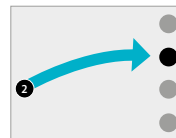
Challenges

- The disruption to international trade and food supply has had repercussions for food security and vital economic links in many PICTs.
- Work on diversification of livelihoods and value chains was delayed in 2020 due to COVID-19.
- The aftermath of the initial COVID-19 control measures showed an urgent need for PICTs to be more self-sufficient in food production.

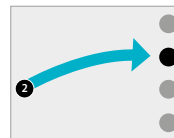
Performance assessment



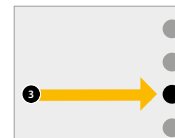
2017
Some progress
made based
on unweighted
average



2018
Some progress
made based on
weighted average



2019
Some progress
made based on
weighted average



2020
No overall progress
made based on
weighted average

Looking to 2021

- Development of a toolkit for gender and value-chain assessment
- Strengthening capacity of biosecurity services, and upgrading sustainable food production and value addition as a response to COVID-19
- Maintaining efforts to combat coconut rhinoceros beetle and action on emerging pest and disease threats to selected crops and cropping systems
- Continuing to support business and leadership development for aquaculture enterprises and farmer associations
- Continuing to assist aquaculture enterprises to diversify from export- to domestic-orientated industries, as part of adapting to export restrictions related to COVID-19
- Continuing to support good governance in aquaculture through development of policies, legislation and management plans



Performance Story



First Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity

Context

Aquaculture is an important and expanding sector in the Pacific, providing food, creating jobs and improving livelihoods. However, the sector faces significant biosecurity risks with the movement of people and goods, import of various agriculture products including seafood, and frequent introduction and reintroduction of aquatic species for aquaculture purposes. These risks are coupled with limited border control measures, national resources and capacity, and infrastructure for safeguarding aquatic biosecurity.

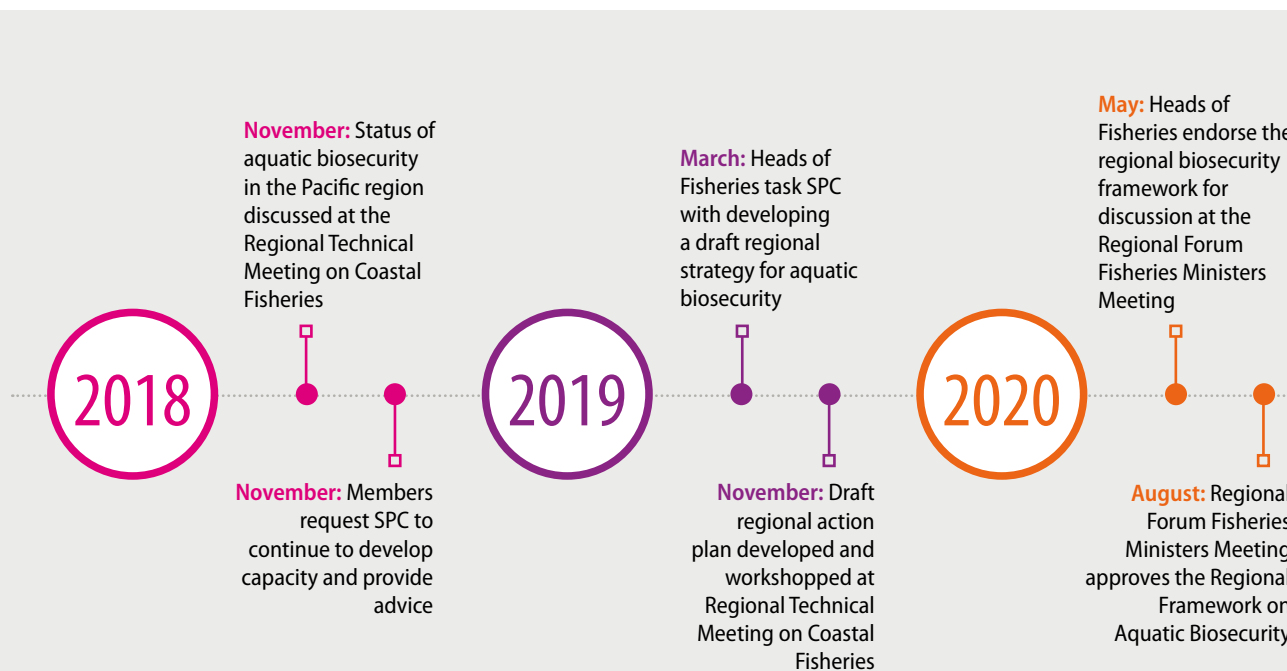
Aquatic biosecurity is a system of procedures to deal with the risks of diseases, pests and other hazards in the aquatic environment. Over the past five years, SPC has provided its members with technical and financial assistance to develop national standards for importing and exporting aquatic organisms and products, build capacity in aquatic animal welfare and disease management, and establish governance systems including national aquatic biosecurity strategies and regulations.

Despite these advances at national levels, the lack of proper systems for managing aquatic biosecurity threats

in the region was recognised as risking the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species and exotic diseases, loss of export markets and negative public perceptions of aquaculture products. SPC members identified the need for a regional framework on aquatic biosecurity to further develop capacity in this area and to raise awareness in PICTs of the importance of managing biosecurity threats related to aquaculture.

Change process

The status of aquatic biosecurity in the Pacific region was presented at the Second Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries (RTMCF) in 2018 ([Information Paper 06](#)). As a result, the meeting requested SPC to continue to develop capacity in aquatic biosecurity and provide advice to members. A draft regional action plan on aquatic biosecurity was prepared by SPC as an outcome of the 11th Heads of Fisheries Meeting in 2019. The draft plan, which incorporated case studies from FSM, New Caledonia and Tonga, was discussed at a workshop during the Third RTMCF in 2019 to assess members' readiness and capacity to implement a regional plan and also to identify challenges and capacity needs.



Results and impact

Recognising that improved aquatic biosecurity was essential for sustainable aquaculture, PICTs tasked SPC with assisting them to draft a regional strategy. The resulting framework, which was developed in close consultation with members, was endorsed by the 12th Heads of Fisheries Meeting and recommended for implementation by the Regional Forum Fisheries Ministers Meeting in August 2020. The decision to implement the framework was the culmination of a high level of regional cooperation and ministerial-level engagement. It is the first regional framework for aquatic biosecurity endorsed at this level in the Pacific.

The Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity now forms the basis for building members' capacity and

has increased interest in, and ownership of biosecurity measures in several PICTs, including FSM, PNG, Samoa and Tonga. The framework sets out the direction for aquatic biosecurity, gaps for engagement by stakeholders including members and partner agencies, and areas for SPC's support.

Countries have recognised the importance of this regional framework and have already started implementing it at the national level; for example, by strengthening governance through developing national aquatic biosecurity strategies (PNG, Samoa and Tonga), investing in aquatic biosecurity facilities (Solomon Islands) and conducting aquatic disease testing in their facilities (Fiji, FSM, Kiribati and Tonga).

Lessons learned

Developing a regional framework on aquatic biosecurity was a lengthy process, requiring sustained participation, and commitment by member countries and territories to providing guidance.

The success of the framework can be attributed to:

- a highly consultative process, ensuring national priorities are emphasised among the core technical areas of the framework;
- raising the profile within SPC of aquatic biosecurity as a key priority for the region, which helped generate the senior management support needed;
- endorsement by leaders, which was made possible by putting the framework on the agenda of important regional meetings, such as Heads of Fisheries and Regional Forum Fisheries Ministers.

The development of the framework has proved to be a helpful mechanism for SPC in seeking funding support from donor partners. SPC members and other stakeholders contributed strongly to the development of the regional framework through their engagement, including at meetings of the RTMCF, Heads of Fisheries and Regional Fisheries Ministers.

Division: FAME

Donor: Government of New Zealand



COCONAK PRIMARY SCHOOL
2KW SOLAR PROJECT



GEM

Geoscience,
Energy and
Maritime
Division

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 3

STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND ENERGY SECURITY

Introduction

Results dashboards

Contributing to the SDGs

Challenges

Performance assessment

Looking to 2021

Highlight Story

Pacific Energy and Gender Strategic Action Plan 2021–2030

Introduction

Our GEM Division delivers scientific and technical knowledge to reduce the carbon impact of existing energy networks including through using renewable energy, while supporting access to clean and affordable energy for all Pacific people.

We assist in developing technical solutions for a safer maritime sector through improved management, implementation of safe practices, and reduced carbon emissions from sea transport.

Our work is underpinned by the concept of a 'Green Economy' supported by the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP) and the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP).

Results dashboards

Twenty-three results were generated under this objective (6% of total development objective results) (Graph 15). Changes in practice led to reduced energy consumption and emissions for ports and transport vessels, and improved capacity and systems for safe navigation. Changes in knowledge included the certification of Aids to Navigation Managers in maritime administrations. Outputs were linked to the development of regional frameworks and action plans, review or drafting of policies and regulations, risk assessments of the safety of navigation systems and related capacity building, and vocational training in sustainable energy and ship safety.

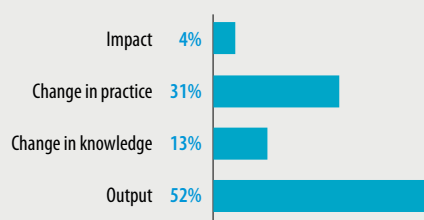
The impact of COVID-19 was mixed. The pandemic had both negative and positive effects on progress for about 30% of results (Graph 16). Negative impacts were mostly due to inability to deliver on-the-ground technical assistance in areas such as risk assessment and emissions reduction. Instead, this support was provided remotely.

However, COVID-19 accelerated progress in other areas. For example, unused travel funds were redirected to assist PICTs to undertake purchase and maintenance of aids to navigation. Travel restrictions also increased both the availability of in-country stakeholders and investment in the development of regional- and national-level qualifications as in-country training commitments reduced.

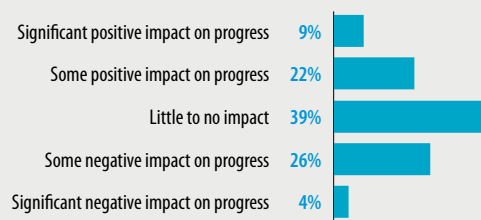
Capacity strengthening and supporting an enabling environment for transport and energy security through law, policy, regulation and frameworks are the main instruments for delivering results under this objective (Graph 17).

SPC's investments in sustainable transport and energy security also benefit areas including healthy oceans, climate change, and quality education (Graph 18).³

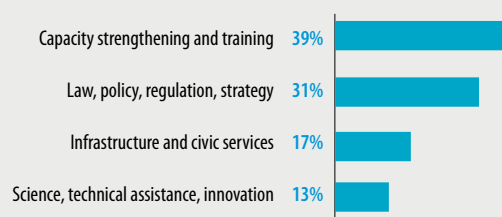
Graph 15: Results for sustainable transport and energy security, by level of maturity (n=23)



Graph 16: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results for sustainable transport and energy security



Graph 17: Results for sustainable transport and energy security, by result type



3 Additional results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC's objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

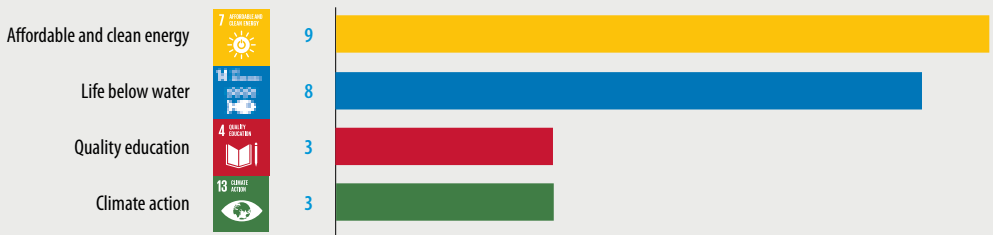
Greenhouse gas emissions were reduced for the main ports in Fiji, Kiribati and Solomon Islands

A Pacific Energy and Gender Strategic Action Plan 2021–2030 was developed to increase women’s participation in the energy sector as entrepreneurs, tradespeople and professionals

10 PICTs improved their capacity and systems for safe navigation through implementing registers of aids to navigation, maintenance budgets and operational plans

Contributing to the SDGs

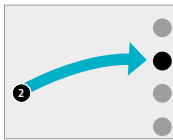
Graph 18: Results for sustainable transport and energy security, by primary SDG



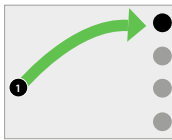
Challenges

- Technical work and partnerships were delayed in several instances because partners were stranded away from home as a result of COVID-19 measures.
- The need to provide remote assistance often reduced the planned scope of work, such as the extent of support that could be delivered remotely for conducting energy audits and transitioning to renewable energy for shipping and ports.
- On-the-ground surveys and assessments (for example, of energy efficiency) were postponed. Research students enrolled through PCREEE were unable to travel to undertake fieldwork and data collection.
- There is still a lack of local and national awareness of the importance of safe navigational equipment and services for the shipping industry.

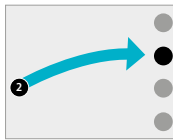
Performance assessment



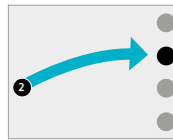
2017
Some progress made based on unweighted average



2018
Significant progress made based on weighted average



2019
Some progress made based on weighted average



2020
Some progress made based on weighted average

Looking to 2021

- Development of the second operational phase of PCREEE as the first operational phase ends in 2021
- Continued engagement in low-carbon development in the energy and transport sectors, improving energy efficiency and investing in new technologies
- Continued engagement with the private sector to build capacity and provide technical support for the shift to a low-carbon future and development of the second phase of MTCC-Pacific
- Continued support for domestic ship safety in the Pacific
- Investment in aids to navigation infrastructure in PICTs to enhance the safety of navigation

Pacific Energy and Gender Strategic Action Plan 2021–2030

For women in the Pacific, economic inclusion remains a challenge, and information on their engagement in sectors such as the energy sector is limited. SPC sought technical assistance to support the development of the 2021–2030 Pacific Energy and Gender Strategic Action Plan (PEG SAP) for which it is the main regional implementing agency.

The aim of the strategy is to increase women's engagement in the renewable energy and energy efficiency sector by reviving and strengthening the effectiveness of the PEG Network. The initiative is being jointly undertaken by SPC and the Canadian Trade and Investment Facility for Development.

First, a gender-based analysis of the Pacific energy sector was done to understand the drivers and consequences of:

- lack of gender mainstreaming in energy policies and plans nationally and regionally;
- views that women are not suited to technical work in the energy sector;
- lack of involvement of women and youth in decision-making for community-driven energy projects;
- limited participation of women on public utility boards and in senior management.

Using the results of the analysis, a consultant worked with SPC to draft the PEG SAP, which was validated by PICT stakeholders during a workshop in November 2020. An internal gender analysis report was also prepared for SPC. It includes a gender mainstreaming and capacity development plan tailored to SPC's Georesources and Energy Programme, which will be principally responsible for implementing PEG SAP. Frameworks for monitoring and evaluation, a budget and cost/benefit analysis, and a resource mobilisation plan were also developed to support implementation of the strategy.

This work will promote sustainable, long-term and inclusive development, paving the way for increasing women's participation and employment in the energy sector, including as entrepreneurs, tradespeople and professionals.



Graduate of Barefoot College, Fiji – Mere Kaukau Turagavou, Nubu village



Lilisiana Women's Group, Solomon Islands



FAME

Fisheries,
Aquaculture
and Marine
Ecosystems
Division



SDD

Statistics for
Development
Division

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 4

STRENGTHENING ACCESS TO AND USE OF DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING OF PROGRESS

Introduction

Results dashboards

Contributing to the SDGs

Challenges

Performance assessment

Looking to 2021

Performance stories

Making data available to monitor the economic and social impacts of COVID-19

SPC develops dashboard for remote monitoring of census and survey fieldwork

Introduction

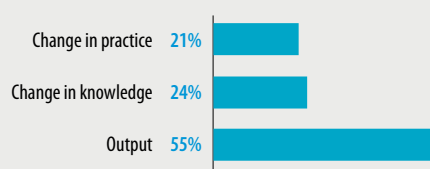
SPC plays a central role in coordinating and supporting the development, production and delivery of official statistics in the Pacific, providing policy-makers and analysts with demographic, economic and social indicators for evidence-based planning and decision-making.

SPC's core statistics activities involve data collection, analysis and dissemination, with a particular focus on economic and social statistics, and the intersectional areas of gender, poverty, education and disability. SDD assists our Pacific member countries to collect the values for SDG indicators and maintains the regional SDG dashboard on their behalf.

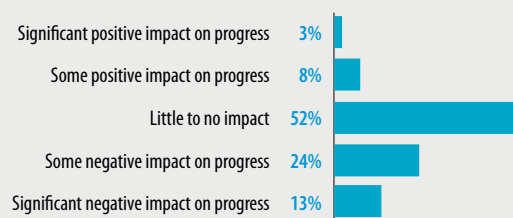
SDD assisted members to implement several innovations in methods for managing collection surveys and analysis in 2020. We also supported innovations in data dissemination, including the Pacific Data Hub, the Pacific Microdata Library and PDH.stat, as well as the use of development statistics in reporting progress against regional fisheries strategies. We also supported innovations in data dissemination, including the Pacific Data Hub, the Pacific Microdata Library and PDH.stat, as well as the use of development statistics in reporting progress against regional fisheries strategies.

Results dashboards

Graph 19: Results for development statistics, by level of maturity (n=38)



Graph 20: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results for development statistics



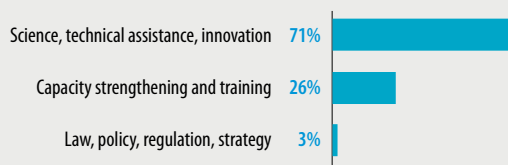
Thirty-eight results were generated under this objective (10% of total development objective results) (Graph 19). Our focus on an enabling environment for safe data access, and investments in data collection methodologies and microdata and metadata management are supporting changes in practice and knowledge that are improving the quality, accessibility and usability of Pacific data.

COVID-19 had a negative impact on the achievement of 37% of results under this objective, mostly due to limitations on providing capacity support and technical assistance remotely (Graph 20). For several other results, COVID-19 had a positive impact on progress due to increased interest in data on the economic and social impacts of the pandemic in the Pacific. Guidelines were also developed to assist with capacity strengthening as in-country training was not possible.

Investments in innovation and technologies for improved survey management, data access, data analysis and data dissemination, and technical assistance and capacity strengthening are the main mechanisms for delivering results under this objective (Graph 21).

SPC's work in development statistics benefits areas including partnerships, ending poverty, healthy oceans, and good health and well-being (Graph 22). SDD is also leading SPC's efforts to produce development statistics that include disaggregated data on disability.⁴

Graph 21: Results for development statistics, by result type



⁴ Additional results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC's objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

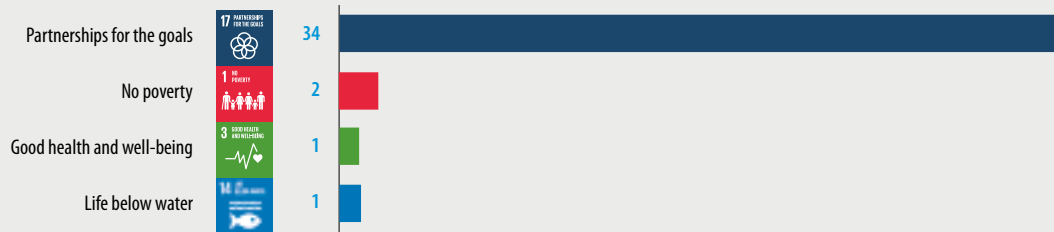
Monthly and quarterly COVID-19 economic impact data was collated into regional summaries, using available data, to communicate emerging effects early in the pandemic

130 census or survey datasets were published on the Pacific Data Hub – Microdata Library, making this data discoverable, usable and accessible

The SDG dashboard of 131 Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators and SDG progress wheels were updated, providing an effective means of visualising progress against the 2030 Agenda

Contributing to the SDGs

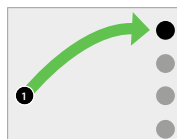
Graph 22: Results for pathways to development statistics, by primary SDG



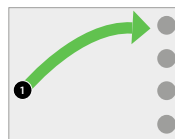
Challenges

- Provision of remote assistance for highly complex work, such as Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) and census implementation.
- Meeting the demand for near real-time data on the impacts of COVID-19 to assist members and stakeholders in making evidence-based decisions to support lives and livelihoods.
- Maintaining collaboration and partnership with key stakeholders during COVID-19 restrictions, given challenges in representation and consistent contact with no face-to-face engagement.
- Lack of opportunities for face-to-face peer learning exchanges on census, HIES and other surveys due to travel restrictions.

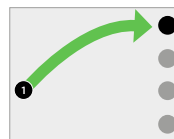
Performance assessment



2017
Significant progress made based on unweighted average



2018
Significant progress made based on weighted average



2019
Significant progress made based on weighted average



2020
Significant progress made based on weighted average

Looking to 2021

- Close collaboration with key national, regional and international partners to respond to increased demand for statistics as a result of COVID-19, including through the Heads of Planning and Statistics (HOPS) meeting to be held in 2021
- Review of the Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy to meet the statistical needs and priorities of the Pacific at regional and national level for the next 10 years
- Continued efforts to provide safe access to Pacific Island microdata through signing of data licence agreements with more of our Pacific Island member countries (in 2020 this work was hindered by COVID-19 measures)
- Continued mobilising of resources and investment, and strengthening capacity for collection, analysis and dissemination of data



Making data available to monitor the economic and social impacts of COVID-19

Context

COVID-19 has had serious impacts on how people communicate, work, produce, trade, consume and live. In 2020, many Pacific people lost their jobs, business operations were scaled down and tax revenues dwindled as vital economic links weakened with the loss of tourism, disruptions to international trade and reduced remittances. These effects were felt across all the sources of livelihood that support PICT households.

To assess the impacts and take appropriate measures, governments needed data that their NSOs were unable to compile due to lockdowns and other restrictions. SDD therefore investigated innovative ways of making data available and compiling near real-time, short-term economic and social indicators to support monitoring and measurement of the pandemic's impacts.

Change process

SDD's actions included establishing a COVID-19 socio-economic indicators database with a dedicated page on the SDD website;⁵ launching high-frequency phone monitoring (HFPM) surveys of households in partnership with the World Bank;⁶ and collecting and publishing near real-time monthly and quarterly data on the economic impacts of COVID-19 from various national administrative sources⁷ and academic blogs on the pandemic's impact on trade⁸ and tourism.⁹

Results and impact

The change process generated positive results. The availability of the short-term monitoring indicators gave national and regional policy-makers, donors and development partners access to timely information with which to develop appropriate policies and budgets and also provided opportunities for the development of new partnerships.

"The indicators provided useful information, and the data showed the reality of the impact that COVID-19 has had on Pacific tourism." – MFAT advisor

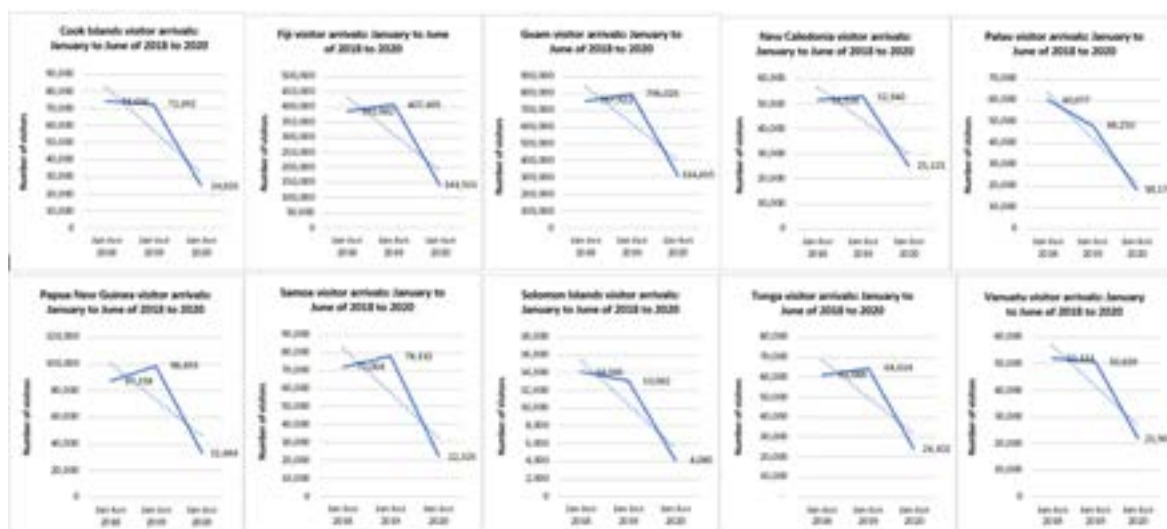
5 <https://sdd.spc.int/disasters-data/COVID-19>

6 <https://sdd.spc.int/innovation-sdd/high-frequency-phone-monitoring-surveys-hfpm-households-monitor-impact-COVID-19>

7 <http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/6j9ta>

8 <https://sdd.spc.int/news/2020/10/21/impact-COVID-19-imts-pacific>

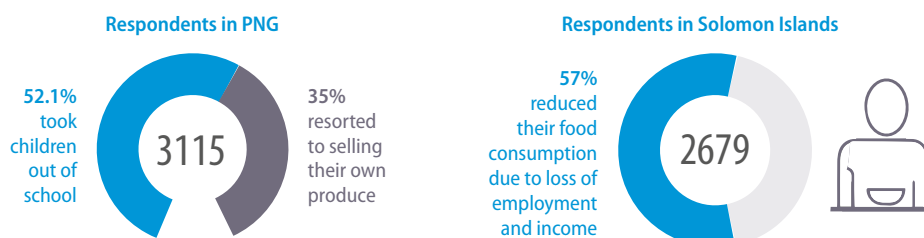
9 <https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/2020/12/visitor-arrival-numbers-slump-in-the-pacific-island-countries-and-territories>



Visitor arrivals to PICTs fell sharply in the first six months of 2020 compared with the same period in 2019 due to border closures put in place because of COVID-19

The decline in tourism, trade and remittances reduced foreign exchange earnings and government revenue and affected the viability of businesses and household incomes, leading to lower standards of living for many families, who had to turn to subsistence and informal activities as a means of survival.

The results of the HFPM surveys piloted in PNG and Solomon Islands supported anecdotal evidence that people were resorting to home-based activities and other coping strategies. Of the 3115 respondents in PNG, 52.1% had taken children out of school, and 35% had resorted to selling their own produce.¹⁰ Of the 2679 respondents in Solomon Islands, 57% reported they had reduced their food consumption due to loss of employment and income.¹¹



The change process also brought mostly administrative data from individual countries into a regional database for comparative analysis. This has encouraged countries to move towards regular compilation of administrative data (e.g. employment data from national provident funds) for use as leading indicators.

Lessons learned

The social and economic crisis resulting from COVID-19 taught SDD and PICTs to respond quickly and appropriately to increased demand for data.

The capacity constraints¹² experienced by NSOs emphasised the need for SDD to support PICTs through providing technical assistance and capacity supplementation; developing short-term monitoring indicators and expanding them to cover other sectors; and strengthening the collection and dissemination of administrative data.

Division: SDD
Donor: core funding

10 <https://microdata.pacificdata.org/index.php/catalog/758>

11 <https://microdata.pacificdata.org/index.php/catalog/759>

12 SDD paper on the capacity of PICTs to produce a core set of economic indicators is available at: <https://sdd.spc.int/news/2020/05/28/capacity-producing-economic-statistics-pacific-information-paper>



Performance Story



SPC develops dashboard for remote monitoring of census and survey fieldwork

Context

Many PICTs have updated their traditional data collection processes, embracing new technology between 2010 and 2020 by committing to using tablet-based computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

The CAPI format is cost effective and user friendly, and its self-correcting function means inconsistencies and mistakes are picked up and resolved during data capture, making the post-enumeration phase much more efficient.

However, in many PICTs, surveys are still conducted face-to-face and accurate monitoring of fieldwork is essential.

Change process

In November 2020, Kiribati and Vanuatu undertook their national population and housing census. COVID-19 travel restrictions meant technical assistance had to be provided remotely. SPC therefore developed a real-time, online data management system and interactive monitoring dashboard to support both the Kiribati and Vanuatu NSOs. The new data monitoring dashboard was custom-built using the 'R' programming language and 'Shiny' software framework.

As a semi-automatic process, the dashboard provides a single tool that enables SPC to share information and technical advice more consistently, while tailoring the application to the specific needs of individual countries.

Results and impact

The programme provides users with a wide range of functionality to quickly assess trends and anomalies. These tools help to improve field monitoring, supervision, and data timeliness and quality control.

The data accuracy checks in the post-interview process include validation conditions with extensive checks for unanswered questions, inconsistencies and outliers.

As part of the monitoring dashboard, geographic visualisation of fieldwork provides an additional way to monitor progress and identify potential problems. For example, map-based tools capture the progress of fieldwork while also investigating quality control issues and communicating problems visually.

The dashboard enables survey supervisors to provide census coordinators with valid evidence of difficulties in the field. In instances of poor performance by enumerators, retraining or replacement can be considered.

"The dashboard is superbly helpful for our monitoring – even the maps with red and orange points really help us in spotting errors as well. I viewed the dashboard every day and managed to download the check files and send them over to my headquarters to deal with any errors and inconsistencies in the interviews from the field." – Agnether Lemuel, Social Statistician, NSO, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Kiribati

“Performance indicators and other descriptive statistics, which are automatically generated with every new batch of data, help survey managers and data analysts identify problems with data at a stage when action can be taken to address them.”

Lessons learned

The dashboard improved communication with the target audience, including census/survey managers, survey managers' supervisors and interviewers, by enabling sharing of standardised information across all stakeholders. The dashboard was also useful in measuring progress through analysing incoming data and tracking the progress of the fieldwork itself.

The monitoring dashboard is an innovative survey management solution, enabling SPC to provide remote support for PICT NSOs managing census and survey fieldwork. The system can be adapted for use across different types of data collection and locations, not only in the Pacific region but potentially globally. It can also be adapted to meet specific country requirements.

In 2021, SPC plans to use the monitoring dashboard to support other members conducting their census.

Division: SDD
Donor: UNFPA



GEM

Geoscience,
Energy and
Maritime
Division



LRD

Land
Resources
Division



CCES

Climate
Change and
Environmental
Sustainability
Programme

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 5

IMPROVING MULTI-SECTORAL RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTERS

Introduction

Results dashboards

Contributing to the SDGs

Challenges

Performance assessment

Looking to 2021

Highlight Story

Strategy for gender equality in disaster management in the Pacific

Performance stories

Applying an integrated approach to building climate resilience

Reforestation in Fiji improves climate resilience and enhances community skills

Introduction

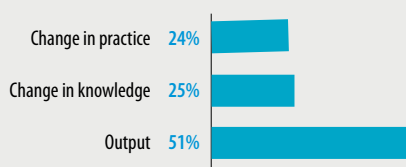
Climate change and disasters affect all the sectors in which SPC works. We therefore use a multi-sectoral approach to address climate change, developing and implementing both mitigation and adaptation measures, and coordinating members' efforts to apply specific climate solutions, including accessing climate change finance.

We assist PICTs, in areas within our mandate, to plan climate change and disaster risk management strategies and strengthen national responses in line with international commitments (e.g. the Paris Agreement). Through our GEM, LRD and CCES divisions, and multidisciplinary technical and scientific teams, we support the design and implementation of integrated adaptation and risk reduction solutions to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters in areas including:

- natural resources (agriculture, coasts and ocean, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry, water);
- food security;
- human and social development (education, health, sanitation, culture, gender, youth, human rights).

Results dashboards

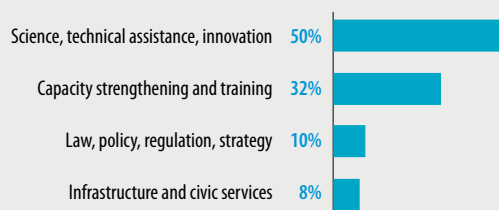
Graph 23: Results for multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters, by level of maturity (n=61)



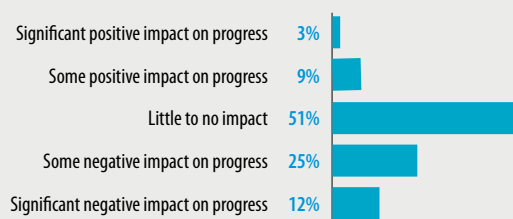
Sixty-one results were generated under this objective (16% of total development objective results) (Graph 23). A quarter of results showed changes in knowledge through research on climate-smart agriculture and water management, and through training provided for farmers, ocean sector stakeholders and emergency/disaster management personnel.

There were changes in practice for control of coconut rhinoceros beetle, uptake of food-cube technology, application of economic analysis for protected cropping, improved ocean services and maritime safety information, and use of marine and coastal assessment data in decision-making and management, such as early warning systems for coastal inundation and the design of coastal protection structures.

Graph 25: Results for multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters, by result type



Graph 24: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results for multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters



The high number of output-level results included training manuals for crop production and pest and disease management; training in disaster risk and integrated coastal management; assessments for climate change vulnerability, disaster risk and groundwater; data collection and ocean datasets; management and technical response plans; and the development of Green Climate Fund (GCF) concepts benefiting PICTs.

COVID-19 had a negative impact on the achievement of 37% of the results under this objective, mostly due to limitations on providing in-person training and coaching, and procurement of services. The pandemic also altered the priorities of national stakeholders (Graph 24). However, it had a positive impact on progress for a handful of assessments and analyses that were undertaken as desktop studies in place of field assessments.

Investments in disaster and climate change-related science, technical assistance, innovation, and capacity strengthening are the main mechanisms for delivering outputs under this objective. Assistance for legislative and regulatory frameworks, improving emergency responses and developing water infrastructure are also important in addressing service gaps in these areas (Graph 25).

SPC’s investments in multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters cut across more SDG themes than any of our other development objectives. These themes include food security and improved nutrition, sustainable cities and communities, clean water and sanitation, healthy oceans, life on land, quality education, partnerships and strong institutions (Graph 26).¹³

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

Over 260 farmers benefited from plant disease diagnostics, with 315 diagnoses made by the Plant Health Clinic in 2020

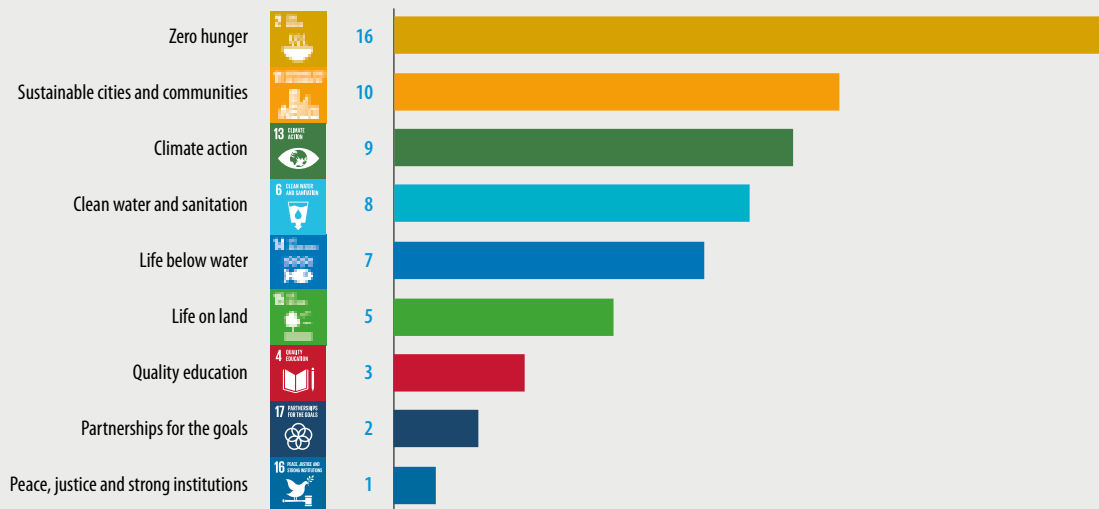
75 food cubes were distributed and established in Funafala Island, Tuvalu, using specially developed compost recipes that meet the nutritional requirements of local vegetable crops

7 national meteorological and hydrological services produced monthly ocean outlooks, improving communication and the availability of information on ocean services and maritime safety

The NDC Hub assisted PICTs to implement their climate targets, as per the Paris Agreement, through enhancing NDC quality and supporting national legislation and regulations

Contributing to the SDGs

Graph 26: Results for multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters, by primary SDG

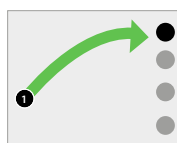


Challenges

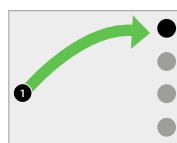
- COP26 was postponed to November 2021 due to COVID-19, and there is uncertainty over global climate negotiations.
- Climate change financing mechanisms are complex and may overwhelm the capacity of countries.
- Increased access to data and knowledge on climate adaptation and mitigation is needed to articulate the climate rationale and monitor progress against baselines for greenhouse gas emissions and the populations affected.

13 Additional results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC’s objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

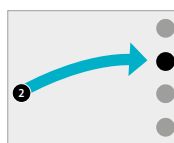
Performance assessment



2017
Significant progress
made based
on unweighted
average



2018
Significant progress
made based on
weighted average



2019
Some progress
made based on
weighted average



2020
Significant progress
made based on
weighted average

Looking to 2021

- Continue supporting our member countries to access climate change finance through the GCF, funding for nature-based solutions through the Kiwa Initiative, and other facilities
- Continue assisting our member countries to develop and implement both climate change mitigation measures and adaptation responses
- Develop the Pacific Resilience Nexus, a platform hosting disaster risk management and climate change data and information, which will then be integrated in the Pacific Data Hub
- Under the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, continue the development of a flagship regional programme on integrated ocean management to support the implementation of national ocean policies across the Blue Pacific
- Upscale and replicate the use of innovative technology to support national hydrological and meteorological services in their delivery of marine safety information and coastal forecasting products

Strategy for gender equality in disaster management in the Pacific



Lydia Sijp, Planning and Advisory Officer for Emergency Management, Cook Islands

On 27 August 2020, SPC's Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) project launched 'Responding Together: Strategy for gender equality in disaster management in the Pacific', and 'Becoming a leader: A leadership learning pathway for PIEMA member agencies'. Responding together is core to cultures across the Pacific, especially in times of disaster. PIEMA is committed to strengthening effective disaster management through enhancing and supporting equal access for both men and women across the sector.

"For women in emergency management services, there are a lot of opportunities. It's good to see PIEMA pave the path to see how best we can improve the channelling of the female agenda into a male-dominated organisation and service."— Melita Seniroqa, Manager Human Resources and Corporate Affairs, National Fire Authority, Fiji



Watch a video on the
launch of the strategy
[here](#)



Performance Story



Applying an integrated approach to building climate resilience

Securing food resources and adopting healthy lifestyles in Marshall Islands

Context

The Marshall Islands' atolls are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. During droughts especially, residents in the outer atolls face food and water shortages that affect their health and livelihoods. Subsistence agriculture – previously an important activity in the outer atolls – has declined in recent years because of a trend away from farming to other forms of employment, and the availability and convenience of imported processed food.

Change process

Recognising that a very limited variety of food is available to people living in the outer atolls, the EU – North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project, implemented by SPC with the Government and people of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, integrated atoll agriculture with health and wellness activities to help the Ailuk community understand the connections between good nutrition, regular exercise and overall wellness. The work involved:

- **re-establishing atoll agriculture** through training agricultural extension agents, setting up community nurseries, installing additional water storage, providing tools and equipment, introducing biological control of pests, promoting the cooking and preservation of locally grown crops, and delivering extensive hands-on training supported by simple guides in the local language;
- **combining nutrition and wellness activities** in partnership with a locally based NGO. Activities included basic health checks, health education and outreach, and establishment of exercise clubs and cooking classes with the Ailuk community.

“We loved the cooking classes and even tried new food like mung bean sprouts and lentils. We really had no clue on many of the cooking methods but now consider ourselves experts. Being part of the exercise group has been very enjoyable. We were taught various exercises that increase better blood circulation to organs such as the heart, and lifting exercises that build our muscles and increase our strength for better coordination and movement.” – Hemly Anious, resident of Ailuk Atoll

Results and impact

The residents of Ailuk, particularly women, now have a better understanding and the necessary skills and equipment to grow and consume their own crops and create healthier, more active lifestyles for themselves and

their families. The results are directly benefiting about 350 people living in Ailuk Atoll.

The approach, which was trialled by the RENI project, is now being scaled up to include the atolls of Jaluit and Majuro through the support of a sister project, Global Climate Change Alliance Plus – Scaling up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA). The project is directly benefiting 1800 people living in Jaluit Atoll and 15,500 people living in selected communities in Majuro Atoll. Eventually, the project hopes to include people living in other outer atolls of Marshall Islands.

“In these uncertain times, and as a farmer myself, I would like to express my deep appreciation for the ongoing efforts by the RENI project in building on the existing policies of the government to revive subsistence farming in our islands. I would like to urge us all to start our own gardens in anticipation of reaping the fruits of our labour in the very near future.” – Hon. Sandy Alfred, Minister of Natural Resources and Commerce, Marshall Islands

Lessons learned

Behavioural change, such as encouraging people to move from using imported foods to growing and eating locally grown foods, cannot be fully achieved in a project time frame of four to five years. The approach described here was trialled by RENI (2017–2020) and is now being scaled up by GCCA+ SUPA (2019–2023), covering a period of more than seven years.

Partnerships with local stakeholder groups are essential to sustain the project's achievements. The project recognised from the start that these partnerships would bring collective contextual expertise and valuable local knowledge to the project and ensure sustainability beyond the project time frame. More than seven government and non-government partners were involved in the RENI project and a local NGO is taking a lead role in implementing the GCCA+ SUPA project activities. The NGO is building its technical and management capacity while also making a critical contribution to the sustainability of the work.





Agricultural extension agents in Ailuk prepare seeds for planting



Ailuk resident, Bull Kaios, with fresh produce from the nursery

Watch a video on
securing food resources
and adopting healthy
lifestyles in Marshall
Islands [here](#)



Division: GEM
Donor: European Union



Reforestation in Fiji improves climate resilience and enhances community skills

Context

Tree planting has long been used to mitigate climate change in many countries. In addition to their roles in climate change mitigation, biodiversity and ecosystem services, trees and forests ensure the protection of culturally important species that are part of the traditional dress, ornaments and ceremonies of Pacific communities.

Change process

In late 2019, LRD's Sustainable Forestry and Landscape Management programme partnered with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and Fiji's Ministry of Waterways and Environment to implement the GEF 5 STAR Ridge to Reef (R2R) programme. R2R focuses on reforestation, land-use planning, community natural resource management training, and legislative review of forestry-related policies and laws. The programme was carried out in four water catchments in Viti Levu and Vanua Levu: Labasa, Tunuloa, Ba and Waidina.

The LRD team collaborated with the Ministries of Forestry and Agriculture to launch R2R. A diversity of people – men, women, youth and vulnerable groups – took part in the entire process, from early scoping and consultation to purchase of seedlings, land preparation, planting and maintenance.

Results and impact

Nanoko village in the Ba water catchment was one of the R2R sites. With Fiji experiencing the impacts of COVID-19, the Nanoko community continued with tree planting while maintaining social distancing. They planted 14,730 trees on 28 hectares, including native and fruit tree species, as part of efforts to reforest degraded land, and established a holding nursery for the village to store trees for reforestation.

The R2R project is also working on creating an inclusive environment for vulnerable people in partner communities. In July 2020, a joint verification team from SPC and the Ministry of Forestry inspected areas that

had been reforested in the Tunuloa water catchment. The team was invited to Kanakana village to visit Isikeli Tuiwainunu and his nursery. He is no ordinary man. At the age of 87 and paralysed from the waist down, he was still eager to contribute to R2R by undertaking his own reforestation activities at the Tunuloa catchment. His enthusiasm for the project was clear as the verification team visited his compound. He moves through his small plantation by crawling, but this has not dampened his spirit or desire to propagate and manage his seedlings. He has managed to plant approximately 100–150 pots of native tree species along with sandalwood and fruit trees.

"I am old and half paralysed, so I struggled to have my small nursery prepared and I thank God that my prayers are answered with the arrival of officers to witness my work." – Isikeli Tuiwainunu, Kanakana village, Fiji

The Ministry of Forestry has committed to providing 1000 polythene bags, seedlings and nursery greenhouse materials for Isikeli Tuiwainunu. The seedlings will later be purchased for reforestation.

Lessons learned

When providing cheques for R2R seedlings in the Labasa and Tunuloa water catchments, the Prime Minister of Fiji, the Hon. Frank Bainimarama, said the initiative taken by nursery owners not only uplifted the economy but also ecosystems. He challenged the people of Fiji to take part in the tree planting revolution.

Community natural resource management training is a major part of the R2R programme, strengthening knowledge and skills in areas such as climate change, sustainable forests, land management, agroforestry, farm management and REDD+ (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation).

The project creates pathways to ensure its outcomes directly add value to the work of its stakeholders and contribute to overall national goals and objectives.



Nanoko schoolchildren help deliver seedlings to the planting site



Director Operations – North and an R2R technician survey Isikeli Tuiwainunu’s nursery



SPC staff member, Emosi Cagi, unloads trees for planting in Nanoko village



Nanoko villagers plant trees at the R2R reforestation site



Isikeli Tuiwainunu of Kanakana village in the Tunuloa catchment, Fiji

Division: LRD
Donor: Global Environment Facility



RRRT

Regional
Rights
Resource
Team



SDP

Social
Development
Programme



GEM

Geoscience,
Energy and
Maritime
Division



LRD

Land
Resources
Division

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 6

ADVANCING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER EQUALITY, CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Introduction

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Challenges

Performance assessment

Looking to 2021

Highlight Story

A new way of celebrating International Women's Day

Performance stories

Upsurge in domestic violence during COVID-19 lockdowns highlights relevance of Regional Working Group supporting implementation of laws

Leaving no one behind

Support for successful campaign to raise age of consent and marriage for Pohnpei State

RRRT key driver of an historic moment: 84th Extraordinary Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child held in Samoa

Introduction

The Human Rights and Social Development (HRSD) Division leads SPC's support for human rights, gender equality and social inclusion, youth and culture.

HRSD was formed in September 2020 by merging the Regional Rights Resource Team (RRRT) and Social Development Programme (SDP). The results for each programme have been reported separately in this 2020 report (combined reporting of HRSD results will begin in 2021).

RRRT was built around three main areas of work and key stakeholders:

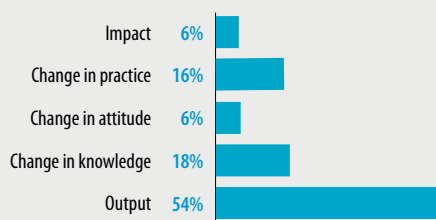
- Work with governments to promote and protect human rights and fulfil human rights commitments
- Work to improve access to justice for women and girls in cases of domestic violence
- Work with civil societies and communities to promote human rights and gender equality and end violence against women and girls

SDP worked in the areas of culture, gender, youth and social inclusion, generating knowledge and building member capacity, including of governments and civil society, and promoting coherent policies and mainstreaming strategies.

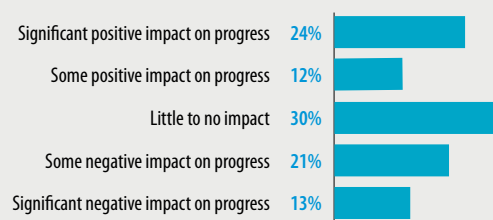
FAME, GEM and LRD also contributed results under this objective. In addition, people-centred approaches and our Social and Environmental Responsibility policy are being mainstreamed across the breadth of our scientific and technical work.

Results dashboards

Graph 27: Results for social development, by level of maturity (n=67)



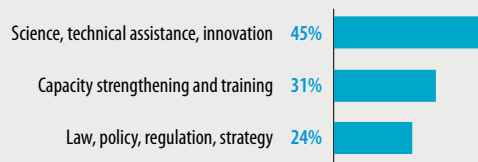
Graph 28: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results for social development



Sixty-seven results were generated under this objective (18% of total development objective results). Social development results demonstrate the long-term, transformational changes brought about by SPC's investments in human rights, governance, gender and youth, social inclusion and culture in collaboration with members, civil society and other partners (Graph 27).

Almost half the results were outcomes relating to changes in knowledge, practice or attitudes, or higher-level impacts. Changes in knowledge related to increased understanding or competencies following training, coaching and mentoring in gender issues, domestic violence, human rights, advocacy and legislation.

Graph 29: Results for social development, by result type



New knowledge was also generated through research and analysis, publications and tools. Changes in practice included human rights campaigns, implementation of human rights mechanisms, more people accessing domestic violence legal services, and more orders issued in domestic violence cases.

Outputs included convening workshops or delivering training on social development issues, development of roadmaps or strategies, gender statistics and analysis, gender assessments, policy briefs, guides and handbooks, draft legislation, and outreach and advocacy activities.

The impact of COVID-19 was mixed, with the pandemic both negatively and positively affecting progress (Graph 28). Negative impacts related to COVID-19 response and economic recovery efforts being prioritised over social development activities. Travel restrictions, changes in resource allocation (i.e. budgets) and the 'opportunity cost' of a refocus of country counterparts' work resulted in less training being delivered, and the postponement of key events such as the Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture and the 14th Triennial Conference of Pacific Women. However, COVID-19 accelerated progress in other areas.

For example, domestic violence legislation and services increased in importance due to the rise in cases during lockdown and new activities and campaigns directly related to pandemic preparation and response.

Technical assistance and capacity strengthening, and investment in enabling legislative and policy environments are the main mechanisms for delivery of outputs under this objective (Graph 29).

SPC's investments in social development cut across many SDG themes including gender equality, reduced inequalities, peace, justice and strong institutions, sustainable cities and communities, no poverty, partnerships, food security and improved nutrition, good health and well-being, and climate action (Graph 30).

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

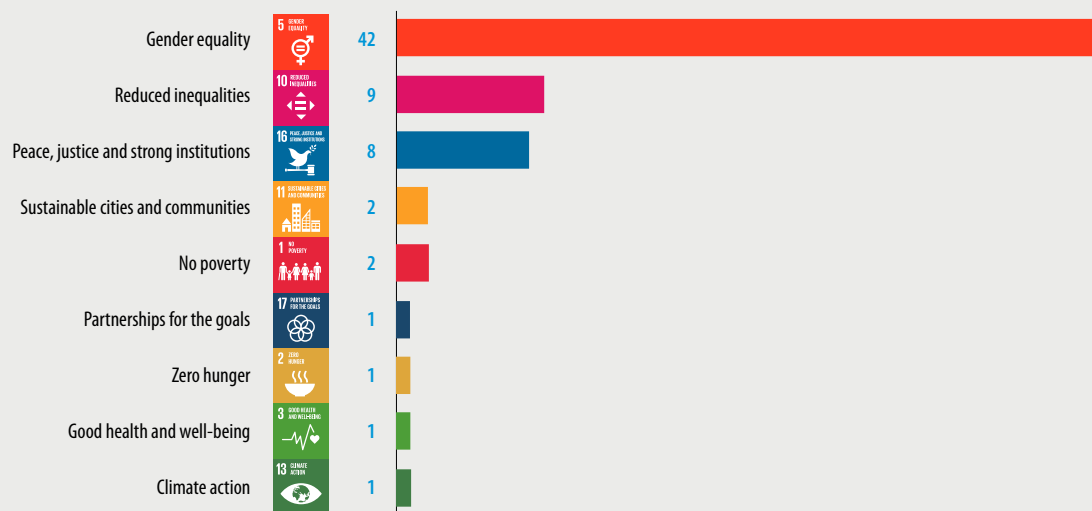
22 campaigns supported by SPC led to changes in policy or legislation, or other human rights advancements, in FSM, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu

Justice service providers are becoming more responsive to the needs of women and girls, with 95 protection orders issued in cases of domestic violence in Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Tonga

Regional COVID-19 communication messages were inclusive of the most marginalised people in Pacific societies

Contributing to the SDGs

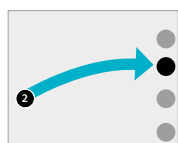
Graph 30: Results for social development, by primary SDG



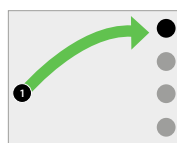
Challenges

- COVID-19 led to the prioritising of domestic violence legislation and services due to increased violence, but other areas of work such as institutional responsiveness and cultural development were lesser priorities.
- Emerging priority sectors for HRSD include support for social work and mental health in response to COVID-19, and increased support for gender mainstreaming in disaster reduction and adaptation.
- Merging the RRRT and SDP programmes into the HRSD Division, while continuing operations in the COVID-19 context, required adaptation, patience and resilience on the part of staff.
- Limited human resources restrict our ability to respond to increasingly complex requests for technical assistance from members and SPC divisions.

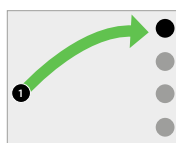
Performance assessment



2017
Some progress made based on unweighted average



2018
Significant progress made based on weighted average



2019
Significant progress made based on weighted average



2020
Significant progress made based on weighted average

Looking to 2021

- Convening the 14th Triennial Conference of Pacific Women and 7th Meeting of Pacific Ministers for Women
- Completing the review of the Pacific Youth Development Framework
- Continuing to provide support and planning for the Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture, including a review of the festival 'model'
- Finalising the Regional Culture Strategy
- Further realigning campaigns to include online engagement, and adjusting campaign objectives in response to the social development impacts of COVID-19

A new way of celebrating International Women's Day

Family-focused event encourages engagement in gender issues

International Women's Day (IWD) is observed annually on 8 March and the official theme this year was 'Each for Equal'. To celebrate IWD SPC hosted a picnic in Thurston Gardens, Suva, with support from the Fiji Museum and partners. The picnic was open and accessible to all. More than 200 people attended, with the Fiji government, regional agencies, civil society and development partners all taking part and contributing to planning and implementation.

The event featured a gunu tea and talanoa session with Dr Claire Slatter (feminist academic) and Matelita Buadromo (Fiji athlete and Olympic Games representative). Striders Women's Rugby Club representatives reflected on progress towards gender equality and women's human rights. The Ministry of iTaukei Affairs introduced a traditional game called caqe moli, which is played only by indigenous Fijian women. The Reproductive and Family Health Association provided cancer screening and health checks. SPC staff member, Francesca Pradelli, led yoga sessions, and Save the Children held a children's corner. The Fiji Museum's exhibition space was used to display photos of 'Inspiring Pacific Women' from SPC's '70 Inspiring Pacific Women' campaign. SPC was grateful for the support of local businesses that donated food and refreshments.

The day was an opportunity for women, men and children to engage informally in discussions about gender inequality, the role of women in decision-making and leadership, and how men can be more supportive. This model, with its mix of formal and informal activities in an accessible public space, was successful and could be replicated for other events.



Striders Women's Rugby Club representatives and Matelita Buadromo, who represented Fiji at the 2012 Summer Olympics, spoke at the talanoa session



Each for Equal: Members of Kids Link Fiji (a Save the Children initiative) and the GIRLS Programme (Fiji Women's Rights Movement) at the 'Picnic at the Museum', Suva, Fiji, celebrate International Women's Day



Performance Story



Upsurge in domestic violence during COVID-19 lockdowns highlights relevance of Regional Working Group supporting implementation of laws

Context

Most Pacific countries have enacted domestic violence or family protection laws in the past 12 years, providing legal protection for women, children and survivors. While the legislation is welcome, its implementation in Pacific contexts is challenging.

The Pacific Regional Working Group (RWG) on the Implementation of Domestic Violence/Family Protection Legislation was established in October 2018 to ensure more effective implementation of the legislation. It has 11 member states (Cook Islands, FSM (Kosrae and Pohnpei States), Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). Fiji is the first Chair of the RWG and HRSD provides the secretariat.

During COVID-19-related lockdowns from February to April 2020, there was a sharp increase in domestic violence cases in the Pacific. Women seeking help faced added barriers because of their proximity to the perpetrator, restrictions on their movement, and curfews. Around the world, there were similar increases in violence linked to lockdowns.

The RWG has become even more relevant for member states during the pandemic because it is considered a reliable source of data and innovative practices to improve protection services.

Change process

The creation of the RWG was a demand-driven process. Following a regional consultation on ways to ensure more effective implementation of legislation on domestic violence and family protection, member states decided to form the RWG. An in-person meeting in May 2019 was followed by two virtual meetings in November 2019 and April 2020.

Three subcommittees were set up to progress work on domestic violence counselling, national advisory councils, and collation of statistics. Weekly updates were emailed to members during the height of the COVID-19 crisis in the Pacific region (March–May 2020) and regular catch-up emails have been sent since then.

The RWG's work and communication encouraged high-level officials from ministries mandated to implement

legislation on domestic violence to share their data, challenges and best practices for tackling the issues.

Results and impact

The RWG raised awareness of the importance of continuing to provide services to survivors during the pandemic and the need to adapt services (e.g. remote counselling, providing protection orders over the phone, and making shelters available as an essential service). Member countries implemented innovative practices including online support, new toll-free numbers, and dashboards to monitor domestic violence.

Intelligence on domestic violence is now gathered at the regional level. RRRT used the information in a report on the increase in domestic violence against women during the COVID-19 restrictions that was submitted to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (June 2020).

Lessons learned

The challenges of implementing domestic violence legislation are similar across countries and having a space for a regional conversation on how to address the difficulties was much needed. HRSD provides leadership as the secretariat of the RWG, but the agenda is set by the members, who also participate in the subcommittees.

The RWG has found that having the right person at the table is essential – that is, high-level representation from ministries in charge of implementing the legislation. This means that decision-makers are present as well as representatives who have the technical knowledge to talk about implementation and what works.

COVID-19 has increased the focus on ensuring that government services and processes can be accessed by those in need (e.g. 'Are legislation and services responsive in times of crisis?'). The RWG has become the best place to talk about what needs to be improved and what works elsewhere.



Dashboard developed by Cook Islands and shared with RWG members

Division: RRRT
Donor: Spotlight Initiative



Performance Story



Leaving no one behind

Context

Gender equity and social inclusion and human rights (GESI and HR) are often not well understood in the fisheries sector. As a result, there are missed opportunities to design programmes that incorporate the diverse needs of the people and groups affected. Recent policies reinforce the importance of the human dimension of fisheries, including equitable sharing of benefits, inclusive decision-making, and consideration of the differing needs, levels of use, and access to natural resources and marine spaces for women and men, girls and boys, and marginalised groups. Putting these policies into action requires practical, tailored guidance, and tools that fisheries practitioners find easy to grasp and apply.

Change process

Through the [PEUMP programme](#) (Pacific–European Union Marine Partnership), SPC contributes to strengthening GESI and HR in fisheries programmes through mainstreaming, capacity development, training and mentoring, focused studies, and development of practical tools. In a multi-partner approach, SPC divisions including FAME, HRSD and LRD are working with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), University of the South Pacific (USP), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and other agencies.

Results and impact

SPC delivered a series of training sessions and mentorship on GESI and HR in fisheries to 124 participants. They included 41 fisheries staff (31 women, 10 men) from 9 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu); 42 USP staff and students (30 women, 12 men); 24 FFA staff (13 women, 11 men); and 17 staff (9 women, 8 men) from small-medium aquaculture enterprises in 6 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tonga).

The training increased the participants' awareness and understanding, and their openness to continue working towards more equitable outcomes. In feedback on the training, the 41 fisheries staff from 9 PICTs gave high ratings to their ability to incorporate their learning in their work (4.56 out of 5) and to their increased understanding of the GESI and HR-based approach to coastal fisheries and aquaculture (4.13 out of 5); 94% stated that the workshop challenged them to think critically, and all agreed they will be able to incorporate what they have learned in their work. Similarly, 92% of USP participants rated their ability to incorporate their learning in their work as high or very high.

To ensure the training was practical and relevant for fisheries stakeholders in the region, tailored material was produced, including the *Pacific Handbook for gender equity and social inclusion in coastal fisheries and aquaculture*. First published in 2019, the handbook was well received by partners and national fisheries agencies as the first Pacific-specific guide on GESI to provide simple tools for use in a fisheries context. It is being used widely to support training and guide various GESI/HR-based activities. Three additional modules on community engagement, livelihoods and coastal management approaches were added to the handbook in 2020. This work was informed by a wide range of stakeholders including FAME, HRSD and LRD staff.

Training activities draw on focused studies on GESI and HR-based approaches, including [gender and fisheries assessments and desktop reviews](#) conducted to provide a strong evidence base, inform policy and strategically guide projects. This work is also described in an [online article](#) and [blog](#).

Lessons learned

Transforming social norms through GESI and HR-based approaches is a long process. This work incorporated lessons learned from past work, with the following factors contributing to the success of efforts to incorporate GESI and HR in Pacific fisheries:

- Working across divisional boundaries and engaging a diverse array of stakeholders
- Using illustrative case studies and tailored training that fisheries staff could easily relate to, and breaking down the often abstract concepts of GESI and HR-based approaches
- Inviting guest speakers with field experience, who embrace GESI and HR concepts in their work, to share stories
- Allowing open discussion and sufficient time for feedback, reflection and critical thinking
- Building closer relations with partners and investing in mentoring and capacity building

It is also helpful to remember that everyone involved in this work has the responsibility of being a role model and empowering others to be change agents in their communities.



Staff from FFA, the Solomon Islands fishing industry and WWF, who took part in training on GESI and HR, and monitoring, evaluation and learning in 2020



Delwyn Amoe
National Fisheries Development,
Solomon Islands

"I thought that I knew about human rights and gender equality, but attending this training showed me that I still have a lot more to learn and I'm so excited about this. I am going to take back a lot of what I've learned from discussions and case studies."



Chelcia Gomese
Senior Research Analyst and Gender
Focal Point for Coastal Fisheries,
WorldFish, Solomon Islands

"I was very happy to be a part of the training as a gender person in the field of coastal fisheries. It's very important that we recognise the role of women in fisheries. The gender and human rights workshop enabled me to better understand roles and to make sure that gender is incorporated in all pathways of the work that we do."



Max Tukana
USP PEUMP Research Assistant, Fiji

"The training helped me apply the principles of gender and social inclusion to the fisheries sector ... reminding me to listen to the needs and wants of the communities that we serve first and ensure that these needs are met."

Division: FAME
Donor: European Union



Performance Story



Support for successful campaign to raise age of consent and marriage for Pohnpei State

Context

A country's laws are important for protecting its citizens, especially the vulnerable and marginalised, including children.

International human rights conventions are effective in holding states accountable and serve as a guide for national legislation to safeguard vulnerable groups. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) categorises children as being between 0 and 18 years old. Accordingly, 18 years is the minimum age of marriage set by most countries around the world.

While some countries in the Pacific have ratified CRC and have changed their marriage laws to comply with international human rights treaties, others such as FSM have only recently acknowledged the importance of protecting children from early marriage.

In two of FSM's four states, the age of consent and marriage is between 13 and 16 years, with many young girls being married to men sometimes twice their age. Early marriage for these 'child brides' often means they are unable to pursue their dreams of higher education and go on to secure work opportunities or economic empowerment.

Change process

HRSD provided support to the Care Micronesia Foundation (CMF), a civil society organisation in FSM, for its campaign to raise the age of consent. The support was in the form of a grant and mentoring under the Pacific People Advancing Change (PPAC) project, funded by the Government of Sweden.

CMF's campaign included a round-table discussion attended by representatives of Pohnpei State Public Health, the Pohnpei State Legislature's Committee on Health, church leaders, traditional leaders and women's groups.

In 2020, CMF disseminated education materials via a video and radio campaign to raise awareness of the legislation and change in the age of consent and marriage, and to support its implementation.

"The assistance in the form of a grant provided by SPC's PPAC project built the capacity of CMF to advocate on this serious issue to the wider public and to important stakeholders, and empowered them to lobby the Pohnpei State Legislature to make this change in the age of consent a reality. PPAC did a great job in helping us raise the age of consent and marriageable age, which opened the eyes of a lot of people in FSM who are slowly adapting to this change." – Shelyane Lohn, CMF Manager

Results and impact

Following CMF's campaign, the Pohnpei State Legislature raised the age of consent and marriage from 16 to 18 years in 2019. CMF's manager said the change in legislation was made possible through rigorous lobbying and advocacy in collaboration with churches, public health authorities and local women's groups. The legislation will provide much-needed protection for children, especially young girls. It can also be used to persuade families and communities not to marry off their daughters when they are still children.

Lessons learned

During the advocacy campaign, HRSD supported CMF to establish partnerships with the Pohnpei Police, Pohnpei State Government, Pohnpei Women Council, youth and church groups. Strong and diverse coalitions are essential to highlight the benefits of updating the legislation and to achieve sustainable social change.

While the change in legislation for Pohnpei is a success worth celebrating, CMF hopes to continue its public education and awareness campaigns.

"The lobbying and advocacy to change the age of consent and marriage has created greater awareness in our students and children. I think the children in our communities and schools now realise they too have rights that can protect them. We wish to continue our campaigns until the rates of customary marriages and teenage pregnancies drop." – Shelyane Lohn

Division: RRRT

Donor: Government of Sweden and Government of Australia



Performance Story



RRRT key driver of an historic moment: 84th Extraordinary Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child held in Samoa

Context

According to UNICEF, rates of violence against children in the Pacific Islands are among the highest in the world. The ratification of international human rights treaties, such as CRC, and their implementation through national legislation, policies and services can help protect the most vulnerable.

Major UN human rights treaties have 'treaty bodies' with independent experts mandated to monitor State parties' compliance with their treaty obligations. A small delegation from a country under review usually has to travel to Geneva for the review process.

Despite decades of advocacy, multiple reports and position papers highlighting the potential benefits of holding sessions outside Europe or North America, no UN treaty bodies had ever held a regional session outside of Geneva or New York – that is, until March 2020.

Change process

RRRT implemented the Pacific Commonwealth Equality Project from 2018 to 2020 and reserved funding in the expectation of attracting a UN treaty body to the Pacific. The team worked with Justice Clarence Vui Nelson of Samoa, a member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the RRRT Advisory Board, to advocate holding the 84th Session of the CRC in Samoa.

The countries under review during the 84th session were Cook Islands, FSM and Tuvalu. The agenda also included the issues to be adopted for Kiribati's review. Planning of the extraordinary session started in October 2019 and agreement to hold it in Samoa was secured in late 2019.

CRC84 was a UN event with SPC as the key delivery partner. RRRT supported the organisation and logistics of the event and funded the participation of partners and representatives from the region, including from civil society. Other important implementation partners were the CRC Secretariat, CRC Bureau, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Government of Samoa, UNICEF and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Fiji.

Results and impact

CRC84 is the first and only regional session of a UN treaty body to have been held outside Geneva or New York. The session engaged over 1000 people from across the Pacific and achieved several results and impacts attributable to its hosting in Samoa.

One of the most notable results was the participation and empowerment of over 300 children from Samoa, Fiji and Vanuatu. They engaged in thematic discussions during three sessions (climate change, CRC's anniversary, and issues important for children) and all side events were



Young person speaking at CRC84 in Samoa

moderated or co-moderated by a child. In a subsequent survey of 56 children, 98% reported improved knowledge and skills, 91% had learned about CRC, and 84% had made new contacts.

Other significant results included the enhanced capacity of the Committee, the contextualisation of its concluding observations, increased awareness of CRC and other treaties, and formation of new commitments and partnerships. New practices were implemented, such as holding an abridged session and having the rights holders at the centre of the review process.

The success of CRC84 has the potential to influence the whole UN treaty body system and ways of working. Follow-up advocacy has included two panel events to raise awareness of the outcomes, including a side event at the UN General Assembly.

“As a child I have found it to be very reassuring to see and know that the Committee members and everyone who has attended cares and values my rights as a child within the Pacific. Thank you.” – a young participant

“There has been more engagement, more child participation than I have ever seen in my time as a member of the CRC. This has been a significant advantage.” – Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Committee member

Lessons learned

The meaningful participation of children was the highlight of CRC84. An important lesson from this experience is that their participation also increased the children’s expectations for advancing the issues they raised.

Some of these issues were serious. For future events, it would be prudent to develop a comprehensive follow-up plan beforehand, with children leading the process from concept development through to subsequent activities.



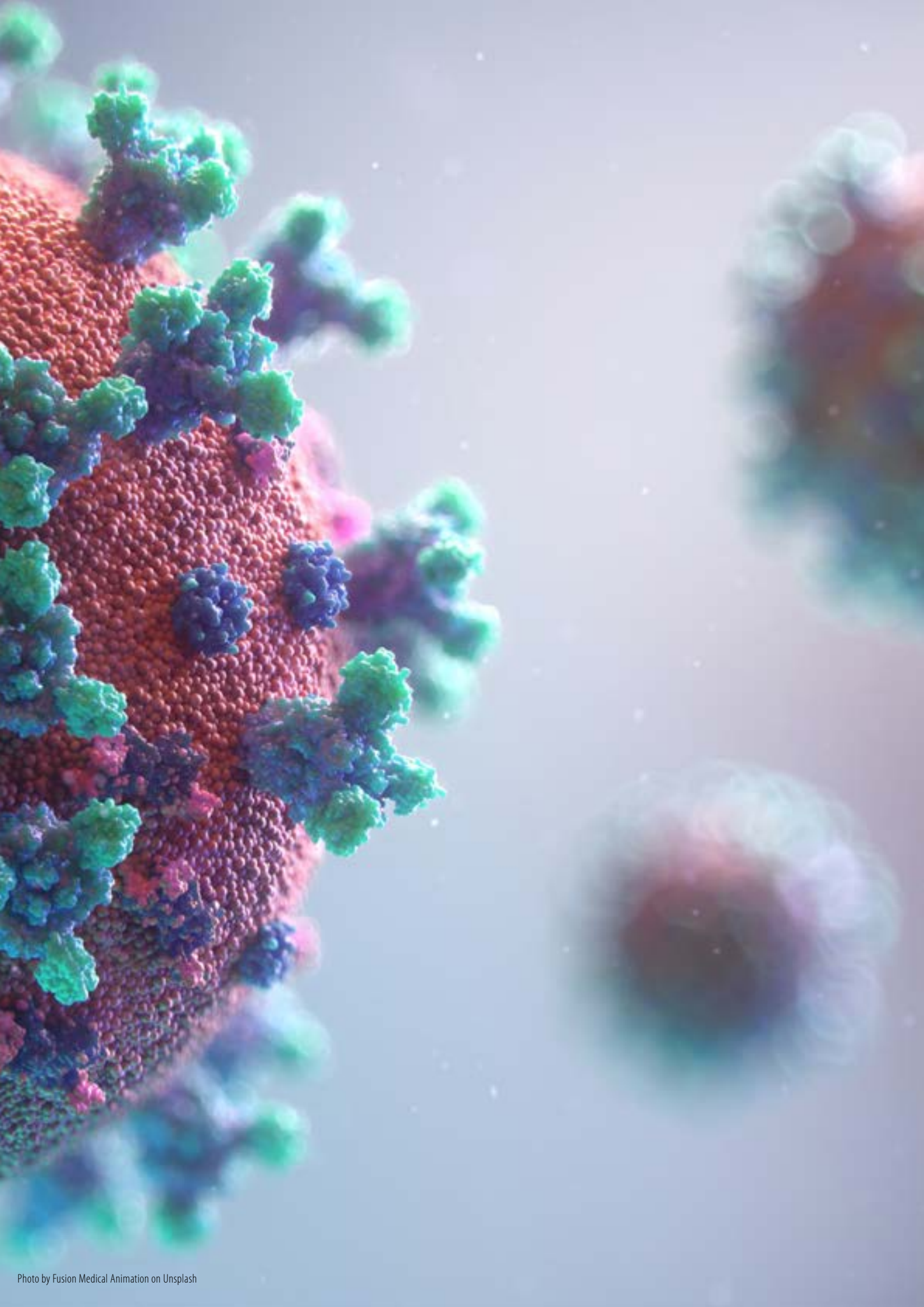
Talanoa tent. Photo: Alvaro Hoyos, UN



Watch a video on the 84th Extraordinary Outreach Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child [here](#)

Division: RRR

Donor: Governments of the Australia, Samoa, Sweden and the United Kingdom





FAME

Fisheries,
Aquaculture
and Marine
Ecosystems
Division



LRD

Land
Resources
Division



PHD

Public
Health
Division

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 7

IMPROVING MULTI-SECTORAL RESPONSES TO NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND FOOD SECURITY

Introduction

Results dashboards

Contributing to the SDGs

Challenges

Performance assessment

Regional accountability supports PICT efforts to reduce NCDs

Looking to 2021

Performance stories

Fiji and Vanuatu youth ambassadors use art to scale up NCD action

Enhancing Fiji's food and nutrition security through increased crop diversity

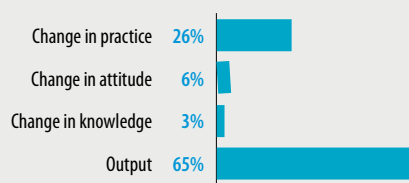
Introduction

SPC strives to promote and protect the health of Pacific people. PHD takes a holistic approach to health, providing technical support and capacity development to strengthen action to address non-communicable diseases (NCDs), improve NCD policy and legislation, increase multi-sectoral engagement, build capacity for effective implementation of NCD plans, and establish accountability mechanisms that enable members to assess their progress.

To enhance food security in PICTs, LRD supports the production, marketing and consumption of locally grown food through extension approaches, policies and services, and by increasing the availability of seeds and plants. CePaCT – the Pacific’s regional genebank – plays a vital role in assisting PICTs to conserve and use their plant genetic resources, and in sourcing improved crop diversity to address food security. SPC is also developing an integrated programme of work – Food Systems for Health, Nutrition and Resilience.

Results dashboards

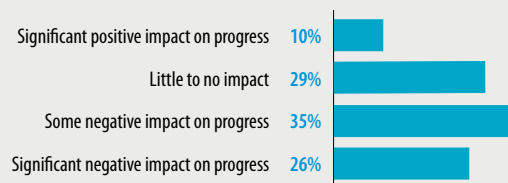
Graph 31: Results for multi-sectoral responses to NCDs and food security, by level of maturity (n=31)



Thirty-one results were generated under this objective (8% of total development objective results) (Graph 31). More than one-quarter of results were changes in practice. These were evidenced through implementation of NCD-related policies, legislation, plans or guidelines, use of research to guide decision-making, distribution and use of CePaCT materials, and strengthened national NCD initiatives led by ministers or parliamentarians. Outputs included the development or review of NCD plans, legislation and policies, NCD advocacy and health promotion, training, data dissemination, and distribution of plant samples and documentation of selected crop varieties.

COVID-19 had an impact on the achievement of the majority of results (61%) under this objective, mostly due to travel restrictions that limited in-country training and capacity support, high-level advocacy and collaboration (Graph 32). However, it accelerated progress in some areas due to an increase in requests for plant samples as part of our members’ responses to TC Harold and the pandemic.

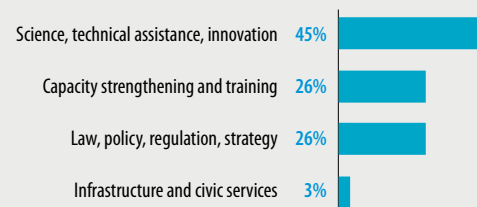
Graph 32: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results for multi-sectoral responses to NCDs and food security



Technical assistance, followed by capacity strengthening and support for law, policy and strategies are the main mechanisms for delivery of results under this objective (Graph 33).

SPC’s investments in NCDs and food security cut across the areas of good health and well-being and ending poverty (Graph 34).¹⁴

Graph 33: Results for multi-sectoral responses to NCDs and food security, by result type



14 Additional results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC’s objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

94 accessions (2301 plant samples) of banana, breadfruit, cassava, giant swamp taro, sweet potato and taro sourced from CePaCT collections were distributed to Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu, increasing the use of nutritious and resilient crop varieties

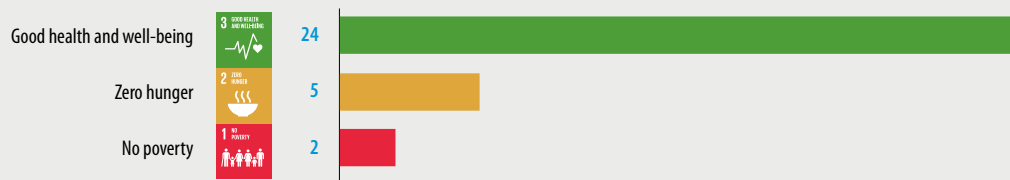
7 PICTs improved political leadership with national NCD initiatives led by parliamentarians and government ministers (Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, and Wallis and Futuna)

6 PICTs have strengthened and demonstrated implementation of NCD related policies and legislation (Cook Islands, FSM, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Samoa)

8 PICTs are implementing their national NCD plans in collaboration with stakeholders (French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna)

Contributing to the SDGs

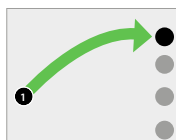
Graph 34: Results for multi-sectoral responses to NCDs and food security, by primary SDG



Challenges

- COVID-19 has affected food security through its impacts on the availability of food, pricing, household income and capacity to access or purchase food.
- Meaningful engagement of communities in NCD prevention has not been fully realised in many PICTs, and in some PICTs COVID-19 restrictions have limited access to NCD support services.
- Integration of NCD efforts across systems and stakeholders is vital to the success of programmes and projects – it requires champions and a systems approach.

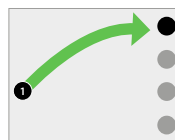
Performance assessment



2017
Significant progress made based on unweighted average



2018
Significant progress made based on weighted average



2019
Significant progress made based on weighted average



2020
Significant progress made based on weighted average

Regional accountability supports PICT efforts to reduce NCDs

The Pacific NCD crisis has been compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and the threat of other infectious diseases. In 2014, Pacific Leaders approved the Pacific NCD Roadmap, and MANA was established to monitor progress on implementation. The MANA dashboard, developed in 2017, is used to present updates on implementing the Roadmap.

The updated dashboards for 2020 (below) showed significant progress. The establishment of functional multi-sectoral NCD taskforces in seven additional PICTs is further evidence that PICTs recognise the importance of coordination across sectors in reducing NCDs. Preliminary findings from studies in some PICTs show that increasing taxes on unhealthy products such as tobacco have resulted in decreased consumption of these items. While the full impact of these measures will take time to be seen, these improvements all contribute to halting and reversing the NCD crisis. Despite progress, several policy actions still need to be strengthened.

PICTs acknowledge the value of the MANA regional accountability mechanism in identifying gaps, informing strategic planning and tracking progress at both national and regional levels.

"This is a great opportunity for us from Tonga to see where we are at with our policy and legislation with regards to NCDs, and it is also an opportunity to reflect on our status and areas that we need to strengthen to tackle NCDs in Tonga."

– Dr Reynold Ofanoa, Ministry of Health, Tonga

Examples of progress in implementing the Pacific NCD Roadmap in 21 PICTs (2017–2018 versus 2019–2020)

Description	Pacific Island countries and territories (N=21)																					PICTs 2017-2018	PICTs 2019-2020		
	A Samoa	Chuuk	Cook Islands	FSM	Fiji	French P	Guam	Kiribati	Marshall	Nauru	New Caledonia	Norfolk	Palau	PNG	RMI	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tahiti	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu			Wallis	
L1. Multi-sectoral NCD taskforce																								5	12
L2. National strategy addressing NCDs and risk factors																								14	17
T1. Tobacco excise taxes																								18	20
A3. Alcohol taxation																								20	21
F3. Unhealthy food marketing to children																								2	5
F4. Food fiscal policies																								13	14
F5. Healthy food policies in schools																								11	14

Looking to 2021

- Support Pacific engagement in the Food Systems Global Summit, including convening a Pacific regional dialogue to bring together evidence in relation to agriculture, food security, fisheries, health (including NCDs), climate change and trade
- Continue to engage with members and partners to develop an integrated programme of work to better understand Pacific food systems and develop interventions that are sustainable and increase resilience
- Continue development of the regional legislative framework for NCDs and policy guidance
- Further mobilise governments, civil society and youth groups to engage in NCD prevention and control
- Support the development of health promotion resources and services to improve systems for NCD prevention and care
- Strengthen NCD-related accountability mechanisms through the Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) and operational research findings



Performance Story



Fiji and Vanuatu youth ambassadors use art to scale up NCD action

“NCDs, such as heart disease, diabetes, cancer and chronic lung diseases, cause approximately 75% of deaths in PICTs. Poor eating habits, physical inactivity, tobacco use and alcohol consumption, which are all NCD risk factors, often begin at a young age. Globally, an estimated two-thirds of premature deaths caused by NCDs are associated with childhood conditions and behaviours.”

Context

Empowering young people to advocate for positive change in their communities is key to reducing NCDs. Wake-Up! – a regional project that SPC initiated in 2017 – provided young people with education and training on communication techniques to raise awareness about NCDs through various arts, including film, painting, freehand drawing, photography and composition of lyrics.

The Pacific Youth Ambassadors Programme was launched in 2020 to build on the success of Wake-Up! and to enable trainees to use the communication techniques they learned to design their own NCD-related projects for their communities.

Change process

Trained youth ambassadors from Fiji and Vanuatu designed and implemented innovative projects for their home countries, with SPC providing technical and financial support for all aspects of the programme.

In Fiji, Sabeto, Nadi (comprising five villages) and Yadua village in Sigatoka were selected as project sites. A week-long workshop was held at the sites in September and October, respectively, with more than 80 participants taking part in each one. The project focused on establishing the level of community knowledge about NCD risk factors followed by community education sessions using artwork to highlight the links between risk factors and common NCDs in Fiji.

In Vanuatu, trained youths partnered with ‘Wan Smolbag Theatre’, a grassroots NGO, to organise an ‘NCD Mural and Fun Day’ in October 2020. The project held a week-long workshop at Wan Smolbag with 13 youths, and 60 students (aged 13

to 16) from Port Vila Central School took part in painting a mural.

Results and impact

Young people and their communities fully engaged in the project. As well as developing their skills in art, the trainees gained experience in leading the implementation and management of projects to prevent NCDs. They also learned the importance of capitalising on partnerships. For example, in Sabeto, the villages collaborated with the Fiji Agromarketing Authority to learn more about preparing their home gardens and sourcing seedlings for planting. The partnership will increase both physical activity and healthy eating in the community.

Though the impact on reducing NCDs will not occur in the short term, the project demonstrated successful community outreach, and increased knowledge and awareness on NCD-related issues at the community level. The training in using art for communication will enhance opportunities for future employment for both the youth and community members who took part. The project also promoted collaboration between development partners. For example, young people who participated also acted as mentors in an art programme organised by the SDP and USAID to commemorate UN International Youth Day 2020.

“The programme has been an eye opener for many of us and a valuable platform to communicate our NCD knowledge and express our art skills. For some of us, with the current pandemic situation, the training has not only been a refresher, but a breath of fresh air too given that most of us have lost jobs from the tourism industry and are just staying at home.”
– trainee from Yadua village, Sigatoka, Fiji

Lessons learned

Engaging young people in action to reduce NCDs in PICT communities has largely occurred on an ad hoc basis. There is a need to map existing in-country youth groups to expand local networks and to identify young leaders to lead initiatives and mobilise other youth groups.

In both Fiji and Vanuatu, the projects showed the need to build young people's skills in project management. SPC will continue supporting project participants through

additional webinars and refresher training to strengthen NCD action, and will also seek opportunities to raise COVID-19 awareness in the community using existing youth networks.

The projects demonstrated the willingness of young people to actively engage in issues that affect their communities and countries and to offer new perspectives and creative approaches that complement the technical expertise of older generations.



Student participation, Wan Smolbag, Vanuatu



Students take part in creating a mural, Port Vila, Vanuatu



Peer-to-peer training, Yadua, Sigatoka, Fiji

Division: PHD

Donor: Governments of Australia and New Zealand



Performance Story



Enhancing Fiji's food and nutrition security through increased crop diversity

Context

CePaCT, the Pacific's regional genebank, has a mandate to support the conservation and use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. It is uniquely placed to respond to PICT food and nutrition security needs through its work to ensure the long-term conservation of important food crops. The Centre facilitates access to

these crops, including varieties sourced from outside the region, and supports their availability.

CePaCT has around 2200 accessions of 18 crops (as of December 2020) and has distributed more than 85,000 tissue culture plants of 15 crops to over 50 countries in the past 15 years. SPC members support CePaCT's impact on the ground, mainly through their ministries of agriculture.



Golden Brown sweet potato displayed at a launch of new crop varieties



New open-pollinated sweet potato lines from evaluation trials conducted by Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture

Change process

CePaCT has been working closely with the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to identify, collect and conserve Fiji's important food crops and increase the resilience and sustainability of the country's agricultural crop base. The Centre has been distributing new and improved crops from within and outside the region to MOA, which evaluates the crops. Adaptable varieties are distributed to Fiji farmers and farming communities.

In 2018, MOA launched three crop varieties: a sweet potato (Golden Brown) and two varieties of taro (Tarova Loa and Tarova Vula). CePaCT supplied the varieties for evaluation and breeding.

Results and impact

Following the launch of the three varieties, SPC followed up with MOA colleagues on their impact. Savenaca Cuquma, Senior Research Officer, MOA, affirmed that farmers liked them. Many farmers commended the taste of the sweet potato, likening it to sugar, while others said 'If you eat it today, you will want to eat it every day'. By October 2020, 46,000 Golden Brown sweet potato vines and 10,000 suckers of both taro varieties were distributed to more than 800 farmers on Fiji's largest island, Viti Levu. Planting materials were also prepared for distribution to farmers on Vanua Levu.

In addition to these varieties, MOA is evaluating new open-pollinated sweet potato lines derived from varieties sourced from CePaCT and is continuing work on taro breeding and evaluation, crossing CePaCT-sourced varieties resistant to taro leaf blight with local taro.

The aim is to create a wider diversity of nutritious and resilient varieties for local farmers.

The collaboration between SPC and Fiji's MOA has also resulted in knowledge and capacity development, as demonstrated by Savenaca Cuquma's work on steering the ministry's research on root and tuber crops. Mr Cuquma said he has built up his knowledge and understanding of breeding taro, sweet potato, cassava and yam crops with guidance from regional experts and SPC-led regional training and workshops. He is keen to continue his work on root and tuber crops and at the same time share his knowledge and experience with his colleagues to promote sustainability.

Lessons learned

Strong collaborative efforts with national implementing partners, such as ministries of agriculture, are critical for impact. Building the capacity of these partners is vital for progress in sustainable agriculture.

At the same time, the crops being researched, distributed and grown must be diverse. Pacific agriculture needs crop diversity to meet challenges such as climate change, lifestyle-related diseases, and the need to secure sustainable markets. The development of more climate-resilient crops is one of the main strategies for adaptation.

Conserving the plant genetic resources from which these crops originate is essential because they provide the basis for resilient and sustainable agriculture for enhanced food and nutrition security.



Savenaca Cuquma, Senior Research Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fiji, presents the Golden Brown sweet potato during the launch

Division: LRD

Donor: Global Crop Diversity Trust and Government of Australia



PHD

Public
Health
Division

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 8

STRENGTHENING REGIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE

Introduction

Results dashboards

Contributing to the SDGs

Challenges

Performance assessment

Looking to 2021

Performance stories

Upskilling infection prevention and control competencies in Vanuatu during COVID-19

COVID-19 response: How SPC and its partners provided testing capacity to all Pacific countries

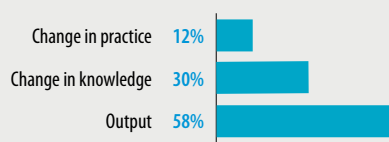
Introduction

PHD supports health surveillance in the region through strengthening capacity for disease surveillance and response, laboratory services, health system preparedness and risk communication. PPHSN is a voluntary network of countries and organisations working together to improve public health surveillance in the region. SPC is the focal point for PPHSN, which supports coordination of laboratory services, surveillance systems, infection control, alerts and communication, knowledge exchange and capacity building.

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, our PHD team has been playing a critical role in monitoring the global and regional situation through its epidemic intelligence system and has been gathering data and producing weekly epidemiological reports on COVID-19 cases reported in the Pacific. SPC issues advice on all current and ongoing health threats in the Pacific through PacNet¹⁵ and the 'alert map', and also provides accredited training.

Results dashboards

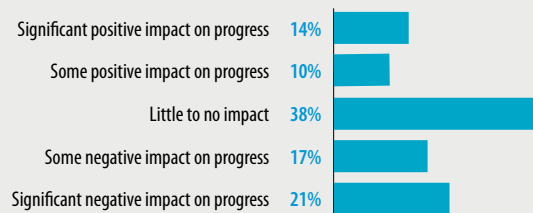
Graph 35: Results for regional public health surveillance and response, by level of maturity (n=33)



Thirty-three results were generated under this objective (9% of total development objective results) (Graph 35). Almost one third of results related to a change in knowledge or workplace skills for training participants. Outputs included delivery of training and courses, COVID-19 guidance, alert maps for epidemics, and updates of the LabNet catalogue and EpiNet directory.

The impact of COVID-19 was mixed, with the pandemic having both negative and positive effects on the progress of results under this objective (Graph 36). Negative impacts were mostly due to limitations on providing in-country training and technical support, and on sending specimens to overseas laboratories for diagnostic testing, given restrictions on flights and travel. The pandemic accelerated progress in new areas of work specific to COVID-19, including developing guidance documents, sharing outbreak information, updating alert maps, and providing training on using laboratory equipment and consumables for COVID-19 testing.

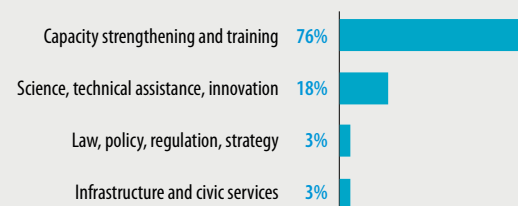
Graph 36: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results for regional public health surveillance and response



Capacity strengthening, training and developing training materials were the main mechanisms for delivery of results under this objective (Graph 37).

SPC's investments in regional public health surveillance and response focus on SDG 3, Good health and well-being (Graph 38).¹⁶

Graph 37: Results for regional public health surveillance and response, by result type



Contributing to the SDGs

Graph 38: Results for regional public health surveillance and response, by primary SDG



¹⁵ PacNet is a forum for communication on public health emergencies, including those of international concern. It serves to alert health professionals and assists in implementing the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) in PICTs.

¹⁶ Additional results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC's strategic objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

50 alert maps for epidemics were produced and disseminated as of 21 December 2020

All countries (100%) with disease alerts or outbreaks shared reports on PacNet, which was a significant improvement on 2017 levels (50%)

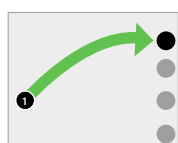
96 health officers from 8 PICTs who enrolled in the Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology were able to identify areas for system improvement, analyse data and write situation reports

Following training for laboratory staff in 2019–2020, the laboratories involved all reported improvements in microbiology processes several months later

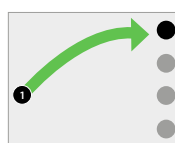
Challenges

- There is an ongoing risk of the spread of COVID-19, and excess morbidity and mortality resulting from the pandemic and other health conditions.
- Border closures affected PICTs' ability to send laboratory specimens to higher-level laboratories abroad for diagnostic testing, including for dengue fever, leptospirosis and other diseases.
- Laboratory strengthening activities had to be expanded to include procurement of consumables, equipment, and infrastructure to support fast-tracking of PICTs' capacity to test for COVID-19.
- Training requiring country visits (e.g. the Data for Decision-making course) was deferred while online delivery methods were explored.
- Regional stakeholder meetings (e.g. PPHSN and a OneHealth workshop) had to be cancelled or deferred.
- The sudden availability of additional funding to support PICTs' COVID-19 preparations and response required PHD to reassess its implementation capacity.

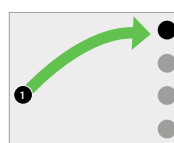
Performance assessment



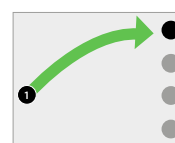
2017
Significant progress
made based on
unweighted average



2018
Significant progress
made based on
weighted average



2019
Significant progress
made based on
weighted average



2020
Significant progress
made based on
weighted average

Looking to 2021

- Continue collaboration between PHD, SDD and the Pacific Data Hub on using new technologies to provide real-time data to inform critical decision-making during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Continue efforts to disseminate as much relevant information as possible, ensuring data on the rapidly evolving COVID-19 situation in the region is available to all
- Strengthen capacity for infectious disease surveillance and response, which is one of the health priorities for most of our member countries (SPC's work in public health surveillance is likely to expand further in coming years)



Performance Story



Upskilling infection prevention and control competencies in Vanuatu during COVID-19



Context

Infection prevention and control (IPC) measures are crucial in preventing and controlling COVID-19 infections.¹⁷ Effective programmes rely on competent staff who are responsible for IPC. However, in many PICTs, insufficient staffing, shortages of basic equipment, inadequate structures and overcrowding mean that IPC measures and programmes are relatively weak.¹⁸

The Pacific Infection Control Network (PICNet) provides support for IPC and has focal points in all PICTs. It was established in 2006 and is one of PPHSN's six support service networks.

Change process

In March 2020, SPC began leading the Infection Prevention and Control Cell of the JIMT based on its technical expertise and previous experience in this area, and ability to work through PICNet to deliver support and services.

An assessment was conducted in May 2020 to identify PICT priority needs during COVID-19. The results indicated that IPC training and capacity building were priorities, along with the need to support updating of national IPC strategies, develop monitoring tools, and empower IPC national focal points.

In health-care settings, a range of combined IPC measures is essential to prevent the transmission of COVID-19. While the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) is the most visible measure, it is only one of several IPC measures and should not be relied on as the primary means of preventing COVID-19 infection.¹⁹

Results and impact

SPC, in collaboration with the WHO Country Office in Vanuatu, conducted an IPC assessment and training workshop at the Vila Central Hospital (VCH) in Vanuatu in March 2020.

17 WHO. Infection prevention and control during health care when coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is suspected or confirmed: Interim guidance. 29 June 2020. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-IPC-2020.4> [accessed 13 August 2020].

18 WHO. 2009. WHO guidelines on hand hygiene in health care. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241597906> [accessed 30 November 2020].

19 WHO. Rational use of personal protective equipment for coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and considerations during severe shortages. 20 April 2020. [https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-\(covid-19\)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/rational-use-of-personal-protective-equipment-for-coronavirus-disease-(covid-19)-and-considerations-during-severe-shortages) [accessed 3 July 2020].

Forty-one participants, including medical officers, midwives, and nurses from VCH and neighbouring health centres attended the workshop, which focused on the essentials of standard and transmission-based precautions and how to correctly put on and remove PPE.

Following the training and assessment, the Ministry of Health management team, with advice from both SPC and WHO, formalised the appointment of a full-time IPC officer to facilitate implementation of the IPC programme, including COVID-19 preparedness in VCH and all health-care facilities in Vanuatu.

The support provided to Vanuatu highlighted the need for a PPE competency checklist to further strengthen health-care worker safety in the context of COVID-19. Following the development of the checklist, the Vanuatu national IPC officer facilitated IPC training for an additional 133 health officers from the national and provincial hospitals.

“The PPE checklist was used to help teach the correct steps in putting on and removing PPE and it also helped me in assessing the competency of health-care workers.” – Graham Tass, National IPC Officer, Vanuatu

“The workshop has given me confidence on how to manage COVID-19 infection and the precautions/prevention required during direct and indirect contact.” – David T., nurse, Vanuatu

Lessons learned

The IPC needs assessments and consultations with countries provided an opportunity to strengthen capacity development and establish long-term outcomes, such as the recruitment of human resources to fill gaps.

Competency-based learning of IPC measures empowers staff and facilitators and builds assurance of their health and safety as they prepare for and respond to public health emergencies such as COVID-19.

The IPC training was participatory and multidisciplinary, ensuring transparency and accountability, while at the same time allowing health-care workers to share experiences.

Division: PHD

Donor: Agence française de développement and Government of Australia



Performance Story



COVID-19 response: How SPC and its partners provided testing capacity to all Pacific countries

Context

PPHSN captured reports of clusters of atypical pneumonia in Wuhan, China, in early January 2020 and monitored the quick spread of disease to other Asian countries. With this knowledge, and aware of the lack of testing capability globally, the PHD laboratory team promptly asked the PPHSN laboratory network (LabNet) if coronavirus testing capabilities existed in the region.

The Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory in Melbourne, a Level 3 laboratory, confirmed it was able to test for coronavirus and was willing to assist PICTs. The arrangement was communicated to PICT laboratory managers by mid-January 2020, well before the reported transmission of the virus outside Asia.

Testing is one of the key components in the fight against COVID-19. It allows countries to identify people who have the disease and to scale-up their health-care services if needed. Testing suspected cases, and using procedures such as isolation, also prevents their contact with other

people and contributes to slowing transmission of the disease.

Change process

Understanding the complications for PICTs of sending specimens across borders and delays in the turnaround time of results, the PHD laboratory team conducted a quick survey of all national laboratories to assess the availability of GeneXpert equipment that could be used for automated coronavirus polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing. The survey found that all the laboratories, except those in Tokelau and Wallis and Futuna, had the equipment.

The team then asked Cepheid Australia and the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office (WRPO) if it was possible to produce a GeneXpert coronavirus testing cartridge since GeneXpert is the only PCR testing platform available in almost all PICTs. The cartridges were manufactured and were approved for use in April 2020. Testing using the cartridges began in the Pacific in May 2020.



Vanuatu health worker uses a GeneXpert machine

Results and impact

The PHD laboratory team shared information from the survey of PICTs with JIMT Laboratory Cell partners (DFAT, MFAT, PIHOA, Pacific Pathology Training Centre, UNICEF, UNDP and WHO).

The JIMT Laboratory Cell then spearheaded compilation of the testing algorithm, protocols, and procedures, which were later shared with countries. Alongside Cepheid, the team continued to provide training, and monitor quality assurance, quality control and supply status.

To respond to the challenge of a global shortage of supplies of testing cartridges, the PHD laboratory team initiated discussions with the Pacific Island Society of Pathology on pooled specimen testing using GeneXpert. As such testing had not been validated, the Doherty Institute, University of Melbourne, collaborated to validate the process. The validation results were highly supportive and the report was published in the *Journal of Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease*.

The collective effort of the PHD laboratory team and the Pacific Island Society of Pathology resulted in the formulation of guidance and a protocol and procedure for pooled specimen testing. The procedure is now used by

laboratories in the region to test multiple samples using a single cartridge, economising on the use of supplies while maintaining the quality of testing. The protocol has also been adopted by other countries beyond the Pacific Island region.

“We are deeply grateful and truly appreciate all the support and training provided.” – Shanyko Benjamin, Laboratory Manager, Nauru

“Even though Tokelau has not recorded a positive case, the online training provided by SPC’s Lab Team has helped me learn a lot about the COVID-19 virus.” – Orisi Matatolu, Laboratory Manager, Tokelau

Lessons learned

PPHSN is a well-established system supporting timely reporting of epidemic and emerging diseases and enabling prompt research, preparedness and response. From the outset of the emergence of COVID-19, SPC was able to be proactive and to provide tailored assistance to member countries.

Early preparation and collaborative work with partners and donors strengthened national and regional COVID-19 readiness and response planning.

Division: PHD

Donor: European Union and Government of Australia



EQAP

Educational
Quality and
Assessment
Programme



FAME

Fisheries,
Aquaculture
and Marine
Ecosystems
Division

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 9

IMPROVING EDUCATION QUALITY

Introduction

Results dashboards

Contributing to the SDGs

Challenges

Performance assessment

Looking to 2021

Performance story

Lessons from learning in lockdown

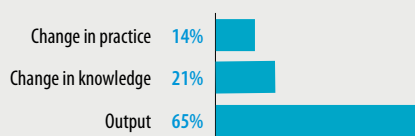
Introduction

SPC’s Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (EQAP) provides technical support for education. This support includes generating knowledge, developing capacity, and improving the quality of PICT educational systems and their governance, and literacy and numeracy nationally and regionally.

EQAP is mandated to work with members to support their efforts to build robust education systems. Currently, it works with 15 of SPC’s 26 member countries and territories and provides a wide range of services, including intervention strategies to tackle learning disparities in literacy and numeracy, curriculum quality, web-based solutions for learning and teaching, and application development to ensure purpose-driven information management systems.

Results dashboards

Graph 39: Results for education quality, by level of maturity (n=29)

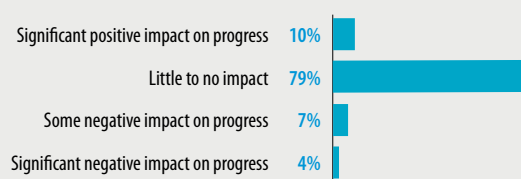


Twenty-nine results were generated under this objective (8% of total development objective results) (Graph 39). More than one-third of results were outcomes relating to changes in knowledge or practice. Evidence for changes in knowledge included knowledge exchange between PICTs, improvements in knowledge following training, and generation of new knowledge through research on bullying and analysis of standardised test data. Changes in practice included uptake of database systems, curriculum review, assessment field operations, and use of Moodle learning platforms.

Key outputs related to training in systems and data management, policy, prior learning assessment, quality assurance and verification, school leadership, and national coordination of the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA). Other outputs included assessments and exams, curriculum development or review, education reports, systems development, and new accredited qualifications.

Technical assistance and capacity strengthening are the predominant mechanisms for delivery of outputs under this objective (Graph 41).

Graph 40: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results for education quality



Despite the challenges of COVID-19, many results were achieved by adapting to delivering training and services online (Graph 40). Several results related to new requests made in response to the pandemic, such as using the Moodle platform, developing examination papers, and supporting quality assurance. The pandemic delayed phonics training, which requires face-to-face interaction, and led to lower numbers of trainees for the Pacific Islands Regional Observer Programme delivered by FAME.

Graph 41: Results for education quality, by result type



SPC’s investments in education quality also cut across priorities for healthy oceans (Graph 42).²⁰

²⁰ Additional results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC’s strategic objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

1233 regional Form 7 students, from Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, successfully completed the requirements for the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate, achieving an 89% pass rate despite a year of disruption and challenges due to COVID-19

32 participants from 13 PICTs improved their capacity in education policy development following training

17 accredited qualifications were added to the Pacific Register of Qualifications and Standards (7 from Vanuatu and 10 from Fiji)

Contributing to the SDGs

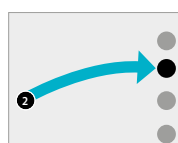
Graph 42: Results for education quality, by primary SDG



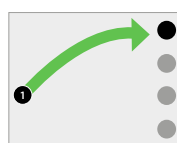
Challenges

- COVID-19 travel restrictions limited the delivery of hands-on training, such as phonics training by EQAP and fisheries observer training by FAME.
- Uneven and unreliable digital connectivity and limited in-country technology continue to impact our ability to serve members equitably.
- Improvements are needed in internal systems and processes for financial reporting, digital transformation (including moving resources online) and business continuity.

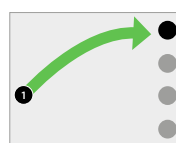
Performance assessment



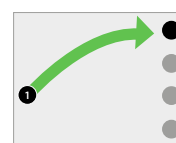
2017
Some progress made based on unweighted average



2018
Significant progress made based on weighted average



2019
Significant progress made based on weighted average



2020
Significant progress made based on weighted average

Looking to 2021

- Implementation of region-wide PILNA research, including innovations in research design to ensure the successful conduct of the main study despite COVID-19 challenges
- Implementation of the first phase of the work plan under PacREF, in partnership with regional and international agencies
- A new partnership with the Oceania National Olympic Committees to undertake the process for accreditation of Oceania Sport Education Programme courses against the Pacific Qualifications Framework (formal qualifications will strengthen career pathways and technical expertise in the regional sports sector)



Performance Story



Lessons from learning in lockdown

Context

The South Pacific Form Seven Certificate (SPFSC) qualification is the Pacific's regional Year 13 qualification. It is administered by EQAP on behalf of member countries.



Over 1400 students from Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Kiribati enrolled in SPFSC in 2020 – the highest number in its 15-year history

By the start of 2020, EQAP had released newly revised and consolidated subject syllabuses, and every SPFSC school had been visited by an EQAP officer, who advised teachers on the content of each syllabus, internal assessment tasks, outcomes-based alignment between the curriculum, pedagogy and assessment, and the process of proposing an internal assessment

programme for each subject. At the end of February 2020, new study guides with individualised lesson activities for all strands in each of the 14 SPFSC subjects were being finalised for distribution to schools. Then the COVID-19 lockdowns were announced, schools were closed, and teaching and learning stopped for months. In Vanuatu, TC Harold caused devastation, including destroying buildings in three schools.

Change process

EQAP sought approval for a number of adaptations to allow the learning programme to proceed and enable SPFSC students to engage in tertiary studies in 2021. Communication with school heads and focal points in ministries of education was critical. Regular advisories were sent and responses were followed up.

There were already plans in place for a blended offer (face-to-face and virtual) of the SPFSC programme. The lockdown restrictions accelerated its implementation. A Moodle site was created, lesson activities were uploaded and the site went live in early April, enabling teachers, students and school heads to access lesson activities for all 14 subjects. Responses from countries were swift and positive.

"It is God's answer to prayers, especially in this time where schools are closing doors due to COVID-19." – School principal, Vanuatu

Adjustments to programmes, specifically internal assessment tasks, included converting group activities to individual ones and in-school tasks to home-based tasks. Implementation dates were also rescheduled. Students in Vanuatu relocated to nearby schools so they could access learning materials.

In response to requests from the three countries, external examinations were deferred by two to three weeks to accommodate the disruptions to learning in Term 1. In anticipation of these requests, and the different examination dates, EQAP contracted examination paper developers to prepare parallel papers based on the same learning outcomes.

Examination fee relief was provided for students in Kiribati and Vanuatu whose families were affected by the COVID lockdown or TC Harold through virement of the 2020 innovation fund in collaboration with DFAT. After consultation with ministries of education, 862 SPFSC students were given fee relief in proportion to the level of financial hardship their families faced.

Results and impact

Students achieved a pass rate of 89%, which was exceptional, considering the challenges they and their families faced in 2020. In some areas (mathematics with calculus, mathematics with statistics, and physics) there was a significant improvement in student performance.

According to responses from school heads, ministry of education officials, teachers, and representatives of development partners and donors, EQAP's strategies worked well. Countries are adopting the Moodle platform. Lesson activities hosted on Moodle were transferred to local school-owned platforms that they set up themselves to provide access during the lockdown. Many students who would have dropped out of SPFSC because they could not pay the fees continued with the examinations. A number of students returned to classes after they were given fee relief.

Lessons learned

The lockdown required EQAP staff to quickly decide on and implement measures based on a determination to do what was in the best interest of the programme's clients, especially students. Communicating, adapting and intervening early were keys to success.

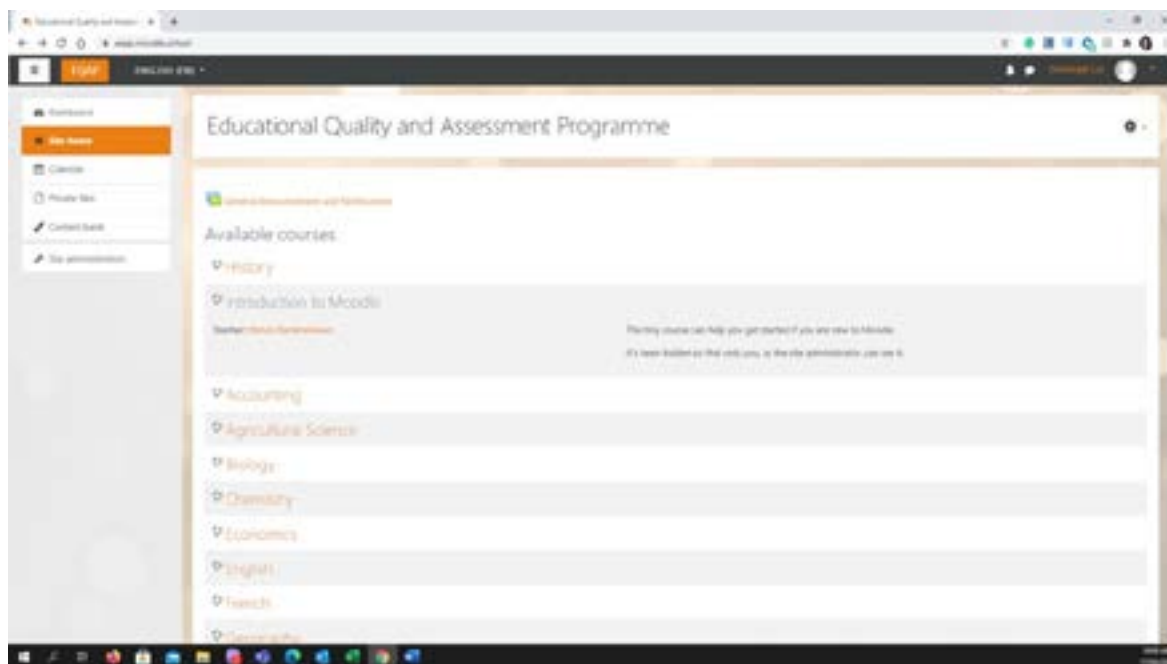
Responses to the COVID-19 crisis vary, depending on the capacity of each educational system. There is a need to understand and address levels of access to technology and connectivity to ensure that responses reduce, rather than exacerbate educational inequities.

89%
pass

In all, 1233 students successfully completed the SPFSC requirements, representing an 89% pass rate



Year 13 students at Vanuatu's Aore Academy study for their SPFSC examinations in 2020. Photo: Aore Academy



Moodle home page displaying SPFSC subjects

Division: EQAP
Donor: SPFSC cost recovery, Government of Australia

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVES

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Strengthening engagement and collaboration with members and partners

A

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Strengthening technical and scientific knowledge and expertise

B

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Addressing members' development priorities through multi-disciplinary approaches

C

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Improving planning, prioritisation, evaluation, learning and innovation

D

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Enhancing the capabilities of SPC's people, systems and processes

E



STRENGTHENING SPC'S FITNESS FOR PURPOSE

Introduction

At a strategic level, SPC aims to strengthen engagement and collaboration with members and partners and to be a co-driver of the regional development agenda (Organisational objective A).

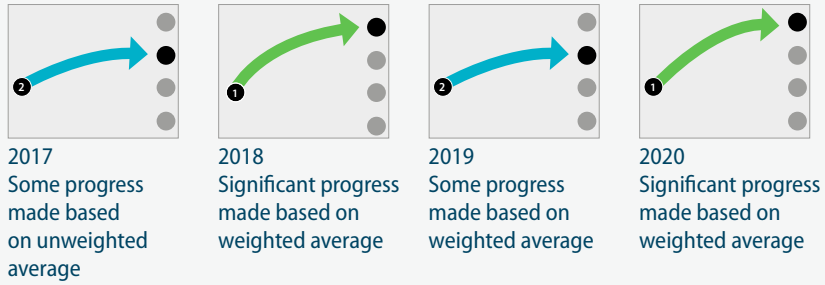
At a programme level, we strive to strengthen our technical and scientific knowledge and expertise (Organisational objective B), while addressing members' development priorities using multidisciplinary approaches that put people at the centre of our work by mainstreaming gender, culture, youth and human rights approaches (Organisational objective C).

We are able to measure the effectiveness of our work and track progress using robust planning, prioritisation, evaluation, learning and innovation approaches (Organisational objective D).

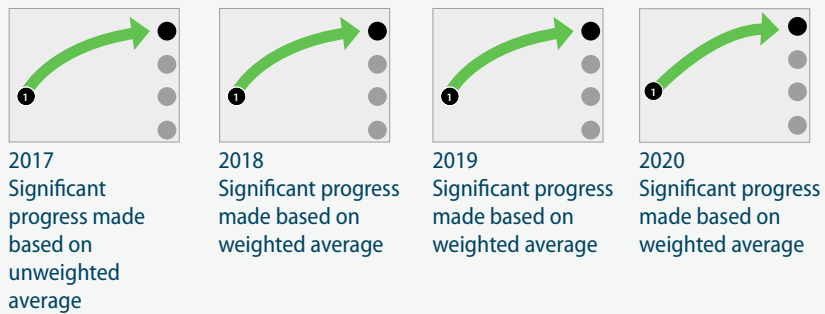
At an administrative level, our systems, cultures, values and behaviours empower staff to deliver services more efficiently to PICTs, while ensuring full accountability to our donors and development partners (Organisational objective E).

Performance assessment

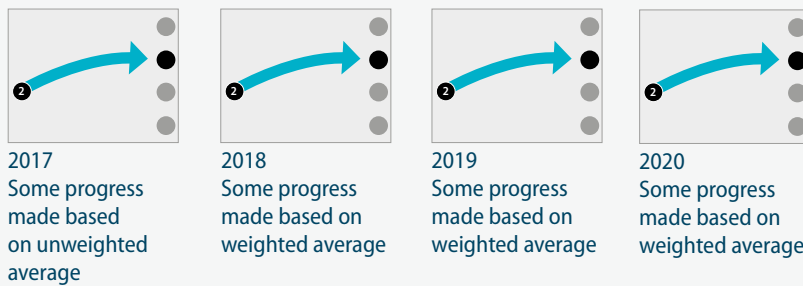
Organisational objective A: Strengthen engagement and collaboration with members and partners



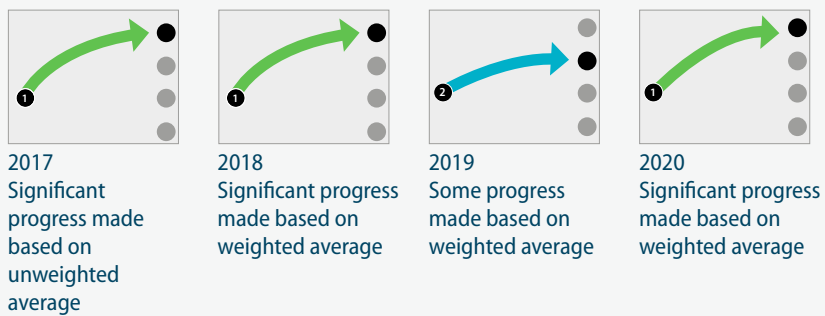
Organisational objective B: Strengthen technical and scientific knowledge and expertise



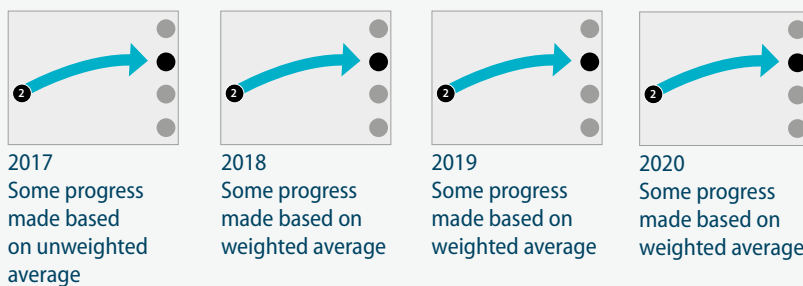
Organisational objective C: Address members' development priorities through multi-disciplinary approaches



Organisational objective D: Improve planning, prioritisation, evaluation, learning and innovation



Organisational objective E: Enhance the capabilities of our people, systems and processes





SDD

Statistics for
Development
Division



GEM

Geoscience,
Energy and
Maritime
Division

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE A

STRENGTHENING ENGAGEMENT AND COLLABORATION WITH MEMBERS AND PARTNERS

Introduction

Performance stories

Passing the baton: Evidence of successful transfer of scientific and technological capacity to member countries

Innovations in collating population data during the pandemic

Introduction

Strong member engagement is critical to the relevance and effectiveness of SPC's work. Engagement and collaboration took a different form in 2020, with most of our work with members and partners being carried out virtually. While some work was postponed, our ability to continue delivering the majority of our joint scientific and technical work, and achieve results, was due to collective innovation and the strength of existing relationships.

Despite the challenges, our members participated in regional heads of sector meetings, peer-to-peer exchanges, and meetings of CRGA, the CRGA Subcommittee on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan, and the Pacific Board for Educational Quality. (Appendix 4 summarises the outcomes of regional meetings convened by SPC.) SPC also worked with members to overcome connectivity challenges where possible, and to support engagement and full participation, including providing interpretation services for virtual meetings for the first time.

In addition to our engagement with members, we worked with over 50 strategic partners on specific projects or programmes. (Appendix 5 lists current key partnerships and MOUs.) Our subregional offices in Melanesia and Micronesia also provided extensive support on the ground to our member countries.

Pacific Data Hub

The [Pacific Data Hub](#) was officially launched in 2020, with funding support from MFAT, after almost two years of development in collaboration with members and partners. The data hub has been created and developed in the Pacific by the Pacific and is a gateway to the most comprehensive range of data ever made available from the Pacific. Importantly, members own their data and access it as their own. All SPC divisions contribute to the data hub. Among our members, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are supporting its development and implementation. Partners include the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), PIFS, Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC), FFA, USP, CSIRO DATA61, UNDP, Office of the UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) and UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The Pacific Data Hub now hosts over 12,000 data sets, which is more than twice the number available at the end of 2019.



*Watch a video
on the Pacific
Data Hub [here](#)*



Performance Story



Passing the baton: Evidence of successful transfer of scientific and technological capacity to member countries

Context

Globally, COVID-19 has created a blind spot in ocean data that could disrupt weather forecasts and hamper our understanding of climate change. In the Pacific, this situation presented an opportunity to test the agility of an infrastructure maintenance programme supporting 13 permanent sea-level observation stations across the region. The programme also includes building in-country capacity.

The Government of Australia's Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) manages the tide gauges in partnership with SPC and Geoscience Australia through the Pacific Sea-Level and Geodetic Monitoring project. As one of the region's oldest continuing aid investments, this project has provided continuous, high-quality data on climate, sea level and land movement since 1991. It currently operates under the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac).

Change process

In 2020, during border closures, the SPC and BoM technical teams worked with their counterparts in national meteorological services to complete the scheduled six-monthly infrastructure maintenance programme for ten countries; conducted return-to-service work in Tonga and Solomon Islands; and upgraded the tide gauge stations in Vanuatu, Fiji and Cook Islands with support from local contractors.

Transferring knowledge and competence to technical counterparts in PICT meteorological services is an integral part of the current COSPPac Phase 2 project. This approach, which was already in place before the COVID-19 pandemic began, assisted the essential move to virtual delivery of training and other services after travel restrictions were imposed.

Results and impact

From March to December 2020, following the successful transfer of technical expertise, local meteorological technicians were able to complete 16 site infrastructure maintenance visits. This work ensured the stations remained fully operational and continued recording crucial datasets, despite SPC and BoM technical staff being unable to travel.

"The tide gauge station provides valuable data for the work we do at Fiji Meteorological Service and it was a great opportunity to work with the SPC team to better understand the maintenance of the equipment and the processes involved." – Amori Nabanivalu, Technician, Fiji Meteorological Service

"Post-disaster assessment of the tide gauges is critical. It documents damage, if any, to the infrastructure and ensures the quick return to service of this important source of real-time data collection." – Viliami Folau, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Tonga (following return-to-service work after TC Harold in April)

The infrastructure maintenance work is building a stronger relationship between SPC staff and PICT technical staff, and advancing equipment knowledge, technical capacity and ownership of the tide gauge stations in each country.

"Local meteorological technicians, now more than ever, are our eyes and hands in the field, enabling us to maintain the Pacific tide station regional network up and operational" – Adrien Lauranceau-Moineau, Technical Team Leader, SPC

"This really drives home the importance of investing in local capacity building. The fact that national staff are committed to the upkeep of these stations is a reflection of just how valuable this data is to the Pacific." – Molly Powers-Tora, COSPPac Coordinator and Team Leader for Ocean Intelligence, SPC

Lessons learned

The SPC technical team and project partners learned valuable lessons, including the importance of:

- formalising capacity development. A maintenance guide booklet, which was developed in 2020 by the SPC and BoM technical teams and distributed to PICTs, is now used as a teaching tool during online sessions with technicians;
- connecting remotely, which enables new ways of communicating and training with local technical staff;
- continued investment in training during in-country visits and mentoring. The years spent on these activities have enabled a smooth transition to working with, and further building the capacity of teams from national meteorological services.

Division: GEM

Donor: Governments of Australia and New Zealand



Performance Story



Innovations in collating population data during the pandemic

Considering the use of population registers in census programmes

Context

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the way SDD and NSOs organise and deliver their work programmes. The travel restrictions imposed during the pandemic meant SDD was unable to conduct training workshops, seminars and other capacity building initiatives in their usual format. At the same time, the challenges of collecting population data through censuses have focused attention on the future of statistical collections in PICTs.

The question of whether Pacific countries have the capacity to continue to generate accurate and timely population data prompted SDD to explore the knowledge and experience of countries that have adopted the use of administrative data and registers to replace traditional census methods.²¹ The shift from traditional to more innovative methods of conducting a census, including the use of population registers, has been identified as international best practice, and is also timely and relevant in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Change process

SDD, in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), and NSOs from countries using register-based or combined censuses (Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom), organised a series of webinars aimed at building the capacity of PICTs to use administrative registers in census programmes. Twelve PICTs participated in the webinars – CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu – together with partners of the Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Group, speakers and presenters from international NSOs and organisations, and SDD staff.

SDD developed technical papers on the key theme of the webinars to provide detailed guidelines for PICTs and a permanent reference.

*Division: SDD
Donor: core funding*

Results and impact

The capacity building programmes provided PICTs with a range of knowledge products and best practices for improving their population data collection methods in the long term. The webinars were also a unique opportunity for PICTs to engage with international NSOs that are well advanced in using the new methods. Following the webinar series, several countries contacted SDD to request assistance on implementing population registers.

“During the virtual seminar on CRVS, it was interesting to hear from Helge Brunborg on how they established Norway’s central population register. On behalf of the Tuvalu Central Statistics Division, I would like to express our interest and commitment to establishing such a system in Tuvalu. As explained by Brunborg, a number of departments/ministries/organisations will be involved in this project. Moreover, data is usually stored in Excel files or txt.” – webinar participant from Tuvalu

Lessons learned

The webinar series provided a wealth of knowledge that SDD will use to provide guidance to PICTs on the potential to shift from traditional census methods to increased use of innovative register-based approaches.

At a time when travel is restricted, it is important to promote the use of electronic platforms (e.g. Zoom and Microsoft Teams) to disseminate knowledge and engage with PICTs. It is also essential to be mindful that participation in events such as webinars may be limited due to slow internet connectivity. Therefore, the knowledge shared at such sessions must be packaged and disseminated in a format that all PICTs can access.

SDD found the engagement and collaboration of international partners highly valuable in promoting capacity building in the region. Given the time differences between countries, many of the webinar presenters joined the sessions from Europe outside their normal working hours and sometimes stayed past midnight to engage with PICTs. This demonstration of interest and commitment to collaboration was much appreciated.

21 A traditional census is based on the direct count of all individuals and the collection of information on their characteristics through a self-completed or interview-based questionnaire (<https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/2018/ECECESSTAT20184.pdf>).



CCES
Climate
Change and
Environmental
Sustainability
Programme



EQAP
Educational
Quality and
Assessment
Programme



LRD
Land
Resources
Division

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE B

STRENGTHENING TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE

Introduction

Performance stories

Tuna tagging research voyage in a COVID-19 environment

Roll-out of the Pacific Incident Management System Awareness Course

The future of plant health

Introduction

SPC provides a regional resource of specialist technical and scientific expertise to strengthen or supplement regional and national capacity. Our approach to developing and sharing expertise has advantages of economies of scale in a region with small populations and limited human resources.

In 2020, SPC staff authored or co-authored 42 peer-reviewed scientific or technical publications (Appendix 2). We continued to present technical and scientific expertise at conferences and webinars and also chaired, and provided secretariat services for expert working groups and committees at regional and international level.

As we adapted to the measures necessitated by COVID-19, we strengthened our capacity to deliver services through virtual platforms and increased our reliance on locally based partners, opening up new ways of working for our staff and stakeholders.



Performance Story



Tuna tagging research voyage in a COVID-19 environment

Context

The western side of the Pacific Ocean is the home of over half of the global stocks of tropical tuna. The associated tuna fisheries are of crucial importance for many PICTs. For six of these countries, tuna fishing licence fees represent between 30% and 100% of all government revenue.

FAME's Oceanic Fisheries Programme (OFP) is in charge of providing scientific advice to support the management of this resource, with tuna tagging a key component of the programme's approach to monitoring the stocks. OFP has been collecting tagging data for over 40 years to improve the catch and effort information coming from the fishery. Maintaining the continuity of this long-recorded series of tuna monitoring is critical to providing scientists with up-to-date information on tuna fishing and mortality and the growth and movement of tuna. The data is analysed and integrated into fish-stock assessment statistical models to give regional fisheries managers an indication

of the impact of the fisheries on tuna and to inform the nature of conservation measures.

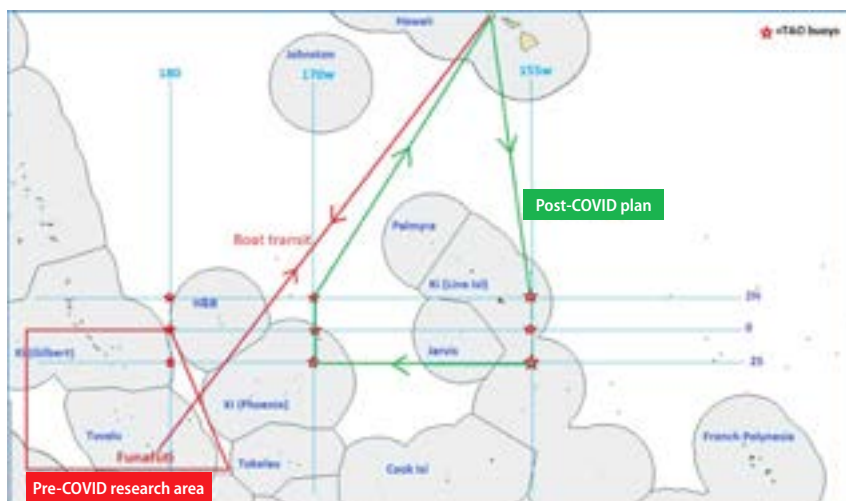
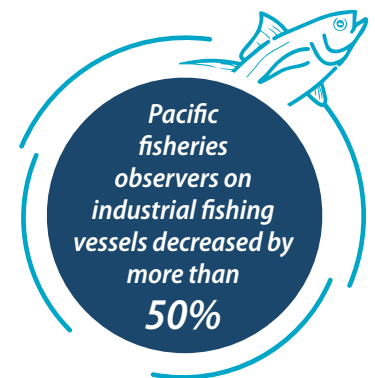
Change process

The tagging programme was even more important in 2020 because COVID-19-related international travel restrictions meant the placement of Pacific fisheries observers on industrial fishing vessels decreased by more than 50%.

OFP had originally planned a tagging cruise (CP14) in 2020 in the central Pacific area. These cruises, which have been carried out since 2008, involve targeting tuna schools associated with both oceanographic data collector moorings (TAO buoys) and the drifting fish aggregation devices (d-FADs) used by the tuna purse-seine industry.

When it became clear that travelling to other PICTs would not be possible, OFP modified its original plan, which included researchers boarding the vessel in Funafuti, to restrict stops to the research vessel's home port of Honolulu.

Transit of tuna tagging cruise in 2020 after the planned voyage was altered due to COVID-19-related travel restrictions.

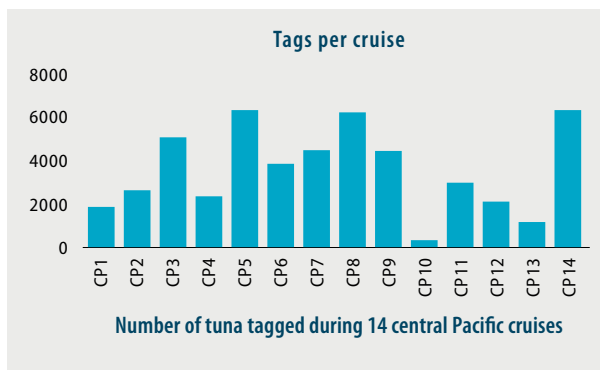


Given the significant reduction in independent data available for tuna stock management in 2020, this research cruise became a critical source of information for understanding the most recent impacts of fishing in the region.

Results and impact

To comply with travel restrictions, the vessel chartered by OFP to implement the research agreed to cover the large distances involved in the voyage with no extra port calls. In addition, several commercial purse-seine companies agreed to share their d-FAD access to improve the chances of the success of the research in the targeted area.

For two weeks before the departure from Hawai'i, two of the hired consultants stayed in mandatory quarantine, while the rest of the crew remained isolated as a precautionary measure.



The team completed a 49-day trip at sea and achieved one of the best results in the history of similar tagging cruises, with 6387 tuna tagged in 2020 compared to an average of 3400 over the past 10 years.

The CP14 research voyage was also able to test innovative sampling methods for collecting genetic material used to quantify the structure and behaviour of tuna populations.

Significant media coverage boosted attention to the research and its implications for the region both during and after the voyage, with fisheries managers from Cook Islands and schoolchildren from Kiribati participating in SPC's communication efforts.

Lessons learned

Recognising the difficult context, Kiribati supported SPC by facilitating research authorisation in its waters, including in the Phoenix Islands Protected Area, which has been closed to fishing since 2016.

The main reasons for the success of the CP14 research voyage were the motivation and skills of the people involved, and enhanced cooperation with the tuna fishing industry. Other factors included:

- collaboration with contracted fishers and fisheries technicians, two fishing industry partners, and a fishing technology company;
- the support of WCPFC member states, including funding from these states via the Commission;
- the contribution of numerous fisheries scientists around the region.



Tuna tagged with an archival tag

Division: FAME
Donor: Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

Watch a video on the 2020 tuna tagging research voyage [here](#)



Performance Story



Roll-out of the Pacific Incident Management System Awareness Course

Context

Climate change and disaster risk are two of the most severe threats facing the Pacific region. As part of its commitment to supporting members' efforts to address these threats, SPC contributes

its experience in emergency and disaster preparedness to PIEMA, which is supported by Australia and New Zealand.

Before the onset of COVID-19, SPC delivered capacity building and workshops to thousands of

participants – 4500 people took part in 478 events between July 2018 and June 2019. However, pandemic-related restrictions drastically disrupted SPC's ability to run these mostly face-to-face training sessions with members.



The PacIMS Awareness Course introduces the basic concepts and principles of an incident management system. It is based on international best practice using Pacific terminology, nomenclature, examples and scenarios, and focuses on recent Pacific case studies such as TC Winston in Fiji and the Ambae Volcano eruption in Vanuatu.



Change process

To overcome the disruption, in June 2020 SPC implemented the Distance Training and Evaluation project, also known as the Learning Management System, to enable participants to undertake online, self-paced learning. Decades of experience, along with recent competency-based reviews of members' training and capacity needs, were used to develop the online package for the Pacific Incident Management System (PacIMS). The training package uses real-life scenarios from the region, including floods, cyclones and boat disasters. It is Pacific owned and led and is underpinned by experience, consultation and training.

The PacIMS Awareness Course has been available on the SPC Moodle platform (Learnbook) since November 2020. Participants from across the Pacific region are able to access the course to study disaster management at their own convenience and pace. It is the first of many online courses currently under development by PIEMA and SPC to upskill practitioners in disaster management.

The courses and awareness products focus on emergency operations centre (EOC) tasks, products and activities. They also look at challenges in an EOC environment, such as gender equity and social inclusion and leadership.

In addition to introducing an EOC team's functions and key responsibilities, the course highlights the benefits of using an IMS and the principles that guide its operation. The PacIMS course also increases interoperability between responding and supporting agencies by providing a common language and understanding, standardising management frameworks, and clearly defining roles and responsibilities.

Results and impact

In 2020, 225 people were trained in PacIMS, and the online Moodle platform was developed and launched in November. The registered participants came from 17 PICTs and 32 different organisations. Not all participants came from the disaster management sector – some belonged to the civil service or to civil society organisations because personnel from these bodies are frequently required to provide support after a disaster.

PacIMS provides a valuable and easily accessible learning resource for professional responders in the disaster management sector and also for those who support this critical function during a full-scale disaster that requires additional national resources.

Lessons learned

The benefits of implementing and understanding IMS are not limited to organisations and

individuals operating at the national level. As the use of IMS increases and becomes commonplace, those familiar with them can easily integrate their principles into regional and international frameworks where such systems have been implemented for decades.

The PacIMS Awareness Course supports the professionalisation of the disaster management sector in the Pacific region, increases the employability of trained personnel, and opens the gateway for greater resource sharing nationally, regionally and internationally.

Division: GEM

Donor: Governments of Australia and New Zealand



Performance Story



The future of plant health



The UN General Assembly declared 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health. The establishment of the Plant Health Laboratory is part of SPC's commitment to the goals of ensuring sustainable livelihoods and food security for all.



Context

The new Plant Health Laboratory at SPC's Narere Campus in Suva, Fiji, now has the capacity to use advances in technology and research to support Pacific agriculture. It is a Level 3 accredited regional laboratory that brings together the expertise of entomologists, integrated pest management specialists, plant pathologists, weed scientists and nematologists, who will provide technical support and capacity building for pest and disease surveillance and biosecurity issues in member countries.

Invasive species are a major threat to the global economy and the environment, costing billions of dollars to control each year. With the agriculture sector in PICTs also facing increasing threats of exotic pest and disease incursions, the Plant Health Laboratory will work to provide technical support and biological solutions to counter outbreaks that do occur.



The Plant Health Laboratory was launched in October 2020 by the Australian High Commissioner and SPC's Deputy Director-General Audrey Aumua



Plant health technician, Nitesh Nand

Change process

SPC's team of plant health scientists works in partnership with the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), University of Queensland, and ministries of agriculture in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga. At plant health clinics held in these member countries, SPC experts have been able to use laboratory diagnosis of collected samples to provide farmers with information on proper pesticide use and integrated crop management practices.

The Plant Health team steps outside the laboratory as well, most recently working in collaboration with the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture to support farmers in Sigatoka – Fiji's 'salad bowl'.

Results and impact



SPC's Plant Health team discusses pesticide management with Sigatoka farmers



Nabitu farmer, Ranjit Singh

"Normally our farmers use chemical pesticides to solve pest problems. The diseases affecting our eggplants caused a lot of hardship, but the team from the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture and SPC provided relief by advising how to solve the problem." – Ranjit Singh, Nabitu, Sigatoka



Nabitu farmer, Ulamila Marama

"We had training where the plant health experts came and advised us on what chemicals to use, the bugs to kill, and bugs not to kill. Now we know we're going to save the good bugs." – Ulamila Marama, Nabitu, Sigatoka

The Plant Health team has also provided online training on a range of integrated pest management practices, e.g. to train PNG plant health doctors to conduct insecticide resistance trials. Further trials will be carried out in Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.

In 2020, the work of the Plant Health team also led to trials and successful mass production protocols for the *Metarhizium* fungus, which is a pathogen of the coconut rhinoceros beetle. This initiative will boost efforts to control beetle populations.

Lessons learned

Pests and diseases are a major concern for agriculture production in most PICTs. The Plant Health Laboratory is proving to be a valuable asset for addressing these concerns through research, capacity building and dissemination of new pest and disease management practices.

By linking information, communication and technology, the Plant Health team is able to disseminate research methodologies and results to countries that currently do not have active plant health projects or capabilities.



Conducting online training from the laboratory on resistance trials for member countries

Division: LRD

Donor: Government of Australia and Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research



CCES

Climate
Change and
Environmental
Sustainability
Programme



EQAP

Educational
Quality and
Assessment
Programme



RRRT

Regional
Rights
Resource
Team



SDP

Social
Development
Programme

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE C

ADDRESSING MEMBERS' DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACHES

Introduction

Performance stories

Pacific Regional Education Framework – Yavirau

Cultural resilience critical in responding to COVID-19

'300 coconut bags'

Pacific food systems 2020

Introduction

SPC is making progress in implementing a people-centred approach across the organisation, and mainstreaming social (gender, youth, culture and human rights) and environmental issues in our programming cycle.

Our Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) Policy is part of our commitment to social safeguarding and putting people and the environment at the centre of our work. To strengthen the implementation of the policy, divisions can call on the SER helpdesk, which provides services such as reviewing business plans, concept notes, project designs, policies and capacity-building initiatives. In 2020, the helpdesk, which is run by HRSD and CCES, provided support for projects being implemented by LRD, FAME, GEM and PHD.



Performance Story



Pacific Regional Education Framework – Yavirau

Context

The Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) is a regional policy designed to equitably raise the quality of schooling and student outcomes across the Pacific. A 12-year programme will expand and improve the support provided to member countries' school systems by the Pacific's regionally based education agencies.

The PacREF programme will operationalise the policy through a series of activities that design, test, contextualise and embed regional goods, services and standards that respond to demand and that will assist national education systems to sustainably raise the quality of their services and improve learning outcomes across the region.

Change process

Drawing on the traditional Fijian community fishing method, *yavirau*, PacREF recently made a submission to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) for funding support. The submission was unique in terms of its cohesive regional voice. Only six of the fifteen countries involved in PacREF are eligible under the GPE criteria. Demonstrating a commitment to regionalism, the six countries collectively agreed to commit their GPE maximum country allocation to finance the first phase of the PacREF programme, benefiting the other nine countries. As a result, additional resources are being leveraged for region-wide benefits in terms of higher quality schooling and student outcomes.



Yavirau at Vadravadra village, Gau, Fiji. Photo: Serupepeli Lesikinayau

Development of the submission required a great deal of consultation and included similar elements to *yavirau*, such as committed partners, collaboration, openness and recognition of everyone's strengths. Under COVID-19 restrictions, SPC collaborated with the PacREF Facilitation Unit at USP to coordinate and lead 16 virtual consultation workshops before the preparation of the final submission to send to GPE.

In an ongoing effort to support regionalism, the implementing agencies²² also agreed to strengthen PacREF's regional governance structure. This structure includes the agencies' *fono* based on the Wansolwara Framework, which is linked at regional and national level to ministries of education and national education stakeholders.

Results and impact

PacREF demonstrates commitment by Pacific Island countries to strengthening regionalism and working collaboratively to address common challenges as a way of overcoming the constraints they face individually. With the endorsement of the six GPE-eligible countries and the approval of the PacREF Steering Committee, a theory of change was developed. It includes detailed work plans, budgets, a clear set of indicators, a risk register and a stakeholder management plan, and was

part of the application documents submitted to GPE in October 2020. The application, which is for USD 15 million, has been formally endorsed for implementation effective from May 2021. This will set in motion agreed activities under the framework to raise the quality of education across the Pacific, enhance learners' education outcomes, and produce high-quality graduates who are able to contribute economically and socially to their communities.

Lessons learned

A key reflection was the need for SPC to explore ways of leveraging existing opportunities to amplify the efforts being made in Pacific countries. In this example, six countries made a case for other countries outside GPE's standard criteria to be afforded an opportunity to benefit as part of a more regional approach.

The use of the *yavirau* approach, along with the *rebbilib* that was used for Pacific MEL, which was launched earlier this year, highlights opportunities to explore traditional methods and to consider how to incorporate the lessons and principles in a toolkit of Pacific approaches that could be documented and shared for use in regional development. Pacific people may find such approaches to implementation easier to relate to.

Division: EQAP

Donor: Government of Australia

22 Australia Pacific Training Coalition, SPC (through EQAP), UNESCO, UNICEF, and USP (through the Institute of Education, School of Education and Pacific Technical and Further Education).



Performance Story



Cultural resilience critical in responding to COVID-19

Context

The relevance of cultural resilience is evident in the Pacific response to COVID-19. As discussions across the Pacific consider the best ways of responding to the pandemic, SPC and the Pacific Regional Culture Strategy (PRCS) Working Group (a subcommittee of the Council of Pacific Arts and Culture) are ensuring that issues emerging from COVID-19 recovery measures at the national level inform the development of this important strategy.



The Working Group played a key role in providing peer review of the second edition of, Cultural etiquette in the Pacific, published by SPC in 2020. The booklet is an introductory guide to the diversity of cultural knowledge and practices in SPC's 26 member countries and territories. It also demonstrates SPC's commitment to sharing ideas and experience and serves as an educational tool to increase the effectiveness of our services for all Pacific communities.



Division: SDP
Donor: core funding

Change process

Adaptations to the process for developing the new strategy included extending timelines and creating space for national-level discussions and surveys, integrating emerging findings, and aligning it with other national and regional plans and policies.

The Council of Pacific Arts and Culture is actively supporting the development of the strategy, which has a strong focus on Pacific ways of knowing and being and Pacific cultural values. The development process has helped initiate closer links between the PRCS and the Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture, which has led to a decision to review the festival in 2021. The review will allow ministers of culture to revisit the aims and intended outcomes of the festival and also to look at strengthening its delivery by the Council and SPC.

Results and impact

Through member and partner engagement and dialogue, the Working Group identified ways in which cultural practices mitigated the effects of the pandemic. These practices include backyard farming for food production, subsistence fisheries, traditional medicines, and use of the arts as a mechanism to cope with stress or to provide items in exchange for goods and services. A return to 'slow' food has helped families and communities to preserve, protect and promote local food cultures and traditions. There has also been a revival of traditional barter systems, with this age-old Pacific Island practice being brought to life through digital platforms, such as social media, which facilitate access, contacts, connection and exchange.

While acknowledging that cultural resilience has been critical in responding to the pandemic, the Working Group also noted the serious and potentially lasting impacts of COVID-19 on the cultural and creative sectors as sources of livelihood. These impacts include income loss, few or no opportunities for new entrants, limited budget allocations from governments and donors, and inequalities in access to digital technology. The evidence gathering, dialogue and co-design processes continue to inform the drafting of the PRCS policy framework.

Lessons learned

The PRCS development process is capturing and elevating our understanding of the role of culture in resilience. These findings are also informing the development of the Pacific Community Strategic Plan 21+ and the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent.

As SPC and our partners adapted our ways of working in response to COVID-19, other challenges became obvious; for example, moving to online platforms presents opportunities for potential exploitation of indigenous and traditional knowledge.

The guidance provided by, Cultural etiquette in the Pacific, is critical to strengthening SPC's engagement with members, both in-country and virtually, and to improving the relevance of our work. Considerable work is required to further embed our understanding of our members' cultural contexts in our approaches, and to consider what indicators are needed to guide our monitoring and reporting of the cultural responsiveness of our work.



Performance Story

'300 coconut bags'

Context

The 300 Coconut Bag Project is an initiative to address livelihood recovery after loss of income related to COVID-19. The project, which produces and sells strong market bags made from plastic waste, works with vulnerable people, including those with a disability and young people, as well as with experienced handicraft producers.

COVID-19 has had a substantial economic impact in Vanuatu. A joint survey by the Vanuatu Department of Tourism and Vanuatu Tourism Office on the impacts of TC Harold and the pandemic found a 70% reduction in full-time employment among tourism businesses in the first six weeks after borders closed.²³ Income loss and the broader impacts of the pandemic have disproportionately affected people who were already marginalised and vulnerable.

Although Vanuatu banned single-use plastics in 2018, a huge amount of plastic packaging, such as rice bags and biscuit wrappers, is still used every day and these plastics pollute the natural environment including the ocean. The 300 Coconut Bag Project provides a way of reducing plastic waste in Port Vila rubbish tips by sanitising and reusing these materials to create durable products. The project's intention is to work with the most vulnerable populations in Port Vila in accordance with the 'Society' pillar of the Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan ('... maintaining an inclusive society that upholds human dignity and the rights of all Ni-Vanuatu, including women, youth, the elderly and vulnerable groups.')

SPC is working in partnership with the Vanuatu Ocean Office at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Vanuatu Society for People with Disability (VSPD) and the Ministry of Justice's Disability Team to implement the initiative with funding from the Government of Canada.

Change process

Bag sewers and weavers were recruited from VSPD and handicraft associations at Centre Point and Seafrost. Young people were engaged through youth groups in Port Vila. The '300 coconut bag' was co-designed with participants and has a stylish outer layer of pandanus woven by Vanuatu handicraft mamas, as they are colloquially known. The bag is lined with a layer of recycled waste plastic collected by unemployed youth around Port Vila and stitched together

*Division: Melanesian Regional Office
Donor: Canada Fund*



using waste calico collected from the handicraft mamas and the Mamma's Laef project. The market bags are strong enough to carry home six heavy coconuts a week all year long, which is why they are called '300 coconut bags'.

Results and impact

The project has registered over 100 sewers and weavers from VSPD and handicraft associations, whose sales declined drastically due to the pandemic. Bag sewers are paid 500 vatu for each assembled bag, and weavers are paid 2000 vatu for each pandanus mat. Thirty young people are engaged in collecting, cleaning and packing the waste plastic for sale to the project team. They are paid 1000 vatu for each copra sack of the material.

The project aims to supply 10,000 recycled bags per month to the major supermarket chain and municipal markets in Port Vila. As a result, 130 formerly unemployed people taking part in the project are earning an income of up to 10,000 vatu per week.

Vanuatu has no system for recycling household waste, so the bags also demonstrate to the broader community how to save and reuse materials to preserve the environment and protect the ocean.

Lessons learned

The biggest setback was a six-month delay in receiving funding from the donor. This experience showed the need to be proactive in organising pre-funding once the project grant agreement was signed, with SPC funds to be reimbursed when donor funds became available.

Finding unemployed people with disability who had skills in sewing and weaving was challenging. Many of these people do not frequent VSPD and there is no national database of people with disability.

Using the established handicraft groups was also challenging as many of the group members were busy, despite border closures and no tourists, and were unable to come up with prototype bags or provide steady production. The project team solved this by using a community trainer to train people with a disability, and out-of-work mamas not in associations, who were in urgent need of income.

Sometimes working at the community level means going beyond established groups and finding the truly vulnerable through local networks, one by one.

There were also lessons learned in relation to establishing a market for the bags and balancing supply and demand.

23 Vanuatu Department of Tourism and Vanuatu Tourism Office. 2020. Survey results: National Tourism Business Impacts Survey – TC Harold and COVID-19 pandemic. Vanuatu Department of Tourism and Vanuatu Tourism Office, Port Vila, Vanuatu. (https://images.impartmedia.com/vanuatu.travel/documents/National_Tourism_Business_Impacts_Survey_TCHarold_Covid-19.pdf)



Performance Story

Pacific food systems 2020

Context

The Pacific Islands region makes a unique contribution to the global food system: over half of the world's tuna catch comes from the western and central Pacific Ocean, and the area is home to a diversity of root and tree crops. Reciprocity in food production and consumption is deeply connected with Pacific cultural values.

However, the changing Pacific food system is not delivering the best outcomes for people's health and livelihoods. High dependence on imports of low-nutrient, energy-dense foods (e.g. rice, flour, canned meats, sugar) contributes to a heavy burden of NCDs. The impacts of disasters and climate change are creating shifts in how people source, produce and consume food. In addition, the effects of COVID-19 have significantly disrupted the supply and affordability of food.

SPC is a key partner in supporting its members' efforts to meet these challenges, with all nine divisions contributing to improving food system outcomes. For example:

- CePaCT conserves the global taro collection and Pacific yam collection in tissue culture, as well as many other important crops and trees;
- SPC is responsible for cutting-edge research on coastal and oceanic fisheries, including the science that informs decisions about tuna stock management in the western and central Pacific;
- a dedicated team is working on reducing the NCD burden in the Pacific region;
- SPC provides scientific and statistical capabilities that assist in understanding food system dynamics and outcomes, including critical work to measure and monitor household income and expenditure, trade, and progress toward the SDGs.

Change process

In 2020, SPC brought these capabilities together in an integrated programme called Food Systems for Health, Nutrition and Resilient Development. The programme is designed to better serve members' needs by facilitating a multidisciplinary approach to food system challenges and opportunities.

COVID-19 travel restrictions meant the team had to adapt to using web-based workshops to achieve wide

engagement across different PICTs and disciplinary experts, and to ensure they could contribute to the programme's design. The design team brought together experts from across the organisation to create a theory of change for the programme. Close to 100 SPC staff were engaged in the programme design process, which was informed by visioning and systems thinking.

Results and impact

The workshops resulted in the design for the new programme, including a shared vision for 'food systems that nourish healthy people, are resilient and adaptive, and grounded in evidence and cultural diversity'. They also:

- identified five outcomes that SPC's work could contribute to, and five ways of working that SPC uses to support its member countries;
- built shared understanding of food system issues across SPC, and relationships that provide a foundation for more integrated ways of working. For instance, new collaborations around food and water security link teams in GEM and LRD.

These collaborations mean SPC is better positioned to support members in adapting to current and future shocks and building resilient food systems. Ultimately, this work will support interventions adapted to local contexts to improve sustainability and health outcomes.

Lessons learned

Members endorsed food systems as a key focus area for the Pacific Community Transition Plan 2021.

The online facilitation process, early in the COVID-19 lockdown, informed the design of other events.

The process demonstrated SPC's unique position as an organisation with work covering many of the dimensions of food systems – from water, agriculture and fisheries to public health, trade and statistics – and its ability to support members and partners in navigating food systems at national, regional and global levels.

In 2021, SPC will continue to develop the programme and relevant work with members, including demonstrating the contributions of the Pacific region to the global food system and the challenges of this engagement.

Division: Various
Donor: core funding



CCES

Climate
Change and
Environmental
Sustainability
Programme



FAME

Fisheries,
Aquaculture
and Marine
Ecosystems
Division



LRD

Land
Resources
Division



PHD

Public
Health
Division



SDP

Social
Development
Programme



SPC

Corporate

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE D

IMPROVING PLANNING, PRIORITISATION,
EVALUATION, LEARNING AND INNOVATION

Introduction

Performance stories

PDH.stat indicator database and interactive visualisation

SPC's strategic transition plan for 2021: From response to recovery

New web and mobile apps expand coastal fisheries data collection

Introduction

The effectiveness of our work with members depends on having appropriate planning, prioritisation, evaluation and learning processes in place. This was especially true in 2020 when our capacity to meet the challenges of COVID-19 relied on these processes.

SPC reviewed evidence, reprioritised activities, programmes and budgets, and demonstrated rapid development, uptake and use of online platforms for capacity building and convening. These adjustments, along with innovations in developing and using new tools for active, collaborative online meetings, were fundamental to continuing our delivery of services in the region. SPC was also able to respond to urgent requests while maintaining existing services and support.

Our divisions continue to invest in planning and MEL. We published nine evaluation activities in 2020 (these are listed in Appendix 3).

Financial sustainability

Efforts made in recent years to manage SPC's finances sustainably and increase the level of reserves have never been more significant than in 2020. SPC's strong financial position ensured we were able to continue operations with confidence despite the COVID-19 crisis, albeit with appropriate adjustments. The mid-year budget review, and close tracking of expenditure and project execution rates led to a balanced budget forecast for 2020 despite the crisis. SPC achieved its target for liquid reserves on hand.

SPC's 2020 revised budget was EUR 77 million, while actual expenditure was EUR 62.8 million. Programme and project execution, totalling EUR 49.4 million against

the budget of EUR 61 million, stood at 81% due to the impacts of COVID-19. Net core expenditure reduced by EUR 2.6 million, from EUR 16 million per the 2020 revised budget to EUR 13.4 million, due to lower expenditure (mainly on salaries and travel). This resulted in higher operating reserves and contributed to SPC's financial viability during the pandemic.

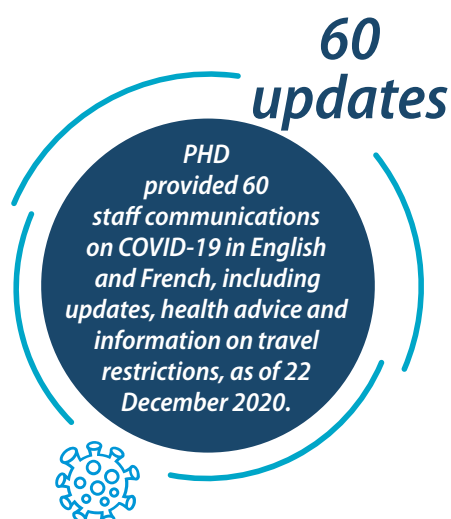
The external audit for the 2020 financial year is currently near completion. An unqualified audit opinion is expected, underscoring the strength of the policies and procedures implemented to ensure SPC's financial viability.

SPC COVID-19 Response Framework

The internal SPC COVID-19 Response Framework is a decision support tool that articulates different readiness levels and actions, depending on the impact of the pandemic in our host countries, ranging from preparedness through to targeted action, including

lockdown and use of PPE. It nominates key roles and planned actions across incident management, hygiene, communications, containment strategies, finance, human resources, travel, and psycho-social and other impacts. The framework enabled SPC to respond to the escalation of the COVID-19 crisis in a planned and measured way and was instrumental in providing confidence to staff and stakeholders. SPC shared the framework with other CROP agencies to assist with their planning.

All SPC sites were affected by lockdown measures in the March–April period as host governments implemented action to halt the spread of COVID-19 in the region. SPC was able to rapidly prepare staff for working from home and facilitated provision of ICT and networking equipment to assist those working remotely.





Performance Story



PDH.stat indicator database and interactive visualisation



PDH.stat homepage



SDG dashboard progress wheel

Context

Official statistics help decision-makers develop informed policies that potentially affect many people. At a regional level, organisations such as SPC help to disseminate these statistics through online databases, interactive dashboards and regional reports.

SDD recently set up a state-of-the-art interactive indicator database called **PDH.stat**. The database, which is housed in the Pacific Data Hub, builds on the success of the now outdated National Minimum Development Indicator (NMDI) database and provides a **wide range of Pacific development indicators** including the SDGs. In 2017, a 'user focus' project helped identify that it was time to refresh and improve the NMDI database. At the same time, a desire to modernise the production of official statistics in SDD and across the region meant it was necessary to look for something new.

Change process

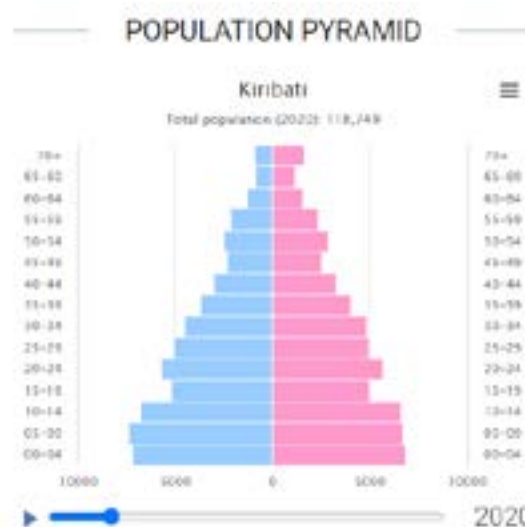
SDD spent two years testing a range of platforms and technologies before finding a suitable product. PDH.stat is built over a technology called .Stat Suite, initially developed for the OECD indicator database. It is now maintained by the Statistical Information System Collaboration Community (SIS-CC). SIS-CC, which is led by OECD, is made up of 15 members including international NSOs and organisations, and has the common goal of improving access to official statistics. Several of SDD's key partners, e.g. ABS, Stats NZ, ILO and UNICEF, are part of the community. It therefore made sense to go down the same path.

A 'light' version of PDH.stat was set up in 2019, and in early 2020 SPC recruited a dedicated Statistics Advisor (Data Systems) to manage PDH.stat. The database has grown significantly and there are now 868 indicators and almost 470,000 observations spread across 48 datasets.

Results and impact

PDH.stat has enabled SDD to modernise and improve data handling and dissemination. SDD now manages a fully data-driven **SDD website** as well as the SDG dashboard housed in the Pacific Data Hub. Both of these sites pull their data from PDH.stat and display it through interactive visualisation, e.g. **population pyramids**.

Currently, a plugin is being developed for WordPress, the main content management system used by NSOs, which will enable country-specific data in PDH.stat to be embedded in NSO websites. This will give NSO staff another tool for improving data dissemination through their national websites and should also facilitate access to the official statistics required for decision-making.



Population pyramid for Kiribati, showing the total population in 2020 disaggregated by age and sex

Lessons learned

- There is a high cost involved in integrating non-standard data collection/sharing practices, such as PDFs, compared with using clean, well-structured Excel spreadsheets.
- Working closely with partners such as ABS, Stats NZ and OECD, which have more advanced and mature systems, enabled SDD to leapfrog some

steps in the development process and leverage the learning these organisations have gained along the way.

- The Pacific Data Hub is substantially improving the visibility of the PDH.stat indicator database.
- Closely monitoring user statistics and feedback allows SDD to adapt quickly to meet user demands.

Division: SDD

Donor: Government of New Zealand



SPC's strategic transition plan for 2021: From response to recovery

Context

With SPC's Strategic Plan 2016–2020 ending, the organisation embarked on developing a new and aspirational strategy. Work to build a strong evidence base to inform the new strategy started in 2019 and consultations with members, development partners and other key stakeholders were due to begin in earnest in 2020. Early in the year, however, the impact of COVID-19, including health, economic and social challenges, shifted the attention and priorities of SPC's members and disrupted plans to engage with them to deliver an inclusive, long-term strategic plan in 2020.

Change process

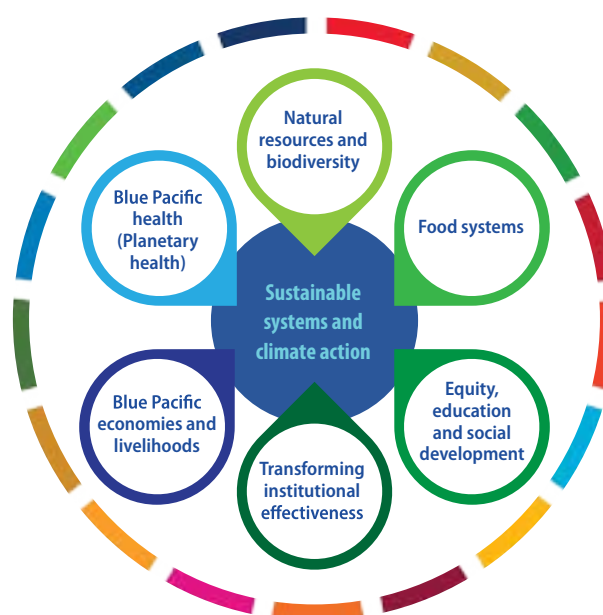
Under the guidance of members provided during a virtual meeting of the CRGA Subcommittee for the Strategic Plan in May 2020, SPC quickly adapted the development of its 10-year strategy to include a 12-month transition plan focused on responses to recovery and building resilience by design, not disaster. The plan supports a gradual emergence from pandemic conditions and allows for managing uncertainty and allocating support and resources appropriately for recovery efforts.

Members' priorities are at the heart of the transition plan. SPC gathered evidence of the impact of COVID-19 and related needs through country programming discussions and commissioning of a meta-synthesis of over 300 COVID-19 assessments and reports. The regular mid-year reflection and reporting process enabled more gathering of evidence and synthesis of the results of SPC's pivot towards adaptations necessitated by COVID-19. This was followed by the triangulation and sensemaking of these processes to inform the transition plan

through futures thinking, needs assessment, reflection and consideration of further pivots. A Pacific Pathfinder toolkit is being co-developed to share this foresight work in easy-to apply, accessible formats.

Results and impact

Work on regional strategy coherence in collaboration with PIFS, the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations, the Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation and the University of Queensland Centre for Futures Policy highlighted the value of integrated and coordinated work across the regional architecture to identify strengths, align policy action and develop a shared vision for implementing important strategies. The engagement of Pacific youth in the development of



the strategic plan signalled shifts in communication, participation and social mobilisation.

Guided by the Blue Pacific vision, the transition plan identifies four goals and six focus areas interconnected by sustainable systems and climate action. It recognises Pacific cultures and human rights as the foundations of SPC's sustainable development efforts.

A systems-level approach to optimising the interlinking of priority areas was the most significant change. The result is a renewed focus on transforming institutional effectiveness to build the necessary enabling environments and capacities for SPC to work in efficient and integrated ways, across systems, towards achieving development outcomes with its members.

“ PNG: “...recognised the importance of member ownership and acknowledged efforts for alignment with national plans.” ”

Young people included in decision-making

“ Cook Islands: “We are pleased with the transition plan’s people-centred approach and the captured thematic priorities. The transformative organisational change will be followed with great interest.” ”

In the Pacific Youth Development Framework (2014–2023), young people identified active participation in decision-making processes at all levels as a priority. From March to May 2020, SPC issued a call to national youth focal points, seeking to learn the next generation’s vision for 2030. Youth representatives, including disability and LGBTQI advocates, from nine countries (Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu), shared nearly 100 insights and hopes for a safe, secure and equitable 2030 through an online questionnaire.

Their responses provided insight, through a COVID-19 lens, into priority areas that are defining issues for young people in the Pacific, including positive action

on climate change, mental health considerations, cultural resilience, and economic and social security factors that are affecting and shaping the next generation.

“I live in an outer island of Papua New Guinea and I have no idea about SPC, but to allow us to participate in such an important process shows that we as young people are important. So I thank the organisers for this opportunity.” – Youth participant, PNG

Young people’s input informed SPC’s Transition Plan for 2021 and shows SPC is ‘walking the talk’ and committing to its mandate under the Pacific Youth Development Framework.



Lessons learned

“
Fiji: "... a robust strategic plan, driven by integration and member ownership, is key."
 ”

*Division: SPL and SDP
 Donor: core funding*

- The combined foresight and systems approach supports managing uncertainty and allocating resources appropriately for recovery efforts as part of the longer-term development of the Blue Pacific Continent.
- Thought leadership has communicated evidence well and supported the embedding of Pacific ways of knowing and being across development policy and practice.
- Mainstreaming youth priorities in high-level planning requires time, effort and resourcing. Consistent collaboration and support will help bring to life the priorities and commitments made for youth development.
- The spirit of partnership is critical to strengthening regionalism and the genuine inclusion of the private sector and civil society in the Decade of Action.

Watch a video on developing SPC's next strategic plan here



Performance Story



New web and mobile apps expand coastal fisheries data collection

Context

Hundreds of different species of fish and invertebrates are found in Pacific coastal fisheries. They are fished for subsistence and local, domestic and international markets, and are essential to food security in the region. These resources need to be monitored, understood and carefully managed to ensure their sustainability in the face of increasing populations and a marine environment that is deteriorating due to human impacts and climate change. Yet coastal fisheries data, for invertebrate species in particular, is scarce and limited to specific locations and periods of time.

SPC has developed several desktop and in-country databases to support various market, creel²⁴ and socio-economic surveys. The resulting data is used by SPC scientists to provide advice for managing the fisheries. However, installing and maintaining these systems, and synchronising data between PICTs and SPC have not been easy due to limited bandwidth, especially in remote locations. In addition, there was a need to simplify some survey forms to focus on the minimum dataset required for management and to enhance the quality of the data collected.

Change process

In 2019, the coastal fisheries team revisited the market and creel survey data collected to date, specifically the collection of fish sizes from catches at landing sites and markets, to assess data quality and identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. SPC and fisheries staff

tested new survey methods in Fiji, Kiribati and New Caledonia, and also trialled the use of photographs to reduce the time needed in the field to record a fisher's catch and allow for quality control of species identification, length and weight data.

SPC developed a web interface and android mobile application (Ikasavea) in tandem for data entry and analysis, trained 25 staff on data entry and provided tablets for use in the field.

Results and impact

The first version of the Ikasavea app was released in 2020, replacing traditional paper forms and improving data quality and availability by providing hints on species identification and alerts for typos and outliers. The app also enabled improved data collection for invertebrate species.

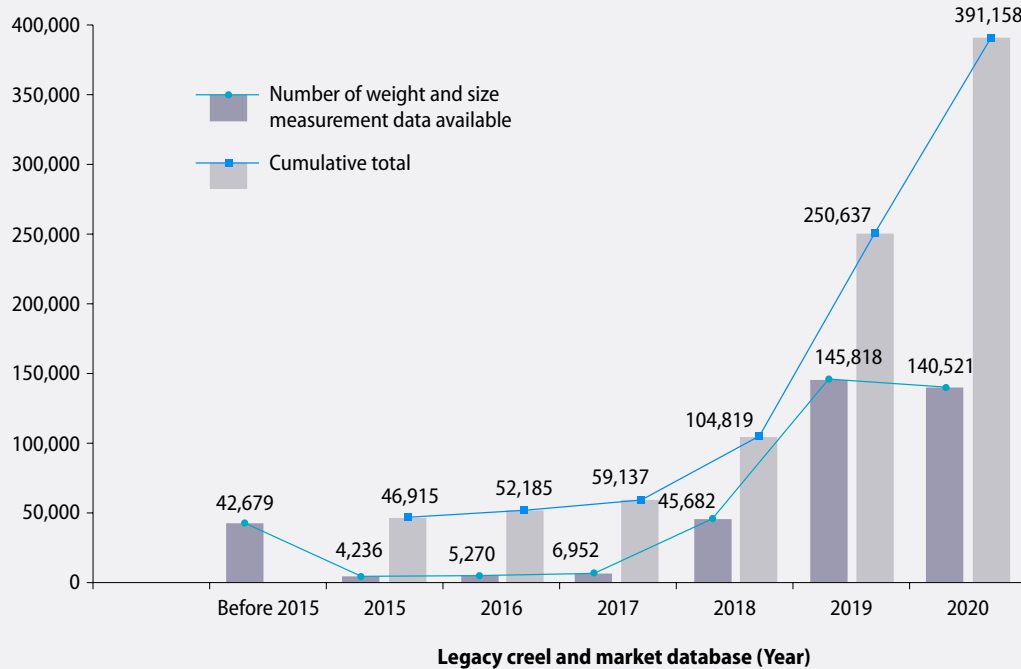


Fisheries officers use Ikasavea to record measurement data (species, weight and length) at Nausori market

24 Creel survey: Estimate of fishers' catches and effort, usually by a sampling programme involving interviews and measures of individual catches.

Three PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati and New Caledonia) have already adopted the system for data entry. Twenty-five staff (11 women, 14 men) were trained in data entry and five tablets were distributed.

More than 400,000 fish measurements for around 400 species are now in the system, which is 10 times more than the data available previously through the legacy SPC creel surveys. This data will be used by SPC scientists to provide management advice for the main target species.



With over 16,600 pictures of 225 species collected, SPC was able to create an artificial intelligence system that simplifies identification by providing species prediction to users and makes data entry easier for non-specialists. There are also quality control checks to avoid data entry errors.

Feedback from users has been positive, and the team continues to receive requests for reports and tools for data analysis as well as for importing legacy data.



“The web application works very well and field testing in Labasa, Fiji, has produced excellent results.” – Shivam Jalam (left), Fisheries Officer Data Analysis and Management, Inshore Fisheries Management Division, Fiji Ministry of Fisheries



Coastal Fisheries Science and Data team demonstrate use of the Ikasavea app to fisheries officers at Nausori market, Fiji

Lessons learned

The following lessons emerged and were acted on during the development of the new tools:

- Based on feedback from users after the initial trials, the team made changes to the user interface of the tablet app to speed-up data entry, and expanded the web outputs to satisfy user needs.
- Keeping in contact with surveyors and data users ensured technical issues were resolved quickly and the system evolved to meet PICTs’ new needs.
- Regular data synchronisation and accessibility for authorised surveyors, fisheries officers and scientists allowed for verification and continuous improvement of data quality.

Division: FAME

Donor: European Union and core funding





ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE E

ENHANCING THE CAPABILITIES OF SPC'S PEOPLE, SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES

Introduction

Performance stories

Greening SPC: New photovoltaic energy system at SPC

Business continuity during COVID-19

Introduction

Following rapid adaptation of our operations in the face of COVID-19, and to ensure business continuity, almost all of SPC's business services are now delivered through digital channels. The transformation started in March 2020. Since then, SPC's use of video conferencing, online learning platforms, collaboration platforms and other applications has more than doubled.

Consolidation of SPC's internal systems towards a One SPC business model continued in 2020. The Business Systems Review and Financial Shared Services projects provided recommendations on gaps in corporate services, and internal audits have identified process improvements in key areas for future implementation.

Health and safety hazard reporting, risk management and internal audits are now managed by dedicated staff recruited in 2020.

Internal demand for legal services increased by 33%, with more than 430 legal items actioned in 2020, including legal documents, advice, policies and templates.

A full review of HR and staff policies resulted in the implementation of a new Manual of Staff Policies on 1 July 2020. SPC also acceded to the jurisdiction of the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal, marking a significant step up in transparency and staff rights.

Despite the challenges of the pandemic, the time required to process the recruitment of locally engaged staff fell by 12% to 53 days; the time required for internal recruitments reduced slightly (6%). This timing, however, does not include commencement dates as challenges in relocating staff and their families led to substantial delays in several instances.



Staff engagement survey

The second SPC staff engagement survey was conducted in September 2020 following the first survey in 2018. The results show positive increases across most metrics, including an increase of 5% in staff engagement across SPC, bringing overall engagement to 80%. This is a particularly promising result given that 2020 was a challenging year. The largest positive movements, compared with 2018, were in the areas of leadership, organisational confidence, health and safety, enablement and innovation. There is still work to do on collaboration and communication, and feedback and recognition. Even so, there were positive trends in both these areas compared with 2018.

Communication and visibility

SPC Communications began the year at a time of rapid expansion of our audience, with expectations that we would be able to continue to increase our visibility and reach across the Pacific and globally. The COVID-19 crisis forced us to reassess our priorities and shift our communication efforts to supporting COVID-19 awareness, and providing a safe, trusted source of updates and information for the region. SPC's visibility and engagement nevertheless continued to grow at a substantial rate.

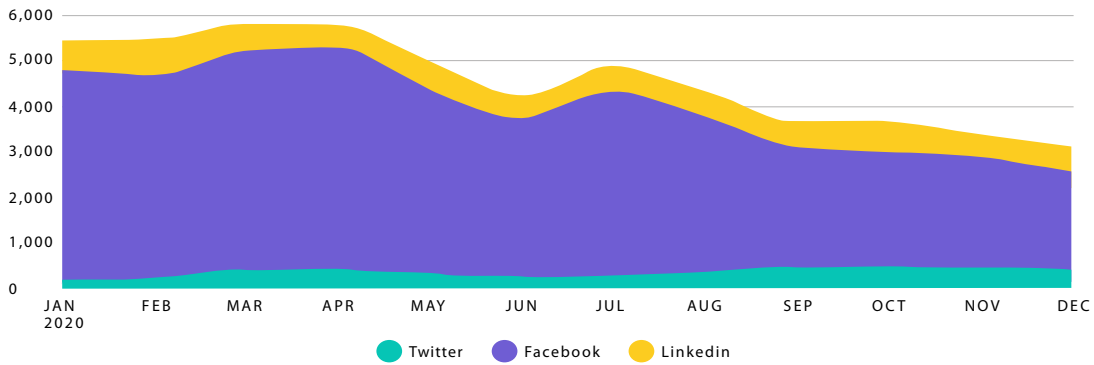
Social media platforms were the most significant growth areas with audiences and engagement increasing across every major platform in 2020. In particular, YouTube views rose by 310% and Facebook followers by 200% (Graphs 43 and 44).

Graph 43: Audience growth across social media platforms – Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn

Cross-Network Audience Growth

See how your audience grew during the reporting period.

Audience Gained, by Month



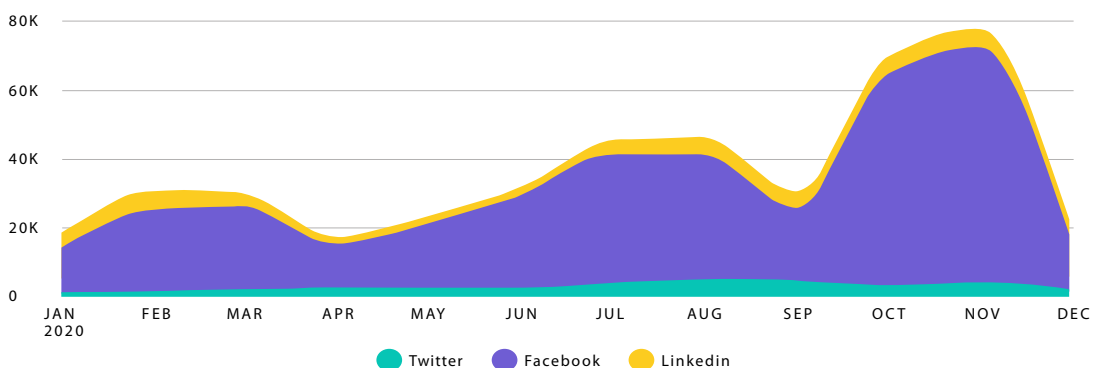
Audience Metrics	Totals	% Change
Total Audience	105,197	↗ 89.1%
Total Net Audience Growth	50,054	↗ 225%
Twitter Followers Gained	4,197	↗ 126%
Facebook Page Likes	43,530	↗ 405%
LinkedIn Followers Gained	6,953	↗ 21.6%

Graph 44: Audience engagement across social media platforms – Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn

Cross-Network Engagement

See how people are engaging with your posts during the reporting period.

Engagements, by Month



Engagement Metrics	Totals	% Change
Total Engagements	441,262	↗ 76.3%
Twitter Engagements	38,401	↗ 39.6%
Facebook Engagements	356,313	↗ 84.4%
LinkedIn Engagements	46,548	↗ 39.5%

Note: Graphs 43 and 44 under-represent total audience growth and engagement as they do not include the SPC website or YouTube.

Thursdays in Black

Changing behaviours and attitudes to gender-based violence

In light of statistics on violence against women (VAW) and the epidemic of gender-based violence (GBV) in the Pacific, SPC sought to change behaviours and attitudes in the organisation through an internal campaign. The year-long campaign was designed to increase the visibility of EAW (Ending VAW) and GBV issues, and support the implementation of SPC's EAW policy and broader 'safe workplace' environment.

The initiative combined two major campaigns: Thursdays in Black, which was observed every Thursday during the year, and 16 days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, an international campaign that occurs annually from 25 November to 10 December. Staff were requested to wear black on Thursdays as a sign of respect and show of solidarity for women who have been victims and survivors of injustice and violence. Other initiatives included EAW training modules for staff professional development. The SPC Social Club was influential in sharing photos and reaching out to staff in an informal way to support the campaign.

SPC's executive leaders sent weekly messages about EAW and GBV to all staff. At CRGA 50, the Director-General encouraged all delegates to wear black for the Thursday session and spoke about the reasons for doing so.

At the organisational level, the campaign promoted a workplace committed to EAW.



Performance Story



Greening SPC: New photovoltaic energy system at SPC

Context

In addition to sustained support for its members' implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, SPC implements its own emissions reduction strategy to help achieve climate neutrality and contribute to the goals of the Paris Agreement (COP21).

SPC's corporate engagement in reducing its greenhouse gas emissions has led to a series of achievements, including establishing an internal carbon neutrality fund; implementing SPC's first carbon-neutral project; and organising awareness-raising training to help regional partners improve their environmental performance.

In 2020, SPC made a major shift towards reducing its carbon footprint by introducing a solar energy system to power its headquarters in Noumea. The decision was based on a comprehensive energy audit in 2013 that assessed the site's energy efficiency performance and recommended improvements. Transitioning to renewable energy by installing a photovoltaic (PV) energy generation system was identified as the most efficient way to lower SPC's carbon footprint.

Change process

A feasibility study estimated the cost of installing the PV system at USD 500,000. Early engagement of SPC staff and divisions was a key prerequisite for the initiative. It was presented to the teams most concerned (Housing, OMD and Finance) to enable staff to share their views and develop ownership of the project.

A resource mobilisation plan was designed, and new funding mechanisms were envisaged to provide the upfront investment required. Several donors were approached with the objective of getting funding from their regular contributions to SPC. Other funding arrangements were also explored including co-funding and full cost recovery, as well as leasing and equipment rental. Finally, SPC set up a carbon neutrality fund based on an internal travel levy. This project was the fund's first investment.

Several conditions that came together in 2020 enabled the transition to renewable energy to become a reality. Along with gaining collective commitment to the project, the context of COVID-19 allowed unspent travel funds to be reallocated, providing the additional capital investment required for installation to begin.



A total of 1200 m² of solar panels will help save about 455 tonnes of CO₂ per year

Results and impact

The PV system is projected to bring multiple benefits, reducing both SPC's carbon footprint and operating costs. In terms of environmental and financial benefits, it is expected to lead to a 30% drop in emissions and to reduce energy bills by 40%, with a payback period of six to seven years.

The new system aligns with SPC's Social and Environmental Responsibility Policy and Climate Change Framework (2017–2022). It will also enable SPC to act as a responsible organisation proudly contributing to regional efforts to meet the target set by the 2015 Paris Agreement to limit global warming.

The implementation of the project has provided a unique opportunity to share best practices for significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving organisational change with member countries, partner organisations, donors and staff. It has also highlighted SPC's willingness to engage in opportunities to achieve carbon neutrality.

*Division: CCES and OMD
Donor: core funding*



Performance Story

Business continuity during COVID-19

Context

The COVID-19 pandemic upended SPC's usual way of doing business. By February 2020, SPC banned staff from travelling to global hotspots, and by March 2020 all were required to work from home. The pandemic has had ongoing impacts on our staff, on the way we work, and on the communities we live in and serve. However, the need to respond to a rapidly evolving situation has resulted in operational improvements that will have long-term benefits.

Change process

Some staff were stranded when borders closed. Our HR and Travel teams worked tirelessly to bring people home safely or repatriate them, coordinating with governments and airlines to comply with frequent changes in rules for transit, visas and quarantine.

Travel restrictions and confinement periods meant that SPC needed to find ways to continue delivering projects remotely. Information Services found solutions to allow divisions to hold meetings with simultaneous interpretation and capacity for breakout rooms.

Lessons learned

Considering the innovative nature of the project, a learning-by-doing approach was used throughout. Internal and external partners gained new knowledge thanks to a thorough consultation process involving regular information-sharing sessions and discussions to reach consensus. As well, the length of the project allowed SPC to capitalise on key takeaways and lessons learned that will be worth sharing with partners.

Organisational and staff adaptive capacity were key to taking the project forward, with issues including the cost of the project, the identification of a new funding scheme and technical and financial arrangements.

Internal coordination, cross-divisional commitment and contextual sensitivity were also important factors. The COVID-19 pandemic helped to direct both funding and focus towards the project and accelerated its implementation.

Lockdowns in SPC's host countries prompted more practical operational changes, including a move to paperless processing of payments. Finance processes have previously required hard copies, with a paper-based 'request for payment form' entrenched in SPC, even in the age of digitisation. With all staff working from home, and some in different time zones, there were difficulties in transmitting hard copies. This provided the catalyst for Finance to digitise the process and, by March 2020, efficient and transparent workflows for making payments were in place.

Results and impact

Human resources

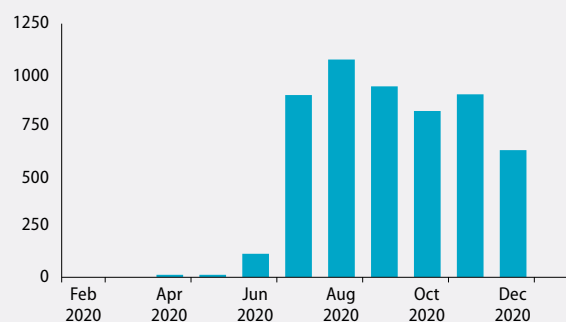
HR adapted its work processes as the pandemic continued. In addition to the new Manual of Staff Policies, guidelines were issued on working from home and recruiting during the pandemic. The Health and Safety Plan was launched and SPC introduced an internet allowance to cover the extra costs of remote working. Staff working remotely were also supported by a 'wardens' network coordinated through the offices of the Deputy Directors-General.

Information technology

Within a few weeks, Information Services was supporting three separate virtual meeting platforms and offering training to increase staff capacity. The Heads of Fisheries meeting in May was the first major meeting held using Zoom, with simultaneous interpretation also provided. More than 180 participants attended. Information Services supported several other important meetings in 2020, such as CRGA 50, which was held as a hybrid meeting. Participants included the Chair in Port Moresby, delegates and participants from across the Pacific, and SPC staff in Noumea, Suva, Pohnpei and Niue.

Investment in virtual meeting platforms ensured that SPC was able to continue serving members. The graph below (Graph 45) shows that an average of 800 Zoom meetings were held each month following its introduction in April. Microsoft Teams was used for 95 meetings per day in the same period, which was consistent with usage before COVID-19.

Graph 45: Average number of SPC meetings held each month using Zoom after it was introduced in April 2020.



Comparison of duty travel patterns in 2019 and 2020 and consequent reduction in SPC's carbon footprint

	# Duty travel	# By plane	# By car	# By boat	# By train	# Kilometres travelled	Carbon footprint in metric tons
2019	1755	1514	222	8	11	11 906 242	2295.05
2020	1027	411	554	59	3	2 380 893	451.99
Difference	-728	-1103	+332	+51	-8	-9 525 357	-1843.06

Finance

As well as digitising the process for making payments, Finance and Information Services also collaborated to develop an app that enables divisions to generate payment requests and obtain approvals electronically. The app for paperless payments, which was rolled out in November 2020, introduced strong internal controls that were missing from the paper process. The app is linked to Navision, SPC's accounting system, so payment requests must reflect Navision coding for vendors, purchase orders, jobs and staff. Approvals are submitted via email, reducing the risk of fraud as well as time spent processing paper forms and correcting errors. Formal workflows have also been established to better clarify roles and responsibilities and the required documentation.

Users have provided positive feedback on the system:

"Many of us have been hoping for an e-payment app for a long time, so we are very happy to be able to use it at last. No paper!" – Paul Judd, Finance and Administration Officer, FAME

"It's easier to use than the paper template and automatically generates an email. All the codes are pulled from Navision." – Shobna Prasad, Finance and Administration Officer, HRSD

All of these changes helped SPC keep its operations running and continue providing services to members. As a result, by 31 December 2020, SPC had achieved a project execution rate of 81% in a year heavily disrupted by the pandemic.

Lessons learned

OMD learned the following lessons from responding to COVID-19:

- A crisis can be a catalyst for change that might otherwise be difficult.
- It is important to prepare for similar challenges by investing in systems that increase SPC's ability to work in flexible and agile ways.

Division: OMD
 Donor: core funding

APPENDICES

APPENDIX

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Results tables

APPENDIX

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Peer-reviewed publications

APPENDIX

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Published evaluation activities

APPENDIX

4

Outcomes of regional meetings convened by SPC or in partnership with other regional agencies

APPENDIX








5










List of current MOUs

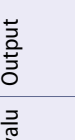


Appendix 1

Results table




Clinical services










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
The results of an online survey of ICU capacity informed the decision by PICTs and partners on provision of COVID-19 funding support for 12 PICTs. The results were presented to the Pacific Heads of Health meeting.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Impact	
4 recommendations from the Pacific Heads of Nursing & Midwifery Meeting (PHoNM) were actioned: Recommendation 6 – Access to infection prevention and control resources for infectious disease outbreaks/epidemics. Recommendation 11 – Discipline-specific nursing networks (Australian College of Operating Room Nurses (ACORN), Australian College of PeriAnaesthesia Nurses (ACPAN), Pacific Islands Operating Room Nurses Association (PIORNA), Intensive Care Nurses, Ear, Nose and Throat Nurses). Recommendation 18 – Support continuing professional development for nurses, e.g. surge critical care, Zoom events. Recommendation 19 – Support nursing specialty development, e.g. ICU nursing programme.	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
No progress was made in perioperative standard compliance scores in 2020 due to COVID-19. To date, 13 PICTs have received training in conducting audits, 5 PICTs have completed in-country mentoring, and 7 PICTs have received training on the Pacific Perioperative Practice Bundle (PPPB) 2.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
No progress was made in perioperative standard compliance scores in 2020 due to COVID-19. To date, 13 PICTs have received training in conducting audits, 5 PICTs have completed in-country mentoring, and 7 PICTs have received training on the Pacific Perioperative Practice Bundle (PPPB) 2.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
11 items of biomedical equipment were successfully fixed and are operational. A total of 85 items were tested.	Samoa	Change in practice	
83% (122/147) of requests from PICTs resulted in the establishment of new networks and partnerships.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
In 2020, PHD supported virtual webinars and training on COVID-19 for 400+ health-care workers, including clinicians, nurses and technical staff. The training provided new knowledge for all participants. The clinician network now has over 300 members.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu,	Change in knowledge	



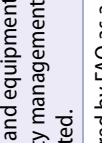
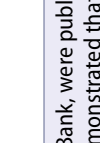
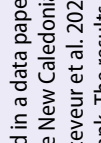
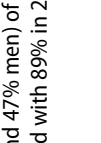
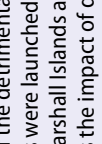
Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
<p>The first Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery Meeting (PHoNM) was held in 2020. 93% (25/27) of respondents rated the meeting as very good or excellent. The 3 priority topics voted as most relevant for strengthening nursing services in PICTs were: the health workforce – 74% (20/27); nursing research and education in the Pacific – 67% (18/27); and primary health care and universal health coverage – 48% (13/27).</p>	<p>Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Change in knowledge</p>	
<p>Evaluation of a virtual meeting of Directors of Clinical Services in 2020 found that 92% agreed the meeting allowed countries to exchange knowledge and share experiences, and identify common challenges and priorities in responding to COVID-19. 84% rated the meeting as good or excellent. (There were 25 respondents, with 69% from PICTs (9/13 PICTs). 14 PICTs participated across two meetings.</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Niue</p>	<p>Change in knowledge</p>	
<p>No progress was made on Pacific Perioperative Patient Safety Standards (PPP2) training in 2020 due to COVID-19. To date, 7 of 13 PICTs (53.8%) have received training in PPP2.</p>	<p>Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands</p>	<p>Change in knowledge</p>	
<p>5 PICTs now have National Surgical, Obstetric and Anaesthesia Plans (NSOAP).</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Fiji, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Change in knowledge</p>	
<p>74% of PICT nurses enrolled in surge critical care training completed the course. 98% (57/58) of respondents rated the training very good or excellent; 100% (58) of respondents said they gained 'a lot' or 'a great deal' of knowledge.</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu</p>	<p>Change in knowledge</p>	
<p>54% (12/22) of PICTs were represented at the first Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery Meeting (PHoNM) in 2020. There were last-minute cancellations from Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia and Tokelau due to COVID-19 restrictions.</p>	<p>Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>14 PICTs (100%) completed a biomedical capacity survey. The results were analysed and the report completed.</p>	<p>Cook Island, Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>A survey of ICU/high dependency units in 12 PICTs was conducted to assess PICT capacity to deliver critical care.</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>A survey tool to undertake a situational analysis of medical internships in the Pacific was designed (the survey has been held back due to the focus on COVID-19).</p>	<p>Cook Island, Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Output</p>	










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
The health workforce database was updated for 4 PICTs (18%) in 2020. New data collection was put on hold due to COVID-19.	New Caledonia, Niue, Tokelau, Tuvalu	Output	
3 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati and Nauru) received 30, 10 and 10 ventilators, respectively.	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru	Output	
44 oxygen concentrators and 844 items of critical care equipment and accessories were procured for 14 PICTs (received by Federated States of Micronesia and Fiji, and in process for others).	Cook Island, Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	





DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 1: Strengthening sustainable management of natural resources









Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
In 2020, the total catch of tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) was nearly 3,000,000 metric tons, a record amount that made up 55% of the global tuna catch. Recent assessments of the four key commercial tuna stocks – skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and South Pacific albacore – indicate they are above agreed sustainable levels. This accomplishment is not matched by any other regional ocean in the world. The healthy status of WCPO tuna stocks is attributed to the management of the fishery through the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) process and its members, including the key roles played by Pacific Island member countries and subregional fisheries agencies such as the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA). While challenges remain in rebuilding stocks of several species of shark and billfish, a number of important conservation efforts have been implemented.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Impact	
2 more regulated fishing areas (ZPR) during the second half of the year (24 in all). At the same time, the New Caledonia fisheries observatory was created in February. Wallis is conducting a feasibility study to create theirs.	EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
14 PICTs are up to date with their aquatic disease status for 2020 (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu). In addition, FAME provided support to countries in the following areas: • Screening of OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) shellfish listed disease for 5 PICTs (Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga) and 1 finfish diagnosis for New Caledonia. • On-farm aquatic biosecurity technical assistance for 4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands). • Development of animal welfare guidelines for French Polynesia and New Caledonia.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	






Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
17 PICTs required to submit Part 1 reports to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) met the 13 July deadline in 2020, with just one PICT being late, showing that improvements in meeting WCPFC annual Part 1 reporting requirements have been sustained since last year.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
5 PICTs are using OnShore for port sampling and/or biological sampling (Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Samoa); 582 port samplings were conducted using the app between January and December 2020.	Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Samoa, Tonga	Change in practice	
8 PICTs continued actively using SPC-developed systems in 2020: water quality monitoring (Cook Islands), giant clam mariculture (French Polynesia), sea cucumber capture and export (French Polynesia), landing survey data (Kiribati, Wallis and Futuna), socio-economic data (Kiribati), market survey data (Fiji, New Caledonia), aquarium fish and/or coral export (Kiribati, Marshall Islands), sea cucumber survey data (Fiji, Tonga), monitoring, control and surveillance (Tonga), and coconut crab survey data (Fiji).	Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
In 2019, FAME launched a comparative tool named ReefLex (Pacific Law & Policy Database on Coastal Fisheries & Aquaculture) to provide advice to fisheries managers, legal experts and monitoring, control and surveillance specialists on existing laws and policies on coastal fisheries and aquaculture in the Pacific region. In 2020, there were 11,000 downloads by about 1200 users accessing ReefLex.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
In 2020, 86% (n=593: 53% women and 47% men) of participants who responded to post-training evaluations gave high ratings to FAME's approach and method of delivering training according to criteria such as: relevance to their job, clear objectives of training, content structure, topics covered, opportunity for participants to engage and ask questions, increase in knowledge, and use of skills or knowledge in their work.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
In 2020, 92% (n=593: 53% women and 47% men) of participants who responded to post-training evaluations mentioned they would incorporate what they had learned in their work, compared with 90% in 2019.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
Cocoa sampling and planting (establishment of a trial plot) were carried out on Tutu in Taveuni, Fiji (8-21 March). Cyclone rehabilitation work was carried out by the Vanuatu Agricultural Research and Technical Centre (VARTC), with grafting of 364 cocoa clones, and soil sampling conducted as part of a fertiliser trial.	Fiji	Change in practice	
Agroforestry demonstration plots were established in Fiji in the Waidina catchment (Digove), Ba catchment (Tokoni), Labasa catchment (Korobua) and Tunulua catchment (Qaravutu).	Fiji	Change in practice	
Characterisation of 5 kumala, 2 cassava and 4 taro varieties carried out, along with DNA sampling for DNA analysis to determine varieties selected for atolls in Tuvalu and Kiribati.	Kiribati, Tuvalu	Change in practice	









Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
In Fiji, site selection was carried out for the Ba and Labasa catchments for increased adoption of sustainable land management (SLM) practices. Ba catchment communities visited were Marou, Mare, Nanoko, Bukuya, Tabuquto, Tabalei, Nadruvu, Navala (demonstration plot), Koroboya, Toge, Balevuto and Vatawai. Labasa catchment communities included Suweni, Navakuru, Matalolo, Koromakawa, Satulaki, Korowiri, Lawaki and Korobua. SLM awareness training was carried out in the Waidina catchment (Digove and Namosi, Koro), Ba catchment (Navatusila district, Nanoko, Mare and Tokoni district), and Labasa catchment (Korobua). SLM awareness training was also provided in Navakuru, Suweni, Matalolo, Satulaki, Koromakawa, Waikisi, Vunimoli, Korowiri and Lawaki in the Labasa catchment.	Fiji	Change in practice	
The number of hectares (ha) covered by integrated natural resource management practices is as follows: Waidina catchment: 15 ha (cumulative 141 ha); Labasa catchment: 30.5 ha (cumulative: 107 ha); Tunuloa catchment: 30 ha (cumulative: 72 ha); Ba catchment: 1 ha (cumulative: 126 ha).	Fiji	Change in practice	
Research was carried out to establish cleaning protocols for in vitro bacteria contamination in cultures, especially in taro, and a protocol was developed. Field trials of grafted breadfruit were carried out to identify low tree forms. Reagents and equipment lists were reviewed and redesigned to improve monitoring and stocktaking in line with expectations for quality management. Laboratory records and procedures for coconut research were strengthened with all activities being documented.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in attitude	
3 aquaculture interns (all women) completed a 6-month internship programme based in Suva; 1 intern was hired by FAO as a National Project Assistant with a FAD project in Fiji.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
Five scientific papers, based on the use of samples from the Pacific Marine Specimen Bank, were published. Analysis of tuna muscle tissue samples suggests it is a good integrator of ecosystem processes and demonstrated that, over a period of 15 years, important changes at the base of the food web occurred (Lorrain et al. 2019). Tuna muscle tissue analyses also demonstrated that tuna have a high degree of movement in some parts of the Pacific in comparison to other oceans (Logan et al. 2020). These biological analyses of tuna muscles were also published in a data paper, making them available to the broader scientific community (Bodin et al. 2020). Micronekton samples from the New Caledonia area were analysed to characterise species assemblages of tuna forage and their spatial distribution (Receveur et al. 2020). Trophic ecology of two seabird species was examined using samples from the Pacific Marine Specimen Bank. The results showed that the two species had dramatically different prey preferences and forage behaviour, hence avoiding competition (Ravache et al. 2020).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
In 2020, 93% (n=593: 53% women and 47% men) of participants in post-training evaluations mentioned change in knowledge as a result of FAME training, compared with 89% in 2019.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
In 2020, SPC continued analyses to assess the impact of drifting FADs on coastal ecosystems, with the intention of raising awareness of the detrimental effects of these FADs on coastal ecosystems and reefs when they beach. In-country data collection programmes were launched in collaboration with fisheries department in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands and Wallis and Futuna. Data related to beached FADs will complement analyses from fishery data to better assess the impact of drifting FADs on coastal ecosystems and to guide management.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	
In collaboration with fishing companies, SPC also continued research on data from echo-sounder buoys deployed on drifting FADs. Access to this novel data source enables investigation of tuna aggregations around FADs, with the aim of developing an alternative tuna abundance index that could be used in stock assessments.			











Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
In 2020, workshops on implementing harvest strategies were held in five countries: Fiji, Japan (virtual), PNG, Tonga and Tuvalu (virtual); 88 participants attended (47 men and 41 women). The workshops were rated as highly relevant by participants, with a majority indicating they gained crucial knowledge and skills that they would apply in their work, and increased understanding of harvest strategies. The majority also said they would recommend similar training to others and many stated they would benefit from additional training on harvest strategies.	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu	Change in knowledge	
Geological and geo-engineering surveys were delayed due to COVID-19. Technical support and training was provided to Fiji's Department of Mineral Resources (MRD) for the deployment of a current meter in Sigatoka.	Fiji	Change in knowledge	
To help clear the backlog of virus indexing at CePaCT, 432 leaf samples were shipped to Landcare Research, New Zealand, for virus indexing of selected taro accessions from CePaCT collections. A second lot of taro (2230) accessions for virus indexing was transplanted in post entry quarantine.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
At Korobua, training in natural resource management was conducted for youth and women (11 women participated). 30 women were involved in purchasing seedlings from the Nadroumai Women's Club. In the Ba catchment, the Tokoni Village Women's Group (30 women; 20% youth) established a small nursery of native tree species and an agroforestry demonstration farm. Women made up 40% of participants in PLUP training conducted in the Ba catchment. 24 people participated in nursery training at Tikina Navatusila (40% were women from Tokoni, Mare and Nanoko). In the Waidina catchment, Narukunibua women were involved in reforestation activities (8 of 22 participants were women).	Fiji	Change in knowledge	
Two workshops were facilitated by Palau in-country partners, with remote support from POETCom (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community). The first workshop on soil fertility and plant nutrition was attended by 22 participants (11 women, 6 men, 5 unreported). The second workshop, which was an introduction to organic farming, was attended by 19 participants (14 women, 4 men, 1 unreported).	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	
Training on extraction and culture of coconut zygotic embryos was provided for 11 staff (10 men, 1 woman) from Taveuni Research and Development Centre in November 2020. Participants gained skills in isolation and sterilisation procedures for coconut embryos and all achieved a satisfactory level of competence.	Fiji	Change in knowledge	
2 regional workshops were held by PROTEGE (coconut and forests/ agroforestry). These workshops made it possible to develop 2 regional action plans (one for the coconut sector and one for forestry and agroforestry).	EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
The circumstances surrounding the health crisis in 2020 had a strong impact on regional cooperation activities. By using video conferencing equipment, PROTEGE held discussions between the OCTs on managing environmental and fisheries data and on participatory monitoring of the environment and resources, along with an introduction to the European PEUMP project, all as part of efforts to enhance knowledge and sharing between the territories.	EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
Invasive species culling activities began in New Caledonia with training for participants: 5 management methods training sessions held for 93 participants, including 20 women. Rat eradication efforts on the small offshore islands in Wallis and Futuna have also made good progress. In fact, 8 meetings were held with villages on Wallis to prepare for the work and identify barriers and opportunities. These initial meetings involved about 50 people.	EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	Output	




Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
<p>Demonstration farm networks are underway in the 3 territories; work is underway on biodiversity, biological pests, more climate-friendly livestock practices, as well as on farm water. Agroecology training began in the 3 territories, with the remote support of professionals (France) due to COVID-19.</p>	<p>EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>A certain number of regional meetings did take place despite COVID-19, particularly between Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia during the second half of the year, which strengthened the ties between Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia. Work to assess the POS (Pacific Organic Standard) began with the deployment of specialists in the countries and territories, in close collaboration with the Land Resources Division. Set up methodological support for running the demonstration farm networks by mobilising the expertise of professor-researchers.</p>	<p>EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>91 papers, authored or co-authored by SPC, were delivered to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) in 2020 (77 to the Scientific Committee, 7 to the Regular Session of the WCPFC and 7 to the Technical and Compliance Committee). Compared to 2019, SPC authored or co-authored 17 more papers for the Scientific Committee meeting.</p>	<p>REGIONAL (all PICTs)</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 PICTs received support to strengthen capacity in aquaculture data collection (Fiji, Vanuatu). • 3 PICTs received technical assistance for mariculture hatchery design and engineering (New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu). • An in-country mission was undertaken in collaboration with PROTEGE to conduct a feasibility study and identify potential aquaculture opportunities (Wallis and Futuna). • Vanuatu hosted subregional training on sea cucumber (sandfish), which was attended by 17 participants from Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu. • Aquaculture officers from Fiji and Solomon Islands received support to attend tilapia breeding training (virtual). Fiji's attendance was cut short by Tropical Cyclone Yasa, but Solomon Islands completed the course. • New Caledonia received technical assistance on giant clam hatchery and husbandry. • A tilapia marketing study, which included 2 municipal markets in Fiji (Suva and Nausori) and roadside sellers, was conducted to gain an understanding of the market chain for the product in Fiji. • The Institute of Marine Resources (USP) completed a report on tilapia market value adding. 	<p>Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji: Ongoing extension support was provided to tilapia farm cluster groups in Tailevu, Nadi and Savusavu. To strengthen her business, 1 tilapia farmer in Fiji was given technical support to develop a business plan and establish her first hatchery using an improved method of producing tilapia based on an incubation system. • PNG: Extension support was provided to farmer cluster groups in Sirinumu on Sogeri Plateau, north Port Moresby. • Business literacy training was provided to 147 aquaculture farmers in 3 countries: 24 giant clam and sea cucumber farmers were trained in Kiribati (21 men, 3 women); 72 seaweed farmers were trained in Solomon Islands (48 men, 24 women); and 51 community pearl farmers were trained in Fiji (32 men, 19 women). 	<p>Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea</p>	<p>Output</p>	

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level analyses on the status of invertebrates (sea cucumber) were provided to 3 PICTs (Fiji, Samoa and Tonga). The reports for Samoa and Fiji will be published in 2021. Assessment, analyses, and a report on the viability of a sea cucumber sea ranch were provided to Tonga. National-level analysis on the status of invertebrates (mud crab) was provided to Pohnpei State, FSM (the report was published in 2020). Support and training for invertebrate species surveys and analysis (coconut crab, sea cucumbers) was provided for 7 PICTs (Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu). Support on sea cucumbers was also relevant to the development of non-detriment findings (NDFs) following the listing of two species in CITES Appendix II in August 2020. 	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
Analysis of key coastal habitats for 2 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall islands) was undertaken. The report will be published in 2021.	Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia	Output	
As of 1 January 2021, more than 52,435 fishing trips have been uploaded using the Tails data entry app, including more than 18,945 trips in 2020 alone. This is a significant amount of data, and a clear indication that tablet-based data collection meets the challenge of collecting small-scale fisheries data in the Pacific context. Four years after the first Tails logsheet, there are now 140 data collectors operating in 10 PICTs, with 568 unique species logged, and 1.3 million kg of fish recorded. The data has been used for important management decisions, and for tracking the effectiveness of nearshore fish aggregating devices (FADs) and reporting small-scale tuna catch to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
FAME supported the development of policies and plans on coastal fisheries resources in Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru and Vanuatu.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Vanuatu	Output	
FAME supported the drafting of legislation on coastal fisheries penalties in Kiribati, on marine resources in Niue, on fisheries management in New Caledonia, and on sea cucumber fisheries in Fiji.	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Niue	Output	
For 2020, 503 longline fishing trips, from 67 different vessels, were received from the ONBOARD electronic reporting app; 7 PICTs used ONBOARD in 2020 - the same as in 2019. Lower trip numbers in 2020 were due to COVID-19's impact on French Polynesia's fishing fleet.	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Tonga, Samoa	Output	
In 2020, 12,214 additional tissues samples were collected for the Pacific Marine Specimen Bank. This brings the overall total for the Bank to 131,896 samples collected from 1359 trips, with analysis undertaken for 36,686 samples.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
In 2020, 399 documents were added to the SPC FAME digital library and 3,003,474 downloads were recorded.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	





Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
In 2020, 539 men and 405 women (944) attended training facilitated by FAME, compared to 774 in 2019. There was a 19% increase in participation by women compared with 2019.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
In 2020, 56 women and 11 men (67) took part in training on fisheries information production and dissemination.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
In 2020, 6387 fish were tagged and released during a 49-day Central Pacific (CP14) tagging cruise (68% bigeye, 27% yellowfin and 5% skipjack); 64 fish (44 bigeye and 20 yellowfin) were implanted with an archival tag, and 32 bigeye were implanted with an acoustic transmitter to study their spatial behaviour around a drifting FAD. In addition, 155 bigeye, 14 skipjack and 89 yellowfin were injected with strontium chloride, which deposits a mark in their otoliths, enabling more accurate evaluation of the rate of growth of these species when recaptured. Biological sampling of 528 fish was also done. Genetic samples were taken from biosampled fish of all species, and from a subset of conventionally tagged tuna prior to release. Live tissue biopsies were also taken from 5 oceanic white tip and 50 silky sharks.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
In 2020, data on invertebrates was collected in one PICT (Fiji), which will contribute to information on the status of invertebrates. Data on finfish was collected through market or landing surveys in 4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna) and will contribute to regional assessment of the life history of targeted species in 2021.	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
In 2020, FAME developed online tools for coastal fisheries data management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • web modules for landing surveys, socio-economic surveys, and species information (biology, conversion factors, legal sizes etc.); • extending the Ikasavea tablet application to incorporate landing surveys; • fish species identification from images using artificial intelligence, for market and landing survey web modules. 	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
In 2020, FAME produced and published a fisheries address book; 9 bulletins, 4 reports, 15 manuals, 2 policy briefs, 3 leaflets, and 11 awareness and training videos (English and French). FAME also facilitated and disseminated the following national fisheries information and products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of sea cucumber stocks in Tonga. • Assessment of coconut crab (Birgus latro) at Palmerston Atoll, Cook Islands. • National Strategy on Aquatic Biosecurity for FSM. • Status of mangrove crabs (Scylla serrata) around Pohnpei Island, Federated States of Micronesia in 2018. • Comparison of artisanal fishing activities across a human population gradient in Kiribati, and the potential impacts on 6 targeted reef fish species. • Guide relatif au bien-être des animaux d'aquaculture en Polynésie française. 	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
<p>In 2020, FAME produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPC Beche-de-mer Information Bulletin #40 • SPC Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin #31 and #32 • 3 SPC Fisheries Newsletters (English and French) 	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
<p>In 2020, FAME provided technical assistance for the review and updating of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 national aquaculture development plans (Cook Islands, Vanuatu); • 2 national aquaculture regulations (Kiribati, Marshall Islands); • 5 national reports on analyses of aquaculture business investment risk (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau); • Draft aquaculture legislation (French Polynesia, Kiribati); • Development of aquaculture policies and plans (Vanuatu). 	RREGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Vanuatu	Output	
<p>SPC processed 1762 observer trips from 16 PICT observer programmes (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and regional arrangements) using Tufman2 software. The target of entering 1000 purse-seine observer workbooks for the previous year by the end of May was also met.</p>	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
<p>SPC processed 542 (201 longline, 310 purse seine and 31 pole and line) logsheets for purse-seine and longline fishing trips by vessels flagged to 15 countries (vessel nationality - China, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, PNG, Philippines, El Salvador, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).</p>	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Internal (SPC), New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga	Output	
<p>SPC supported establishment of a community pearl farm in Fiji. In a post-COVID adaptation, the farm will produce edible pearl meat for food rather than round pearls for luxury markets. 49 participants attended training in pearl oyster management.</p>	Fiji	Output	
<p>The Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Division organised a virtual gender and human rights training and consultation workshop in collaboration with the Human Rights and Social Development Division (HRSD), training 60 participants (46 women and 14 men) from 9 PICTs across ministries of fisheries, justice and women.</p>	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Vanuatu	Output	
<p>Technical advice was provided to the Government of Kiribati on capturing lidar (light detection and ranging) imagery to support a feasibility study of developing a quarry on Banaba.</p>	Kiribati	Output	
<p>Two technical reports were submitted to UNDP for the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project for Nanumea and Nanumanga.</p>	Tuvalu	Output	

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
The Freesoul Damage Assessment Report was reviewed for the Fiji Department of Environment using cross-programming expertise in SPC.	Fiji	Output	
Participatory land use planning was conducted in the Labasa catchment.	Fiji	Output	
4 kg (Fiji) and 1 kg (Tonga) of sandalwood seeds were collected and stored at CePaCT in preparation for exchange with Tonga.	Fiji, Tonga	Output	
Seeds and herbarium vouchers were collected and prepared for eight native species (<i>Agathis macrophylla</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus lepidus</i> , <i>Elatostachys falcata</i> , <i>Canarium harveyi</i> , <i>Dysoxylum richii</i> , <i>Gardenia storckii</i> , <i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i> and <i>Parasponia andersonii</i>). Due to cancellation of international flights out of Fiji, samples will be kept with CePaCT until flights are available.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
2237 accessions of 17 crops conserved in CePaCT collections as at end of December, 2020.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
18 taro lines from Cook Islands were identified for inclusion in CePaCT collections.	Cook Islands	Output	
14 accessions of taro, yam, banana, sweet potato and giant taro were identified by Wallis and Futuna for inclusion in CePaCT collections.	Wallis and Futuna	Output	
9 coconut accessions were collected from Taveuni, Fiji, for research on optimisation of conservation and mass propagation protocols, in collaboration with the University of Queensland, Australia; 7 accessions of the same cultivars that were collected earlier will also be used in the research.	Fiji	Output	
The GRIN-Global genebank information system was installed to trial its compatibility with CePaCT's documentation systems. The new system will have a website where users can access information on crops that are available from the CePaCT genebank.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ongoing mentoring and coaching were provided to government officials for advancing policy work in relevant countries. Government officials were key participants in organic policy workshops in Fiji (11 government representatives) and Vanuatu (10 government representatives).	Fiji, Vanuatu	Output	






Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
Ongoing technical advice and support is being provided remotely to farmers on request. Organic farming practices were promoted through weekly posts and the Quarter 3 newsletter, as well as through POETCom's (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community) website and social media platforms.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
Training on Climate-Smart app methodology was carried out with Fiji Ministry of Agriculture staff and the University of the South Pacific.	Fiji	Output	
Factsheets were translated and produced in the languages of Kiribati and Tuvalu and distributed to both countries for promotional purposes.	Kiribati, Tuvalu	Output	











DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: Improving pathways to international markets









Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
The first regional framework on aquatic biosecurity was endorsed by Regional Forum Fisheries Ministers in August 2020.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
COVID-19 delayed work on the diversification of livelihoods and value chains. However, the work is expected to be on track as the situation normalises. The gender and value-chain assessment toolkit is being developed.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
There was no progress on new biodiversity legislation and standard operating procedures in 2020. A DOA (description of action) was submitted to EU on adjustments to PRISCO (Pacific Regional Integrated Food and Nutrition Security Initiative) due to the COVID 19 response.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support was provided to 17 enterprises, comprising 15 private sector enterprises and 2 farmer association groups from 8 countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) and two territories (French Polynesia and New Caledonia). Support was provided to one enterprise in PNG to diversify from an export-orientated cosmetic industry to development of domestic products, particularly producing seaweed for food for local consumption. 	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
Regional leadership training for aquaculture enterprises was conducted virtually for participants from 4 PICTs (Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tonga) to enhance business acumen, leadership and staff management.	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
The gender and value-chain assessment training module for agricultural products is being developed. A financial training module, Participatory Guarantee Systems and the Pacific Organic Standard are being revised.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	









DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 3: Strengthening sustainable transport and energy security










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
The main ports of Fiji, Kiribati and Solomon Islands have reduced greenhouse gas emissions.	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands	Impact	
A Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training on Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation strategy was successfully developed for use by higher education institutions around the Pacific.	ACP (14 PICTs and Timor Leste)	Change in practice	
As of 2020, 74 domestic vessels were considered to be adopting Safety Management Systems (SMS). The Pacific Island Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) programme was extended to 5 more PICTs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, PNG and Samoa) in 2020. The programme was not extended to Palau and Tokelau in 2020 as planned due to prioritisation and budget issues.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
An Aids to Navigation Regulation template was drafted and shared with PICTs. Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu are adopting the template as part of their national legislative framework.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
One domestic owned and operated maritime transport vessel in Vanuatu reduced greenhouse gas emissions following installation of a solar energy system.	Vanuatu	Change in practice	

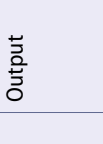



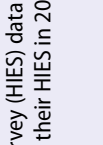
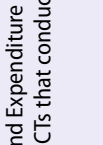
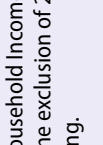
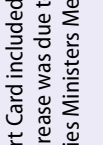
Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
Kiribati and Solomon Islands autonomously conducted Aids to Navigation (AtoN) maintenance and installation work.	Kiribati, Solomon Islands	Change in practice	
Fiji Ports Muaiwalu House electricity consumption was 45% lower in 2020 compared with 2016.	Fiji	Change in practice	
10 PICTs improved their overall capacity and systems for safe navigation through drafting operational plans, and Aids to Navigation registers and/or maintenance budgets.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga	Change in practice	
8 regional qualifications in resilience and sustainable energy were developed. National qualifications were developed in Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. Regional and national qualifications have been rolled out in PICTs and a pool of national trainers and assessors have been established in relevant PICTs.	ACP (14 PICTs and Timor Leste)	Change in knowledge	
Training in resilience and sustainable energy was conducted in more than 10 PICTs (over 40 youths and women were trained in both sectors). Training of trainers (TOTs) was also carried out. The Pacific Regional Federation for Resilience Professionals (PRFRP) is now functioning following the election of the executive committee.	ACP (14 PICTs and Timor Leste)	Change in knowledge	
9 PICTs have certified Aids to Navigation managers in their maritime administrations.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Reduced support was provided to PICTs in 2020 on facilitating access to fuel price data. Attempts to reinstate support on fuel price setting were not successful in 2020 as funding support ceased.	Fiji	Output	
In 2020, the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) provided technical assistance for the review of the contract between Tonga's current energy provider, Tonga Power Limited (TPL), and the Tonga Electricity Concession Contract (ECC), with the utility regulator, the Electricity Commission (TEC). The final accepted contract was signed by the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga in January 2021.	Tonga	Output	
Assisted the drafting of the Asian Development Bank's Pacific Energy Strategy 2021-2025.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Risk assessments on the safety of navigation systems, including aids to navigation, were conducted in 9 PICTs. Simplified IALA (International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities) risk assessments were published (10 reports).	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	





Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
In 2020, 7 seafarers and non-seagoing professionals completed Pacific Island Domestic Ship Safety training.	Kiribati	Output	
A Pacific Energy and Gender Strategic Action Plan 2021-2030 was developed.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A revised version of the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP) was developed and finalised. It is now called the Framework for Energy Security and Resilience in the Pacific (FESRIP) 2021-2030.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Draft regulations on appliance efficiency, and energy auditing were developed.	Palau	Output	
SPC organised a series of three webinars on accelerating investments in renewable energy (RE), energy efficiency (EE) and smart mobility in PICTs jointly with 'GET.invest'. 2 roundtables on energy access and private financing in Fiji were organised jointly with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Private Financing Advisory and Network (PFAN).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Tuvalu's revised energy policy was completed.	Tuvalu	Output	
The Pacific Regional Data Repository (PRDR) was connected with the Global Network of Sustainable Energy Centres (GNSEC) portal to widen access to an international audience of researchers and energy stakeholders. The PRDR is mechanically and operationally merged with the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE), and data and information are available to the private sector.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
The Solomon Islands Maritime Authority's (SIMA) 'Strategy to Accommodate Technological Change and Advances in Regulatory Systems 2020' was peer reviewed. The 'Solomon Islands Maritime Authority (Existing Regulations) Maritime Order 2021' and 'Solomon Islands Maritime Authority (Fees, Charges and Levies) Maritime Order 2021' were drafted and submitted.	Solomon Islands	Output	





DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 4: Strengthening access to and use of development statistics in policy development and monitoring of progress

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
Guidelines for harmonisation of census and survey microdata were published. Standardised labour market indicators were produced for 13 PICTs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), and disseminated to 3 PICTs (Cook Islands, FSM and Kiribati). Standardised expenditure indicators were produced for 12 PICTs (Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), and disseminated to 2 PICTs (Cook Islands and FSM).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
In partnership with UNFPA, UNICEF, the World Bank, International Labour Organization (ILO) and FAO, SDD is working along all areas of the statistical value chain, including analysis and dissemination. Examples include Kiribati Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF and UNFPA); Tonga Labour Force Survey (ILO); Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Vanuatu Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) (FAO).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
New methods developed for Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES), which were endorsed by the Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMB) in 2019, were used in Tonga in 2020. Support was provided for the Vanuatu and Kiribati censuses, with a data management system and dashboard used to track progress of fieldwork in Vanuatu and complete outstanding areas in Kiribati. In 2020, the Pacific Sampling Guidelines were published to harmonise census and survey microdata and the Pacific Nutrient Database.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
The Pacific Statistics Methods Board met in July and September 2020. Key topics addressed were: high frequency phone survey methods, poverty methodology, capture of labour information in census, use of administrative databases in Pacific census programmes, and use of technology and software by NSOs.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
There was a significant increase in the proportion of new visitors to the SDD website in 2020, from 28% in July to 69% in November. The 'Economic and Social Impacts of COVID-19 on PICs' was the most popular page view in July 2020 with 289 viewers, and the 'SDD Indicators' page was the most popular in November with 287 viewers.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
New SDD and Pacific Data Hub (PDH) websites improved access to SDG indicators and other regional indicators. PDH housed 355 updated Pacific development indicators (including the SDGs, Pacific National Minimum Development Indicators (NMDI), and market and education macroaggregates indicators). The SDG dashboard was updated with around 100 visualisations. The review of the NMDI was finalised and added to dotStat and the Pacific data library.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
8 of 15 countries (FSM, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) are currently implementing their National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Nauru and Tokelau endorsed their NSDS in 2019 and began implementation in 2020. FSM's draft strategy is awaiting formal government endorsement, and drafts are in progress in Fiji and Niue.	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Census and Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) data was processed and executed in 7 PICTs: Vanuatu 2019/2020 HIES dataset processed and census implemented; Kiribati 2019/2020 HIES dataset compiled and census implemented; Marshall Islands 2019/2020 HIES dataset compiled; Wallis and Futuna 2019/2020 HIES data collection underway; Tonga 2020/2021 HIES project planning underway; Palau 2020 population and housing census fieldwork completed; and Nauru 2019 mini population and housing census dataset finalised and thematic products drafted.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	


Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
The SDG database and progress wheels were updated and technical assistance was provided to ensure the revised SDG indicator definitions are suitable for Pacific needs and included in the Pacific Data Hub (PDH) dotStat. The SDG dashboard of 131 indicators was updated in the PDH with a short video on how to use the dashboard. MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) dashboards were also added to the PDH.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
A regional sampling and planning workshop was conducted in Fiji in February in partnership with Stats NZ, Australian Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF and the World Bank. 18 participants (9 men, 9 women), mostly Government Statisticians from the National Statistics Offices of Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, attended the workshop.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Analysis and draft reports of poverty indicators for Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau were completed and are awaiting final endorsement.	Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau	Change in knowledge	
Monthly and quarterly Covid-19 economic impact data compiled from available resources was collated into regional summaries and disseminated on the SDD website. Half yearly reports on the economic impacts of Covid-19 were published for January-June 2020.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
130 census or survey datasets were documented, published and curated according to international standards in the Pacific Data Hub - Microdata Library, making data discoverable, usable and accessible for secondary analysis for evidence-informed development. In 2020, 1000+ citations were also published for all datasets in the library, and 56 data license agreements were signed with member countries.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
SDD and PDH supported the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent and Pacific Road Map for Sustainable Development by providing analysis and visualisation on the drivers of change, and statistical datasets underpinning the 2050 Strategy.	Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	
Support was provided for submission of 2 Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to the UN General Assembly in 2020 (Federated States of Micronesia and Solomon Islands).	Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	
Population projections and demographic analysis were completed for all PICTs and projections were uploaded to the Pacific Data Hub/dotStat. This includes the 2020 Pacific Population Poster and high-resolution population grids generated for 17 PICTs (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna). Population grids for American Samoa and Cook Islands were completed and uploaded to PDH, and population grids and urban-rural classification were completed for Guam, Marshall Islands and Niue (pending uploading to PDH).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	
Pacific Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose 2020 compiled and published.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
In 2020, the Coastal Fisheries Report Card included Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) data from 10 PICTs compared with 12 in 2019. The decrease was due to the exclusion of 2 PICTs that conducted their HIES in 2010. The Report Card was presented to the Forum Fisheries Ministers Meeting.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Finalisation of disability monographs for Fiji and Tuvalu, and production of a core suite of disability indicators.	Fiji, Tuvalu	Output	
Food security and food systems analyses were undertaken, and food security profiles were produced for Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. A paper titled 'COVID-19 and Pacific food system resilience: Opportunities to build a robust response' was published, and 9 microeconomic factsheets were produced to provide a COVID-19 baseline matrix. SDD collaborated with FAO on the implementation of the regional Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) on SDG 2.1.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	
SPC currently provides the Chair of the Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Group. The UN's Global CRVS Task Force supported the delivery of 6 global webinars on CRVS issues. More than 30 participants took part, including 14 from 8 PICTs (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu). SPC also authored technical papers on the use of registers and administrative data for censuses and delivered separate training for Fiji registrars on international standards for CRVS.	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga	Output	
Technical reports and guidelines were published to support National Statistics Offices and administrative agencies. They included 'Maintenance of operational continuity of CRVS systems during the pandemic' and 'Roadmap for increased use of registers and administrative data in census programmes of Pacific island countries', and 5 related papers - a technical paper on population registers and their importance for statistics; civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) improvement framework guideline; a research piece on Vanuatu's civil registration system in the context of disasters and emergencies; and the status of CRVS systems in the Pacific (in progress).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Technical products provided with development partners included UNESCAP - data integration community of practice seminars; Australian Bureau of Statistics - consumer price index; Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat - virtual workshops on e-commerce; Melanesian Spearhead Group - subregional e-commerce workshop; SPC - use of registers and administrative data for census outputs; UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) - human trafficking; and OECD - launch of revenue statistics.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Statistical products were developed and made available online. Labour market and education macroaggregates, harmonised regional labour market indicators (for 13 countries) and Q1 and Q2 2020 economic data summaries were uploaded to the dotStat database. The latest International Merchandise Trade Statistics for Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa and Tonga were reviewed and released in the SDD Digital Data Library. New dynamic charts on population pyramids, updated projection datasets, and revised PICT projections were also released on the SDD website in 2020.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga	Output	
More than 40 requests were received in 2020 to access microdata for policy development and research through the library, and 10 microdata files were disseminated to verified users and researchers.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
SDD provided technical inputs to UNESCAP papers on export manufacturing services, measuring gig workers and employment relationships. As the UNESCAP Pacific Representative, SDD also contributed to the successful Asia-Pacific Statistics Week 2020 Seminar, which attracts a large number of participants, regionally and globally.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A HIES regional sampling and planning workshop was held in February 2020. Peer-to-peer exchanges and regional computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) (Survey Solutions) training were not completed in 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
The five-year regional data collection plan and costing were updated and included in a paper on statistics governance and finance presented to FEMM.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Several papers, meeting reports and outcome documents were published following successful virtual meetings of regional statistics governance bodies including the Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMB), Pacific Statistics Standing Committee (PSSC), Brisbane Accord Group (BAG) and Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Technical assistance on civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems was provided to 2 PICTs (Fiji and PNG) in relation to assessment and development of a national action plan. Training was provided to Fiji civil registration staff (about 30 staff). Training on coding of causes of death was provided to 2 PICTs (Nauru, Samoa). Tonga received training on developing a vital statistics report. A feasibility study was done on the establishment of a population register in Tuvalu, and OpenCRVS was rolled out in Niue.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Technical assistance was provided to 14 PICTs (American Samoa, CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Tokelau) on civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) based on the UN's holistic approach to legal identity, UN principles and recommendations on CRVS, how to maintain operational continuity of civil registration systems during the COVID-19 pandemic, IT for CRVS (introducing an open source CRVS platform - OpenCRVS), and the increased use of registers and administrative data in census programmes.	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Tokelau, Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea	Output	
SDD maintained engagement and advocacy with Pacific data users to raise awareness of statistics products and services, including with partners, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) and the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM), and through regional learning events (virtual) and an annual newsletter to over 360 subscribers.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Tabulations were provided for UNDP/UNICEF for a subregional social protection study (Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau).	Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau	Output	
16 PICTs have International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) datasets available in the dotStat database. Regional tables for IMTS, GDP, consumer price index, visitor statistics and government expenditure (for Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga and Vanuatu) were updated. The '2020 Pocket Statistical Summary' produced for the region contained data on economic statistics.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	









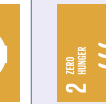
Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
Three knowledge products were published: an information paper, 'Capacity for producing economic statistics in the Pacific', and two blog posts, 'New data shows significant declines in international trade in four Pacific Island countries', and 'Visitor arrival numbers slump in PICTs'.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Technical assistance and/or training provided to all PICTs conducting census and surveys. This included census support for Kiribati and Vanuatu, census and survey maps for Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu, a data management system and geographic validation and monitoring, and publication of the QGIS manual for census and survey mapping.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
International Merchandise Trade Statistics completed for 4 countries (Kiribati, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau and Vanuatu). Support included in-country capacity substitution mission for compilation, analysis and performance trade paper for Palau and Vanuatu; remote capacity substitution for Northern Mariana Islands; and remote technical assistance for Kiribati. Other technical support included compiling Guam imports dating back to 2007, and releasing Guam export statistical report for 2019 and Q2 2020.	Kiribati, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Vanuatu	Output	
Targeted technical support was provided to 7 PICTs for the following surveys: Vanuatu 2020 Post Disaster Needs Assessment (Tropical Cyclone Harold); Cook Islands 2019 Labour Force Survey; PNG 2020 High Frequency Phone Monitoring Survey (COVID-19); Solomon Islands 2020 High Frequency Phone Monitoring Survey (COVID-19); Marshall Islands 2020 Socio-economic Impact Assessment (COVID-19); Kiribati 2018 Social Development Indicator Survey (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey); and Tonga 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	

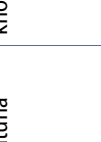
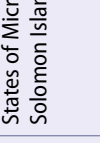
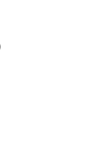
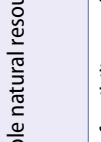

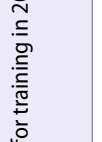
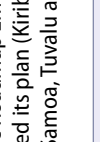
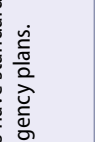
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 5: Improving multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters











Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
<p>The Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Hub (established at COP23 in 2017) is supporting 15 Large Ocean States to enhance and implement their climate targets as per the Paris Agreement. Dedicated support is provided to countries to enhance the quality of their NDCs and to integrate them in national legislation, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nauru - climate-smart agriculture to support NDC targets, and peer review of its water/sanitation master plan. Palau - integration of NDC in legislation and standards by developing a regulation for energy efficiency. <p>Governance arrangements for the NDC hub, established in 2018 in Fiji and hosted by SPC, are in place. The Steering Committee is chaired by Palau. The Hub Coordination Group consists of GLZ, with 3 partners, SPREP, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and SPC. The Hub Implementation Unit has 16 staff, including 2 SPC technical staff (1 in Suva and 1 in Noumea), and published rules and procedures.</p> <p>The web platform has been finalised and is hosted by the Pacific Data Hub (http://pacificndc.org/).</p>	ACP (14 PICs and Timor Leste)	Change in practice	










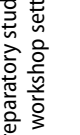
Result achieved	PICT	Primary SDG
31 participants (20 women) from 14 PICTs completed the post-graduate certificate in Ridge to Reef (R2R) for sustainable resource management. The participants are currently performing their duties as project managers and coordinators of projects on natural resource management.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Development and implementation of salinity early warning system for Bonriki (Kiribati) water supply.	Kiribati	
The Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS) provided coastal flood warnings during Tropical Cyclones Harold and Yasa.	Fiji	
As of 2020, 7 National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) are producing monthly ocean outlooks. In 2020, Fiji formally started releasing its ocean outlook as an International Organization for Standardization (ISO) climate services quality-controlled product.	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
In 2020, maritime boundary information was uploaded to the Forum Fisheries Agency Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), strengthening monitoring, control, surveillance and regional security.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Relocation of the hospital in Lifuika, Ha'apai, Tonga, was completed following a multi-hazard risk assessment by SPC in 2014, which recommended moving the hospital to higher ground.	Fiji	
A national MOU was signed in Kiribati between the National Disaster Management Office, Fire and Police for twinning with the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC). Kiribati upgraded the MOU to national level with the inclusion of the Office of the President and South Australia Country Fire Services.	Kiribati	
Inter-ministerial committees (IMC) were organised in the 14 Pacific Island countries to champion integration of Ridge to Reef principles, thereby ensuring a cohesive, complementary and coordinated approach to resource governance. The IMC have varying degrees of functionality.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
An economic analysis of growing capsicum and tomato in the off season under a protected cropping system showed higher returns compared with field growing. The results provide an important decision tool for governments and farmers. As a result, Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture and selected farmers in Sigatoka and Tavua are adopting protected cropping structures. In addition, UNDP has expressed interest in scaling up use of protected structures in Fiji. Economic analysis of protected cropping is being incorporated in a new manual currently being finalised.	Fiji, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna	





Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
75 food cubes were distributed and established in Funafala, Tuvalu. Food cube technology is being distributed to Tuvalu and Kiribati for evaluation and promotion.	Kiribati, Tuvalu	Change in practice	
The design of the coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) database was finalised. The database is now operational, with Solomon Islands and Fiji entering data using KoBo Toolbox. Refresher training in using the toolbox was conducted for the Plant Protection Team from Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture and a revised template was field tested. KoBo Toolbox technology was instrumental in obtaining data from the Solomon Islands CRB clean-up campaign two years after the inception of the project.	Fiji, Solomon Islands	Change in practice	
Technical support was provided to Vanuatu on implementing coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) surveillance, containment and control as part of SPC's TC Harold response package. The support included procurement and distribution of CRB traps and lures to Vanuatu (500) and Wallis and Futuna (100 traps and 200 lures). 1 500 CRB lures were received from Costa Rica, and 1000 fall armyworm lures were also procured from Costa Rica. CRB lures and fall armyworm traps/lures procured in quarter 3 were distributed to PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Ongoing technical support was provided for the Solomon Islands CRB clean-up campaign along with support for community engagement.	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
Support planned for Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna tissue culture laboratories in March 2020 was postponed due to COVID-19. Support for the Wallis and Futuna laboratory was provided remotely.	Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
Technical support was provided to New Caledonia on the content and layout of coconut rhinoceros beetle awareness materials. The materials were completed and delivered.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
225 Pacific Island emergency/disaster management personnel received training in emergency management and disaster response.	Fiji, Internal (SPC), Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
36 participants (15 women) received training in areas including: Certificate IV in Coastal Management (16); seismic operation and monitoring (8); international skills training to deliver competency-based training (6); and M&E for Marshall Islands Pacific Resilience Programme monitoring (6).	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
In 2020, 99 National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and ocean-related sector representatives participated in training in ocean science, maritime boundaries, and applications of ocean data; virtual training on tide gauge maintenance; and hands-on training on tide gauge maintenance, geodetic levelling, and post-disaster inundation assessment. Post-training assessments indicate that 74% of participants surveyed reported improved knowledge and skills immediately following the training.	Fiji	Change in knowledge	
Post ocean science training, 24 participants responding to 6-month follow-up surveys reported they gained new skills from the workshop (Fiji, 92% and Vanuatu, 83%), and that they had done something differently as a result of the workshop (Fiji, 69%, Vanuatu, 42%).	Fiji, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
A water inventory assessment tool that considers drought potential and water security implications for communities was developed across 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	Change in knowledge	 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
New high-resolution wave hindcast information is now available for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	Change in knowledge	 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
5 participants (1 woman) undertook training in Kadavu, Fiji, on post disaster assessment using the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) exposure survey template, and demonstrated confidence in using data collection equipment to collect data.	Fiji	Change in knowledge	 13 CLIMATE ACTION
A new real-time wave observation system was deployed in Fiji. It will provide forecast product validation, and increased confidence in the early warning system (EWS).	Fiji	Change in knowledge	 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Completed technical studies on groundwater management and operation in 5 PICTs - Federated States of Micronesia (Yap), Fiji (Nabutauteau), Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu - including reports, visual online tools and workshops for communities, project designers, government and groundwater supply operators. Provided insight on groundwater potential, management and operation, and improved knowledge.	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	Change in knowledge	 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
69 participants completed the Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC) international skills training (IST) course. The course is accredited and an award is issued.	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
The Plant Health Team, in partnership with country plant doctors, collated and analysed plant health clinic (PHC) data and results collected via WhatsApp in 4 PICTs (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga). Analysis of PHC data was completed for Fiji and analysis of WhatsApp data is in progress. Analysis of both PHC and WhatsApp data is pending for Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga. PHC results are compiled to support mapping of pests and disease trends/distributions in selected localities and countries. Data will be incorporated in the pest database.	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Change in knowledge	 2 ZERO HUNGER
SPC continues to provide ongoing training support for farmers using protected cropping systems in Sigatoka and for renovation of these systems after Tropical Cyclone Harold. Field trials and data collection has resumed to evaluate protected cropping and open field planting to offset crop damage sustained during TC Harold.	Fiji, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	 2 ZERO HUNGER
A climate change and food security analysis was developed for Tuvalu. The analysis provided a basis for a vulnerability assessment to determine the design of a programme to support food and nutrition security for Tuvalu under the Food Futures programme funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). A new grant agreement was finalised to support climate-smart agriculture production in Kiribati and Tuvalu. Funding was secured to support Phase 2 programme scale-out in Fiji and Kiribati.	Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu	Change in knowledge	 2 ZERO HUNGER




Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
<p>Technical support for plant health diagnosis was provided to Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga by the Plant Health Clinic (PHC). Approximately 315 diagnoses were made for the target countries: (Fiji – 50 (samples) from 11/31 clinics since 2017; Tonga – 99 from 10 clinics since 2018; Solomon Islands – 166 from 8 clinics since 2019. Results for Samoa are pending. Over 260 farmers benefited from PHC activities with common diseases of key crops identified. Several control measures (cultural, homemade and chemical) were assessed and common practices were determined. PHC refresher training was conducted for extension officers in Fiji and Solomon Islands. Outreach PHC training was conducted for Fiji's Eastern Division. PHC training was also provided in Levuka, Fiji, and awareness-raising was conducted during the Fiji Agricultural Show in Nadi.</p>	<p>Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna</p>	<p>Change in knowledge</p>	
<p>SPC became an accredited entity with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2019. The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) readiness programme (to strengthen the national designated authority to access the GCF) for 2019-2021 was extended for 6 months due to Covid-19. Readiness is under development for Solomon Islands. 6 projects under development will benefit FSM, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu in relation to climate-resilient agriculture, biosecurity, coastal fisheries and health. GCF approved 2 concept notes (on climate change adaptation solutions for local authorities, and water security), that are now at the stage of full proposal development. An application was submitted to the Adaptation Fund in December 2019.</p>	<p>REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>31 of 52 participants (20 women) completed the post-graduate certificate in Ridge to Reef sustainable resource governance.</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>Through an agreement between SPC and James Cook University, 31 graduates (17 women) from 14 PICTs enrolled in either the post-graduate certificate or diploma programme on Ridge to Reef for sustainable natural resource governance.</p>	<p>REGIONAL (all PICTs)</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>Coastal assessment of climate and disaster risk was completed for inclusion in a feasibility study for the north coast of Tongatapu, Tonga.</p>	<p>Tonga</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>225 people received online training on the Pacific Incident Management System (PacIMS). The PacIMS online module (hosted on the Moodle platform) was also developed for training in 2021.</p>	<p>REGIONAL (all PICTs), Internal (SPC)</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>Development of Strategic Roadmap Emergency Management Plans (SREM) in 5 PICTs: 2 PICTs have existing plans (Cook Islands, Niue), 1 PICT has endorsed its plan (Kiribati), and 2 PICTs have finalised their plans (Solomon Islands, Tonga). Plans are in development in Nauru, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, with hybrid plans being developed for Fiji and PNG.</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>2 PICTs have standard operating procedures (SOPs): Fiji - National Emergency Operations Centre SOP; and Samoa - SOP for contingency plans.</p>	<p>Fiji, Samoa</p>	<p>Output</p>	










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
2 PICTs, Kiribati and Tuvalu, have national Technical Response Plans.	Kiribati, Tuvalu	Output	
Carried out island diagnostic analysis (IDA), building on baseline studies conducted in 6 PICTs, with three national IDA reports drafted (Cook Islands, Palau, PNG). In addition, site diagnostic analysis workshops in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa and Solomon Islands were held. Follow-up workshops and validation activities will be conducted once COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, or through mobilising local consultants, depending on the availability of suitable expertise.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands	Output	
Rapid Coastal Assessments (RapCA) were conducted for Cook Islands, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu; 1 report was published (Solomon Islands), 4 are being finalised (Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu), and 1 is still being reviewed (PNG). The assessments will be used as a basis for effectively managing natural resources following the modified science to policy approach.	Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
Contribution made to book chapter reviewing water security concerns across the Pacific.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ocean data (bathymetry, oceanographic dataset and hazard product) collected and produced for Vanuatu is now available from the Pacific Data Hub.	Vanuatu	Output	
A Climate Change and Health Action Plan was developed for Marshall Islands.	Marshall Islands	Output	
Letter report provided on groundwater assessment of Nabutautau village, Fiji.	Fiji	Output	
An options paper on maritime jurisdictional rights and responsibilities was developed in 2020. An international conference on climate change impacts on maritime zones was held and the Forum Officials Committee (FOC) Specialised Subcommittee (SSC) was established.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
No new maritime boundary treaties have been signed since 2017.	Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	Output	
Inclusion of climate and disaster risk in Fiji's Watershed Management Plan was completed in 2020. The work was informed by rapid conduct of biophysical and socio-economic assessments.	Fiji	Output	










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
Preparatory study on water security and hydrology carried out for 4 PICTs. The report and follow-up information were provided in workshop settings.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	Output	
High-resolution, state-of-the-art bathymetry and topography datasets are available for Marshall Islands and Tuvalu.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
An adaptation and mitigation solution was designed and finalised for Nanumea and Nanumaga, Tuvalu.	Tuvalu	Output	
Modelling of wave and ocean currents in Majuro Lagoon has supported planning and design of coastal protection work in Marshall Islands. In addition, lidar data acquired for Marshall Islands will inform resilient decision-making and investment in Marshall Islands.	Marshall Islands	Output	
A groundwater assessment was completed in Nabutautau, Fiji (the village has a population of 200).	Fiji	Output	
Reviews of the Fiji Disaster Risk Management Bill and Kiribati National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change (CC) Arrangements were provided as part of the review process undertaken by the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) in the two countries.	Fiji, Kiribati	Output	
Groundwater resources assessment completed for Gagil-Tomil, Yap State, Federated States of Micronesia.	Federated States of Micronesia	Output	
Numerous technical/methodological/guidance documents were produced and made available for use by participating PICTs.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Wicking-based systems and food cubes are currently being promoted in Kiribati and Tuvalu as recommended soil and water technologies for atolls. An article on atoll minerals was published in an MDPI journal. Promotion of new crop varieties is ongoing in Kiribati and Tuvalu.	Kiribati, Tuvalu	Output	
A climate change vulnerability assessment framework for Nauru was developed and published. The framework covers the development of a vulnerability assessment of Nauru's farming systems, and a climate-smart agriculture plan and training based on the priorities identified. The vulnerability of Nauru's farming systems (using secondary data) is currently being assessed.	Nauru	Output	










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
The coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) training manual was finalised and published to guide regional efforts in combating CRB.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Soil management training support began in Tonga in partnership with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).	Tonga	Output	
A Plant Health Clinic manual was finalised and published in 2020. This manual is used to support extension services in pest and disease surveillance and diagnostics at farmer field level.	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
A draft protected cropping field manual is being developed in collaboration with Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture. The manual will provide a tool that governments and farmers can use to support scale-up of protected cropping systems.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	










DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 6: Advancing social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity and opportunities for young peopleequality, cultural diversity and opportunities for young people








Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
All PICTs have some domestic violence and family protection services for survivors. In 2020, SPC supported services in 6 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu	Impact	
SPC supported 22 campaigns that succeeded in achieving policy and legislative change or other human rights advancements in Federated States of Micronesia (5), Marshall Islands (2), Solomon Islands (8), Tonga (2) and Vanuatu (5).	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Impact	
5 PICTs allocated budget to plans for implementation of regional and international human rights commitments.	Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Impact	










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
There is limited evidence in 4 PICTs of schools promoting human rights, gender equality and an end to violence against women: 2 active school clubs on social citizenship education in Marshall Islands; training of trainers for community facilitators in Tuvalu; and more teachers trained in Kiribati and Vanuatu.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Impact	
In 2020, Women in Maritime Associations (WIMAs) were operating and being supported in 10 PICTs. No new WIMAs were established in 2020.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
In 2 PICTs (Solomon Islands, Tonga), an increased number of women accessed legal services for domestic violence, or reported it. There were partial increases in 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
8 PICTs have established national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up (NMIRF) on human rights treaties (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu). Solomon Islands is in the process of establishing an NMIRF.	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
51 campaigns supported by SPC made progress towards their human rights objectives in Federated States of Micronesia (5), Marshall Islands (5), Solomon Islands (24), Tonga (6), Tuvalu (1) and Vanuatu (10).	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Vanuatu) scoped, and 1 PICT (Nauru) established a national human rights institution to provide independent guidance and advice on human rights issues.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Resources and curriculum developed in 4 PICTs to promote human rights. Social Citizenship Education Policy Handbook developed for Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; cultural mapping readers developed for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu; secondary school curriculum review finalised for Marshall Islands; positive behaviour management video and handbook launched and Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls implemented in 4 schools in Tuvalu; and a regional 'Pacific Anthology of Poems' launched at the University of the South Pacific (USP).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Marshall Islands submitted the following national reports: Common Core Document, Universal Periodic Review, and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	Marshall Islands	Change in practice	
9 PICTs are tracking progress made in implementing human rights treaties, mechanisms and/or Universal Periodic Reviews (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	

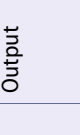








Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
95 protection orders were issued in cases of domestic violence in Kiribati (25), Marshall Islands (3), Solomon Islands (11) and Tonga (56).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Change in practice	
9 Universal Periodic Reviews (UPRs) and other human rights 'shadow' reports were submitted by civil society in 3 PICTs: Federated States of Micronesia (Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), UPR); Kiribati (CEDAW, CRC, and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in progress). For Solomon Islands, 4 alternative UPR reports were submitted.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Solomon Islands	Change in practice	
The Joint Incident Management Team (JIMT) regional Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS) Cell was established. Its role includes developing risk and communication materials appropriate for PICTs. SDP is an active member of the MHPSS Cell, providing support for developing contextually relevant, audience-appropriate risk and communication messages, notably for the most marginalised people. The MHPSS Cell is part of the Health Operations and Technical Expertise Pillar (one of JIMT's five pillars).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Internal (SPC)	Change in practice	
Legislators in 6 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) reviewed policy/legislation on gender equity and social inclusion (GESI), child protection or family protection.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga	Change in attitude	
6 PICTs have implementation plans for their domestic violence and family protection laws (Federated States of Micronesia (Kosrae and Pohnpei States), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Change in attitude	
There is evidence of the judiciary demonstrating changed attitudes to violence against women in 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu). This includes women accessing new referral pathways in domestic violence cases, and domestic violence given first priority in court.	Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
SPC led the organisation of a 'Picnic at the Museum' in Suva, Fiji, to celebrate International Women's Day (8 March). The event included a 'Vital Voices Global Mentoring Walk' (Graduate Women Fiji); a 'Gunu Tea and Talanoa' session reflecting on progress towards gender equality and women's human rights; a traditional Fijian game for women (iTaukei Affairs); cancer screening and health checks (Reproductive and Family Health Association); yoga; and a children's corner (Save the Children). The Fiji Museum exhibition space was used to display 'Inspiring Pacific Women' photos from SPC's '70 Inspiring Pacific Women' campaign. The day enabled women, men and children to relax, network informally and discuss gender inequality, roles of women in decision-making and leadership, and 'how men can be more supportive and what that would look like'.	Fiji	Change in attitude	
Analysis of gender issues (including access and control of fisheries resources) in coastal fisheries was conducted in Cook Islands.	Cook Islands	Change in knowledge	
In 2020, capacity building on gender equity and social inclusion/human rights tailored for coastal fisheries resulted in increased knowledge and understanding, according to ratings by participants (4.56 out of 5).	Fiji	Change in knowledge	

Result achieved	PICT	Primary SDG
Of 99 representatives from National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and ocean-related sectors who receiving training in 2020, 29% were women and 44% were under 35 (youth).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	
A gender assessment on the pandanus value chain in Marshall Islands was completed, along with a pandanus leaflet. A rapid gender assessment was completed for taro and vegetable value chains in Palau. A preliminary value-chain assessment was completed for coconut syrup in Rabi Island, Fiji.	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau	
Following training, 100% of participants (34) from civil society organisations reached competency in human rights advocacy and lobbying.	Solomon Islands	
2 PICTs have endorsed new tools for addressing gender-based violence: Federated States of Micronesia has domestic violence templates for the Pohnpei Supreme Court; and Family Protection Act templates/guidelines/checklists are being used by all magistrates in Tonga.	Federated States of Micronesia	
127 government officials and service providers received technical assistance and training in implementation of domestic violence and family protection legislation (25 men, 91 women, 11 non-disaggregated).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
88% (808/942) of government officials trained in human rights reached competency in human rights standards.	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
A gender and agriculture round table was co-convened with FAO. Key staff of Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture demonstrated understanding of gender issues in the sector and have prioritised activities for implementation.	Fiji	
SDP provided technical expertise and contextual information for development of monographs on youth and gender issues in Samoa.	Samoa	
Samoa Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey data was validated, and the report was published with a domestic violence module included (with UNICEF and UNFPA).	Samoa	

Result achieved	PICT	Primary SDG
Two campaigns – 'Thursdays in Black' and '16 days of activism' – increased knowledge about gender-based violence for SPC staff and CROP partners.	Internal (SPC)	
The 2nd edition of the 'Pacific handbook for gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) in coastal fisheries and aquaculture' was published. The new edition includes analysis of GESI-sensitive approaches to management and livelihoods.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Virtual regional training on gender equity and social inclusion for private sector aquaculture enterprises was provided for 16 participants from 5 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tonga).	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	
A priority needs assessment survey on animal health and production (AHP) was conducted. Results of the survey informed the drafting of the regional AHP framework in 2020. The framework will be finalised in 2021.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
POETCom's (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community) 5-year Strategic Plan (2021-2025) was finalised, with a gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) component incorporated. A new guideline on use of chemically treated municipal water for organic crop production was adopted. A study of GESI gaps and opportunities was completed for POETCom.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
The Pacific Seed Systems Roadmap and PAPGREN Charter were reviewed by Landcare Research (New Zealand) counterparts with feedback to be shared with PAPGREN and Pacific Islands Rural Advisory Services Network members. Delays due to diversion of attention to devising response plans to COVID-19 and Tropical Cyclone Harold affected communities. LRD initiated online consultation on the Vanuatu National Seed Policy Framework, activated a national seed policy working group to finalise the framework, and is providing ongoing support for its finalisation. Technical input on the national seed policy has been provided by SPC and the Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program. Follow up consultation with Vanuatu on the national seed policy is awaiting submission of the final draft for editing, layout and publishing. The Nauru Climate Smart Agriculture Plan was developed.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Community outreach on human rights undertaken in churches, outer islands and other community settings in 7 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
10,086 people (106 males, 5742 females, 4238 non-disaggregated) educated in legislation relating to domestic violence and family protection in 7 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
81 community facilitators were trained (20 men, 52 women, 9 non-disaggregated) in Solomon Islands and Tonga to raise women's and girls' awareness of their rights to access justice in cases of violence.	Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	







Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
RRRT supported LGBTQ rights and advocacy work in 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu). Training was conducted with police (Tonga, Vanuatu) and medical practitioners (Vanuatu).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
Chuuk and Yap (Federated States of Micronesia) have draft family protection laws.	Federated States of Micronesia	Output	
1379 government officials received technical assistance and training in human rights and good governance (291 men, 1041 women, 47 preferred not to say).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
149 judiciary members received technical assistance and training on implementing domestic violence/family protection legislation (120 men, 29 women).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
Gender mainstreaming training was conducted with the Ministry of Public Service and Institute of Public Administration and Management, Solomon Islands.	Solomon Islands	Output	
SPC's Women in Maritime programme conducted a gender assessment in the maritime sector.	Kiribati	Output	
The Pacific Regional Energy and Gender Workshop was conducted.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A synthesis report was produced on barriers and opportunities to integrating gender equality and women's empowerment in climate-resilient agriculture planning and programming in PICTs.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A youth and agriculture policy brief was published to (1) raise awareness among young people of agriculture as a prospective means for a sustainable livelihood, improved food security and employment, and (2) identify the policies needed to ensure increased youth engagement in agriculture. The brief informed the Pacific Youth COVID-19 Recovery Response Programme.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	

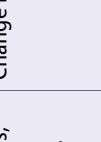
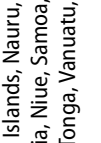
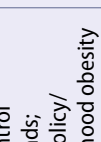
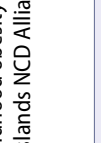

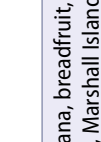
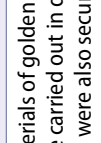

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
A youth and COVID-19 policy brief was developed and published. The brief provides an analysis of the pandemic's impacts on Pacific youth, and identifies the priority activities and policy actions needed to respond.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Digital storytelling, a Pacific lens: Communicating, reflecting and monitoring using digital tools (Guide) was developed in a collaborative effort between SDP and GEM. The process of developing a digital story is engaging, creative, user friendly and appropriate for all ages. Combining digital technologies with Pacific storytelling traditions is an opportunity to build understanding of Pacific cultures and an innovative way to address barriers to gender equality and ensure inclusion and development of young people. It also provides a new monitoring and evaluation tool, especially in the areas of gender equality, youth development and culture.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A gender analysis of the energy sector was undertaken and the Pacific Energy and Gender Action Plan was endorsed.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A regional workshop was convened on gender, social inclusion and human rights issues in coastal fisheries and aquaculture.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A Disaster Risk Management (DRM)/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) gender mainstreaming training workshop was conducted with UNDP.	Federated States of Micronesia, Palau	Output	
Planning for the 14th Triennial Conference of Pacific Women and 7th Meeting of Ministers for Women proceeded. (The meetings were postponed to the 1st quarter of 2021 due to COVID-19.)	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Federated States of Micronesia Protection Cluster (COVID-19) standard operating procedures were endorsed by Pohnpei State Congress; and information, education and communication risk communication materials were disseminated (with UNFPA, Pacific Women, UNICEF).	Federated States of Micronesia	Output	
SPC contributed to the Asia-Pacific Beijing+25 report by drafting the Pacific report. The report is a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) from the Fourth World Conference on Women 25 years ago, and the outcomes of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly (2000).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A mid-term review of the Pacific Youth Development Framework (PYDF) was carried out and a draft report produced. The review included a stocktake of PYDF implementation in six PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga) since its launch in 2015. The report also presents progress made by each country towards the PYDF's four strategic outcomes; challenges experienced; lessons learned; and the countries' perspectives on the way forward. The findings are expected to trigger meaningful dialogue on how to sustain and better respond to youth development as a region.	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
SPC and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat made a joint submission to the Australian Parliamentary Inquiry into the human rights of women and girls in the Pacific.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
The Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture, which was initially scheduled for 2020, was postponed to 2022. Technical support was provided to the host country (Hawaii).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
A regional study of the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 was led by the UN in partnership with SPC and other agencies.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Cook Islands gender and fisheries assessment was finalised.	Cook Islands	Output	
Indicators were derived from a baseline survey for Vanuatu's National Sustainable Development Plan; a gender analysis was carried out as part of the Tropical Cyclone Harold post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA); technical assistance was provided for the National Disaster Management Office's (NDMO) PDNA report; and technical assistance/facilitation was provided for the NDMO's 'lessons learned' workshop with key focal points after TC Harold. Technical assistance in gender statistics and analysis was also provided to the Vanuatu Statistics Office.	Vanuatu	Output	
SDP supported the development and publication of the second edition of 'Cultural etiquette in the Pacific: Guidelines for staff working in Pacific communities'. Culture is a key area of work for SPC, and SDP has lead responsibility for this portfolio. The guidelines, while not all encompassing, focus on increasing staff understanding of Pacific cultures and their place in SPC's service delivery.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Spotlight Initiative Pillar 5 (prevalence data) – the regional work plan was implemented (with UNFPA and UNICEF). A standard set of training materials and a survey toolkit were developed for the domestic violence module in UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (with UNFPA). The project, Progressing gender equality in the Pacific (PGEP II), also continued to support planning and finalising work plans and budgets for the Spotlight programme at national (Marshall Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu) and regional levels.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Marshall Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu	Output	
Spotlight Initiative Pillar 5 (administrative data) – work plans (Samoa, Vanuatu and regional) were implemented (with UNFPA and the University of Melbourne). The Spotlight Initiative is a global, multi-year partnership between EU and UN to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Samoa, Vanuatu	Output	
The effects of COVID-19 on gender issues were communicated through 2 feature articles: (1) 'Reducing the risk of domestic violence as Pacific communities face strict lockdown'; and (2) 'When it comes to domestic violence and gender-based violence, talk is not enough'.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Internal (SPC)	Output	



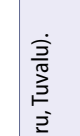
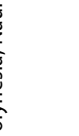


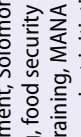

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
SPC contributed to the development of the Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics with UN Women, 'Women Count'. The roadmap was released by UN Women in July 2020. Its aims include supporting the work of advocates for gender statistics; providing PICTs with a toolkit to help them identify gender data priorities linked to broader initiatives, including the SDGs; enhancing the quality and timeliness of their data and supporting its use in analysis; and enabling data dissemination and learning.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 7: Improving multi-sectoral responses to non-communicable diseases and food security










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
Use of CePaCT materials was followed up by MORDI (Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust), which reported that most CePaCT-sourced sweet potatoes were widely distributed to all islands in Tonga.	Tonga	Change in practice	
MORDI (Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovation Tonga Trust) sweet potatoes are being included in the King's estate blocks and in demonstration plots established in Vava'u and 'Eua.	Tonga	Change in practice	
8 PICTs are implementing or strengthening implementation of their NCD plans in collaboration with stakeholders (French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).	French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
7 PICTs have strengthened national NCD initiatives led by ministers or parliamentarians (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Wallis and Futuna).	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
5 PICTs have Pacific Guidelines for Healthy Living in place and demonstrated implementation (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Tuvalu).	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Tuvalu	Change in practice	
6 PICTs have NCD-related policies and legislation in place and demonstrated implementation (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu	Change in practice	

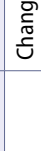
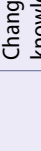
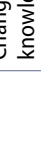



Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
9 PICTs are implementing/strengthening NCD interventions with 45 staff trained (30 women, 15 men) and equipped, with resources provided by SPC (French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).	French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
12 PICTs demonstrated use of their updated dashboard or operational research findings to guide decision-making processes and implement recommended actions (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
13 collaborative operational research findings are being used to inform and take action on NCD prevention and control (childhood obesity in Fiji and Wallis and Futuna; STEPS and BMI in Wallis and Futuna; school survey in Marshall Islands; breastfeeding in New Caledonia; MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) technical reporting, baseline policy/legislation, NCD and COVID-19; diabetes associations, ultra-processed foods, and restriction marketing in Fiji; childhood obesity and COVID-19 in the French territories; and a trade review in Vanuatu).	REGIONAL (ALL PICTs), Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in attitude	
7 PICTs developed/strengthened civil society engagement in the fight against NCD and childhood obesity (Fiji, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna diabetes associations and youth groups; Solomon Islands NCD Alliance).	Fiji, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in attitude	
Over 90% of participants reported that training workshops/conferences supported by SPC increased their knowledge and skill in data management and implementing action on NCD risk factors.	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	
In 2020, FAME deployed two FADs in New Caledonia and provided support to Southern Province fisheries staff to deploy two more in Southern Province waters.	New Caledonia, Tonga	Output	
94 accessions (2301 plant samples) of banana, breadfruit, cassava, giant swamp taro, sweet potato and taro sourced from CePaCT collections were distributed to Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and University of Queensland in 2020. Fiji and Tuvalu distributions were carried out in quarter 2, mainly in response to Tropical Cyclone Harold and COVID-19-related requests.	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu	Output	
In Fiji, 45,000 materials of golden brown sweet potato were distributed by the Ministry of Agriculture to around 800 farmers. The distributions were carried out in quarter 2, mainly in response to Tropical Cyclone Harold and COVID-19-related requests. A total of 357 kg of seeds were also secured from local suppliers and from New Zealand in response to Fiji's request.	Fiji	Output	










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
A key partnership with the Australian Grains Genebank (AGG) was established to provide support on implementing CePaCT's genebank information system using the GRIN-Global database. (The partnership with AGG on database implementation is on hold due to AGG's COVID-19 challenges.) Partnerships with Samoa and Vanuatu (Vanuatu Agricultural Research and Technical Centre) are being discussed.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Documentation of selected crop varieties was completed to support scaling of distribution of the varieties in Tuvalu.	Tuvalu	Output	
14 PICTs developed and updated their MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) dashboards (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna).	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
NCD advocacy activities were conducted in 4 PICTs as part of national NCD workshops and civil society meetings (Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna).	Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
A draft regional NCD legislative framework is being developed. Two consultative workshops (March and November 2019) were conducted to discuss and review the draft framework.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
12 participants (6 men, 6 women) from 12 PICTs received support for NCD-related professional placements (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
7 PICTs were supported with targeted training on NCD risk factors (French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna). 14 participants from Nauru were trained (7 men, 7 women).	French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
10 PICTs were further equipped with healthy lifestyle promotion materials (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
3 PICTs received support for NCD risk factor interventions (French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna).	French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna	Output	







Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
3 PICTs received support for NCD-related awareness/health promotion campaigns (Fiji, Nauru, Wallis and Futuna).	Fiji, Nauru, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
2 PICTs developed M&E frameworks for their national NCD plans (Solomon Islands, Tonga).	Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
4 PICTs received training in monitoring and reporting on agreed international and regional commitments (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna), and all PICTs participated in a regional MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) training workshop.	All PICTs	Output	
5 PICTs strengthened their multisectoral NCD plans (Guam, Solomon Islands and Tonga) and NCD committees (Nauru, Tuvalu).	Guam, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
NCD papers and presentations were delivered and discussed in 7 PICTs (FSM, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu	Output	
NCD papers and presentations were delivered and discussed at 6 high-level regional meetings (Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM), Heads of Health, Pacific Health Ministers Meeting, Early Childhood Development High-Level Meeting with Education Ministers, Pacific Islands Forum Meeting and Trade Ministers Meeting).	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
10 PICTs received support for the review or development of their NCD-related policies/legislation (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu).	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
23 collaborative initiatives to enhance NCD prevention and control were conducted/supported at regional and national levels (9 PICTs): Pacific ECHO (Ending Childhood Obesity) workshop. International Union for Health Promotion and Education Conference, Solomon Islands non-state actors workshop, Tonga Diabetes Association workshop, Wallis and Futuna childhood obesity intervention project, French territories data management training workshop, Fiji Diabetes Association training on diabetes care and management, Solomon Islands NCD roadmap workshop, STEP surveys in French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna, Tuvalu NCD training, food security workshop with FAO, Oceania tobacco conference, Tonga youth training workshop, Nauru NCD Committee training, MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action)/Pacific Legislative Framework workshop, New Caledonia edible leaves project initiative, Nauru World No Tobacco Day event, Youth Ambassador Project in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands NCD Alliance.	Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Regional (All PICTs), Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 8: Strengthening regional public health surveillance and response

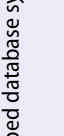

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
All laboratories whose staff were trained in the 2019-2020 period reported improved microbiology processes several months after training. For example, Kiribati and Samoa changed their processes for implementing and documenting quality control on Gram Stain, Coagulase and other rapid biochemical tests. Cook Islands and Fiji improved their detection methods on AMR organisms, e.g. for detection of ESBL using specific antibiotics. Nauru is now able to preserve antimicrobial strains on cryobeads and store them at -70 degrees Celsius.	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa	Change in practice	
15 health officers completed all requirements for their Post-Graduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology from Fiji National University and were eligible to graduate in December 2020. Participants from 4 PICTs (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) completed system improvement projects. A participant from Vanuatu completed the 5 modules and her system improvement project (also graduating in December). 46 participants from 6 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) are still working on their system improvement projects.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
100% of PICTs experiencing outbreaks shared reports on PacNet or through the PPHSN-Coordinating-Body focal point or in the public domain.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	
70% of recommendations from 2019 PPHSN meetings have been implemented. No PPHSN meeting was held this year due to COVID-19.	Internal (SPC)	Change in practice	
More than 80% of participants in 2 training sessions conducted in 2020 (Fiji, Kiribati) demonstrated improved knowledge of the Laboratory Quality Management System.	Fiji, Kiribati	Change in knowledge	
Training in operational research (course number 835-01) was conducted in Palau by the Pacific Island Health Officers' Association (PIHOA).	Palau	Change in knowledge	
Key national officers from all PICTs subscribe to PacNet (a communications platform for public health threats). Some challenges were experienced with IT connectivity in Guam.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	
A survey of PICT surveillance and response focal points/teams showed that out of the 17 PICTs that responded, 100% were able to access PPHSN's weekly alert maps and outbreak-related advisories.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji	Change in knowledge	
Only one Laboratory Quality Management System (LQMS) assessment was done in 2020 - a baseline assessment for the Kiribati Marine Training Centre (MTC) laboratory. The results of the assessment were communicated to MTC laboratory staff and senior officials. Gaps, and strategies to address them, were also communicated.	Kiribati	Change in knowledge	










Result achieved	PICT	Primary SDG
A total of 96 health officers from 8 PICTs enrolled in the Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology. All were able to demonstrate competency in analysing data, identifying areas for improvement in local systems and writing situation reports. There were 19 participants (9 women, 10 men) from the regional cohort (1 from Tokelau, 2 from Fiji, 5 from Tonga and 11 from Solomon Islands). National cohorts in 7 PICTs included 12 in Kiribati (10 women, 2 men), 14 in Fiji (10 women, 4 men), 12 in Cook Islands (10 women, 2 men), 9 in Tuvalu (9 women), 16 in Vanuatu (6 women, 10 men), 16 in Solomon Islands (10 women, 6 men), 21 in Palau (19 women, 2 men) and 15 in Guam (11 women, 4 men).	Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
All participants in Fiji microbiology training showed acceptable levels of skills in practical sessions. Pre- and post-tests showed that more than the targeted 75% of participants demonstrated improved knowledge.	Fiji	
More than 80% of participants trained in 2020 met the competency requirements and were awarded IATA certification.	Fiji, Nauru	
All focal points are aware of the updated LabNet catalogue, training offered by PHD, and the list of EpiNet team members.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Students from 4 PICTs (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) completed all 5 modules of the Post-Graduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology. Sixteen participants (10 women, 6 men) were eligible to graduate in December 2020 (Fiji, 2; Solomon Islands, 9; Tokelau, 1; Tonga, 3; Vanuatu, 1).	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga	
Capacity building on the One Health approach to leptospirosis was provided for staff of the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji laboratory and Mataika House laboratory. 77% of participants were women.	Fiji	
50 alert maps for epidemics were produced and disseminated as of 21 December 2020.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Laboratory Quality Management System training was conducted in 2 PICTs in 2020: Fiji CDC (3 men and 7 women), and Kiribati Tungaru Central Hospital Laboratory (8 men and 6 women).	Fiji, Kiribati	
3 webinars were conducted with laboratory workers in 3 PICTs (Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu) to provide training on using laboratory equipment and consumables for COVID-19 testing in-country.	Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu	










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
<p>Support was provided for the conduct of online operational research training in Palau. There were 7 participants (6 women, 1 man). A similar course for Vanuatu graduates was put on hold because of COVID-19 (the participants were all part of the country's surveillance and response team).</p>	Palau, Vanuatu	Output	
<p>Students from 3 PICTs completed 3 of 5 modules of the Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology. 36 health officers (28 women, 8 men) from 3 PICTs (Cook Islands, 10; Fiji, 14; Kiribati, 12) completed the EPI 826-03 Outbreak Investigation and Management module. The 36 participants were part of 41 health staff (Cook Islands, 15; Fiji, 14; Kiribati, 12) who participated in the two other modules conducted in 2019: EPI 826-01 Introduction to Epidemiology, and EPI 826-02 Introduction to Health Information Systems. Training in Palau was conducted in January for 20 participants (Introduction to Health Information Systems) and in March for 18 participants (Introduction to Epidemiology and Field Epidemiology).</p>	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau	Output	
<p>2 PICTs received support to send laboratory specimens to reference laboratories in 2020. Cook Islands: 112 DENV samples were referred in January, February, March and May to LabPlus, NZ. Fiji CDC: 50 DBS samples for DENV and 30 DBS samples for leptospirosis were referred to Institut Pasteur in New Caledonia.</p>	Cook Islands, Fiji	Output	
<p>The Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology training manual was completed.</p>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
<p>18 PICTs updated their list of EpiNet members (as of 2019). Additional updates were made for 16 PICTs in 2020 to reflect recent changes in human resources.</p>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
<p>Microbiology training to strengthen antimicrobial resistance surveillance and control was held in February 2020 at CWM Hospital, Fiji. There were 15 participants (3 men and 12 women). They included 4 laboratory scientists, 5 infection prevention and control nurses, and 3 pathology registrars. Training planned for Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Tonga in April, May and July, respectively, was not done due to travel restrictions.</p>	Fiji	Output	
<p>In 2020, training on shipping infectious substances was conducted in 2 PICTs - Fiji and Nauru. In Nauru, there were 5 participants (3 men, 2 women). In Fiji, there were 27 participants who became certified shippers following training (7 from Labasa hospital; 7 from Lautoka hospital; and 13 from Fiji CDC).</p>	Fiji, Nauru	Output	
<p>Data for Decision-Making training materials were reviewed and updated to align them with the accredited curriculum. Given current border restrictions, materials will be adapted for online training.</p>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
<p>The LabNet catalogue was updated to incorporate country information on 24 national laboratories, including 4 Level 2 and 4 Level 3 laboratories.</p>	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	










Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
45 guidance documents for COVID-19 were produced in collaboration with partners as part of the COVID-19 Joint Incident Management Team. A compendium of COVID-19 standard operating procedures was produced for the fishing sector in collaboration with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and FFA. 60 staff communications, including updates, health advice and information on travel restrictions related to COVID-19, were produced in English and French as of 22 December 2020. 1 staff communication on dengue and leptospirosis was provided for Fiji.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
The Regional Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Guidelines were updated. Tonga and Vanuatu are updating their national IPC guidelines.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Entomology training was deferred due to COVID-19, affecting the engagement of a consultant to develop the curriculum and training manual.		Output	
No mass gatherings were held due to COVID-19. Therefore, SPC's support for surveillance during mass gatherings was not required.		Output	
No new training or training materials on risk communication for public health surveillance were developed in 2020 as the risk communication group's work focused on COVID-19.		Output	
Planned attachments for laboratory staff in 2020 were cancelled because of COVID-19.		Output	

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 9: Improving education quality

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
2 PICTs developed database systems for assessing, monitoring and reporting on the performance of school leaders.	Kiribati, Tuvalu	Change in practice	
A review of the curriculum for social citizenship education in Tuvalu and Kiribati was completed, and is ongoing for Marshall Islands.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	Change in practice	

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
Moodle learning platform for the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate used in 3 PICTs (Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
13 PICTs received support for Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) field operations and PILNA 2021 preparation.	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Solomon Islands Standardised Test of Achievement (SISTA) data was analysed, with a focus on psychometric analysis.	Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	
Micro-qualification training for examiners and moderators was provided in 1 PICT.	Fiji	Change in knowledge	
SPC supported an exchange between Nauru and Fiji on the Fiji Education Management Information System (FEMIS), with the Nauru delegation receiving training in FEMIS.	Fiji, Nauru	Change in knowledge	
National qualifying agencies in 6 PICTs were supported to respond to challenges on quality assurance as a result of restrictions and difficulties due to COVID-19.	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Change in knowledge	
Samoa received support to improve instructional quality in reading in bilingual classrooms using phonics. Phonics training, which requires face-to-face interaction, was moved to 2021 due to restrictions arising from the measles epidemic and COVID-19.	Samoa	Change in knowledge	
1 PICT carried out research on bullying and produced a report, with technical assistance provided by SPC.	Fiji	Change in knowledge	
17 accredited qualifications were added to the Pacific Register of Qualifications and Standards (7 from Vanuatu and 10 from Fiji).	Fiji, Vanuatu, Internal (SPC)	Output	

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
The EQRIS (education quality integrated reporting information system) platform was developed and a beta version was launched.	Internal (SPC)	Output	
National examination papers were developed for year 12 subjects in Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, and for year 12 and 13 subjects in Samoa.	Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
11 participants from 4 PICTs received training in statistics and education management systems at a northern Pacific subregional workshop on analysis and reporting of data for SDG 4 indicators. They included 4 women (from Federated States of Micronesia, Palau) and 7 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau).	Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau	Output	
9 foreign qualifications were assessed for students looking to enrol in tertiary qualifications in the Pacific.	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
13 people from 5 PICTs trained in school leadership, including 8 women (from Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga) and 5 men (from Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu).	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga	Output	
32 participants received training in education data management systems and statistics at a regional workshop. They included 21 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) and 11 women (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
32 people from 13 PICTs were trained in developing and reviewing education policy. They included 21 women (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu) and 11 men (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Technical support was provided for the development of the curriculum for Years 7, 12 and 13 in Vanuatu.	Vanuatu	Output	
10 participants from 3 PICTs received training in South Pacific Form Seven Certificate verification (1 from Kiribati, 3 from Tuvalu and 6 from Vanuatu).	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	

Result achieved	PICT	Result type	Primary SDG
3 PICTs received support for South Pacific Form Seven Certificate Internal Assessment Programme Approval.	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
National Status of Education Reports produced for 6 PICTs.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
14 parallel South Pacific Form Seven Certificate exam papers were developed for 3 PICTs (Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
The curriculum was reviewed and developed for K5 to Year 8 in 5 subjects in Chuuk State, Federated States of Micronesia.	Federated States of Micronesia	Output	
16 participants from 6 PICTs received training in education quality assurance. They included 8 women (from Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga) and 8 men (from Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu).	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
17 participants from six PICTs were trained in assessing Recognition of Prior Learning. They included 9 men (from Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga) and 8 women (from Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu).	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
21 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) national coordinators were trained. They included 9 women (from Fiji, Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) and 12 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
In 2020, 50 (43 males and 7 females) participants were trained as part of the Regional Observer Programme (Pacific Islands Regional Observer Programme).	Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
16 (7 males and 9 females) participants completed Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance 2nd Cohort.	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE A: Strengthening engagement and collaboration with members and partners

Result achieved	Result type
SPC assisted students enrolled in the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate (SPFSC) in 2020, who were impacted by COVID-19, to complete the SPFSC exams with funds repurposed under the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade-EQAP Partnership. Almost 1500 Form 7 students from Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu were enrolled in the regional Year 13 qualification.	Impact
The second Special Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting (RFMM) was held virtually to enable ministers to discuss coastal fisheries and other issues not covered by the Forum Fisheries Committee Ministers Meeting, which focuses on tuna. RFMM endorsed the proposed mechanism for increasing the engagement of non-state actors in regional coastal fisheries management.	Change in practice
SPC Heads of Fisheries (HOF) also had their first annual (virtual) meeting in light of the new annual Fisheries Ministers Meeting. The meeting signified the operationalising of the regional mechanism for coastal fisheries, beginning with the Regional Technical Meeting for Coastal Fisheries, which feeds into HOF, RFMM, and then the Pacific Forum Leaders Meeting.	
An in-country visit was made to Vanuatu to detail interventions for the Vanuatu Country Programme, and unpack priorities for the productive, water and ocean sectors.	Change in practice
Development of the Marshall Islands Country Programme included engagement with focal points and technical counterparts in Marshall Islands/SPC to unpack priorities for agriculture, biosecurity, food security, statistics, social development and NCDs.	
In collaboration with Federated States of Micronesia, SPC supported Chuuk State in reviewing and developing the curriculum framework for K5 to Year 8 in 5 subjects.	Output
SPC played a key role in the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) (a) as a member of the Implementation Agency Fono, with USP (Institute of Education and School of Education), UNESCO, UNICEF and Pacific TAFE, and as lead of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Taskforce; and (b) through collaborating with the USP PacREF Facilitating Unit on preparing the application to the Global Partnership for Education, including the design of PacREF.	Output
SPC supported and collaborated with organisations to enhance the quality of post-secondary education and training in PICTs, providing quality assurance of training providers and programmes, and delivery of quality-assured programmes.	Output
A coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) emergency response plan was developed and incorporated in the CRB manual, which has been published. A participatory community-based vulnerability assessment framework was developed and published to support agriculture adaptation planning. An African swine fever video was released.	Output
CePact's Genebank Workflow for Implementation of a QMS was reviewed, and the new folder structure for proper genebank documentation was finalised. An internal review of conservation and distribution standard operating procedures (SOPs) was followed by development of internal equipment and reagent listings and management plans; discussions on accession coding linking to barcoding and Grin Global work; standardisation of characterisation and evaluation information; and development of drafts of another 6 SOPs on collecting, acquisition, regeneration and characterisation, safety duplication, germplasm health (taro) and documentation.	Output
Following a user needs assessment, POETCom (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community) staff received training in website content management to build their capacity to upload and manage content on the POETCom website.	Output
Participatory approaches are included in the development of POETCom's (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community) Strategic Plan, 2019 Annual Report and other project activities. A 'do no harm' approach is specified in POETCom's MEL framework.	Output
Partnerships with the International Potato Center (CIP) and Bioversity have been established for exchange of germplasm, and exploration of capacity building and safety duplication. Work is progressing under existing partnerships with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Bioversity, CIP and the Australian Grains Genebank. Partnerships with Vanuatu and Samoa have started under the Pacific Seeds for Life project.	Output

Result achieved	Result type
POETCom (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community) continues to implement 'Building prosperity for women producers, processors, and women-owned businesses through organic value chains'; has applied for membership of the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) and the Intercontinental Network of Organic Farmers Organisations. (approval pending); participated in the Pacific Women roundtables on women's economic empowerment (WEE); and was invited to attend the 2-day Pacific Women reflection workshop in October, which included networking with other actors in the WEE sector.	Output
POETCom's (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community) 2019 Annual Report was finalised for publication. POETCom surveyed its members and key stakeholders to assess the impacts and challenges/lessons of COVID-19 to help determine its response (the report was in the final stages of publication). POETCom's Organic Pasifika website is being revised. A brochure on the Marshall Islands pandanus project was completed and published, and POETCom's strategic plan 2021–2025 was launched.	Output
Relevant information is shared via the Pacific Islands Rural Advisory Services (PIRAS) Facebook page (over 10,000 members). The coconut rhinoceros beetle database is operational with ongoing data entry (using Kobo Toolbox) from Solomons Islands and Fiji. The Pacific Islands Pest List Database was revitalised with 80% of data now accessible.	Output
The Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet) audit was completed in June with clean results. There was 100% compliance for all procurement and finance activities in quarters 1–4. Phase 1 of the International Network for Edible Aroids audit was completed in September 2020.	Output
7 country focal officers were in position in relevant ministries in Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga and Vanuatu.	Output
Ongoing collaboration with UNICEF on implementing Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and developing disability statistics; with FAO, the World Bank and International Labour Organization on the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) dataset; and with UNFPA and FAO on censuses.	Output
SPC has worked internally and with partners to develop an approach to food systems in the region. Work on 'Food Systems for Health and Nutrition' (led by LRD, PHD and SPL) included developing a theory of change and priority actions to address food system needs. The systems approach considers the full food cycle, from inputs to production to trade and consumption, and the social, economic and biophysical drivers that connect a food system.	Output

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE B: Strengthening technical and scientific knowledge and expertise

Result achieved	Result type
The Pacific MEL Capacity Strengthening Rebbilib report was launched. The report is the product of a region-wide talanoa, applying Pacific approaches to consultation, evidence gathering, sense making and validation with MEL practitioners. Consultations included national civil servants, NGOs and CSOs, and regional education and development institutions.	Output
SPC retained its position as secretariat of the Network on Educational Monitoring in the Asia-Pacific (NEQMAP) and contributed ideas and experience from education in the Pacific region. SPC used NEQMAP as a platform to share regional education initiatives, such as the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA), and its role in monitoring the status of literacy and numeracy in the Pacific.	Change in practice
Through the partnership agreement between SPC and the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER), Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) processes were improved to comply with best practices used in international large-scale assessments, e.g. Programme for International Student Assessment and Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study.	Change in Practice
UNESCO Institute for Statistics records on PICTs' reporting on SDG 4 (Quality education) showed that national education data collection processes improved and reporting was more timely.	Change in practice

Result achieved	Result type
With COVID-19 travel restrictions in place, the Plant Health team focused on fast tracking completion of the Plant Health Laboratory, including acquiring/installing equipment required to support basic diagnostic work, and plant-derived pesticide formulas (e.g. neem oil, white oil) to support integrated pest management (IPM) trials.	Change in practice
Work supporting the Climate Change Framework for the Pacific Community 2017–2022 included revisiting the CCES website and resourcing institutional climate change and environmental sustainability knowledge.	Output

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE C: Addressing members' development priorities through multi-disciplinary approaches

Result achieved	Result type
SPC supported research on bullying with Fiji's Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts.	Output
The scientific and technical expertise of SPC staff was strengthened via the following capacity building activities: accredited courses in International Skills Training and Cert IV in Coastal Management (22 staff); continuous online leadership training for professional women in agriculture and forestry; change management training for senior managers; seed processing; field characterisation processes using taro and breadfruit as examples; and refresher training on laboratory security checks and equipment handling and maintenance.	Output
Support was provided for the Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project, Pacific–European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP), Global Climate Change Alliance Scaling up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA-SUPA), and North Pacific Food Security Governance project, which includes a people-centred approach to implementation.	Change in practice
SDD actively participated in SPC's internal SDG working group. The SDG dashboard, which is now available on the new SDD website and Pacific Data Hub, provides key input to the regional 2020 biennial report on sustainable development.	Change in knowledge
SPC conducted a phased project on social citizenship education as part of the Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls regional programme, which included 2 divisions (HRSD and EQAP) and 3 country members (Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu). The project focused on equipping students and young people with the skills to make informed decisions.	Change in knowledge
The SPC Green Climate Fund (GCF) was supported by creating a Climate Finance Unit email address and a new page on the intranet portal with up-to-date information on the project development process, and conducting an SPC webinar that attracted strong attendance and positive feedback. Technical assistance to SPC colleagues was provided on request and 2 SPC GCF prioritisation committee meetings were held. In addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GCF Technical Assistance was secured for Vanuatu and Tonga projects. - 1 National Adaptation PI readiness proposal was finalised, submitted, reviewed and resubmitted (Solomon Islands). - 1 concept note and Project Preparation Facility application was finalised, submitted, reviewed, resubmitted and approved (Water Vanuatu). - 1 Enhancing Direct Access concept note was finalised, submitted, reviewed, resubmitted and approved (small-grants facility to local governments in Federated States of Micronesia). Development of a funding proposal (and all annexes) was successfully initiated and progressed. - 2 concept notes were submitted and are being revised following GCF feedback (regenerative agriculture, multi-country + coastal fisheries, Tonga). - 5+ other concept notes were progressed with SPC divisions and partners. 	Output

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE D: Improving planning, prioritisation, evaluation, learning and innovation

Result achieved	Result type
The Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) helpdesk provided support to LRD, GEM (Pacific Resilience Project), FAME, the Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA-GEM), LRD, PHD and the NDC Hub.	Output
The Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) Policy is now operational. It has been formally integrated in programming and procurement processes, and progress is being made in mainstreaming the policy at project level.	Change in practice
Monitoring, evaluation and learning relating to FAME's capacity development activities were strengthened. Feedback surveys were completed by 593 participants from 11 sessions of FAME workshops (59% of 1011 participants). Questions included whether they gained new knowledge, and whether they would be able to incorporate the learning in their work. Compared with 2019, there was increased coverage of participant feedback and follow up across all capacity development activities.	Change in practice
2020 Mid-year reflection workshops were held well in advance.	Change in practice
2020 Mid-year review draft report was submitted within deadline in July.	
2020 Mid-year results report was submitted within deadline in September.	
2020 Performance stories workshop was held.	
SPC Results Report for 2020 and performance stories in progress for submission of drafts on 15 January 2021.	
A mid-year SDD planning day produced key outcomes in regard to formulating work plans, the Ten Year Pacific Statistics Strategy (TYPPS) and new business plan goals and key objectives. The 2021 provisional work plan, including TYPPS progress, was presented at the Pacific Statistics Standing Committee meeting in November.	Change in practice
All divisions undertook high-quality mid-year and end-of-year results reporting and reflection, using evidence from MEL to inform planning and learning processes, and improve end of year reporting.	Change in practice
Based on figures reported by Human Resources, more than 50% (314 out of 611) of staff participated in one or more strategic planning activities between July 2019 and November 2020.	Change in practice
Enhanced MEL practices were developed for the Pacific Statistics Data Project, including a MEL framework, reflection, and monitoring and reporting of progress.	Change in practice
In 2020, 1510 unique page views were recorded for SPC's Results Explorer hosted on the Pacific Data Hub.	Change in practice
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, and its network (MELNet), has a committed focal point embedded in every team across the organisation. Working groups have been established on key themes, but progress on this work was reprioritised given competing demands in 2020.	Change in practice
SPC's Transition Plan was approved by CRGA 50. It includes 4 goals and 6 key focus areas interconnected by sustainable systems, climate action and knowledge integration. The key focus areas transition SPC from structure-based to thematic-based planning.	Change in practice
A mid-year review of the Fiji Ridge to Reef project was carried out to share lessons learned and propose a way forward for improving delivery in the next 2 quarters.	Output
22 PLICs engaged in, and provided insights on the development of the Pacific Community Transition Plan (Foundations for a resilient future) and Strategic Plan 2021+ through the CRGA Subcommittee on the Strategic Plan and at CRGA 50.	Output

Result achieved	Result type
222 SPC staff (112 women, 110 men) engaged in, or were informed of the development of SPC's strategic plan from 6 locations (Alofi, Noumea, Nukualofa, Pohnpei, Port Vila, Suva).	Output
SPC's futures capability was increased through online training offered to 22 staff involved in developing regional strategies, frameworks and plans.	Output
SPL partnered with divisions and the executive to support key organisational and regional strategic processes. SPL also provided strategic, programming and MEL advice and facilitation for developing and adopting the HRSD business plan, setting a strategic direction for the Pacific Data Hub, capturing lessons from the inception of the Pacific Regional Education Framework, and support for applying a futures thinking methodology to the development of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent.	Output
Strategic foresight webinars were attended by 147 staff (75 women, 72 men) and 21 youth and disability representatives.	Output

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE E: Enhancing the capabilities of SPC's people, systems and processes

Result achieved	Result type
The 2019 Pacific Community Results Report was endorsed by CRGA. Results information was available and searchable online through the Results Explorer tool on the Pacific Data Hub, allowing easier searching and filtering of results by PICT, SDG, SPC objective and SPC division.	Output
The revised Planning, Evaluation, Accountability, Reflection and Learning (PEARL) policy became effective on 1 July 2020. Progress on communication has been delayed due to key positions being vacant.	Output
87.5% of staff participated in the performance development system process.	Change in practice
All SPC divisions are collaborating with the Pacific Data Hub programme. Of SPC members, Cook Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are supporting its development and implementation, and we have engaged with SPREP, UNDP, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC), FFA, USP, UNSCO and UNCTAD to further the hub.	Change in practice
Despite the challenges of the pandemic, recruitment processing times for local staff on fixed term contracts reduced from an average of 60 days in 2019 to 53 days in 2020. The time required to process international recruitments on fixed term contracts also dropped slightly from 93 days in 2019 to 87 days (this does not include the time taken to onboard staff). Challenges in repatriation led to substantial delays in several instances.	Change in practice
Finance focused on harmonising the following business systems and processes across the organisation: use of staff accounts, electronic funds transfer and vendor reconciliation formats with standard JET reports, and finance-wide use of the common helpdesk.	Change in practice
Following the rapid pivot necessitated by COVID-19 and to ensure business continuity, almost all of SPC's business is now delivered through digital channels. This transformation began in March 2020. Since then, the use of video conferencing, online learning platforms, collaboration platforms, online applications and connectivity has more than doubled.	Change in practice
Full cost recovery for ICT, facilities, housing, translation and interpretation, and event management is in place and stable. In addition, the EU Delegation approved the charging of full cost recovery of ICT for EU projects.	Change in practice

Result achieved	Result type
Health and safety hazard reporting and risk management are now managed by dedicated health and safety staff. Formal health and safety hazard identification and reporting are underway.	Change in practice
Information Services continued to improve service delivery despite a large increase in requests, with (a) average time for ticket closure reducing to 2d20h10m (from 3d3h14m); (b) customer satisfaction ratings for 2020 rising to 4.13 (from 3.66 in 2019), and (c) an average of 183 tickets being resolved per week (compared with 159 tickets per week in 2019).	Change in practice
Information Services prioritised stakeholder engagement in the development of the ICT Strategy, which will drive ICT operations for the next 4 years.	Change in practice
Project management fee recovery for the 11 months to 30 November was 11.9%, an increase of 1.24% on the December 2019 rate of 10.66%.	Change in practice
SPC achieved its target of having sufficient liquid reserves on hand to cover 3 months of operations.	Change in practice
SPC's intranet provides a portal to internal services and policies. There were 446,680 page views in 2020 – an increase of nearly 50,000 on 2019.	Change in practice
The Manual of Staff Policies was implemented on 1 July 2020, and SPC acceded to the jurisdiction of the International Labour Organization Administrative Tribunal, marking a significant step up in transparency and staff rights.	Change in practice
More than 430 legal items were actioned in 2020, including 247 legal documents (letters of agreement, MOUs, contracts), 102 pieces of advice, 61 policies and 18 templates. This was an increase of 33% on previous years.	Change in attitude
The staff engagement survey showed an increase in engagement (80% compared with 75% in 2018).	Change in attitude
Business Systems Review and Financial Shared Services projects provided information and recommendations on corporate services gaps. Internal audits have continued to identify process improvements in key areas for future implementation.	Change in knowledge
Governance training was delivered to CRGA representatives through 4 short online videos; 92% of attendees rated the training excellent (61%) or good (31%). The EU Programme Management Unit offered 18 project staff training in project financial management. OMD offered training to Procurement Committee members and chairs, trained 120 people to use the new e-payment request app, and provided 23 divisional finance officers with training on JETReports. OMD Finance also provided outreach to project finance staff with an open session every month (an average of 10 staff attended each month).	Change in knowledge
OMD provided regular financial management statements, procurement reports, ICT reports and Human Resources reports to inform management decisions on strategic issues.	Change in knowledge
18 staff were trained in information and knowledge management.	Output
18% of staff received training relating to domestic violence awareness, child protection, and bullying and harassment.	Output
A needs analysis for the Enterprise Content Management System, and maturity assessment of processes and systems were completed.	Output

Result achieved	Result type
Availability of financial management information was improved through requirements for division finance reports (budget management, cash management, jet reports) for projects developed and used by Finance.	Output
Average time for processing procurement requests for proposals was 7 weeks.	Output
Fraud risks continue to be identified and proactively managed. An updated fraud and corruption and cash management policy was implemented, and supporting guidelines were drafted. An audit of internal controls identified additional process improvements that are being implemented in the payroll and payments areas.	Output
In Noumea, security features were added to 44 out of 76 staff residential dwellings in SPC-owned premises.	Output
Information Services and Finance ran client surveys in 2020. Baselines on customer satisfaction were established, and feedback was used to develop strategy and work planning.	Output
Installation of solar panels at SPC headquarters began in June 2020, with a long-term view to reducing both electricity costs and carbon emissions.	Output
Non-compliance for post audits of procurement processes increased slightly from 27% to 30%.	Output
The budget execution rate was 81% as at 30 November, down from 90% at the end of 2019. Project/programme budget execution was impacted by COVID-19.	Output
The Pacific Data Hub now has more than 15,000 data sets available, which is more than twice the number available at the end of 2019.	Output
Translation and Interpretation increased the numbers of words translated in 2020 (1.3 million words) and provided 139 days of interpretation, including online, with an 87% customer satisfaction rating.	Output
Women made up 52% of applicants for positions advertised locally (EPAL) and 48% of applicants for positions advertised internationally (EPAL) in 2020; 54% of EPAL and 50% of EPAL roles were filled by women. 31% of applicants for EPAL and 61% of applicants for EPAL roles were Pacific Island nationals. 45% of EPAL roles, and 90% of EPAL roles were filled by Pacific Island applicants.	Output
Policies developed to support staff safety during emerging infectious disease outbreaks included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SPC response framework 2. algorithm for COVID-19 self assessment 3. terms of reference for wardens and marshals as part of the COVID-19 response framework 4. COVID-19 surveillance system for SPC 5. protocol for deployment of the SPC technical team 	Output
The statistics team met its target of responding to 60% of complex customer enquiries, and 80% of non-complex customer enquiries within 5 working days. Technical advice and responses were provided to 141 customers via live chat, and to 109 customers through tickets.	Output

Appendix 2

Peer-reviewed publications

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Other peer reviewed publication	Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	2020	Status of Pacific Education Report	
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Anderson G., Lal M., Stockwell B., Hampton J., Smith N., Nicol S. and Rico C.	2020	No population genetic structure of skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>) in the tropical Western and Central Pacific assessed using single nucleotide polymorphisms.	Anderson G., Lal M., Stockwell B., Hampton J., Smith N., Nicol S. and Rico C. 2020. No population genetic structure of skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>) in the tropical Western and Central Pacific assessed using single nucleotide polymorphisms. <i>Frontiers in Marine Science</i> . DOI: 10.3389/fmars.2020.570760
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Andrews K.R., Copus J.M., Wilcox C., Williams A.J., Newman S.J., Wakefield C.B. and Bowen B.W.	2020	Range-wide population structure of 3 deepwater eteline snappers across the Indo-Pacific basin.	Andrews K.R., Copus J.M., Wilcox C., Williams A.J., Newman S.J., Wakefield C.B. and Bowen B.W. 2020. Range-wide population structure of 3 deepwater eteline snappers across the Indo-Pacific basin. <i>Journal of Heredity</i> 111: 471–485.
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Clavareau L., Sabarros P.S., Escalle L., Bach P., Abascal F.J., Lopez J., Murua H., Pascual Alayon P.J., Ramos M.L., Ruiz J. and Mérigot B.	2020	Elasmobranch bycatch distributions and mortality: Insights from the European tropical tuna purse-seine fishery.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2020.e01211
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Evans K., Arrizabalaga H., Brodie S., Chang C.T., Llopiz J., Scutt Phillips J. and Weng K.	2020	Comparative research on ocean top predators by CLIOTOP: Understanding shifts in oceanic biodiversity under climate change.	Evans K., Arrizabalaga H., Brodie S., Chang, C.T., Llopiz J., Scutt Phillips J. and Weng K. 2020. Comparative research on ocean top predators by CLIOTOP: Understanding shifts in oceanic biodiversity under climate change. <i>Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography</i> , Vol. 175: 104822.
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Geange S.W., Rowden A.A., Nicol S., Bock T. and Cryer M.	2020	A data-informed approach for identifying move-on encounter thresholds for vulnerable marine ecosystem indicator taxa.	Geange S.W., Rowden A.A., Nicol S., Bock T. and Cryer M. 2020. A data-informed approach for identifying move-on encounter thresholds for vulnerable marine ecosystem indicator taxa. <i>Frontiers in Marine Science</i> . DOI:10.3389/fmars.2020.00155
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Georgeson L., Rigby C.L., Emery T.J., Fuller M., Hartog J., Williams A.J., Hobday A.J., Duffy C.A.J., Simpfendorfer C.A., Okuda T., Stobutzki I.C. and Nicol S.J.	2020	Ecological risks of demersal fishing on deepwater chondrichthyan populations in the Southern Indian and South Pacific oceans.	Georgeson L., Rigby C.L., Emery T.J., Fuller M., Hartog J., Williams A.J., Hobday A.J., Duffy C.A.J., Simpfendorfer C.A., Okuda T., Stobutzki I.C. and Nicol S.J. 2020. Ecological risks of demersal fishing on deepwater chondrichthyan populations in the Southern Indian and South Pacific oceans. <i>ICES Journal of Marine Science</i> . DOI:10.1093/icesjms/fsaa019

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Jarrod M.D., Welch M.J., McMahon S.J., McArley T., Allan B.J.M., Watson S.A., Parsons D.M., Pether S.M.J., Pope S., Nicol S., Smith N., Herbert N. and Munday P.L.	2019	Elevated CO ₂ affects anxiety but not a range of other behaviours in juvenile yellowtail kingfish.	Jarrod M.D., Welch M.J., McMahon S.J., McArley T., Allan B.J.M., Watson S.A., Parsons D.M., Pether S.M.J., Pope S., Nicol S., Smith N., Herbert N. and Munday P.L. 2019. Elevated CO ₂ affects anxiety but not a range of other behaviours in juvenile yellowtail kingfish. Marine Environmental Research, 104863.
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Johnson J.E., Allain V., Basel B., Bell J.D., Chin A., Dutra L.X.C., Hooper E., Loubser D., Lough J., Moore B.R., Nicol S.	2020	Impacts of climate change on marine resources in the Pacific Island region. In: Climate change and impacts in the Pacific.	Johnson J.E., Allain V., Basel B., Bell J.D., Chin A., Dutra L.X.C., Hooper E., Loubser D., Lough J., Moore B.R., Nicol S. Impacts of climate change on marine resources in the Pacific Island region. In: Climate change and impacts in the Pacific. In: Kumar L. (ed.) Climate change and impacts in the Pacific. Springer Climate. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-32878-8_10
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Lehodey P., Bertrand A., Hobday A.J., Kiyofuji H., McClatchie S., Menkès C.E., Pilling G., Polovina J. and Tommasi D.	2020	ENSO impact on marine fisheries and ecosystems. In: El Niño Southern Oscillation in a changing climate.	Lehodey P., Bertrand A., Hobday A.J., Kiyofuji H., McClatchie S., Menkès C.E., Pilling G., Polovina J. and Tommasi D. 2020. ENSO impact on marine fisheries and ecosystems. In: McPhaden M.J., Santoso A. and Cai W. (eds). El Niño Southern Oscillation in a changing climate. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119548164.ch19
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Logan J. M., Pethybridge H., Lorrain A., Somes C. J., Allain V., Bodin N., Choy C. A., Duffy L., Goñi N., Graham B., Langlais C., Ménard F., Olson R. and Young J.	2020	Global patterns and inferences of tuna movements and trophodynamics from stable isotope analysis.	Logan J. M., Pethybridge H., Lorrain A., Somes C. J., Allain V., Bodin N., Choy C. A., Duffy L., Goñi N., Graham B., Langlais C., Ménard F., Olson R. and Young J. 2020. Global patterns and inferences of tuna movements and trophodynamics from stable isotope analysis. Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography, 104775.
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Lorrain A., Pethybridge H., Cassar N., Receveur A., Allain V., Bopp L., Choy C.A., Duffy L., Fry B., Goñi N., Graham B.S., Hobday A.J., Logan J.M., Ménard F., Menkes C.E., Olson R.J., Pagendam D.E., Point D., Revill A.T., Somes C.J. and Young J.W.	2020	Trends in tuna carbon isotopes suggest global changes in pelagic phytoplankton communities.	Lorrain A., Pethybridge H., Cassar N., Receveur A., Allain V., Bodin N., Bopp L., Choy C.A., Duffy L., Fry B., Goñi N., Graham B.S., Hobday A.J., Logan J.M., Ménard F., Menkes C.E., Olson R.J., Pagendam D.E., Point D., Revill A.T., Somes C.J. and Young J.W. 2020. Trends in tuna carbon isotopes suggest global changes in pelagic phytoplankton communities. Global Change Biology, Vol. 26: 458–470.
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Macdonald J., Drysdale R., Witt R., Csagoly Z. and Marteinsdottir G.	2020	Isolating the influence of ontogeny helps predict island-wide variability in fish otolith chemistry.	Macdonald J., Drysdale R., Witt R., Csagoly Z. and Marteinsdottir G. 2020. Isolating the influence of ontogeny helps predict island-wide variability in fish otolith chemistry. Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries 30. 10.1007/s11160-019-09591-x
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	McKechnie S., Fletcher D., Newman J., Bragg C., Dillingham P.W., Lucas R. et al.	2020	Separating the effects of climate, bycatch, predation and harvesting on titi (<i>Ardenna grisea</i>) population dynamics in New Zealand: A model-based assessment.	McKechnie S., Fletcher D., Newman J., Bragg C., Dillingham P.W., Lucas R. et al. 2020. Separating the effects of climate, bycatch, predation and harvesting on titi (<i>Ardenna grisea</i>) population dynamics in New Zealand: A model-based assessment. PLOS ONE 15(12): e0243794. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0243794

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Moore B.R., Adams T., Allain V., Bell J.D., Bigler M., Bromhead D., Clark S., Davies C., Evans K., Faasili Jr U., Farley J., Fitchett M., Grewe P.M., Hampton J., Hyde J., Leroy B., Lewis A., Lorrain A., Macdonald I.J., Marie A.D., Minte-Vera C., Natasha J., Nicol S., Obregon P., Peatman T., Pecoraro C., Phillip Jr N.B., Scutt Phillips J., Pilling G.M., Rico C., Sanchez C., Scott R., Stockwell B., Tremblay-Boyer L., Usu T., Williams A.J. and Smith N.	2020	Defining the stock structures of key commercial tunas in the Pacific Ocean II: Sampling considerations and future directions.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2020.105524
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Moore B.R., Bell J., Evans K., Farley J., Grewe P.M., Hampton J., Marie A.D., Minte-Vera C., Nicol S., Scutt Phillips J., Pilling G.M., Tremblay-Boyer L., Williams A.J. and Smith N.	2020	Defining the stock structures of key commercial tunas in the Pacific Ocean I: Current knowledge and main uncertainties.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2020.105525
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Parsa M., Emery T.J., Williams A.J. and Nicol S.J.	2020	A robust métier-based approach to classifying fishing practices within commercial fisheries.	https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2020.552391
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Parsa M., Emery T.J., Williams A.J. and Nicol S.J.	2020	An empirical Bayesian approach for estimating fleet- and vessel-level bycatch rates in fisheries with effort heterogeneity and limited data: a prospective tool for measuring bycatch mitigation performance.	Parsa M., Emery T.J., Williams A.J. and Nicol S.J. 2020. An empirical Bayesian approach for estimating fleet- and vessel-level bycatch rates in fisheries with effort heterogeneity and limited data: a prospective tool for measuring bycatch mitigation performance. ICES Journal of Marine Science. DOI: 10.1093/icesjms/fsaa020
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Pilling G.M., Harley S.J., Nicol S., Williams P. and Hampton J.	2020	Can the tropical Western and Central Pacific tuna purse seine fishery contribute to Pacific Island population food security?	Pilling G.M., Harley S.J., Nicol S., Williams P. and Hampton J. 2020. Can the tropical Western and Central Pacific tuna purse seine fishery contribute to Pacific Island population food security? In: Connell J. and Lowitt K. (eds). Food security in small island states. Springer, Singapore.
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Ravache A., Bourgeois K., Weimerskirch H., Pagenaud A., de Grissac S., Miller M., Dromzée S., Lorrain A., Allain V., Bustamante P., Bylemans J., Gleeson D., Letourneur Y. and Vidal E.	2020	Behavioral and trophic segregations help the Tahiti petrel to cope with the abundance of wedge-tailed shearwater when foraging in oligotrophic tropical waters.	Ravache A., Bourgeois K., Weimerskirch H., Pagenaud A., de Grissac S., Miller M., Dromzée S., Lorrain A., Allain V., Bustamante P., Bylemans J., Gleeson D., Letourneur Y. and Vidal E. 2020. Behavioral and trophic segregations help the Tahiti petrel to cope with the abundance of wedge-tailed shearwater when foraging in oligotrophic tropical waters. Scientific Reports 10 (1): 15129.

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Receveur A., Kestenare E., Allain V., Ménéard F., Cravatte S., Dhaussy A., Lehodey P., Manges M., Smith N., Radenac H. and Menkes C.	2020	Micronekton distribution in the southwest Pacific (New Caledonia) inferred from shipboard-ADCP backscatter data.	Receveur A., Kestenare E., Allain V., Ménéard F., Cravatte S., Lebourges-Dhaussy A., Lehodey P., Manges M., Smith N., Radenac H. and Menkes C. 2020. Micronekton distribution in the southwest Pacific (New Caledonia) inferred from shipboard-ADCP backscatter data. Deep Sea Research Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers 159: 103237.
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Receveur A., Vourey E., Lebourges Dhaussy A., Menkes C., Menard F. and Allain V.	2020	Biogeography of micronekton assemblages in the Natural Park of the Coral Sea.	Receveur A., Vourey E., Lebourges Dhaussy A., Menkes C., Menard F. and Allain V. 2020. Biogeography of micronekton assemblages in the Natural Park of the Coral Sea. Frontiers in Marine Science, Vol. 7.
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Senina I., Lehodey P., Hampton J. and Sibert J.	2020	Quantitative modelling of the spatial dynamics of South Pacific and Atlantic albacore tuna populations.	Senina I., Lehodey P., Hampton J. and Sibert J. 2020. Quantitative modelling of the spatial dynamics of South Pacific and Atlantic albacore tuna populations. Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography, Vol. 175: 104667.
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Senina I., Lehodey P., Hampton J. and Sibert J.	2020	Integrating tagging and fisheries data into a spatial population dynamics model to improve its predictive skills	https://doi.org/10.1139/cjfas-2018-0470
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Sharma R., Levontin P., Kitakado T., Kell L., Mosqueira I., Kimoto A., Scott R., Minte-Vera C, De Bruyn P., Ye Y., Kleineberg J., Walton J.L., Miller S. and Magnusson A.	2020	Operating model design in tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations: Current practice, issues and implications.	Sharma R., Levontin P., Kitakado T., Kell L., Mosqueira I., Kimoto A., Scott R., Minte-Vera C, De Bruyn P., Ye Y., Kleineberg J., Walton J.L., Miller S. and Magnusson A. 2020. Operating model design in tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organisations: Current practice, issues and implications. Fish and Fisheries. DOI: 10.1111/faf.12480
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Van Helmond A.T.M., Mortensen L.O., Plet-Hansen K.S., Needle C.L., Oesterwind D., Kindt-Larsen L., Catchpole T., Mangi C., Olesen H., Bailey N., Bergsson H., Dalskov J., Elson J., Hosken M., Peterson L., McElderry H., Ruiz J., Pierre J.P., Dykstra C. and Poos J.J.	2020	Electronic monitoring in fisheries: Lessons from global experiences and future opportunities.	Van Helmond A.T.M., Mortensen L.O., Plet-Hansen K.S., Ulrich C., Needle C.L., Oesterwind D., Kindt-Larsen L., Catchpole T., Mangi S., Zimmermann C., Olesen H., Bailey N., Bergsson H., Dalskov J., Elson J., Hosken M., Peterson L., McElderry H., Ruiz J., Pierre J.P., Dykstra C. and Poos J.J. 2020. Electronic monitoring in fisheries: Lessons from global experiences and future opportunities. Fish and Fisheries, Vol. 21: 162–189.
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Wakefield C.B., Williams A., Fisher E., Hall N., Hesp S., Halafthi T., Kaitavara J., Vourey E., Taylor B., O'Malley J., Nicol S., Wise B. and Newman S.	2020	Variations in life history characteristics of the deep-water giant ruby snapper (<i>Etelis</i> sp.) between the Indian and Pacific Oceans and application of a data-poor assessment.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2020.105651

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Journal article or paper	Weimerskirch H., Grissac S. de Ravache A., Prudor A., Congdon B. C., McDuié F., Bourgeois K., Dromzée S., Butscher J., Menkes C., Allain V., Vidal E., Jaeger A. and Borsa P.	2020	At-sea movements of wedge-tailed shearwaters during and outside the breeding season from four colonies in New Caledonia.	https://www.mdpi.com/2504-3900/36/1/105
Land Resources Division	Journal article or paper	Dillon N., Diczbalis Y., Oakeshott J. and Nagalevu P.	2020	Aligning Pacific cocoa genetics to productivity and quality for the craft speciality chocolate market.	https://www.mdpi.com/2223-7747/9/8/942
Land Resources Division	Journal article or paper	Lyons G., Dean G., Tongaiaba R., Halavatau S., Nakabuta K., Lonolona M. and Susumu G.	2020	Macro-and micronutrients from traditional food plants could improve nutrition and reduce non-communicable diseases of islanders on atolls in the South Pacific.	
Land Resources Division	Book	Oakeshott J.	2020	Sustainable smallholder agriculture clusters in the Philippines: Why do some fail while others survive?	https://www.mdpi.com/2223-7747/9/8/942
Public Health Division	Journal article or paper	Bertrand S. et al.	2020	Containment strategies to prevent COVID-19 infections in the Pacific French territories.	http://www.searo.who.int/entity/asia_pacific_observatory/publications/policy_briefs/policy_brief_omr/en/
Public Health Division	Journal article or paper	Boudville A., Irava W., Motofaga S., Gilbert K. and Annear P.	2020	Overseas medical referral: The health system challenges for Pacific Island countries.	https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4915/12/10/1081
Public Health Division	Journal article or paper	Inizan C., O'Connor O., Worwor G., Cabemaiwai T., Grignon J.-C., Girault D., Minier M., Prot M., Bailan V., Pakoa G.J., Grangeon J.-P., Guyant P., Lepers C., Faktaufon D., Sahukhan A., Merilles Jr O.E, Gourinat A.-C., Simon-Lorière E. and Dupont-Rouzeyrol M.	2020	Molecular characterization of dengue Type 2 outbreak in Pacific Island countries and territories, 2017–2020.	
Public Health Division	Journal article or paper	Phillips G., Creaton A., Airdhill-Enosa P., Toito'ona P., Kafoa B., O'Reilly G. et al.	2020	Emergency care status, priorities, and standards for the Pacific region: A multiphase survey and consensus process across 17 different Pacific Island countries and territories.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlanwpc.2020.100002
Public Health Division	Journal article or paper	Ravuvu A. et al.	2020	Childhood obesity in the Pacific: Challenges and opportunities.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jlanwpc.2020.100002

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Public Health Division	Publication	Saketa S.T., Merilles Jr O.E. and Bar-Zeev N.	2020	Welcome evidence of vaccine impact in the Pacific.	Saketa S.T., Merilles Jr O.E. and Bar-Zeev N. 2020. Welcome evidence of vaccine impact in the Pacific. <i>The Lancet Regional Health, Western Pacific</i> . https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanwpc.2020.100068
Public Health Division	Journal article or paper	Thow A.M., Waqa G., Browne J., Phillips T., McMichael C., Ravuvu A., Tutuo J. and Gleeson D.	2020	The political economy of restricting marketing to address the double burden of malnutrition: Two case studies from Fiji.	Thow A.M., Waqa G., Browne J., Phillips T., McMichael C., Ravuvu A., Tutuo J. and Gleeson D. 2020. The political economy of restricting marketing to address the double burden of malnutrition: Two case studies from Fiji. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> . https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980020000440
Public Health Division	Journal article or paper	Win Tin S.T., Kubuabola I., Ravuvu A., Snowdon W., Durand A., Vivili P. and Passmore E.	2020	Baseline status of policy and legislation actions to address non-communicable diseases crisis in the Pacific.	Win Tin S.T., Kubuabola I., Ravuvu A., Snowdon W., Durand A., Vivili P. and Passmore E. 2020. Baseline status of policy and legislation actions to address non-communicable diseases crisis in the Pacific. <i>BMC Public Health</i> 20: 660.
Public Health Division	Journal article or paper	Win Tin S.T., Vivili P., Naa'ti E., Bertrand S. and Kubuabola I.	2020	The crisis of non-communicable diseases in the Pacific and the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.	Win Tin S.T., Vivili P., Naa'ti E., Bertrand S. and Kubuabola I. 2020. The crisis of non-communicable diseases in the Pacific and the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic. <i>Hawai'i Journal of Health & Social Welfare</i> , 79(5). https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-020-01087-y
Statistics for Development Division	Journal article or paper	Farrell P., Thow A.M., Wate J.T., Nonga N., Vatucawaqa P., Brewer T., Sharp M.K., Farmery A., Trevena H., Reeve E., Eriksson H., Gonzalez I., Mulcahy G., Eurich J.G. and Andrew N.L.	2020	COVID-19 and Pacific food system resilience: Opportunities to build a robust response.	https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-020-01087-y
Statistics for Development Division	Journal article or paper	Farmery A.K., Scott J.M., Brewer T.D., Eriksson H., Steenbergen D.J., Albert J., Raubani J., Tutuo J., Sharp M.K. and Andrew N.L.	2020	Aquatic foods and nutrition in the Pacific.	https://doi.org/10.3390/nu12123705

Appendix 3

Published evaluation activities

Division	Name of evaluation	Name of project evaluated	Publication year	Internal or external	Donor	Link	Evaluation period
FAME	Mid-term evaluation of the Sustainable Pacific Aquaculture Development (PacAqua) Project	Sustainable Pacific Aquaculture Development (PacAqua)	2020	External	MFAT	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/f6pfi	July 2016 – July 2019
FAME	Mid-term review of the Effective Coastal Fisheries Management Project	Effective Coastal Fisheries Management	2020	External	MFAT	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/zd3qim	2016–2019
GEM	Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) Project: Mid-term review report	PIEMA project	2020	External	DFAT/MFAT	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/jtz44	2017–2020
GEM	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: Monitoring, evaluation and learning needs assessment	N/A	2020	External	USAID	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/ki97r	N/A
GEM	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: Monitoring and evaluation strategy	N/A	2020	External	USAID	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/bekzj	N/A
GEM	End-of-project evaluation report for the Institutional Strengthening of the Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change (ISACC)	Institutional Strengthening of the Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change (ISACC)	2020	Internal	USAID	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/4qzgz	2016–2020
GEM	Kiribati whole-of-island approach evaluation report	Kiribati whole-of-island approach	2020	Internal	USAID	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/mejk2	2013-2018
SPL	Evaluation of SPC's capacity building: Evaluation report, 2020	SPC's capacity building activities	2020	External	SPC core funding	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/uuxw9	July 2018 – June 2019
SPL	Pacific monitoring, evaluation and learning capacity strengthening rebbilib	Current Pacific MEL system and opportunities for strengthening	2020	N/A	MFAT	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/vpukq	N/A

Appendix 4

Outcomes of regional meetings convened by SPC or in partnership with other regional agencies

Meeting	Main outcomes	Link
Council of Pacific Arts and Culture	<p>CPAC continued discussions on the development of the Pacific Regional Culture Strategy and the call for time for national-level consultations on the draft strategy.</p> <p>New dates were set for the 13th Festival of Pacific Arts and Culture, which will now be held from 6 to 16 June 2024.</p>	
Pacific Board for Educational Quality	<p>The board comprises Pacific heads of education systems and representatives of development partners working in the region's education sector. It is a subcommittee of CRGA.</p> <p>Issues discussed included the impact of the global pandemic on Pacific education and the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF). PacREF is a regional programme of strategies and activities in four education policy areas: Quality and Relevance; Learning Pathways, Student Outcomes and Well-being, and Teaching Professionalism.</p>	<p>https://www.spc.int/sites/default/files/documents/CRGA-CONF/CRGA50/EN/CRGA%2050%20Paper%2010a%20Pacific%20Board%20for%20Education%20Quality_information%20paper%20-%20E.pdf</p>
Round-tables on energy access and private financing	<p>The following issues were discussed: integration of renewable energy options; increased coordination of activities; and leveraging links with other sectors to provide additional stimulus for modernisation and integrated development.</p>	<p>https://www.pcreee.org/event/1st-pfan-pcreee-pref-round-table-energy-access-and-private-financing-fiji-development-partners</p>
12th SPC Heads of Fisheries	<p>The meeting reviewed and provided overall support for FAME's oceanic, coastal and aquaculture priorities and directions, and further prioritisation, in light of COVID-19. A report from the meeting was presented to the Regional Fisheries Ministers' Meeting.</p>	<p>https://fame1.spc.int/en/meetings/250</p>
Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting	<p>The meeting highlighted regional coastal fisheries and aquaculture priorities and the impact of COVID-19 on these fisheries; the progress made towards the goals embedded in the Future of Fisheries Regional Roadmap, as described in the 2020 Coastal Fishery Report Card, and options for enhancing discussions on community-based management of coastal fisheries. Ministers endorsed the Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity. They also considered where the fisheries sector can incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation in policies and plans, with a view to securing climate change financing to support such measures, where possible.</p> <p>Jointly convened by CROP partners, PIFS, FFA, SPC and SPREP. FFA provided secretariat support and the Parties to the Nauru Agreement Office also supplied input.</p>	<p>https://www.spc.int/sites/default/files/documents/FAME/RFMIM%20STATEMENT%20OF%20OUTCOMES-2020.pdf</p>

Meeting	Main outcomes	Link
<p>16th Regular Session of the Scientific Committee of the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean</p>	<p>SC 16 adopted the recommendations of the 16th Regular Session of the Scientific Committee, with the exception of those relating to the future work programme and budget (2021–2023), which were deferred for discussion at a meeting to be held before the 17th Regular Session of the WCPFC.</p>	<p>https://meetings.wcpfc.int/meetings/sc16-2020</p>
<p>Pacific Heads of Health</p>	<p>Meetings were convened in July and December 2020. Discussions covered implications for health financing; the Joint Incident Management Team; the Pacific Humanitarian Pathway; and Pacific Emergency Teams for Preparedness and Response.</p>	<p>https://phd.spc.int/sites/default/files/p-related-files/2020-11/Draft%20Report%208th%20PHOH%2022-23%20July%202020%20280720.pdf</p> <p>https://php.spc.int/events/8th-pacific-heads-of-health-meeting-virtual</p> <p>https://php.spc.int/events/pacific-heads-of-health-virtual-meeting</p>
<p>Maritime jurisdictional rights and responsibilities developed in 2020</p>	<p>The meetings also reviewed, discussed and made recommendations to the Pacific Health Ministers Meeting on COVID-19 related matters. Papers are available here.</p> <p>Options paper on maritime jurisdictional rights and responsibilities developed in 2020: Developing a Pacific Maritime Boundaries Dashboard</p>	<p>https://gem.spc.int/projects/pacific-islands-regional-maritime-boundaries-project</p>
<p>Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery</p>	<p>The meeting discussed issues of strategic importance for nursing activities related to the Healthy Islands vision. Recommendations were made on the health workforce; health emergencies; immunisation and vaccine preventable diseases; maternal and child health; non-communicable disease; universal health coverage and primary health care; nursing education and research in the Pacific; and nursing regulations.</p>	<p>https://www.spc.int/updates/news/media-release/2020/02/inaugural-meeting-for-pacific-heads-of-nurses-set-to-influence</p>
<p>50th Meeting of the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations</p>	<p>CRGA 50 endorsed the Director-General's report, the operations and management report, the budget for 2021, and the Pacific Community Transition Plan 2021.</p>	<p>https://www.spc.int/crga</p>
<p>CRGA Subcommittee for the Strategic Plan</p>	<p>The subcommittee reviewed the draft Pacific Community Results Report 2019; advice on the development of SPC's 10-year strategic plan and timeline; and the revision of its terms of reference.</p> <p>New Caledonia chairs the subcommittee. Members include Australia, Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tonga and USA.</p>	<p>https://www.spc.int/sites/default/files/documents/CRGA-CONF/CRGA50/EN/CRGA%2050%20Paper%204%20Pacific%20Community%20Strategic%20Plan%202021%2B%20and%20results%20reporting%20-%20E.pdf</p>

Meeting	Main outcomes	Link
<p>Pacific Statistics Methods Board</p>	<p>The board met in July, September (interim meeting) and November 2020. Discussions included the International Development Association (IDA) project – Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in Pacific Islands (PACSTAT); high-frequency phone monitoring surveys; guidelines for monetary poverty analysis; the labour market module in Pacific population and housing censuses; poverty measurement, i.e. the methodology for monetary poverty measurement, and follow-up on the methodology for non-monetary approaches to measuring poverty; governance issues and a review of the board's terms of reference.</p> <p>The board was unable to make decisions on some agenda items (e.g. poverty measurement) without input from Government Statisticians and deferred these decisions until they could be present.</p>	<p>https://spccfpstore1.blob.core.windows.net/digitallibrary-docs/files/d67d665059018fd3a81d1d724c0cf2b1ca2.pdf?sv=2015-12-11&sr=b&sig=1uuUGnbYRcyQAmcXWkSLR1FlmXuZyrOeQOJeDvXh7BQ%3D&se=2021-09-14T05%3A19%3A32Z&sp=r&rsc=public%2C%20max-age%3D864000%2C%20max-stale%3D86400&rsc=application%2Fpdf&rscd=inline%3B%20filename%3D%22PSMB5_July2020_Meeting_report.pdf%22</p> <p>https://www.pcreee.org/event/1st-pfan-pcreee-pref-round-table-energy-access-and-private-financing-fiji-development-partners</p>
<p>Virtual engagement</p>	<p>SPC developed and convened several webinars (e.g. Toktok series; SDD data series; civil registration and vital statistics) as a means of engaging with members and stakeholders for important sectoral conversations, training and meeting preparation. This format has the potential to increase the diversity of participation in shorter, more focused sessions, and also reduces financial and environmental costs.</p>	

Appendix 5

List of current MOUs

Partner	Signed	Expires
APTC (Australia Pacific Training Coalition)	24 April 2020	30 June 2022
College of Micronesia	6 April 2018	Indefinite
Commonwealth Secretariat	September 2017	September 2021
Environmental Law Institute	30 June 2020	Indefinite
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)	12 April 2018	Indefinite
FFA (Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency)	19 February 1998	Indefinite
GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)	19 June 2019	Indefinite
IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)	2 June 2017	Indefinite
IALA (International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities)	5 August 2018	Indefinite
ICC (International Coconut Community)	5 March 2019	Indefinite
ILO (International Labour Organization)	6 October 2017	Indefinite
IMO (International Maritime Organization)	9 January 2004	Indefinite
IRD (Institut de recherche pour le développement)	10 April 2018	Indefinite
IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency)	3 April 2019	3 April 2022
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources)	10 March 2021	Indefinite
KIOST (Korean Institute of Ocean Science and Technology)	28 June 2016	28 June 2021
KRISO (Korea Research Institute of Ships and Ocean Engineering)	28 March 2016	28 March 2021
Landcare Research NZ	31 August 2017	31 August 2022
Melanesian Spearhead Group	20 March 2018	Indefinite
Nature Conservancy	27 October 2016	30 October 2021
SPREP (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme)	27 July 2017	27 July 2022
UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	18 August 2020	18 August 2022
UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women)	3 November 2003	Indefinite
University of Queensland	13 July 2018	13 July 2023
USP (University of the South Pacific)	23 August 2018	Indefinite
WFP (World Food Programme)	29 June 2017	29 June 2021
WHO (World Health Organization)	8 August 2019	8 August 2023

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