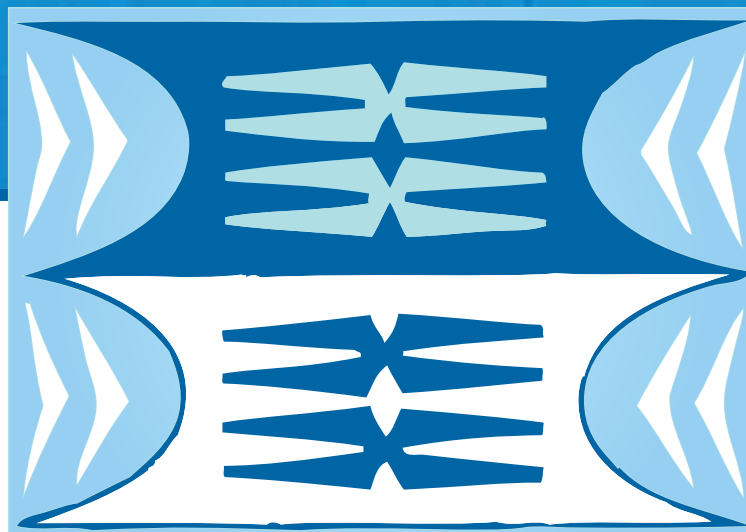




Secretariat of the Pacific Community

FIJI COUNTRY PROGRAMME



FIJI



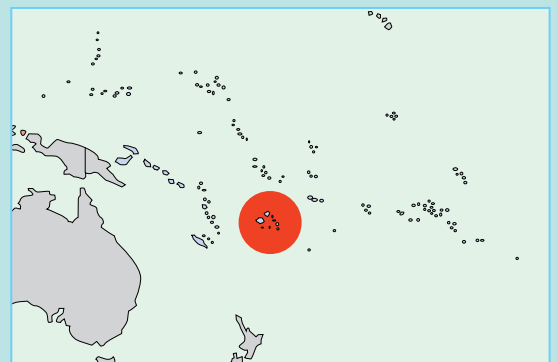
2014 REPORT



Fiji



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FJI
COUNTRY PROGRAMME

2014 Report



Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Noumea, New Caledonia, 2014

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Foreword



I am pleased to present SPC's annual report on its programme with Fiji. The report provides a snapshot of the development results Fiji is achieving with SPC's support. It includes four feature articles illustrating the effectiveness of our joint effort and how the collaboration between Fiji and SPC works in practice. A more comprehensive list of SPC's work, including training, is provided at the end of the report.

As this is the first report I have presented as Director-General, I would like to acknowledge the people and Government of Fiji as special members of SPC and partners in development of the Pacific region. Fiji is the Chair of SPC's Conference and CRGA this year and is host to our biggest staff contingent of almost 400, including international technical development specialists, based in Suva. SPC is proud to work with Fiji, and you have my commitment that SPC will strive for continuous improvement in the work we undertake with Fiji to achieve your development objectives.

This year we have examined how SPC can further improve its role as a resource for its 22 island members. We believe SPC is uniquely positioned to support members such as Fiji to address their critical development challenges, including issues we are all familiar with in the Pacific, such as reducing non-communicable diseases (NCDs); building resilience to climate and disaster risks; accelerating economic opportunities; or enabling young Pacific people to realise their full potential. None of these issues can be adequately tackled through single-sector approaches. They can only be addressed through long-term, multi-sector approaches that use the best expertise and knowledge available.

As such, in 2015 we plan to hold discussions with members to explore how SPC can better formulate and integrate its work and expertise to focus on members' development priorities. We expect this will include a range of different ways of working with Fiji to shape future national programmes.

I encourage you to look at SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014 to see the full range of work SPC is pursuing in the region on behalf of all members. I thank Fiji for its contribution to this work. I also take this opportunity to thank our development partners, who have invested financially and intellectually in this most important work.

Dr Colin Tukuitonga
Director-General, SPC



SPC cooperation with Fiji

This report provides an overview of SPC's work with Fiji in 2014. It is intended to show how SPC's national-level activities, initiated by Fiji, complement our regional work to benefit the people of Fiji and the region. The report provides an overview of how SPC aligns its work with Fiji to achieve the development priorities detailed in the Roadmap for Democracy and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development 2010–2014.

As a development organisation, SPC provides knowledge, scientific and technical cooperation to support members to achieve three key development goals:

- The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth
- Pacific communities are empowered and resilient
- Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives

This year, we have summarised activities and results achieved in Fiji under these three development themes so it is easier to understand the effectiveness of SPC's work as a whole. The work SPC supports builds on the specialist sector expertise for which SPC is most recognised. These sector areas include transport and energy, statistics, fisheries and aquaculture, mineral resources and geoscience (including geographic mapping and modelling), agriculture, forestry and land, health, water and sanitation, education, gender, youth and human rights.

SPC supports the development efforts of Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) with scientific and technical knowledge and good practice that are context-appropriate. In recognition of the interrelated nature of development and our commitment to maximise the effectiveness of our contribution, SPC wants to enhance the current process of programme development at country level. Accordingly, country programming will be based on proactive, ongoing and broadly based consultation with each country or territory, with a view to delivering technical quality aligned with members' cross-cutting development priorities. The objective is to shape a technical cooperation programme that is as developmentally effective and sustainable as possible in meeting the needs of the countries and territories SPC serves.

Regionalism in practice

From SPC's beginning, there has been awareness of the value of a regional approach to meet common needs. Although PICTs are diverse in many respects, they share similar challenges in areas such as fisheries, transport, health, food security and emerging areas such as climate change. SPC recognises and draws on skills and capacities from around the region, including encouraging experts from one member to share experiences and skills with counterparts in other PICTs. SPC also facilitates regional public goods that benefit all PICTs, such as the CePaCT genebank, (Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees), which assists countries to conserve staple crops and introduce new plant varieties to increase crop diversity.

Our regional work complements national-level initiatives in Fiji. The tangible and practical benefits of regionalism are demonstrated by SPC's work on behalf of its members to facilitate cooperation and leverage value across a range of regional initiatives. These are outlined further in SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014.

SPC's regional services to members include:

- Strengthening regional partnerships to facilitate information sharing among PICTs and to connect PICTs to regional and international policy development.
- Improving management of the region's oceanic fisheries through stock assessments, scientific analysis and supporting countries to define and protect their maritime boundaries.
- Supporting evidence-based decision making by governments through SPC's regional statistics database, sector-based information portals, GIS and mapping services, economic analysis, and other advisory services.
- Increasing access to safe and affordable shipping services through technical cooperation, regional shipping agreements, and training.
- Improving energy security and supply through petroleum advisory services.
- Enhancing food security through conservation and distribution of the region's crop diversity, improving the resilience of food crop varieties to climate conditions and researching more effective farming techniques.
- Tackling transboundary diseases threatening livestock and public health through improved animal health services.
- Detecting and controlling diseases of regional concern through the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network.
- Confronting domestic violence by supporting legislative change across the region.
- Promoting well-being through gender awareness and mainstreaming.
- Supporting science, policy and legislation to increase the potential for PICTs to benefit from environmentally and economically sustainable mining of deep-sea minerals.
- Supporting PICT resilience to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change by facilitating the regional Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development and by providing training and strengthening regional partnerships.



Examples of SPC work in Fiji

→ SPC assists Fijian enterprises break into new markets

Right: The Managing Director of Kaiming Agro Processing Ltd, Kaiming Qiu, looks on as workers dice ginger

Exports play a critical role in development, as they pave the way for increased income and employment.



The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) has been working with Fiji's private sector to fuel its engines of economic growth by strengthening and promoting the export capacity of eleven Fijian enterprises under the European Union-supported Increasing Agriculture Commodity Trade Project (IACT).

Exports play a critical role in development, as they pave the way for increased income and employment, and they produce the large and necessary sums of foreign exchange reserves needed to finance development plans through competitive purchasing power.

SPC is employing a whole-of-supply chain approach, focusing on small and medium-sized enterprises. This approach oversees the entire process of production, from raw materials to final product. It includes planning, marketing, technical support, machinery, and safety and sanitation requirements. For example, SPC worked in collaboration with Bula Island Food Supplies Ltd, an export-oriented agribusiness enterprise operating out of Nadi, by providing assistance in achieving Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) certification that ensures there is no contamination of foods during processing. Assistance was also provided in marketing, strategic and inclusive business planning, and machinery and equipment, as well as technical production support. SPC's involvement helped boost the company's annual export volume from 457 tonnes to approximately 720 tonnes in two years. It also led to Bula Island Food Supplies' first consignment of around 13 tonnes of frozen vegetables, fruits, root crops and fish to the United States market, with five similar shipments expected to be completed by the end of 2014. The company's Managing Director, Narayan Sami Naidu, said, 'We are very happy that our Fiji-grown products have begun to capture a small share in the vast and expanding US market,' and its General Manager, Khushboo Sharma, stated that the number of jobs in the company and of farmers supplying the company is likely to increase. Currently, around 120 farmers in the Western Division of Fiji supply their produce to Bula Island Food Supplies Ltd.

Similar achievements have been made through SPC's assistance to other enterprises. In support of the honey industry, SPC provided the Northern Bee Farmers' Co-operative (NBFC) with production equipment that is now being used by about 70 apiary keepers

who are members of the co-operative. The NBFC's President, Seviloni Debalevu, describes the assistance as a 'huge encouragement' for bee farmers in the north, as well as for the honey industry in the country. The provision of an extra 350 hive units and other equipment will help farmers produce an additional 7,000 kilograms of honey annually. By supporting the co-operative, SPC has allowed smaller producers to achieve larger economies of scale, access markets previously unattainable to small producers, and achieve financial security through the co-operative's capacity to purchase their annual production.

SPC also provided support for producers to connect to new markets. For example, SPC assisted The Crab Company and Pacific Seaweed to participate in the 2014 Trade Pasifika trade show, thereby exposing Fijian goods to international markets.

Other SPC initiatives complement enterprise development efforts. For instance, with the assistance of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETCom), the region's organic umbrella body that is housed in and supported by SPC, has piloted a new form of organic certification, the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), a low-cost, locally managed system. This initiative supports the production of higher value organic goods for local sustenance and also for export by making organic certification more accessible to smallholders. Through implementation of a PGS, the Lauan island of Cicia in Fiji has recently become the first certified organic island in the South Pacific, and has secured a niche market for its virgin coconut oil through Sofitel Resorts in Fiji. It has also broken into the international market and is exporting to South Korea. A second PGS established with youth in Sabeto, near Nadi, has recently secured a market in New Zealand for their organic papaya; this will be the first organically certified papaya from the Pacific.

SPC's contributions have been showing positive progress in assisting Fiji's private sector. Based on a recent survey that captured feedback from 65% of the enterprises receiving SPC assistance, seven Fiji businesses reported a combined 89% total sales revenue increase, including a total export revenue increase of FJD 2.5 million. Equally positive results were achieved in accessing new markets; the enterprises surveyed increased the number of export markets from eight in 2009 to eleven in 2013. In addition, the number of different products sold by the enterprises increased significantly over the three-year period – from 21 products sold in 2009 to 41 products sold in 2013.

Right: Harvesting honey at Seviloni Debalevu's farm in Dreketilailai, Labasa





The impressive performance of the seven surveyed enterprises has opened the door for their future growth. Four businesses reported that they were able to successfully receive a bank loan, the lack of which is often acknowledged as a barrier to growth for exporters in the Pacific. Four of the seven enterprises are also planning to develop new products within the next 12 months, signalling potential increased revenues. Growth within these enterprises has shown promising trickle-down benefits within their communities; SPC-assisted enterprises hired an additional 96 employees between 2009 and 2013, a 52% increase. In addition, the farmers supplying these enterprises employed an additional 43 employees, an increase of 18%. Through results like these, SPC and its partners will continue to assist local enterprises to improve their export capacity, leading to noticeable impacts at both the local and national level.

This work is part of SPC's agricultural and trade programme, contributing to Fiji's development goal of creating employment and income-generating opportunities. It is supported by the European Union. The project currently operates in 13 of the 15 Pacific ACP member states. The Development and Pilot Implementation of Integrated Pacific Island Organic Ethical Trade Initiatives project is a two-year project funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

➔ Reducing flood impact in the Nadi basin

Right: Examining flood damage

Integrated flood management approaches incorporate a mix of strategies that effectively reduce flood hazard and exposure, mitigate the impacts, and preserve the environmental services within floodplains and catchments as a whole.



Floods not only have a humanitarian impact, they also have an economic dimension. In January 2009, parts of Fiji were inundated by devastating floods that claimed over 11 lives, left 12,000 people temporarily homeless and caused damage estimated at FJD 113 million. Nadi was the worst affected area, with total damage estimated at FJD 81.2 million. Three years later, in March 2012, torrential rain again caused flooding. This time it affected more than 150,000 people and four people died.

If flood reduction measures are not effectively implemented, increased development within floodplains, coupled with influences of climate variability and climate change, will result in even greater damage. Integrated flood management approaches incorporate a mix of strategies that effectively reduce flood hazard and exposure, mitigate the impacts, and preserve the environmental services within floodplains and catchments as a whole.

Collaboration between the Nadi Integrated Flood Management (IFM) project and the Nadi Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) project has resulted in integrated catchment management and, in particular, in strengthened flood preparedness and response. Monitoring of rainfall and hydrological events by Fiji Meteorological Services has been improved with the installation of an additional six rain gauges and six river level stations. Collectively, these gauges provide improved data to inform flood warnings to Nadi Town. Flood preparedness and response activities are guided by the Nadi Flood Management Plan, which has, in turn, been tested with catchment-wide flood response exercises that involve response agencies, the private sector, schools, local government and communities in the catchment. High resolution topographic data were derived from LiDAR, a remote sensing method that uses light pulses combined with other data to generate precise, three-dimensional information about the shape and surface characteristics of the ground. The availability of this data has enabled the development of flood inundation models and maps to provide the basis for planning and development, including the identification of suitable mitigation measures.

Investment in flood risk management in Nadi has resulted in a greater appreciation of the importance of looking at a broad range of measures as a prerequisite for effective flood mitigation, rather than focusing on a limited suite of options that are capital intensive, such as check dams and diversion channels. The Nadi projects have convinced stakeholders that effective flood mitigation must include a combination of 'soft' and 'hard' measures. The installation of early warning sirens, for example, supported by a robust hydrological monitoring system needs to be complemented by extensive consultations and capacity building of 'at risk' communities. The integrated approach has resulted in a significant level of ownership and leadership by Nadi stakeholders through the specially established Nadi Basin Catchment Committee, which includes community representatives, government, the private sector and civil society.

The investments made to date have resulted in a better understanding of flood risk in Nadi, an increased capacity for flood warning, and a greater level of acceptance of the importance of disaster risk reduction as an imperative for sustainable development. The work done under these projects contributes to Fiji and SPC's commitment to assisting communities to be better protected from disasters and better able to cope with their consequences. Overall, the projects demonstrate a way to balance development requirements and flood risk.

The Integrated Flood Management Project was supported by the World Bank and the Government of Australia, and complemented by the Integrated Water Resources Management Project that was funded by the Global Environment Facility.

Right: Flood damaged homes





→ Building a smarter Fiji

The implementation and ongoing development of the Fiji Qualifications Framework (FQF) is designed to expand opportunities for the Fijian people by providing education and training that is relevant to Fiji's economic and social goals.

Fiji has performed relatively well with regard to access to basic education; nearly 97% of children are enrolled in primary school. While enrolment is an important first step, receiving good quality education is also essential to help students progress to higher education or to compete for jobs. This relies on highly skilled teachers implementing a curriculum with clear learning outcomes. The quality of education varies significantly, however, across the region, resulting in variable learning outcomes. For example, the adult literacy rate (for people aged 15 years and over) ranges from 57% in Papua New Guinea to 99% in Samoa and Tonga. The proportion of Year 6 pupils in Fiji performing at the expected level of literacy is higher than the regional level. This learning level, however, remains low by many international standards. Fiji is in the process of instituting outcomes-based learning targets in collaboration with SPC to improve the quality of learning of pupils, in particular those in primary school.

SPC responded to this regional issue, following the Forum Education Ministers' directive in 2001 to set up a regional qualifications framework – covering primary, secondary, technical and vocational, and other tertiary education and training – that is benchmarked against international standards and qualifications. SPC led the development of the Pacific Register for Qualifications and Standards (PRQS) database, using a regional consultative process from 2009 to 2014. The regional database is supported by the Pacific Qualifications Framework (PQF) and the Pacific Quality Assurance Framework (PQAF). These frameworks set the quality criteria at internationally recognised levels for all qualifications and educational standards, including technical and vocational education. They also include professional licensing and occupational standards, as well as traditional knowledge and indigenous skills.

The development of the PRQS involved Pacific government officials in a series of regional consultations, regional workshops, and in-country workshops. The process had the objective of building their capacity to develop and establish their own national qualifications frameworks and national quality assurance procedures in alignment with the PRQS. Mrs Salote Rabuka, Director of the Fiji Higher Education Commission, the national accrediting agency in Fiji responsible for regulating higher education institutions, reflected on the PRQS developments. 'The development of the PRQS has lent support to the development of the Fiji Qualifications Framework for the ultimate purpose of achieving regional recognition and, thereafter, international recognition of Fiji's qualifications,' she said.

The implementation and ongoing development of the Fiji Qualifications Framework (FQF) is designed to expand opportunities for the Fijian people by providing education and training that is relevant to Fiji's economic and social goals. The FQF recognises the skills shortage in Fiji's economy and attempts to address this through the development of national trade qualifications. To date, 24 institutions in Fiji have been registered with the Pacific Register of Qualifications and Standards, and 21 national trade qualifications are now accredited. Of these 21 qualifications, a total of five are currently being taught at two technical colleges in Fiji. A greater uptake of these national qualifications is expected in the next two or three years. The first training programme in Fiji to be accredited under the Fiji Qualifications Framework was the *Certificate in Applied Community and Development Studies – Level 3*, offered at SPC's former Community Education Training Centre (CETC). When CETC closed, the programme was transferred to USP. Higher-level elements of the programme form part of a revised Diploma in Social and Community Work at USP's School of Social Sciences, while the vocational courses have become a new Certificate in Applied Community Development for USP's Regional Centre of Community and Continuing Education. Both are offered as distance and flexible learning courses.

Regulating the framework for skills development and professional education in Fiji will allow Fijians to engage more effectively with an increasingly globalised world. This is especially important in the Pacific region, given the challenges of creating local employment prospects for rapidly expanding populations of young people. Dr Stephen Currow, Principal of Fulton College in Fiji remarked, 'The PRQS has brought a real sense of international frameworks and standards to the Pacific. It is the most significant development in higher education throughout the Pacific since the establishment of the University of the South Pacific in 1968.'

The development of the PRQS was funded by the Australian Government and contributes to SPC and Fiji's commitment to educating the nation for peace and prosperity. Other Pacific countries that have developed national qualifications frameworks and quality assurance procedures are Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. Solomon Islands is finalising a review of its education legislation, which will include a national qualifications framework .

→ Engaging farmers to improve crop quality and yields Fiji's agricultural and forestry

Right: Member of soil health team takes penetrometer reading to check soil compaction



Fiji's agricultural and forestry sectors are important for providing essential food and plant diversity for the people of Fiji. They also provide the country with important revenue, representing 49% of total exports. Taro exports alone bring in FJD 20 million in revenue annually, with the export volume comprised exclusively of the tausala variety. The island of Taveuni, a declared taro beetle pest-free area, grows 80% of the exported tausala variety exclusively for the export market. Taro is also a very important crop for food security, income generation through local trade, and for cultural ceremonies.

Healthy soil, full of nutrients, is important to support robust crop growth, both in terms of yield amount and quality.

Healthy soil, full of nutrients, is important to support robust crop growth, both in terms of yield amount and quality. It leads to larger crops that are rich in the micronutrients needed to support good health. Good soil can also help to keep levels of pests and diseases low, reducing the amount of pesticides used. This is beneficial both to farmers (reduced costs) and to the environment. Unfortunately, the large demand for taro in Taveuni has led to soil depletion – a loss of the diverse nutrient resources required to adequately support intensive taro farming.



The research to improve soil health started in 2011 and is part of Fiji and SPC's commitment to sustainable use and development of Fiji's natural resources and ecological processes.

In order to address this problem and to evaluate other problems resulting in declining taro yields, a regional collaborative research project was developed in 2011. The goal was to identify and recommend best soil management practices to maintain healthy soil for good crop yields. A team of SPC soil scientists has been working with the Fiji Ministry of Primary Industries to look at soil improvement practices on taro farms.

The project is also working closely with TeiTei Taveuni (TTT) farmers' group. The group comprises over 300 farmers, but indirectly reaches close to 800 farmers through village meetings and social gatherings. TTT farmers span the three zones of the island: north, central and southern. They are a valuable resource, as the research findings will need to be accepted and adopted by them in order to be effective. The project has therefore engaged TTT to participate in the soil health diagnostic stage, as well as in field experiments to evaluate solutions. Farmers are being taught about fertilisers, alternative nutrient sources, the use of the mucuna plant (a legume that fixes nitrogen in the soil) as living fertiliser, crop rotation and alley cropping. They also get hands-on training on soil sampling, reading soil tests and making compost. In addition, scientific trials are ongoing to test various soil improvement methods – fish manure, mucuna bean ground cover, rock phosphate and other chemicals and fertilisers – against farmers' present practices. During each harvest season in 2012 and 2013, data were collected from the soil to test the components and nutrients, as well as the levels of insects and diseases.

Initial research has found that fish manure and rock phosphate worked well in promoting microbial activity, which has resulted in healthy soil and suppression of corm rot. In 2013, farmer groups were empowered with the knowledge to conduct their own 'best-bet' trials to determine optimal levels of organic inputs to promote healthy soils. The individual TTT farmer groups now have an increased awareness of the benefits of improved soil biology and many farmers have shown an interest in changing their current farming practices to protect and promote better soil health. The project has provided soil test kits and accompanying training to farmers so they can continue to check soil health on their own. Project implementers have also noted increased awareness of soil health among the general public, as the soil health training has led to discussions of the trials and outcomes at farmer group meetings, social gatherings and village council meetings. This increased awareness and empowerment to regularly check soil health, as well as knowledge of crop rotation, soil additives, and other methods to maintain healthy soil, will help to ensure many future large and healthy crop harvests.

Sowani Lesibobo is a farmer from Vuna village on Taveuni. He took part in the soil health trials and used mucuna and biobrew to replace chemical fertilisers. The result? He has doubled his yield of harvested taro on his ten-acre farm. 'I'm one of the taro farmers who put up my hand to join this group to find ways to improve soil fertility rather than relying on chemicals and, after seeing my yields double from using mucuna, I can only describe it as a miracle bean.' Lesibobo is now not only meeting his export quota to the local buyer, but is also supplying farmers on the main island of Viti Levu with healthy taro planting material.

The research to improve soil health started in 2011 and is part of Fiji and SPC's commitment to sustainable use and development of Fiji's natural resources and ecological processes. The project is implemented in collaboration with the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research and the Fiji Ministry of Primary Industries (Taveuni) research and extension staff. Technical assistance is provided by the Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Current research is under the Australian Government taro rehabilitation project and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Technical Cooperation Programme's mucuna trials. The soil health improvement project is also implemented in Samoa and Kiribati.

Summary of SPC development cooperation

The feature articles in the previous section provide examples of how SPC is working with the government and people of Fiji to support achievement of their national development goals.

In addition to the work featured, SPC provided a wide range of support to Fiji in 2014 aligned to the Roadmap for Democracy and Sustainable Socio-Economic Development 2010–2014. Technical cooperation and support were provided by many divisions and programmes across SPC on both multi-sector issues such as disaster risk reduction and climate change, and specific-sector issues in agriculture, forestry, coastal and oceanic fisheries, public health, water and sanitation, energy, transport, human rights and development statistics. Fijians took part in approximately 7,313 days of SPC training during the period July 2013 to June 2014 in these different areas. Details of the technical cooperation and training provided are listed in Annexes 1 and 2.

In general, members recognise SPC's value lies in the high quality of the technical support provided across national sector areas and in its portfolio of regional work, rather than in SPC's occasional role as a conduit of donor funds. SPC promotes sustainability through working with countries to develop national capacity to design results-focused

programming and where possible to leverage additional funding. SPC's direct financial inputs are only a small part of the picture. However, SPC recognises individual members are interested in the financial value of SPC's work as it relates to them. For Fiji, in 2014, this is estimated at FJD 21,816,349 (10,908,174 CFP units). This amount includes both the direct costs of SPC's work with Fiji (including technical staff time and travel) and an allocation of the costs of SPC's regional work and indirect costs of managing and operating SPC programmes.

As highlighted in the feature articles and in the following table of outputs, the collaboration between SPC and the Government of Fiji has involved considerable activity. While significant progress has been made, SPC is committed to understanding better what has worked and what has not, in order to inform and improve the value of its work in Fiji in 2015 and beyond. We want to understand whether measurable and sustainable development results are being generated by SPC's activities and, if not, try to work out why and adjust our approach accordingly.



Annex 1: SPC training provided in Fiji: July 2013–June 2014

Capacity building is an important aspect of SPC's overall technical assistance. It includes formal training programmes, targeted classroom training in response to members' needs, attachments and on-the-job training. The following table gives a detailed breakdown of the type of training..

	F	M	O	N/A	Total trained	Total person days
Agroforestry	5	14			19	38
Animal health	28	62			90	1550
Coastal fisheries assessment and monitoring	1	2			3	9
Coastal fisheries - aquaculture	11	35			46	178
Cost benefit analysis for decision-making	1				1	4
Cultural policy / cultural promotion	50	32			82	132
Deep-sea minerals	7	14			21	185
Disaster risk management / reduction	77	133			210	1042
Educational outcome-based assessment and research	43	35			78	238
Food security (crop production / genetic resources)	1	7			8	14
Forestry		4			4	44
Gender equality / violence against women	53	15			68	292
Geoscience for development		3			3	34
Human rights general / Human rights reporting	63	55			118	831
Maritime boundaries	1	3			4	40
Nearshore fisheries development	4	51			55	439
Oceanic fisheries monitoring		26			26	390
Oceanic fisheries - ecosystems monitoring and assessment		1			1	2
Petroleum storage and handling		2			2	6
Private sector development / market access	87	99			186	1016
Public health	18	6	1	3	28	57
Social media training	4	5			9	45
Soil health	1	23			24	120
Statistics	3	5			8	74
Student literacy and numeracy	2	1			3	9
Sustainable land resource management	56	275			331	524
Total	516	908	1	3	1428	7313

Note:

- The above table covers training workshops, attachments and on-the-job training. It does not include meetings, conferences, seminars and consultations.
- Some individuals received training in more than one area. For this reason, the total number of individuals reached may be smaller.
- N/A: gender not reported.
- O: Other gender.

Annex 2: Summary of key completed outputs of SPC cooperation with Fiji in 2014

The table below summarises the key outputs of SPC cooperation with Fiji in 2014. It shows how SPC's work contributes to national development objectives and provides a basis for further development of SPC's results-driven focus.



While SPC's performance in contributing to national development goals can be measured more realistically and appropriately only over the long term, SPC aims nevertheless to evaluate interim performance and test programme logic wherever possible. Gathering evidence from SPC programmes and international experience will be even more critical in coming years to enable SPC to evaluate whether its work has achieved the intended results and to improve its performance. The table below lists only work completed in 2014. There is much additional work in progress, which will be reported on in the year it is completed. SPC's key regional work is covered in its Annual Report.

SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Pacific communities are empowered and resilient		
Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Mitigation		
Strengthened disaster risk management plans and practices	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	2D flood inundation model and flood hazard and risk maps developed and used to recommend flood mitigation measures; dissemination of the methodology in Fiji; flood modelling results presented to Nadi Basin Catchment Committee and other stakeholders
	Vulnerability and risks managed	Disaster risk reduction country implementation plans completed for all 15 of the Pacific ACP States; national steering committees established for all 15 Pacific ACP States Knowledge products for early warning systems (EWS) developed; new information products for tsunami early warning developed and tested with PICTs using the 2014 PacWave exercise
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems		
Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Improved strategic policy, planning and administration of the aquaculture sector to meet current and future needs	National aquaculture decree developed for Fiji; draft decree submitted to the government for approval
		Framework for collaboration in aquaculture for Melanesian Spearhead Group members developed
	Increased skills and knowledge base to maximise the return on investments in aquaculture	Improved technical capacity in seaweed culture and production in Fiji through trials on new seaweed strains and through provision of hands-on technical training; assistance provided with importation of new seaweed strains
		Mariculture/freshwater hatchery facilities established in Fiji; technical assistance provided on the feasibility assessment, construction and operation of a new multi-species hatchery facility in Caboni, Western Division, Fiji
		Report produced, identifying aquaculture priorities for the region over next five years
	Sub-regional training workshops implementation followed up and research conducted in fish broodstock management, hatchery management and fish feed formulation; training on fish broodstock; specialised training on mono-sex tilapia culture	



SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Land Resources		
Strengthened food and nutritional security resilient to impacts of disasters and climate change	Increased availability and better access to traditional and improved crop and animal diversity	<p>Technical assistance provided to Koronivia Tissue Culture Lab; training of two lab technicians at Koronivia; CePaCT lab technician worked for six months (Jan–June 2014) as part of the technical assistance; establishment and commissioning of the tissue culture lab in Feb 2014</p> <p>Mentorship and outreach provided through career development days with local schools, including stakeholder and science school visits to CePaCT; one school visit (Ratu Kadalevu School, 21 science students, Form 6 & 7, two teachers)</p> <p>New varieties in tissue culture established using successful protocols; two varieties of yams established in tissue culture; ten bele varieties received from Fiji yet to be established in tissue culture; a total of 47 core samples of bele received from Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea</p>
	Increased production and consumption of local nutritious foods	<p>Technical assistance provided to increase breadfruit production; 47 potted breadfruit seedlings provided; six participants trained on transplanting of breadfruit seedlings and management aspects in the screenhouse</p> <p>Soil health improved in support of sustainable development ; four field experiments harvested and another five to be planted</p>
Strengthened food and nutritional security resilient to impacts of disasters and climate change	Increased production and consumption of local nutritious foods	Taro breeding programmes established in Cook Islands, Tonga and Fiji
Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives		
Educational Quality		
Improved quality of education	Improved teacher and principal performance	Capacity building provided for teachers, teacher educators, education officers and school leaders on Intervention strategies; training of curriculum officers facilitated
	Increased student achievement in literacy and numeracy	<p>Technical assistance provided in the assessment and monitoring of literacy, numeracy and life skills in the Pacific; Learning About Nutrition through Activities training for Fiji facilitated; Year 8 VANSTA facilitation on-going</p> <p>Body of research evidence to support educational quality activities developed and disseminated through research publications and international and regional forums; two research papers developed, one for publication and one for presentation</p>
Gender, Human Rights and Culture		
Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance	Increased observance of human rights and good governance standards by decision makers	Technical assistance provided to ensure human rights policies and laws are compliant with international conventions; Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women report supported
Increased development potential of Pacific Island people in culture and enhanced empowerment of women and young people	Integrated approach to human development fostered at regional and national levels	Two training sessions provided on the role, responsibilities, organisation, management, fund raising, advisory, legal and advocacy functions of arts council and sub-sector representative bodies such as fashion councils
		<p>Regional workshop organised for 25 women activists on gender and climate change, including participants from Fiji</p> <p>Regional dialogue workshop on gender, climate change and sustainable development held; 50 participants attended, including participants from Fiji</p>

SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance	Increased capacity of civil society to monitor and advocate for human rights and good governance standards	Civil society organisations (CSO) provided with information and training on how to use human rights to advocate on key issues through the regional CSO Forum; training completed in June, outcome statement released
	Increased observance of human rights and governance standards by agencies and governments providing service to the public	Training provided on gender/feminist theory; training completed Feb 2014
Public Health		
Improved health and well-being of Pacific communities	PICTs develop public health policies, plans and regulations that respond effectively to national priorities	Technical support provided to the national team with development of standard operational procedures to implement HIV decree
	PICTs have access to high-quality information and evidence to inform policy and the delivery of core public health functions	Technical support provided to the National Health Ethics and Research Committee to develop operating procedures and revised research application/ proposal template(s)
Water and Sanitation		
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	Nadi Integrated Flood Risk Management Plan drafted
		Two degraded areas rehabilitated and successful trials of sustainable land and forest management practices with landowners completed; 60 hectares of the area have been rehabilitated with fruit trees and staple food trees (coconut and breadfruit)
		Capacity supported at the national and regional levels to improved water resource management through technical assistance provided to in-country demonstration projects; one sub-regional and two in-country technical support missions undertaken during the reporting period to support routine project management, national Integrated Water Resources Management planning, and follow-up project development
	Vulnerability and risks managed	Governance structures improved to support the implementation of an integrated approach to water resource, sanitation and wastewater management; national apex water committees established
		Technical assistance provided to countries in the development and strengthening mechanisms for good water governance; assistance provided on groundwater policy
		World Water Day (WWD) 2014 celebrations supported regionally with resource materials linked to WWD 2014 theme produced; assisted with the coordination of the Fiji national event; global hand-washing posters and stickers disseminated to schools in Fiji on 15 October 2014 to support the national event
	Nadi river basin flood model completed	
	Improved collaboration and improved learning between PICTs in the area of drinking water safety planning through sharing of best practices at water safety planning platform; learning event carried out 19–21 August in Tahiti, attended by 34 participants from French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji	



SPC expected contribution to national development goals			
Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014	
The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth			
Energy Services			
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe energy services	Strong leadership in the Pacific's energy sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectorial coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	Energy efficient stove initiative taken on board by the Department of Energy and piloted with women's focal groups; energy officials equipped with gender concepts to review the energy policy	
		Pacific Centre of Excellence in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency established; workshop conducted in March in Nadi, attended by 15 participants, including participants from Fiji	
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems			
Improved management of oceanic fisheries	Enhanced national oceanic fishery data management to meet national requirements and international obligations	Tuna Observer Data System installed in Fiji and supported	
	National tuna oceanic fisheries policy and decision-making are informed by the best science-based stock assessments and advice	Updated country website for all PICTs with detailed characterisation of bycatch from tuna longline fisheries	
	Enhanced national capacity in fisheries monitoring	FFA and sub-regional oceanic fisheries management initiatives are supported by the best science-based stock assessments and advice	Debriefing assessor workshop conducted in Port Moresby
			Basic observer training course conducted for Fiji
			Regional observer coordinators workshop conducted
	Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Improved capacity for subsistence, artisanal, sport and industrial fishing activities within the sustainable production level	Fisheries diversification project implemented in Fiji; diamond-back squid fishing trials held to identify potential fishery resources for future development
Strengthened fish aggregating device (FAD) programme in Fiji			
Improved seafood quality standards and value-adding for exports	Improved seafood quality standards and value-adding for exports	Technical assistance and advice provided to seafood enterprises in Fiji; safety management systems for Tripacific Marine reviewed to comply with current practices and changes in the international market requirements	
		Technical assistance and advice provided to the competent authority/fisheries administration in Fiji; Fiji continued to maintain its competent authority accreditation status; mentoring provided in thermal processing and regulatory inspection	

SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Geoscience		
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources developed and managed, and governance strengthened	<p>Strengthened national capacities provided through training to government lawyers on deep-sea minerals (DSM) issues and sponsorship for countries to participate in international forums; legal training provided for two lawyers; one-month legal internship provided on legal aspects of DSM</p> <p>Advice provided on national deep-sea minerals laws; laws drafted and enacted by Fiji Government</p> <p>Sigatoka offshore mineral resources assessment completed</p> <p>Capacity building provided for participants at the inaugural meeting for the Geological Surveys Organization on the importance of geological surveys, national and regional priorities and next steps identified</p> <p>4th Deep-sea minerals regional training workshop, 'The Environmental Perspectives of Deep-sea Minerals Activities' held in Nadi, Fiji 9–13 December 2013; key outcomes of the meeting were the development of environmental impact assessment (EIA) templates for the exploitation of manganese nodules, cobalt-rich crust, and seafloor-massive sulphides</p> <p>State of knowledge of Pacific marine minerals report finalised and launched, providing good quality data and information relating to deep-sea mineral resources to stakeholders in the Pacific region</p> <p>Support provided to PICTs to assess their potential for extended continental shelf (ECS), delineate claims and formalise documents for submission and defence to the UN Commission of the Limits of the Continental Shelf; 12 Pacific Islands progressed on Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; maritime boundaries development workshop held July 14 for 13 PICTs</p>
	Natural resources, systems and processes monitored and assessed	Array calibration, maintenance and data communication support provided to contribute to sustained regional sea-level monitoring system implemented and maintained to address concern over sea-level rise and enhance understanding of sea-level variability; tide gauges are fully operational and deliver high-quality sea level and meteorological data
Land Resources		
Enhanced sustainable land, agriculture and forestry resource management	Increased capacity of sustainable land and forest management	Farmer training on seed and seedling best practices; installation of cooling units in research stations for seed storage; seed production established for four commodities in agriculture research stations
		Peeling facility set up in Fiji; research undertaken on the production of veneers from coconut logs sourced locally; installation and commissioning of peeling equipment in progress



SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Increased contribution from agriculture and forestry sectors to inclusive broad-based economic growth	Increased capacity of sustainable land and forest management	Applied research on the impact of biogas effluent on crop yield completed; report of analysis available
	Enhanced smallholder (particularly women and youth) participation in local, domestic and international markets	Hot water trials and field management techniques completed to promote better pest management practices; three major trials completed for Fiji; improved farming techniques to minimise quarantine pests; suitable transport, handling and processing technique determined; laboratory trials conducted to determine lethal temperature and suitable exposure time to kill pests
		Organic Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) established in Cicia, Fiji – virgin coconut oil produced and sold to Korea and SOFITEL Spas
	Increased capacity of PICTs to meet standards, guidelines, and conditions for exports and domestic trade	Increased capacity of PICTs to meet standards, guidelines, and conditions for exports and domestic trade
Paravet training in introductory module; one course completed for Fiji (19 out of 21 certified, of whom nine are females)		
Assistance provided to Pacific Island countries and territories to submit and negotiate market access requests based on scientific evidence; ongoing technical assistance to Fiji Crab Company to explore opportunity/viability of export of live crab to Hong Kong; Pacific Seaweeds assisted to participate in Fine Food Show and SIAL to gain access to Australian and French market for sea grapes		
Screening of diamondback moth resistance to insecticide in brassica vegetables; resistance management strategy introduced; resistance identified, pesticide forum completed		
Support provided to tertiary institutions for the Introductory Paravet Training Course; introductory paravet training curriculum now established at Fiji National University		
Surveillance of papaya diseases maintained for Fiji		
Meat Hygiene and Food Safety pilot training course held for Pacific Island countries and territories – 20 out of 21 people trained and certified in Fiji course		
Increased production and consumption of local nutritious foods	Increased production and consumption of local nutritious foods	Livestock interventions successfully implemented at project sites: two piggeries, two poultry sheds established
Increased contribution from agriculture and forestry sectors to inclusive broad-based economic growth	Viable agribusinesses that have a development impact created or strengthened	Local businesses assisted to obtain food safety Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and/or International Standard Organization (ISO) certification and product labelling appropriate to their targeted market(s): one enterprise (Bula Island) HACCP certified in June 2014

SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Increased contribution from agriculture and forestry sectors to inclusive broad-based economic growth	Viable agribusinesses that have a development impact created or strengthened	Provided training to enterprises to ensure supply of competitive products through advice on process flow system, equipment, infrastructure design complying to Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP), process methods, packaging and labelling compliant kitchens and processing centres: two enterprises trained in food safety and HACCP (Crab Company and Maqere Exports Ltd)
		Participation of selected enterprises facilitated in international trade fairs: one enterprise (Pacific Seaweeds) assisted to participate at the Fine Foods Show in Melbourne
		Participation of selected enterprises facilitated in international trade fairs: one enterprise assisted (Fiji Crab Company participated in Trade Pasifika)
		Value chain analysis completed for Sabeto and Cicia
Enhanced sustainable land, agriculture and forestry resource management	Increased capacity of sustainable land and forest management	Land-use geographic information system (GIS) database system established
Statistics for Development		
Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	National, regional and international users have increased access to user-friendly statistical information systems and databases across key sectors.
	PICTs are undertaking key statistical collections as scheduled	Technical assistance provided to prepare the demographic health survey (DHS) survey design; DHS design document and revised questionnaires completed; DHS questionnaire processing system, data entry system developed and successfully installed; national counterpart trained to manage and maintain the processing system
	PICTs are producing the agreed core set of statistics across key sectors	Technical assistance provided on key pre-numeration activities such as cartography, household listing, pilot census, training of field staff, and setting up of data; processing system developed, national counterparts trained, training documents prepared
		Vital data entry and report writing workshop conducted to facilitate increased access to statistics
		Regional workshop held on education data and indicators in the Pacific
Transport Services		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe transport services	Development and implementation of effective policies, plans and regulatory frameworks supported	Maritime regulators and domestic industry personnel trained at International Maritime Organization Oceanic Forum on Domestic Ferry Safety
	Strong leadership in the Pacific's transport sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectoral coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	15 maritime administrators trained in basic regional hydrography and hydrographic governance, including participants from Fiji

SPC is a membership organisation that works in close partnership with its Members: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Kiribati, 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. We thank them for their support.

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