Pacific Community
Communauté du Pacifique

Fiji
Results Summary 2018

Each year, as part of SPC's organisation-wide annual results reporting process, SPC collates the results achieved in each of its member countries and territories, and in the region. In 2018, 588 results were reported across the organisation towards the achievement of our objectives. Of these results, 40 country-specific results were reported for Fiji, with an additional 50 multi-country results benefitting Fiji.

90 results in total

40 country-specific

50 multi-country results*

*Multi-country results including more than 10 Pacific Island countries and territories are included in the Regional Results Summary 2018

Results by SPC's development objectives

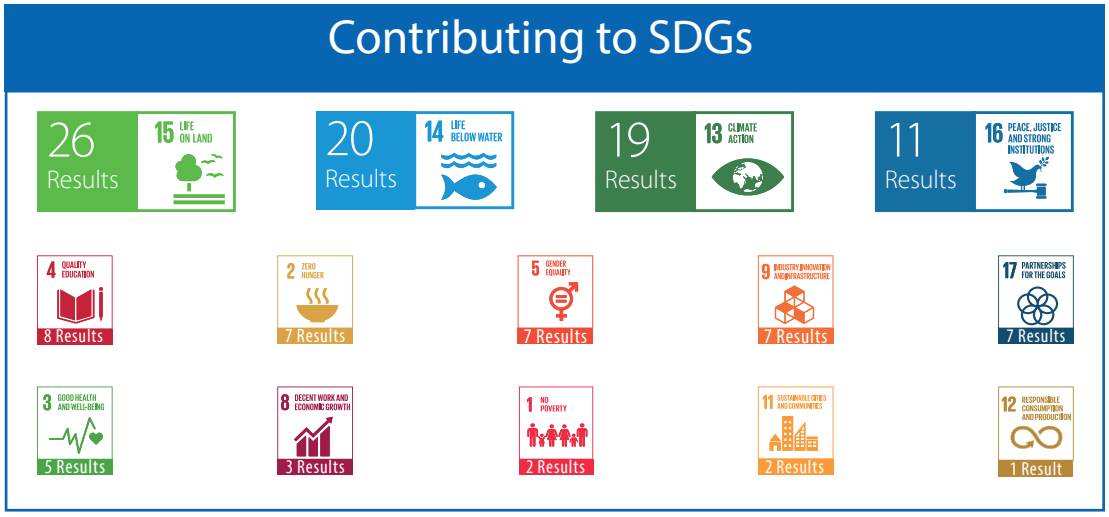
Ways of working

In 2018, we looked more closely at how SPC contributes to the achievement of results in its member countries and territories.

SPC's staff supported Fiji in achieving its results in four ways:

SPC's contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

In 2018, we mapped each result to the SDGs to show how SPC contributes to their achievement in each of our member countries and territories. In Fiji results contributed to 14 of the 17 SDGs. The highest number of results supported SDG 15: Life on land followed by SDG 14: Life below water. One result may contribute to multiple SDGs.



Performance stories

As part of our annual reporting, we highlight some results using performance stories, and their contribution to SDG goals and targets. These performance stories are included in the Pacific Community Results Report 2018. In 2018, there were six performance story relevant to Fiji.

Baseline assessment of development minerals in Fiji

TARGET 8.4

CONTEXT

The development and maintenance of PICT infrastructure, including buildings, water systems, renewable energy sources and transport networks, require construction aggregates such as gravel, sand and limestone. These resources are classified as 'development minerals'.

The environmentally and socially responsible extraction and use of these finite resources are essential for preserving our unique environment and ensuring the continued prosperity of Pacific people and cultures.

CHANGE PROCESS

Through the ACP-EU Development Minerals Programme, SPC undertook a detailed baseline study of the sector in Fiji. The study was part of a larger three-year capacity building programme to build the profile and improve the management of development minerals in ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries.

The 'Baseline Assessment of Development Minerals in Fiji' was the first study of its type in the Pacific and the findings have already supported evidence-based decision-making in several areas of the sector. In addition to the study, SPC championed the Pacific perspective on the Development Minerals Technical Committee.

RESULTS AND IMPACT

The study highlighted key findings on social, environmental and economic conditions in Fiji's development minerals sector, including:

- the true contribution of the sector to Fiji's GDP is up to 500% higher than previously reported (approximately FJD 300 million), which has important implications for both public and private sector stakeholders, particularly in terms of administering the sector and assisting private sector businesses to build business cases and access finance;
- the sector supports a large number of small and medium-sized domestic enterprises, with 2325 people directly employed. Many more are employed in support services (e.g. mechanical) and downstream activities (e.g. construction);
- only 4% of sector staff are female, which is significantly lower than in other participating ACP countries, notably Uganda (44%), Zambia (41%), Guinea (41%), Cameroon (18%) and Jamaica (12%);
- extraction of river gravel is associated with numerous environmental and social issues. The study presented a pathway for transitioning to a more sustainable and efficient alternative by developing a network of hard rock quarries in strategic locations.

One significant outcome of the study is already visible. The study team lobbied the Fijian Parliamentary Committee for more equal opportunities in the mining sector, highlighting the importance of opening up pathways for women, including by amending legislation on gender discrimination where necessary. As a result, the Fijian government has recently altered the Mining Act to provide equal opportunities for women in the sector.

A dredging operation in the Pacific


River extraction with no sediment control

LESSONS LEARNED

- Lack of available data necessitated the use of innovative investigation techniques, e.g. estimating gravel consumption using proportional calculations associated with cement sales, and assessing the volumes of material used by major operators such as the Fiji Roads Authority.
- There is considerable scope for novel research to inform national development. Through the study, SPC has played a role in providing a valuable dataset to the Fijian government, private sector businesses and Fijian communities to underpin advancement of the sector. The study also revealed the social, environmental and economic impacts of the sector in Fiji.

Division: GEM
Donors: European Union; UNDP

Upgraded rural roads benefit more than 10,000 people

TARGET 9.A

CONTEXT

The Fiji sugar industry's preferential rate for access to the EU market ended in October 2017, directly impacting the livelihoods of sugar-cane farmers, employees and communities that depend on the industry.

To reduce the social, economic and environmental vulnerability of people affected by the sugar industry reforms, the EU has financed several projects in Fiji's sugar-cane belt. The projects are being implemented by SPC. They include the four-year Rural Access Roads and Associated Infrastructure (RARAI) project, which began in January 2015.

CHANGE PROCESS

Cane access roads are essential arteries for remote cane farming communities, particularly for transporting cane to the mill and accessing local services and markets. The project aimed to upgrade selected cane access roads to the rural road standard used by the Fiji Roads Authority to provide a stable road structure usable in normal weather conditions.

Key stakeholders including the Fiji Sugar Corporation, Sugar Cane Growers Council and Ministry of Sugar Industry were involved in deciding which roads should be upgraded based on criteria such as farm productivity.

Construction began near the end of 2016 with the rehabilitation of 29 km of roads in the Malolo sector followed by roads in Drasa and Koronubu. All work has now been completed in Malolo and Drasa and only 20% is still to be finished in Koronubu.

RESULTS AND IMPACT

An end-of-project study (September–November 2018) highlighted several socio-economic impacts of the RARAI project:

- The upgraded roads directly benefit approximately 10,465 individual residents, 70% of whom are active cane growers producing a total of 124,170 tonnes of sugar cane.
- Access to markets and facilities has significantly improved.
- A 3% increase in school enrolment in Drasa can be attributed to the upgraded roads, according to school heads.
- Disposable incomes increased for lorry operators. Lorry operators in Malolo saw an estimated increase in profitability (disposable income) of 240%. The corresponding figure for Drasa lorry operators was 23%, and for Koronubu lorry operators, 86%.
- Short-term employment was provided for 70 locals by roading contractors (these employees came from the same socio-economic background as local community members). The total value of employment creation was FJD 117,313.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Close collaboration with stakeholders is important through all stages of a roading project.
- Contingency planning is essential for this type of project; e.g. extreme weather events such as flooding can only be mitigated up to a certain point (over 300 mm of rain fell in a single 24 hour period).
- Monitoring of contractors' use of recognised and accepted standards for road construction is critical.


CASE STUDY: ACTIVE DECISION MAKING AND INVESTMENT AS A RESULT OF UPGRADED ROADS

DEDICATED GROWER—CHANDAR SEN

Malolo sugar-cane farmer, Arvind Kumar, says that the EU-SPC RARAI project has made a huge difference to farmer's lives.

"Three or four years ago, farming went very low and sugar-cane farming was very bad. Before we used to harvest 300 or 400 tonnes and now we've come down, but with the SPC and EU help we are so happy that now we can go up again. We are so happy that this much help is coming to us, that there is someone who wants to help us."

Division: Director-General's Office – Special projects
Donor: European Union

Low-carbon development reduces greenhouse gas emissions from ports in Fiji and Solomon Islands

TARGET 7.A

CONTEXT

The Maritime Technology Cooperation Centre in the Pacific (MTCC-Pacific) is hosted by SPC in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). It is part of a global network, linking centres in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America that have developed and promoted low-carbon maritime transport systems.

CHANGE PROCESS

MTCC-Pacific, together with internal SPC's Innovation Fund, supported the Green Pacific Port initiative to implement quality, energy, and environmental management for port operations in Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu through integrated approaches.

The ports of Suva and Honiara demonstrated strong leadership and with SPC's technical assistance successfully implemented strategies to improve the efficiency and resilience of their operations and infrastructure and reduce the ports' environmental and carbon footprint.

RESULTS AND IMPACT

Investments in solar power to supply LED perimeter lighting for Honiara ports resulted in the following savings, reported by the Solomon Islands Port Authority (SIPA)

An overall decrease of 8% in energy use*, amounting to a* reduction of 185,760 kWh of energy *in the 12 months from October 2017 compared to the previous 12 months,* reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 160 tonnes *and creating* savings of SBD 904,000*.*

A new policy of 'Switch the light off' *at the main berth enabled* savings of around 7800 kWh/ SBD 40,358.20, or 6.7 tonnes of GHG in just 2 months*. SIPA* almost reached its ambitious target of an annual 10% reduction in GHG emissions *to contribute to national efforts to reduce energy consumption and emissions.*

To improve energy management and reduce GHG emissions, Fiji Ports Corporation Ltd (FPCL) implemented these recommendations from MTCC-Pacific's ports energy audit

LED lighting system installed in head office. Annual power reduction = 75,000 kWh. Savings = FJD 31,000 and 32 tonnes of GHG emissions.

Power factor correction installed (cost FJD 70,000). Monthly electricity cost saving = FJD 26,000. Expected annual saving = around FJD 300,000.

Port vehicle drivers adopting eco-driving – an energy-saving behaviour change.

More women accessing senior jobs – *a woman appointed as an energy manager is receiving training abroad in port management, with support from SPC Women in Maritime network.*

These results contribute directly to achieving goal 2 of the regional Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific, which focuses on low-carbon development. SPC will continue to develop and support innovative proposals to make low-carbon development a reality.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Small behaviour changes, such as switching off lights when the port is not in operation, can result in very big savings and energy reduction. Once savings are generated, investments can be made in support of bigger changes that drive efficiencies and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- A challenge for ongoing monitoring is to make sure that savings made to date are invested in energy efficiency.
- The demonstration effect is very important. Showing both financial savings and GHG emission reductions from Fiji and Solomon Islands has generated interest from other ports around the Pacific.

Division: GEM
Donors: ADB, Government of Japan, SPC's initial Innovation Fund

Fiji's largest Marine Conservation Park established with innovative funding method

TARGET 13.B

CONTEXT

RESCCUE (Restoration of ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change) is a five-year regional project with the overall objective of increasing the resilience of PICTs to the impacts of climate change through integrated coastal management. Since 2015, RESCCUE, in partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society-Fiji (WCS-Fiji), has worked with Fiji's Ra Province office and communities to create a formal protected area for the waters of the Vatu-i-Ra seascape.

The traditional fishing ground is shared by all 28 villages in the Nakorotubu District. The area attracts approximately 36,000 tourists per year and is a world-class diving destination. In 2012, the waters immediately surrounding Vatu-i-Ra Island – about 110 km^2 in area – were designated a traditional tabu area (periodically closed to harvesting) by the 28 villages. However, poaching by outside fishers remained a threat.

CHANGE PROCESS

A key focus of RESCCUE's work in Ra Province was to support the development and implementation of the Ra Province Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) plan, which was formally endorsed in October 2017.

A feasibility study of economic and financial mechanisms to support ICM in Ra identified potential means of funding for the protected area around Vatu-i-Ra Island. In parallel, RESCCUE, together with WCS-Fiji, consulted extensively with the stakeholders and communities to develop a management plan for the protected area. In 2018, the Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park was formally established by the villages and a management plan was endorsed by traditional leaders and community representatives, national ministries and Suncoast Tourism, a consortium of three tourism operators.

A sustainable financing mechanism was then implemented to support the Conservation Park and community development, with the members of Suncoast Tourism setting up a scheme for voluntary contributions to conservation. Divers and other visitors to the park can pay a voluntary contribution of FJD 15.00, which will be placed in a trust fund; 30% of the fund will support park management and 70% will go towards education grants for tertiary students from Nakorotubu District.

A Board of Trustees is entrusted with day-to-day management of the financial mechanism. The board comprises one representative of each party – community and tourism operators – and a neutral representative.

VATU-I-RA CONSERVATION PARK

Protecting Fiji's Rich Marine Life

Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park

Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park is located on the Fiji's Suncoast between the two main islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. The Conservation Park boasts some of the most spectacular diving in Fiji, drawing divers from all over the world. Many of the bommies and pinnacles are covered in colourful soft corals and sea fans, making the sites popular amongst dive photographers. Strong currents in the Conservation Park bring large schools of fish onto the coral reefs. Vatu Island (or "Bird Island") is home to globally significant colonies of seabirds and is listed as a "Site of National Significance". The island is also used by nesting hawksbill turtles.

How was the Park Established?

The 110.5 km² Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park was established in 2017 through a unique partnership with locally-based tourism operators, dive liveaboard operators, the communities from Nakorotubu District, the Ra Provincial Office and the Wildlife Conservation Society. Together these partners established the Conservation Park over Vatu Island and the surrounding waters, and developed a management plan to protect the Park's rich biodiversity. This plan has been endorsed by the Ministries of Fisheries, Environment, iTaukei Affairs and Tourism.

How is the Park Funded?

All visitors to the Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park are charged FJ$15 per person, valid for one calendar year. All visitor fees are held in a Trust Fund that has been registered. The funds will be used for the management of the Conservation Park and to support a Education Fund that has been established for local children from Nakorotubu District to assist them with their tertiary education. There is a Management Committee that helps run the Conservation Park, and the funds are managed by a Board of Trustees to ensure transparency and accountability on the use of all funds. The fee is voluntary and any visitor who does not wish to contribute will be refunded their money. Visitors wishing to make addition donations can do through their local dive operator or directly to the Trust Fund.

We thank you for supporting the Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park. Please feel free to send us any feedback or suggestions.

Contacts

Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park Management Committee

Timoci Ratu
Chairman, Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park Management Committee
Phone: 776 0901
timoci_ratu@yahoo.com

Wildlife Conservation Society
Sangeeta Mangubhai
Director, Fiji Country Program
Phone: 331 5174
smangubhai@wcs.org

Ra Provincial Office
Mr Moses Nakorol
Head, Ra Provincial Office
Phone: 776 0901
mnakorol@gmail.com

© Karim Iliya

RESULTS AND IMPACT

The trust fund for the Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park is functional. The expected annual budget is humble for now (between FJD 15,000 and 30,000 per year), but new diving operators are interested in joining and the fund is likely to grow.

In 2018, the sustainable financing model enabled the trustees to endorse the first education grants to 18 students studying a variety of disciplines. The collection of tourists' voluntary contributions will begin in 2019. Key to the long-term success and sustainability of the initiative will be maintenance of trust between communities and tourism operators.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Investment in the project is considered sound. Due to voluntary work, the cost of operating the trust itself is low, at around FJD 1000 per year, while the estimated income from tourism contributions is FJD 15,000 to 30,000 per year.
- Setting up the trust fund, including the trust deed and associated funding mechanism (voluntary contributions from tourists) required significant investment of both time and financial resources from the different stakeholders. This was in addition to the extensive amount of work and consultation needed to develop the marine park.
- In supporting the successful implementation of the Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park and its associated financial mechanism, the RESCCUE project not only focused on developing ICM plans in its pilot sites (Ra and Kadavu Provinces), but reinforced ICM practices and networks of stakeholders throughout the project. These will be key factors in the sustainability of the activities implemented.

© Karim Iliya

Programme: CCES
Donors: The French Development Agency (AFD), FFEM and French facility for Global Environment (FFEN)

New technology enables early-warning systems and forecasting of swell-driven inundation in Fiji

TARGET 13.1

The Coral Coast, located on the eastern side of Fiji's most highly populated island, Viti Levu, is characterised by tens of kilometres of narrow, low-lying coastal zone. The area is highly vulnerable to southerly swell-driven inundation, usually without warning, which causes damage to homes and hotels, disrupts services and floods the Queen's Highway.

Previously, tide predictions and a low-resolution global wave forecast model provided the Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS) with information on potential inundation events. However, to understand the impact these large swells could have on communities and the coastline and be able to take action, inundation forecasts need to be locally tailored to account for the coastal processes that occur on reef-fronted islands (e.g. generation of infra-gravity waves).

As a result of this localised need, SPC, in partnership with FMS, developed a high-resolution inundation forecast system for the Coral Coast. The model allows FMS to better understand and predict the risk of large swells that could cause coastal flooding and risk to communities. The FMS team can develop clear warnings for at-risk areas ahead of time, reducing the risk of economic loss and increasing community preparedness.

In 2018, FMS predicted two severe inundation events using the new forecast system (27–28 May and 7 November), which showed when large swells were expected to cross the coastline into low-lying zones. FMS developed and issued timely, impact-based weather bulletins to inform the public of the flood events and the imminent danger.

To complement the forecast system, SPC, in partnership with FMS, the French National Research Institute for Development (IRD), and the University of the South Pacific (USP) also deployed a wave buoy and temperature-monitoring mooring in the area.

This scientific equipment provides ocean researchers, forecasters, mariners, surfers and the public with real-time information about wave conditions and ocean temperatures. As a result, communities, businesses, tourists and decision-makers have access to localised and specific information. This information is critical to coastal early-warning systems and to understanding the impact of ocean warming on coral reefs. The wave buoy is the first deployed in a non-US affiliated PICT in the South Pacific since the early 1990s.

Division: GEM
Donor: Government of Korea

Scaling up action to control leptospirosis in Fiji

TARGET 3.3

CONTEXT

Human leptospirosis is a neglected zoonotic disease that has a significant negative public health impact in many populations of the world including in PICTs. It disproportionately affects impoverished and vulnerable communities and is often under-diagnosed or misdiagnosed.

Leptospirosis is one of the PPHSN's priority outbreak-prone diseases. SPC, as the PPHSN focal point, has worked with partners to highlight and address the problem through various forums and publications from as early as 2000.

Fiji has been struggling with an increased burden of leptospirosis since the flash floods of 2012 (Fig. 8.1). Weak diagnostics, lack of clear management guidelines and late referral contributed to severe manifestation of the disease and case fatality. This situation was further exacerbated after Tropical Cyclone Winston in 2016, with an increase in the incidence rate from 2010 to 2018.

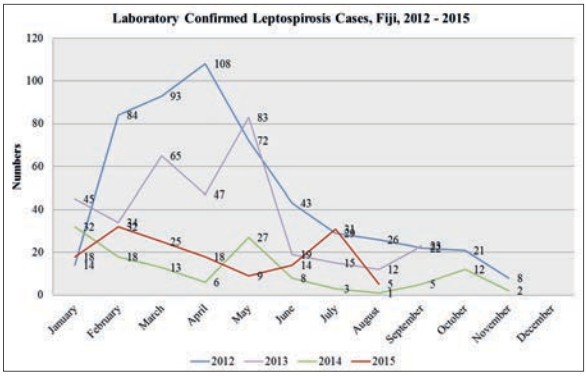


Figure 8.1: Laboratory confirmed leptospirosis cases, Fiji, 2012–2015. Source: LTD Update, Fiji MHMS

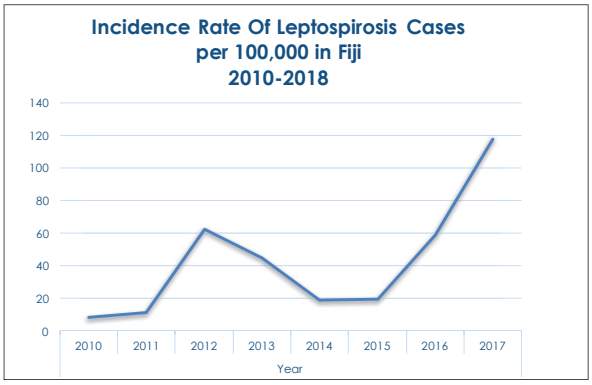


Figure 8.2: Incidence rate of leptospirosis cases per 100,000 in Fiji, 2010–2018. Source: Dr Maika Seru: *Descriptive Study of the Outcome of Leptospirosis at the Adult Intensive Care Unit, CWM Hospital, Suva–A Retrospective Study (1 January 2008 – 31 December 2017)*

CHANGE PROCESS

GUIDELINES DEVELOPED FOR CONTROL OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN FIJI

2015

Fiji Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) called on SPC and technical partners – WHO and University of Queensland – to convene expert meeting

MHMS led development of draft 'Clinical guidelines for diagnosis and management of leptospirosis' (Fig. 8.2)

2017

SPC, as a member of MHMS's Surveillance Technical Working Group, worked with partners to review guidelines

- National Health Executive Committee endorsed guidelines
- Regional training course for 12 PICTs convened in Noumea

2018

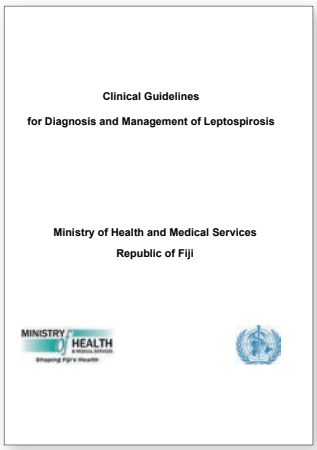
Guidelines for control of leptospirosis rolled out to Fiji clinicians, with training

In November 2017, Institut Pasteur, New Caledonia (IPNC) and SPC convened a regional training course in leptospires and leptospirosis in Noumea, New Caledonia. The course brought together 21 health professionals from 12 PICTs and three countries in Asia countries (Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam). The training included both teaching sessions and hands-on laboratory work in using modern technologies to test for leptospirosis, such as rapid tests (ELIZA, MAT and real-time PCR).

RESULTS AND IMPACT

Following the Noumea training course, the Fiji Clinical Services technical working group disseminated the leptospirosis guidelines to all health professionals, with the roll-out including training in their use.

"I used a lot of information and material from the SPC leptospirosis training to conduct the guideline roll-out, in particular Dr Colleen Lau's research and materials." – Dr Ravi Naidu.


Clinical Guidelines
for Diagnosis and Management of Leptospirosis

Ministry of Health and Medical Services
Republic of Fiji

Clinical Guidelines for Diagnosis and Management of Leptospirosis

The guidelines have drastically changed the management of severe leptospirosis. The team from Mataika House (Fiji Centre for Communicable Disease Control) started printing charts and sensitising clinicians on a systematic referral system in 2018.

In 2010, the mortality of severe leptospirosis admitted to the intensive care unit at Suva's main hospital was 100%. A study by Dr Maika Seru, anaesthetist at CWM Hospital in Suva, found a marked reduction in mortality to about 14% in 2018. A change in the behaviour and practice of clinicians has resulted in appropriate triaging and early referral of cases. Dr Seru commented in his study that the guidelines and early referral were possibly contributing to better survival of severe cases.

In addition, the sustained technical and funding support provided by SPC has enhanced collaboration and country relationships with Fiji and PPHSN partners, including Institut Pasteur and regional training institutions.

Looking ahead, SPC teams from several divisions will be working together to use the One Health approach to tackle leptospirosis in all affected PICTs. This will entail situational analysis, collaborative research to fill evidence gaps, and strengthening of both human and animal health laboratories.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Technical support coupled with capacity building provided by SPC and other partners have been key in lifting efforts to prevent and control leptospirosis in Fiji.
- Collaboration and strategic partnerships bring together the necessary expertise to better support countries such as Fiji in reversing the burden of leptospirosis.

Division: PHD
Donors: Governments of Australia and New Zealand

2018 Results for Fiji

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
SDG 1: No poverty			
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Support the sustainable development of aquaculture	Transfer of tilapia incubator hatchery technology, and adoption by small-scale tilapia farmers and Fiji Ministry of Fisheries	2 ZERO HUNGER 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 14 LIFE BELOW WATER	Fiji
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters Support the sustainable development of aquaculture	Technical support and advice provided to rebuild hatcheries destroyed by TC Pam and Winston. Hatcheries were rebuilt to withstand cyclones and other disasters, with technical capacity of staff strengthened	2 ZERO HUNGER 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 14 LIFE BELOW WATER	Fiji, Vanuatu
SDG 2: Zero hunger			
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Support the sustainable development of aquaculture	27 community freshwater aquaculture farms were established or rehabilitated in rural communities. 23 are now operational and managed by community-based farmers	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	Fiji, Vanuatu
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters Support the sustainable development of aquaculture	Small-pond aquaculture of tilapia contributes to rural nutrition during post-cyclone recovery and rehabilitation of fisheries-dependent communities. In 2016, Cyclone Winston sharply reduced communities' weekly consumption of fresh fish. For some, tilapia from ponds was the only source of fresh animal protein available for 2–3 months after the cyclone until international relief efforts could be mobilised		Fiji
DO7: Improve multi-sectoral responses to non-communicable diseases and food security Production systems in PICTs are strengthened to be more sustainable, adaptable and resilient in order to support food security	2570 banana, breadfruit, pineapple and sweet potato plants made available for use by Ministry of Agriculture to support food security and market access efforts		Fiji

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
DO7: Improve multi-sectoral responses to non-communicable diseases and food security Production systems in PICTs are strengthened to be more sustainable, adaptable and resilient in order to support food security	To enhance fruit production and post-harvest handling systems, breadfruit surveys were completed in 3 PICTs and molecular studies on the varieties found were carried out at the University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia		Fiji, Vanuatu, Samoa
DO7: Improve multi-sectoral responses to non-communicable diseases and food security Provide analysis and advice for evidence-based fisheries management	A pilot study involving 100 households tested a quantitative tool to assess the nutritional adequacy of local diets and contribution of community-based food production to diets		Fiji
DO7: Improve multi-sectoral responses to non-communicable diseases and food security Support the sustainable development of aquaculture	Improved food security from the production and home consumption of farmed fish; political recognition of the importance of aquaculture in contributing to food security and livelihoods in many of the participating countries, leading to improved political and financial support for aquaculture development.		Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa and Vanuatu
SDG 3: Good health and well-being			
DO7: Improve multi-sectoral responses to non-communicable diseases and food security	15 youth participated in training on 'NCDs and youth' as part of the Wake Up! project, developing strategies for awareness raising through social media and art		Fiji, Cook Islands, Tonga, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.
DO7: Improve multi-sectoral responses to non-communicable diseases and food security To strengthen policy and legislation enforcement in all relevant sectors	Increased taxation of sugar-sweetened beverages endorsed		Fiji
DO7: Improve multi-sectoral responses to non-communicable diseases and food security To strengthen capacity, knowledge for effective implementation and action	9 additional PICTs strengthened NCD implementation at national or subnational levels using SPC-trained staff and SPC health promotion and education resources		Wallis & Futuna, French Polynesia, Nauru, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Tonga, Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam
DO8: Strengthen regional public health surveillance and response Improved timeliness, reliability and accuracy of laboratory results	At least 2 laboratory staff from each of 7 PICTs where International Air Transport Association (IATA) training was conducted met the required pass mark and are recognised as certified IATA shippers		Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Fiji, Niue

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
DO8: Strengthen regional public health surveillance and response Improved timeliness, reliability and accuracy of laboratory results	7 PICTs are sustaining their capacity to ship lab specimens for further testing overseas		Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Fiji, Niue, Nauru
SDG 4: Quality education			
DO9: Improve education quality Strengthened EQAP capacity to support national education systems in improving the quality of education	Increased awareness of importance of research in informing Ministry of Education decisions		Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Palau
DO9: Improve education quality Improved ICTs education systems governance	24 education officials in 7 PICTs have enhanced awareness of SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) processes and tools for teacher quality.		Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Improve education quality Improved literacy and numeracy nationally and regionally	38 assessment officers in 3 PICTs were trained in developing national literacy and numeracy tests		Fiji, Tokelau, Tuvalu
DO9: Improve education quality Increased PICTs education assessment system capacity to deliver better quality basic education	24 participants from 7 PICTs received training on roles and responsibilities of instructional leaders in improving teaching and learning		Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Improve education quality Strengthened EQAP capacity to support national education systems in improving the quality of education	Capacity of Ministry of Education research units to conduct, manage and use research further developed		Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Palau
DO9: Improve education quality Increased PICTs education assessment system capacity to deliver better quality basic education	Technical support to Sangam Nursing Council, Labasa, for curriculum and assessment development, enabling development of quality-assured course outlines in nursing. Extended EQAP's skills to a new professional area – curriculum writing for nursing courses		Fiji
DO9: Improve education quality Improved literacy and numeracy nationally and regionally	Fiji Ministry of Education enabled to compare national literacy and numeracy assessment results with regional PILNA results, following provision of technical guidance and conversion reference		Fiji

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
DO9: Improve education quality Strengthened EQAP capacity to support national education systems in improving the quality of education	Established Regional Network for Educational Research as a platform to support national research units of Ministries of Education and promote use of research to inform decision-making		Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Palau
SDG 5: Gender equality			
DO3. Strengthen sustainable transport and energy security	Women in Maritime Associations established in 9 PICTS		Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Cooks, Tonga, Kiribati, Solomons, Vanuatu, Marshall Islands, Samoa
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity SPC and sectoral programmes are more GESI and culturally responsive	In 3 PICTs, gender assessments of fisheries sector were conducted		Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity SPC and sectoral programmes are more GESI and culturally responsive	In 5 PICTs, gender assessments of agriculture were conducted	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity More government officials have capacity in GESI and cultural analysis	6 PICTs received technical assistance on gender statistics queries related to census, surveys and publications	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Marshall Islands, Vanuatu
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity Justice service providers understanding their obligations under DV/FP legislation	209 justice service providers received technical assistance around their roles and responsibilities relating to domestic violence and family protection legislation	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Marshall Islands, Vanuatu
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity	Training, mentoring and technical assistance provided to 36 civil society networks on influencing decision-making and advocating on issues, including gender equality, youth development, climate change, violence against women, and disability rights	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Regional (All PICTS)
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity	9 gender assessments (and associated reports) conducted on fisheries, agriculture, rural development and climate change	13 CLIMATE ACTION	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth			
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources PICTs supported with technical assistance for improved minerals management and energy efficiency and strengthened sustainable and renewable energy industry	Fiji development minerals baseline assessment completed, including legal assessment, socio-economic analysis, and resource evaluation		Fiji
SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure			
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources	Fiji mining legislation was amended to facilitate greater participation of women in the mining industry		Fiji
DO2: Improve pathways to international markets PICTS are able to meet agriculture and forestry export standards	CePaCT provided training to 6 tissue culture technicians, who were able to demonstrate improved practical knowledge of tissue culture mass propagation and field acclimatisation techniques and processes	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji
DO2: Improve pathways to international markets PICTS are able to meet agriculture and forestry export standards	32 Ministry of Agriculture officials completed paraveterinary certification	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji
DO2: Improve pathways to international markets PICTS are able to meet agriculture and forestry export standards	152 virgin coconut oil and coffee producers in 4 locations (Matuku, Toyota, Nabouwalu and Buca Bay) gained access to local and international (Australia and New Zealand) markets for their products	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji
DO2: Improve pathways to international markets PICTS are able to meet agriculture and forestry export standards	Third-party certification of Pacific Organic Standard adopted for use in export markets to the USA for turmeric (Fiji) and coconut oil (French Polynesia)	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji, French Polynesia
DO2: Improve pathways to international markets PICTS are able to meet agriculture and forestry export standards	Ministry of Agriculture developed and is producing a patented Protein Bait Lure using machinery and technical assistance provided by SPC. The results will facilitate compliance with Bilateral Quarantine Arrangement trade standards for the export of eggplant, papaya, breadfruit, mango and papaya to New Zealand and Australia	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
DO2: Improve pathways to international markets PICTS are able to meet agriculture and forestry export standards	Participatory Guarantee System for vegetables adopted by Ministry of Agriculture	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji
SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities			
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters Strengthened ocean and coastal monitoring and prediction services	Wave inundation forecast system developed in 1 location on the Coral Coast and made ready to hand over to Fiji Met Service	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Fiji
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters Demonstrated effective investments for resilience	Suva Tsunami Early Warning System (EWS) operational and tested		Fiji
SDG 13: Climate action			
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Land, agriculture and forestry resources are sustainably managed by PICTs	14 officers from 5 PICT forestry and education departments participated in a study tour to Tasmania, Australia. Participants were exposed to high-standard regulations for logging, fire management, value addition for forest products, and community involvement in management of plantations and forest resources	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Land, agriculture and forestry resources are sustainably managed by PICTs	New knowledge generated and shared with farmers on adaptation of farming practices to reduce sweet potato weevil infestation, which affects yields	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Land, agriculture and forestry resources are sustainably managed by PICTs	New species-specific Minimum Diameter Limit Tables incorporated in Harvesting Code and endorsed by Ministry of Forestry, directly contributing to more sustainable management of forestry resources, reducing environmental impacts due to logging, and maintaining species diversity (particularly of slow-growing species)	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Land, agriculture and forestry resources are sustainably managed by PICTs	Harmonisation of obligations and requirements achieved under the Rotterdam Convention for management of hazardous chemicals through updates to the Pesticide Stock Management System	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji, Solomon Islands

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
DO3. Strengthen sustainable transport and energy security PICTs improve energy efficiency and lower GHG emissions in maritime transport	Energy use in Suva port reduced by 21% due to efficiency measures introduced after an SPC audit. Following a lighting upgrade, further reductions of 32 tons of greenhouse gas emsisions per year are expected.		Fiji
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters Land, agriculture and forestry resources in PICTs are resilient to the impacts of disasters and climate change	Newly released varieties of nutritious and resilient sweet potato (1) and taro (2) were distributed to 171 farmers by the Ministry of Agriculture's Koronivia Research Station in an event launched by the Hon. Inia Seruiratu		Fiji
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters To enhance capacity of countries and territories to address climate change and build resilience	Marine conservation agreement and Trust Fund established for the Vatu-i-Ra Marine Park (Fiji), providing finance to sustain integrated approaches to climate resilience	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Fiji
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters Land, agriculture and forestry resources in PICTs are resilient to the impacts of disasters and climate change	Regional REDD+ Campaign Strategy developed and implemented in 4 PICTs (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and PNG) and officers of Ministries of Forestry and Agriculture and Environment using the materials for awareness raising in communities and within government		Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters To enhance capacity of countries and territories to address climate change and build resilience	Study on how taxation and subsidies systems can be greened to support objectives including climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and integrated coastal management, and the SDGs. French Polynesia subsequently co-financed a study on greening taxes subsidies in the primary sector.	15 LIFE ON LAND 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	French Polynesia, Fiji, Vanuatu
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters Strengthened capacity of Pacific Island communities to respond effectively to climate change and address resilience	Lessons from more than 5 years of integrated approaches to resilience captured in INTEGRE regional workshops, and lessons learned workshop in all RESCCUE pilot sites. INTEGRE results shared through reports, publications and videos, available on the project websites		EU-OCTs, Vanuatu, Fiji
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters	Tsunami hazard report used to inform Suva Tsunami Early Warning System development		Fiji
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters	Fiji National Planned Relocation Framework developed and adopted		Fiji

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters Land, agriculture and forestry resources in PICTs are resilient to the impacts of disasters and climate change	National Forestry Monitoring System enhanced for improved compliance with REDD+ reporting requirements on reference emission level / reference levels of mangrove forests	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters To enhance capacity of countries and territories to address climate change and build resilience	Integrated Coastal Management plans developed in Fiji (Kadavu and Ra Province), Vanuatu (North Efate), New Caledonia (Province Sud) and French Polynesia (Gambier and Moorea/Opunohu); 3 have been adopted by provincial and / or national authorities	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Vanuatu
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters To enhance capacity of countries and territories to address climate change and build resilience	Marine conservation agreement and Trust Fund established for Vatu-i-Ra Marine Park (Fiji), providing finance to sustain integrated approaches to resilience	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 15 LIFE ON LAND 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Fiji
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters	29 Fiji government officials trained in monitoring and evaluation for climate change and disaster resilience		Fiji
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters Land, agriculture and forestry resources in PICTs are resilient to the impacts of disasters and climate change	16 participants (4 each from Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu), took part in a study tour to Germany to learn about forest and climate, sustainable forest management and value adding		Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters	Fiji Disaster Risk Management Act reviewed		Fiji
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	**SDG 14: Life below water**		
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Enhance data collection and provide data management services for fisheries and marine ecosystems	20,000th fishing trip was uploaded from the 'Tails' data entry app, marking a significant milestone for tablet-based small-scale fisheries data collection in the Pacific region. First 'Tails' logsheet was entered in 2016. There are now nearly 100 data collectors operating in 10 PICTs, with 451 unique species logged, and 564,092 kg of fish recorded. Data has been used for making management decisions, tracking nearshore FAD effectiveness, and reporting small-scale tuna catch to the WCPFC Tuna Fisheries Commission		Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources To enhance capacity of countries and territories to address climate change and build resilience	Watershed reforestation and riparian restoration work completed in 35 locations in Ra Province, and 10 in Kadavu Province, with 62,000 seedlings planted over 75 hectares	15 LIFE ON LAND	Fiji
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Support the sustainable development of aquaculture	Screening for World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) notifiable diseases undertaken in 3 PICTs		Fiji, Marshall Islands, Vanuatu
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Enhance data collection and provide data management services for fisheries and marine ecosystems	The rollout of the OnBoard app started in 2018 with French Polynesia being the first country to rollout to 11 of its longline fishing vessels.		Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Enhance data collection and provide data management services for fisheries and marine ecosystems	In 2018, 1,278 (556 longline and 722 Purse Seine) logsheets for fishing trips were processed by SPC for purse seine and longline fishing trips for vessels flagged to 10 countries (6 PICTs and China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan)		Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources	Real-time wave buoy data (Fiji) supported mooring, including 15 temperature sensors and 3 pressure sensors		Fiji
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources	Coastal baseline data (Bathy-Topo) for Coral Coast (60 km of coastline)		Fiji
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Provide analysis and advice for evidence-based fisheries management	Report summarising general characteristics of South Pacific albacore longline fisheries provided to FFA countries		Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Tokelau
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources	New Fiji Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS) installed for precision positioning		Fiji
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Good oceans and maritime governance	12 M and 24 M coordinates and chart finalised and submitted for gazetting		Tonga, Fiji, Solomon Islands
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Support the sustainable development of aquaculture	National aquaculture strategies drafted		Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Support the sustainable development of aquaculture	Draft Pearl Strategic Plan completed		Fiji
DO3. Strengthen sustainable transport and energy security Sustainable maritime transport and safe navigation	Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety programme expanded to two new PICTs		Cook Islands, Fiji, Regional (All PICTS)
DO3. Strengthen sustainable transport and energy security Good oceans and maritime governance	National SAR Regulations Drafted		Niue, Fiji, Tuvalu
SDG 15: Life on land			
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources	29 participants trained in GIS and remote sensing, and an additional 30 in co-facilitated workshops. Of this total, 21 were trained in basic QGIS in Nauru; 8 in Kiribati in coastal change using QGIS and ERDAS, and 30 in Fiji in GIS for development minerals. Radar training also delivered to 5 participants.		Fiji, Nauru, Kiribati
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Land, agriculture and forestry resources are sustainably managed by PICTs	Situation analysis completed for development of Fiji Organic Policy		Fiji
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Land, agriculture and forestry resources are sustainably managed by PICTs	Fiji Forest Harvesting Code of Practice strategies submitted to Ministry of Forestry for endorsement		Fiji
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Land, agriculture and forestry resources are sustainably managed by PICTs	National rural and forest fire management strategy drafted for submission to Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development		Fiji
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Land, agriculture and forestry resources are sustainably managed by PICTs	Sandalwood Management Strategy finalised and submitted to Ministry of Forestry for endorsement		Fiji

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Land, agriculture and forestry resources are sustainably managed by PICTs	Communities are aware of the importance of sustainable management of mangroves. Members are voicing concerns about conserving mangroves and the need for community-based management		Fiji
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Land, agriculture and forestry resources are sustainably managed by PICTs	Three community agroforestry sites established (1 in Vanuatu and 2 in Fiji), with objective of developing a sustainable production system resilient to perturbation (climate and market). System involves women and youth and is linked to buyers		Fiji, Vanuatu
DO1: Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources Land, agriculture and forestry resources are sustainably managed by PICTs	Development and testing of an online mobile data collection system that improves the capacity of agriculture researchers (efficiency and effectiveness). System is now used by Ministry of Agriculture staff in projects to control coconut rhinoceros beetle through site and clean-up assessments; and also in cocoa tree phenology studies		Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters	Fiji Forest Change Detection carried out for 2006, 2012 and 2016. Processed imagery presented to Fiji Ministry of Forestry and REDD+ project		Fiji
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity	2 land-use plans drafted and validated with participation from communities		Fiji, Vanuatu
SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions			
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters	Integrated vulnerability assessment database developed (but not approved at government level)		Fiji
DO5: Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters Demonstrated effective investments for resilience	Disaster Risk Management Plan review began		Fiji
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity Strengthened capacity of governments to apply HR and GE in priority national development issues	1169 government officials received technical support in human rights/good governance standards		Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity	10 PICTs assisted on monitoring, reporting and implementing national and international gender/human rights commitments		Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu

SPC Development Objective and result area	Result	Sustainable Development Goal*	PICT
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity More PICs have ratified, implemented and tracked progress against regional and international human rights commitments	Ratification of ICCPR and ICESCR		Fiji, Marshall Islands
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity Strengthened capacity of governments to apply HR and GE in priority national developmental issues	81% of government officials trained reached competency in human rights standards		Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
DO6: Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity	7 PICTs participated in regional planning on National Human Rights Institutions	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tuvalu
SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals			
DO4: Strengthen access to and use of development statistics in policy development and monitoring progress Coordinate Census and Survey technical support and method board	3 South-South activities completed, involving 5 PICTs: i) Kiribati household listing with S-S support from Tuvalu NSO; ii) Tonga economic statistics plan and Business Register development with S-S support from Fiji NSO; and iii) Vanuatu civil registration records preserved with S-S support from Fiji. Recipient ministry staff gained knowledge and skills and at the end of each mission, were able to complete their respective projects on their own		Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO4: Strengthen access to and use of development statistics in policy development and monitoring progress Improve regional statistics system coordination and governance	National Statistics Development Strategies at draft stage for Fiji and FSM		Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji
DO4: Strengthen access to and use of development statistics in policy development and monitoring progress Coordinate Census and Survey technical support and method board	Contributed to design of MICS (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) workshop		Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu

*Contribution to SDGs is assigned by the project team reporting the result as part of the SPC's annual results reporting process.

This report is one product in the suite of 2018 results reporting products produced by SPC, including:

- Pacific Community Results Report 2018
- Pacific Community Results Highlights 2018
- SPC's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals
- Partnership Highlights
- Regional and member country and territory results summaries
- Online Results Explorer

For copies of these documents, please visit SPC's online Resource Centre or contact SPC's Strategy, Performance and Learning (SPL) team at spl@spc.int. Please also contact us should you have any suggestions for improvement or to report any inaccuracies in this report.

Pacific Community B.P. D5 – 98848 Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia | +687 26 20 00 | spc@spc.int | www.spc.int