

Cook Islands Results Summary 2020

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. Access the full copy of the Pacific Community Results Report 2020 [here](#).

In 2020, 374 results were reported across SPC's development objectives. 62 of these results were reported for Cook Islands.



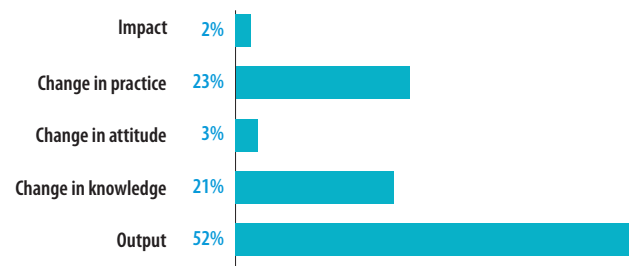
SPC's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

In 2020, SPC continued to play an essential role in bringing the SDGs to life in the Pacific region, working with our members to review and report on progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

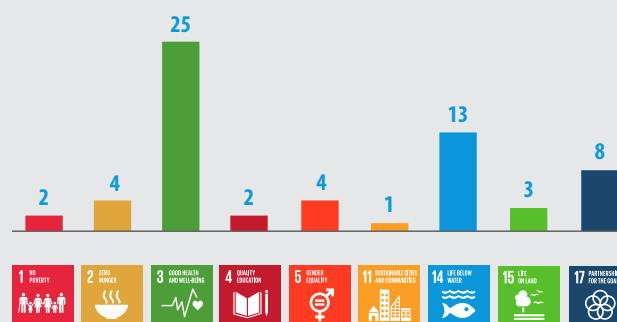
In Cook Islands, reported results primarily contributed to 9 of the 17 SDGs. The most number of results supported:

- ☞ SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- ☞ SDG 14: Life below water
- ☞ SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

Graph 1: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=62)



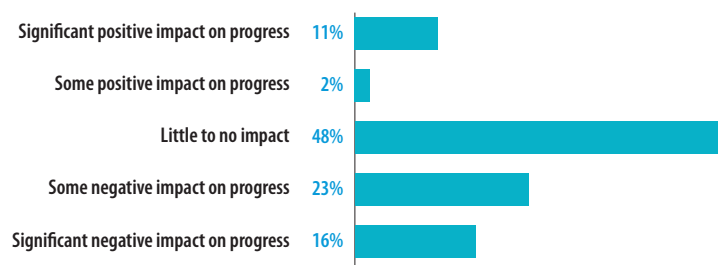
Graph 2: Development objective results, by primary SDG (n=62)



Impact of COVID-19

COVID-19 had significant impacts on both the way we worked in 2020 and the nature of our work (Graph 3). While some planned activities either slowed or stopped, others progressed, and new activities and partnerships were developed in direct response to the pandemic and members' changing priorities.

Graph 3: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results (n=62)



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Performance Stories

Each year in the Pacific Community Results Report, SPC highlights results achieved with members and development partners in performance stories. These are a selection of performance stories related to Cook Islands from the full 2020 results report.



Performance Story



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

Context

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

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

Change process

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

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

Results and impact

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lessons learned

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



Nurses from Fiji who took part in critical care training

Division: PHD
Donor: Government of Australia

Watch a video
on critical care
training [here](#)





Performance Story



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

Context

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

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

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

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

Change process

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

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

The RWG's work and communication encouraged high-level officials from ministries mandated to implement legislation on domestic violence to share their data, challenges and best practices for tackling the issues.

Results and impact

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

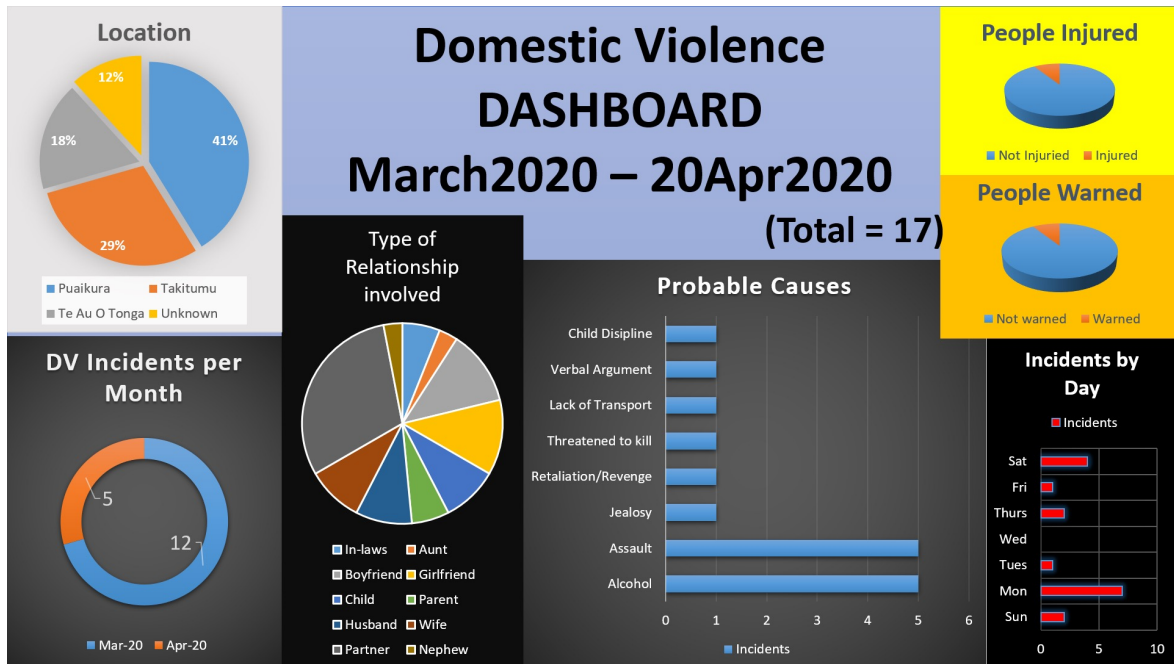
Intelligence on domestic violence is now gathered at the regional level. RRRRT used the information in a report on the increase in domestic violence against women during the COVID-19 restrictions that was submitted to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (June 2020).

Lessons learned

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

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

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



Dashboard developed by Cook Islands and shared with RWG members

Division: RRRT
 Donor: Spotlight Initiative



Performance Story



Leaving no one behind

Context

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

Change process

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

Results and impact

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

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

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

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

Lessons learned

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

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

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



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



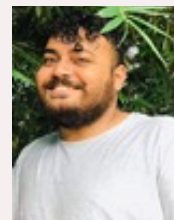
Delwyn Amoe
National Fisheries Development,
Solomon Islands

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



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

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



Max Tukana
USP PEUMP Research Assistant, Fiji

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

*Division: FAME
Donor: European Union*



Performance Story



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

Context

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

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

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

Change process

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

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

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

Results and impact

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

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



Young person speaking at CRC84 in Samoa

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

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

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

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

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

Lessons learned

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

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



Talanoa tent. Photo: Alvaro Hoyos, UN



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

Division: RRRT

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



Performance Story



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

Context

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

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

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

Change process

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

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

Results and impact

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

The JIMT Laboratory Cell then spearheaded compilation of the testing algorithm, protocols, and procedures, which were later shared with countries. Alongside Cepheid, the team

continued to provide training, and monitor quality assurance, quality control and supply status.

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

The collective effort of the PHD laboratory team and the Pacific Island Society of Pathology resulted in the formulation of guidance and a protocol and procedure for pooled specimen testing. The procedure is now used by laboratories in the region to test multiple samples using a single cartridge, economising on the use of supplies while maintaining the quality of testing. The protocol has also been adopted by other countries beyond the Pacific Island region.

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

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

Lessons learned

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

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



Vanuatu health worker uses a GeneXpert machine

Division: PHD

Donor: European Union and Government of Australia



Performance Story



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

Context

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

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

Change process

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

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

Results and impact

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lessons learned

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

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

Division: GEM

Donor: Governments of Australia and New Zealand



Performance Story



Innovations in collating population data during the pandemic

Considering the use of population registers in census programmes

Context

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

The question of whether Pacific countries have the capacity to continue to generate accurate and timely population data prompted SDD to explore the knowledge and experience of countries that have adopted the use of administrative data and registers to replace traditional census methods.¹ The shift from traditional to more innovative methods of conducting a census, including the use of population registers, has been identified as international best practice, and is also timely and relevant in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Change process

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

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

Division: SDD
Donor: core funding

Results and impact

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

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

Lessons learned



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


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

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

¹ A traditional census is based on the direct count of all individuals and the collection of information on their characteristics through a self-completed or interview-based questionnaire (<https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/2018/ECECESSTAT20184.pdf>).

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SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
 SDG 1 No poverty					
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	A regional sampling and planning workshop was conducted in Fiji in February in partnership with Stats NZ, Australian Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF and the World Bank. 18 participants (9 men, 9 women), mostly Government Statisticians from the National Statistics Offices of Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, attended the workshop.	Coordination and technical input.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Analysis and draft reports of poverty indicators for Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau were completed and are awaiting final endorsement.	Coordination and technical input.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau
 SDG 2 Zero hunger					
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Two workshops were facilitated by Palau in-country partners, with remote support from POETCom (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community). The first workshop on soil fertility and plant nutrition was attended by 22 participants (11 women, 6 men, 5 unreported). The second workshop, which was an introduction to organic farming, was attended by 19 participants (14 women, 4 men, 1 unreported).	Provided resource management training.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	18 taro lines from Cook Islands were identified for inclusion in CePaCT collections.	Co-sharing of funding to collect accessions and provide characterisation data.	Output	Cook Islands
DO2: Pathways to international markets	LRD	COVID-19 delayed work on the diversification of livelihoods and value chains. However, the work is expected to be on track as the situation normalises. The gender and value-chain assessment toolkit is being developed.	No result. Implementation will commence in 2021.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO2: Pathways to international markets	LRD	There was no progress on new biodiversity legislation and standard operating procedures in 2020. A DOA (description of action) was submitted to EU on adjustments to PRISCO (Pacific Regional Integrated Food and Nutrition Security Initiative) due to the COVID 19 response.	No result. Implementation will commence in 2021.	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
 <p style="text-align: center;">SDG 3 Good health and well-being</p>					
Clinical services	PHD	The results of an online survey of ICU capacity informed the decision by PICTs and partners on provision of COVID-19 funding support for 12 PICTs. The results were presented to the Pacific Heads of Health meeting.	Design of ICU survey tool, data collection, compilation of report, and presentation of results to Pacific health leaders.	Impact	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	"4 recommendations from the Pacific Heads of Nursing & Midwifery Meeting (PHoNM) were actioned: Recommendation 6 – Access to infection prevention and control resources for infectious disease outbreaks/epidemics. Recommendation 11 – Discipline-specific nursing networks (Australian College of Operating Room Nurses (ACORN), Australian College of PeriAnaesthesia Nurses (ACPAN), Pacific Islands Operating Room Nurses Association (PIORNA), Intensive Care Nurses, Ear, Nose and Throat Nurses). Recommendation 18 – Support continuing professional development for nurses, e.g. surge critical care, Zoom events. Recommendation 19 – Support nursing specialty development, e.g. ICU nursing programme."	Analysis of meeting recommendations to identify those relevant to PHD's work. PHD then takes the lead in their implementation.	Change in practice	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	42% (13/31) of clinical/nursing networks or linkages resulted in resources being mobilised. This included BASIC training for a MMED student; attendance of an obstetrician and gynaecologist at a child abuse workshop; radiographer training; distribution of ear, nose and throat manuals to PICTs; biomedical equipment technician to conduct maintenance and repairs in Samoa; and infection prevention and control training for Tokelau-bound nurses.	Monitoring how many of the networks, partnerships or links that PHD helps to create between PICTs and other health partners result in mobilisation of needed resources.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	No progress was made in perioperative standard compliance scores in 2020 due to COVID-19. To date, 13 PICTs have received training in conducting audits, 5 PICTs have completed in-country mentoring, and 7 PICTs have received training on the Pacific Perioperative Practice Bundle (PPPB) 2.	External audits were previously conducted by PHD to assess PICTs' performance against peri-operative standards. More recently, PHD has been providing mentoring to enable operating room nurses to conduct their own audits internally.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu



SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
Clinical services	PHD	83% (122/147) of requests from PICTs resulted in the establishment of new networks and partnerships.	Support for linking PICTs to partners better able to respond to requests outside the scope of PHD's work, and also for development of partnerships between PICTs and other health partners.	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	5 PICTs now have National Surgical, Obstetric and Anaesthesia Plans (NSOAP).	PHD coordinated development of NSOAP plans with Harvard, the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons and PICTs, and was also involved in reviewing the plans.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	74% of PICT nurses enrolled in surge critical care training completed the course. 98% (57/58) of respondents rated the training very good or excellent; 100% (58) of respondents said they gained 'a lot' or 'a great deal' of knowledge.	Work with PICTs to identify candidates for surge critical care training and a suitable training organisation. PHD also provided payment of fees, liaison, and support for trainees.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu
Clinical services	PHD	Evaluation of a virtual meeting of Directors of Clinical Services in 2020 found that 92% agreed the meeting allowed countries to exchange knowledge and share experiences, and identify common challenges and priorities in responding to COVID-19. 84% rated the meeting as good or excellent. (There were 25 respondents, with 69% from PICTs (9/13 PICTs). 14 PICTs participated across two meetings.	Coordination of virtual meeting of Directors of Clinical Services. PHD worked with stakeholders on the agenda and meeting papers, organised the meeting platform and conducted a feedback survey after the meeting.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Niue
Clinical services	PHD	In 2020, PHD supported virtual webinars and training on COVID-19 for 400+ health-care workers, including clinicians, nurses and technical staff. The training provided new knowledge for all participants. The clinician network now has over 300 members.	Co-funding of annual or biennial scientific meetings of various Pacific clinical and nursing networks. The meetings enable clinicians and nurses working in the same speciality areas to network, learn from each other and undertake continuing professional development.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu,


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
Clinical services	PHD	14 PICs (100%) completed a biomedical capacity survey. The results were analysed and the report completed.	Design of the survey tool, data collection and compilation of the report.	Output	Cook Island, Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	44 oxygen concentrators and 844 items of critical care equipment and accessories were procured for 14 PICTs (received by Federated States of Micronesia and Fiji, and in process for others).	Procurement of equipment and delivery to PICTs, including ensuring items purchased meet accepted quality standards and can be operated in PICT settings.	Output	Cook Island, Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	A survey of ICU/high dependency units in 12 PICTs was conducted to assess PICT capacity to deliver critical care.	Design of the survey tool, data collection and compilation of the report.	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	A survey tool to undertake a situational analysis of medical internships in the Pacific was designed (the survey has been held back due to the focus on COVID-19).	Design of the survey tool, data collection and compilation of the report.	Output	Cook Island, Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	12 PICTs demonstrated use of their updated dashboard or operational research findings to guide decision-making processes and implement recommended actions (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).	PHD supported compiling/updating MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) dashboards, identification of gaps for action, and use of research findings for implementation and decision-making.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	5 PICTs have Pacific Guidelines for Healthy Living in place and demonstrated implementation (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Tuvalu).	PHD provided technical assistance for adoption and implementation of Pacific guidelines for healthy living at country level.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Tuvalu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	6 PICTs have NCD-related policies and legislation in place and demonstrated implementation (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu).	PHD provided technical assistance for the development of Niue's tobacco legislation, Federated States of Micronesia's unhealthy food taxation, Tuvalu's tax on sugar-sweetened beverages, Tonga's school food policy, Cook Islands' and Samoa's policy measures to limit trans fats in the food supply and restrict marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	Over 90% of participants reported that training workshops/conferences supported by SPC increased their knowledge and skill in data management and implementing action on NCD risk factors.	PHD supported health professionals from 9 PICTs to attend the International Union for Health Promotion and Education Conference.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	10 PICTs received support for the review or development of their NCD-related policies/legislation (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Provided technical assistance to Marshall Islands for tobacco legislation and regulations on marketing unhealthy food; assisted the development of the constitution for the NCD Alliance in Solomon Islands and provided ongoing support; supported development of policy and guidelines for the health promotion fund in Solomon Islands; continued assisting Federated States of Micronesia's healthy trade bill and sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) taxation in PNG; assisted Nauru's school food policy; contributed to Tuvalu's taxation measures for SSB; assisted Tonga's policy to reduce the population's salt intake and its school food policy; contributed to the development of American Samoa's policy measures to limit trans fats in the food supply; and contributed to the development of Cook Islands' and Samoa's policy measures to limit trans fats in the food supply, restrict marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children, and implement a food and nutrition policy.	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	10 PICTs were further equipped with healthy lifestyle promotion materials (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).	PHD organised development and shipment of materials to PICTs.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	12 participants (6 men, 6 women) from 12 PICTs received support for NCD-related professional placements (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).	PHD organised and funded professional attachments and travel.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	14 PICTs developed and updated their MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) dashboards (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna).	Communication and follow-up with PICTs, and technical guidance.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	15 health officers completed all requirements for their Post-Graduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology from Fiji National University and were eligible to graduate in December 2020. Participants from 4 PICTs (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) completed system improvement projects. A participant from Vanuatu completed the 5 modules and her system improvement project (also graduating in December). 46 participants from 6 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) are still working on their system improvement projects.	Delivery and funding of training.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	A total of 96 health officers from 8 PICTs enrolled in the Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology. All were able to demonstrate competency in analysing data, identifying areas for improvement in local systems and writing situation reports. There were 19 participants (9 women, 10 men) from the regional cohort (1 from Tokelau, 2 from Fiji, 5 from Tonga and 11 from Solomon Islands). National cohorts in 7 PICTs included 12 in Kiribati (10 women, 2 men), 14 in Fiji (10 women, 4 men), 12 in Cook Islands (10 women, 2 men), 9 in Tuvalu (9 women), 16 in Vanuatu (6 women, 10 men), 16 in Solomon Islands (10 women, 6 men), 21 in Palau (19 women, 2 men) and 15 in Guam (11 women, 4 men).	SPC is the lead convener of the course, with the Surveillance Preparedness and Response Programme team members conducting/facilitating the sessions, together with other adjunct faculty members funded by SPC.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	2 PICTs received support to send laboratory specimens to reference laboratories in 2020. Cook Islands: 112 DENV samples were referred in January, February, March and May to LabPlus, NZ. Fiji CDC: 50 DBS samples for DENV and 30 DBS samples for leptospirosis were referred to Institut Pasteur in New Caledonia.	SPC funded the cost of shipments.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	Students from 3 PICTs completed 3 of 5 modules of the Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology. 36 health officers (28 women, 8 men) from 3 PICTs (Cook Islands, 10; Fiji, 14; Kiribati, 12) completed the EPI 826-03 Outbreak Investigation and Management module. The 36 participants were part of 41 health staff (Cook Islands, 15; Fiji, 14; Kiribati, 12) who participated in the two other modules conducted in 2019: EPI 826-01 Introduction to Epidemiology, and EPI 826-02 Introduction to Health Information Systems. Training in Palau was conducted in January for 20 participants (Introduction to Health Information Systems) and in March for 18 participants (Introduction to Epidemiology and Field Epidemiology).	Preparation and facilitation of workshops and rating of participants' performance. A consultant was engaged to facilitate the training and conduct follow-through and mentoring.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau
 SDG 4 Quality education					
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	21 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) national coordinators were trained. They included 9 women (from Fiji, Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) and 12 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Virtual one-on-one training for Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) national coordinators.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	32 participants received training in education data management systems and statistics at a regional workshop. They included 21 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) and 11 women (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Regional training (virtual) on data and statistics, following one-on-one consultations with members.	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
 SDG 5 Gender equality					
DO2: Pathways to international markets	LRD	The gender and value-chain assessment training module for agricultural products is being developed. A financial training module, Participatory Guarantee Systems and the Pacific Organic Standard are being revised.	Development of gender and value-chain assessment module.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO6: Social Development	GEM	In 2020, Women in Maritime Associations (WIMAs) were operating and being supported in 10 PICTs. No new WIMAs were established in 2020.	In 2020, SPC provided remote support, promoted the Pacific Women in Maritime Association (PacWIMA), hosted virtual engagement sessions, and kept the PacWIMA network alive with virtual updates and events.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	FAME	Analysis of gender issues (including access and control of fisheries resources) in coastal fisheries was conducted in Cook Islands.	Analyses supported by PEUMP.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands
DO6: Social Development	SDP	Cook Islands gender and fisheries assessment was finalised.	Technical assistance (co-lead in fieldwork, gender analysis and write up).	Output	Cook Islands
 SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities					
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Development of Strategic Roadmap Emergency Management Plans (SREM) in 5 PICTs: 2 PICTs have existing plans (Cook Islands, Niue), 1 PICT has endorsed its plan (Kiribati), and 2 PICTs have finalised their plans (Solomon Islands, Tonga). Plans are in development in Nauru, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, with hybrid plans being developed for Fiji and PNG.	Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) led the development of the SREM jointly with National Disaster Management Offices. Where the SREM has been endorsed, it has formed the baseline for development of the emergency management sector.	Output	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
 SDG 14 Life below water					
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	8 PICTs continued actively using SPC-developed systems in 2020: water quality monitoring (Cook Islands), giant clam mariculture (French Polynesia), sea cucumber capture and export (French Polynesia), landing survey data (Kiribati, Wallis and Futuna), socio-economic data (Kiribati), market survey data (Fiji, New Caledonia), aquarium fish and/or coral export (Kiribati, Marshall Islands), sea cucumber survey data (Fiji, Tonga), monitoring, control and surveillance (Tonga), and coconut crab survey data (Fiji).	Not available	Change in practice	Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	"In 2020, SPC continued analyses to assess the impact of drifting FADs on coastal ecosystems, with the intention of raising awareness of the detrimental effects of these FADs on coastal ecosystems and reefs when they beach. In-country data collection programmes were launched in collaboration with fisheries department in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands and Wallis and Futuna. Data related to beached FADs will complement analyses from fishery data to better assess the impact of drifting FADs on coastal ecosystems and to guide management. In collaboration with fishing companies, SPC also continued research on data from echo-sounder buoys deployed on drifting FADs. Access to this novel data source enables investigation of tuna aggregations around FADs, with the aim of developing an alternative tuna abundance index that could be used in stock assessments."	Not available	Change in knowledge	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	FAME supported the development of policies and plans on coastal fisheries resources in Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru and Vanuatu.	Not available	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Vanuatu
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	For 2020, 503 longline fishing trips, from 67 different vessels, were received from the ONBOARD electronic reporting app; 7 PICTs used ONBOARD in 2020 - the same as in 2019. Lower trip numbers in 2020 were due to COVID-19's impact on French Polynesia's fishing fleet.	Not available	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Tonga, Samoa

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	"In 2020, FAME provided technical assistance for the review and updating of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 national aquaculture development plans (Cook Islands, Vanuatu); • 2 national aquaculture regulations (Kiribati, Marshall Islands); • 5 national reports on analyses of aquaculture business investment risk (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau); • Draft aquaculture legislation (French Polynesia, Kiribati); • Development of aquaculture policies and plans (Vanuatu). " 	Not available	Output	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Vanuatu
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	SPC processed 1762 observer trips from 16 PICT observer programmes (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and regional arrangements) using Tufman2 software. The target of entering 1000 purse-seine observer workbooks for the previous year by the end of May was also met.	Not available	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	The Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Division organised a virtual gender and human rights training and consultation workshop in collaboration with the Human Rights and Social Development Division (HRSD), training 60 participants (46 women and 14 men) from 9 PICTs across ministries of fisheries, justice and women.	Not available	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Vanuatu
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	10 PICTs improved their overall capacity and systems for safe navigation through drafting operational plans, and Aids to Navigation registers and/or maintenance budgets.	Not available	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	An Aids to Navigation Regulation template was drafted and shared with PICTs. Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu are adopting the template as part of their national legislative framework.	SPC drafted a template of the regulation and is assisting countries to implement it in their national legislative framework.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	As of 2020, 74 domestic vessels were considered to be adopting Safety Management Systems (SMS). The Pacific Island Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) programme was extended to 5 more PICTs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, PNG and Samoa) in 2020. The programme was not extended to Palau and Tokelau in 2020 as planned due to prioritisation and budget issues.	Provided safety awareness and technical assistance to promote the adoption and implementation of a Safety Management System and Safe Operational Plans by domestic shipping.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	9 PICTs have certified Aids to Navigation managers in their maritime administrations.	SPC organised the first delivery of the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) Level 1 Manager Course in the Pacific region.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	Risk assessments on the safety of navigation systems, including aids to navigation, were conducted in 9 PICTs. Simplified IALA (International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities) risk assessments were published (10 reports).	SPC conducted AtoN SIRA (simplified IALA risk assessments) and drafted reports.	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Rapid Coastal Assessments (RapCA) were conducted for Cook Islands, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu; 1 report was published (Solomon Islands), 4 are being finalised (Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu), and 1 is still being reviewed (PNG). The assessments will be used as a basis for effectively managing natural resources following the modified science to policy approach.	Provided technical expertise and services and financial inputs for the conduct of the study. The Regional Programme Coordination Unit ensures that reports are scientifically robust and can be used as building blocks for crafting higher-level plans and strategic documents to provide a basis for decision-making.	Output	Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
 SDG 15 Life on land					
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Ongoing technical advice and support is being provided remotely to farmers on request. Organic farming practices were promoted through weekly posts and the Quarter 3 newsletter, as well as through POETCom's (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community) website and social media platforms.	Technical advice and support.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	31 of 52 participants (20 women) completed the post-graduate certificate in Ridge to Reef sustainable resource governance.	Advisory and financial support.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Carried out island diagnostic analysis (IDA), building on baseline studies conducted in 6 PICTs, with three national IDA reports drafted (Cook Islands, Palau, PNG). In addition, site diagnostic analysis workshops in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa and Solomon Islands were held. Follow-up workshops and validation activities will be conducted once COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, or through mobilising local consultants, depending on the availability of suitable expertise.	Provided technical expertise and services and financial inputs for the conduct of the study. The process ensures that reports are scientifically robust and can be used as building blocks for crafting higher-level plans and strategic policy documents to provide a basis for decision-making.	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands
 SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals					
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Guidelines for harmonisation of census and survey microdata were published. Standardised labour market indicators were produced for 13 PICTs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), and disseminated to 3 PICTs (Cook Islands, FSM and Kiribati). Standardised expenditure indicators were produced for 12 PICTs (Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), and disseminated to 2 PICTs (Cook Islands and FSM).	Conceptualisation and definition of technical requirements.	Change in practice	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Population projections and demographic analysis were completed for all PICTs and projections were uploaded to the Pacific Data Hub/dotStat. This includes the 2020 Pacific Population Poster and high-resolution population grids generated for 17 PICTs (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna). Population grids for American Samoa and Cook Islands were completed and uploaded to PDH, and population grids and urban-rural classification were completed for Guam, Marshall Islands and Niue (pending uploading to PDH).	SDD supervised and quality tested consultants.	Change in knowledge	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	16 PICTs have International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) datasets available in the dotStat database. Regional tables for IMTS, GDP, consumer price index, visitor statistics and government expenditure (for Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga and Vanuatu) were updated. The '2020 Pocket Statistical Summary' produced for the region contained data on economic statistics.	SPC compiles the regional tables, and provides technical assistance and, in some cases, capacity substitution for compilation of the IMTS tables. SPC compiled the economic component of the pocket summary.	Output	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	SPC currently provides the Chair of the Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Group. The UN's Global CRVS Task Force supported the delivery of 6 global webinars on CRVS issues. More than 30 participants took part, including 14 from 8 PICTs (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu). SPC also authored technical papers on the use of registers and administrative data for censuses and delivered separate training for Fiji registrars on international standards for CRVS.	Co-ordination, facilitation and technical oversight.	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Statistical products were developed and made available online. Labour market and education macroaggregates, harmonised regional labour market indicators (for 13 countries) and Q1 and Q2 2020 economic data summaries were uploaded to the dotStat database. The latest International Merchandise Trade Statistics for Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa and Tonga were reviewed and released in the SDD Digital Data Library. New dynamic charts on population pyramids, updated projection datasets, and revised PICT projections were also released on the SDD website in 2020.	Data compilation, formatting, reviewing and dissemination.	Output	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Tabulations were provided for UNDP/UNICEF for a subregional social protection study (Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau).	SDD staff developed and delivered products and services for these events.	Output	Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Targeted technical support was provided to 7 PICTs for the following surveys: Vanuatu 2020 Post Disaster Needs Assessment (Tropical Cyclone Harold); Cook Islands 2019 Labour Force Survey; PNG 2020 High Frequency Phone Monitoring Survey (COVID-19); Solomon Islands 2020 High Frequency Phone Monitoring Survey (COVID-19); Marshall Islands 2020 Socio-economic Impact Assessment (COVID-19); Kiribati 2018 Social Development Indicator Survey (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey); and Tonga 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.	Not available	Output	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Technical assistance was provided to 14 PICTs (American Samoa, CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Tokelau) on civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) based on the UN's holistic approach to legal identity, UN principles and recommendations on CRVS, how to maintain operational continuity of civil registration systems during the COVID-19 19 pandemic, IT for CRVS (introducing an open source CRVS platform - OpenCRVS), and the increased use of registers and administrative data in census programmes.	SDD provided technical assistance and, in some instances, collaborated with consultants to deliver support to PICTs in the subject areas.	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Tokelau, Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea