

Federated States of Micronesia 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. 61 of these results were reported for Federated States of Micronesia.



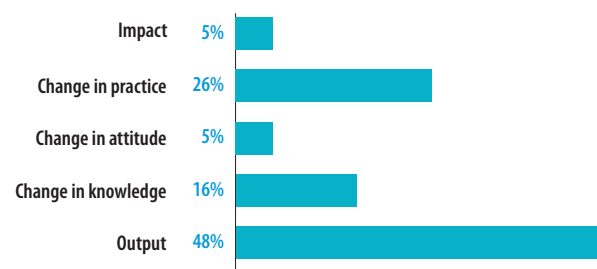
SPC's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

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.

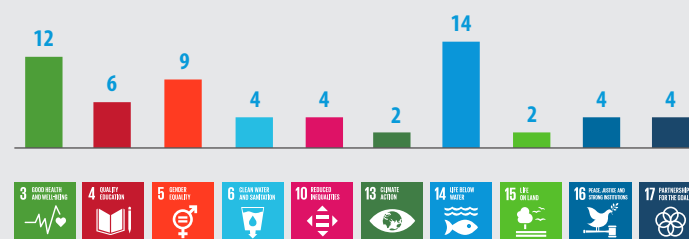
In Federated States of Micronesia, reported results primarily contributed to 10 of the 17 SDGs. The most number of results supported:

- ☞ SDG 14: Life below water
- ☞ SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- ☞ SDG 5: Gender equality

Graph 1: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=61)



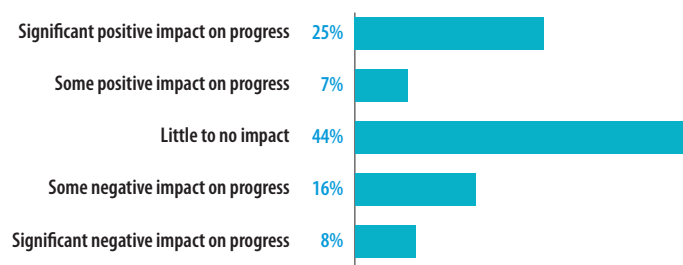
Graph 2: Development objective results, by primary SDG (n=61)



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=61)



CONTENTS

Performance Stories	3
Building nurses' capacity to provide critical care during the COVID-19 pandemic.....	3
First Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity.....	5
Upsurge in domestic violence during COVID-19 lockdowns highlights relevance of Regional Working Group supporting implementation of laws.....	7
Leaving no one behind.....	9
RRRT key driver of an historic moment: 84th Extraordinary Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child held in Cook Islands	11
Support for successful campaign to raise age of consent and marriage for Pohnpei State.....	13
COVID-19 response: How SPC and its partners provided testing capacity to all Pacific countries	14
Federated States of Micronesia Results Summary 2020	16

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 the Federated States of Micronesia 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



First Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity

Context

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

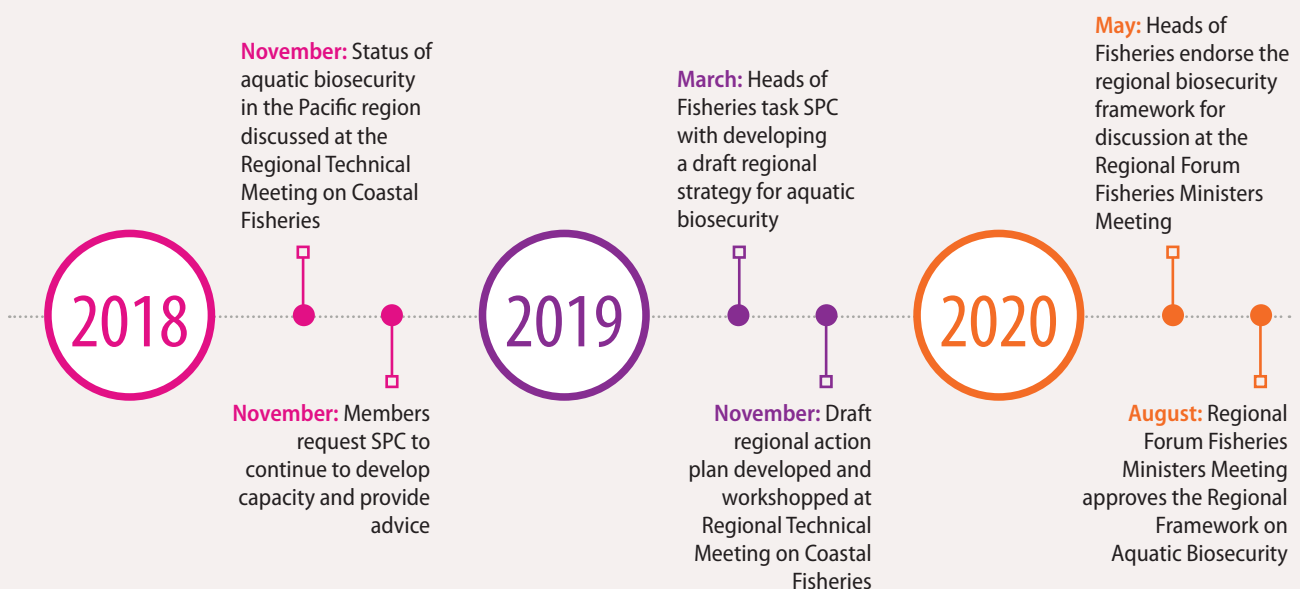
Aquatic biosecurity is a system of procedures to deal with the risks of diseases, pests and other hazards in the aquatic environment. Over the past five years, SPC has provided its members with technical and financial assistance to develop national standards for importing and exporting aquatic organisms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

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

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

Change process

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



Results and impact

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

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

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

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

Lessons learned

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

The success of the framework can be attributed to:

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

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

Division: FAME

Donor: Government of New Zealand



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.

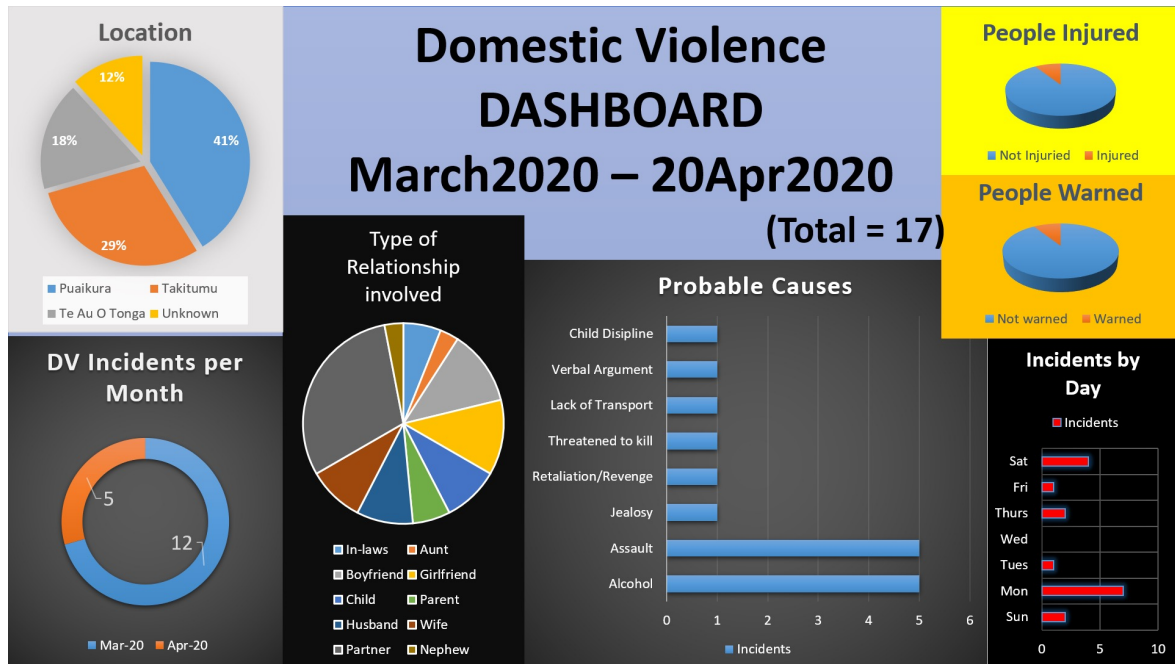
Intelligence on domestic violence is now gathered at the regional level. RRRRT used the information in a report on the increase in domestic violence against women during the COVID-19 restrictions that was submitted to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (June 2020).

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



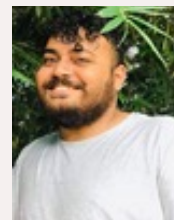
Delwyn Amoe
National Fisheries Development,
Solomon Islands

"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



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

Context

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

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

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

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

Change process

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

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

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

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

Results and impact

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

Lessons learned

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

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

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

Division: RRRT

Donor: Government of Sweden and Government of Australia



Performance Story



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

Context

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

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

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

Change process

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

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



Vanuatu health worker uses a GeneXpert machine

Results and impact

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lessons learned


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

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

Division: PHD


Donor: European Union and Government of Australia


Federated States of Micronesia Results Summary 2020


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
 SDG 3 Good health and well-being					
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	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


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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,
Clinical services	PHD	No progress was made on Pacific Perioperative Patient Safety Standards (PPPB2) training in 2020 due to COVID-19. To date, 7 of 13 PICTs (53.8%) have received training in PPPB2.	Development of perioperative care standards, baseline assessments of PICTs' capacity against the standards, and provision of training.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands
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
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



SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	7 PICTs have strengthened national NCD initiatives led by ministers or parliamentarians (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Wallis and Futuna).	"PHD ensured a high profile for NCD and childhood obesity at key regional and national ministerial meetings, including preparing and presenting NCD papers on the progress on the NCD roadmap and MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action), childhood obesity, and the Pacific NCD legislative framework at the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM), Heads of Health, Pacific Health Ministers Meeting, Early Childhood Development High-Level Meeting with Education Ministers, Pacific Forum Leaders Meeting, and Trade Ministers Meeting, and prepared and presented NCD presentations at national level. PHD also conducted advocacy meetings for integration of NCD and childhood obesity strategies in national SDGs - undertaken as part of NCD workshops and civil society meetings at country level. "	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and 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	NCD advocacy activities were conducted in 4 PICTs as part of national NCD workshops and civil society meetings (Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna).	PHD co-funded national NCD workshops and civil society meetings, provided technical assistance and conducted advocacy activities for integration of NCD and childhood obesity strategies in national SDGs.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	NCD papers and presentations were delivered and discussed in 7 PICTs (FSM, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu).	Prepared and presented NCD papers on progress on the NCD roadmap and MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action), childhood obesity, and the Pacific NCD legislative framework and other country-specific NCD presentations in 7 PICTs.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu
 SDG 4 Quality education					
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	13 PICTs received support for Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) field operations and PILNA 2021 preparation.	Support for preparations for the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) 2021. Virtual engagement enabled collection of school information according to plan.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	11 participants from 4 PICTs received training in statistics and education management systems at a northern Pacific subregional workshop on analysis and reporting of data for SDG 4 indicators. They included 4 women (from Federated States of Micronesia, Palau) and 7 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau).	Facilitation of training on statistics and an Education Management Information System (EMIS) workshop.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau
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
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	32 people from 13 PICTs were trained in developing and reviewing education policy. They included 21 women (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu) and 11 men (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Regional training (virtual) on development and review of policies for policy officers from departments and ministries of education.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	The curriculum was reviewed and developed for K5 to Year 8 in 5 subjects in Chuuk State, Federated States of Micronesia.	Support for the review and development of the curriculum framework.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia
 SDG 5 Gender equality					
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	All PICTs have some domestic violence and family protection services for survivors. In 2020, SPC supported services in 6 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Advocacy and technical assistance for justice and service providers.	Impact	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	In 2 PICTs (Solomon Islands, Tonga), an increased number of women accessed legal services for domestic violence, or reported it. There were partial increases in 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).	Awareness-raising activities with women on domestic violence/family protection legislation and services; and support for legal aid centre in Tonga.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	6 PICTs have implementation plans for their domestic violence and family protection laws (Federated States of Micronesia (Kosrae and Pohnpei States), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Technical input to implementation planning, alongside UN Women.	Change in attitude	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	There is evidence of the judiciary demonstrating changed attitudes to violence against women in 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu). This includes women accessing new referral pathways in domestic violence cases, and domestic violence given first priority in court.	Training for members of the judiciary, and new practices implemented (e.g. referral pathways).	Change in attitude	Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	2 PICTs have endorsed new tools for addressing gender-based violence: Federated States of Micronesia has domestic violence templates for the Pohnpei Supreme Court; and Family Protection Act templates/guidelines/checklists are being used by all magistrates in Tonga.	Support for development of the tools, and delivery of training for judiciaries using them.	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia



SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	10,086 people (106 males, 5742 females, 4238 non-disaggregated) trained in legislation relating to domestic violence and family protection in 7 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Delivery of training or awareness raising, and distribution of information, education and communication materials.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	Chuuk and Yap (Federated States of Micronesia) have draft family protection laws.	Technical input to drafting laws.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia
DO6: Social Development	SDP	A mid-term review of the Pacific Youth Development Framework (PYDF) was carried out and a draft report produced. The review included a stocktake of PYDF implementation in six PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga) since its launch in 2015. The report also presents progress made by each country towards the PYDF's four strategic outcomes; challenges experienced; lessons learned; and the countries' perspectives on the way forward. The findings are expected to trigger meaningful dialogue on how to sustain and better respond to youth development as a region.	SPC commissioned the mid-term review of the PYDF (2014–2023). The findings will be used to improve SPC's support for members' efforts in youth development and to stimulate dialogue on effective regional responses.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga
DO6: Social Development	SDP	Federated States of Micronesia Protection Cluster (COVID-19) standard operating procedures were endorsed by Pohnpei State Congress; and information, education and communication risk communication materials were disseminated (with UNFPA, Pacific Women, UNICEF).	PGEP II/SPC Micronesia Regional Office hosted meetings for virtual participants, drafted meeting notes and provided technical assistance.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia
 SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation					
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	A water inventory assessment tool that considers drought potential and water security implications for communities was developed across 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu).	SPC developed the atoll water inventory assessment tool visualisation and methodology. It provides users with an interactive approach and consolidated information that can be used to guide future interventions. This tool will be useful for governments and donors involved in water security project design.	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Completed technical studies on groundwater management and operation in 5 PICTs - Federated States of Micronesia (Yap), Fiji (Nabutautau), Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu - including reports, visual online tools and workshops for communities, project designers, government and groundwater supply operators. Provided insight on groundwater potential, management and operation, and improved knowledge.	SPC undertook field and desktop assessments resulting in improved knowledge and accessibility of information on groundwater. The technical reports, visual online tools, and workshops provided communities, project designers, government, and groundwater supply operators with technical information to support their discrete needs.	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Groundwater resources assessment completed for Gagil-Tomil, Yap State, Federated States of Micronesia.	The Yap report was produced in response to a request from Yap through the Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Preparatory study on water security and hydrology carried out for 4 PICTs. The report and follow-up information were provided in workshop settings.	SPC prepared and drafted all the text, images and diagrams in the documents. The hydrology study was done in response to a contract with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu
 SDG 10 Reduced inequalities					
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Vanuatu) scoped, and 1 PICT (Nauru) established a national human rights institution to provide independent guidance and advice on human rights issues.	Scoping visits and preparation of scoping reports by RRRT. Technical assistance provided for implementation of national human rights institutions, alongside UN OHCHR	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	8 PICTs have established national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up (NMIRF) on human rights treaties (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu). Solomon Islands is in the process of establishing an NMIRF.	Building of internal capacity as committee members; provision of coordination, technical input or training; and support with tool to improve organisational efficiency.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	9 PICTs are tracking progress made in implementing human rights treaties, mechanisms and/or Universal Periodic Reviews (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Tracking tools developed to support UPR and treaty implementation planning and monitoring. The tool is updated by RRRT staff with treaty or human rights working groups/ task forces in country. Building internal capacity as committee members, providing coordination, technical input or training.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	Legislators in 6 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) reviewed policy/legislation on gender equity and social inclusion (GESI), child protection or family protection.	Technical assistance for review processes.	Change in attitude	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga
 SDG 13 Climate action					
DO5: Climate change and disasters	CCES	SPC became an accredited entity with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2019. The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) readiness programme (to strengthen the national designated authority to access the GCF) for 2019-2021 was extended for 6 months due to Covid-19. Readiness is under development for Solomon Islands. 6 projects under development will benefit FSM, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu in relation to climate-resilient agriculture, biosecurity, coastal fisheries and health. GCF approved 2 concept notes (on climate change adaptation solutions for local authorities, and water security), that are now at the stage of full proposal development. An application was submitted to the Adaptation Fund in December 2019.	Maintained close collaboration between SPC and PICT National Designated Authorities (NDAs); provided technical assistance on GCF project development; held virtual consultations with potential stakeholders; and collaborated with all SPC divisions, UNICEF, International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF) and WHO.	Output	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	SDP	A Disaster Risk Management (DRM)/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) gender mainstreaming training workshop was conducted with UNDP.	PGEP II developed virtual training materials and, with support from SDP, facilitated breakout rooms across 5 workshop sites in Federated States of Micronesia.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Palau
 SDG 14 Life below water					
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	5 PICTs are using OnShore for port sampling and/or biological sampling (Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Samoa); 582 port samplings were conducted using the app between January and December 2020.	Not available	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Samoa, Tonga
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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level analyses on the status of invertebrates (sea cucumber) were provided to 3 PICTs (Fiji, Samoa and Tonga). The reports for Samoa and Fiji will be published in 2021. • Assessment, analyses, and a report on the viability of a sea cucumber sea ranch were provided to Tonga. • National-level analysis on the status of invertebrates (mud crab) was provided to Pohnpei State, FSM (the report was published in 2020). • Support and training for invertebrate species surveys and analysis (coconut crab, sea cucumbers) was provided for 7 PICTs (Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu). Support on sea cucumbers was also relevant to the development of non-detriment findings (NDFs) following the listing of two species in CITES Appendix II in August 2020." 	Not available	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, 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
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 542 (201 longline, 310 purse seine and 31 pole and line) logsheets for purse-seine and longline fishing trips by vessels flagged to 15 countries (vessel nationality - China, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, PNG, Philippines, El Salvador, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).	Not available	Output	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Internal (SPC), New Caledonia, Niue, , Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga
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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO2: Pathways to international markets	FAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support was provided to 17 enterprises, comprising 15 private sector enterprises and 2 farmer association groups from 8 countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) and two territories (French Polynesia and New Caledonia). Support was provided to one enterprise in PNG to diversify from an export-orientated cosmetic industry to development of domestic products, particularly producing seaweed for food for local consumption. " 	Not available	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, 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
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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	No new maritime boundary treaties have been signed since 2017.	SPC coordinates the maritime boundaries consortium and has supported countries in their boundary negotiations, providing coordinate systems and advice in navigating the extended continental shelf process.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands
 SDG 15 Life on land					
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 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions					
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	SPC supported 22 campaigns that succeeded in achieving policy and legislative change or other human rights advancements in Federated States of Micronesia (5), Marshall Islands (2), Solomon Islands (8), Tonga (2) and Vanuatu (5).	Grants for campaigns; training and mentoring; participation in campaign committee.	Impact	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	51 campaigns supported by SPC made progress towards their human rights objectives in Federated States of Micronesia (5), Marshall Islands (5), Solomon Islands (24), Tonga (6), Tuvalu (1) and Vanuatu (10).	Grants for campaigns; training and mentoring.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	9 Universal Periodic Reviews (UPRs) and other human rights 'shadow' reports were submitted by civil society in 3 PICTs: Federated States of Micronesia (Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), UPR); Kiribati (CEDAW, CRC, and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in progress). For Solomon Islands, 4 alternative UPR reports were submitted.	Write shops; technical reviews.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Solomon Islands

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	Community outreach on human rights undertaken in churches, outer islands and other community settings in 7 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Awareness raising conducted.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
 SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals					
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	8 of 15 countries (FSM, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) are currently implementing their National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). Nauru and Tokelau endorsed their NSDS in 2019 and began implementation in 2020. FSM's draft strategy is awaiting formal government endorsement, and drafts are in progress in Fiji and Niue.	SPC contributed to achieving 80% regional NSDS coverage (12/15 PICTs).	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
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, Tokealu, 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