

Fiji

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 objective objectives. 136 of these results were reported for Fiji.

136 

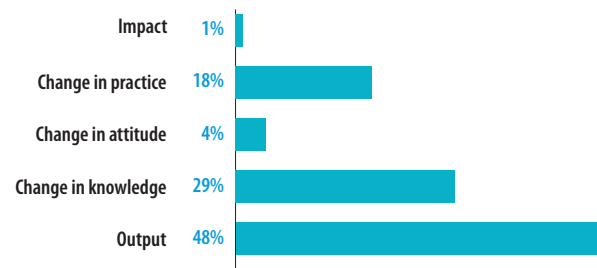
RESULTS IN TOTAL

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.

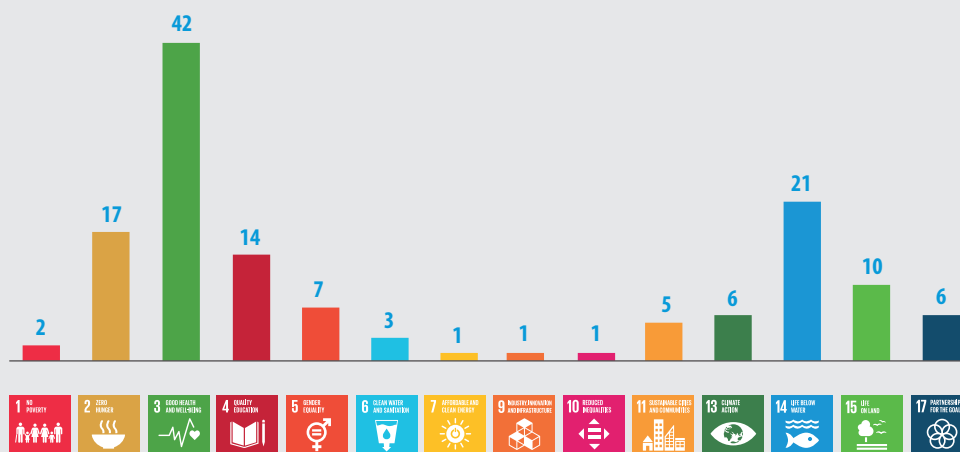
In Fiji, reported results primarily contributed to 14 of the 17 SDGs. The most number of results supported:

- ☞ SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- ☞ SDG 14: Life below water
- ☞ SDG 2: Zero hunger

Graph 1: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=136)



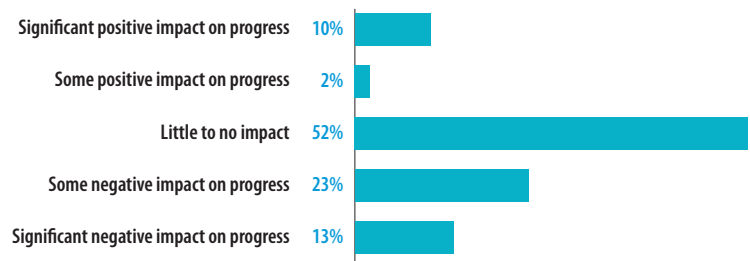
Graph 2: Development objective results, by primary SDG (n=136)



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=136)



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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 Fiji 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



Reforestation in Fiji improves climate resilience and enhances community skills

Context

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

Change process

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

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

Results and impact

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

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

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

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

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

Lessons learned

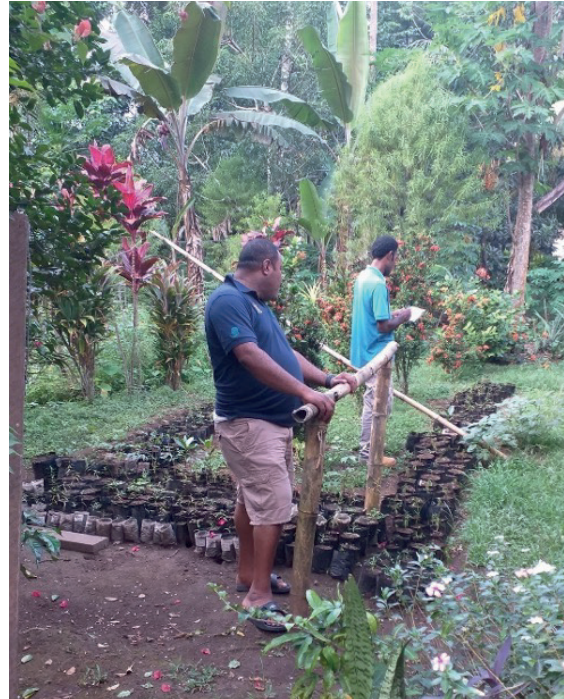
When providing cheques for R2R seedlings in the Labasa and Tunuloa water catchments, the Prime Minister of Fiji, the Hon. Frank Bainimarama, said the initiative taken by nursery owners not only uplifted the economy but also ecosystems. He challenged the people of Fiji to take part in the tree planting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

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

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



Nanoko schoolchildren help deliver seedlings to the planting site



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



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



Nanoko villagers plant trees at the R2R reforestation site



Isikeli Tuiwainunu of Kanakana village in the Tunuloa catchment, Fiji

Division: LRD
Donor: Global Environment Facility



Performance Story



Leaving no one behind

Context

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

Change process

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

Results and impact

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

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

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

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

Lessons learned

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

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

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



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



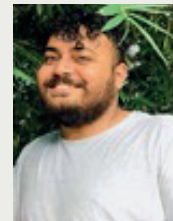
Delwyn Amoe
National Fisheries Development,
Solomon Islands

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



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

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



Max Tukana
USP PEUMP Research Assistant, Fiji

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

Division: FAME
Donor: European Union



Performance Story



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



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

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

Context

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

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

Change process

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

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

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

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

Results and impact

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

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

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

Lessons learned

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

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

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

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



Student participation, Wan Smolbag, Vanuatu



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



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

Division: PHD

Donor: Governments of Australia and New Zealand



Performance Story



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

Context

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

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

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



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



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

Change process

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

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

Results and impact

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

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

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

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

Lessons learned

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

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

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



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

Division: LRD

Donor: Global Crop Diversity Trust and Government of Australia



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.

Division: GEM

Donor: Governments of Australia and New Zealand

"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.



Performance Story



The future of plant health



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



Context

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

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



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



Plant health technician, Nitesh Nand

Change process

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

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

Results and impact



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



Nabitu farmer, Ranjit Singh

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



Nabitu farmer, Ulamila Marama

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

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

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

Lessons learned

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

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



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

Division: LRD

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



Performance Story



New web and mobile apps expand coastal fisheries data collection

Context

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

SPC has developed several desktop and in-country databases to support various market, creel¹ and socio-economic surveys. The resulting data is used by SPC scientists to provide advice for managing the fisheries. However, installing and maintaining these systems, and synchronising data between PICTs and SPC have not been easy due to limited bandwidth, especially in remote locations. In addition, there was a need to simplify some survey forms to focus on the minimum dataset required for management and to enhance the quality of the data collected.

Change process

In 2019, the coastal fisheries team revisited the market and creel survey data collected to date, specifically the collection of fish sizes from catches at landing sites and markets, to assess data quality and identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. SPC and fisheries staff tested new survey methods in Fiji, Kiribati and New Caledonia, and also trialled the use of photographs to reduce the time needed in the field to record a fisher's catch and allow for quality control of species identification, length and weight data.

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

Results and impact

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

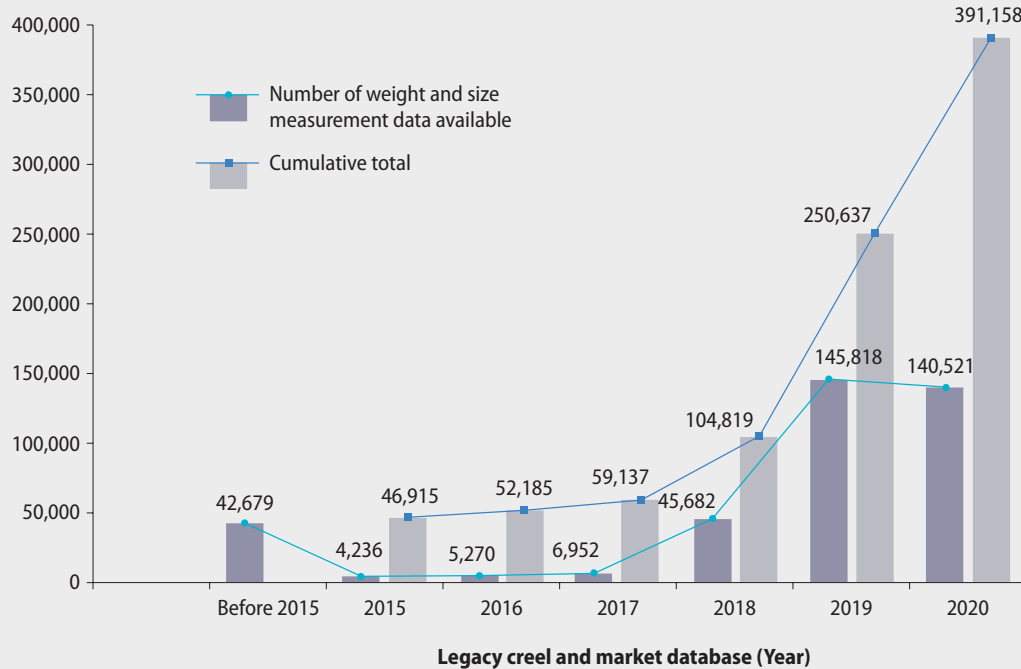


Fisheries officers use Ikasavea to record measurement data (species, weight and length) at Nausori market

¹ Creel survey: Estimate of fishers' catches and effort, usually by a sampling programme involving interviews and measures of individual catches.

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

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



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

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



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



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

Lessons learned



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

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

Division: FAME


Donor: European Union and core funding

Fiji Results Summary 2020

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
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	LRD	In Fiji, 45,000 materials of golden brown sweet potato were distributed by the Ministry of Agriculture to around 800 farmers. The distributions were carried out in quarter 2, mainly in response to Tropical Cyclone Harold and COVID-19-related requests. A total of 357 kg of seeds were also secured from local suppliers and from New Zealand in response to Fiji's request.	Distribution of plant samples.	Output	Fiji
 SDG 2 Zero hunger					
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Training on extraction and culture of coconut zygotic embryos was provided for 11 staff (10 men, 1 woman) from Taveuni Research and Development Centre in November 2020. Participants gained skills in isolation and sterilisation procedures for coconut embryos and all achieved a satisfactory level of competence.	Provided training and hands-on skills transfer.	Change in knowledge	Fiji
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	FAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji: Ongoing extension support was provided to tilapia farm cluster groups in Tailevu, Nadi and Savusavu. To strengthen her business, 1 tilapia farmer in Fiji was given technical support to develop a business plan and establish her first hatchery using an improved method of producing tilapia based on an incubation system. • PNG: Extension support was provided to farmer cluster groups in Sirinumu on Sogeri Plateau, north Port Moresby. • Business literacy training was provided to 147 aquaculture farmers in 3 countries: 24 giant clam and sea cucumber farmers were trained in Kiribati (21 men, 3 women); 72 seaweed farmers were trained in Solomon Islands (48 men, 24 women); and 51 community pearl farmers were trained in Fiji (32 men, 19 women). 	Not available	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	SPC supported establishment of a community pearl farm in Fiji. In a post-COVID adaptation, the farm will produce edible pearl meat for food rather than round pearls for luxury markets. 49 participants attended training in pearl oyster management.	Not available	Output	Fiji
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	4 kg (Fiji) and 1 kg (Tonga) of sandalwood seeds were collected and stored at CePaCT in preparation for exchange with Tonga.	Collection and storage of seeds.	Output	Fiji, Tonga
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	9 coconut accessions were collected from Taveuni, Fiji, for research on optimisation of conservation and mass propagation protocols, in collaboration with the University of Queensland, Australia; 7 accessions of the same cultivars that were collected earlier will also be used in the research.	Identification and collection of seeds and accessions.	Output	Fiji
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
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	An economic analysis of growing capsicum and tomato in the off season under a protected cropping system showed higher returns compared with field growing. The results provide an important decision tool for governments and farmers. As a result, Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture and selected farmers in Sigatoka and Tavua are adopting protected cropping structures. In addition, UNDP has expressed interest in scaling up use of protected structures in Fiji. Economic analysis of protected cropping is being incorporated in a new manual currently being finalised.	Conducted an economic analysis of growing capsicum and tomato during the off season.	Change in practice	Fiji, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	The design of the coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) database was finalised. The database is now operational, with Solomon Islands and Fiji entering data using KoBo Toolbox. Refresher training in using the toolbox was conducted for the Plant Protection Team from Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture and a revised template was field tested. KoBo Toolbox technology was instrumental in obtaining data from the Solomon Islands CRB clean-up campaign two years after the inception of the project.	Strengthened coordination and management of CRB in the region.	Change in practice	Fiji, Solomon Islands

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	A climate change and food security analysis was developed for Tuvalu. The analysis provided a basis for a vulnerability assessment to determine the design of a programme to support food and nutrition security for Tuvalu under the Food Futures programme funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). A new grant agreement was finalised to support climate-smart agriculture production in Kiribati and Tuvalu. Funding was secured to support Phase 2 programme scale-out in Fiji and Kiribati.	SPC engaged a consultant and developed a climate change and food security analysis. Programme design was undertaken by SPC.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	SPC continues to provide ongoing training support for farmers using protected cropping systems in Sigatoka and for renovation of these systems after Tropical Cyclone Harold. Field trials and data collection has resumed to evaluate protected cropping and open field planting to offset crop damage sustained during TC Harold.	Ongoing training support.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	Technical support for plant health diagnosis was provided to Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga by the Plant Health Clinic (PHC). Approximately 315 diagnoses were made for the target countries: (Fiji – 50 (samples) from 11/31 clinics since 2017; Tonga – 99 from 10 clinics since 2018; Solomon Islands – 166 from 8 clinics since 2019. Results for Samoa are pending. Over 260 farmers benefited from PHC activities with common diseases of key crops identified. Several control measures (cultural, homemade and chemical) were assessed and common practices were determined. PHC refresher training was conducted for extension officers in Fiji and Solomon Islands. Outreach PHC training was conducted for Fiji's Eastern Division. PHC training was also provided in Levuka, Fiji, and awareness-raising was conducted during the Fiji Agricultural Show in Nadi.	Technical support and refresher training provided.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	The Plant Health Team, in partnership with country plant doctors, collated and analysed plant health clinic (PHC) data and results collected via WhatsApp in 4 PICTs (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga). Analysis of PHC data was completed for Fiji and analysis of WhatsApp data is in progress. Analysis of both PHC and WhatsApp data is pending for Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga. PHC results are compiled to support mapping of pests and disease trends/distributions in selected localities and countries. Data will be incorporated in the pest database.	Capacity building and diagnostic and strategic planning for integrated pest and disease management and biological control.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	A Plant Health Clinic manual was finalised and published in 2020. This manual is used to support extension services in pest and disease surveillance and diagnostics at farmer field level.	Plant Health Clinic manual published and distributed.	Output	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
DO6: Social Development	LRD	A gender assessment on the pandanus value chain in Marshall Islands was completed, along with a pandanus leaflet. A rapid gender assessment was completed for taro and vegetable value chains in Palau. A preliminary value-chain assessment was completed for coconut syrup in Rabi Island, Fiji.	Provided technical support, advocacy, mentoring, and gender assessment and value-chain assessment.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	LRD	94 accessions (2301 plant samples) of banana, breadfruit, cassava, giant swamp taro, sweet potato and taro sourced from CePaCT collections were distributed to Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and University of Queensland in 2020. Fiji and Tuvalu distributions were carried out in quarter 2, mainly in response to Tropical Cyclone Harold and COVID-19-related requests.	Distribution of plant samples.	Output	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu
 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	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,
Clinical services	PHD	No progress was made on Pacific Perioperative Patient Safety Standards (PPP2) training in 2020 due to COVID-19. To date, 7 of 13 PICTs (53.8%) have received training in PPP2.	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


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
Clinical services	PHD	The first Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery Meeting (PHoNM) was held in 2020. 93% (25/27) of respondents rated the meeting as very good or excellent. The 3 priority topics voted as most relevant for strengthening nursing services in PICTs were: the health workforce – 74% (20/27); nursing research and education in the Pacific – 67% (18/27); and primary health care and universal health coverage – 48% (13/27).	Coordination of a face-to-face/virtual meeting of PHoNM. PHD worked with stakeholders on the agenda and meeting papers, funded travel and accommodation, and conducted a feedback survey.	Change in knowledge	Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
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	3 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati and Nauru) received 30, 10 and 10 ventilators, respectively.	Procurement of equipment and delivery to PICTs, including ensuring items purchased meet accepted quality standards and can be operated in PICT settings.	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru
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	54% (12/22) of PICTs were represented at the first Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery Meeting (PHoNM) in 2020. There were last-minute cancellations from Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia and Tokelau due to COVID-19 restrictions.	Coordination of a face-to-face/virtual meeting of PHoNM. PHD worked with stakeholders on the agenda and meeting papers, funded travel and accommodation, and conducted a feedback survey.	Output	Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, 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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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	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	13 collaborative operational research findings are being used to inform and take action on NCD prevention and control (childhood obesity in Fiji and Wallis and Futuna; STEPS and BMI in Wallis and Futuna; school survey in Marshall Islands; breastfeeding in New Caledonia; MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) technical reporting, baseline policy/legislation, NCD and COVID-19, diabetes associations, ultra-processed foods, and restriction marketing in Fiji; childhood obesity and COVID-19 in the French territories; and a trade review in Vanuatu.	PHD provided technical assistance (for both research components and interventions) to the 'Healthy child, Promising future' research project in Fiji and Wallis and Futuna; technical assistance (data analysis and reporting) for a school-based childhood obesity survey in Marshall Islands, and a breastfeeding survey in New Caledonia; and led in developing and publishing research papers to address NCD at regional and national level.	Change in attitude	REGIONAL (ALL PICTs), Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna


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 developed/strengthened civil society engagement in the fight against NCD and childhood obesity (Fiji, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna diabetes associations and youth groups; Solomon Islands NCD Alliance).	PHD supported strengthening of diabetes associations, youth groups and other civil society groups at regional and national level; fostered engagement of civil societies and youth in Solomon Islands; supported diabetes associations and youth in Fiji, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna; and conducted a 'wake-up' project addressing NCD and youth at regional level.	Change in attitude	Fiji, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
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 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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	23 collaborative initiatives to enhance NCD prevention and control were conducted/supported at regional and national levels (9 PICTs): Pacific ECHO (Ending Childhood Obesity) workshop, International Union for Health Promotion and Education Conference, Solomon Islands non-state actors workshop, Tonga Diabetes Association workshop, Wallis and Futuna childhood obesity intervention project, French territories data management training workshop, Fiji Diabetes Association training on diabetes care and management, Solomon Islands NCD roadmap workshop, STEP surveys in French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna, Tuvalu NCD training, food security workshop with FAO, Oceania tobacco conference, Tonga youth training workshop, Nauru NCD Committee training, MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action)/Pacific Legislative Framework workshop, New Caledonia edible leaves project initiative, Nauru World No Tobacco Day event, Youth Ambassador Project in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands NCD Alliance.	SPC provided technical assistance, funding, and/or played a coordination/advocacy role.	Output	Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Regional (All PICTs), Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	3 PICTs received support for NCD-related awareness/health promotion campaigns (Fiji, Nauru, Wallis and Futuna).	PHD provided funding support and technical assistance.	Output	Fiji, Nauru, 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
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	All laboratories whose staff were trained in the 2019-2020 period reported improved microbiology processes several months after training. For example, Kiribati and Samoa changed their processes for implementing and documenting quality control on Gram Stain, Coagulase and other rapid biochemical tests. Cook Islands and Fiji improved their detection methods on AMR organisms, e.g. for detection of ESBL using specific antibiotics. Nauru is now able to preserve antimicrobial strains on cryobeads and store them at -70 degrees Celsius.	Conducted microbiology training.	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa





SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	A survey of PICT surveillance and response focal points/teams showed that out of the 17 PICTs that responded, 100% were able to access PPHSN's weekly alert maps and outbreak-related advisories.	Ongoing communication with PICTs.	Change in knowledge	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji
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
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	All participants in Fiji microbiology training showed acceptable levels of skills in practical sessions. Pre- and post-tests showed that more than the targeted 75% of participants demonstrated improved knowledge.	SPC provided training on clinical microbiology including diagnostic components and infection prevention and control (IPC). Quality assurance on microbiology procedures was delivered through practical sessions. IPC facilities and processes were also assessed during this training.	Change in knowledge	Fiji
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	More than 80% of participants in 2 training sessions conducted in 2020 (Fiji, Kiribati) demonstrated improved knowledge of the Laboratory Quality Management System.	Conduct of training and funding.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	More than 80% of participants trained in 2020 met the competency requirements and were awarded IATA certification.	SPC provided training on shipping infectious substances (Category A and Category B) and related hazardous materials by air in accordance with IATA's Dangerous Goods Regulations.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Nauru
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	Students from 4 PICTs (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) completed all 5 modules of the Post-Graduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology. Sixteen participants (10 women, 6 men) were eligible to graduate in December 2020 (Fiji, 2; Solomon Islands 9; Tokelau, 1; Tonga, 3; Vanuatu, 1).	Not available	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga
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



SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	Capacity building on the One Health approach to leptospirosis was provided for staff of the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji laboratory and Mataika House laboratory. 77% of participants were women.	Capacity building was provided in collaboration with Institut Pasteur de Nouvelle-Calédonie. IPNC conducted the laboratory training and SPC provided logistics and funding support and led coordination.	Output	Fiji
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	In 2020, training on shipping infectious substances was conducted in 2 PICTs - Fiji and Nauru. In Nauru, there were 5 participants (3 men, 2 women). In Fiji, there were 27 participants who became certified shippers following training (7 from Labasa hospital; 7 from Lautoka hospital; and 13 from Fiji CDC).	SPC provided training on shipping infectious substances (Category A and Category B) and related hazardous materials by air in accordance with IATA's Dangerous Goods Regulations.	Output	Fiji, Nauru
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	Laboratory Quality Management System training was conducted in 2 PICTs in 2020: Fiji CDC (3 men and 7 women), and Kiribati Tungaru Central Hospital Laboratory (8 men and 6 women).	Conducted training and provided funding.	Output	Fiji, Kiribati
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	Microbiology training to strengthen antimicrobial resistance surveillance and control was held in February 2020 at CWM Hospital, Fiji. There were 15 participants (3 men and 12 women). They included 4 laboratory scientists, 5 infection prevention and control nurses, and 3 pathology registrars. Training planned for Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Tonga in April, May and July, respectively, was not done due to travel restrictions.	SPC provided training on clinical microbiology including diagnostic components and infection prevention and control (IPC). Quality assurance on microbiology procedures was delivered through practical sessions. IPC facilities and processes were also assessed during this training.	Output	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					
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	36 participants (15 women) received training in areas including: Certificate IV in Coastal Management (16); seismic operation and monitoring (8); international skills training to deliver competency-based training (6); and M&E for Marshall Islands Pacific Resilience Programme monitoring (6).	Coordination and financing.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	69 participants completed the Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC) international skills training (IST) course. The course is accredited and an award is issued.	The Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) partnered with APTC to deliver this trainer qualifying course as part of its development of accredited training and trainers in emergency management.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu
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	1 PICT carried out research on bullying and produced a report, with technical assistance provided by SPC.	Support, including technical assistance, for research on bullying, with the Fiji Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts.	Change in knowledge	Fiji
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	Micro-qualification training for examiners and moderators was provided in 1 PICT.	Provision of micro-qualification training for new examiners and moderators.	Change in knowledge	Fiji
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	National qualifying agencies in 6 PICTs were supported to respond to challenges on quality assurance as a result of restrictions and difficulties due to COVID-19.	Support for national qualifying agencies.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	SPC supported an exchange between Nauru and Fiji on the Fiji Education Management Information System (FEMIS), with the Nauru delegation receiving training in FEMIS.	Representatives from National Statistics Offices undertook internships with Fiji Statistics office and EQAP for training on FEMIS.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Nauru
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	13 people from 5 PICTs trained in school leadership, including 8 women (from Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga) and 5 men (from Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu).	Provision of school leadership training.	Output	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	16 participants from 6 PICTs received training in education quality assurance. They included 8 women (from Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga) and 8 men (from Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu).	Training for members on quality assurance, self improvement, review of agencies and training processes (training to continue until April 2021).	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	17 accredited qualifications were added to the Pacific Register of Qualifications and Standards (7 from Vanuatu and 10 from Fiji).	17 accredited qualifications registered on the Pacific Register of Qualifications and Standards.	Output	Fiji, Vanuatu, Internal (SPC)
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	17 participants from six PICTs were trained in assessing Recognition of Prior Learning. They included 9 men (from Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga) and 8 women (from Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu).	Training in assessment of recognition of prior learning and development of RPL kit.	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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
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
	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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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	SDP	SPC led the organisation of a 'Picnic at the Museum' in Suva, Fiji, to celebrate International Women's Day (8 March). The event included a 'Vital Voices Global Mentoring Walk' (Graduate Women Fiji); a 'Gunu Tea and Talanoa' session reflecting on progress towards gender equality and women's human rights; a traditional Fijian game for women (iTaukei Affairs); cancer screening and health checks (Reproductive and Family Health Association); yoga; and a children's corner (Save the Children). The Fiji Museum exhibition space was used to display 'Inspiring Pacific Women' photos from SPC's '70 Inspiring Pacific Women' campaign. The day enabled women, men and children to relax, network informally and discuss gender inequality, roles of women in decision-making and leadership, and 'how men can be more supportive and what that would look like'.	SPC was the lead organisation for this activity, working in partnership with Graduate Women (Fiji), Fiji Museum, Reproductive and Family Health Association, Striders Women's Rugby Club, Save the Children Fiji, Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, Dr Claire Slatter and Matelita Buadromo. SPC divisions involved included LRD, SPL, GEM and the PEUMP programme. The event brought together key partners from CSOs, sports groups, government agencies, cultural bodies and academia. As an inter-governmental organisation, SPC recognises that in addition to providing technical assistance and capacity support, it has a role in extending outreach and influence through networks and partnerships for people-centred sustainable development.	Change in attitude	Fiji
DO6: Social Development	FAME	In 2020, capacity building on gender equity and social inclusion/human rights tailored for coastal fisheries resulted in increased knowledge and understanding, according to ratings by participants (4.56 out of 5).	PEUMP and the Coastal Fisheries Programme provided training and mentoring.	Change in knowledge	Fiji
DO6: Social Development	SDP	A gender and agriculture round table was co-convened with FAO. Key staff of Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture demonstrated understanding of gender issues in the sector and have prioritised activities for implementation.	Co-convening the gender and agriculture round table for agriculture stakeholders (Fiji) with FAO.	Change in knowledge	Fiji
DO6: Social Development	FAME	Virtual regional training on gender equity and social inclusion for private sector aquaculture enterprises was provided for 16 participants from 5 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tonga).	Not available	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Tonga
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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
 SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation					
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
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	A groundwater assessment was completed in Nabutautau, Fiji (the village has a population of 200).	SPC undertook an assessment to identify groundwater potential, and provide training to Fiji's Mineral Resources Department and USP. Under-used World Bank funding was used for the assessment.	Output	Fiji
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Letter report provided on groundwater assessment of Nabutautau village, Fiji.	SPC conducted the Nabutautau assessment and produced a report in response to a direct request from the Fiji government.	Output	Fiji
 SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy					
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	Reduced support was provided to PICTs in 2020 on facilitating access to fuel price data. Attempts to reinstate support on fuel price setting were not successful in 2020 as funding support ceased.	Data collection and provision, and support for knowledge management.	Output	Fiji
 SDG 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure					
DO1: Natural resources	GEM	Geological and geo-engineering surveys were delayed due to COVID-19. Technical support and training was provided to Fiji's Department of Mineral Resources (MRD) for the deployment of a current meter in Sigatoka.	Training support. SPC was also part of the MRD deployment team.	Change in knowledge	Fiji
 SDG 10 Reduced inequalities					
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


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
 SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities					
DO1: Natural resources	GEM	The Freesoul Damage Assessment Report was reviewed for the Fiji Department of Environment using cross-programming expertise in SPC.	Technical expertise for the review of the Freesoul Damage Assessment Report for the Department of Environment.	Output	Fiji
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Relocation of the hospital in Lifuka, Ha'apai, Tonga, was completed following a multi-hazard risk assessment by SPC in 2014, which recommended moving the hospital to higher ground.	SPC undertook a multi-hazard/risk assessment under the Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP) programme in 2014 and recommended moving the hospital to higher ground.	Change in practice	Fiji
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	The Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS) provided coastal flood warnings during Tropical Cyclones Harold and Yasa.	SPC provided the Fiji Meteorological Service with wave forecast products ahead of TC Harold. Forecast data agreed well with observations.	Change in practice	Fiji
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	A new real-time wave observation system was deployed in Fiji. It will provide forecast product validation, and increased confidence in the early warning system (EWS).	SPC purchased and deployed the system in partnership with the Fiji Meteorological Service.	Change in knowledge	Fiji
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	2 PICTs have standard operating procedures (SOPs): Fiji - National Emergency Operations Centre SOP; and Samoa - SOP for contingency plans.	Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) supported PICT requests to review and comment on their national SOPs.	Output	Fiji, Samoa
 SDG 13 Climate action					
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	The main ports of Fiji, Kiribati and Solomon Islands have reduced greenhouse gas emissions.	SPC provided technical assistance for conducting energy audits and made recommendations to reduce GHG emissions.	Impact	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	Fiji Ports Muaiwalu House electricity consumption was 45% lower in 2020 compared with 2016.	SPC provided technical assistance for conducting energy audits and made recommendations to reduce GHG emissions.	Change in practice	Fiji
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	225 Pacific Island emergency/disaster management personnel received training in emergency management and disaster response.	Coordination and financing.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Internal (SPC), Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, 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	5 participants (1 woman) undertook training in Kadavu, Fiji, on post disaster assessment using the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) exposure survey template, and demonstrated confidence in using data collection equipment to collect data.	SPC provided funding and conducted the training with 4 Mineral Resources Department staff.	Change in knowledge	Fiji
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Inclusion of climate and disaster risk in Fiji's Watershed Management Plan was completed in 2020. The work was informed by rapid conduct of biophysical and socio-economic assessments.	SPC financed a consultancy and published the plan.	Output	Fiji
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Reviews of the Fiji Disaster Risk Management Bill and Kiribati National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change (CC) Arrangements were provided as part of the review process undertaken by the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) in the two countries.	The Disaster and Community Resilience Programme (DCRP) reviewed and provided written feedback to the Government of Kiribati on the National DRM and CC Arrangements and the Fiji Disaster Risk Management Bill.	Output	Fiji, Kiribati
 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, workshops on implementing harvest strategies were held in five countries: Fiji, Japan (virtual), PNG, Tonga and Tuvalu (virtual); 88 participants attended (47 men and 41 women). The workshops were rated as highly relevant by participants, with a majority indicating they gained crucial knowledge and skills that they would apply in their work, and increased understanding of harvest strategies. The majority also said they would recommend similar training to others and many stated they would benefit from additional training on harvest strategies.	Not available	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu

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"> • 2 PICTs received support to strengthen capacity in aquaculture data collection (Fiji, Vanuatu). • 3 PICTs received technical assistance for mariculture hatchery design and engineering (New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu). • An in-country mission was undertaken in collaboration with PROTEGE to conduct a feasibility study and identify potential aquaculture opportunities (Wallis and Futuna). • Vanuatu hosted subregional training on sea cucumber (sandfish), which was attended by 17 participants from Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu. • Aquaculture officers from Fiji and Solomon Islands received support to attend tilapia breeding training (virtual). Fiji's attendance was cut short by Tropical Cyclone Yasa, but Solomon Islands completed the course. • New Caledonia received technical assistance on giant clam hatchery and husbandry. • A tilapia marketing study, which included 2 municipal markets in Fiji (Suva and Nausori) and roadside sellers, was conducted to gain an understanding of the market chain for the product in Fiji. • The Institute of Marine Resources (USP) completed a report on tilapia market value adding. 	Not available	Output	Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
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	Analysis of key coastal habitats for 2 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall islands) was undertaken. The report will be published in 2021.	Not available	Output	Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia
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	FAME supported the drafting of legislation on coastal fisheries penalties in Kiribati, on marine resources in Niue, on fisheries management in New Caledonia, and on sea cucumber fisheries in Fiji.	Not available	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Niue

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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, data on invertebrates was collected in one PICT (Fiji), which will contribute to information on the status of invertebrates. Data on finfish was collected through market or landing surveys in 4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna) and will contribute to regional assessment of the life history of targeted species in 2021.	Not available	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna
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	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
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
DO2: Pathways to international markets	FAME	Regional leadership training for aquaculture enterprises was conducted virtually for participants from 4 PICTs (Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tonga) to enhance business acumen, leadership and staff management.	Not available	Output	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga

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
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	As of 2020, 7 National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) are producing monthly ocean outlooks. In 2020, Fiji formally started releasing its ocean outlook as an International Organization for Standardization (ISO) climate services quality-controlled product.	SPC provided virtual mentoring and one-on-one support to NMHS staff developing and publishing ocean outlooks. SPC also hosted stakeholder engagement on the ocean outlook for the Fiji Meteorological Service during the Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum and Fiji National Climate Outlook Forum, where the climate services theme was fisheries.	Change in practice	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	In 2020, 99 National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and ocean-related sector representatives participated in training in ocean science, maritime boundaries, and applications of ocean data; virtual training on tide gauge maintenance; and hands-on training on tide gauge maintenance, geodetic levelling, and post-disaster inundation assessment. Post-training assessments indicate that 74% of participants surveyed reported improved knowledge and skills immediately following the training.	SPC convened and organised workshops to provide training for ocean-related sectors.	Change in knowledge	Fiji
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Post ocean science training, 24 participants responding to 6-month follow-up surveys reported they gained new skills from the workshop (Fiji, 92% and Vanuatu, 83%), and that they had done something differently as a result of the workshop (Fiji, 69%, Vanuatu, 42%).	SPC convened and organised workshops with local National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and carried out 6-month post-training follow up surveys.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	FAME	16 (7 males and 9 females) participants completed Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance 2nd Cohort.	In collaboration with USP, SPC developed training materials and delivered training.	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga
DO9: Education quality	FAME	In 2020, 50 (43 males and 7 females) participants were trained as part of the Regional Observer Programme (Pacific Islands Regional Observer Programme).	As part of the Regional Observer Programme, SPC collaborated with PICTs.	Output	Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
 SDG 15 Life on land					
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Agroforestry demonstration plots were established in Fiji in the Waidina catchment (Digove), Ba catchment (Tokoni), Labasa catchment (Korobua) and Tunuloa catchment (Qaravutu).	Establishment of demonstration plots.	Change in practice	Fiji
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Cocoa sampling and planting (establishment of a trial plot) were carried out on Tutu in Taveuni, Fiji (8-21 March). Cyclone rehabilitation work was carried out by the Vanuatu Agricultural Research and Technical Centre (VARTC), with grafting of 364 cocoa clones, and soil sampling conducted as part of a fertiliser trial.	Cocoa sampling and fermentation.	Change in practice	Fiji
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	In Fiji, site selection was carried out for the Ba and Labasa catchments for increased adoption of sustainable land management (SLM) practices. Ba catchment communities visited were Marou, Mare, Nanoko, Bukuya, Tabuquto, Tabalei, Nadrugu, Navala (demonstration plot), Koroboya, Toge, Balevuto and Vatawai. Labasa catchment communities included Suweni, Navakuru, Matalolo, Koromakawa, Satulaki, Korowiri, Lawaki and Korobua. SLM awareness training was carried out in the Waidina catchment (Digove and Namosi, Koro), Ba catchment (Navatusila district, Nanoko, Mare and Tokoni district), and Labasa catchment (Korobua). SLM awareness training was also provided in Navakuru, Suweni, Matalolo, Satulaki, Koromakawa, Waikisi, Vunimoli, Korowiri and Lawaki in the Labasa catchment.	Provided SLM awareness and training.	Change in practice	Fiji
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	The number of hectares (ha) covered by integrated natural resource management practices is as follows: Waidina catchment: 15 ha (cumulative 141 ha); Labasa catchment: 30.5 ha (cumulative: 107 ha); Tunuloa catchment: 30 ha (cumulative: 72 ha); Ba catchment: 1 ha (cumulative: 126 ha).	Technical support for restoration of degraded forests.	Change in practice	Fiji
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	At Korobua, training in natural resource management was conducted for youth and women (11 women participated). 30 women were involved in purchasing seedlings from the Nadroumai Women's Club. In the Ba catchment, the Tokoni Village Women's Group (30 women; 20% youth) established a small nursery of native tree species and an agroforestry demonstration farm. Women made up 40% of participants in PLUP training conducted in the Ba catchment. 24 people participated in nursery training at Tikina Navatusila (40% were women from Tokoni, Mare and Nanoko). In the Waidina catchment, Narukunibua women were involved in reforestation activities (8 of 22 participants were women).	Provided resource management training.	Change in knowledge	Fiji
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Ongoing mentoring and coaching were provided to government officials for advancing policy work in relevant countries. Government officials were key participants in organic policy workshops in Fiji (11 government representatives) and Vanuatu (10 government representatives).	Provided mentoring, coaching and workshops.	Output	Fiji, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Participatory land use planning was conducted in the Labasa catchment.	Assisted with Rabi Island Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) certification.	Output	Fiji
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Training on Climate-Smart app methodology was carried out with Fiji Ministry of Agriculture staff and the University of the South Pacific.	Training on the Climate-Smart app methodology.	Output	Fiji
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
 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	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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Finalisation of disability monographs for Fiji and Tuvalu, and production of a core suite of disability indicators.	Coordination and technical input.	Output	Fiji, Tuvalu
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	Technical assistance was provided to 14 PICTs (American Samoa, CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Tokelau) on civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) based on the UN's holistic approach to legal identity, UN principles and recommendations on CRVS, how to maintain operational continuity of civil registration systems during the COVID-19 pandemic, IT for CRVS (introducing an open source CRVS platform - OpenCRVS), and the increased use of registers and administrative data in census programmes.	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