



# French Polynesia 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. 27 of these results were reported for French Polynesia.

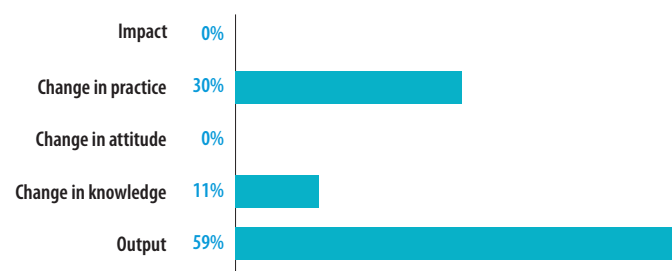
## 27 RESULTS IN TOTAL

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.

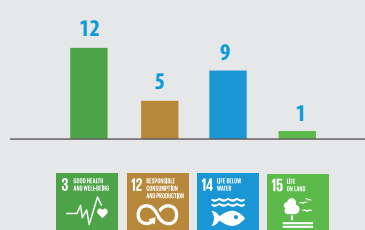
In French Polynesia, reported results primarily contributed to 4 of the 17 SDGs. The most number of results supported:

- ☞ SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- ☞ SDG 14: Life below water
- ☞ SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

Graph 1: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=27)



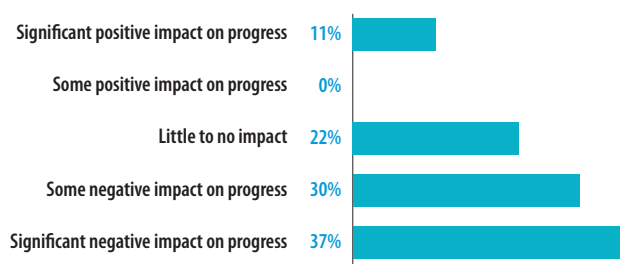
Graph 2: Development objective results, by primary SDG (n=27)



## 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=27)



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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 French Polynesia from the full 2020 results report.



## Performance Story



## Building a farmers' network to mainstream agroecology in the Pacific

### Context

Climate change is a major threat to food systems in PICTs. Increasing the resilience of these systems requires sustainable use of natural resources.

To provide farmers and rural communities with the support they need to change their practices, PROTEGE established a regional network of demonstration farms to promote sustainable use of renewable natural resources and biodiversity services through agroecology. The network uses a people-centred approach, which contributes to converting the concept of climate change adaptation into action in the field.

### Change process

The project is working with farmers in Pacific OCTs to develop innovations based on traditional practices, sustainable use of renewable resources and nature-based solutions focused on strengthening biodiversity.

SPC's role is to support local partners involved in developing climate-smart on-farm experimentation and stimulating co-learning to produce new knowledge. Partnerships with international organisations such as FAO provide the methodology for evaluating agroecology performance. Universities with agroecology research departments contribute scientific support, and farmers associations and local agricultural bodies participate in monitoring the trials and data analysis.

The objective is to develop the rural stakeholders' understanding of agroecology and the key role of

biodiversity and soils in increasing the resilience of food systems to climate change. Achieving this objective requires promoting a collective commitment to regenerative agriculture and agroforestry systems, and empowering farmers, especially through peer-to-peer learning schemes. Despite COVID-19 travel restrictions, some field days have gathered farmers from New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna, who face similar issues related to climate change, including new pests and diseases and declining soil fertility.

### Results and impact

Twenty-seven demonstration farms were selected in New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna. Initial assessments of the agroecological performance of the farms were completed in 2020, with the lowest scores being for biodiversity, organic matter management and most of the resilience indicators. These first assessments provided a basis for building the network action plan with the farmers. Other assessments will be carried out throughout the project to monitor progress. The project also enables collection of data to identify levers that local authorities can use to support the transition to agroecology.

The results have inspired LRD to develop a mirror project in Pacific ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific States) countries, with Kiwa Initiative funding. The project will help strengthen regional integration and peer-to-peer learning between OCTs and the broader Pacific region and contribute to SPC's integrated food systems programme.

### Lessons learned

The project is constantly trying to balance the short-term needs and expectations of the farmers on the one hand, and develop solid agroecological practices on the other hand in the mid to long term.

Local agricultural extension services were not familiar with climate change issues and agroecology and this required knowledge transfer prior to the start of the activities to ensure the success of the project.

The different partnerships (e.g. with universities and other international organisations) have helped to develop a strong multi-pronged approach that includes all the components of agroecology (agriculture practices, gender, community engagement).

The demonstration farms have resulted in changing the knowledge and practices of the project partners in addition to influencing other members of rural communities and local research institutions.

One of the main keys to success has been the use of existing farms to set up the network of demonstration farms, which allows knowledge to be shared through peer-to-peer learning schemes. The farms use traditional practices, and the farmers are open to using innovative approaches to solve tomorrow's problems.





## Performance Story



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

#### Context

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

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

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

people and contributes to slowing transmission of the disease.

#### Change process

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

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



Vanuatu health worker uses a GeneXpert machine

## Results and impact

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

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

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

The collective effort of the PHD laboratory team and the Pacific Island Society of Pathology resulted in the formulation of guidance and a protocol and procedure for pooled specimen testing. The procedure is now used by

laboratories in the region to test multiple samples using a single cartridge, economising on the use of supplies while maintaining the quality of testing. The protocol has also been adopted by other countries beyond the Pacific Island region.

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

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

## Lessons learned


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

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

*Division: PHD*

*Donor: European Union and Government of Australia*

# French Polynesia Results Summary 2020


| SPC objective   | SPC division | Result achieved  | SPC's contribution to the result   | Result type         | PICT   |
|---|--------------|--|--|---------------------|--|
|  <b>SDG 3 Good health and well-being</b> |              |  |  |                     |  |
| Clinical services   | PHD          | 4 recommendations from the Pacific Heads of Nursing & Midwifery Meeting (PHoNM) were actioned:<br>Recommendation 6 – Access to infection prevention and control resources for infectious disease outbreaks/epidemics.<br>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).<br>Recommendation 18 – Support continuing professional development for nurses, e.g. surge critical care, Zoom events.<br>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          | 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          | 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   |
| 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  |


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| SPC objective                                    | SPC division | Result achieved  | SPC's contribution to the result  | Result type         | PICT   |
|--|--------------|--|---|---------------------|--|
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD          | 7 PICTs have strengthened national NCD initiatives led by ministers or parliamentarians (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Wallis and Futuna).   | PHD ensured a high profile for NCD and childhood obesity at key regional and national ministerial meetings, including preparing and presenting NCD papers on the progress on the NCD roadmap and MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action), childhood obesity, and the Pacific NCD legislative framework at the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM), Heads of Health, Pacific Health Ministers Meeting, Early Childhood Development High-Level Meeting with Education Ministers, Pacific Forum Leaders Meeting, and Trade Ministers Meeting, and prepared and presented NCD presentations at national level. PHD also conducted advocacy meetings for integration of NCD and childhood obesity strategies in national SDGs - undertaken as part of NCD workshops and civil society meetings at country level. | Change in practice  | Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Wallis and Futuna    |
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD          | 8 PICTs are implementing or strengthening implementation of their NCD plans in collaboration with stakeholders (French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).  | PHD developed a national multi-sectoral NCD plan and NCD Alliance plan for Solomon Islands and provided ongoing support for implementation; supported development and implementation of a national multi-sectoral diabetes strategy for Tonga; and supported strengthening of multi-sectoral NCD plans and implementation for French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.   | Change in practice  | French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna                      |
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD          | 9 PICTs are implementing/strengthening NCD interventions with 45 staff trained (30 women, 15 men) and equipped, with resources provided by SPC (French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna). | PHD supported awareness during NCD related events/campaigns, e.g. World No Tobacco Day, World Diabetes Day, etc.; and implementation of NCD risk-factor interventions at national and subnational level.  | Change in practice  | French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, 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        |

| SPC objective                                    | SPC division | Result achieved   | SPC's contribution to the result  | Result type | PICT  |
|--|--------------|---|---|-------------|---|
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD          | 10 PICTs were further equipped with healthy lifestyle promotion materials (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).  | PHD organised development and shipment of materials to PICTs.   | Output      | Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna           |
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD          | 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 risk factor interventions (French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna).  | PHD provided funding support and technical assistance.  | Output      | French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna  |
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD          | NCD papers and presentations were delivered and discussed in 7 PICTs (FSM, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu).   | Prepared and presented NCD papers on progress on the NCD roadmap and MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action), childhood obesity, and the Pacific NCD legislative framework and other country-specific NCD presentations in 7 PICTs. | Output      | Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu                        |



| SPC objective   | SPC division | Result achieved  | SPC's contribution to the result   | Result type        | PICT  |
|---|--------------|--|--|--------------------|---|
|  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production</b></p> |              |  |  |                    |   |
| DO1: Natural resources  | CCES         | 2 more regulated fishing areas (ZPR) during the second half of the year (24 in all). At the same time, the New Caledonia fisheries observatory was created in February. Wallis is conducting a feasibility study to create theirs.   | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Change in practice | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO1: Natural resources  | CCES         | 2 regional workshops were held by PROTEGE (coconut and forests/ agroforestry). These workshops made it possible to develop 2 regional action plans (one for the coconut sector and one for forestry and agroforestry).   | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Output             | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO1: Natural resources  | CCES         | A certain number of regional meetings did take place despite COVID-19, particularly between Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia during the second half of the year, which strengthened the ties between Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia. Work to assess the POS (Pacific Organic Standard) began with the deployment of specialists in the countries and territories, in close collaboration with the Land Resources Division. Set up methodological support for running the demonstration farm networks by mobilising the expertise of professor-researchers. | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Output             | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO1: Natural resources  | CCES         | Demonstration farm networks are underway in the 3 territories; work is underway on biodiversity, biological pests, more climate-friendly livestock practices, as well as on farm water. Agroecology training began in the 3 territories, with the remote support of professionals (France) due to COVID-19.  | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Output             | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO1: Natural resources  | CCES         | The circumstances surrounding the health crisis in 2020 had a strong impact on regional cooperation activities. By using video conferencing equipment, PROTEGE held discussions between the OCTs on managing environmental and fisheries data and on participatory monitoring of the environment and resources, along with an introduction to the European PEUMP project, all as part of efforts to enhance knowledge and sharing between the territories.   | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Output             | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |

| SPC objective  | SPC division | Result achieved   | SPC's contribution to the result | Result type         | PICT  |
|--|--------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <br>SDG 14 Life below water |              |   |                                  |                     |   |
| DO1: Natural resources   | FAME         | 5 PICTs are using OnShore for port sampling and/or biological sampling (Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Samoa); 582 port samplings were conducted using the app between January and December 2020.   | Not available                    | Change in practice  | Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Samoa, Tonga  |
| DO1: Natural resources   | FAME         | 8 PICTs continued actively using SPC-developed systems in 2020: water quality monitoring (Cook Islands), giant clam mariculture (French Polynesia), sea cucumber capture and export (French Polynesia), landing survey data (Kiribati, Wallis and Futuna), socio-economic data (Kiribati), market survey data (Fiji, New Caledonia), aquarium fish and/or coral export (Kiribati, Marshall Islands), sea cucumber survey data (Fiji, Tonga), monitoring, control and surveillance (Tonga), and coconut crab survey data (Fiji).   | Not available                    | Change in practice  | Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna                               |
| DO1: Natural resources   | FAME         | In 2020, SPC continued analyses to assess the impact of drifting FADs on coastal ecosystems, with the intention of raising awareness of the detrimental effects of these FADs on coastal ecosystems and reefs when they beach. In-country data collection programmes were launched in collaboration with fisheries department in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands and Wallis and Futuna. Data related to beached FADs will complement analyses from fishery data to better assess the impact of drifting FADs on coastal ecosystems and to guide management. In collaboration with fishing companies, SPC also continued research on data from echo-sounder buoys deployed on drifting FADs. Access to this novel data source enables investigation of tuna aggregations around FADs, with the aim of developing an alternative tuna abundance index that could be used in stock assessments. | Not available                    | Change in knowledge | REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Wallis and Futuna               |
| DO1: Natural resources   | FAME         | For 2020, 503 longline fishing trips, from 67 different vessels, were received from the ONBOARD electronic reporting app; 7 PICTs used ONBOARD in 2020 - the same as in 2019. Lower trip numbers in 2020 were due to COVID-19's impact on French Polynesia's fishing fleet.   | Not available                    | Output              | Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Tonga, Samoa                                       |
| DO1: Natural resources   | FAME         | In 2020, FAME provided technical assistance for the review and updating of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 national aquaculture development plans (Cook Islands, Vanuatu);</li> <li>• 2 national aquaculture regulations (Kiribati, Marshall Islands);</li> <li>• 5 national reports on analyses of aquaculture business investment risk (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau);</li> <li>• Draft aquaculture legislation (French Polynesia, Kiribati);</li> <li>• Development of aquaculture policies and plans (Vanuatu).</li> </ul>  | Not available                    | Output              | REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Vanuatu |

| SPC objective   | SPC division | Result achieved   | SPC's contribution to the result   | Result type | PICT   |
|---|--------------|---|--|-------------|--|
| 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                |
| DO2: Pathways to international markets  | FAME         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> | Not available  | Output      | Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu |
| 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  |
|  <b>SDG 15 Life on land</b> |              |   |  |             |  |
| DO1: Natural resources  | CCES         | Invasive species culling activities began in New Caledonia with training for participants: 5 management methods training sessions held for 93 participants, including 20 women. Rat eradication efforts on the small offshore islands in Wallis and Futuna have also made good progress. In fact, 8 meetings were held with villages on Wallis to prepare for the work and identify barriers and opportunities. These initial meetings involved about 50 people.  | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Output      | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna  |