

# Kiribati

## Results Summary 2020

Each year, as part of SPC's organisation-wide annual results reporting process, SPC collates the results achieved in each of its member countries and territories, and in the region. Access the full copy of the Pacific Community Results Report 2020 [here](#).

In 2020, 374 results were reported across SPC's development objectives. 100 of these results were reported for Kiribati.

100 

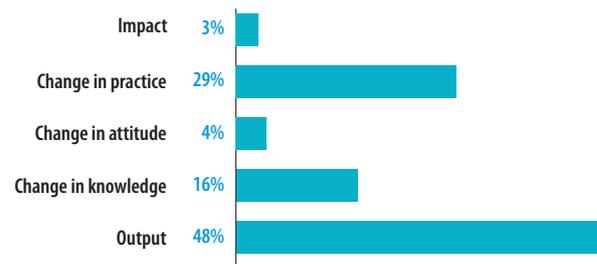
### RESULTS IN TOTAL

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.

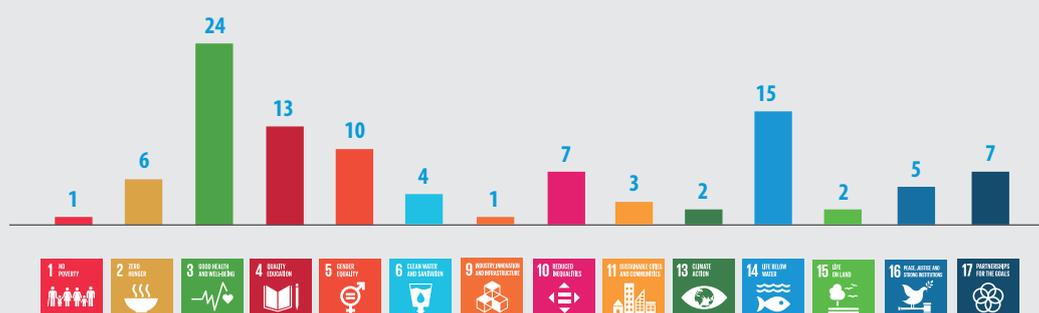
In Kiribati, reported results primarily contributed to 14 of the 17 SDGs. The most number of results supported:

- ☞ SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- ☞ SDG 14: Life below water
- ☞ SDG 4: Quality education

Graph 1: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=100)



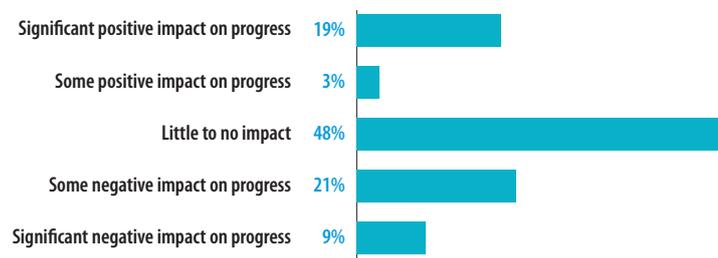
Graph 2: Development objective results, by primary SDG (n=100)



### 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=100)



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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 Kiribati 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
<b>Enrolled</b>	2	2	22	8	6	3	2	2	11	4	10	19	2	8	3	8	2	<b>114</b>
<b>Completed</b>	0	2	22	4	6	3	2	1	2	2	10	15	2	8	3	0	2	<b>84</b>
<b>Completion rate</b>	0	100	100	50	100	100	100	50	18	50	100	79	100	100	100	0	100	<b>74</b>

*"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



### Kiribati implements new regulations for coastal fisheries

#### Context

In Kiribati, most coastal fisheries have traditionally been open access, with few restrictions for local fishers. Before the adoption of new regulations in 2019, the existing legislation covered only certain aspects of coastal fisheries. In addition, community-based fisheries management (CBFM) did not have a clear legal basis, and local projects and success stories were not able to be scaled up at national level.

In 2017, the Government of Kiribati, through its Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development (MFMRD), requested SPC to provide support for regulating coastal fisheries. In particular, new regulations were needed to increase the sustainability of coastal fisheries while still ensuring food security for local communities. The new [Coastal Fisheries Regulations 2019](#) provide a strong legal basis for CBFM and an opportunity to empower local communities to look after the marine resources they depend on for a living.

#### Change process

Under the MFAT-funded project, Effective Coastal Fisheries Management, a team worked collaboratively to identify the right fisheries management measures, draft the legal provisions to make them enforceable, provide legal training to Kiribati government officers, and discuss the measures with government and non-government stakeholders.

Adopting a participatory approach, SPC and MFMRD worked in consultation with stakeholders and partners, including partners in the Australian Government-funded Pathways Project (Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), Tobwan Waara (the framework for New Zealand's support for the marine resources sector in Kiribati), government agencies, fishers' associations and NGOs) to ensure smooth passage of the regulations through the national legal process.

#### Results and impact

The first regulations dedicated to coastal fisheries conservation and management in Kiribati under the Fisheries Act 2010 were passed thanks to strong cooperation and the political will of the national fisheries agency. SPC provided support on legal issues, awareness raising, and monitoring, control and surveillance over a period of three years to assist the preparation and implementation of the new regulations.

Despite travel restrictions due to COVID-19, SPC was able to provide continued mentoring and online support for implementing the regulations, which are adapted to Kiribati's cultural environment and are mindful of gender equality and human rights.

*"Success will ultimately depend on voluntary compliance of fishers and communities with the new regulations and management measures. In this effort, the role of fisheries officers cannot be overstated: they are the ones taking the journey from improved understanding of their laws to passion for educating their people and ability to balance enforcement with awareness raising on critical aspects of coastal fisheries management."* — Tooreka Teemari, Director of Coastal Fisheries, MFMRD

Since the formal adoption of the regulations, SPC has supported MFMRD in training fisheries authorised officers to ensure they are able to apply control, **inspection and enforcement procedures effectively**.

In 2020, 31 Kiribati fisheries officers (16 men and 15 women) benefited from online training and mentoring on monitoring, control and surveillance



During attachments at SPC headquarters, two fisheries officers also learned how to develop a communication strategy and information and resource materials to raise awareness of the new regulations.

With SPC support, MFMRD produced an information toolkit in both I-Kiribati and English on the sustainable use of marine resources to improve public support for the regulations and compliance. The toolkit includes posters and signboards targeting schools and communities, a handbook, and a series of roll-up banners, stickers and rulers for fisheries officers.

## Lessons learned

The project team learned valuable lessons during the development and initial implementation of the new regulations, in particular, the importance of:

- technical training in legislative drafting to familiarise MFMRD staff with the new regulations and assist their understanding of the adoption process for any future regulations or amendments;
- training in monitoring, control and surveillance to ensure fisheries officers gained the skills needed to ensure compliance with the regulations (for instance, how to conduct an inspection, measure fish and collect evidence);
- communication campaigns to encourage positive behaviour (e.g. training local champions) and discredit poor behaviour (e.g. through a popular radio drama), thereby empowering a broad range of people to support sustainable coastal fisheries management.



Women selling fish – Tarawa, Kiribati.



## Performance Story



### SPC develops dashboard for remote monitoring of census and survey fieldwork

#### Context

Many PICTs have updated their traditional data collection processes, embracing new technology between 2010 and 2020 by committing to using tablet-based computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

The CAPI format is cost effective and user friendly, and its self-correcting function means inconsistencies and mistakes are picked up and resolved during data capture, making the post-enumeration phase much more efficient.

However, in many PICTs, surveys are still conducted face-to-face and accurate monitoring of fieldwork is essential.

#### Change process

In November 2020, Kiribati and Vanuatu undertook their national population and housing census. COVID-19 travel restrictions meant technical assistance had to be provided remotely. SPC therefore developed a real-time, online data management system and interactive monitoring dashboard to support both the Kiribati and Vanuatu NSOs. The new data monitoring dashboard was custom-built using the 'R' programming language and 'Shiny' software framework.

As a semi-automatic process, the dashboard provides a single tool that enables SPC to share information and technical advice more consistently, while tailoring the application to the specific needs of individual countries.

#### Results and impact

The programme provides users with a wide range of functionality to quickly assess trends and anomalies. These tools help to improve field monitoring, supervision, and data timeliness and quality control.

The data accuracy checks in the post-interview process include validation conditions with extensive checks for unanswered questions, inconsistencies and outliers.

As part of the monitoring dashboard, geographic visualisation of fieldwork provides an additional way to monitor progress and identify potential problems. For example, map-based tools capture the progress of fieldwork while also investigating quality control issues and communicating problems visually.

The dashboard enables survey supervisors to provide census coordinators with valid evidence of difficulties in the field. In instances of poor performance by enumerators, retraining or replacement can be considered.

*"The dashboard is superbly helpful for our monitoring – even the maps with red and orange points really help us in spotting errors as well. I viewed the dashboard every day and managed to download the check files and send them over to my headquarters to deal with any errors and inconsistencies in the interviews from the field." – Agnether Lemuelu, Social Statistician, NSO, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Kiribati*

“Performance indicators and other descriptive statistics, which are automatically generated with every new batch of data, help survey managers and data analysts identify problems with data at a stage when action can be taken to address them.”

#### Lessons learned

The dashboard improved communication with the target audience, including census/survey managers, survey managers' supervisors and interviewers, by enabling sharing of standardised information across all stakeholders. The dashboard was also useful in measuring progress through analysing incoming data and tracking the progress of the fieldwork itself.

The monitoring dashboard is an innovative survey management solution, enabling SPC to provide remote support for PICT NSOs managing census and survey fieldwork. The system can be adapted for use across different types of data collection and locations, not only in the Pacific region but potentially globally. It can also be adapted to meet specific country requirements.

In 2021, SPC plans to use the monitoring dashboard to support other members conducting their census.

Division: SDD  
Donor: UNFPA



## Performance Story



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

### Context

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

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

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

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

### Change process

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

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

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

### Results and impact

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

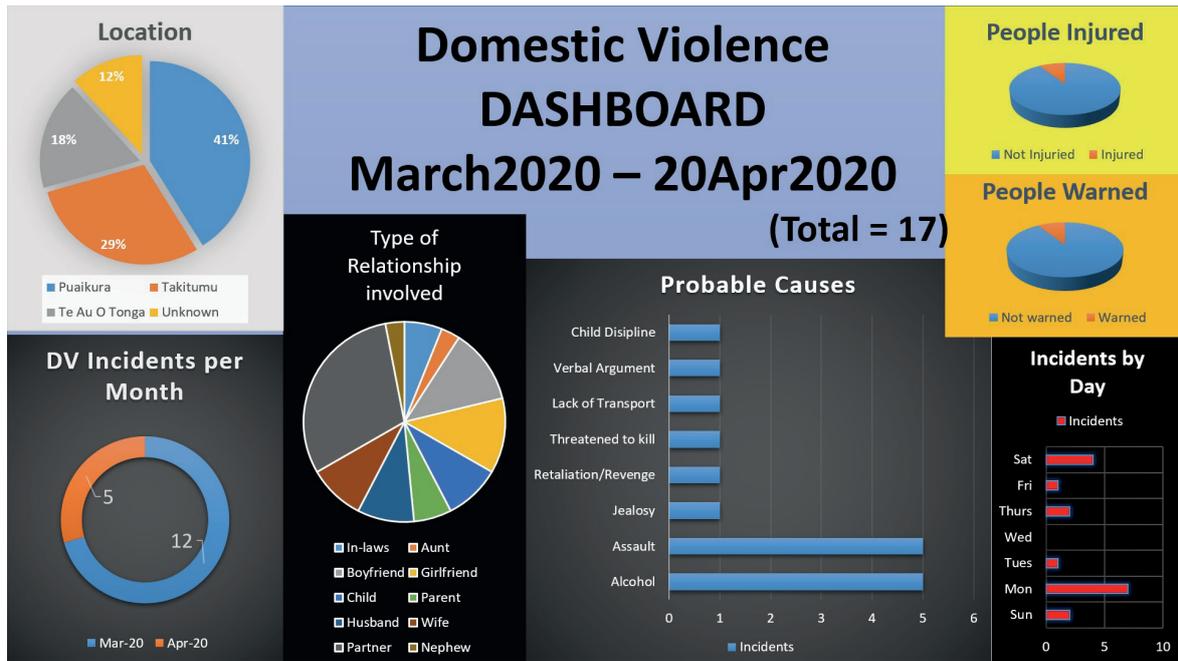
Intelligence on domestic violence is now gathered at the regional level. RRRT used the information in a report on the increase in domestic violence against women during the COVID-19 restrictions that was submitted to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (June 2020).

### Lessons learned

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

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

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



Dashboard developed by Cook Islands and shared with RWG members

Division: RRRT  
 Donor: Spotlight Initiative



## Performance Story



### Leaving no one behind

#### Context

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

#### Change process

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

#### Results and impact

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

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

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

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

#### Lessons learned

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

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

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



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



**Delwyn Amoe**  
National Fisheries Development,  
Solomon Islands

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



**Chelcia 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



### 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*



## Performance Story



### Lessons from learning in lockdown

#### Context

The South Pacific Form Seven Certificate (SPFSC) qualification is the Pacific's regional Year 13 qualification. It is administered by EQAP on behalf of member countries.



Over 1400 students from Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Kiribati enrolled in SPFSC in 2020 – the highest number in its 15-year history

By the start of 2020, EQAP had released newly revised and consolidated subject syllabuses, and every SPFSC school had been visited by an EQAP officer, who advised teachers on the content of each syllabus, internal assessment tasks, outcomes-based alignment between the curriculum, pedagogy and assessment, and the process of proposing an internal assessment

programme for each subject. At the end of February 2020, new study guides with individualised lesson activities for all strands in each of the 14 SPFSC subjects were being finalised for distribution to schools. Then the COVID-19 lockdowns were announced, schools were closed, and teaching and learning stopped for months. In Vanuatu, TC Harold caused devastation, including destroying buildings in three schools.

#### Change process

EQAP sought approval for a number of adaptations to allow the learning programme to proceed and enable SPFSC students to engage in tertiary studies in 2021. Communication with school heads and focal points in ministries of education was critical. Regular advisories were sent and responses were followed up.

There were already plans in place for a blended offer (face-to-face and virtual) of the SPFSC programme. The lockdown restrictions accelerated its implementation. A Moodle site was created, lesson activities were uploaded and the site went live in early April, enabling teachers, students and school heads to access lesson activities for all 14 subjects. Responses from countries were swift and positive.

*"It is God's answer to prayers, especially in this time where schools are closing doors due to COVID-19." – School principal, Vanuatu*

Adjustments to programmes, specifically internal assessment tasks, included converting group activities to individual ones and in-school tasks to home-based tasks. Implementation dates were also rescheduled. Students in Vanuatu relocated to nearby schools so they could access learning materials.

In response to requests from the three countries, external examinations were deferred by two to three weeks to accommodate the disruptions to learning in Term 1.

In anticipation of these requests, and the different examination dates, EQAP contracted examination paper developers to prepare parallel papers based on the same learning outcomes.

Examination fee relief was provided for students in Kiribati and Vanuatu whose families were affected by the COVID lockdown or TC Harold through virement of the 2020 innovation fund in collaboration with DFAT. After consultation with ministries of education, 862 SPFSC students were given fee relief in proportion to the level of financial hardship their families faced.

#### Results and impact

Students achieved a pass rate of 89%, which was exceptional, considering the challenges they and their families faced in 2020. In some areas (mathematics with calculus, mathematics with statistics, and physics) there was a significant improvement in student performance.

According to responses from school heads, ministry of education officials, teachers, and representatives of development partners and donors, EQAP's strategies worked well. Countries are adopting the Moodle platform. Lesson activities hosted on Moodle were transferred to local school-owned platforms that they set up themselves to provide access during the lockdown. Many students who would have dropped out of SPFSC because they could not pay the fees continued with the examinations. A number of students returned to classes after they were given fee relief.

#### Lessons learned

The lockdown required EQAP staff to quickly decide on and implement measures based on a determination to do what was in the best interest of the programme's clients, especially students. Communicating, adapting and intervening early were keys to success.

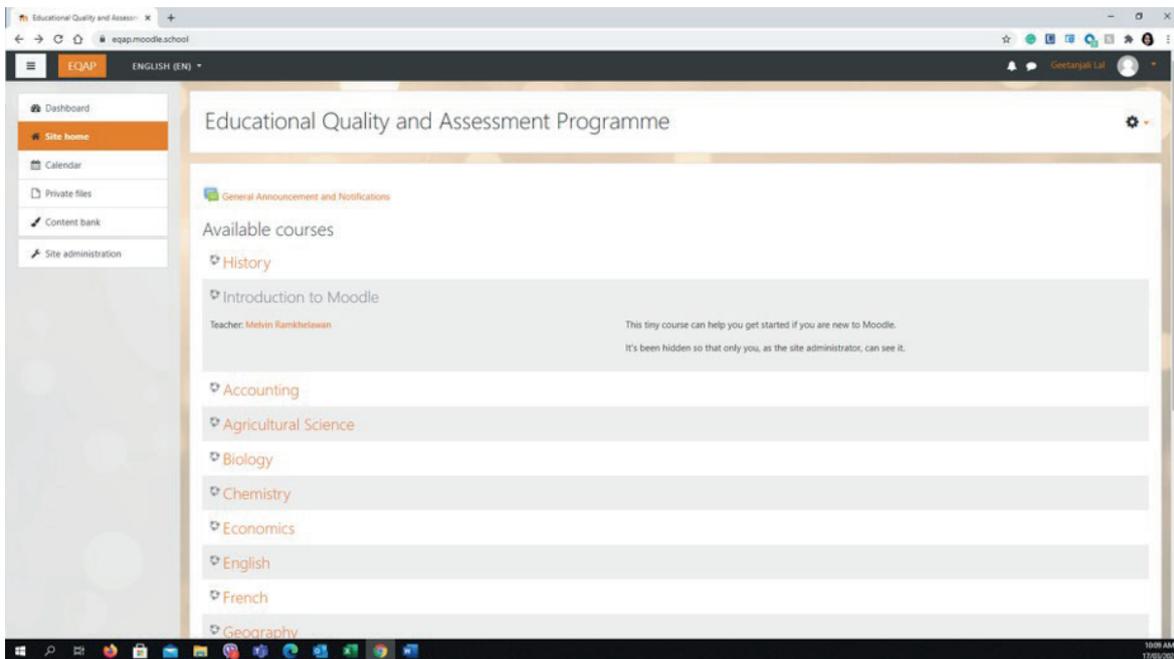
Responses to the COVID-19 crisis vary, depending on the capacity of each educational system. There is a need to understand and address levels of access to technology and connectivity to ensure that responses reduce, rather than exacerbate educational inequities.

89%  
pass

In all, 1233 students successfully completed the SPFSC requirements, representing an 89% pass rate



Year 13 students at Vanuatu's Aore Academy study for their SPFSC examinations in 2020. Photo: Aore Academy



Moodle home page displaying SPFSC subjects

*Division: EQAP*

*Donor: SPFSC cost recovery, Government of Australia*



## 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, creel<sup>1</sup> 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.

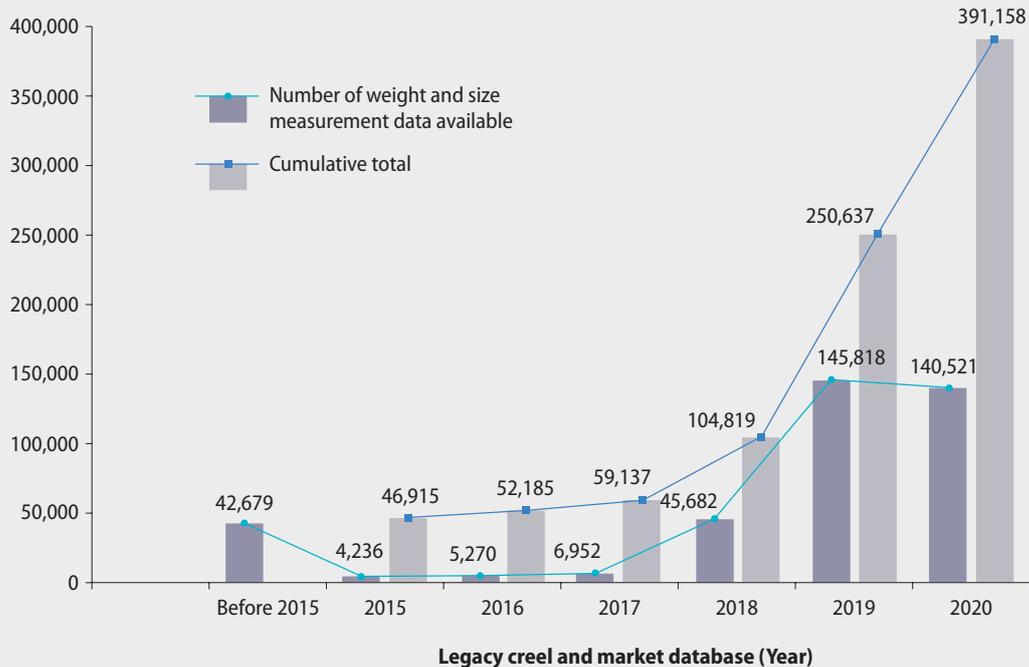


Fisheries officers use Ikasavea to record measurement data (species, weight and length) at Nausori market

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.

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



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

# Kiribati Results Summary 2020

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
 <b>SDG 1 No poverty</b>					
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
 <b>SDG 2 Zero hunger</b>					
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Characterisation of 5 kumala, 2 cassava and 4 taro varieties carried out, along with DNA sampling for DNA analysis to determine varieties selected for atolls in Tuvalu and Kiribati.	Mobilised technical teams from LRD and conducted characterisation of varieties.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Tuvalu
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>PNG: Extension support was provided to farmer cluster groups in Sirinumu on Sogeri Plateau, north Port Moresby.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>	Not available	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea
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	75 food cubes were distributed and established in Funafala, Tuvalu. Food cube technology is being distributed to Tuvalu and Kiribati for evaluation and promotion.	Distribution of food cubes, and development of project management and food cube management guidelines.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Tuvalu

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	Wicking-based systems and food cubes are currently being promoted in Kiribati and Tuvalu as recommended soil and water technologies for atolls. An article on atoll minerals was published in an MDPI journal. Promotion of new crop varieties is ongoing in Kiribati and Tuvalu.	A scientific article on atoll minerals was published. Wicking systems and food cube technology were promoted.	Output	Kiribati, Tuvalu
 <b>SDG 3 Good health and well-being</b>					
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

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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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	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
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	New methods developed for Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES), which were endorsed by the Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMB) in 2019, were used in Tonga in 2020. Support was provided for the Vanuatu and Kiribati censuses, with a data management system and dashboard used to track progress of fieldwork in Vanuatu and complete outstanding areas in Kiribati. In 2020, the Pacific Sampling Guidelines were published to harmonise census and survey microdata and the Pacific Nutrient Database.	Provided technical support for oversight of the HIES experiment and PSMB recommendations.	Change in practice	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu
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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	14 PICTs developed and updated their MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) dashboards (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna).	Communication and follow-up with PICTs, and technical guidance.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	15 health officers completed all requirements for their Post-Graduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology from Fiji National University and were eligible to graduate in December 2020. Participants from 4 PICTs (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) completed system improvement projects. A participant from Vanuatu completed the 5 modules and her system improvement project (also graduating in December). 46 participants from 6 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) are still working on their system improvement projects.	Delivery and funding of training.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	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
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	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	Only one Laboratory Quality Management System (LQMS) assessment was done in 2020 - a baseline assessment for the Kiribati Marine Training Centre (MTC) laboratory. The results of the assessment were communicated to MTC laboratory staff and senior officials. Gaps, and strategies to address them, were also communicated.	PHD ensured that the results were communicated to decision-makers through debriefings.	Change in knowledge	Kiribati

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	3 webinars were conducted with laboratory workers in 3 PICTs (Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu) to provide training on using laboratory equipment and consumables for COVID-19 testing in-country.	Facilitation of webinars.	Output	Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu
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	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
 <b>SDG 4 Quality education</b>					
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	2 PICTs developed database systems for assessing, monitoring and reporting on the performance of school leaders.	Consultation and design assistance for Kiribati and Tuvalu on developing a system for assessing, monitoring and reporting the performance of school leaders.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Tuvalu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	A review of the curriculum for social citizenship education in Tuvalu and Kiribati was completed, and is ongoing for Marshall Islands.	Joint support by EQAP and HRSD for a review of the social citizenship education curriculum.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	Moodle learning platform for the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate used in 3 PICTs (Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).	Support for development and accelerated roll-out of the Moodle learning platform to enable continuation of learning during pandemic restrictions.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	10 participants from 3 PICTs received training in South Pacific Form Seven Certificate verification (1 from Kiribati, 3 from Tuvalu and 6 from Vanuatu).	Support for identification and training of South Pacific Form Seven Certificate focal points; and provision of virtual training for focal points in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.	Output	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	14 parallel South Pacific Form Seven Certificate exam papers were developed for 3 PICTs (Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).	Support for the development of parallel examination papers for the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate, in response to COVID-19 restrictions.	Output	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
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 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
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	3 PICTs received support for South Pacific Form Seven Certificate Internal Assessment Programme Approval.	Support for South Pacific Form Seven Certificate item assessment (through workshops).	Output	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	32 participants received training in education data management systems and statistics at a regional workshop. They included 21 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) and 11 women (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Regional training (virtual) on data and statistics, following one-on-one consultations with members.	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	32 people from 13 PICTs were trained in developing and reviewing education policy. They included 21 women (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu) and 11 men (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Regional training (virtual) on development and review of policies for policy officers from departments and ministries of education.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	National Status of Education Reports produced for 6 PICTs.	Support for special editions of country reports on the status of education.	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
 <b>SDG 5 Gender equality</b>					
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	RRRT	95 protection orders were issued in cases of domestic violence in Kiribati (25), Marshall Islands (3), Solomon Islands (11) and Tonga (56).	Training for members of the judiciary and community facilitators, and outreach to women.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	In 2 PICTs (Solomon Islands, Tonga), an increased number of women accessed legal services for domestic violence, or reported it. There were partial increases in 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).	Awareness-raising activities with women on domestic violence/family protection legislation and services; and support for legal aid centre in Tonga.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	6 PICTs have implementation plans for their domestic violence and family protection laws (Federated States of Micronesia (Kosrae and Pohnpei States), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Technical input to implementation planning, alongside UN Women.	Change in attitude	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	127 government officials and service providers received technical assistance and training in implementation of domestic violence and family protection legislation (25 men, 91 women, 11 non-disaggregated).	Training delivered on planning, roles and responsibilities in family protection/domestic violence legislation, and gender equality.	Change in knowledge	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	10,086 people (106 males, 5742 females, 4238 non-disaggregated) trained in legislation relating to domestic violence and family protection in 7 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Delivery of training or awareness raising, and distribution of information, education and communication materials.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	149 judiciary members received technical assistance and training on implementing domestic violence/family protection legislation (120 men, 29 women).	Training of staff from justice service providers (police prosecutors, authorised justices and legal aid staff).	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
DO6: Social Development	SDP	A mid-term review of the Pacific Youth Development Framework (PYDF) was carried out and a draft report produced. The review included a stocktake of PYDF implementation in six PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga) since its launch in 2015. The report also presents progress made by each country towards the PYDF's four strategic outcomes; challenges experienced; lessons learned; and the countries' perspectives on the way forward. The findings are expected to trigger meaningful dialogue on how to sustain and better respond to youth development as a region.	SPC commissioned the mid-term review of the PYDF (2014–2023). The findings will be used to improve SPC's support for members' efforts in youth development and to stimulate dialogue on effective regional responses.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga
DO6: Social Development	SDP	SPC's Women in Maritime programme conducted a gender assessment in the maritime sector.	Assessment conducted by GEM with SDP providing tools (interview guides adapted for the maritime sector). The assessments were carried out by local consultants.	Output	Kiribati
 <b>SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation</b>					
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Development and implementation of salinity early warning system for Bonriki (Kiribati) water supply.	SPC assisted in the design and implementation of a near real-time salinity early warning system and associated training. Kiribati received a near real-time monitoring system for the galleries in Bonriki. The work was supported by UNDP and a development partnership with India.	Change in practice	Kiribati
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	A water inventory assessment tool that considers drought potential and water security implications for communities was developed across 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu).	SPC developed the atoll water inventory assessment tool visualisation and methodology. It provides users with an interactive approach and consolidated information that can be used to guide future interventions. This tool will be useful for governments and donors involved in water security project design.	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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	Preparatory study on water security and hydrology carried out for 4 PICTs. The report and follow-up information were provided in workshop settings.	SPC prepared and drafted all the text, images and diagrams in the documents. The hydrology study was done in response to a contract with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu
 <b>SDG 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure</b>					
DO1: Natural resources	GEM	Technical advice was provided to the Government of Kiribati on capturing lidar (light detection and ranging) imagery to support a feasibility study of developing a quarry on Banaba.	Technical expertise and support.	Output	Kiribati
 <b>SDG 10 Reduced inequalities</b>					
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Vanuatu) scoped, and 1 PICT (Nauru) established a national human rights institution to provide independent guidance and advice on human rights issues.	Scoping visits and preparation of scoping reports by RRRT. Technical assistance provided for implementation of national human rights institutions, alongside UN OHCHR	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	8 PICTs have established national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up (NMIRF) on human rights treaties (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu). Solomon Islands is in the process of establishing an NMIRF.	Building of internal capacity as committee members; provision of coordination, technical input or training; and support with tool to improve organisational efficiency.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	9 PICTs are tracking progress made in implementing human rights treaties, mechanisms and/or Universal Periodic Reviews (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Tracking tools developed to support UPR and treaty implementation planning and monitoring. The tool is updated by RRRT staff with treaty or human rights working groups/ task forces in country. Building internal capacity as committee members, providing coordination, technical input or training.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	Legislators in 6 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) reviewed policy/legislation on gender equity and social inclusion (GESI), child protection or family protection.	Technical assistance for review processes.	Change in attitude	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga
DO6: Social Development	GEM	Of 99 representatives from National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and ocean-related sectors who receiving training in 2020, 29% were women and 44% were under 35 (youth).	SPC encouraged participation of women and youth in workshops and training.	Change in knowledge	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	88% (808/942) of government officials trained in human rights reached competency in human rights standards.	Training delivered to government officials (including staff from various ministries and teachers) on human rights.	Change in knowledge	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	1379 government officials received technical assistance and training in human rights and good governance (291 men, 1041 women, 47 preferred not to say).	Training delivered to government officials on human rights (including staff from various ministries and teachers trained in social citizenship education).	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
 <b>SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities</b>					
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	New high-resolution wave hindcast information is now available for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu.	SPC produced the information, which is being shared with relevant partners.	Change in knowledge	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	2 PICTs, Kiribati and Tuvalu, have national Technical Response Plans.	Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) supported PICT requests to review and comment on their national technical response plans.	Output	Kiribati, Tuvalu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Development of Strategic Roadmap Emergency Management Plans (SREM) in 5 PICTs: 2 PICTs have existing plans (Cook Islands, Niue), 1 PICT has endorsed its plan (Kiribati), and 2 PICTs have finalised their plans (Solomon Islands, Tonga). Plans are in development in Nauru, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, with hybrid plans being developed for Fiji and PNG.	Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) led the development of the SREM jointly with National Disaster Management Offices. Where the SREM has been endorsed, it has formed the baseline for development of the emergency management sector.	Output	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga
 <b>SDG 13 Climate action</b>					
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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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
 <b>SDG 14 Life below water</b>					
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	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
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	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
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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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"> <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
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	10 PICTs improved their overall capacity and systems for safe navigation through drafting operational plans, and Aids to Navigation registers and/or maintenance budgets.	Not available	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	An Aids to Navigation Regulation template was drafted and shared with PICTs. Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu are adopting the template as part of their national legislative framework.	SPC drafted a template of the regulation and is assisting countries to implement it in their national legislative framework.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	As of 2020, 74 domestic vessels were considered to be adopting Safety Management Systems (SMS). The Pacific Island Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) programme was extended to 5 more PICTs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, PNG and Samoa) in 2020. The programme was not extended to Palau and Tokelau in 2020 as planned due to prioritisation and budget issues.	Provided safety awareness and technical assistance to promote the adoption and implementation of a Safety Management System and Safe Operational Plans by domestic shipping.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	Kiribati and Solomon Islands autonomously conducted Aids to Navigation (AtoN) maintenance and installation work.	SPC provided technical and financial support to Kiribati and Solomon Islands for procurement of Aids to Navigation (AtoN) spares and maintenance.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Solomon Islands

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	9 PICTs have certified Aids to Navigation managers in their maritime administrations.	SPC organised the first delivery of the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) Level 1 Manager Course in the Pacific region.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	In 2020, 7 seafarers and non-seagoing professionals completed Pacific Island Domestic Ship Safety training.	SPC conducted Pacific Island Domestic Ship Safety training.	Output	Kiribati
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	Risk assessments on the safety of navigation systems, including aids to navigation, were conducted in 9 PICTs. Simplified IALA (International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities) risk assessments were published (10 reports).	SPC conducted AtoN SIRA (simplified IALA risk assessments) and drafted reports.	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
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
 <b>SDG 15 Life on land</b>					
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Factsheets were translated and produced in the languages of Kiribati and Tuvalu and distributed to both countries for promotional purposes.	Translated factsheets on underutilised atoll leafy plants.	Output	Kiribati, Tuvalu
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
 <b>SDG 16 Peace justice and strong institutions</b>					
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	There is limited evidence in 4 PICTs of schools promoting human rights, gender equality and an end to violence against women: 2 active school clubs on social citizenship education in Marshall Islands; training of trainers for community facilitators in Tuvalu; and more teachers trained in Kiribati and Vanuatu.	Technical assistance for curriculum review and/or implementation with EQAP; training for school leaders, teachers, and teacher trainees; and recruitment and training of community facilitators.	Impact	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	9 Universal Periodic Reviews (UPRs) and other human rights 'shadow' reports were submitted by civil society in 3 PICTs: Federated States of Micronesia (Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), UPR); Kiribati (CEDAW, CRC, and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in progress). For Solomon Islands, 4 alternative UPR reports were submitted.	Write shops, technical reviews.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Solomon Islands
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	Resources and curriculum developed in 4 PICTs to promote human rights. Social Citizenship Education Policy Handbook developed for Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; cultural mapping readers developed for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu; secondary school curriculum review finalised for Marshall Islands; positive behaviour management video and handbook launched and Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls implemented in 4 schools in Tuvalu; and a regional 'Pacific Anthology of Poems' launched at the University of the South Pacific (USP).	Technical assistance for curriculum review and/or implementation. New educational resources for social citizenship education developed and/or implemented.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	Community outreach on human rights undertaken in churches, outer islands and other community settings in 7 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Awareness raising conducted.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	RRRT supported LGBTQI rights and advocacy work in 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu). Training was conducted with police (Tonga, Vanuatu) and medical practitioners (Vanuatu).	Technical advice, legislative review, mentoring and registration.	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
 <b>SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals</b>					
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Census and Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) data was processed and executed in 7 PICTs: Vanuatu 2019/2020 HIES dataset processed and census implemented; Kiribati 2019/2020 HIES dataset compiled and census implemented; Marshall Islands 2019/2020 HIES dataset compiled; Wallis and Futuna 2019/2020 HIES data collection underway; Tonga 2020/2021 HIES project planning underway; Palau 2020 population and housing census fieldwork completed; and Nauru 2019 mini population and housing census dataset finalised and thematic products drafted.	Technical assistance.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Guidelines for harmonisation of census and survey microdata were published. Standardised labour market indicators were produced for 13 PICTs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokealu, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), and disseminated to 3 PICTs (Cook Islands, FSM and Kiribati). Standardised expenditure indicators were produced for 12 PICTs (Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), and disseminated to 2 PICTs (Cook Islands and FSM).	Conceptualisation and definition of technical requirements.	Change in practice	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Population projections and demographic analysis were completed for all PICTs and projections were uploaded to the Pacific Data Hub/dotStat. This includes the 2020 Pacific Population Poster and high-resolution population grids generated for 17 PICTs (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna). Population grids for American Samoa and Cook Islands were completed and uploaded to PDH, and population grids and urban-rural classification were completed for Guam, Marshall Islands and Niue (pending uploading to PDH).	SDD supervised and quality tested consultants.	Change in knowledge	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	International Merchandise Trade Statistics completed for 4 countries (Kiribati, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau and Vanuatu). Support included in-country capacity substitution mission for compilation, analysis and performance trade paper for Palau and Vanuatu; remote capacity substitution for Northern Mariana Islands; and remote technical assistance for Kiribati. Other technical support included compiling Guam imports dating back to 2007, and releasing Guam export statistical report for 2019 and Q2 2020.	Trade: In-country capacity substitution mission for compilation, analysis and production of a paper on performance of trade for Palau and Vanuatu. Remote capacity substitution to finalise provisional 'SPC' estimates for Northern Mariana Islands. Remote technical assistance provided to Kiribati.	Output	Kiribati, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Vanuatu
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	Targeted technical support was provided to 7 PICTs for the following surveys: Vanuatu 2020 Post Disaster Needs Assessment (Tropical Cyclone Harold); Cook Islands 2019 Labour Force Survey; PNG 2020 High Frequency Phone Monitoring Survey (COVID-19); Solomon Islands 2020 High Frequency Phone Monitoring Survey (COVID-19); Marshall Islands 2020 Socio-economic Impact Assessment (COVID-19); Kiribati 2018 Social Development Indicator Survey (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey); and Tonga 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.	Not available	Output	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	A national MOU was signed in Kiribati between the National Disaster Management Office, Fire and Police for twinning with the Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council (AFAC). Kiribati upgraded the MOU to national level with the inclusion of the Office of the President and South Australia Country Fire Services.	The Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) supported a review of the MOU and recommended upgrading it from department to national level.	Change in practice	Kiribati