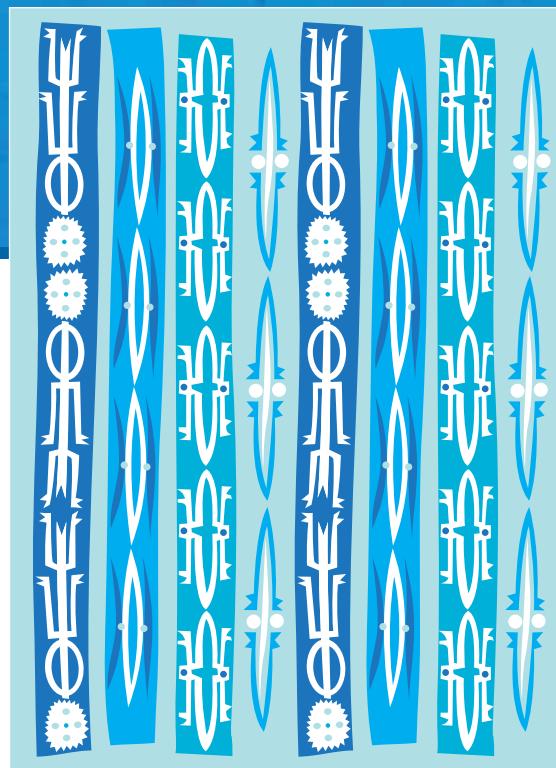




Secretariat of the Pacific Community

VANUATU COUNTRY PROGRAMME



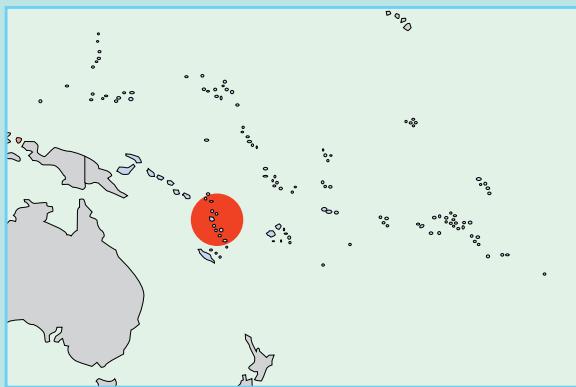
VANUATU



**2014
REPORT**



Vanuatu



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VANUATU
COUNTRY PROGRAMME

2014 Report



Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Noumea, New Caledonia, 2014

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Blue hole. Santo, Vanuatu

Foreword



I am pleased to present SPC's annual report on its programme with Vanuatu. The report provides a snapshot of the development results Vanuatu is achieving with SPC's support. It includes four feature articles illustrating the effectiveness of our joint effort and how the collaboration between Vanuatu and SPC works in practice. A more comprehensive list of SPC's work, including training, is provided at the end of the report.

As this is the first report I have presented as Director-General, I would like to acknowledge the people and Government of Vanuatu as members of SPC and partners in development of the Pacific region. SPC is proud to work with Vanuatu, and you have my commitment that SPC will strive for continuous improvement in the work we undertake with Vanuatu to achieve your development objectives.

This year we have examined how SPC can further improve its role as a resource for its 22 island members. We believe SPC is uniquely positioned to support members such as Vanuatu to address their critical development challenges, including issues we are all familiar with in the Pacific, such as reducing non-communicable diseases (NCDs); building resilience to climate and disaster risks; accelerating economic opportunities; or enabling young Pacific people to realise their full potential. None of these issues can be adequately tackled through single-sector approaches. They can only be addressed through long-term, multi-sector approaches that use the best expertise and knowledge available.

As such, in 2015 we plan to hold discussions with members to explore how SPC can better formulate and integrate its work and expertise to focus on members' development priorities. We expect this will include a range of different ways of working with Vanuatu to shape future national programmes.

I encourage you to look at SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014 to see the full range of work SPC is pursuing in the region on behalf of all members. I thank Vanuatu for its contribution to this work. I also take this opportunity to thank our development partners, who have invested financially and intellectually in this most important work.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Colin Tukuitonga".

Dr Colin Tukuitonga
Director-General, SPC



SPC cooperation with Vanuatu

This report provides an overview of SPC's work with Vanuatu in 2014. It is intended to show how SPC's national-level activities, initiated by Vanuatu, complement our regional work to benefit the people of Vanuatu and the region. The report provides an overview of how SPC aligns its work with Vanuatu to achieve the development priorities detailed in Vanuatu's Priorities and Action Agenda 2006–2015.

As a development organisation, SPC provides knowledge, scientific and technical cooperation to support members to achieve three key development goals:

- The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth
- Pacific communities are empowered and resilient
- Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives

This year, we have summarised activities and results achieved in Vanuatu under these three development themes so it is easier to understand the effectiveness of SPC's work as a whole. The work SPC supports builds on the specialist sector expertise for which SPC is most recognised. These sector areas include transport and energy, statistics, fisheries and aquaculture, mineral resources and geoscience (including geographic mapping and modelling), agriculture, forestry and land, health, water and sanitation, education, gender, youth and human rights.

SPC supports the development efforts of Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) with scientific and technical knowledge and good practice that are context-appropriate. In recognition of the interrelated nature of development and our commitment to maximise the effectiveness of our contribution, SPC wants to enhance the current process of programme development at country level. Accordingly, country programming will be based on proactive, ongoing and broadly based consultation with each country or territory, with a view to delivering technical quality aligned with members' cross-cutting development priorities. The objective is to shape a technical cooperation programme that is as developmentally effective and sustainable as possible in meeting the needs of the countries and territories SPC serves.

Regionalism in practice

From SPC's beginning, there has been awareness of the value of a regional approach to meet common needs. Although PICTs are diverse in many respects, they share similar challenges in areas such as fisheries, transport, health, food security and emerging areas such as climate change. SPC recognises and draws on skills and capacities from around the region, including encouraging experts from one member to share experiences and skills with counterparts in other PICTs. SPC also facilitates regional public goods that benefit all PICTs, such as the CePaCT genebank, (Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees), which assists countries to conserve staple crops and introduce new plant varieties to increase crop diversity.

Our regional work complements national-level initiatives in Vanuatu. The tangible and practical benefits of regionalism are demonstrated by SPC's work on behalf of its members to facilitate cooperation and leverage value across a range of regional initiatives. These are outlined further in SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014.

SPC's regional services to members include:

- Strengthening regional partnerships to facilitate information sharing among PICTs and to connect PICTs to regional and international policy development.
- Improving management of the region's oceanic fisheries through stock assessments, scientific analysis and supporting countries to define and protect their maritime boundaries.
- Supporting evidence-based decision making by governments through SPC's regional statistics database, sector-based information portals, GIS and mapping services, economic analysis, and other advisory services.
- Increasing access to safe and affordable shipping services through technical cooperation, regional shipping agreements, and training.
- Improving energy security and supply through petroleum advisory services.
- Enhancing food security through conservation and distribution of the region's crop diversity, improving the resilience of food crop varieties to climate conditions and researching more effective farming techniques.
- Tackling transboundary diseases threatening livestock and public health through improved animal health services.
- Detecting and controlling diseases of regional concern through the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network.
- Confronting domestic violence by supporting legislative change across the region.
- Promoting well-being through gender awareness and mainstreaming.
- Supporting science, policy and legislation to increase the potential for PICTs to benefit from environmentally and economically sustainable mining of deep sea minerals.
- Supporting PICT resilience to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change by facilitating the regional Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development and by providing training and strengthening regional partnerships.

Examples of SPC work in Vanuatu

→ Enhancing economic development through improved fisheries management in Vanuatu

Right: Fisheries officers collecting biological samples from deepwater snapper



SPC has been working with the Government of Vanuatu to improve the management of national fisheries.

Two examples of good progress include the work on the deepwater snapper and the work on the great green turban shell.

These two fisheries represent valuable resources for Vanuatu.

Sustainable and responsible management of fisheries is of fundamental importance in the Pacific, where it plays a vital role in supporting food security and economic development. SPC has been working with the Government of Vanuatu to improve the management of national fisheries in various ways. Two examples of good progress include the work on the deepwater snapper and the work on the great green turban shell, commonly known as green snail. These two fisheries represent valuable resources for Vanuatu, both in terms of nutritional food sources, as well as potential sources of income.

While the green snail provides a food source, its shells are also highly prized for inlay decoration, buttons, jewellery and souvenir products popular in the Asian market. They can fetch up to USD 40.00–50.00 a piece. Mismanagement and overfishing of the species has, however, led to its near extinction in many of its traditional fishing grounds. In 2005, understanding the importance of preserving what was left of this important resource, the Government of Vanuatu introduced a fifteen-year ban on commercial fishing and export of the species. As part of the recovery plan, wild stocks were re-introduced in an attempt to revive the green snail population.

SPC and the Vanuatu Fisheries Department carried out a stock assessment of the green snail fisheries in 2013, which showed that the green snail population is starting to revive itself on Efate Island. It also revealed a rare stock of green snails that had escaped over-harvesting in Aneityum Island. A combination of isolation from market access, effective community management and alternative livelihoods available through eco-tourism, had all contributed to relieving pressure on this stock. SPC is currently

working with the Vanuatu Fisheries Department to develop measures to protect this stock of green snails in Aneityum Island. It released a national green snail report containing recommendations for improved stock management measures. A green snail management plan is in the process of being developed.

SPC's support for the local fisheries ban has reduced illegal sales of green snail shells at the markets in Port Vila. SPC has further contributed to raising awareness on this issue through media releases and community awareness initiatives to discourage the sale of green snails for meat consumption or for shell products. This should allow for speedy recovery of stocks.

Deepwater snappers are another significant resource for Vanuatu; they are a prized fish for tourists and support an important domestic market through the local restaurants. They present the dual advantage of tasting good and being safe to eat, due to their deep-water habitat, which renders them free from ciguatera toxin commonly found in reef fish species. The Government of Vanuatu requested SPC's technical assistance with the development of its national capacity to better manage its deepwater snapper fisheries and with providing information about the species, in order to enable the development of an effective snapper fishery management plan. SPC is also providing financial and technical support for Mr Jeremie Kaltavara, a promising ni-Vanuatu fisheries biologist, to complete a master's degree at the Australian Maritime College in Launceston. Jeremie, who is due to complete his studies at the end of 2014, is undertaking research into the biology of the two most important species of deepwater snapper in Vanuatu, the flame snapper and the ruby snapper. His results will be used to improve stock assessments for these species and to develop strategies that are appropriate for their biological characteristics. Reflecting on his studies, Jeremie says, 'I hope to continue practising these new-found skills and scientific perspective when I return to home, to better manage the deepwater snapper fishery for local communities and the people of Vanuatu.'

SPC completed a scientific cruise in Espiritu Santo in 2013 and collected important biological samples of the flame snapper and ruby snapper species, among others. These provided a better understanding of the biology of relatively unexploited populations of snapper. SPC further established port sampling for deepwater snapper in Santo and Port Vila. This involved fishers giving samples of their catch to fisheries officers to help determine the age, sex and reproductive maturity of fish. This supplied important information for fisheries management, as it helped determine the proportion of reproductively active fish, thereby helping to estimate the ecological sustainability of the fishery.

Based on the data collected, SPC completed an elaborate modeling of deepwater snapper habitat across the Pacific, which has facilitated the creation of maps indicating likely deepwater snapper habitats, including within the Vanuatu exclusive economic zone. These maps are a useful baseline for the development of monitoring programmes and spatial management plans for deepwater snapper.

The stock assessments, both for the green snail and the deepwater snapper, will assist fisheries managers and other policy makers to develop appropriate sustainable management strategies for these two fisheries. SPC's work in Vanuatu supports national objectives of better fisheries management for food security and economic development.

This work is part of SPC's joint initiatives with Vanuatu to achieve a more effective and sustainable management of Vanuatu's fisheries. It is made possible through a partnership with the European Union (green snail fisheries) and the Australian Government (deepwater snapper project).



→ Enhancing human rights in Vanuatu

Right: Accountability created through regular Universal Periodic Reviews reporting helps protect the rights of all people in Vanuatu



The UPR process provides an opportunity for nations to reflect on their observance of human rights, dialogue with civil society partners, and prioritise actions to address emerging human rights issues.

Promoting and protecting human rights provides a foundation for a nation's development. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process is a state-to-state peer review reporting mechanism under the UN Human Rights Council. All UN member states are obliged to report under this process, which includes monitoring the provision of human rights, including access to education, healthcare, employment and freedom of speech – all of which contribute directly to the development of a nation.

The process requires each member state to declare what action it has taken to improve the human rights situation in its country and to fulfil its human rights obligations. For Vanuatu, recommendations received during the second UPR review included reducing violence against women and corruption, and improving the judicial system, prison conditions and the rights of children and persons with disabilities.

The UPR process provides an opportunity for nations to reflect on their observance of human rights, dialogue with civil society partners, and prioritise actions to address emerging human rights issues.

In 2009, the Government of Vanuatu participated in its first UPR and in January 2014, Vanuatu submitted its second UPR report to the United Nations Human Rights Council. On both occasions, the Government of Vanuatu drew on the expertise of regional specialists in the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and SPC to assist with their reporting process.

SPC, in partnership with PIFS and OHCHR, conducted human rights training on the UPR for both government and civil society representatives to prepare them for the reviews. As part of this process, the Vanuatu government created a National Human Rights Committee, whose main task is to make recommendations on progressing and complying with human rights commitments.

The Committee's role is also to advise the government on the implementation of various UPR recommendations. Director General of Justice, Mr Mark Bebe, in anticipating the work of the committee said, 'The need for monitoring and checking on government institutions is very important for the purposes of this committee. We don't want a sleepy

UPR committee that will react only in the final work; it must work with government institutions and make sure that the recommendations are woven into their policies and that resources are allocated to implement them.'

The UN Human Rights Council's UPR process examines the reports submitted (which includes government, stakeholder and UN compilation reports), notes progress, and makes public the recommendations from UN member states which the government of Vanuatu has accepted.

Jenny Tevi, Vanuatu's Senior Desk Officer at the Department of Foreign Affairs and head of the delegation to Geneva in January 2014 to present Vanuatu's second UPR report said, 'The UPR process is a useful process because ongoing and emerging human rights issues can be brought to the attention of the government.'

Since 2009, some key changes have taken place to enhance the protection of human rights in Vanuatu. They include the recruitment of dedicated officers for children and persons with disabilities based within the Ministry of Justice and Community Services, and the work of the Correctional Services Department with donor partners to improve conditions in correctional centres, including plans to build a new Port Vila Correctional Centre and undertake major refurbishment of existing facilities. An external inspection team, comprising independent members from the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Youth Development, Sport and Training; the Malvatumauri National Council of Chiefs; and the Vanuatu Christian Council was also established to regularly inspect the conditions in prisons and promote the human rights of detainees in Vanuatu.

Vanuatu's next UPR report is due in 2018. After the support provided by SPC's Regional Rights Resource Team, PIFs and OHCHR in the past, Vanuatu is confident that it has the capacity to successfully participate in the next cycle. It now has a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues, and gaps in its observance of these rights guide its strategic planning, resourcing and programmes.

This work is part of SPC's partnership with Vanuatu to address its development priority of good governance. It is made possible with funding assistance of the Australian Government.



→ Vanuatu promotes culture of safety in domestic shipping services

Right: The PIDSS programme helps PICTs maintain safety at ports and on vessels



Given the importance of domestic shipping to the national economy, and in light of recent maritime disasters in the region, heightened attention is accorded to domestic ferry safety. This places an important responsibility on Vanuatu's regulatory authority.

Domestic shipping is the established mainstay of Vanuatu's national transportation system. It provides essential freight and passenger services to populations living on the outer islands. In 2011, there were an estimated 45 ships servicing these islands. Given the importance of domestic shipping to the national economy, and in light of recent maritime disasters in the region, heightened attention is accorded to domestic ferry safety. This places an important responsibility on Vanuatu's regulatory authority, which operates under tremendous resource and funding constraints, to ensure that vessels operate safely and do not pose a danger to the lives of those on board or to the environment. This responsibility is shared by the companies that operate domestic ships and the officers and crews that work on them.

To ensure continued ship safety, SPC's Transport Programme has implemented the Pacific Islands Domestic Shipping Safety Programme (PIDSS), a programme designed to work with maritime administrations, shipping companies, and ships' officers and crews to provide a complete safety system based on the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, or to assist with improving an existing system. SPC maritime staff also offer assistance with safety awareness training, conducting emergency drills, using emergency equipment, and developing safe operating plans (SOPs) and a preventive maintenance system (PMS) capable of being integrated into the safety management system. This regional approach provides expert assistance on demand, presenting a cost-effective solution to small island countries such as Vanuatu.

In 2013, SPC worked in close collaboration with Vanuatu's Department of Ports and Marine to provide safety management system training for eight participants representing shipping companies located in Port Vila and Santo. Additionally, representatives from Vanuatu's Ministry of Infrastructure and the Ministry of Public Utilities and Customs Department attended some of the training. The participants also received two days' classroom training that covered a broad range of safety-related topics, including general safety awareness, risk management and assessment, fatigue awareness and planning, the ISM Code, development and implementation of safe operational plans, and the basics of the internal auditing process.

At the completion of the classroom portion, trainees visited some domestic ships for practical experience. The first visit was to MV Roimata II, a government-operated tug.

The class walked through the development of a safe operational plan and preventive maintenance techniques, and ended the day observing and critiquing a well-run fire drill conducted by the ship's crew. Additional visits were made to MV Island Claw, operated by Belair Shipping and MV Tauraken II, operated by Tauraken Shipping to provide additional guidance on safe operation plan development and preventive maintenance. 'The participants improved their skills and knowledge. They expressed their appreciation of the training and hope that further training is provided in the future,' explained Mr Markmon Batie, Maritime Affairs Manager with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities.

SPC will continue to support Vanuatu with follow-up visits to provide additional training as required, to assist maritime administration staff to introduce further safe management systems, to assist individual shipping businesses in developing company programmes on board their ships, and to conduct external audits of existing safe management systems to ensure they are effectively improving safety processes. SPC's support, funded by the Government of Australia, contributes to strengthening a culture of shipping safety and capacity to comply with national maritime legislation. It also contributes to Vanuatu's national priority of providing better basic services, especially in rural areas.



→ Development of Pacific living conditions survey prototype

Right: Top 15 expenditure items for Vanuatu households

116 - AUGUST 2013 - Pacific Living Condition Survey

5. TOP 15 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ITEMS – RICE REMAINS KING

Reviewing household expenditure by non-community factors all categories shows that rice is the top expenditure item for Vanuatu, accounting for 7.8% per cent of total household expenditure, ahead of vehicles associated with motor vehicle purchase and maintenance (5.9%), kava (5.8%), house construction and renovation (4.9%) and cell phone top-ups (4.7% (Figure 5)).

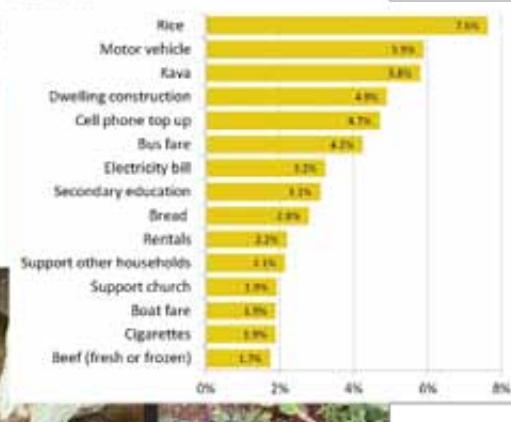
Best 20 items in methodology
Household consumption expenditure covers 3 main domains:

- Food consumption expenditure classified using the 12 dimensions of CFS2008 separates off the good and services purchased by private households to satisfy their own needs.
- Household transfers include all one way money transfers, such as financial support to others, donations to charities or charity, taxes and fees.
- Household investments comprise all expenses incurred to improve the house (e.g. extension, construction, purchase of a generator or water pump).

 Each of these three main expenditure domains was represented in the top 15 expenditure items listed in Figure 5.

- Household consumption (rice, corn, kava...)
- Household transfers (support to family, church)
- Household investment (construction of dwelling)

Figure 5: Top 15 expenditure items for Vanuatu households



The poor quality or total lack of administrative databases and associated management information systems in many Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) means that these countries rely on costly household income and expenditure surveys (HIES) and demographic and health surveys (DHS) to obtain core economic and social development statistics and associated indicators. Given the high average operating costs of such surveys, PICTs are unable to sustain such collections on a regular basis. This translates into long time-lags between surveys, at best every five years, which undermines effective monitoring of national policy performance and measuring results. Furthermore, PICTs rely on sporadic external development support to run these surveys, thus increasing the time-lag between available development indicators even further.

With support from the World Bank's Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building, SPC set out several years ago to develop a data collection system that would:

- provide regular access to all core economic and social (demographic, education, health, gender) statistics and indicators, ideally in real time (ongoing rolling survey) or at least bi-annually;
- be more cost-effective than relying on costly DHS and HIES operations, which provide similar information only every five years; and
- integrate the relative strengths of both DHS and HIES surveys into one instrument, thus providing more robust information on development outcomes. For instance, the new system would be able to examine the prevalence and changes of hardship and poverty, as derived from HIES-based food- and non-food poverty lines, and their interaction with demographic and health outcomes (child, maternal health, life expectancy, nutrition).

SPC has assisted the Government of Vanuatu in carrying out the Pacific Living Condition Survey prototype, which includes the core components of HIES (standard focus on household income and expenditure) and DHS (socio-demographic and health components), and thus addresses most population-based Millennium Development Goal indicators. The modular nature of this survey allows countries to add modules to provide more comprehensive information of relevance to national policy needs, such as information on agriculture, fishing, cultural practices, gender, communication, energy,

The Pacific Living Condition Survey prototype has been shown to produce good quality data, covering most of the population-based development indicators, at a fifth of the combined cost of running separate HIES and DHS surveys.

and labour force. Following on from this survey, two reports on household expenditure and cultural practices have already been produced for Vanuatu. More analytical outputs are anticipated as a result of the forthcoming joint data analysis and report writing workshops, involving the Vanuatu National Statistical Office and SPC in July and September 2014.

As evident from regular field reports, working with smaller survey teams on a yearly basis and with field-based data entry produced improved quality data. Survey team members expressed satisfaction and a feeling of pride in having access to regular part-time income throughout the year (varying between 16 and 32 weeks, for five members in seven survey teams). This may have had a positive impact on data quality, and the extent of coverage throughout the course of the survey.

At a cost of USD 206,000 for the entire year's operation, this pales in comparison with the average combined costs of USD 955,000 for standard DHS and HIES surveys across the region. The Pacific Living Condition Survey prototype has been shown to produce good quality data, covering most of the population-based development indicators, at a fifth of the combined cost of running separate HIES and DHS surveys. Running a similar data collection every two years would provide governments and their development partners with access to good quality development statistics with much greater regularity than before, and thus would provide a 'bigger bang for half the bucks'.

After the completion of two rounds of data analysis and report writing workshops, it is SPC's intention, with the permission of the Vanuatu Government, to share a confidential copy of the database with colleagues from the World Bank's International Household Survey Network. This peer review process is intended to validate SPC's findings and collaborate in developing estimates of hardship and poverty, as well as to provide other countries with a methodologically robust, credible and more cost-effective option in their collection of core development statistics and indicators on a more regular basis.

This initiative is an important part of SPC and Vanuatu's joint commitment to developing the country's capacity to produce timely and accurate economic and social statistics, to inform policy development and planning and to monitor and evaluate development progress. This work is made possible with funding assistance from the World Bank through its Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building.



Summary of SPC development cooperation

The feature articles in the previous section provide examples of how SPC is working with the Government and people of Vanuatu to support achievement of their national development goals.

In addition to the work featured, SPC provided a wide range of support to Vanuatu in 2014 aligned to Vanuatu's Priorities and Action Agenda 2006–2015. Technical cooperation and support were provided by many divisions and programmes across SPC on both multi-sector issues such as disaster risk reduction and climate change, and specific-sector issues in agriculture, forestry, coastal and oceanic fisheries, public health, water and sanitation, energy, transport, human rights and development statistics. Ni-Vanuatu took part in approximately 4,076 days of SPC training during the period July 2013 to June 2014 in these different areas. Details of the technical cooperation and training provided are listed in Annexes 1 and 2.

In general, members recognise SPC's value lies in the high quality of the technical support provided across national sector areas and in its portfolio of regional work, rather than in SPC's occasional role as a conduit of donor funds. SPC promotes sustainability through working with countries to develop national capacity to design results-focused programming and where possible to leverage additional

funding. SPC's direct financial inputs are only a small part of the picture. However, SPC recognises individual members are interested in the financial value of SPC's work as it relates to them. For Vanuatu, in 2014, this is estimated at VUV 942,157,965 (9,421,580 CFP units). This amount includes both the direct costs of SPC's work with Vanuatu (including technical staff time and travel) and an allocation of the costs of SPC's regional work and indirect costs of managing and operating SPC programmes.

As highlighted in the feature articles and in the following table of outputs, the collaboration between SPC and the Government of Vanuatu has involved considerable activity. While significant progress has been made, SPC is committed to understanding better what has worked and what has not, in order to inform and improve the value of its work in Vanuatu in 2015 and beyond. We want to understand whether measurable and sustainable development results are being generated by SPC's activities and, if not, try to work out why and adjust our approach accordingly.

Annex 1: SPC training provided in Vanuatu: July 2013–June 2014

Capacity building is an important aspect of SPC's overall technical assistance. It includes formal training programmes, targeted classroom training in response to members' needs, attachments and on-the-job training. The following table gives a detailed breakdown of the type of training.

	F	M	N/A	Total trained	Total person days
Agroforestry	12	28		40	100
Animal health	6	14		20	1132
Coastal fisheries assessment and monitoring		10		10	150
Coastal fisheries - aquaculture		1		1	4
Cultural policy / cultural promotion		1		1	1
Deep-sea minerals	1	3		4	20
Disaster risk management / reduction	3	17		20	41
Educational assessment research / outcomes-based assessment	14	29		43	92
Food security (crop production / genetic resources)	19	51		70	365
Forestry	1	15		16	262
Gender equality / violence against women	39	25		64	190
Geoscience for development	4	7		11	211
Human rights general / reporting	44	30	1	75	307
ICT training	9	22		31	364
Lobbying and advocacy - human rights	1	1		2	10
Maritime boundaries	1	1		2	20
Maritime safety / maritime regulations	2	66		68	187
Nearshore fisheries development		1		1	3
Oceanic fisheries monitoring		3		3	49
Petroleum storage and handling		1		1	3
Private sector development / market access	1	1		2	5
Project design and management	8	20		28	130
Public health	10	29		39	75
Social media training	1	2		3	15
Statistics	10	41		51	340
Total	186	419	1	606	4076

Note:

- The above table covers training workshops, attachments and on-the-job training. It does not include meetings, conferences, seminars and consultations.
- Some individuals received training in more than one area. For this reason, the total number of individuals reached may be smaller.
- N/A: gender not reported.



Annex 2: Summary of key completed outputs of SPC cooperation with Vanuatu in 2014

The table below summarises the key outputs of SPC cooperation with Vanuatu in 2014. It shows how SPC's work contributes to national development objectives and provides a basis for further development of SPC's results-driven focus.



While SPC's performance in contributing to national development goals can be measured more realistically and appropriately only over the long term, SPC aims nevertheless to evaluate interim performance and test programme logic wherever possible. Gathering evidence from SPC programmes and international experience will be even more critical in coming years to enable SPC to evaluate whether its work has achieved the intended results and to improve its performance. The table below lists only work completed in 2014. There is much additional work in progress, which will be reported on in the year it is completed. SPC's key regional work is covered in its Annual Report.

SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Pacific communities are empowered and resilient		
Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Mitigation		
Strengthened disaster risk management plans and practices	Vulnerability and risks managed	<p>Disaster risk assessment tools and applications developed – Pacific risk information system updated with outputs from other risk assessments conducted (such as the Nadi flood modelling project); Exposure datasets shared with partners and countries developing outputs for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction country implementation plans (CIPs) completed for all 15 of the Pacific African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) Group of States – National steering committees established for all 15 Pacific ACP States</p> <p>Knowledge products for early warning systems (EWS) developed – New information products for tsunami early warning developed and tested with PICs through the 2014 PacWave exercise</p>

SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems		
Improved management of coastal fisheries	Enhanced community-based approaches and national management arrangements, incorporation of ecosystem-based principles, and coastal fisheries legislation	Assistance and advice provided in national policy development, regulation/legislation reviews/management arrangement – Sea cucumber management plan completed, awaiting ministerial signoff; trochus and lobster plan on track
Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Competent authorities with strengthened capability using science-based approaches to manage aquatic biosecurity risks and to facilitate trade	Report on the current status of viral pathogens in macrobrachium prawns in Vanuatu completed – tested negative
		Review of national biosecurity bill completed to incorporate aquatic biosecurity component – Submitted to the government for final approval
		Aquaculture sector is strengthened through review of the sector's organisational structure – Organisational structure of Vanuatu's fisheries aquaculture division reviewed and submitted to Vanuatu for consideration
		Report completed on training activities and results (year 1 of 3) of part II Grace of the Sea in Coastal Villages mariculture project in Vanuatu
		Draft report on scoping study for aquaculture priorities in the Pacific submitted to the EU
		Sub-regional training workshops implementation follow-up, and research conducted in fish broodstock management, hatchery management and fish feed formulation – Training on fish broodstock management conducted
		Improved strategic policy, planning, and administration of the aquaculture sector to meet current and future needs
Land Resources		
Informed policy decisions, advocacy and knowledge sharing on sustainable land, agriculture and forestry development supported	Awareness and understanding on key issues relating to land, agriculture and forestry enhanced	Social media training conducted for the provision of agriculture and forestry information
Strengthened food and nutritional security resilient to impacts of disasters and climate change	Increased availability and better access to traditional and improved crop and animal diversity	Short-term and long-term attachments provided to PICTs depending on country and project requests and activities – one Vanuatu staff trained in genetic resources
		New varieties in tissue culture established using successful protocols – seven bele varieties established from 12 bele received from Vanuatu ; a total of 47 core sample collection of bele received from Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea; varieties are ready for establishment in tissue culture



SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Strengthened food and nutritional security resilient to impacts of disasters and climate change	Increased availability and better access to traditional and improved crop and animal diversity	Genetic diversity of taro and other aroids developed with relevant technology (DNA and virus indexing) exchanged and capacity building facilitated – 100 taro lines distributed to 15 project country partners; INEA (international Network for Edible Aroids) website established www.EdibleAroids.org
	Increased capacity of sustainable land and forest management	Adaptive capacity analysis completed for Vanuatu; work plan developed with communities and adaptation strategies implemented
	Increased production and consumption of local nutritious foods	Adaptive capacity strengthened at pilot communities through training on nursery management, plant propagation, management of climate-ready collection, integrated pest and disease management, agroforestry, livestock husbandry and waste management – two combined training sessions on nursery (vegetable) and root crop conducted; one agroforestry training conducted
	National and regional capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change and to respond to disasters for land, agriculture, and forest resources developed and strengthened	Biophysical surveys and land use surveys carried out in pilot sites in Vanuatu to assess and report on land use, soil surveys, and land use capability Targeted villages trained in climate change threats and adaption measures to reduce vulnerability to food insecurity; development of community adaption plans and setting up community early warning systems – Community adaptation plans developed
Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives		
Educational Quality		
Improved quality of education	Increased student achievement in literacy and numeracy	Body of research evidence to support educational quality activities developed and disseminated through research publications and international and regional forums – two research papers developed, one for publication and one for presentation
Gender, Human Rights, and Culture		
Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance	Increased capacity of civil society to monitor and advocate for human rights and good governance standards	NGOs supported in writing their shadow or human rights reports – Support on <i>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</i> and <i>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> provided through training for NGO coalition in Vanuatu
		Legislative lobbying training provided to NGOs and government partners to build skills in leadership and lobbying – Legislative lobbying project review completed in draft; mentoring support provided to Vanuatu in May
Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance	Increased capacity of civil society to monitor and advocate for human rights and good governance standards	Civil society organisations (CSOs) provided with information and training on how to use human rights to advocate on key issues through the regional CSO forum – Training completed in June, outcome statement released

SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance	Increased observance of human rights and good governance standards by decision makers	Technical assistance provided to ensure human rights policies and laws are compliant with international conventions – <i>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</i> reports supported for civil society; <i>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> report for Vanuatu civil society completed
		Regional consultations conducted with members of Parliament (MPs) to increase capacity to apply human rights in parliament and to advocate for human rights-compliant legislation and policies – Regional MP training held in January 2014 and MP consultation held in fourth quarter of 2014
		Regional training and consultations provided for judicial staff to increase the capacity of officials to apply human rights in the courts and influence policy and laws – Regional lawyers training held in October 2014
	Increased observance of human rights and governance standards by agencies and governments providing service to the public	Technical assistance and training provided to support national actors in key human rights areas – Completed Universal Periodic Review reports, and <i>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</i> and <i>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> NGO training; supported universal periodic review analysis
		Training provided on gender/feminist theory
		Regional training provided to magistrates on protection orders, family law matters, domestic violence and discrimination to better try cases at the local level – three training sessions held
Increased development potential of Pacific Island people in culture and enhanced empowerment of women and young people	Integrated approach to human development fostered at regional and national levels	Gender statistics reports finalised
		Regional workshop organised for 25 women activists, including activists from Vanuatu, on gender and climate change
		Regional dialogue workshop on gender, climate change and sustainable development held – 50 participants, including participants from Vanuatu



SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
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Public Health		
Improved health and well-being of Pacific communities	PICTs develop public health policies, plans and regulations that respond effectively to national priorities	<p>Technical support provided for the analysis and final report write-up for a behavioural survey among female sex workers</p> <p>National consultation held to finalise and seek endorsement of draft national strategic plan with joint technical support with other UN and regional agencies</p>
Improved health and well-being of Pacific communities	PICTs develop public health policies, plans and regulations that respond effectively to national priorities	<p>Technical assistance provided to complete target set for HIV and STI testing population; population targeted included youth (seasonal workers and school drop-outs), mobile populations (seafarers), blood donors, antenatal care attendees, sex workers, men who have sex with men/transgendered persons, teenage pregnant mothers, STI clients, uniformed and hospitality services workers</p> <p>Technical assistance provided to ensure STI treatment guidelines and flowcharts available in all clinics (including NGO facilities) in Port Vila</p> <p>Technical support provided to strengthen STI/HIV prevention and control strategy and revision of HIV testing population and cases management</p>
Water and Sanitation		
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Vulnerability and risks managed	<p>Sarakata basin integrated flood management plan established</p> <p>Water protected zones gazetted</p>
		<p>Community engagement with national government on water issues increased – Sarakata basin communities adopting appropriate land use strategies to protect water source</p> <p>Improved learning and collaboration of PICTs in the area of drinking water safety planning through sharing of best practices at water safety planning platform – Learning event carried out 19 – 21 August in Tahiti and attended by 34 participants, including participants from Vanuatu</p>
	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	<p>Capacity supported at the national and regional levels to resource improved water resource management through technical assistance provided to in-country demonstration projects – one sub-regional and two in-country technical support missions undertaken during the reporting period to support routine project management, national integrated water resource management planning, follow-up project development</p> <p>Governance structures improved to support the implementation of an integrated approach to water resource, sanitation, and wastewater management – National apex water committees established</p>

SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth		
Educational Quality		
Improved quality of education	Framework and database of Pacific qualifications and standards established	Pacific Register of Qualifications database updated with (i) accredited qualifications (ii) registered institutions (iii) professional associations and members (iv) accrediting agencies and (v) regional standards in education
Energy Services		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe energy services	Strong leadership in the Pacific's energy sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectoral coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	Rural electrification effort supported – two communities selected for Melanesian Million Miracle Programme; baseline data analysed and finalised with technical design of equipment from two communities identified Ongoing training modules developed with the training provider; sub-regional dangerous goods training workshops conducted
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems		
Improved management of oceanic fisheries	Enhanced national capacity in fisheries monitoring	On-the-job debriefer training arranged in Port Vila Basic observer training course conducted; regional observer coordinators workshop held
	Enhanced national capacity in oceanic fishery data management and data use	National tuna fishery data management staff received in-country training in using SPC-developed database systems
	Enhanced national oceanic fishery data management to meet national requirements and international obligations	On-site installation of latest tuna fisheries database management system with data review completed
	National tuna oceanic fisheries policy and decision-making are informed by the best science-based stock assessments and advice	Updated country website for all PICTs with detailed characterization of bycatch from tuna longline fisheries Country-specific reports of longline fishing performance in the southern longline fishery completed Technical support provided to support total allowable catch (TAC) setting
	The oceanic fisheries management initiatives of FFA and other sub-regional fisheries organisations are supported by efficient and cost-effective data management services	Tuna fisheries database management for monitoring, control, and surveillance system enhanced as a result of in-country technical assistance visit
	FFA and sub-regional oceanic fisheries management initiatives are supported by the best science-based stock assessments and advice	Technical support provided and presentations made to the meetings of the Forum Fisheries Committee, including support for bio-economic modelling and analysis of management options Technical support provided and reports presented to the Sub-committee for South Pacific Tuna and Billfish (SC-SPTBF)



SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
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Geoscience		
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	<p>Regional capacity to undertake and deliver hydrographic services strengthened in the Pacific Islands region – Trained SPC hydrographic surveyor staff to plan, coordinate and conduct a hydrographic survey to modernise nautical charts in Vanuatu</p> <p>Awareness raised on deep-sea minerals issues through community consultations and other awareness activities – National consultation on deep-sea minerals policy held</p>
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	<p>Strengthened national capacities provided through training on deep seabed minerals issues and sponsorship for countries to participate in international forums – Geographic Information system (GIS) and data management training conducted in Vanuatu in February/March 2014 for Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources</p> <p>Regional deep seabed minerals framework and financial framework developed in consultation with Pacific African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states – Regional agreement developed and consulted with Pacific ACP states and relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Capacity building provided for participants at the inaugural meeting for the geological surveys organisation on the importance of geological surveys, identifying national and regional priorities, and agreeing on a way forward to strengthen regional cooperation in geo-survey</p> <p>4th Deep-sea Minerals (DSM) regional training workshop, 'The Environmental Perspectives of Deep-sea Minerals Activities' held in Fiji in December 2013 – Environmental impact assessment templates developed for the exploitation of manganese nodules, cobalt-rich crust, and seafloor-massive sulphides</p> <p>State of knowledge of Pacific marine minerals report finalised and launched, providing good quality data and information relating to deep-sea mineral resources to stakeholders in the Pacific region</p> <p>Support provided to PICTs to assess their potential for extended continental shelf (ECS), delineate claims and formalise documents for submission and defence to the UN Commission of the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLOS) – 12 Pacific Islands progressed on Article 76 of the <i>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</i> (UNCLOS); Maritime boundaries development workshop held July 14 for 13 PICTs</p>
	Natural resources, systems, and processes monitored and assessed	Array calibration, maintenance and data communication support provided to contribute to sustained regional sea-level monitoring system implemented and maintained to address concern over sea-level rise and enhance understanding of sea-level variability – Tide gauges are fully operational and deliver high-quality sea level and meteorological data

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Land Resources		
Enhanced sustainable land, agriculture and forestry resource management	National and regional capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change and to respond to disasters for land, agriculture, and forest resources developed and strengthened	Forest and carbon stock inventory conducted over entire island of Santo – four-week course completed
Increased contribution from agriculture and forestry sectors to inclusive broad-based economic growth	Increased capacity of PICTs to meet standards, guidelines, and conditions for exports and domestic trade	Fruit fly surveillance support provided – Supply of traps and fruit fly equipment
		Assistance provided to PICTs to submit and negotiate market access requests based on scientific evidence – Technical assistance to Vanuatu Direct Ltd for market access to Germany for honey
	Viable agribusinesses that have a development impact created or strengthened	Meat hygiene and food safety paravet pilot training module conducted for PICTs – 16 out of 26 people trained in 2013/2014, including trainees from Vanuatu
		Participation of selected enterprises facilitated in international trade fairs – one enterprise (Vanuatu Direct) to be assisted to participate in the fine foods show in Melbourne
		Enterprises assisted to develop strategic and inclusive business plans, marketing plans and strategies – Business plan completed for one enterprise (Vanuatu Direct)



SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
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Statistics for Development		
Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	National and regional statistics governance is functioning effectively	Technical assistance provided in the development of national statistical master plan (NSDS) in collaboration with Paris21 – Sectoral assessments reviewed and accepted; final design roadmap developed; comprehensive NSDS implementation plan developed and costed
	New and innovative statistical tools and systems have been introduced	Fit-for-purpose household survey prototype to capture key socio-economic and demographic indicators developed and tested – Workshop held in August and November 2014 for sector participants and parliamentarians
Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	<p>Demographic health survey data dissemination/policy dialogue workshop conducted – One workshop held in collaboration with Vanuatu National Statistics Office, additional policy dialogue seminar held with national parliamentarians</p> <p>National, regional and international users have increased access to user-friendly statistical information systems and databases across key sectors – New website created using latest version of Joomla; website to be released at www.vnso.gov.vu; Joomla 3.2 training of trainers attachment workshop provided; redevelopment of SPC PopGIS online mapper released</p>
	PICTS are producing the agreed core set of statistics across key sectors	<p>Technical assistance/training to produce reliable birth and death statistics – Assessment components (C, D and E) of the civil registration and vital statistics comprehensive assessment (CRVS)) completed with national committee; on-site training and review conducted with new hospital's information system staff; national stakeholder workshop held on national plan development for CRVS</p> <p>Regional workshop on education data and indicators in the Pacific held</p>
Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	PICTS are undertaking key statistical collections as scheduled	Technical assistance provided to tabulate and analyse data in order to finalise the Vanuatu Demographic Health Survey (VDHS) – Final VDHS dataset, final data dictionary, preliminary tables, main report tables completed; assistance provided in verifying expenditure – three-week attachment provided on DVHS tabulation; VDHS data analysis and report writing workshop conducted
Transport Services		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe transport services	Development and implementation of effective policies, plans and regulatory frameworks supported	Maritime regulators and domestic industry personnel trained at International Maritime Organization's oceanic forum on domestic ferry safety
	Strong leadership in the Pacific's transport sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectoral coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	<p>Stakeholder workshop held on the improving ports and maritime shipping study</p> <p>15 maritime administrators trained on basic regional hydrography and hydrographic governance, including participants from Vanuatu</p>

SPC is a membership organisation that works in close partnership with its Members: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna. We thank them for their support.

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