



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

Pacific Community

Results Report 2019



SPC
Corporate

Pacific Community Results Report

2019



Noumea, New Caledonia, 2020

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THE **PACIFIC COMMUNITY** IS AN
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
THAT WORKS IN CLOSE PARTNERSHIP WITH
ITS MEMBER COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES:

*AMERICAN SAMOA, AUSTRALIA, COOK ISLANDS,
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, FIJI, FRANCE,
FRENCH POLYNESIA, GUAM, KIRIBATI, REPUBLIC OF THE
MARSHALL ISLANDS, NAURU, NEW CALEDONIA, 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*

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As an intergovernmental organisation, the Pacific Community (SPC) works in close partnership with our 26 member countries and territories:

American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, 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.

Our members, through the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA), are the key audience for this report. The CRGA Subcommittee on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan (CRGA Subcommittee) supports the preparation of the report, by reviewing drafts and presenting detailed recommendations for improvements.

SPC acknowledges the contributions of all our members and development partners to the results highlighted in this report. We also acknowledge the strong partnership of CROP (Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific) agencies.

Australia, France, New Zealand and Sweden significantly enhance our efforts to improve our development effectiveness through their specific investments in core and programme funding.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

In 2019, financial support was received from the following development partners:

Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet)
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
British High Commission, Suva, Fiji
Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
European Union (EU)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
French Biodiversity Agency
French Development Agency (AFD)
Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)
Global Fund
Green Climate Fund (GCF)
International Foundation for Aids to Navigation (IFAN)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)
New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries
New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)
Pacific Fund of the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)
Partners in Community Development Fiji (PCDF)
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)
Stats NZ
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
The Pew Charitable Trusts

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
U.S. Department of State
University of Cambridge
University of Wollongong
Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)
World Bank Group
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

FOREWORD



Dr Colin Tukuitonga
Pacific Community Director-General Emeritus

As I present this last Results Report as Director-General of SPC, I take the opportunity to reflect not only on the results achieved during the year but also during the last seven years of my service to the organisation and to the region.

I have been mindful of focusing on the culture of SPC, working towards 'One SPC' by building on the strengths that each team brings in terms of capabilities, science, innovation and knowledge. The 2018 mid-term review of our Strategic Plan, and the Futures Report by the University of Queensland in 2019, demonstrate that we have made headway, especially in our internal services and in raising awareness of our desire to have 'One SPC' for our members. We are not there yet but we have made progress through stronger central processes for determining priorities, for allocating resources, and for improving the way we report to our members and funders and communicate our work.

We have a multidisciplinary, integrated set of objectives, but our resource mobilisation and budgeting processes remain vertical. Looking forward with a new cohort of leaders and programme managers, there is the opportunity to work and be resourced more horizontally.

I am also mindful of our efforts towards strong, ethical leadership. During my tenure, I have invested in leadership training and professional development to strengthen our

communication and people skills, as well as project and staff management capabilities, to complement our technical backgrounds and, ultimately, improve the impact of our work. Laying the foundation for leadership demonstrates values and behaviours for all staff to observe and emulate.

As an organisation we are developing our reflective practices. Starting with lessons learned, assessing the information we generate, the advice we provide and our capacity strengthening efforts, and listening to members' experience of our services, we have asked, "Are we: fit for purpose, relevant and accessible?" SPC is developing an organisational culture of learning. I would like to see SPC continue to grow into the leading learning organisation in the region and to share learnings with our members. To be an effective partner in the region, it is important we ensure that SPC's achievements and learnings are communicated. Trusting relationships with our members and partners are built on values, behaviours and communication.

As a legacy I would also like to leave a culture of financial discipline in continuing to operate the full-cost recovery model, in our budgeting process, programme design and project execution.

I was able to build on the legacy of Dr Jimmie Rogers, Director-General from 2006 to 2014. I now respectfully hand over leadership to Dr Stuart Minchin to shape the next chapter. The challenges in the region are large, but SPC's capability and tradition of service remain strong and – with a view to 2030 – our science, knowledge and innovation are critical to the Pacific future to which we all aspire.

A blue ink signature of Dr Colin Tukuitonga, written in a cursive style. Below the signature is a horizontal line.

Dr Colin Tukuitonga

Pacific Community Director-General
Emeritus (from 23 January 2014 to 22
January 2020)

ABBREVIATIONS

ACIAR

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

ACP

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States

ADB

Asian Development Bank

AtoN

aids to navigation

CAPI

computer-assisted personal interview

CCES

Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability (SPC)

CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

CePaCT

Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (SPC)

CLCS

Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

CNMI

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

COP

Conference of the Parties

CRB

coconut rhinoceros beetle

CRGA

Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations

CROP

Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific

CRPD

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

CRVS

civil registration and vital statistics

CSIRO

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia)

CSO

civil society organisation

DFAT

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)

DRR/DRM

disaster risk reduction/disaster risk management

EEZ

exclusive economic zone

EMIS

Education Management Information System

EQAP

Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (SPC)

EU

European Union

FAD

fish aggregation device

FAME

Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (SPC)

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FEMM

Forum Economic Ministers Meeting

FFA

Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency

FFC

Forum Fisheries Committee

FNU

Fiji National University

FRDP

Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific

FSM

Federated States of Micronesia

GCCA+ SUPA

Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling up Pacific Adaptation

GCF

Green Climate Fund

GDP

gross domestic product

GEF

Global Environment Facility

GEM

Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division (SPC)

GESI

gender equality and social inclusion

GHG

greenhouse gases

GIS

geographic information system

GIZ

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH; (English) German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH

HIES

Household Income and Expenditure Survey

HOPS

Heads of Planning and Statistics

IALA

International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities

IATA

International Air Transport Association

ILO

International Labour Organization

KfW

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German government-owned development bank)

LRD

Land Resources Division (SPC)

MANA

Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action

MEL

monitoring, evaluation and learning

MFAT

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand)

MOU

memorandum of understanding

MTCC-Pacific

Maritime Technology Cooperation Centre in the Pacific

NCD

non-communicable disease

NDCs

nationally determined contributions

NGO

non-governmental organisation

OCT

overseas countries and territories

OIE

World Organisation for Animal Health

PacWIMA

Pacific Women in Maritime Association

PCCOS

Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science

PCREEE

Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

PEARL

Planning, evaluation, accountability, reflection and learning [policy]

PENTAG

Pacific Ear, Nose, Throat and Audiology Group

PFLP

Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme

PEUMP

Pacific–European Union Marine Partnership

PHD

Public Health Division (SPC)

PICs

Pacific Island countries

PICTs

Pacific Island countries and territories

PIEMA

Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance

PIFS

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

PIHOA

Pacific Island Health Officers' Association

PILNA

Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment

PMEL

planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning

PNA

Parties to the Nauru Agreement

PNG

Papua New Guinea

POETCom

Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community

PPHSN

Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network

PROTEGE

Pacific Territories Regional Project for Sustainable Ecosystem Management

PRP

Pacific Resilience Partnership

PSMB

Pacific Statistics Methods Board

REDD+

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation

RENI

EU-North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project

RESCCUE

Restoration of ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change

RRRT

Regional Rights Resource Team (SPC)

SAMOA Pathway

Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action

SDD

Statistics for Development Division (SPC)

SDG

Sustainable Development Goal

SDP

Social Development Programme (SPC)

SER

Social and Environmental Responsibility

SPC

Pacific Community

SPL

Strategy, Performance and Learning (SPC)

SPREP

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

TC

tropical cyclone

UN

United Nations

UNCLOS

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCAP

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

UNESCO

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFCCC

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFPA

United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF

United Nations Children's Fund

UPR

Universal Periodic Review

UQ

University of Queensland

USAID

United States Agency for International Development

USP

University of the South Pacific

VNR

Voluntary National Review

WCPFC

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

WCPO

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

WHO

World Health Organization

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Pacific Community Results Report 2019 highlights the differences that SPC's science, knowledge and innovation make in Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs), and the benefits they bring for Pacific peoples, their ocean, other natural resources, systems and institutions. This is the fourth Results Report under the Pacific Community Strategic Plan 2016–2020 (Strategic Plan).

Report structure

The report begins with an overview of key regional developments that relate to our work and the adaptations we have made in response to our changing context. It then describes our performance in 2019 against each of the nine development objectives and five organisational objectives set out in our Strategic Plan.

Results reporting methodology

To produce this Results Report, SPC staff work together and with partners to collect, analyse and make sense of information on an ongoing basis. Collaboration across the Secretariat and with members and partners is an essential part of the process.

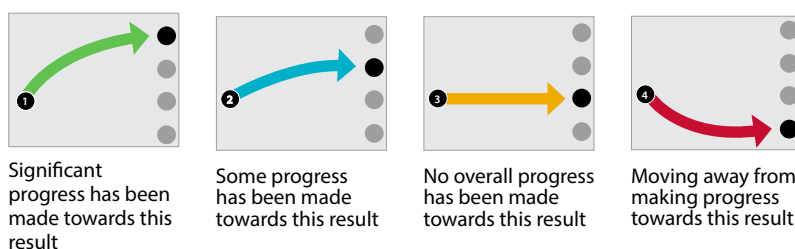
Our reporting practices are guided by SPC's Planning, Evaluation, Accountability, Reflection and Learning (PEARL) policy, which was revised in 2019. Performance reporting is a key element of the policy, which emphasises consistency, accuracy,

transparency and accountability to members. SPC managers use a harmonised self-assessment process to rate performance in key result areas. Their assessments are then moderated by senior managers, MEL (monitoring, evaluation and learning) practitioners and the Strategy, Performance and Learning (SPL) unit of the Director-General's Office, and aggregated based on SPC's development and organisational objectives. The report was written by SPL.

SPC's performance assessment scale

Scale

Following the assessment of each key result area, performance is rated according to the scale below:



The methodology used to assess SPC's progress towards achieving the development objectives includes reviewing the result areas specified in the business plans of SPC divisions, and matching the areas to relevant goals and targets.

We have included results pertaining to our efforts to strengthen clinical services in the Pacific region in organisational objective A (engagement and collaboration with members and partners) as this work programme was initiated as a response to our members' needs and priorities. The results were aggregated with our other development objective results for consistency.



Improving our Results Report

Based on feedback from the 2019 CRGA Subcommittee meeting, we made changes to the 2019 Results Report, including:

- *focusing our reporting on impacts by*
 - *highlighting the sustained results we are achieving against our 10 priority areas of work*
 - *developing results dashboards summarising progress towards the achievement of our development objectives*
 - *describing, in performance stories, both the type of change achieved (from emerging to sustained) and the level of change, e.g. for individuals, communities, programmes or sectors, countries, the region or entire systems*
- *linking performance stories describing sustained results to related sources of information to strengthen understanding of previous work and results*
- *ensuring consistency in the reporting terminology, specifically in defining inputs, outputs and outcomes*
- *using a variety of media – such as videos, podcasts and interactive links – to communicate our results*

QR codes in this report

Quick Response (QR) codes in this report enable readers to easily connect to additional content. Using a QR code reader or camera on your device, position it so the QR code appears in the digital viewfinder. Your app may automatically recognise the QR code, or prompt you to tap a notification.

Results Explorer

An interactive results dashboard is available on the Pacific Data Hub.

Using the [Results Explorer](#) tool, you can interact with the results and search by country, by SDG, or by SPC development objective.

2019 OVERVIEW

[The regional picture](#)

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organisation](#)



2019 OVERVIEW

Key regional developments

Pacific leaders acknowledged that climate change, the geopolitical context and the development challenges facing the 'Blue Pacific' require critical thinking about the future of Pacific regionalism. They reaffirmed this belief through:

- *support for the development of a 2050 Blue Pacific Strategy under the Framework for Pacific Regionalism*
- *the Boe Declaration on Regional Security and its new action plan with six strategic focus areas including climate security⁴*
- *the strong Pacific presence at UNFCCC COP 25 (Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) and decisions on Ocean and Climate*
- *the opening of the Pacific Climate Change Centre in Samoa to deliver capacity development programmes in adaptation, mitigation, climate services and project development*
- *the Pacific Resilience Partnership's inaugural meeting, with the theme 'Youth Futures in a Resilient Pacific'*

The United Nations General Assembly conducted a high-level mid-term review of progress in addressing the priorities of small island developing states through the implementation of the SAMOA Pathway

The Cotonou Agreement between the European Union and African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP), due to expire on 29 February 2020, was extended as negotiations continued towards a new agreement. In September, the chief negotiators endorsed the text on economic priorities

The overview section of this report describes the changing Pacific regional context, SPC's role and activities and how they are adapting to a shifting environment, how we contribute to regional and global thought leadership, and SPC's performance and headline results in 2019.

THE REGIONAL PICTURE

PICTs, in particular those classified as small island developing states, are increasingly vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change but have limited capacity to invest in climate adaptation and disaster risk mitigation.¹

Differentiated long-term development strategies in the Pacific

PICTs and their partners all acknowledge the need for differentiated long-term development strategies within the Pacific region that focus on building resilience to climate change, reducing risks, responding effectively to disasters, and protecting the Pacific Ocean and its resources, while sustaining investment in people and institutions.

In numerous forums this year, Pacific Island nations called for a Pacific future where social, cultural, environmental and economic integrity, sovereignty and security are achieved, and stressed the urgency of accelerating responses to climate change and disaster risk.² Major Pacific development partners committed to deeper collaboration and engagement with Pacific countries to deliver resilient, inclusive and sustainable development outcomes.³

1. Investments in climate adaptation and disaster risk mitigation are estimated to cost the equivalent of 5–10% of gross domestic product (GDP) every year for most of the Pacific, and up to the equivalent of 20% of GDP every year for an atoll nation (see ADB. 2019. Action Plan for Healthy Oceans. Manila (<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/related/145036/Action%20Plan%20for%20Healthy%20Oceans%20and%20Sustainable%20Blue%20Economies.pdf>)).
2. See for instance the Fiftieth Pacific Islands Forum Communiqué <https://www.forumsec.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/50th-Pacific-Islands-Forum-Communique.pdf>, the Conference on Resilient Atoll Nations in Productive Oceans Communiqué <https://www.adb.org/news/atoll-nations-face-immediate-climate-threat-their-development-adb-president>, and commitments demanded by Pacific nations at COP 25 <https://www.rnz.co.nz/international/pacific-news/404787/cop-25-pacific-nations-demand-greater-commitments>.
3. See for instance the summary of Australian aid to the Pacific for 2019/2020 [here](#) and New Zealand's International Cooperation for Effective Sustainable Development policy statement [here](#)
4. The six areas are climate security, human security and humanitarian assistance, environment and resources security, transnational crime, cybercrime and security, and enabling environment.

The Pacific region covers over 20,000 islands, 28 million km² of exclusive economic zones (EEZ) and a diversity of people, languages (more than 1200), tradition, culture and geography.

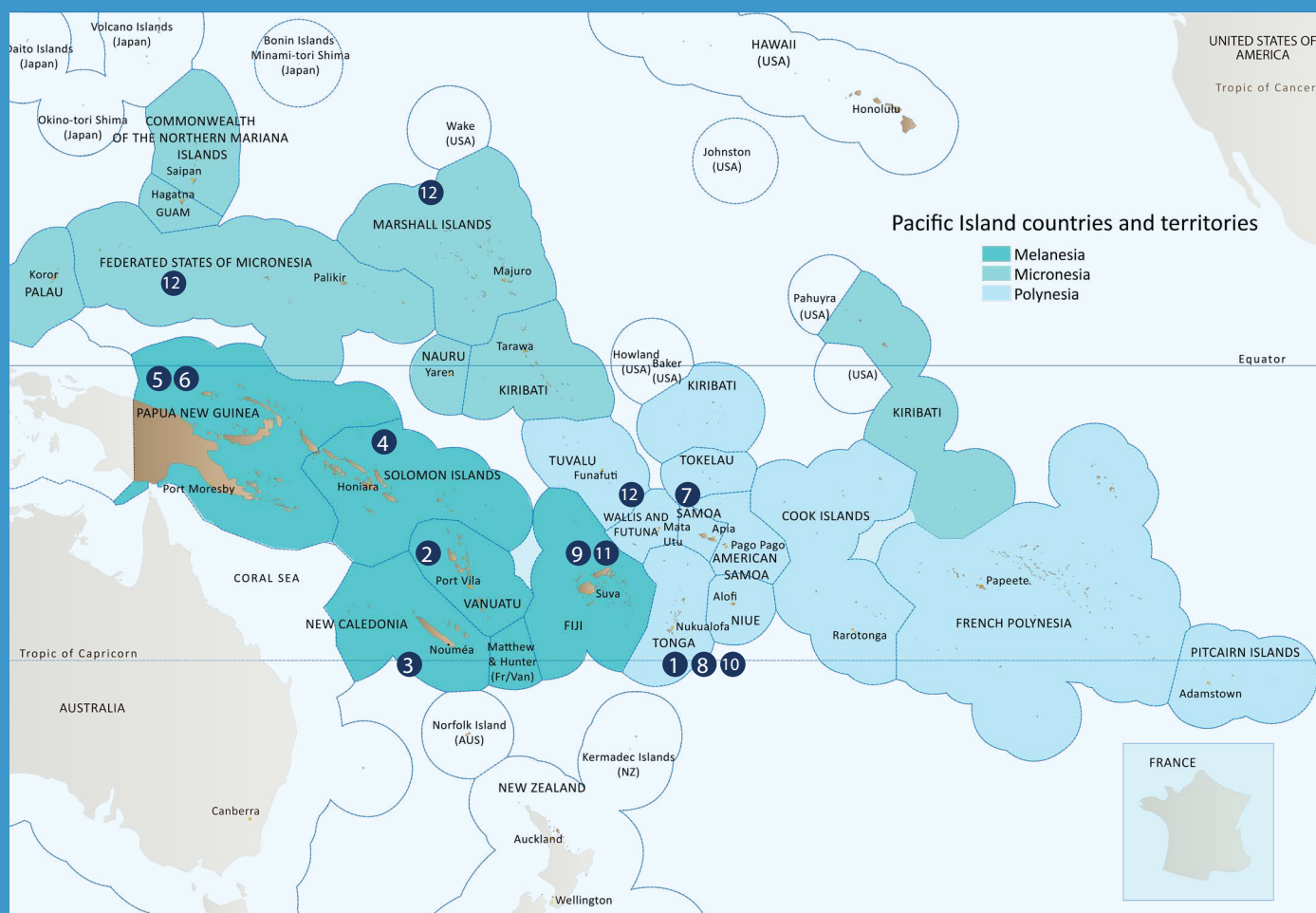
Fundamental to SPC's work is our understanding of the need to build on Pacific ways of living and learning

SPC has been engaged in Pacific development for 73 years. Fundamental to our work is our understanding of this diversity and of the need to build on Pacific ways of living and learning.

Using the evidence we collect on the impact of our work, we endeavour to develop and deliver integrated, multi-sectoral solutions to address our members' needs and regional development priorities.

As we near the end of our current Strategic Plan, this report assesses the outcomes of our scientific and technical work for Pacific peoples, their ocean and other natural resources, institutions and systems, and draws lessons that will inform the development of the next Strategic Plan and a 'fit-for-the-future' SPC.

Vulnerability to climate change, humanitarian disasters and human security challenges continue to affect our members' development progress.



- 1 In February, Tropical Depression 06F hit **Tonga**, with gale-force winds damaging plantations and crops and disrupting schools and transport
- 2 In February, Tropical Cyclone Oma (category 2) battered **Vanuatu** for several days. Together with an associated storm surge, it caused one death, and damage to homes, roads and communications, with an estimated cost of USD 50 million
- 3 In February, TC Oma brought damaging winds and heavy rain to **New Caledonia**, resulting in agricultural losses in all provinces
- 4 In February, TC Oma caused damage in **Solomon Islands**, including a large ship running aground and leaking approximately 80 tons of oil next to a UNESCO World Heritage site
- 5 In May, a powerful earthquake was followed by a tsunami warning in **Papua New Guinea**
- 6 In June, volcanic eruptions in **Papua New Guinea** caused the evacuation of over 10,000 people
- 7 In October, a measles outbreak was declared in **Samoa** and a State of Emergency the following month. At the end of 2019, there were 5667 confirmed or suspected cases, and 81 measles-related deaths⁵
- 8 In October, a measles outbreak was declared in **Tonga** with 440 confirmed or suspected cases
- 9 In October, 15 confirmed cases of measles were reported in **Fiji**
- 10 In November, a volcano erupted and formed a new island in the Ha'apai Islands in northern **Tonga**
- 11 In December, TC Sarai passed close to Viti Levu in **Fiji**. Two deaths were confirmed and damage to roads was estimated at FJD 5 million
- 12 Dengue outbreaks were declared in **Marshall Islands** (June), **Yap State, Federated States of Micronesia** (September) and **Wallis and Futuna** (November)

ABOUT SPC

Vision

Our Pacific vision is for a region of peace, harmony, security, social inclusion and prosperity, so that all Pacific people can lead free, healthy and productive lives. This is a shared vision for the Pacific under the Framework for Pacific Regionalism.

Mission

We work for the well-being of Pacific people through the effective and innovative application of science and knowledge, guided by a deep understanding of Pacific Island contexts and cultures.

SPC is the principal scientific and technical organisation in the Pacific region, proudly supporting development since 1947. We are an international development organisation owned and governed by our 26 member countries and territories.

SPC values

- We treasure the rich and diverse cultures, traditions and environments of the people of the Pacific. Our sustainable solutions are based on a sound understanding of their strengths and needs and the challenges they face.
- We are committed to adding value to the scientific and technical capacities of our members in pursuing transformational development.
- We are committed to the principles of good governance, to the defence and promotion of gender equality and human rights, and to ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable in our societies are at the forefront of our work.
- We work collaboratively with existing partners and build new relationships so that the collective strength of all can be harnessed in the interests of our members.
- We are committed to developing an organisational culture that enables our staff to continually improve their effectiveness in working for the people of the Pacific.

How we work

Our unique organisation covers more than 20 Pacific sectors. We apply science, knowledge and innovation in support of sustainable development, with a focus on major cross-cutting issues for the region, such as climate change, disaster risk management, food security, gender equality, human rights, non-communicable disease (NCD) and youth employment. Using a multi-sectoral approach to respond to our members' development priorities, we draw on the skills and capabilities of our members and regional and international partners, and support the empowerment of Pacific communities and sharing of knowledge between countries and territories. The success of these efforts depends on strong relationships with our member governments, development partners, the science community, civil society and the private sector, and an understanding and appreciation of Pacific environments, cultures and contexts.

SPC – an adaptive organisation

Ocean Science –
A sustainable future for the Blue Pacific



Sciences océaniques :
un avenir durable pour le Pacifique bleu

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In 2019, 'Ocean Science – A sustainable future for the Blue Pacific' was the central theme of the 49th meeting of SPC's CRGA and the 11th Conference of the Pacific Community. The Prime Minister of Cook Islands, the Honourable Henry Puna, Conference Chair for the 2019–2021 period, gave a keynote address on the theme, highlighting his belief in the ability of Pacific people to achieve a sustainable future:

"Pacific people throughout the region are born conservationists. Conservation is in our blood. By protecting our species and ecosystems, we conserve our cultural heritage that we inherit and pass on to future generations."

Expansion of PCCOS and promotion of the Pacific Data Hub

Conference commitments included expanding the Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science (PCCOS) and promoting the Pacific Data Hub to better address needs for ocean science research, data and knowledge.

The Conference appointed Dr Stuart Minchin as SPC's next Director-General.

STRATEGIC PLAN 2021+



CRGA approved a five-phase approach to developing SPC's next Strategic Plan, based on the principles of member stewardship, inclusive consultation, and high-level thought leadership to provide a strong regional perspective.

This was the approach adopted for Phase 1, Evidence building, in the second half of 2019, with findings presented at the Special Session of CRGA in November.

[Listen to the Pacific Way podcast on SPC's 11th Conference](#)

[Watch a video on SPC's Strategic Plan 2021+](#)



Staying relevant in a changing environment

We constantly review our strategic and programmatic approaches and adjust them as necessary to ensure the relevance of our work.



SPC's contribution to regional policy and coordination of climate and disaster resilience efforts, and positioning in support of PICT climate-related financing and integrated solutions, were consolidated in 2019:

- SPC gained Green Climate Fund (GCF) accreditation in February 2019, increasing our opportunities to support multi-sectoral efforts addressing climate change (see details of how we are pursuing GCF opportunities on page 34);
- SPC signed an agreement with GLIZ⁶ in late 2019, enabling further support for the Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Hub;
- SPC convened a high-level dialogue on water and sanitation in November 2019, attended by participants from governments, UN agencies, international NGOs and civil society organisations, paving the way for strengthened collaboration and partnerships in this sector, which is severely affected by climate change.



SPC is strengthening its support for human rights, gender equality and social inclusion in the Pacific with internal mainstreaming of a 'people-centred approach', including to climate change and environmental sustainability.



The governments of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea (PNG) signed Country Programme agreements with SPC in 2019. Country Programmes provide a multi-year framework for SPC's integrated work and focus on the priorities that countries themselves identify as essential to achieving their development objectives. The methodology used to develop the programmes was documented during the year to ensure consistent approaches and country engagement.

The extension of the Government of New Zealand's partnership with SPC for the period 2020–2024, and the significant funding increase, are testimony to the alignment of our values and to trust in SPC's role in supporting development in the Pacific. Specific investments in SPC's data-driven solutions, such as PCCOS and the Pacific Data Hub, will contribute to evidence-based development policies and durable solutions to Pacific challenges.

Our operations

SPC's drive towards operational excellence continued in 2019 with substantial reviews of the organisation's financial sustainability and human resources (HR).

The financial sustainability analysis highlighted the need for increased programme funding to provide greater predictability to the organisation. CRGA 49 approved the establishment of ad hoc working groups in 2020 to consult with members on reviewing assessed contributions and host country grants.

The HR review coincided with the release of new staff regulations and policies for consultation, with endorsement expected in 2020.

Additional business processes to minimise financial risks included setting up an EU project management unit, conducting project audits and strengthening procurement capacity. Following internal consultation, improved HR and financial information management systems were also rolled out.

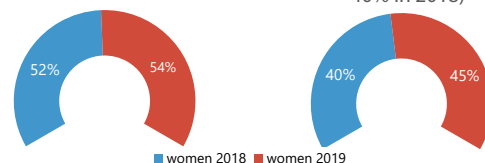
Our people

SPC's headquarters are in Noumea and there are regional offices in Suva, Port Vila and Pohnpei, and a project support unit in Honiara.

SPC employed 595 staff at the end of 2019, up 1.4% from 2018 (578 staff).

More women than men occupied locally advertised, lower-banded positions, although there was an increase in the number of women occupying professional or executive positions.

54% of staff were women (321), compared with 52% in 2018, 45% of women held professional or executive positions (up from 40% in 2018)



Financial summary

SPC's total 2019 budget was EUR 80.2 million, while total actual expenditure was EUR 73.0 million. Programme and project execution, totalling EUR 60.5 million against the budget of EUR 64.1 million, stood at 94.4% due to remaining projects under implementation at year end.

The approved budget for 2020 provides for expenditure of EUR 90.0 million, which is an increase of EUR 9.8 million over the 2019 budget, mainly arising from increased programme and project execution. The approved budget also provides for capital expenditure and key reforms such as investment in our internal audit function to strengthen governance.

SPC's contribution to thought leadership

Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' agenda

SPC is a member of CROP,⁷ which is chaired by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS). The new [CROP Charter](#) adopted in 2019 focuses on reinvigorating and strengthening the CROP mechanism as one regional system.

CROP agencies collaborate on the regional priorities of the [Framework for Pacific Regionalism](#) (2014) and the [Blue Pacific narrative](#) (2017). The annual [CROP report](#) to Pacific Islands Forum Leaders summarises joint contributions to their agenda.

SPC leads or co-leads work on several priorities of the Leaders' agenda, including having responsibility for regional frameworks, policies, plans and strategies, and technical advisory and coordination roles in around 20 areas. Key actions relating to these regional frameworks and strategies, often through provision of specific science, technical and legal support, are listed in Appendix 1 of this report (2019 Results Tables). The Pacific Heads of Sector meetings convened by SPC (five were held in 2019) also provide guidance for addressing regional priorities.

In 2019, Pacific Leaders endorsed development of a '2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent'. SPC's science and technology will contribute significant support to CROP's collective strength in addressing the strategy's cornerstone priorities.⁸

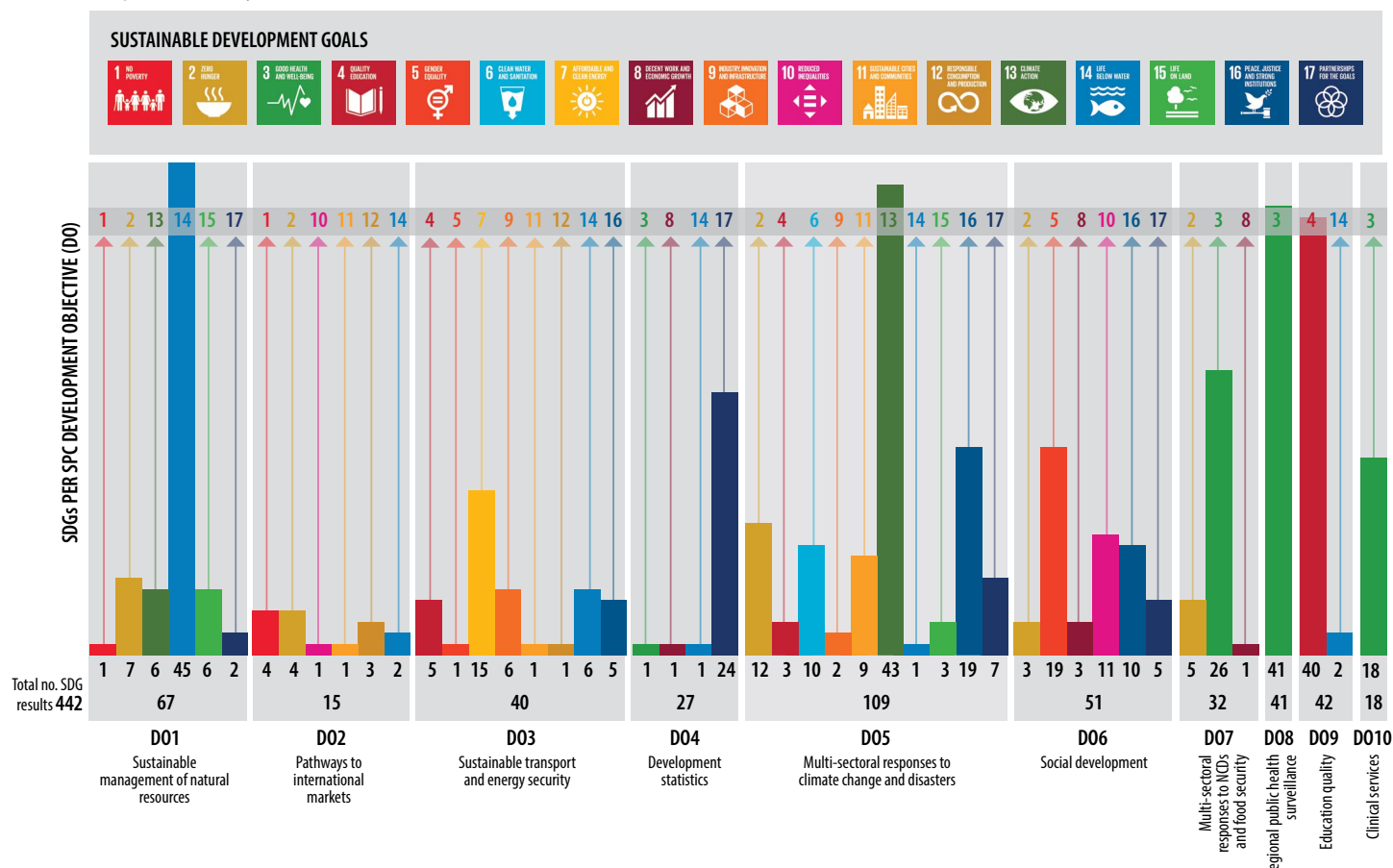
Our convening power

SPC convenes or co-organises high-level regional meetings of government ministers or heads of sectors to support the development and implementation of regional frameworks and strategies under its mandate. As a 'meeting house' for the Pacific, SPC facilitates discussion on sectoral issues to provide strategic direction on regional and cross-cutting issues and to build or strengthen regional partnerships to address the priorities identified. These high-level meetings also provide technical oversight of SPC's work.

In 2019, SPC convened or co-organised eight regional meetings with Pacific ministers or heads of sectors. We also organised other events of regional or international significance (Appendix 4 lists the main outcomes of these meetings).

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Graph 1: Summary of SPC's contribution to the SDGs⁹



- CROP agencies include the Pacific Aviation Safety Office (PASO); Pacific Community (SPC); Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA); Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS); Pacific Power Association (PPA); Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP); South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO); and the University of the South Pacific (USP).
- The cornerstone priorities are 'climate change action; protecting our Ocean's health and integrity; sustainably managing our island and ocean resources; connecting our oceanic continent (air, sea and ICT); and ensuring healthy people' (2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent & Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development).
- Reporting of SPC's contributions focuses on the primary goal affected by the result.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes 17 SDGs, is an important driving force for global development. PICTs have embraced the goals and are using them to shape, monitor and report on their National Development Plans.

SPC's development goals and objectives align with the SDGs and our work directly supports PICTs' efforts to achieve them.

Monitoring and reporting on progress towards the SDGs

In 2019, SPC continued to play an essential role in bringing the SDGs to life in the Pacific region, working with PICTs to review and report on their progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda. We have a Social Statistics Advisor dedicated to the SDGs, and research and expertise from across SPC feed into SDG reporting.

In 2019, SPC, in close collaboration with other agencies, including PIFS and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP):

- assisted Nauru, Palau and Tonga to complete their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). Support included in-country workshops in Nauru to assist sectors to develop priority themes for reporting, and mapping them to SDG targets; and producing customised data visualisation showing Tonga's progress against its priority SDGs and national outcome areas. Two in-country workshops were held in Solomon Islands in preparation for VNR reporting in 2020;
- created an SDG Dashboard on the Pacific Data Hub. The dashboard brings together all data against the 132 Pacific indicators and allows users to explore, visualise and download SDG-specific datasets;
- facilitated the development of a Gender Statistics Roadmap with UNESCAP, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Diverse stakeholders identified key needs and challenges for the production and dissemination of SDG-related gender statistics in the Pacific.

In 2019, we also reviewed the methodology used to assess our contributions to member states' efforts to achieve the SDGs. We prepared submissions to the Fiji VNR consultation, using SPC's results reporting to identify these contributions.

Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan baseline

Vanuatu's National Statistics Office is establishing a baseline for the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) by adding several extensions to its Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The extensions provide information that will support Vanuatu's ability to track progress towards both the NSDP and SDGs.

Technical support for the survey design, sampling strategy and field plan was provided by SPC's Statistics for Development Division (SDD) in 2018. In 2019, SPC provided training for field staff and survey monitoring and will continue to assist data analysis and reporting in 2020. SPC plays an important role as a statistical intermediary between PICTs and global agencies, supporting adaptation of international statistical standards to Pacific contexts, which include small populations and economies.



Tracking progress towards SDG 14 Life below water

A monitoring, evaluation and learning handbook for SDG 14 was published in 2019. SPC experts were among the contributing authors. The handbook helps to establish methodologies that countries can use to monitor and evaluate national strategies for SDG 14 and generate evidence as a basis for accelerating progress towards the goal. As a result of SPC's involvement, the framework highlights regional cooperation.

Looking to 2020

- *Co-leading the development of the first Pacific Regional Biennial Report on the SDGs.*
- *Providing continued technical assistance to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), PNG, Solomon Islands and Samoa for completion of their VNRs of progress towards the SDGs.*
- *Enhancing our commitment to development that 'leaves no-one behind' through mainstreaming our people-centred approach and social and environmental responsibility policy in all our work, and supporting production and use of gender statistics to monitor the SDGs in the Pacific.*

**SPC's results
at a glance**

[Summary of results
and performance
assessments](#)

[Progress against
our priorities](#)



SPC'S RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Results in 2019

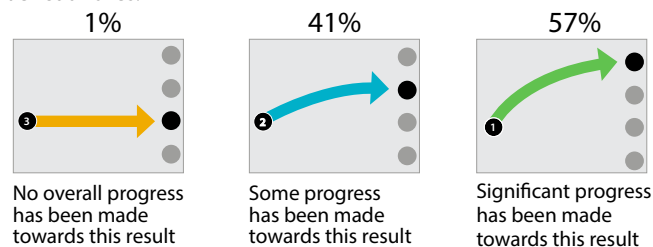
588 results

442 results across
9 development objectives
(+5% from 2018)

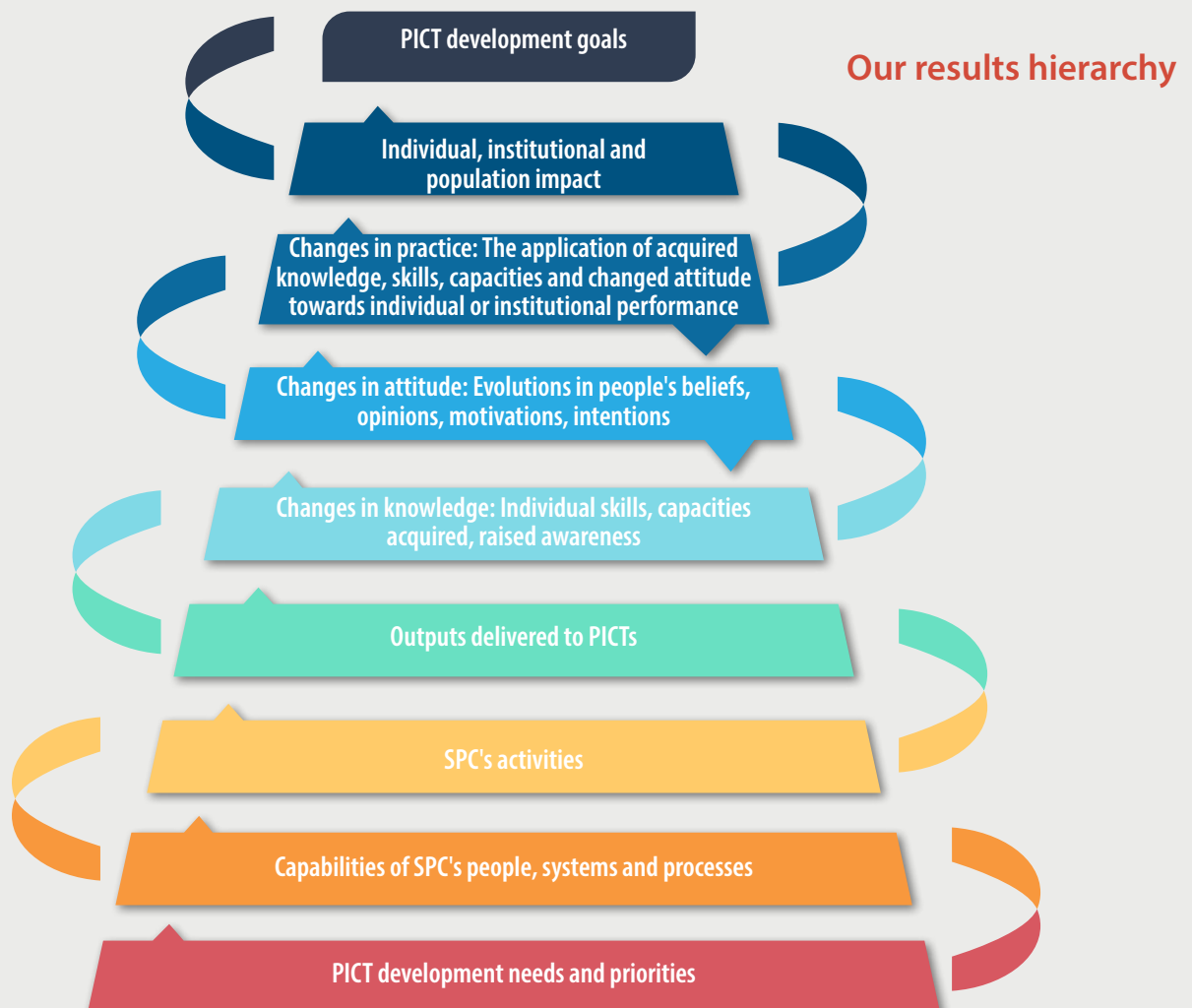
116 results across
5 organisational objectives
(-30% from 2018)

Summary of results and performance assessments

Overall, SPC's performance assessment process for 2019 produced a positive assessment of the performance of our divisions in implementing our strategic objectives. More results showed significant progress in 2019 (57% of results, up from 48% in 2018), demonstrating the growing level of maturity of our investments and the progress we are making towards our development goals for and with our member countries.¹⁰



10. 1% of results had insufficient data to assign a performance rating.



In 2019, our impact-level results (**Graph 2**) more than doubled (+108%), with examples including:

- Sustainable integrated coastal management governance mechanisms set up as part of the RESCCUE (Restoration of ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change) project
- Increased energy efficiency and reduced greenhouse gas emissions in maritime transport
- Sustainable management of tuna resources
- Improved access to water and sanitation for over 26,000 Pacific people
- Increasing access to services that respond to domestic violence and family protection needs

Graph 3 focuses on the changes achieved for and with our member countries based on the outputs we delivered. It synthesises impacts and outcomes (that is, changes in knowledge, attitude and practice) by our Strategic Plan's development objectives.

Graph 4 groups our results by our key capabilities.

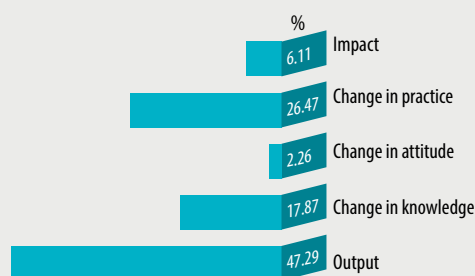
Our capabilities in science, technology, innovation, law, policy and regulation, technical assistance and capacity strengthening, and infrastructure and civic services, support the provision of regional public goods that contribute to Pacific people's resilience and well-being.

Just under 44% of our 2019 results were achieved through our investments in technical assistance and capacity strengthening. This work encompasses the delivery of scientific and technical assistance – including capacity strengthening – to state and non-state stakeholders, technical support for the production and dissemination of tools and manuals, and support and advice for institutional change and improvements and enhanced systems, methods and practices. More than 209 technical assistance and capacity strengthening events or activities were delivered to over 8000 participants¹¹ in 2019 (**Graph 5**).

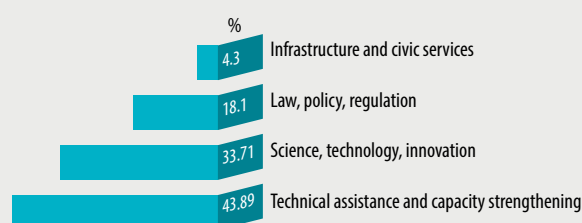
Our investments in science, technology and innovation generate knowledge that benefits the region. This knowledge is increasingly used by our member countries to address climate change and disaster risks, strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources, and support quality education and health and social development.

11. Based on numbers reported.

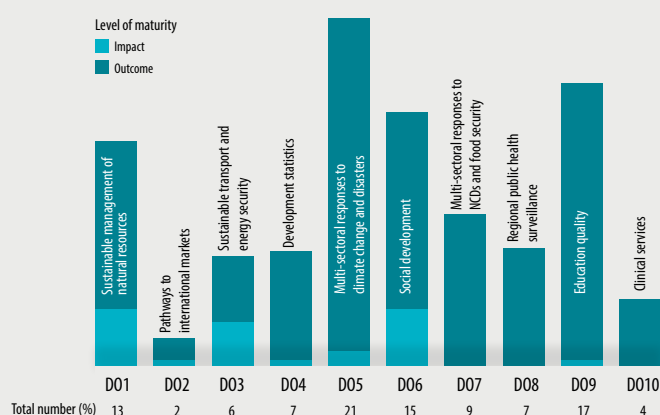
Graph 2: Development objective results, by level of maturity (N=442)



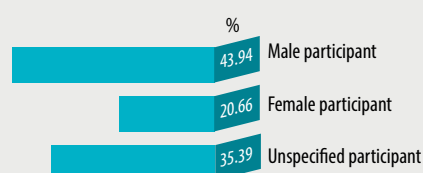
Graph 4: Results by capabilities (N=442)



Graph 3: Outcomes and impacts by development objective (N=232)



Graph 5: Proportion of people trained (N=8058)



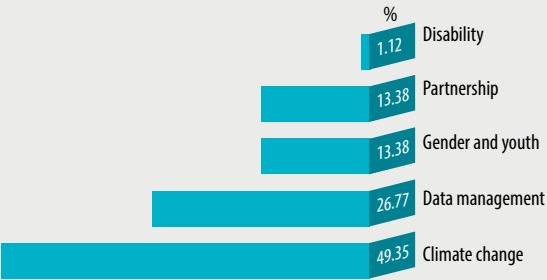
In 2019, we saw sustained gains from the implementation of policies, legislation and regulations that we had contributed to shaping in previous years; for instance, improved planning and guidelines on disaster preparedness and management, or budget allocations for human rights plans.

We were increasingly called on to deliver infrastructure and civic services on behalf of our members. In 2019, these services included water, sanitation and emergency infrastructure, seed centres, provision or maintenance of equipment (from agricultural to biomedical), and delivery of employment opportunities through our Youth@Work programme.

SPC addressed climate change, data management, gender equity and youth issues in integrated ways across our work. Partnerships with our member governments, CROP and development partners, civil society, the private sector, research organisations and academia reinforce our work and our results (**Graph 6**).

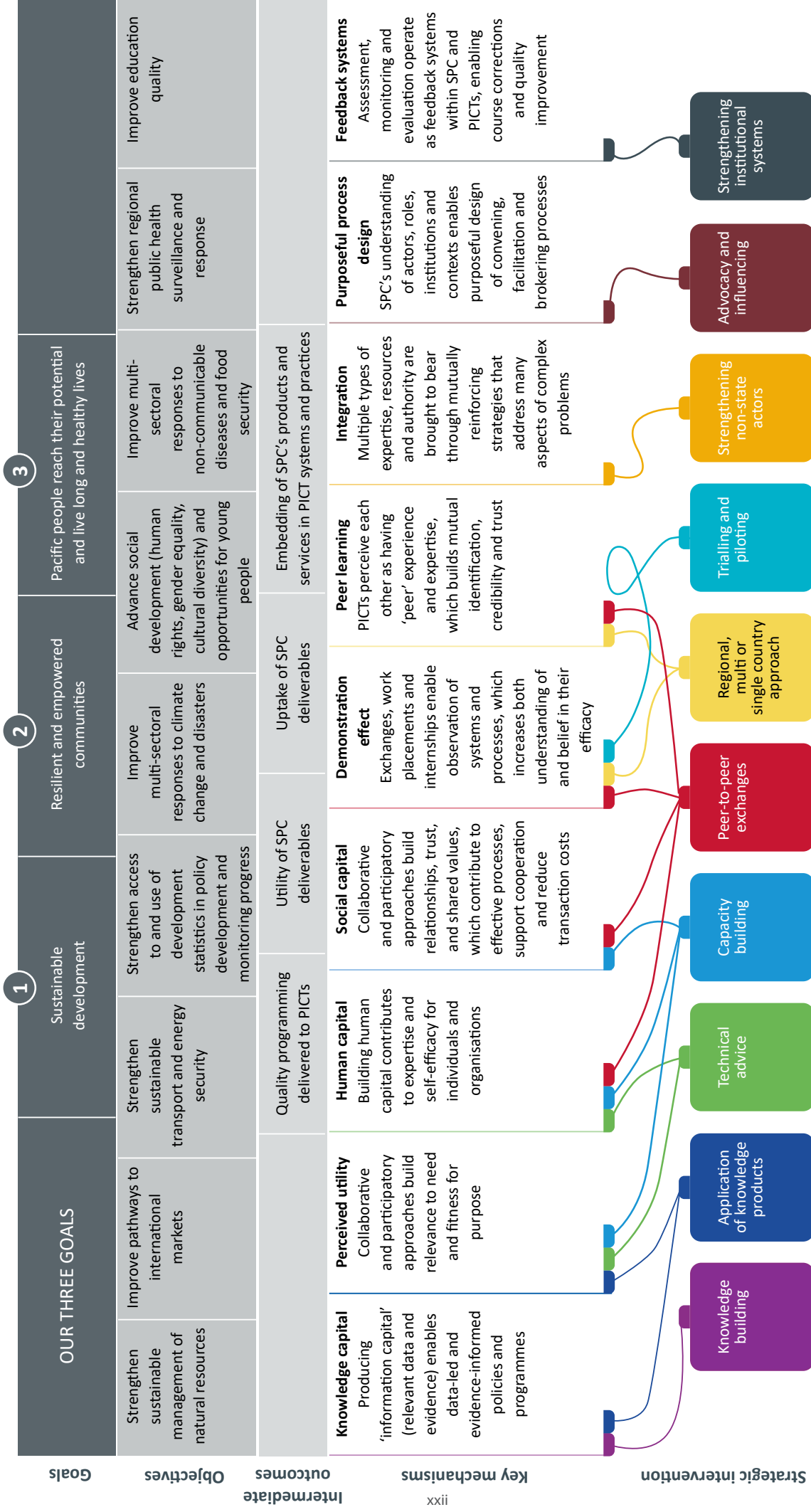
Our impact-level
results in 2019
more than doubled
compared with 2018

Graph 6: Cross-cutting results by development objective (N=269)



Our theory of change

SPC's theory of change maps how we expect our programmes and initiatives to change an existing condition or situation to achieve a desired development outcome.



SPC'S PROGRAMME PILLARS

Oceanic Fisheries, Coastal Fisheries, Oceans and Maritime, Georesources and Energy, Genetic Resources, Sustainable Forests and Landscapes, Sustainable Agriculture, Livelihoods, Regional Statistics Coordination and Governance, Data Collection and Dissemination, Social Development, Human Rights, Public Health Surveillance, Non-Communicable Diseases, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Resilience, Education Quality and Assessment

Progress against our priorities

Our 10 priority areas (including PCCOS) guide our decisions on programmes and operations.



Fisheries science

Our high-quality science supports fisheries management at regional, subregional, national and subnational levels. Our 2018 tuna stock assessment report on Pacific bigeye, yellowfin, albacore and skipjack,¹² released in 2019,¹³ indicates that the stocks have been managed and maintained above agreed sustainable levels. The sustainability of the Pacific tuna stock is attributed to conservation and management measures¹⁴ taken on the basis of the tuna science and data that SPC provides, and our support for members, including improving understanding of harvest strategy science (see performance story on page 5).



Plant and crop genetic resources

CePaCT (SPC's Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees) combines a conservation agenda with work on developing Pacific biodiversity. In 2019, 245 new accessions of food crops and 40 tree species were distributed to national agencies for further mass multiplication (in Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu). CePaCT continues to strengthen national seed systems and support sustainable resilient food systems (see performance story on page 57).



Regional education qualifications and assessment

For the first time, the 2018 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) cycle gathered comprehensive contextual information from participating students and teachers, such as data on students' learning attitudes and home resources, parental engagement and teacher qualifications. PILNA 2018 greatly advances our understanding of educational outcomes in Pacific education systems. The 2019 analysis of trends over the three cycles of PILNA (2012, 2015 and 2018), together with contextual and coding information collected for the first time in 2018, will enable policy-makers to make informed, evidence-based decisions on how to improve learning outcomes for students across the region (see performance story on page 69).



Public health surveillance

We monitored all ongoing health threats in the Pacific in 2019, including the measles outbreak, and disseminated health advice. We also assisted the region to post outbreak situation reports on PacNet (SPC's forum for communication on public health emergencies). Over 80% of countries with disease alerts or outbreaks shared reports on PacNet – a significant increase on 2017 levels.



Climate change and disaster risk resilience/management

Our Climate Finance Unit became fully operational in mid-2019 with an increasing pipeline of GCF support to countries and greater engagement in regional dialogue. The Accreditation Master Agreement between SPC and GCF was signed in November 2019. Strengthening national capacity to access climate finance continued in 2019 with a series of workshops focused on project management, and monitoring and evaluation of national, regional and global resilience systems. Since becoming a member of the NDC Hub, SPC has implemented activities including the NDC ocean workshop in May 2019, Pacific Regional NDC Hub focal point meeting in July 2019, and the Ocean for Climate report in October 2019. SPC is also supporting the building of information and knowledge management processes in the NDC Hub.



Ocean management and governance

Since 2001, SPC has supported the delimitation of 19 shared boundaries in the Pacific (only 13 out of 48 boundaries remain to be delimited and declared). In 2019, after 10 years of review, sovereign rights were declared for FSM, PNG and Solomon Islands over the 600,000 km² Ontong Java Plateau seabed (see performance story on page 11).



PCCOS

PCCOS brings together all of SPC's internal scientific and technical expertise on ocean science. The initiative is now in its second phase – that is, operationalising and structuring PCCOS to implement integrated programming in ocean science and innovative international and regional partnerships to support our members' ocean governance and management systems.

Watch a video on CePaCT
[here](#)



Watch a video on PCCOS
[here](#)



12 These are the primary tuna stocks targeted by the main Western and Central Pacific Ocean industrial fisheries.

13 See SPC. 2019. The Western and Central Pacific Tuna Fishery: 2018 Overview and Status of Stocks <http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/4szkx>

14 The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission establishes conservation and management measures based on SPC's independent scientific advice.



Regional data coordination and dissemination

In 2017, SPC presented Pacific Heads of Planning and Statistics with a draft five-year regional data collection plan for censuses and core surveys. The aim of the plan is to collate our members' data collection schedules and identify resources and gaps to enable mobilisation of the services and funding required. The 2019–2023 data collection plan is now in place and is being followed by our members.

SPC, UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) identified a USD 40–45 million funding gap for the conduct of core statistical collections in the region. These collections are critical to the production of high-quality, timely data that enables evidence-based policy development and monitoring of progress against indicator frameworks. To overcome the funding gap, SPC and partners developed a proposal for a Pacific Statistical Collections Financing Facility. The proposal was presented to the Donor and Development Partner Group, Pacific Statistics Methods Board (PSMB) and Pacific Statistics Standing Committee in 2019 and will be further developed in consultation with development partners in 2020.¹⁵

In 2019, the Pacific Data Hub (PDH), the central repository of open data and knowledge products from the Pacific, collected over 7000 datasets, stories and publications for the PDH catalogue. A total of 81,526 unique page views were counted. The highest proportion of users searched for dataset content, and the SDG and education specific dashboards, all accessible from the front page. The highest number of users are from Australia and USA. In 2020, the focus will be on understanding and deepening engagement with PDH users to ensure the platform is fit for its purpose of supporting evidence-based decision-making in the Pacific.



Human rights, including gender equality and youth issues

Our work in the human rights and governance area is gaining regional momentum and achieving sustained results for the promotion and protection of human rights. In 2016, Tuvalu was the first Pacific Island country to develop a national human rights action plan. In 2019, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu allocated dedicated budgets to implement their human rights plans. In 2016, we assisted our members to draft domestic violence policies or legislation. By 2019, seven PICTs¹⁶ had domestic violence and family protection services that were partially resourced and expanding. In 2016, we started strengthening the capacity of 16 coalitions in Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu to achieve human rights changes. In 2019, 10 civil society campaigns in FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu are bringing about significant changes in human rights policy or legislation, or making advances such as establishing an organisation for people living with disabilities in Chuuk, FSM (see performance story on page 46).

SPC's work in the areas of gender equality, youth and culture has seen significant improvements over recent years. In 2014, 12 member countries received SPC support to assess their capacity and opportunities to integrate gender equality across the whole of government. In 2018 and 2019, five of our members were supported to conduct Country

Gender Assessments in the Agriculture and Rural Sectors, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). In 2019, collaboration with our Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Division continued, with gender and fisheries assessments conducted in FSM and Cook Islands. In 2014, Cook Islands was the first Pacific Island country to launch a 'Gender equality: where do we stand?' report, with the publication using data and statistics to review progress made towards national gender goals. In 2019, Tonga became SPC's fifth member country to undertake an evaluation of progress and challenges in this area.



Non-communicable diseases

In 2017, Pacific Health Ministers endorsed the 'MANA'¹⁷ dashboard for monitoring NCD action. The dashboard uses a 'traffic light' rating scheme to track PICT progress against 31 indicators across the areas of leadership and governance, prevention policies, health system response and monitoring processes. The first MANA dashboards for each PICT were completed in 2018. We have assisted our members to compile and update the dashboards and provided advice on action based on identified gaps. There is some evidence showing that members are using their dashboard to 1) identify current strengths and guide the national identification of priority areas for action; 2) advocate NCD policy action with policy-makers, government ministers and key stakeholders; and 3) monitor and report progress on implementing the Pacific NCD Roadmap (see performance story on page 55).

"[The MANA dashboard] has helped me monitor the progress in my country. The legislative framework is very important and our legal officer is here with me and it is very important for our country. We are now going through a lot of legislative reviews, for instance with the tobacco regulation, and now our alcohol legislation is in review. It is outdated and the timing is right, especially with what we discussed around the alcohol indicators, which can also be considered as we go through the review." – Vicki Wari, National NCD Coordinator, PNG Department of Health, who attended the Pacific MANA and Legislative Framework Workshop in November 2019.



Energy

Our efforts to reduce the carbon impact of existing energy networks are paying dividends, with reduced greenhouse gas emissions and cost savings based on SPC's efficiency measures and innovative renewable energy projects, notably for ports and ships in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. The Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE), established in 2017, has been actively strengthening Tonga's renewable energy agenda, supporting private-sector participation in the country's efforts to reform the energy sector, and assisting with the purchase of a 6 MW solar farm (see performance story on page 25).

15. For more information see <http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/sok3o>

16. FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

17. Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA).



STRATEGIC PLAN 2021+ A MEMBER-DRIVEN APPROACH

CRGA 49 endorsed a five-phase approach to developing the Pacific Community's next Strategic Plan, with members being integrally involved in shaping and supporting the vision for the organisation in coming years.

Phase 1 (Evidence Building) highlights

Rich national intelligence and development priorities were captured in over 20 regional meetings:

- Our members reinforced the importance of national and local leadership, a people-centred approach, and future visioning through a regional lens influenced by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- They helped to identify points of convergence framed by the Blue Pacific narrative and 2050 Blue Pacific Continent Strategy discussions, and the importance of coherence between difference strategies.
- They identified the strengths of genuine partnerships in producing collaborative results and impact.
- They highlighted data for evidence and science-policy-action value streams.

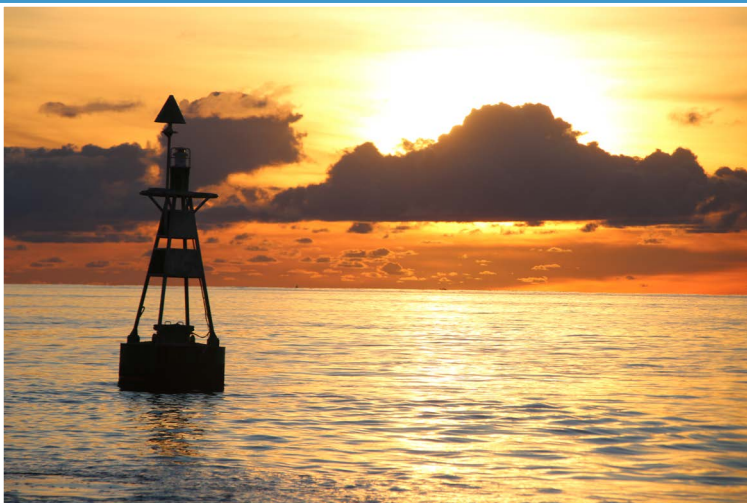
Lessons learned

Key learning in the leadership transition year of 2019 will be incorporated in Phases 2 and 3, for instance in relation to our people-centred approach; the inclusion of cultural values and norms and the voice of the next generation; and identification of partnership opportunities for multidisciplinary thematic approaches.

SPC will continue to document and adapt the lessons learned for continuous improvement of the approach to developing the Strategic Plan. CRGA stewardship of the member-driven process is building ownership.

[Watch a video on the Strategic Plan 2021+ insights](#)





PERFORMANCE REPORT

Our performance report has 10 chapters, each featuring:

- *performance stories*
- *results dashboards*
- *challenges for the delivery of our programmes*
- *lessons learned*

Appendix 1 provides a table of detailed results

Development objective 1

Introduction

Fisheries

Performance stories

[Member engagement key to improving understanding and application of tuna harvest strategies](#)

[Women engage in oyster farming in the Rewa Delta, Fiji](#)

Agriculture, forestry and land use

Performance stories

[Agroforestry creates alternative livelihoods for women](#)

Oceans, Minerals and Water

Performance stories

[Pacific ownership of Ontong Java Plateau seabed approved after 10 years](#)

[Communities on Tanna and Gilbert Islands benefit from improved water and sanitation](#)



DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

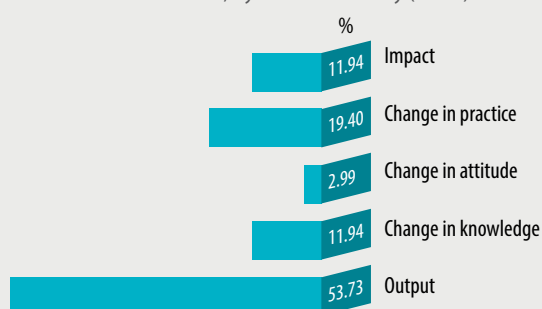
SPC delivers high-quality science, advice, innovation, technical assistance, information and capacity development, working alongside Pacific people, governments and partners to support the sustainable management of natural resources. SPC's contribution to the regional public good of natural resources is significant, from our work on marine resources and ocean governance and management, to our focus on land, agriculture, forestry and genetic resources and water security.

Global and regional momentum on climate change action presents further opportunities to raise the visibility of the integrated strategies we develop and apply to natural resource management:

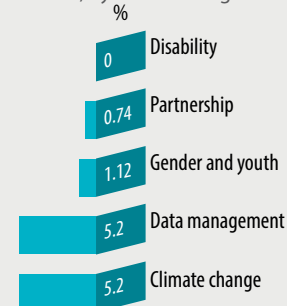
- Our fisheries management work supports environmental and economic sustainability, food security, health and prosperity, and inclusive community development
- Our action to strengthen seed systems, through the work of our flagship, CePaCT, contributes to sustainable and resilient food systems, and improved nutrition and health
- PCCOS brings together SPC's relevant knowledge and technical skills to provide multidisciplinary support for sustainable management of ocean resources.

Results dashboards

Graph 7: Results for sustainable management of natural resources, by level of maturity (N=67)



Graph 8: Results for sustainable management of natural resources, by cross-cutting issues



Sixty-seven results were generated under this objective (15.1% of total development objective results) (**Graph 7**). There has been a decrease in the number of output results (knowledge available for uptake), from 60% of results in 2018 to 54% in 2019. Nearly 20% of results represent practice change and uptake of knowledge towards improved management practices. Under 12% of results present evidence of long-term impact on natural resource systems, while nearly 12% show acquisition of new or improved skills or competencies.

Table 1: Results for sustainable management of natural resources, by capabilities and levels of maturity

SPC's capabilities	Impact	Change in practice	Change in attitude	Change in knowledge	Output	Total
Law, policy, regulation		1.49%			5.97%	7.46%
Science, technology, innovation	10.45%	16.42%	1.49%	8.96%	31.34%	68.66%
Technical assistance and capacity strengthening	1.49%	2.99%	1.49%	2.99%	16.42%	23.88%

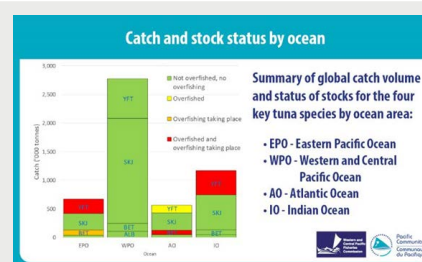
Science, technical knowledge and innovation are the predominant mechanisms for delivering outputs under this objective. They yield the highest numbers of practice changes and impacts (**Table 1**).

SPC's investments in the sustainable management of natural resources cut across climate change and data management priorities.¹⁸

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

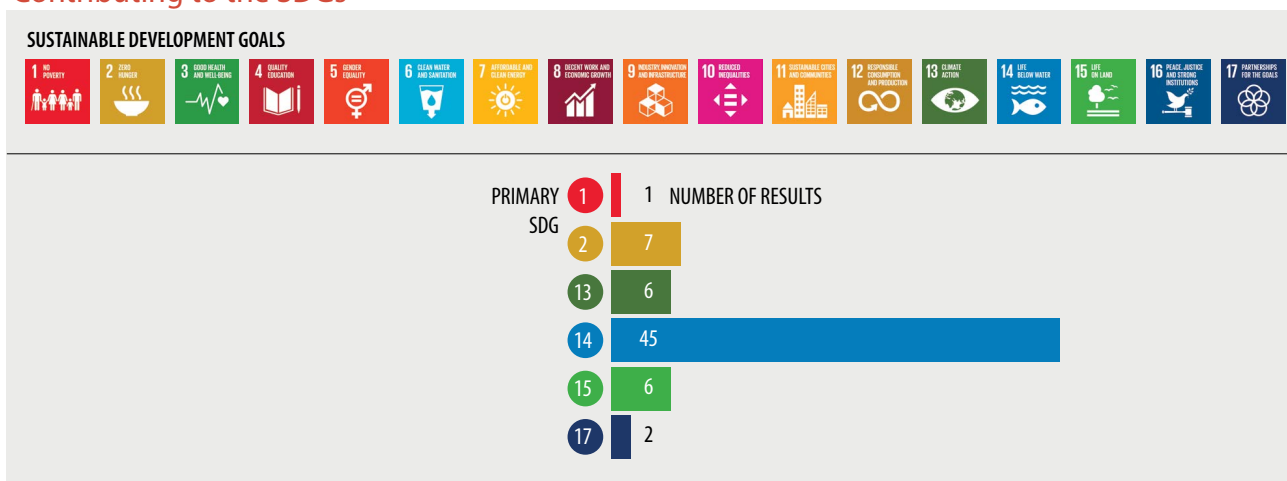
The 2009 joint submission by FSM, PNG and Solomon Islands claiming **jurisdiction over 600,000 km² of additional seabed known as the Ontong Java Plateau** was accepted in 2019 by the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) following 10 years of strategic advice and facilitation from SPC

Based on SPC's fisheries science, **four key commercial tuna stocks – bigeye, skipjack, South Pacific albacore and yellowfin tuna – were assessed** to have been managed and maintained above agreed sustainable levels



We **forested three hectares of land in Nadroumai, Fiji**, as part of efforts to rehabilitate degraded land

Contributing to the SDGs

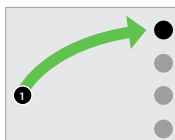


18. Results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC's strategic objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

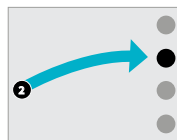
Challenges

- SPC is increasingly asked to take on a service-provider role when bilateral projects are being implemented. The challenge is to be both flexible in responding to specific member needs, while emphasising our support for the benefits of regional approaches.
- Although tuna stocks were assessed to have been managed and maintained above agreed sustainable levels, other fish stocks are in need of urgent attention, e.g. billfish and shark stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.
- The economic impacts of the recent decline in the price of skipjack tuna, which has fallen below USD 1000/MT for the first time in several years, need to be assessed.

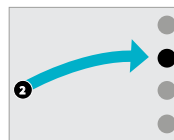
Performance assessment



2017
Significant progress
made based
on unweighted
average



2018
Some progress
made based on
weighted average



2019
Some progress
made based on
weighted average

Looking to 2020

- Scaling up PCCOS work, and coordination and preparatory work for the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021–2030
- Mainstreaming climate change impacts in work on maritime boundaries, bringing attention to the implications of changing land features for maritime zones
- Progressing in key priority areas such as tuna stock structure work (and bycatch) and data collection
- Transitioning to climate-change-adapted and biodiversity-friendly farming systems will be further encouraged in the OCTs (French overseas countries and territories) through a network of agro-ecological demonstration farms and appropriate support measures
- Further developing the collaboration between our CCES EU PROTEGE¹⁹ project and the activities of the FAME/EU PEUMP project,²⁰ Land Resources Division and Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division to enhance regional sharing and technical exchanges in the areas of coastal fisheries and aquaculture, climate-smart agriculture and water security, respectively, across OCTs and ACP.

19. CCES: Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability programme (SPC); PROTEGE: Pacific Territories Regional Project for Sustainable Ecosystem Management.

20. FAME: Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division (SPC); EU PEUMP: Pacific–European Union Marine Partnership.

Fisheries

Our FAME Division provides member countries and territories with the information they require to make decisions on managing and developing their aquatic resources, and helps to provide the tools and strengthen the capacity needed to implement these decisions.

The 2019 meeting of Heads of Fisheries (HOF) reached consensus on convening HOF annually (instead of every two years as previously) and recommended that it focus on guiding FAME's strategic direction and work-plan priorities. HOF also agreed that coastal fisheries and aquaculture technical issues should be dealt with by the Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries, with its outcomes to be forwarded to HOF for consideration. Fisheries Ministers, during the Special Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting in June, approved the terms of reference for the Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting, which will be held every year immediately following the Forum Fisheries Committee (FFC) Ministerial Meeting.

Our CCES Programme supported a regional workshop in Wallis and Futuna on the challenges and opportunities for collaboration across OCTs for the development of resilient aquaculture and coastal fisheries activities. The identified priorities will be pursued in 2020 through the EU PROTEGE project plan of action.

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

More than 10,000 fishing trips were uploaded using the 'Tails' data entry app in 2019, bringing the total number of trips uploaded to over 32,000 and providing clear evidence that tablet-based apps are suitable for collecting data on small-scale fisheries in the Pacific context

ReefLex (Pacific Law & Policy Database on Coastal Fisheries & Aquaculture), a web application cataloguing coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislation, was launched to help decision-makers, fisheries managers, specialists and researchers improve their understanding of the legal framework for coastal fisheries

90.4% (n=266) of participants in training related to science, technology, data management, analysis or advice, who responded to post-training evaluations, mentioned they would incorporate their learning in their work



Participants at a harvest strategy workshop

Performance story



Member engagement key to improving understanding and application of tuna harvest strategies



TARGETS 14.4, 14.7

Sustained results for fisheries managers and national fisheries agencies.

Engaging with our members on harvest strategy science supported empowered decision-making at meetings of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission.

Context

In 2014, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) agreed to develop and implement harvest strategies for the four main tuna stocks (skipjack, bigeye, yellowfin and South Pacific albacore) in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) region, with the aim of adopting a strategy for skipjack at the end of 2020. Harvest strategies focus on achieving long-term fishery objectives, such as improving economic performance, while ensuring stock sustainability. They are a stakeholder-led, 'best practice' approach to fisheries management and aim to ensure that members will continue to benefit from the region's valuable tuna resources.

SPC provides scientific and technical information, analyses and advice to the WCPFC to support evidence-informed management decisions. SPC also assists PICTs to achieve national development objectives through scientific support and capacity development.

During the collaborative design process of the harvest strategy project, which was led by SPC, it became clear that stakeholder engagement would be key to the effective application of the strategies. Limited understanding and lack of confidence in interpreting scientific findings have previously been barriers to managers using evidence to inform discussions and decision-making at WCPFC.



Longliners from French Polynesia's domestic fleet unloading their catch. Credit: Aymeric Desurmont

Change process

Stakeholder engagement and capacity development were placed at the centre of the project, with 35% of project financial resources assigned to this area. The aim was to enhance the capacity, skills and confidence of fisheries managers in understanding the outputs of simulations and

modelling and applying them to decision-making on harvest strategy arrangements. Capacity development activities were aimed at ensuring that participants were confident in using analyses relating to harvest strategies in their decision-making at the Commission level.

Results and impact

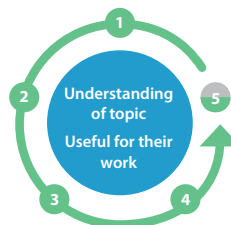
The harvest strategy project is the first time that technical modelling work undertaken by FAME has included an engagement strategy and such a significant capacity development component.



117 people (45 women, 38%) trained in science, data and modelling behind harvest strategies

In 2018 and 2019, national engagement and capacity development workshops were held in five member countries – Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands – and one subregional workshop was held in Palau for PNA (Parties to the Nauru Agreement) members. In total, 117 people (including 45 women) have been trained in the science, data and modelling behind harvest strategies.

Workshop attendees agreed that the training increased their understanding of the topics and was useful for their work (with an average post-workshop evaluation score of 4.5/5 for these two aspects).



Participants gave harvest strategy workshop high marks – average evaluation score = 4.5/5

The success of the workshop has also led to greater confidence in members' understanding of harvest strategies, as evidenced by their ability to engage in this agenda item during the WCPFC Scientific Committee meeting in 2019 and related side meetings. This is of crucial importance as, at the regional WCPFC level, one harvest strategy will be agreed on by all members. PICT members' participation in these discussions will ensure their interests are considered.



A participant at a harvest strategy workshop

"I think the workshop is very understandable and useful to any participants. I am very satisfied with all the topics and concepts of the presentations." – Workshop participant, 8 March 2019.

Lessons learned

The emphasis on engagement and capacity building in this project is based on a lesson learned from earlier work – that understanding of scientific terminology and results is crucial for empowered decision-making at WCPFC for the sustainable and equitable management of oceanic fisheries resources.

As the engagement and capacity development approach was new in this harvest strategy project, we will use the feedback provided by workshop participants to improve and adapt future workshops and material. For example, early feedback suggested that the initial presentations were too theoretical, so over time the emphasis changed to developing interactive tools and practical activities for a more experiential learning approach.

Recent feedback also indicated that follow-up materials would be beneficial to reinforce the learning that occurred during the workshops and Scientific Committee discussions. SPC is currently developing materials and exercises for participants to support follow-up.

Division: FAME

Donor: Government of New Zealand

Performance story



Women engage in oyster farming in the Rewa Delta, Fiji



TARGET 14.7

Emerging results for women and communities.

Women in the Rewa Delta, Fiji, trialled oyster farming, with technical support from the Fiji Ministry of Fisheries and SPC, as an alternative to wild oyster harvesting. Early results of the trial are promising.

Context

It is hard work walking over sharp shells in the mud, reaching in amongst dense mangrove roots and chipping off oysters. But members of the Muanaira Women's Group have been doing this work for years, harvesting the oysters that cling to the roots of mangroves in Fiji's Rewa Delta and dragging them back in buckets to be sorted and prepared. Oysters are a key

part of life here where they are used for food and traditional purposes such as community and church events, and to provide income when sold at the market in Suva. The women asked for assistance from Fiji's Ministry of Fisheries (MOF), which in turn approached SPC to help find an easier way to ensure a supply of oysters.



Oyster harvesting

Change process

The SPC and MOF team supported the Muanaira Women's Group to shift from harvesting wild oysters to oyster farming. A spat-collecting trial was set up in late 2018 in the community fishing grounds, and in February 2019 the baby oysters were transferred to mesh baskets. It quickly became clear that this method is easier and produces larger oysters than wild harvesting. After three months, the women were surprised and impressed by the size of the growing oysters, which were approximately 90 mm long and 50 mm wide.



As well as providing technical support, the project team carried out socio-economic and gender assessments and value-chain analyses to help understand the social and cultural context and likely impacts of change.

Results and impact

Initial results demonstrated that oyster farming is easier and provides higher yields than wild harvesting. It normally takes one and a half years for a good-sized edible oyster to grow, but it appears these farmed oysters could be ready for harvest in about one year. With these promising early findings, the members of the Muanaira Women's Group are hopeful that oysters will be more plentiful and easier to harvest and will earn more income for their community in the future.

The socio-economic and value-chain analyses provided baseline information and useful indicators against which to measure future data. For example, of 21 respondents, 10 said they harvested oysters once a week, five harvested on a fortnightly basis, four harvested once a month, and two harvested only occasionally. The main market area was identified as the Bailey Bridge Market in Suva, with only three respondents selling at Suva's central market. All female respondents (nine women) who sold oysters said they were able to keep up with demand and could expand their sales if new markets were available.

Lessons learned

The women's group requested the initial support and this is reflected in their ownership of the project. The group is organised and motivated, greatly improving the chances of success.

For aquaculture projects, a holistic approach is required rather than just technical aquaculture assistance. It is important to understand gender and social aspects and economic viability, as well as to support behaviour change.

Division: FAME

Donors: Governments of Fiji and New Zealand



Muanaira Women's Group oyster farming in Fiji

Agriculture, forestry and land use

Our Land Resources Division (LRD) has undergone significant transformation since 2017. LRD has leveraged its regional position and the core skills of its staff to maintain existing services and partnerships, while responding to member countries, and coordinating donor funds to drive new initiatives in Pacific agriculture, forestry and land-use sectors.

Innovative integrated programmes on seed systems, healthy ecosystems, atoll agriculture, and food systems respond to SPC's Country Programmes, and to national development plans and key sector policies, to create new collaborations and achieve continuity beyond the funding period for individual projects.

LRD emphasises the importance of managing plant genetic resources as a regional public good critical to food and nutrition security. LRD is also working to build resilience in food systems by supporting the use of agroforestry to improve soil health and rehabilitate degraded land.

In the OCTs, a network of organic demonstration farms was launched in two territories, and a regional workshop, which brought together all actors in the coconut industry, laid the foundations for future cooperation and action. Coconut trees have the potential to provide sustainable incomes for rural communities on many Pacific islands and could also serve as a core driver of the region's economic growth. The EU PROTEGE project is helping OCTs formulate policies for the development and support of the coconut sector.

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

*Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa and Vanuatu saw **245 new accessions of food crops**, and **40 tree species** from Fiji, safely conserved at CePaCT*

*Selection and launch of **six taro, sweet potato and yam accessions** in Fiji and Vanuatu for wider distribution to farmers*

Performance story



Agroforestry creates alternative livelihoods for women



TARGET 15.2

Emerging results for women and communities.

A women's group in Nadroumai, Fiji, set up and managed a tree nursery with SPC's technical assistance and support from community elders. The nursery is generating income for the women and the community, and providing trees to help rehabilitate degraded land.

Context

Unsustainable agriculture and exploitation of resources in the Nadroumai catchment near Sigatoka in Fiji are exacerbating erosion, flooding and drought effects. This is affecting communities within the catchment and also nearby tourism businesses.

Agroforestry – the integration of trees in farming – has many environmental benefits, such as biodiversity conservation

and soil health enrichment, and could mitigate some of the problems around Nadroumai. Managed agroforestry systems also offer new livelihood options for communities.

Women have vital roles in maintaining households and livelihoods, but engaging women in land-based enterprises is not always straightforward in Fiji because of the customary division of tasks and land tenure systems.

Change process

SPC's Sustainable Forestry and Landscape Management Programme implemented a four-year project 'Enhancing value-added products and environmental benefits from agroforestry systems in the Pacific' from 2015 to 2019 in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The project focused on women and youth and was aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture and agroforestry to replace unproductive and degraded land and create alternative livelihoods.

In Nadroumai, the project began with activities to raise awareness and learning about community decision-making processes. The Nadroumai Women's Club (NWC), which was identified as a potential partner, agreed to set up and manage a tree nursery. Savings from the sale of seedlings were to be pooled to contribute to village development projects.

SPC helped establish the nursery and organised training in nursery management, tree propagation and essential business skills. SPC also facilitated the development of business by-laws with a clearly defined benefit-sharing mechanism that allowed the women to reap the rewards of their activities.



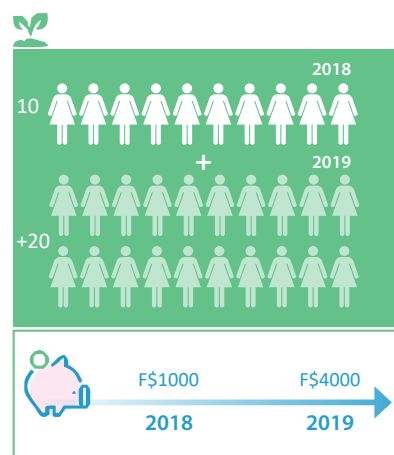
Nadroumai Women's Club members have an essential role in agroforestry and community development

Results and impact

The project improved the incomes of the NWC and its members and supported longer-term environmental outcomes.

By 2019, the NWC nursery was successfully producing tree seedlings, which the project purchased and used to rehabilitate the catchment. Some women took the initiative further by also growing their own seedlings and selling them to the NWC.

At the start of the project, 10 women agreed to participate. As it progressed, and the community witnessed its success, 20 more women joined in. Club savings increased from FJD 1000 in 2018 to more than FJD 4000 in 2019 as a result of the project. The money will be used for village development projects.



By the end of the project, a total of two hectares were planted under agroforestry, with the elders of the community further agreeing to extend the area from one hectare to 10. The project ended in 2019, but SPC is continuing to work with the NWC, with a focus on building links with the tourism industry along Fiji's Coral Coast.

"Every Monday, the women in the village will come together and plant trees in the land that was given to us for our nursery. The income we will receive from our nursery will go towards funding some development projects in the village. This project will not only benefit us, but our future generations." – President of Nadroumai Women's Club.

Lessons learned

Projects that aim for community-based sustainable management of natural resources alongside enterprise development need to be people-centred. This means gaining the trust of the people, understanding their long-term views, and ensuring meaningful participation and partnership.

In such projects, direct and straightforward links between the new enterprise and the restoration or protection of an area increase the chances of success.

Division: LRD

Donor: Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

Oceans, Minerals and Water

Balancing the need to harness the benefits of the ocean with fostering conservation of resources and their sustainable use into the future is at the core of the work of our Geoscience, Energy and Maritime (GEM) Division.

Following a process of transformation that began in 2017, GEM is making further progress in supporting ocean and maritime governance, ocean and coastal monitoring and forecasting, ocean and maritime capacity and understanding, and water security.

SPC's support for regional water priorities focuses on the PICTs with the greatest needs, such as atoll nations that have a high risk of water insecurity. We provide technical assistance to establish policies and practices that minimise flooding, enhance the security of water catchments and prepare for the effects of droughts.

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

Watch a video on securing water for the most vulnerable people in FSM [here](#)



- **26,546 people** have improved access to resilient water infrastructure
- **14 community rainwater harvesting systems** constructed in two PICTs
- **Installation of rainwater storage and monitoring, compost toilets, and other water infrastructure equipment, and scaling up of coastal protection measures in nine PICTs**
- **Five boreholes drilled in Tanna, Vanuatu, meeting Sphere minimum standards for water supply**
- **Post water project impact assessment (RENI²¹)**

Performance Story



Pacific ownership of Ontong Java Plateau seabed approved after 10 years



TARGET 14 C

Sustained results achieving systemic changes.²²

The joint claim of FSM, PNG and Solomon Islands over the Ontong Java Plateau seabed was approved in 2019 after a 10-year process. As a policy adviser and facilitator, SPC's support for this internationally significant outcome was based on cultural and political respect and neutrality, as required to sustain the partnership and collective will over this prolonged period. SPC added value to its technical services by integrating technological advances in geoscience, surveying, mapping and analysis that occurred during the decade.

Context

Pacific Island people have been custodians of the Pacific Ocean for thousands of years. In the modern era, under international policy and governance instruments, the 22 PICTs are stewards of 20% of the world's EEZs, or 28 million km² of ocean.

Under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), all coastal states are entitled to a marine jurisdiction defined by maritime boundaries. For PICTs, determining national maritime boundaries and understanding sovereign rights are critical to the sustainable development of the Pacific region. Sovereign rights include the rights to use valuable seabed resources, such as oil, gas, minerals and living organisms, as well as fishing rights.

21. EU-North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project. See assessment <http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/uaybz>.

22. For more information, read the Executive Summary of the Joint Submission https://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/submissions_files/submission_fmgsb_32_2009.htm

In May 2009, FSM, PNG and Solomon Islands submitted a joint claim to the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) over 600,000 km² of additional seabed, known as the Ontong Java Plateau, under the provisions of UNCLOS.

Change process

SPC provided support to the three countries over a period of 10 years, from the submission in 2009 and lengthy and complex evaluation process, to the final recommendation in 2019. The work included surveying, mapping, analysis and preparation of technical reports. SPC was able to offer support across all areas, including capacity building for national staff in these areas, and provided continuity and commitment throughout the submission and examination period.

Results and impact

The recommendation for the joint claim over the Ontong Java Plateau was adopted by CLCS in July 2019, 10 years after the submission. It was the region's first submission on an area of extended continental shelf and the outcome has been called a 'historic milestone' for international law and governance.

"...a monumental occasion for us as Small Island Developing States that are also Large Ocean States with a special case for sustainable development." – Ambassador Max Rai, PNG Permanent Representative to the UN.

As successful joint claimants, FSM, PNG and Solomon Islands are expected to deposit with the United Nations Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs the precise coordinates of the outer limits of their extended continental shelf. SPC will continue to support the three countries as they develop an agreement for further management and regulation of this vast area of seabed according to their needs and preferences.

Lessons learned

SPC played the roles of adviser, facilitator and mediator during this highly technical legal and political process. As an apolitical entity, SPC is well placed to support members through such complex processes, especially at international level.

The negotiations highlighted the need to preserve neutrality and sensitivity. The project team reported that it was important to keep pace with technical advances and to maintain political will.

Some projects take many years to come to fruition. SPC is able to provide continuity and stability, especially through difficult times such as, in this case, gaps in technical capacity and funding.

Division: GEM

Donor: Government of Australia

Performance Story



Communities on Tanna and Gilbert Islands benefit from improved water and sanitation



TARGETS 6.1, 6.2

Sustained results for communities. For more information, see article on improved water and sanitation infrastructure for Kiribati communities.²³

Strong community engagement and participation, and our understanding of atoll contexts, were key enablers in SPC's delivery of access to safe drinking water for 6000 people on the Vanuatu island of Tanna, and improved water and sanitation facilities (and maintenance capacity) for 9000 people in 35 villages across the Gilbert Islands in Kiribati.

Context

Access to reliable and safe water is always a challenge for remote islands. Two stories from Vanuatu and Kiribati demonstrate how combining science and technical work with government and community engagement and participation can strengthen water security for the residents of these islands.

The first project, on the island of Tanna in Vanuatu, focused on the Middlebush communities, which are regularly affected by drought. The people normally get their water from local rivers and streams, which are often contaminated. Obtaining water is also time consuming as people have to climb down steep ravines to get to it.

23. <https://www.spc.int/updates/news/2019/06/kiribati-communities-reap-benefits-of-improved-water-and-sanitation>

The second project was on the outer islands of Kiribati. SPC worked with 35 communities on 16 islands in the Gilbert group to assess water resources and sanitation needs and find ways to improve access to drinking water and sanitation.

Change process

Both projects involved working closely with communities and the respective governments on ownership of and shared responsibility for the installed infrastructure.

On Tanna, needs assessments following Tropical Cyclone Pam in 2015 highlighted the importance of finding local water sources for both long-term climate change adaptation and immediate disaster response. In 2017, SPC and partners supported the commissioning and purchase of a purpose-built drill rig capable of drilling water boreholes in difficult terrain. The project team also carried out geophysical assessments to identify target areas for groundwater exploration.

In Kiribati, beginning in 2018, SPC undertook groundwater exploration across 16 islands. SPC also worked with the island technicians employed by the Kiribati government to strengthen their skills in plumbing and basic maintenance. Importantly, SPC worked alongside the community and women's groups to map out the most suitable, scientifically relevant locations for water and sanitation solutions.

Results and impact

By 2019, both projects showed substantial results.

The Middlebush area has five water boreholes with the potential to supply 100% of the population (6000 people) with 25 litres/person/day – well above the Sphere humanitarian minimum standards for water supply of at least 15 litres/person/day. Once the boreholes are equipped, community members will no longer have to hike up and down hills to access water from open sources. Groundwater is also less affected by droughts and other disasters, providing more secure access to water for these communities in future.

The project increased scientific understanding of the geology and hydrogeology of Tanna. It also facilitated peer-to-peer

sharing and expert training opportunities and, as a result, has improved the capacity of drillers across the region (in Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa and Solomon Islands).

In Kiribati, all 35 villages have improved water facilities, serving around 9000 people (100% of the population). Shared taps are now located centrally in the villages, providing access to clean drinking water. In many cases, there is also access to improved sanitation services. Thirty-five women have been trained in the maintenance of the compost toilets and solar pumps installed. All 17 water and sanitation technicians on the islands have received training in basic maintenance and plumbing.

"For the first time in my life I can go to the toilet without carrying a bucket of water." – Maritaake (65) of Kiebu islet, Makin Island, Kiribati.

Lessons learned

Building trust and strong relationships with government members is critical to achieving development goals, particularly in outer island environments, as it guarantees ownership of, and responsibility for, the infrastructure installed.

SPC is able to leverage knowledge gained from different projects to achieve sustainable results, and to use integrated programming to develop flexible and innovative approaches.

Engaging women in such projects is vital for improved sustainability. However, finding the right entry points for their participation can only be achieved through an understanding of context and culture. Perseverance and commitment on the part of the project team may be necessary to encourage and maintain good levels of participation by women.

Working on remote islands has special challenges for project teams. Careful preparation and planning, and allowing extra time, are all important for success.

Division: GEM

Donors: European Union, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)



Drilling team and drill rig in Tanna



One of the facilities provided by the KIRIWATSAN Water in Gilbert Islands project



Women collecting water from rivers and streams in Tanna

Development objective 2

[Introduction](#)

[Performance stories](#)

[Emergency response to
coconut rhinoceros
beetle in Vanuatu](#)

[Growth in organic
farming in Fiji](#)



DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVING PATHWAYS TO INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

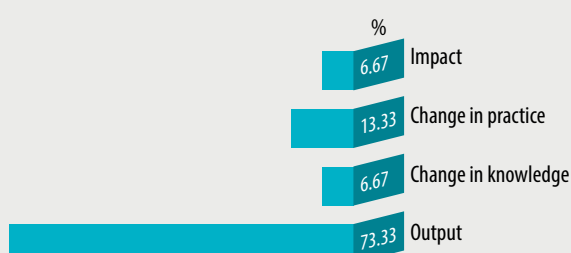
Introduction

LRD supports value-chain development for high-value crops, such as virgin coconut oil, by applying expert knowledge and skills to intensify production, improve product transformation, and strengthen certified organic agriculture, agri-tourism and farmer entrepreneurship, especially when they involve women and youth.

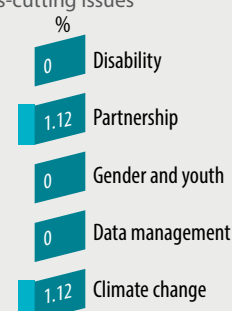
LRD and FAME work to enhance the ability of farmers and fishers to meet local and international market requirements for agricultural, forestry and aquaculture products. They also work to strengthen biosecurity and pest and disease management.

Results dashboards

Graph 9: Results for pathways to international markets, by level of maturity (N=15)



Graph 10: Results for pathways to international markets, by cross-cutting issues



Fifteen results were generated under this objective (3.4% of total development objective results) (**Graph 9**). Almost three quarters of the results are at output level (draft policies or legislation not yet enacted, biosecurity assessments, pest incursion response and training). Significant outcome and impact-level results are linked to product diversification and new market access in the coconut sector.

Table 2: Results for pathways to international markets, by capabilities and levels of maturity

SPC's capabilities	Impact	Change in practice	Change in knowledge	Output	Total
Infrastructure and civic services				6.67%	6.67%
Law, policy, regulation				13.33%	13.33%
Science, technology, innovation	6.67%			6.67%	13.33%
Technical assistance and capacity strengthening		13.33%	6.67%	46.67%	66.67%

Technical assistance and capacity strengthening are the main mechanisms for delivering outputs under this objective (**Table 2**).

SPC's investments in pathways to international markets also cut across priorities for climate change and partnerships (**Graph 10**).²⁴

²⁴ Results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC's strategic objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

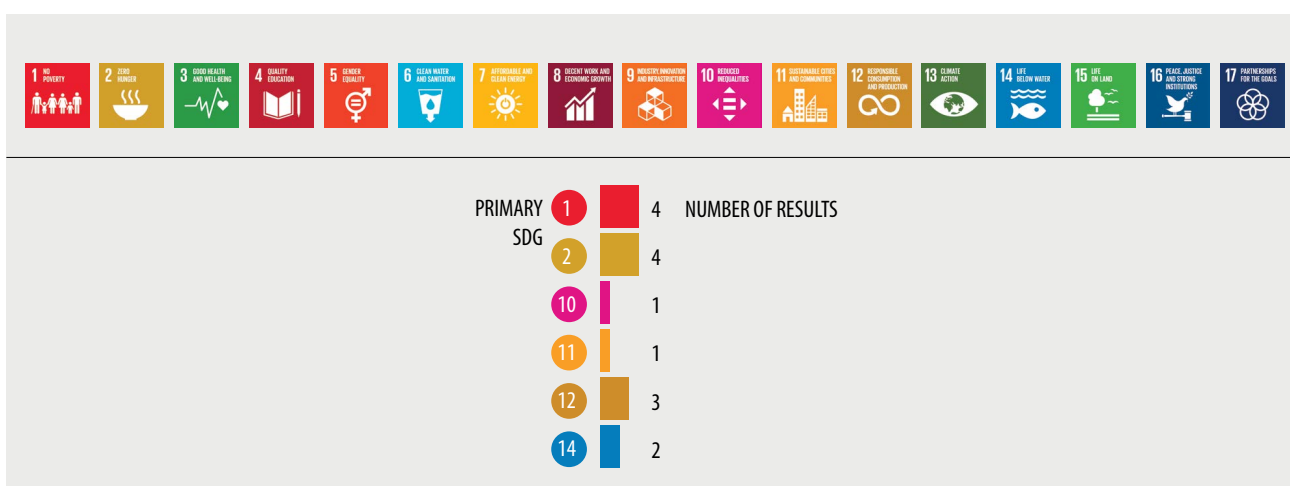
OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

Support for Vanuatu's response to an incursion of coconut rhinoceros beetle included provision of pheromone trapping materials, chainsaws, technical advice on delimiting surveys and reading and recording GPS coordinates, and training for biosecurity officers and youth volunteers

Four private-sector coconut enterprises in Vanuatu improved their product diversification and product quality, increased their production, and gained access to new markets following investment in equipment and technical support

Environmental food safety, and awareness of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, were **strengthened regionally through the provision of training courses**

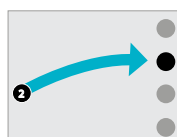
Contributing to the SDGs



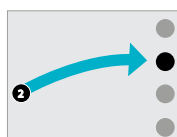
Challenges

- Recognising that pest and disease outbreaks are common and likely to increase in frequency with climate change, requiring funding for rapid and appropriate emergency response
- Identifying champions and supporting the systems required for integrated work and partnership building
- Incorporating the latest thinking on climate change in developing approaches to our work

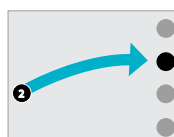
Performance assessment



2017
Some progress
made based
on unweighted
average



2018
Some progress
made based
on weighted
average



2019
Some progress
made based
on weighted
average

Looking to 2020

- Continue to coordinate the Pacific emergency response to coconut rhinoceros beetle and action on emerging pest and disease threats to selected crops and cropping systems
- Continue supporting good governance in aquaculture through policies, and development of legislation and management plans
- Provide socioeconomic data to improve aquaculture policy and decision-making
- Strengthen community engagement in aquaculture by ensuring technology is simple and accessible
- Identify opportunities to access finance for the aquaculture sector

Performance story



Emergency response to coconut rhinoceros beetle in Vanuatu



TARGET 2.4

Sustained results for biosecurity services.

At Vanuatu's request, SPC mounted a rapid response to manage the threat of coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) when it appeared in the country for the first time. SPC provided technical support in the field, increasing the capacity of Vanuatu Biosecurity to deal with this incursion and future pest outbreaks, and also coordinated critical information and communication activities.

Context

In 2019, CRB was discovered in Vanuatu for the first time, in the village of Mangaliliu on the island of Efate. The beetle, which feeds on the crown of coconut trees, can spread rapidly if unchecked. The incursion had the potential to devastate the country's coconut industry, which contributes 45% of national GDP and provides a livelihood for tens of thousands of people. Vanuatu Biosecurity requested urgent support from SPC to help them deal with the threat.

Change process

SPC mounted a rapid response to support local biosecurity efforts to contain the spread of the pest. Drawing on technical expertise and other resources through the Coconut Industry Development for the Pacific project, the team carried out mass trapping, clean-up of breeding sites and biological control (the CRB strain in Vanuatu is susceptible to both virus and fungus). SPC also supported and strengthened coordination of the field response, which relied on a robust system of communication between people in the field, managers, and government authorities. SPC staff worked closely with Vanuatu Biosecurity staff, building capacity in all areas.

SPC coordinated information and knowledge sharing on the CRB crisis among stakeholders in Vanuatu and at regional and international levels. Partnership with the Vanuatu Government was paramount. Other local stakeholders, including civil society groups, NGOs and the private sector, were informed and involved. SPC also coordinated support

from regional and international agencies and networks, such as AgResearch (New Zealand), which supported the biocontrol effort, and the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO). PPPO provides regional support for the eradication of CRB and feeds into the International Plant Protection Convention to ensure international awareness and support.

Results and impact

The beetle has been contained within the incursion site. More than 10,000 beetles have been collected and destroyed so far, including grubs, pupae and adults.



More than 10,000 beetles have been collected and destroyed

Biological control work is underway with AgResearch. Beetles inoculated with *Oryctes rhinoceros* nudivirus, which causes severe disease in CRB, have been released and the team is waiting for results. For fungal control, the team has been investigating the efficacy of *Metarhizium*, a fungus used as a biological pesticide, and plans to trial this method soon.

Vanuatu Biosecurity now has capabilities to manage future pest incursions. Following specific training, staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry and Biosecurity are able to recognise CRB larvae and damage, identify and destroy breeding sites, build traps and lures, and mass produce the biological control fungus. Trained staff now understand the incursion pathways for CRB and other pests

and diseases. They have also improved their technical skills and coordination abilities and their capacity to undertake biosecurity measures.



Fine nets are used to trap coconut rhinoceros beetles in breeding sites

Awareness raising around the project means that people are more informed about the pest, how it spreads, and how to reduce risks.

Lessons learned

Political will and the commitment of the government were essential to the rapid and successful response. In particular, by declaring an emergency, the government enabled vital funds to be made available for CRB control.

Managing pest outbreaks is as much about awareness raising and coordination of people and activities as it is about dealing directly with the pest. Both aspects need effort and resources.

Emergencies and disasters are not always linked to weather and natural phenomena but can be the result of unexpected pest or disease outbreaks. These events may be rare, but having capabilities in place to deal with them, and systems to maintain this knowledge over time, are key to reducing risks.

Division: LRD

Donor: Government of New Zealand

Performance story



Growth in organic farming in Fiji



TARGET 2.4

Sustained results for farmers and agricultural industries. For more information, see performance story: 'Organic certification opens markets and opportunities for women producers'.²⁵

The SPC-supported Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETCom) initiated the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) – a locally managed and low-cost organic certification system based on peer auditing. The PGS has been used for organic certification of a variety of agricultural products, and Fiji farmers are now seeing steady growth in sales of organic products.

Context

Organic food is a high-value niche market with export potential, but there are challenges for Pacific farmers seeking to access this market. These include the cost and complexity of achieving organic certification, lack of capacity to navigate the intricacies of regulations for organic exports, and poorly developed local market awareness of organic food. However, with their traditional farming systems and low use of chemicals, Pacific farmers are well placed to achieve success in this market.

POETCom, the regional organic network supported by SPC, has been helping smallholder farmers to access the organic market and in 2012 initiated an alternative, locally managed, low-cost certification system based on peer auditing.

Change process

In Fiji, the first PGS pilot was set up on the island of Cicia, where the traditional land holders had already banned the use of agrochemicals. Working with the Ministry of Agriculture and the newly established Cicia Organic Monitoring Agency, POETCom built the capacity of farmers and worked with them to develop the PGS system. In 2015, Cicia became the first fully organically certified island in the Pacific.

With support from POETCom, several other PGSs have since been established in Fiji, for example:

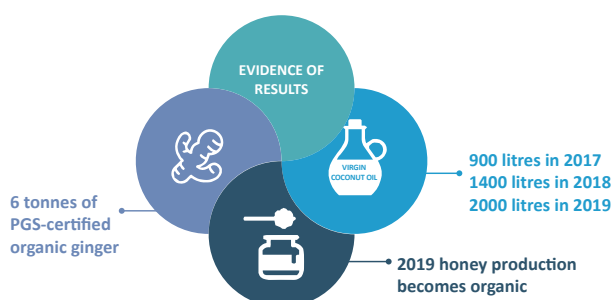
25. [Pacific Community Results Report 2016](#), pp 26–27.

- FRIEND (Foundation for Rural Integrated Enterprises and Development), whose producers supply organic products to supermarkets around Fiji;
- Batiki, which exports virgin coconut oil (VCO) to the United Kingdom and also participates in a carbon banking scheme based on sequestering soil carbon using organic management practices;
- communities on Matuku Island, who sell a variety of products and handicrafts online and through a storefront in Suva under the Loving Islands brand;
- Fiji Organic Queens, whose products include honey, fruit and vegetables.

Results and impact

It has taken time to build the organic market in Fiji, but results are now evident.

The project in Cicia focused on VCO. Initial sales were inconsistent as markets were identified and value-chain issues addressed, but over the last few years there has been steady growth in local sales: 900 litres in 2017, 1400 litres in 2018, and 2000 litres in 2019.



In November 2019, Cicia made its first harvest of six tonnes of PGS-certified organic ginger. The crop was successfully marketed nationally, providing over FJD 7300 for the farmers of Cicia. Honey production on Cicia is being converted to an organic system and an organic-based eco-tourism development began in 2019.

Similarly, Matuku Island's Loving Islands brand had impressive sales worth over FJD 13,200 in 2019.

Lessons learned

Market interventions can take several years to yield results. While certification is key in the organic food market, other value-chain elements must also be addressed for success.

The intensive and participatory nature of PGS development contributes to strong ownership and sustainability. Since the SPC project ended in 2015, Cicia farmers have worked to maintain their PGS certification.

Certification raises awareness of issues connected to organic foods and related consumer demand and can open up further opportunities. For example, communities in Fiji are now benefiting from soil carbon trading and 'organic tourism'.

Finally, a successful pilot trial can leverage funding. Since 2016, over USD 5 million has been leveraged off the success of this Fiji pilot to expand PGS to other PICTs.

Division: LRD

Donors: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



Organic virgin coconut oil

Development objective 3

[Introduction](#)

[Performance stories](#)

[Improving safety of navigation
by building capacity and
confidence](#)

[Pilot project demonstrates
benefits of solar power for
shipping](#)



DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 3: STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND ENERGY SECURITY

Introduction

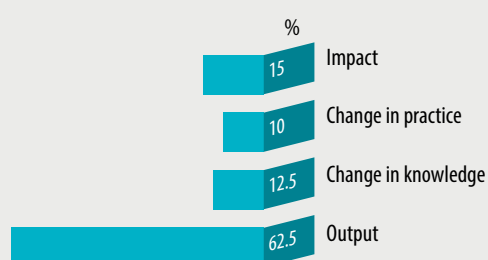
Our Geoscience, Energy and Maritime (GEM) Division delivers scientific and technical knowledge to reduce the carbon impact of existing energy networks, while driving energy security for Pacific people with limited access. We assist in developing technical solutions for a healthier ocean through improved maritime management, safe maritime practices, and reduced carbon emissions from transport.

Through PCREEE based in Tonga, SPC has sparked investment and entrepreneurship in the renewable energy sector. The Pacific Women in Maritime Association (PacWIMA) has made strides in advancing gender equality in the maritime sector.

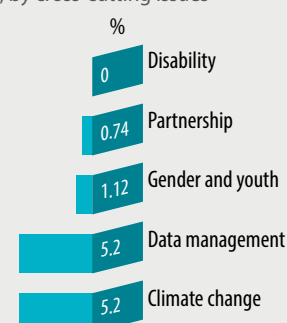
Our work is underpinned by the concept of a 'Green Economy' supported by the Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific (FAESP) and the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP). SPC and the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility partners reviewed phase 1 of FAESP. The review's key recommendations focused on building robust and climate-resilient infrastructure and reducing overlaps between the energy and environment mandates of the framework. Phase 2 of FAESP is under development.

Results dashboards

Graph 11: Results for sustainable transport and energy security, by level of maturity (N=40)



Graph 12: Results for sustainable transport and energy security, by cross-cutting issues



Forty results were generated under this objective (9% of total development objective results) (**Graph 11**). A high number of outputs are linked to maritime and energy law, policies and regulations that are still at the draft stage, and limited evidence collected on learning outcomes from capacity development. Follow-up surveys of capacity building were trialled in 2019. Renewable energy for maritime transport, and energy efficiency, are significantly reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy costs, and are yielding the highest numbers of impact-level results across all development objectives.

Table 3: Results for sustainable transport and energy security, by capabilities and levels of maturity

SPC's capabilities	Impact	Change in practice	Change in knowledge	Output	Total
Law, policy, regulation			2.50%	30.00%	32.50%
Science, technology, innovation	2.50%	7.50%	7.50%	17.50%	35.00%
Technical assistance and capacity strengthening	12.50%	2.50%	2.50%	15.00%	32.50%

The generation of scientific and technical knowledge, investments in renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies, an enabling environment for transport and energy security through law, policy, regulation and technical assistance, and capacity strengthening are the main instruments for delivering outputs under this objective (**Table 3**).

SPC's investments in sustainable transport and energy security also cut across climate change, partnerships, and gender and youth priorities (**Graph 12**).²⁶

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

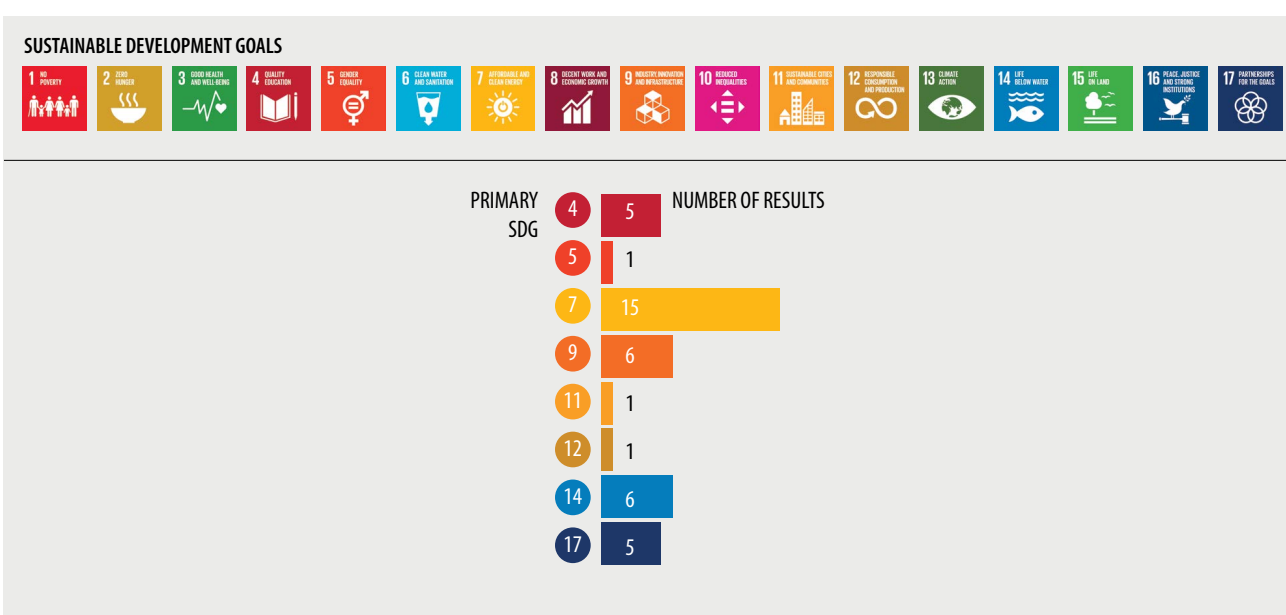
Initial funding for PCREEE's first operational phase (2017–2021) was secured. The Government of Norway has provided an additional USD 2 million

Electricity use and emissions were reduced for Fiji Ports Corporation Limited and Honiara (Solomon Islands) and Nuku'alofa (Tonga) ports

Use of renewable energy reduced GHG emissions from Vanuatu and Samoan vessels

Safety management systems were adopted for 24 new vessels in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

Contributing to the SDGs

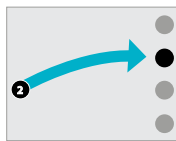


26. Results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC's strategic objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

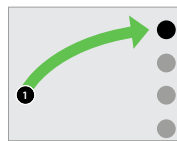
Challenges

- It is important that regional frameworks, including the FRDP's monitoring and evaluation framework, do not lose sight of other energy sector targets, such as fuel price stability
- MTCC-Pacific²⁷ data is critical to identifying measures that can be implemented to improve energy efficiency, but it is difficult to obtain consistent data
- Proactive engagement with PICTs and development partners is needed to identify clear roles and opportunities for collaboration for the Geo-resources Energy Programme and PCREEE
- There is a lack of local safety services for ships and equipment

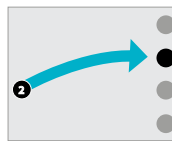
Performance assessment



2017
Some progress
made based
on unweighted
average



2018
Significant progress
made based on
weighted average



2019
Some progress
made based on
weighted average

Looking to 2020

- Continued engagement in low-carbon development in the energy and transport sectors, improving energy efficiency and investing in new technologies
- Continued engagement with the private sector to build capacity and provide technical support for the shift to a low-carbon future
- Continued support for domestic ship safety in the Pacific
- Support for drafting the new regional energy security framework

27. Maritime Technology Cooperation Centre in the Pacific.

Performance story



Improving safety of navigation by building capacity and confidence



TARGETS 4.4, 14.C.1

Sustained results for ship operators and maritime authorities.

Internationally certified safety of navigation training provided by SPC has increased the capacity of operators and maritime authorities to safely navigate Pacific waters.

Context

Almost 50% of Pacific people live on remote islands. Maritime transport is the only way to connect these outer island communities to services such as health and education, food supplies and other vital commodities. This transport must be safe to safeguard people's lives and protect the environment.

Maritime services are core to building economies in many PICTs. Safe navigation that meets international standards can lead directly to significant growth.

The Pacific Safety of Navigation (SoN) project began in 2016. Its aims include:

- identifying needs for safe navigation systems, including aids to navigation (AtoN)
- identifying procedures for governance and funding
- enhancing capacity to establish, operate and maintain AtoN.

While SPC is the project's implementing partner, the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) provides key nautical expertise and advice.

Watch SPC's aid to navigation and safety at sea video [here](#)



Change process

In July 2018, phase 2 of the SoN project kicked off, building on the findings of needs assessments carried out in 13 PICTs during phase 1. In August 2019, a one-month training course was organised in Fiji for officers of the maritime administrations of nine of the PICTs. All nine participants were involved in safety of navigation and relevant systems in their countries and all successfully completed the course, becoming certified IALA Level 1 Managers.

Results and impact

This was the first time that this course had been organised and held in the Pacific region. The nine participants now have

the skills and confidence to autonomously manage AtoN in their countries. The course has also created a Pacific AtoN network, with participants supporting each other through peer-to-peer exchange and learning.

Mr Charles Maniel, Operations Manager of the Vanuatu Ports and Marine Department, Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities, was one of the participants. He has been involved with the SoN project since it began in 2016 and had already participated in several in-country project activities and workshops. In November 2019, Mr Maniel organised and led a maritime stakeholders meeting in Luganville to gather local views on risks and hazards to navigation in the area, using the IALA risk assessment tool. The findings of the meeting provided a basis for agreeing on options to control and reduce risks to navigation in Luganville, as shown in the AtoN risk assessment report.

"The training has impacted us a lot in our decision-making, especially how we can move our department forward and improve aids to navigation around Vanuatu... It has given me confidence in making decisions, particularly with risk." – Charles Maniel, Operations Manager, Vanuatu Ports and Marine Department.

Lessons learned

The SoN project operates by assessing country needs (including capacity building), training country representatives and supporting them to run activities. This method has been successful in achieving ownership of the project, country engagement, and increased capacity to provide safety services.



Division: GEM

Donor: International Foundation for Aids to Navigation (IFAN)

Performance story



Pilot project demonstrates benefits of solar power for shipping



TARGET 7.A

Sustained results for ship operators. For more information, see previous performance stories: 'Low-carbon development reduces greenhouse gas emissions from ports in Fiji and Solomon Islands';²⁸ 'Green Pacific Ports';²⁹ 'Improving energy efficiency in PICTs'.³⁰

SPC is promoting renewable energy for more energy-efficient shipping by trialling the use of solar panels on ship. The pilot project was successful in reducing fuel costs by 87.5% and GHG emissions at anchorage.

Context

MTCC-Pacific aims to reduce GHG emissions from the Pacific shipping sector, while supporting the sustainable development goals of PICTs and their transition towards greener economies. Focus areas include increasing energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy. SPC is the host institution for MTCC-Pacific.

Change process

In March 2018, MTCC-Pacific held a workshop in Vanuatu on the energy-efficient operation of ships. The workshop gave participants an understanding of new energy-saving technologies, and methods to monitor and reduce energy use in ship operations as a means of lowering operational costs and GHG emissions.

MTCC-Pacific launched a pilot project in July 2019 to demonstrate these new technologies and methods. The landing craft *Tiwi Trader* was chosen for the pilot after the ship's operator had fulfilled the prerequisites by successfully implementing the Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety Programme's Safety Management System and the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP).

Based on the SEEMP, a solar system was chosen as the most promising technology to reduce the vessel's fuel consumption. Solar panels were installed to supplement electricity produced by the diesel generators and reduce the load during steaming and in port.



Solar panels on a vessel

Results and impact

Data analysis before the project started indicated potential savings of 32–44% of fuel costs. Measurements made after three months showed that the ship's operator had in fact saved 87.5% of their fuel costs and reduced GHG emissions at anchorage and in port.

*"MTCC-Pacific's programme has inspired me to put more focus on the ship energy efficiency for the benefit of my business. I will share this knowledge with my crew for them to be more vigilant with regards to operation and maintenance of the vessel." – Ms Sherley Pata, operator of the *Tiwi Trader*.*

Lessons learned

The benefits of energy efficiency measures for ship operators can only be demonstrated with reliable, consistent and timely data. However, access to such data is a challenge.

Business management practices must be considered. Rather than re-investing the savings from the solar system to further reduce fuel consumption, the ship's operator increased the vessel's operating speed to allow more business to be done. This could lead to the failure of other equipment on board.

Lack of technology and standards is a challenge. Issues faced in implementing this pilot project included the unavailability of other new technologies in the region; lack of local suppliers who are able to design, install and maintain new types of equipment; and lack of standards.

Division: GEM

Donor: European Union

28. [Pacific Community Results Report 2018](#), pp 40–41.

29. [Pacific Community Results Report 2017](#), pp 30–31.

30. [Pacific Community Results Report 2016](#), pp 31–32.

Development objective 4

[Introduction](#)

[Performance stories](#)

[Data on disability aims to improve equality of access to social services](#)

[Better data and lower collection costs – new methods for Household Income and Expenditure Surveys](#)



DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 4: STRENGTHENING ACCESS TO AND USE OF DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND MONITORING OF PROGRESS

Introduction

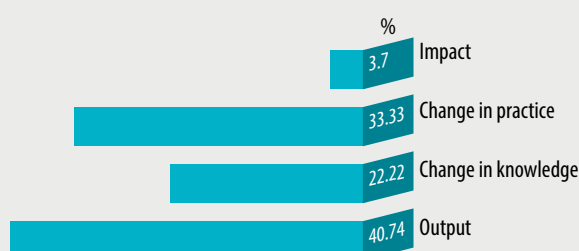
SPC plays a central role in coordinating and supporting the development, production and delivery of official statistics in the Pacific to provide policy-makers and analysts with important demographic, economic and social indicators for evidence-based planning and decision-making. SPC's core statistics activities involve data collection, analysis and dissemination, with a particular focus on economic and social statistics, and the intersectional areas of gender, poverty, education and disability. Our Statistics for Development Division (SDD) assists our Pacific member countries to collect the values for SDG indicators and maintains the regional SDG dashboard on their behalf.

SDD supported members to implement several innovations in methods for collection and analysis of statistics in 2019. We also supported innovations in data dissemination, including establishing the Pacific Data Hub, the Pacific Microdata Library and dotStat.

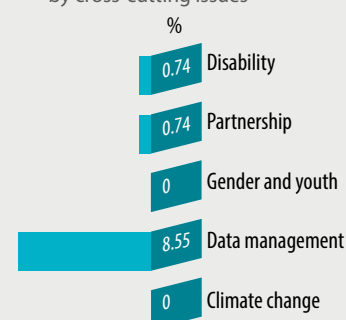
Our work is guided by the Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy 2011–2020. A new strategy will be drafted in 2020.

Results dashboards

Graph 13: Results for development statistics, by level of maturity (N=27)



Graph 14: Results for development statistics, by cross-cutting issues



Twenty-seven results were generated under this objective (6.1% of total development objective results) (**Graph 13**). Our focus on an enabling environment for safe data access, and investments in data collection methodologies and microdata and metadata management, are generating impacts and outcomes that are improving the quality, accessibility and usability of Pacific data.

Table 4: Results for development statistics, by capabilities and levels of maturity

SPC's capabilities	Impact	Change in practice	Change in knowledge	Output	Total
Law, policy, regulation		3.70%		7.41%	11.11%
Science, technology, innovation	3.70%	18.52%	18.52%	18.52%	59.26%
Technical assistance and capacity strengthening		11.11%	3.70%	14.81%	29.63%

Investments in innovation and technologies for improved data access, data analysis and data dissemination, technical assistance, and capacity strengthening, including through peer-to-peer exchange, are the main mechanisms for delivering outputs under this objective (**Table 4**).

SDD is leading SPC's efforts to produce development statistics that include disaggregated data on disability (**Graph 14**).

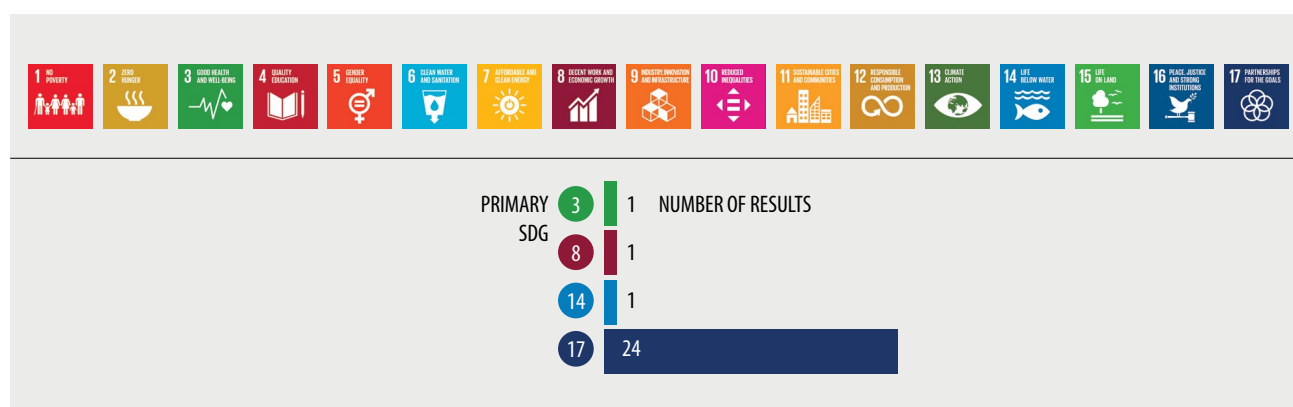
OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

Data Licence Agreements were signed with 12 PICTs, supporting SPC's efforts to provide safe access to Pacific Island microdata to enable research and analysis that benefit Pacific people

New Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) methods were endorsed by the PSMB and have already been used in four PICTs

11 peer-to-peer exchanges have strengthened the capacity of providers and recipients and resulted in statistical development outputs

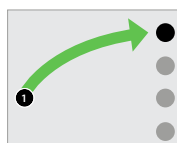
Contributing to the SDGs



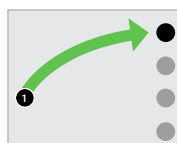
Challenges

- There is a shortfall in regional resourcing for planned statistical data collections in the next five years
- The shift in emphasis from data collection to data analysis and dissemination requires the appointment of specialist analytical staff
- Communication of the results and recommendations of the PSMB from subregional focal points to constituent members needs strengthening
- There are several challenges to overcome in negotiating formalised acquisition of microdata from member countries

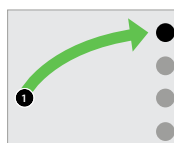
Performance assessment



2017
Significant progress
made based
on unweighted
average



2018
Significant progress
made based on
weighted average



2019
Significant
progress made
based on weighted
average

Looking to 2020

- Development of the next Ten-Year Pacific Statistics Strategy
- Continued efforts to provide safe access to Pacific Island microdata through further signing of Data Licence Agreements with our Pacific Island member countries
- Continued mobilising of resources, and strengthening capacity for statistical data collections
- Further investments in data analysis and dissemination

Performance story



Data on disability aims to improve equality of access to social services



TARGETS 4.5, 4.A, 10.2, 11.7, 16.7, 17.18

Emerging results for national statistical offices, aiming to achieve systems change. For more information, see article on the disability analysis workshop [here](#)³¹

Working in partnership with UNICEF, SPC has increased the capacity of National Statistics Offices to collect, analyse, use and mainstream data on people living with disabilities in the Pacific.

Context

An estimated 3% of the Pacific population lives with a disability. Reports suggest that people living with disabilities have less access to social services, such as education, healthcare and employment, than people without disabilities. However, with limited data on disability prevalence, severity and access to services, it is difficult to confirm this situation or change it.

SPC and UNICEF have been working together with PICTs to enhance data production and compilation of statistics relating to women, children and people living with disabilities. This partnership was strengthened in 2018 when SPC and UNICEF signed a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) and set out an associated two-year workplan.

Change process

The PCA aims to strengthen PICT capacity to collect, analyse, use and mainstream statistics on women, children and people with disabilities and to use the data to influence policy to improve the situation of these groups and their access to quality education and basic services. In 2018 and 2019, a series of projects under the PCA promoted the production and use of such statistics.

Several capacity-building exercises were conducted. Two workshops in Samoa in 2018 focused on interpreting and communicating data on disability. Both workshops included national statistics officers, policy specialists (from education, health and labour) and national disability focal points – that is, participants were both statistics producers and users. The workshops were designed so they could learn from each

31. <https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/2019/09/using-census-data-to-better-understand-the-situation-of-persons-with>

other, with producers talking about data use, analysis and interpretation, and users talking about policy implications.

A regional workshop on analysis of disability data, which was held in Noumea, also brought together specialists and non-specialists. The participants from Tonga, Tuvalu and Fiji included national statistics officers, disability focal points and gender focal points, as well as representatives from the Pacific Disability Forum, the Centre for Inclusive Policy and SPC's Social Development Programme.

Activities have also focused on building and strengthening partnerships for disability data collection and use, bringing together national, regional and international partners.

Results and impact

Key advances have been made in mainstreaming data on disability. A short module to gather data on disability, from the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (a UN group that focuses on standardisation of disability statistics), was incorporated in the HIES form, which was then used for HIES in Marshall Islands, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna. The same module was used by Solomon Islands in its 2019 census and in Nauru's 2019 mini-census. A longer version of the module – which includes child functioning and details of functional challenges across all age groups for more targeted policy – was used in Kiribati's 2019 HIES and in its Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. Tonga also carried out a national disability survey in 2018 to better understand the prevalence of disability and the restrictions that people with disabilities face.

Data collected indicate a prevalence rate for disability of 3.0% for Fiji, 2.0% for Samoa, and 3.3% for Tuvalu. Examples of some early findings show that:

- in Fiji, 94.1% of people without disabilities have attended school, while 84.8% of people with disabilities have attended school;
- corresponding figures for school attendance were 97.8% and 63.0% for Tuvalu, and 97.5% and 79.9% for Samoa;
- in Fiji, 47.3% of people without disabilities have been involved in paid work compared with 22.4% of people with disabilities;
- corresponding figures for paid work in Tuvalu are 36.2% and 9.6%, and in Samoa, 26.8% and 5.3%.

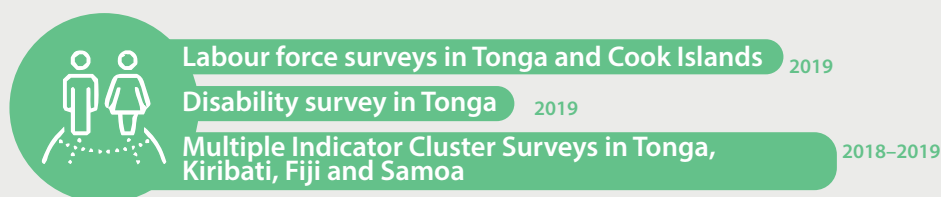
Lessons learned

UNICEF has proved to be a highly supportive partner, with a partnership approach of development and financial exchange rather than a service-based approach. Recognising that comparative advantages can be leveraged through partnerships, UNICEF's approach is therefore to fertilise partnerships rather than contract partners for services.

Statistical capacity and understanding outside National Statistics Offices are low. Including a broader range of stakeholders, not just professional statisticians, in capacity building exercises proved very beneficial. Non-specialists are often sceptical of statistics, but when they understand how data is collected and what it means, this attitude changes and they begin to see its value for evidence-based decision-making. Collaboration across SPC helped to reach appropriate non-specialists.

Division: SDD

Donors: Government of Australia, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



Performance story



Better data and lower collection costs – new methods for Household Income and Expenditure Surveys



TARGETS 1.1, 1.2, 2.1

Sustained results for national statistical offices. For more information, see article on the HIES experiment.³²

SPC and partners carried out an experiment in the Republic of the Marshall Islands to identify more cost-effective ways to collect data in HIES. The findings have led to the PSMB recommending that PICTs use seven-day recall and computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) to conduct HIES.

Context

A national HIES provides valuable information that helps governments to plan and to formulate policy. High-quality, accurate data, based on international standards and classifications, also enables countries to report on global indicators, such as the SDGs, to the international community.

However, collecting such data can be expensive and time consuming. Some of the methods used in the Pacific are costly, for example, those based on keeping a 14-day diary, which require interviewers to make repeat visits to responding households. Because of the cost, governments can only afford to survey on average once every nine years. This means data is often out of date and produced irregularly. Other problems with these methods include 'diary fatigue', with responding households reporting less and less over the 14 days due to the burden on time-poor families, and under-reporting of food eaten away from home because there are no specifically related questions.

Change process

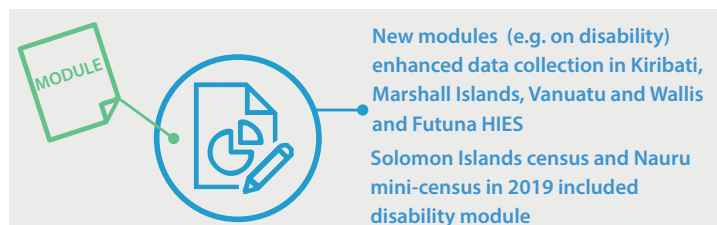
SPC worked with partners, including Marshall Islands, the World Bank, the University of Waikato, FAO, and others, to carry out an experiment looking at different ways to collect household consumption data. Alternatives were keeping a diary for 14 days with different levels of support, or using recall methods where people were prompted to remember what they had eaten over the previous seven days. The cost-effectiveness of using pen and paper versus electronic devices (CAPI) to record responses was investigated. New complementary modules were also trialled, including modules to collect data on food eaten away from home, and experiences of food insecurity. The field work was done in 2018, and analysis and technical review were completed in 2019.

Results and impact

The experiment showed that data collected through diaries is often of poor quality unless highly monitored. Highly monitored diaries cost five times more than the seven-day recall method, for similar quality results. Digital CAPI worked well, even in low-connectivity settings. The complementary modules added value for policy and planning.

As a result of the findings of the experiment, the PSMB, which reviews and recommends best-practice statistical methodologies for all PICTs, now recommends that PICTs use seven-day recall and CAPI when conducting HIES and that they include the complementary modules.

Through this work, SPC has strengthened partnerships with and between National Statistics Offices and technical partners, including the World Bank, UNICEF, International Labour Organization (ILO) and FAO. In 2019, SPC supported labour force surveys in Tonga and Cook Islands, a disability survey in Tonga, and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys in Tonga, Kiribati, Fiji and Samoa (in 2018 and 2019). SPC also supported HIES in Vanuatu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Wallis and Futuna based on the new methods.



These HIES incorporated a new labour force module designed in collaboration with ILO, an FAO module on food insecurity, a module on disability that complies with criteria set by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, and a new module on food eaten away from home.

Lessons learned

The new survey methods are in line with international best practice. However, they need further contextualisation to ensure methods are culturally appropriate and responsive to Pacific social and economic patterns.

Changing a survey methodology limits the ability to compare results with data from previous surveys. Changes should only be made infrequently and after careful consideration of this limitation. National Statistics Offices need to be aware of this issue.

Division: SDD

Donors: Governments of the Republic of Marshall Islands and New Zealand, and the World Bank

32. <https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/2018/07/a-real-world-experiment-with-real-world-data>

Development objective 5

[Introduction](#)

[Performance stories](#)

[Using evidence and influence to prepare the tuna industry for climate change](#)

[Strengthening Tokelau's capacity to manage droughts](#)

[Tuvalu achieves Adaptation Fund accreditation](#)



The climate crisis

The Pacific region is one of the most vulnerable in the world to climate change. The climate crisis directly threatens the very existence of Pacific Island nations:

- 55% of the Pacific region's population (excluding PNG) lives less than 1 km from the sea
- Some areas of the Pacific are seeing seas rise much faster than the global average
- Low-lying PICTs might be faced with drastic measures, such as resettlement of people
- Ocean temperatures have exhibited a warming trend since the 1950s, resulting in increased incidence of bleaching of coral reefs
- Higher ocean temperatures pose threats to communities, cultures and ecosystems, both directly through their impact on food security and indirectly through their impact on economic sectors, including fisheries and tourism, which provide USD billions of revenue to PICTs

Watch a video on our climate change work [here](#)



DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 5: IMPROVING MULTI-SECTORAL RESPONSES TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTERS

Introduction

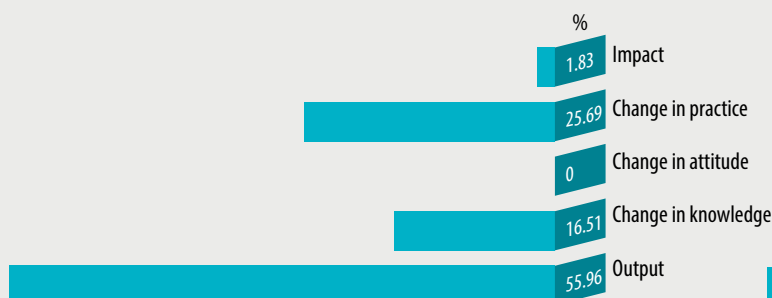
SPC uses a multi-sectoral approach to address climate change, implementing both mitigation and adaptation measures, and coordinating the efforts of our members to apply specific climate solutions. We assist PICTs, in areas within our mandate, to plan climate change and disaster risk management strategies and strengthen national responses.

Through our Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme (CCES) and our multidisciplinary technical and scientific teams, we support the design and implementation of integrated adaptation and risk reduction solutions to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters in cross-cutting areas including:

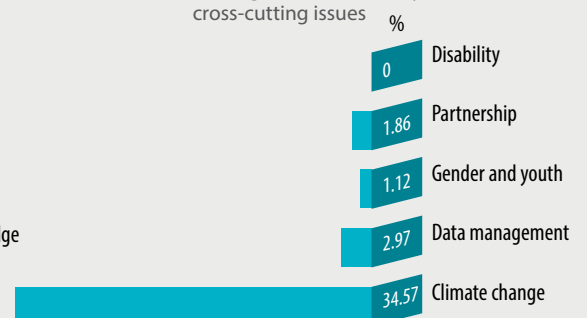
- natural resources (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry, water)
- human and social development (education, health, sanitation, culture, gender, youth, human rights)
- economic development (energy, transport, seabed mining)
- disaster risk reduction, statistics, food security, GIS and information technology

Results dashboards

Graph 15: Results for multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters, by level of maturity (N=109)



Graph 16: Results for multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters, by cross-cutting issues



One hundred and nine results were generated under this objective (27% of total development objective results) (**Graph 15**). The high number of output-level results is linked to disaster and climate change laws, policies and regulations at draft stage, knowledge from scientific and technical assessments not yet taken up, and the limited evidence collected on capacity development learning outcomes. A quarter of results have yielded changes in practice through the implementation of laws, policies and action plans related to disaster and climate change, and uptake of climate-smart agricultural innovations.

Table 5: Results for multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters, by capabilities and levels of maturity

SPC's capabilities	Impact	Change in practice	Change in knowledge	Output	Total
Infrastructure and civic services	1.83%	0.92%		11.01%	13.76%
Law, policy, regulation		15.60%		5.50%	21.10%
Science, technology, innovation		3.67%	11.01%	16.51%	31.19%
Technical assistance and capacity strengthening		5.50%	5.50%	22.94%	33.94%

Investments in disaster and climate change-related technical assistance and capacity strengthening, science, technology and innovation, and the legislative and regulatory framework, are the main mechanisms for delivering outputs under this objective. Services to improve emergency or water infrastructure development play an important role in addressing service gaps in these areas (**Table 5**).

SPC's investments in multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters also cut across data management, partnerships, and gender and youth priorities (**Graph 16**).³³

OUTCOMES

Supporting regional policy, partnerships and coordination for resilience to climate change and disasters

Under the **Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific** (FRDP), the Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) brings together different stakeholder groups and communities of practice working on climate change, disaster risk management and sustainable development, to share experiences and lessons learned, harmonise approaches and enhance collaboration to build climate and disaster resilience. SPC is a key PRP stakeholder and in 2019 took a leadership role in establishing four technical working groups under the PRP (SPC provides the secretariat for the Information Knowledge Management working group).

SPC gained **GCF accreditation**, paving the way for supporting our member countries to access climate finance.

We reinforced regional collaboration on NDCs through SPC's contribution to the **Regional Pacific NDC Hub**. SPC hosts the Implementation Unit at its Nabua campus in Suva, Fiji (scheduled to open in early 2020).

We formalised partnerships with PIFS, SPREP, USP, Pacific Technical and Further Education (Pacific TAFE) and Griffith University for **engagement on climate change finance activities**, and enhanced partnerships with ISA (International Solar Alliance), CTCN (Climate Technology Centre and Network), UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) and the Adaptation Fund.

We supported the **Ocean & Climate Change initiative** under the UNFCCC through the Ocean Pathway and the Friends of the Ocean network, with the outcome of a decision at COP 25 to convene a dialogue on Ocean & Climate at the June 2020 intersession and to bring the recommendations to COP 26 in Glasgow.

Legal, policy and planning issues: Thirty-six legal, policy and planning instruments were developed or adopted to support climate initiatives, disaster risk management, water and sanitation security, and integrated coastal management for resilience in Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tokelau and Tuvalu.

Climate finance: We assisted PICTs to access climate finance (e.g. through support for Tuvalu's accreditation to the Adaptation Fund, the FSM GCF readiness project, and Fiji's Emission Reduction Programme Document to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility); conducted multi-partner climate change and disaster risk finance assessments in Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; and strengthened the capacity of Tuvalu institutions to manage climate finance, including providing training and developing a climate-finance tracking tool.

We hosted the **first regional climate change and disaster risk finance forum**, which was attended by 70 participants from governments, civil society organisations (CSOs) and the private sector.

33. Results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC's strategic objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

Flagship climate change and disaster projects

PROTEGE³⁴ enters the operational phase: PROTEGE is a four-year project designed to promote sustainable and climate-change-resilient economic development in the European Pacific OCTs (Pitcairn Islands, New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna). The project areas are agriculture and forestry, coastal fisheries and aquaculture, water, and invasive species. SPC is leading the implementation of PROTEGE, in co-delegation with SPREP. In 2019:

- two regional workshops on the themes of coconut (held in French Polynesia), and coastal fisheries and aquaculture (held in Wallis and Futuna) reviewed strengths and challenges, existing policies and initiatives pertaining to the sectors, and technical issues, and stimulated exchanges with local implementing partners
- a network of agri-ecological demonstration farms was launched in New Caledonia and French Polynesia
- technical expertise was extended to Wallis and Futuna to review the status of the coconut industry.

PEUMP: PEUMP is a regional programme funded by the European Union and the Government of Sweden. Its specific objective is to 'support sustainable management and development of fisheries for food security and economic growth, while addressing climate change resilience and conservation of marine biodiversity'. The programme is a collaboration between four implementing partners (SPC, FFA, SPREP and USP) to implement six Key Result Areas. The results outlined below are those of SPC alone:

- Confirmation of treaty boundary and points for Fiji and Solomon Islands. The programme is contributing to the work on [determining shared maritime boundaries](#).
- Publication of [research](#) to address biological uncertainties in tuna stock assessments.
- The programme contributed to [tagging over 16,000 skipjack tuna](#) during the WCPFC Western Pacific skipjack tagging cruise through Solomon Islands, PNG and FSM. Around 500 muscle/fin clip samples from skipjack tuna were collected and are now stored in the Pacific Marine Specimen Tissue Bank awaiting genetic analyses.
- The [Ikasavea](#) tablet app was developed to enable easier entry of data collected from marine product vendors' stalls, usually at markets or roadsides. The app is notably used during market surveys conducted by fisheries surveyors. The mobile app complements the online market survey module that allows authorised users from PICTs to enter and analyse surveys.

- Surveys of sea cucumber stocks were conducted in Tonga and Samoa and included training of staff from the Ministry of Fisheries on invertebrate and sea cucumber survey methodologies.
- A socio-economic and [value chain analysis](#) was conducted on oyster collection/farming by the women of Muanaira village near Suva, Fiji.
- A gender assessment of the fisheries sector in FSM was [conducted](#) and the report was [published](#).
- A workshop in Vava'u, Tonga, brought together representatives from Fiji and Tonga to share lessons learned in implementing special management areas and broader fisheries management measures.
- Knowledge management in fisheries has been improved through setting up a digital library for storing and sharing information related to fisheries and aquaculture in six PICTs.
- 159 people have been trained from across 13 countries in areas of aquarium fishery surveys, post survey presentation to community fishers, [coastal fisheries](#) and [aquaculture compliance](#), fisheries and socio-economic surveys, [mainstreaming gender and human rights-based approaches and MEL](#), and data management for established servers and digital libraries.

BSRP (Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific):

The BSRP project is a EUR 19.37 million project supported by the EU and ACP Secretariat, and implemented by SPC in partnership with 15 ACP countries (14 PICs and Timor-Leste). The six-year project (2013–2019) aimed to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, and the social, economic and environmental costs of disasters. The project reached final implementation stages in 2019, with an external evaluation, final project reporting and financial closure underway. BSRP has supported increased resilience to disaster and climate change with key areas of work including improved emergency management through evacuation centres and emergency operations centres in remote areas; improved understanding of hazard and risk through bolstering seismic systems to better measure the localised impacts of earthquakes; and support for improving response to drought through increasing access to water and sanitation for communities. The project also heavily supported and funded the development of the FRDP in partnership with other development partners. The framework is now the guiding document for a safer and more resilient Pacific region in the future.

34. PROTEGE means 'protect' in French.

Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

(COSPPac): SPC is a key implementing partner in the Australian-funded COSPPac project, which has worked since 2012 to build the capacity of Pacific Island National Meteorological Services (NMSs) and other relevant agencies to understand and apply climate, ocean and sea level information for the benefit of island governments and communities. Since 2015, a total of 157 national meteorological service officers and 150 other in-country ocean stakeholders from 14 PICs (including 69 women – 22%) have been trained in accessing and applying ocean data (for example, sea surface temperature, sea level, tide, wave height, currents) to support decision-making around maritime safety, disaster risk reduction, tourism, coastal planning, and fisheries management, among others. As a result of this training, seasonal ocean outlooks tailored to national ocean stakeholder needs are now being produced by meteorological services in seven countries, and three new countries developed and began distributing these outlooks in 2019 – Fiji, Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands. In addition, as a result of the Solomon Islands workshop in 2015, the Solomon Islands Meteorological Service initiated the recruitment of the region's first physical oceanographer, who took up the post in 2019.

RENI entered the closure phase: The European Union (EU)-North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project is about communities working to secure food and water resources ahead of drought. The three-year (2017–2020) project is funded with EUR 4.5 million from the EU and implemented by SPC in collaboration with the governments and peoples of FSM, Marshall Islands and Palau. In 2019, four key highlights emerged:

- The project focused on addressing community water security needs in one of the most remote outer islands of FSM (Kapingamarangi), especially for the most vulnerable groups – the sick, elderly and youth.
- An integrated approach combining food and water security and human health was adopted in Ailuk, an outer atoll of Marshall Islands.
- A rights-based and gender-sensitive approach was at the forefront throughout the project, and an assessment in 2019 showed a focus on community participation, accountability and non-discrimination.
- A methodology was developed and tested to assess, from a community perspective, the impact of past projects. Fais Island, Yap State, FSM, was used as a test case, and the findings of the assessment were applied to the installation of water security measures in Kapingamarangi.

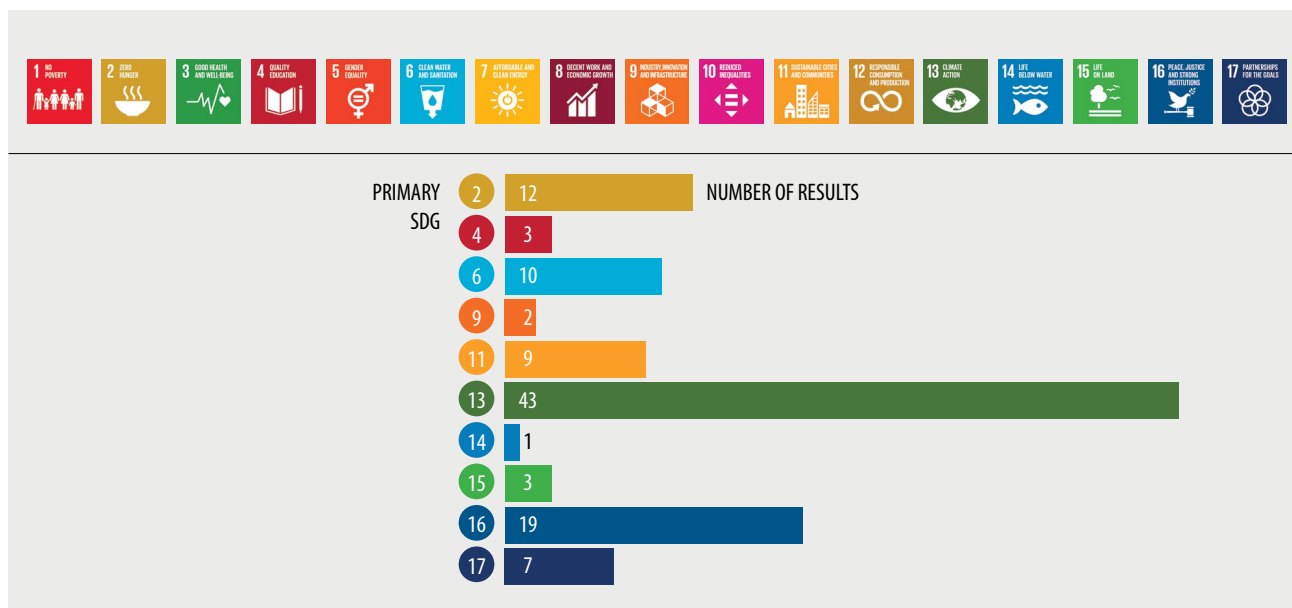
GCCA+ SUPA began the planning and design phase:

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) project is about scaling up climate change adaptation measures in specific sectors supported by knowledge management and capacity building. The 4.5 year project (2019–2023) is funded with EUR 14.89 million from EU and is implemented by SPC in partnership with SPREP and USP, in collaboration with the Governments and peoples of Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu. In 2019:

- a regional planning and inception meeting was held in Fiji in March 2019 to develop criteria to scale up climate change adaptation measures
- All 10 countries selected a focus sector – water security (five countries), human health (two countries), coastal protection (two countries), and marine resources (one country)
- 19 in-country consultations, involving 319 people (157 women), were held to design project activities
- six countries prepared project design documents, with implementation beginning in Marshall Islands and Tonga.

SPC's Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) was the proud recipient of the [2019 Energy Globe Award](#) in recognition of its outstanding work and contribution towards advancing peer-to-peer learning in climate change adaptation among Pacific communities. The project won the Energy Globe Award for Palau. Its approach to sharing coastal management experiences through a learning exchange between Tonga and Palau was lauded.

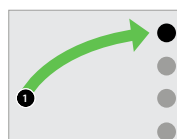
Contributing to the SDGs



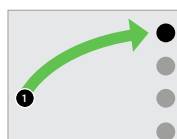
Challenges

- Pacific Leaders have stressed the critical need to accelerate climate adaptation action for the benefit of communities and countries
- The current global and regional momentum on climate change presents challenges, such as increased overlaps and unclear positioning among development partners on the climate change agenda
- Climate change financing mechanisms are complex and may overwhelm the capacity of countries
- Increased access to data and knowledge on climate adaptation and mitigation is needed to articulate the climate change rationale and monitor progress against baselines for GHG emissions and populations affected

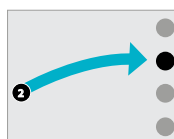
Performance assessment



2017
Significant progress made based on unweighted average



2018
Significant progress made based on weighted average



2019
Some progress made based on weighted average

Looking to 2020

- Enhance the work from 2019 and continue building on the momentum of FFC and WCPFC resolutions and industry recognition of the 'Tuna go east' story
- Better integrate climate change work into coastal fisheries and aquaculture work
- Continue support to our member countries to access climate change finance through the GCF and other facilities
- Continue assisting our member countries to develop and implement both climate change mitigation measures and climate change adaptation responses

Performance story



Using evidence and influence to prepare the tuna industry for climate change



TARGET 13.3

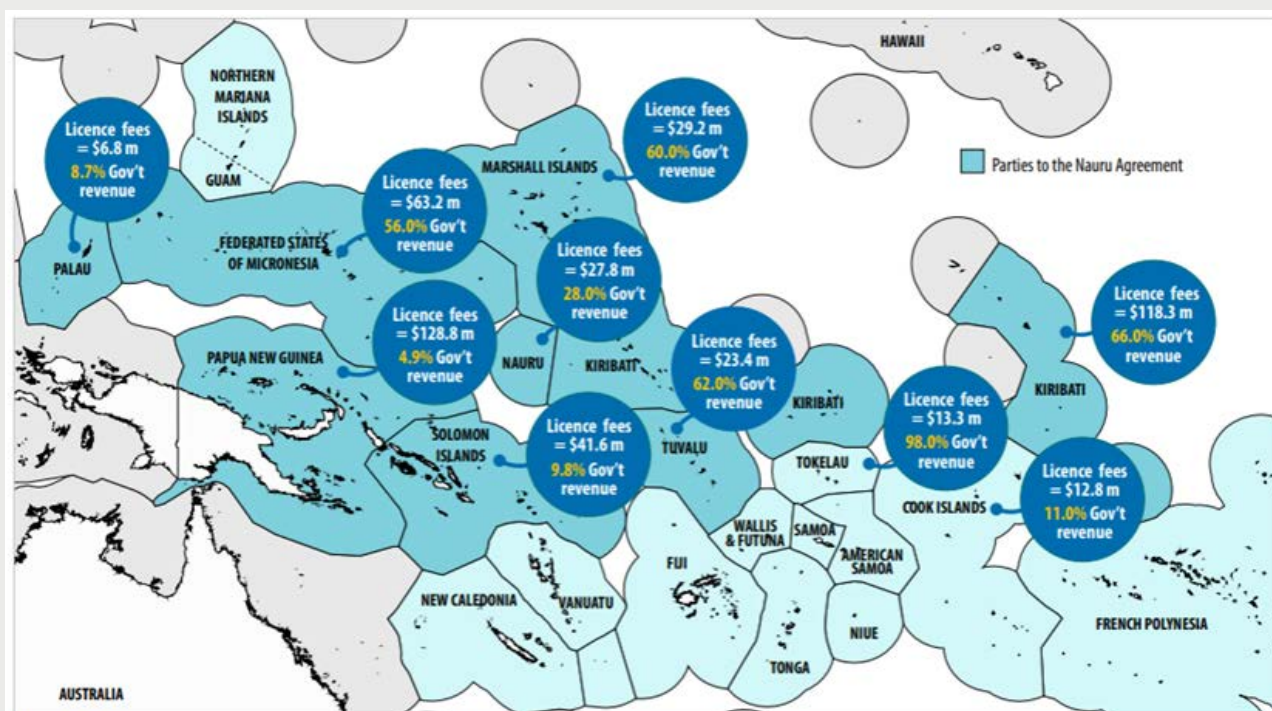
Sustained results for fisheries industries and expected systems change. See previous performance stories: 'Fishers Adapting to Climate Change in Tuna',³⁵ 'What happened with bigeye tuna?'³⁶

SPC presented modelling of climate change and its impacts on tuna fishing to the regional tuna industry in 2017, 2018 and 2019. At the 2019 Pacific Tuna Forum, there was evidence that industry stakeholders were hearing the message and considering climate change impacts in planning for the future.

Context

PICT economic development depends heavily on the tuna resources of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) and on purse-seine fishing. The WCPO tuna catch averaged 2.7 million tonnes per year between 2014 and 2018, with harvests from PICTs' EEZs representing 58% of this catch. Licence fees from tuna fishing make extraordinary contributions to government revenues, with six PICTs deriving between 30% and 100% of their government revenues from tuna fishing licence fees. Tuna fishing also makes significant contributions to GDP and supports the employment of almost 25,000 people across the region.

The most recent SPC modelling of the impact of climate change on tuna resources, undertaken using Collecte Localisation Satellites, projected that the distributions of skipjack and yellowfin tuna are very likely to change. Both species are expected to shift progressively to the east, and to subtropical areas, by 2050.³⁷ Without adaptation, this is anticipated to reduce the total tuna catch in the combined EEZs of the 10 PICTs where most purse-seine fishing occurs by approximately 10% by 2050. Identifying how to maintain the economic benefits from tuna in the face of the impacts of climate change is essential for Pacific Island economies.



The economic benefits of tuna fishing for Pacific Island countries and territories (2016)

35. [Pacific Community Results Report 2018](#), pp 17–18.

36. [Pacific Community Results Report 2017](#), pp 7–9.

37. See policy brief for further information: <http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/ma64a>

Change process

Given the significance of these projections, SPC scientists have been communicating this research to a broad range of stakeholders, including tuna industry partners in the region. One such audience has been the Pacific Tuna Forum, which is an annual regional tuna industry and trade conference.³⁸

Each year, SPC scientists present the current status of Pacific tuna stocks to conference delegates, and for the last three years they have also presented the results of climate change modelling. This talk on climate change was first presented to industry at the 6th Pacific Tuna Forum in Port Moresby in 2017 and then at TUNA 2018 (15th INFOFISH World Tuna Trade Conference) in Bangkok in 2018.

Results and impact

In 2019, we have seen evidence that attitudes are shifting and the message of climate change impacts is being considered as part of industry planning for the future. Specifically, for the first time we saw climate change mentioned in several presentations delivered by tuna industry representatives themselves, and increased support for management measures that would support the longer-term sustainability of tuna stocks in light of the potential impacts of climate change.

Lessons learned

Understanding our audience and designing our advice 'products' to meet the communication needs of the audience are key to improving the uptake of advice. Over time, the communication of climate change impacts has continued to be refined to the industry audience, including highlighting evidence of direct impacts on catch and economic returns, and using infographics to present modelling results.

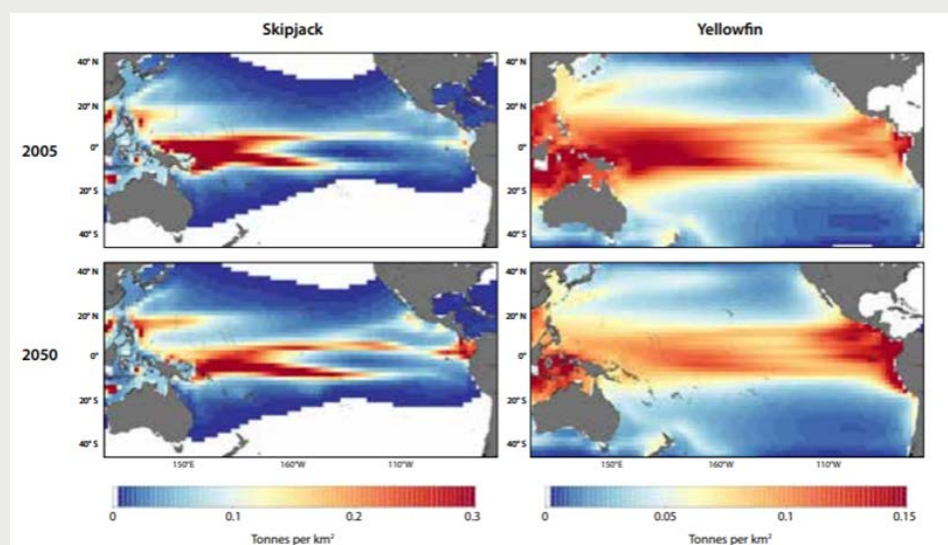
Uncertainty associated with climate change modelling can undermine negotiations. The projected loss of government revenue and commercial income by tuna-dependent Pacific Island economies, which produce a trivial percentage of global GHG emissions, positions PICTs to negotiate to retain the important socio-economic benefits they receive from tuna, regardless of climate-driven redistribution of tuna resources. To strengthen such negotiations, investments are needed to reduce the uncertainty associated with the modelling and preliminary economic analyses.



The 7th Pacific Tuna Forum

Division: FAME

Donor: Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)



Projected distribution of skipjack and yellowfin tuna biomass in the Pacific Ocean in 2005, and in 2050 under a high GHG emissions scenario

38. PTF 2019 was jointly organised by INFOFISH and the National Fisheries Authority of PNG.

Performance story



Strengthening Tokelau's capacity to manage droughts



TARGET 6

Sustained results for communities. See previous performance story: 'Improving water security and climate adaptation in atolls'.³⁹

Working with the Taupulega (Council of Elders), SPC helped draft Tokelau's national water security policy and water and sanitation implementation plan and made practical improvements to water infrastructure and rainfall monitoring.



Context

Tokelau, a remote nation of three atolls, is vulnerable to drought. SPC's initial needs assessment showed that it had no systematic approach to monitoring rainfall and water availability, or to managing water demand and water quality. Water supply was based on rainfall and bottled water. Rainfall measurements had previously been collected, but this had stopped approximately 15 years ago. The country also lacked the water governance framework and implementation plans needed to improve the management of its water resources.

Under Tokelau's unique government structure, the Taupulega on each island is the highest authority. The process for national policy development includes consulting both the community and government departments at all levels.

Change process

SPC implemented the 'Strengthening Water Security of Vulnerable Island States' project between 2014 and 2019 to support Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tokelau and Tuvalu in their efforts to build the skills, systems, and basic infrastructure required to better anticipate, respond to and withstand drought.

In 2019, SPC visited the three Tokelau islands – Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu – over two trips to consult with communities and government on water governance and management mechanisms. Consultations were carried out at all levels of the community and government, paying attention to gender and engaging women in the consultation and decision-making process.

The project team installed semi-automatic TB3 rain gauges, and trained government officers on their calibration, and collection and reporting of rainfall data on all three islands. Health staff were trained on water quality testing and reporting. Training also covered tank construction and repair techniques.

In addition, the project team undertook groundwater assessment on all three islands and mapped potential groundwater sites.

Results and impact

Based on the consultations, SPC and national partners developed a draft Tokelau Water and Sanitation Policy, a draft Water and Sanitation Implementation Plan (2019–2030), and a draft Framework for Drought Management. The draft policy, drafted by Tokelauans for Tokelau, provided a systematic approach to managing water and sanitation on each island. One of the recommended initiatives was to form water committees on each island, reporting directly to the Taupulega, to manage water during periods of water stress.

The Taupulega approved and endorsed the Water and Sanitation Policy, the Water and Sanitation Implementation Plan and the Framework for Drought Management in December 2019 after five months of consultation.

Tokelau meteorology service staff can now collect and monitor rainfall data. They also have an improved understanding of the importance of collecting the data, and rainfall monitoring and reporting. They understand drought triggers and alert levels, and drought response actions. They are also looking to the future and considering the potential of underground water.

Lessons learned

Tokelau is a unique environment, both physically and in its national and community-level governance structures. Learning to work within this governance structure and to manage the logistical challenges of Tokelau's remoteness were key to the success of this work.

The Taupulega has the final say in all government dealings. SPC learned that successful community consultations, and local support and ownership of the activity, depended on engaging closely with the Taupulega.

SPC also learned lessons in its planning for the activity, including the importance of gathering information on community processes and events on each island and ensuring open communication channels with the government through its Tokelau Apia Liaison Office.

Division: GEM

Donor: Government of New Zealand

39. [Pacific Community Results Report 2017](#), pp 16-17.

Performance story



Tuvalu achieves Adaptation Fund accreditation



TARGETS 13.3, 13.A

Sustained results achieving systems change. For more information, see article on strengthening the capacity of institutions in Tuvalu to access and manage climate finance.⁴⁰

SPC accompanied the Government of Tuvalu on the path to Adaptation Fund accreditation, including supporting a review of environmental impact assessment regulations and training officials in project management. Tuvalu's accreditation to the Fund will facilitate access to climate finance.

Context

The economic costs of climate change are high and are expected to increase. Investments in climate adaptation and disaster risk mitigation are estimated to cost the equivalent of 5–10% of GDP every year for most Pacific countries, and up to 20% for atoll nations. Access to climate finance allows Pacific countries to avoid having to make hard choices between investing in climate action and disaster risk preparedness, and investing in people through providing quality education, health services, basic social protection, security and gender equality.

Tuvalu has been applying to the Adaptation Fund (AF) for direct accreditation since 2013. Direct accreditation means that an entity can receive climate finance directly to implement national action for climate change and disaster risk reduction. It is also an opportunity to strengthen capacity, processes and systems to manage public finances. In awarding accreditation, the AF carried out an institutional review of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) to identify capacity and policy actions for strengthening where required.

Change process

SPC supported Tuvalu's application through the project, 'Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change' (ISACC). In partnership with SPREP, we reviewed Tuvalu's environmental impact assessment regulation to ensure it complied with requirements for environmental and social safeguards to be integrated in the design and execution of projects financed by AF.

The direct accreditation journey was a long process that required the submission of up to 300 documents and ongoing engagement with AF. For more than two years, the project-funded National Coordinator provided dedicated capacity at the Climate Change Unit to support MFED in the accreditation application.

In 2018, in collaboration with Pacific Tafe at USP, SPC also provided training to 19 government and non-government officials in Funafuti to strengthen project management capacity. This training will facilitate effective execution and reporting of projects.

Results and impact

In July 2019, Tuvalu's MFED was approved as a National Implementing Entity of the AF under the streamlined accreditation process for a period of five years. MFED is the second national entity in the Pacific, after Cook Islands, to gain AF accreditation. The regional accredited entities are the Micronesian Conservation Trust and SPREP.

This status enables MFED to submit adaptation project proposals to the Fund for up to USD 2 million. It will also contribute to increased donor confidence and will likely provide opportunities to access other global funding facilities.

Tuvalu's accreditation has taken several years but was made possible through the collaborative efforts of partners including the Government of Tuvalu, DFAT, USAID, GIZ, PIFS and SPREP.

Lessons learned

SPC's support took a 'programmatic approach', which means thinking beyond project outputs and results and focusing on supporting national sustainable development and climate finance priorities.

Tuvalu led the design and implementation of project work-plan activities, with mentoring support from SPC. This approach builds country ownership of the process, while reinforcing good project management practice.

Division: GEM

Donor: Government of the United States of America

40. <https://www.spc.int/fr/actualite/actus-web/2019/06/climate-change-and-disaster-risk-finance-isacc-project-strengthens>

Development objective 6

[Introduction](#)

[Performance stories](#)

[Protecting the rights of people
living with disabilities in the
Federated States
of Micronesia](#)

[Understanding and
improving civil society
engagement](#)

[Tradition and technology
meet in digital storytelling](#)



DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 6:

ADVANCING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER EQUALITY, CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Introduction

Our human rights programme (RRRT) is built around three main areas of work and key stakeholders:

- Work with governments to promote and protect human rights and fulfil human rights commitments
- Work to improve access to justice for women and girls in cases of domestic violence
- Work with civil societies and communities to promote human rights and gender equality and end violence against women and girls

Our Social Development Programme (SDP) works in the areas of culture, gender, youth and social inclusion, generating knowledge and building member capacity, including of governments and civil society, and promoting coherent policies and mainstreaming strategies.

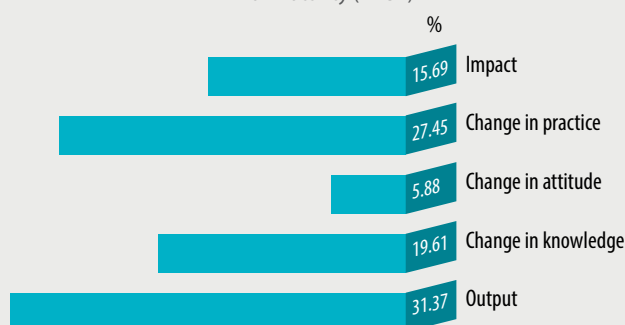
In 2019, a 'people-centred approach' strategy was drafted to support greater integration of human rights, gender equality, youth, social inclusion and cultural diversity considerations across all areas of SPC.

Regional dialogue on culture and youth also featured in 2019. SPC is the custodian of the Regional Culture Strategy 2010–2020 and the Pacific Youth Development Framework. The development of the new Pacific Regional Culture Strategy started in 2019 and this will continue in 2020, with the purpose of ensuring we have a regional policy platform that embeds our Pacific ways of knowing, Pacific ways of doing and Pacific ways of being across all development policy and practice. The draft Culture Strategy will be tabled for endorsement by Ministers of Culture at their meeting in 2020.

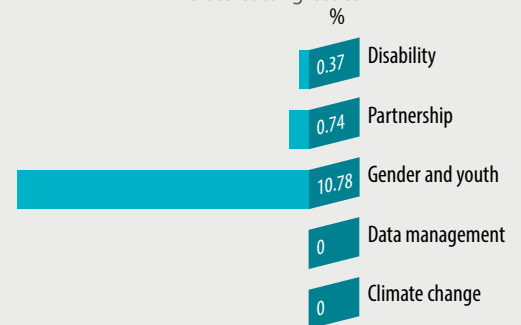
The mid-term review of the Pacific Youth Development Framework, which took place in 2019, provided an opportunity to consolidate how we are responding as a region to the needs of youth, in alignment with the priority outcomes outlined in the framework.

Results dashboards

Graph 17: Results for social development, by level of maturity (N=51)



Graph 18: Results for social development, by cross-cutting issues



Fifty-one results were generated under this objective (11.5% of total development objective results). Social development results demonstrate the long-term, transformational changes brought about by SPC's investments in human rights, governance, gender and youth, social inclusion and culture. These effects extend to the agency of civil society and people (in particular, women and girls), and state responsiveness towards strengthening human rights institutions and delivering on human rights commitments (for instance, more inclusive budgets and service delivery, and readiness for more gender-sensitive legislation and policies) (**Graph 17**).

Table 6: Results for social development, by capabilities and levels of maturity

SPC's capabilities	Impact	Change in practice	Change in attitude	Change in knowledge	Output	Total
Infrastructure and civic services	1.96%					1.96%
Law, policy, regulation	7.84%	11.76%	5.88%	5.88%	5.88%	37.25%
Technical assistance and capacity strengthening	5.88%	15.69%		13.73%	25.49%	60.78%

Technical assessment and capacity strengthening, and investments in enabling environments, are the main mechanisms for delivery of outputs under this objective (**Table 6**).

SPC's investments in social development also cut across data management priorities (**Graph 18**).

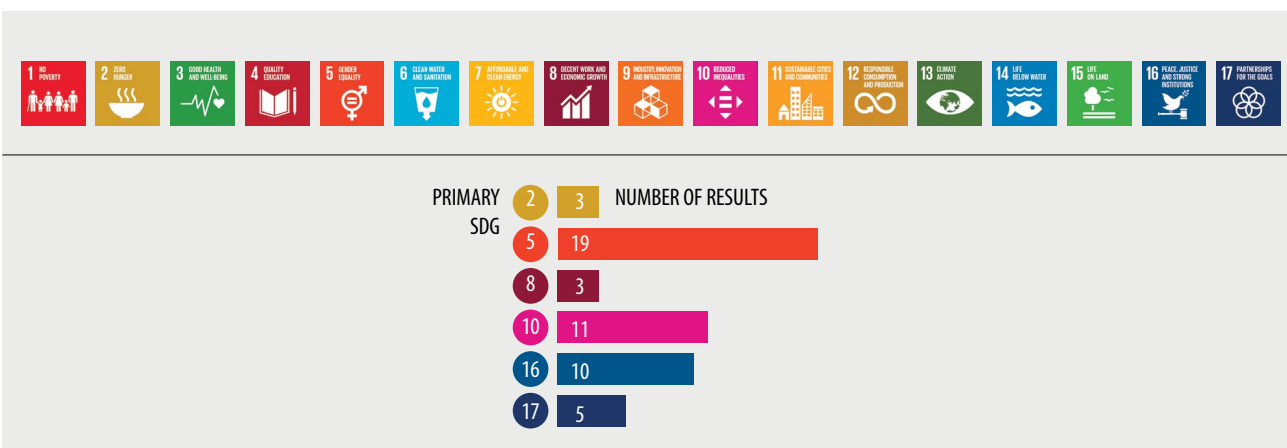
OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

The signing of the Port Vila Declaration on Human Rights, Good Governance and Sustainable Development, offers Pacific parliamentarians a conceptual framework to inspire and guide work on human rights in their countries

Youth@Work was handed over to the Government of Solomon Islands, which will continue the programme. An upscaled Youth@Work model has been developed for national and regional application that has taken on board the lessons and learning from the programme in Solomon Islands

Marshall Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu **allocated budgets for implementing human rights plans**

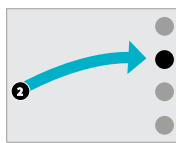
Contributing to the SDGs



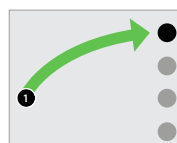
Challenges

- Limited human resources restrict our ability to respond to increasingly complex requests for technical assistance from members and SPC divisions
- There is a risk of duplication of effort in our technical assistance on treaty reporting and building national human rights institutions
- The use of external consultants to supplement the capacity of the small SDP team has been challenging in terms of delivering quality outputs that build towards desired outcomes and impact
- Understanding cultural differences and the readiness of countries to fully participate in assessments and other project work is essential for the full engagement of stakeholders, from a range of sectors, in collective and sustained action
- MEL capacity across our work and with our member countries requires strengthening

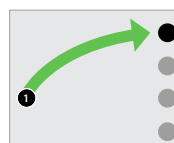
Performance assessment



2017
Some progress
made based
on unweighted
average



2018
Significant progress
made based on
weighted average



2019
Significant
progress made
based on weighted
average

Looking to 2020

- Bringing the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (which monitors the implementation by countries of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child) to the Pacific. This would be a historic occasion – the first time for any of the 10 UN human rights treaty bodies to hold a formal session outside of Geneva or New York – and an opportunity to inform the way in which these UN bodies hold their formal sessions in the future
- Including the issue of violence against women and girls in the agenda of the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders meeting in 2020
- Combining SPC's RRRT and SDP programmes into one division, which will provide an opportunity for better integration in the areas of human rights, culture, gender, youth and social inclusion and enable much stronger positioning of the human and social development agenda in SPC and at regional level. The collective capabilities and strengths of the two teams will provide added value and enable more cost-effective approaches. More importantly, the move will ensure a more coordinated response to member efforts towards achieving development results
- Convening the Triennial Conference of Pacific Women and Ministerial Meeting
- The Council of Pacific Arts and Culture will submit the Regional Culture Strategy 2020–2030 to Ministers for endorsement
- Completing the mid-term review of the Pacific Youth Development Framework
- Expanding SPC's gender data and statistics work to include gender-based violence
- Finalising SPC's CSO Engagement Strategy and socialising it with stakeholders

Government of Solomon Islands takes over Youth@Work

In late 2019, SPC's Youth@Work programme was handed over to the Solomon Islands Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs after seven years of SPC management, marking the country's commitment to youth development. The Youth@Work programme was designed to assist unemployed young people by providing pre-employment training, internship opportunities and entrepreneurship support for youth to start their own business. The programme ensured equal participation of women and men, and enabled the inclusion of youth with disabilities and youth released from prison (CHOICE component). It has also been implemented in Niue and Vanuatu.

Since 2012, Youth@Work has enabled over 5000 unemployed youth to be placed as interns in the public and private sectors. Up to 40% of these youth have gone on to secure permanent employment after completing the programme. In the period 2017–2018 alone, 540 youth (40% girls) started their own businesses in Solomon Islands thanks to the programme. Solomon Islands has committed to keeping the programme running, approving a budget allocation of SBD 3 million (over EUR 330,000) for 2020.

SPC will continue to provide support where necessary for the transition of the programme. As part of support for youth development, the Youth@Work concept has been further developed and we now have an upscaled Youth@Work model that we will socialise and utilise to inform the development of some key concepts for national and regional replication in the next few years.

Performance Story



Protecting the rights of people living with disabilities in the Federated States of Micronesia



TARGET 10.3

Sustained results for people living with disabilities, communities, as well as systems change. For more information, see performance story: 'Dialogue on human rights with Members of Parliament leads to action'.⁴¹

Working with the four FSM states – Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap – was critical to influencing the national agenda for the protection of the rights of people living with disabilities.

Context

SPC has worked with FSM on human rights for several years. In 2016, FSM's Department of Health and Social Affairs requested specific support for implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which FSM ratified in 2011.

International human rights treaty ratification, implementation and reporting⁴² are normally done at the national level. However, this has been shown to be less appropriate in FSM, where the individual states of Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap have considerable autonomy, including their own constitutional governments responsible for allocating budgets and implementing such treaties. For example, efforts to support implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) were undermined by a lack of ownership by state-level stakeholders.

SPC saw an opportunity to work at the state level to promote the ratification of CRPD and its effective implementation to protect people living with disabilities.



Infrastructure changes improve accessibility in FSM

41. [Pacific Community Results Report 2016](#), pp 54–55.

42. All treaty bodies request State parties to provide periodic reports with information on implementation of the recommendations from previous reports.

Change process

From 2015 to 2016, SPC worked with national and individual state stakeholders, including FSM's Department of Health and Social Affairs and Department of Justice, state legislatures, state departments of health, disabled people's organisations and other civil society groups, to explain the CRPD, the ratification process and the early stages of its implementation.

Between April 2015 and March 2016, all four states adopted resolutions formally expressing support for CRPD ratification. FSM ratified the CRPD in December 2016.

SPC then assisted each state to develop an implementation plan. Throughout 2017, 2018 and 2019, SPC provided continuous support for treaty implementation and reporting, with a focus on strengthening local capacities and encouraging a coordinated approach to implementation and reporting by state and national governments.

In 2018 and 2019, efforts centred on helping FSM stakeholders to produce the first CRPD periodic report, which involved extensive national and state-level consultations and intensive work. Rather than hire an external consultant, FSM stakeholders chose to lead the reporting exercise, supported by SPC. The final draft is currently under review by the FSM human rights taskforce.

Finally, SPC supported an NGO-led campaign for more state-level investment for people living with disabilities in Pohnpei and Chuuk.

Results and impact

Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap state departments have been actively engaged in the implementing and reporting processes for CRPD. FSM's Department of Health and Social Affairs and the state departments are now competent in reporting on CRPD implementation. A general shift in perspective has occurred, allowing national and state parties to consider treaty implementation and reporting as a shared obligation.

Pohnpei passed a Disability Act, which became law in September 2019.⁴³



43. Kosrae passed a disability law in 2003, followed by Yap State in 2017.

The consultation process and progress towards CRPD implementation has increased accountability, at national level, to state-level stakeholders on the rights of people living with disabilities. A dialogue is now open, and state and national stakeholders are seeking solutions to bridge the gaps in representation and access for people with disabilities from the different states.

There is also greater awareness of the CRPD and improved understanding of disability issues. Outcomes for people with disabilities include their increased participation in decision-making processes across the states, and the allocation of USD 200,000 by Pohnpei Congress leaders to improve access to certain areas of town as a result of the NGO-led campaign. People living with disabilities have created a new organisation in Chuuk, offering services and advocating for their rights.

"The technical support provided to FSM Government by both disabled people's organisations and regional partners, especially RRRT, was very crucial and instrumental during the ratification of the CRPD. The unique partnership established between the community groups, development partners and government was the foundation of our work. It enabled the ratification process to flow smoothly using the bottom-up approach." – Stuard Penias, National Youth & Disability Programme Manager.

Lessons learned

A key lesson from our CRPD experience in FSM has been the value of improving knowledge and understanding of our work at the state level, with stakeholders then taking the knowledge to national congress (along with their state's endorsement). This greatly facilitated the CRPD ratification process at national level.

The temptation to move faster by relying on external expertise can be high when it comes to treaty implementation and reporting. However, a locally owned process will lead to more comprehensive and sustainable results.

Division: RRRT

Donors: Governments of Australia and Sweden



Performance story



Understanding and improving civil society engagement



TARGETS 5, 17

Emerging results for civil society organisations and government institutions.

SPC carried out an extensive regional survey to improve understanding of the engagement of civil society organisations (CSOs) with government and with SPC. A draft SPC CSO Engagement Strategy was then developed, identifying ways to more effectively engage governments and CSOs in the promotion of gender equality, youth development and cultural development.

Context

CSOs play a critical role in advancing gender equality, human rights and social inclusion. There is growing recognition by national governments of the value that CSOs contribute to debates on policy issues, and they are increasingly consulting CSOs, for example, on formulating national policies in agriculture, fisheries, climate change and disaster response.

All SPC divisions engage with CSOs in their work, yet this often occurs in an informal way, and CSO perspectives might not be systematically captured in relevant regional policy platforms.

CSOs have different levels of resources and capacity, structures and governing systems, and diverse politics. Many work with minimal resources and face challenges in influencing policy, practice and decisions. The legitimacy of some CSOs may be questioned, along with their evidence base, accountability mechanisms and the changes they are advocating.

Change process

In 2019, SPC began the process of identifying how to best engage with civil society in the Pacific to advance gender equality and youth development. The process included conducting interviews and a survey to gain a clearer understanding of CSO engagement in gender equality issues, and to identify opportunities for improving engagement.



SPC used the opportunity of a Pacific regional meeting of government and CSO representatives to obtain feedback on CSO engagement and update the CSO database

Survey forms were sent to SDP focal points and key partners across the region in government, UN agencies and CSOs, and to individuals.⁴⁴ SPC divisions were also surveyed (using a different form) to understand their experience with CSOs.

Results and impact

The survey provided valuable insights into how CSOs and governments can better engage, and the support needed to do this. For example, CSOs working in the gender space identified gender assessment reports and statistics as the most effective evidence for influencing policy, supplemented by qualitative evidence and social media stories. They also indicated a need for support to strengthen their capacity to collect and analyse data and use it to influence policy.

The findings from the survey were used to draft a CSO Engagement Strategy in late 2019, which identifies ways to support both governments and CSOs in more effective engagement and dialogue processes for the promotion of gender equality, youth development and cultural development. This draft will be shared with stakeholders for validation in 2020 prior to socialisation within SPC and with our member countries.

The draft strategy highlights the areas of technical assistance and support identified as priorities for ongoing work with CSOs and sets out best practices for engaging with them. These include consistent participation in policy processes; providing evidence to support arguments; equal representation of men and women on decision-making boards and other mechanisms; collaboration with feminist coalitions; convening grassroots and community-level meetings; strong partnerships; information sharing including through common media platforms; and attention to ethics, integrity and good governance.

SPC has also developed a Pacific CSO database, with their contact details, organisational purpose and objectives, and key areas of work, to support collaboration and communication. The database will be a resource for use across SPC and will be updated with contacts from other divisions.

44. For example, forms were sent to UNFPA Pacific Subregional Office, UN Women Fiji Multi-country Office, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN), Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG), House of Sarah–Anglican Diocese of Polynesia, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict and Shifting the Power Coalition, Fiji Women's Fund, Pacific Women Support Unit, Diverse Voices and Action for Equality (DIVA), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Non-State Actors Unit (PIFS NSA) and Pacific Centre for Peacebuilding.

Lessons learned

SPC has been engaging with CSOs but in an informal way that does not take their needs into account. We now have a basis for a more structured and coordinated approach to CSO engagement, including identifying spaces where SPC can better engage with them in gender equality, youth and cultural development processes.

Providing information materials (briefs or factsheets) to CSOs will assist their awareness and advocacy efforts. We will also revisit mechanisms to enable the active participation of CSOs in relevant regional meetings. It is important that

CSO perspectives and priorities are included in regional development agenda-setting processes, and these activities aim to support this.

Work ahead of the survey revealed the importance of maintaining, within SPC, up-to-date information on CSOs and networks at national and local levels. SPC developed the Pacific CSO database in response.

Division: SDP

Donor: Government of Australia

Performance story



Tradition and technology meet in digital storytelling



TARGET 5

Emerging results for individuals and civil society organisations.

SPC facilitated a workshop on digital storytelling, where participants learned to plan, develop and produce their personal stories using video. This creative approach offers a new tool for communication for development and social change.

Context

Pacific people are natural storytellers with oral histories dating back thousands of years. The way that we understand issues, share our histories and document our traditions is through storytelling. These stories are often captured in songs, chants and art or painting and have been instrumental in sharing knowledge and lessons learned through centuries. Storytelling has therefore traditionally been a key element in 'pathways of change'.

SPC is continually seeking creative and innovative ways to improve communication for development and social change in ways that are appropriate for Pacific people. Combining digital technologies with Pacific storytelling traditions presents an exciting opportunity. The process of developing a digital story is engaging, creative, user friendly and appropriate for all ages.

In a workshop in May 2019 for the Progressing Gender Equality in the Pacific (PGEPII) project, participants requested support to strengthen their communication for development and social change. Representatives from Kiribati were particularly keen to trial digital storytelling.

Change process

A five-day workshop on digital storytelling held in Kiribati in October 2019 attracted considerable interest.⁴⁵ Originally planned for eight people, 19 eventually took part – 12 women and seven men. The group, who ranged in age from 18 to

70, learned to plan, develop and produce their personal stories using digital video. They were guided through the development of story boards and use of basic video editing tools to tell their stories. In planning sessions, the group talked about issues they faced and the stories they might tell.



Practising digital storytelling

Results and impact

Participants learned to tell stories using cameras, their phones or laptops. The process was empowering for the group as they saw their stories 'come to life'. They were able to tell their stories from their individual perspectives – to 'own' them. The final stories covered subjects including gender equality, climate change impacts (disappearing islands), the cost of

45. The workshop was conducted with facilitation support provided by SPC's RENI project team.

living, and violence against women. After post-production work, the stories will be packaged and shared in 2020 as part of the project's communication strategy to support gender policy implementation.

SPC is keen to build experience in using this communication method. The team is developing a digital storytelling toolkit, based on materials developed for the workshop. The materials were also shared with workshop participants and several said they would be using them to teach others in their community groups to make digital stories.

"This workshop shouldn't be stopped here and should be transferred to the communities. It will give them a chance to tell their stories, especially if we are talking about issues such as climate change...we need to preserve our knowledge, skills and have to preserve them somewhere so that they can be used for the future of our children and grandchildren and make sure that nothing is lost..." – Workshop participant.

Lessons learned

We need to think differently and be more creative about how we communicate to inform behaviour change or policy-making. Storytelling is a powerful form of communication and digital technology is an accessible tool.

Digital stories add value to the MEL process by sourcing, documenting and sharing information in a way that is engaging for both individuals and groups.

Setting ground rules is important at the start of a storytelling workshop. Participants in the Kiribati workshop decided the rules, which included transparency, responsibility and respect, and a 'do no harm' principle.

Telling a personal story may be cathartic, but it may also be traumatic, for example, if it is about violence. Support mechanisms should be available, if needed, during and after a workshop.

Division: SDP

Donor: Government of Australia



Participants were able to experiment with using technology to tell stories

"This workshop shouldn't be stopped here and should be transferred to the communities. It will give them a chance to tell their stories, especially if we are talking about issues such as climate change...we need to preserve our knowledge, skills and have to preserve them somewhere so that they can be used for the future of our children and grandchildren and make sure that nothing is lost..."



Participants at the digital storytelling workshop

Development objective 7

[Introduction](#)

[Performance stories](#)

[Civil society groups
in Solomon Islands
ready to combat
non-communicable
disease](#)

[Yam farmers in
Vanuatu harvest
new resilient varieties](#)



DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 7: IMPROVING MULTI-SECTORAL RESPONSES TO NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND FOOD SECURITY

Introduction

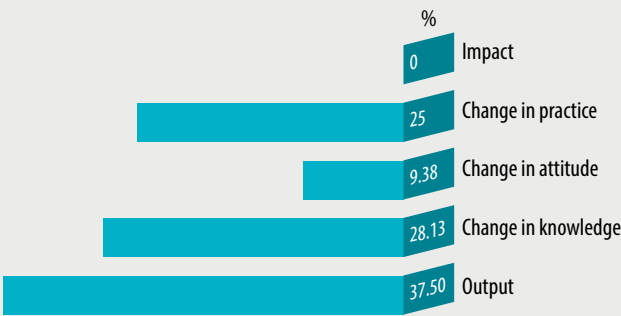
SPC strives to promote and protect the health of Pacific people. Our Public Health Division (PHD) takes a holistic approach to health, providing technical support and capacity development to strengthen political leadership of action to address non-communicable diseases (NCDs), improve NCD policy and legislation, increase multi-sectoral engagement, build capacity for effective implementation of NCD plans, and establish accountability mechanisms that enable countries to assess their progress.

The 13th Pacific Health Ministers Meeting in 2019 renewed and expanded commitments to implement multi-sectoral national plans to combat NCDs.

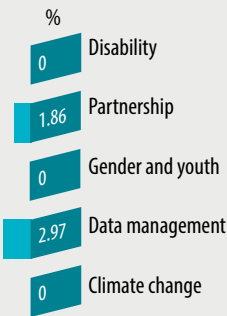
To enhance food security in PICTs, LRD supports the production, marketing and consumption of locally grown food through extension approaches, policies and services, and by increasing the availability of seeds and plants. CePaCT – the Pacific’s regional genebank – plays a vital role in assisting PICTs to conserve and use their plant genetic resources, as well as sourcing improved crop diversity to address food security.

Results dashboards

Graph 19: Results for multi-sectoral responses to NCDs and food security, by level of maturity (N=32)



Graph 20: Results for multi-sectoral responses to NCDs and food security



Thirty-two results were generated under this objective (7.2% of total development objective results) (**Graph 19**). There has been a decrease in the number of output-level results (from 48% in 2018 to 37.5% in 2019), coinciding with the increasing evidence available of outcomes linked to NCD plan implementation by states, and the improved agency of CSOs in the area of NCD prevention. PHD’s capacity development investments are significant and learning outcomes are systematically measured.

Table 7: Results for multi-sectoral responses to NCDs and food security, by capabilities and level of maturity

SPC's capabilities	Change in practice	Change in attitude	Change in knowledge	Output	Total
Infrastructure and civic services	3.13%				3.13%
Law, policy, regulation	15.63%	3.13%		12.50%	31.25%
Science, technology, innovation	3.13%	3.13%	3.13%	15.63%	25.00%
Technical assistance and capacity strengthening	3.13%	3.13%	25.00%	9.38%	40.63%

Technical assistance and capacity strengthening, and NCD leadership investments constitute the two main mechanisms for delivery of outputs under this objective (**Table 7**).

SPC's investments in NCDs and food security also cut across data management and partnership priorities (**Graph 20**).⁴⁶

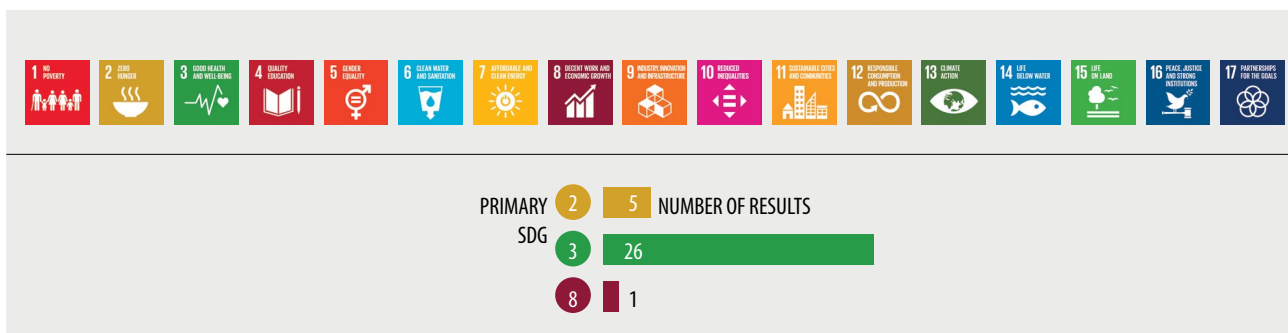
OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

Eight seed centres were established (four in Vanuatu, two in Tonga, and two community-based centres in Fiji) to strengthen the availability and use of crop and tree varieties in PICTs

A national multi-sectoral Diabetes Strategy was developed and implemented in Tonga

NCD interventions (for instance, World No Tobacco Day campaign, improving diabetes treatment and care) were implemented in French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna

Contributing to the SDGs

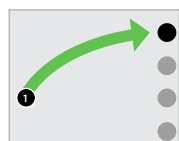


Challenges

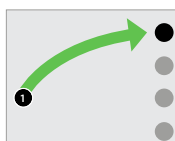
- Meaningful engagement of Pacific communities in NCD prevention has not been fully realised in many PICTs
- Improved mechanisms are needed to track and document (1) application of learning at country level by participants in capacity development and training programmes; (2) key decisions and recommendations of regional stakeholder and technical meetings; and (3) impacts of various interventions rolled out in the region
- Integration of NCD efforts across systems and stakeholders is vital to the success of programmes and projects – it requires champions and a systems approach

46. Results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC's strategic objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

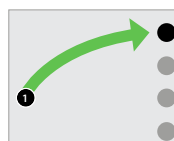
Performance assessment



2017
Significant progress
made based
on unweighted
average



2018
Significant progress
made based on
weighted average



2019
Significant
progress made
based on weighted
average

Looking to 2020

- Ramp up 'food system' approaches by drawing together work being done across SPC to better understand Pacific food systems and develop interventions that support resilient sustainable action
- Further mobilise civil society and youth groups to engage in NCD prevention and control

Performance Story



Civil society groups in Solomon Islands ready to combat non-communicable diseases



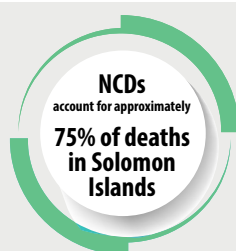
TARGET 3.4

*Sustained results for civil society organisations. For more information, see performance story: 'Diabetes associations: A whole of society approach to tackling the epidemic.'*⁴⁷

SPC joined forces with the Solomon Islands Ministry of Health and Medical Services and WHO to support the establishment of the Solomon Islands Wellness NCD Alliance. The alliance provides a framework for civil society groups in Solomon Islands to work together and with the government to address NCDs.

Context

Solomon Islands, like its Pacific Island neighbours, is grappling with a huge burden of NCDs, which account for approximately 75% of deaths in the country, many of them premature.



Addressing NCDs through a combined government and society approach is advocated by high-level conventions and declarations, such as the Pacific NCD Roadmap 2014 and World Health Day 2016. Because government agencies are often stretched with many different demands on their

resources, well-coordinated civil society support can greatly assist their efforts and achievement of goals. However, CSOs in the Pacific, including in Solomon Islands, often lack the leadership, capacity and resources required to play an effective role.

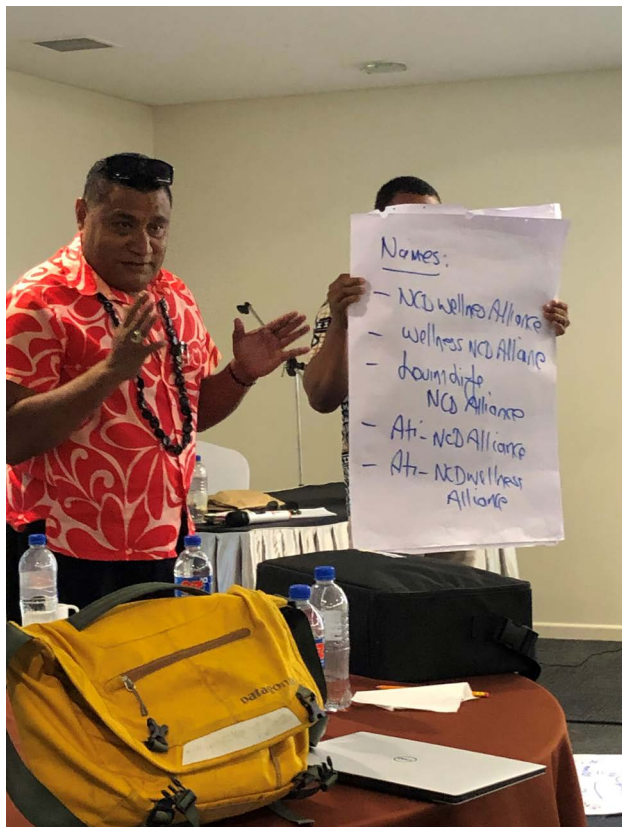
In 2017, SPC organised the first regional meeting of Pacific diabetes associations. The meeting, which was attended by representatives from 12 PICTs including Solomon Islands, was aimed at strengthening the associations' functions and their collaboration with other stakeholders. This opened the door for SPC to engage civil society groups in the fight against NCDs.

Following the first regional meeting of Pacific diabetes associations, Solomon Islands requested SPC's support for a national workshop to help them address NCDs.

47. [Pacific Community Results Report 2017](#), pp 68–69.

Change process

In June 2019, SPC, in collaboration with the Solomon Islands Ministry of Health and Medical Services and WHO, led a two-day workshop in Honiara to mobilise civil society groups' efforts towards NCD prevention and control. The objective was to establish an NCD alliance to enable the different groups to work together effectively, and with the government, to address NCDs in Solomon Islands. It was attended by 26 representatives from churches, communities, women's associations, media, city councils and youth groups.



A church representative at the Solomon Islands NCD Alliance workshop presents his group's views and ideas

Results and impact

The Solomon Islands Wellness NCD Alliance was established. Meeting participants defined the governance, roles and responsibilities of the alliance and its strategic objectives and developed a workplan (aligned with the Solomon Islands Multi-sectoral National NCD Plan 2019–2023). They also identified potential sources of technical support and funding for the alliance.

The Solomon Islands' Prime Minister, Minister for Health and Permanent Secretary for Health all wholeheartedly endorsed the alliance. The alliance will focus on advocacy, capacity building, collaboration on interventions, and development and expansion of the NCD network in Solomon Islands.

SPC is committed to continuing to support the alliance. The team is also supporting other PICTs, e.g. Tonga and Tuvalu, to mobilise civil society groups to address NCDs through similar alliances.

"The time is right for us to remove the line between government and non-state actors and work together collaboratively to scale up NCD actions. I do appreciate SPC's exceptional support in engaging civil society groups and the establishment of the NCD Alliance." – Pastor Geoffrey Alacky, Leader of Solomon Islands Wellness NCD Alliance.



Representatives of Solomon Islands women's associations take part in developing the action plan

Lessons learned

High-level political leadership (endorsement by the Prime Minister, Minister for Health and Permanent Secretary) was key to mobilising and engaging the civil society groups. The enthusiastic involvement of church leaders in the work of the alliance has also been a major contributor to its success.

Young people are a key group in combating NCDs and need to be actively engaged in innovative ways. For example, SPC worked with youth groups through the Wake Up project, which uses creative approaches such as graffiti, videos and comics, to raise awareness of NCDs.

Division: PHD

Donors: Governments of Australia and New Zealand

Performance story



Yam farmers in Vanuatu harvest new resilient varieties



TARGETS 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

[See a video on yam distribution](#)

Sustained results for farmers and agricultural industries. For more information, see performance story: 'CePaCT – Improving Pacific food and nutritional security using our plant and genetic resources'.⁴⁸

SPC supplied yam planting material to the Vanuatu plant breeding programme, which produced new locally adapted varieties that are disease resistant and high yielding. SPC is supporting similar seed systems through the Pacific Seeds for Life (PS4L) initiative.

Context

Diverse and resilient food systems are essential for food security, now and into the future. However, the Pacific region, like the rest of the world, is losing food crop biodiversity. CePaCT therefore holds an important role as the region's genebank. The centre works to conserve the Pacific's staple crops and to facilitate access to these materials by researchers and farmers. From 2004 to 2018, CePaCT distributed more than 80,000 plants of 15 crops to over 50 countries worldwide.

Seed systems provide a critical link between the genetic resources in the genebank and crop diversity in farmers' fields. These systems comprise a chain of activities, starting with breeding and selection of suitable varieties, to

production and distribution of clean, affordable seed (or other planting material) to farmers.

Change process

In 2003, CePaCT acquired five African yam varieties from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), which were selected for their tolerance to anthracnose disease and high yield. CePaCT propagated the planting material, and the Vanuatu Agriculture Research and Training Centre then used these varieties in its breeding programme to produce hybrids between local varieties. The hybrid yams had the desired resilience and yield traits and were adapted to local conditions.



Mr White Sailas with his yam harvest in Santo, Vanuatu. Source: *Vanuatu Daily Post*

48. [Pacific Community Results Report 2018](#), pp 74–76.

In 2018, SPC launched the Pacific Seeds for Life (PS4L) initiative, which aims to strengthen seed systems across the region. Building on the work of CePaCT, PS4L is providing tools and building capacity to develop seed policies, implement seed-system initiatives and establish a regional governance structure. Working through the Pacific Plant Genetic Resources Network, PS4L is setting up networks of seed producers and strengthening links with CePaCT.

Results and impact

Three of the new yam hybrids were officially launched at the 2017 Yam Festival in Saratamata, Penama Province, by Vanuatu's Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Forests, Fisheries and Biosecurity.

The yams have generated strong interest from farmers. One of the new hybrids has been called 'White Waelu' after farmer White Sailas of Espiritu Santo. In July 2019, Mr Sailas harvested 10 tonnes of the yam, which he sold for VUV 150 per kilogram.

Similar seeds systems are being promoted in Tonga and Fiji under the PS4L initiative. In Tonga, SPC and the Tonga Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry assisted Hango Agriculture College on 'Eua Island to produce and distribute seeds of various open-pollinated vegetable varieties. SPC also provided Tonga with five varieties of drought-resistant, orange-fleshed sweet potato. The varieties have been adopted by six lead farmers and are now planted in over 72 acres and supplying local markets.

"We [Vanuatu] have a lot of Dioscorea alata [yam species], but we only have two cultivars of D. rotundata yams. I thought it would be good for us to have these new D. rotundata species to increase our diversity... these African yams develop flowers very early [and they] develop a lot of flowers as compared to their local varieties [contributing to breeding success]." – Ms Marie Melteras, Vanuatu Agriculture Research and Training Centre

Lessons learned

Providing access to crop diversity is essential to the development of new fit-for-purpose (e.g. resilient, nutritious, high-performing) crop varieties. This Vanuatu yam success story highlights the critical role of genebanks such as IITA and CePaCT in this endeavour.

This story also highlights the importance of fostering relationships to realise a common goal. CePaCT has invested in building and nurturing key partnerships at all levels, and particularly in creating close links between global development efforts and the national efforts of SPC member countries.

Developing an effective and fully functional seed system in the Pacific (as elsewhere) requires coordinated efforts by all actors along the seed-system chain, ongoing capacity building, and development of policies to enhance local seed production and access to safe, high-quality seed.



Yam crop and harvest

The yams have generated strong interest from farmers. One of the new hybrids has been called 'White Waelu' after farmer White Sailas of Espiritu Santo. In July 2019, Mr Sailas harvested 10 tonnes of the yam, which he sold for VUV 150 per kilogram.

Development objective 8

[Introduction](#)

[Performance stories](#)

[Training courses for
data-driven
health systems](#)

[Strengthening
public health
laboratory systems](#)



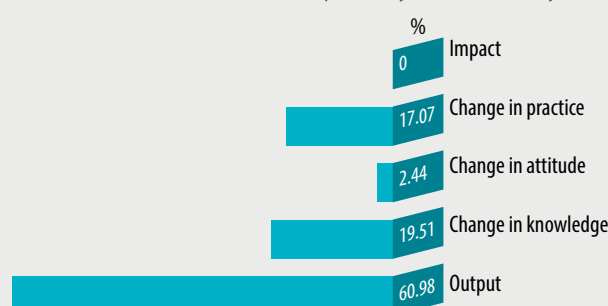
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 8: STRENGTHENING REGIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE

Introduction

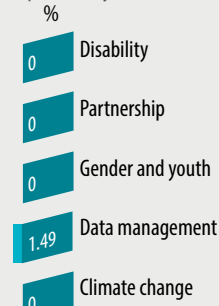
PHD supports health surveillance in the region through strengthening capacity for disease surveillance and response, laboratory services, health system preparedness and risk communication. The Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN), a voluntary network of countries and organisations working together to improve public health surveillance in the region, saw increased collaboration, co-ownership and delivery of training as a result of SPC support.

SPC issued advice on all current and ongoing health threats in the Pacific (including dengue and measles) through PacNet⁴⁹ and the 'alert map', and also provided accredited training on using data for decision-making in public health.

Graph 21: Results for regional public health surveillance and response, by level of maturity (N=41)



Graph 22: Results for regional public health surveillance and response, by cross-cutting issues



Results dashboards

Forty-one results were generated under this objective (9.3% of total development objective results) (**Graph 21**). The high number of output-level results is linked to the development of training manuals, guidelines (on data for decision-making, epidemiology, and infection control), laboratory quality management system assessments, updates to listings, catalogues and maps, which are available for uptake. Capacity development investments are resulting in transfer of skills and the application of new skills or competencies in the workplace.

Table 8: Results for regional public health surveillance and response, by capabilities and levels of maturity

SPC's capabilities	Change in practice	Change in attitude	Change in knowledge	Output	Total
Law, policy, regulation				7.32%	7.32%
Science, technology, innovation	2.44%	2.44%	7.32%	24.39%	36.59%
Technical assistance and capacity strengthening	14.63%		12.20%	29.27%	56.10%

Technical assistance and capacity strengthening, and science, technology and innovation work constitute the predominant mechanisms for delivery of outputs under this objective (**Table 8**).

49. PacNet is a forum for communication on public health emergencies, including those of international concern. It serves to alert health professionals and assists in implementing the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005) in PICTs.
50. Results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC's strategic objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

81% of countries with disease alerts or outbreaks shared reports on PacNet, showing improvements on 2017 levels (50%)

20 health officers from Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tokelau and Tonga who are undertaking the course, *Data for Decision-Making Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology*, are now implementing system improvement projects

Cook Islands, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu sent **specimens to reference laboratories for arboviral and influenza testing**

SPC's investments in regional public health surveillance and response also cut across data management priorities (**Graph 22**).⁵⁰

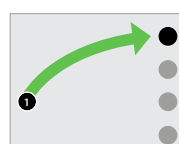


Contributing to the SDGs

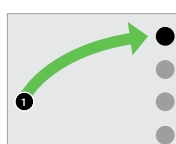
Challenges

- The current pool of trainers for the SHIP-DDM and IATA⁵¹ courses are insufficient to meet increased demand for training
- Several PICTs face internal restrictions on direct posting of outbreak reports on PacNet

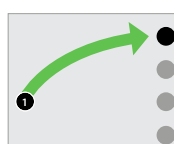
Performance assessment



2017
Significant progress made based on unweighted average



2018
Significant progress made based on weighted average



2019
Significant progress made based on weighted average

Looking to 2020

- Strengthening capacity for infectious diseases surveillance and response will remain one of the health priorities for most of our member countries. SPC's work in public health surveillance will continue and most likely expand in coming years
- Continuing support for entomology training as a means to strengthen surveillance of mosquito species and their distribution in each country

51. SHIP-DDM – Strengthening Health Interventions in the Pacific-Data for Decision-Making programme; IATA – International Air Transport Association.

Performance story



Training courses for data-driven health systems



TARGET 3.D, 3.3

Emerging results for health officers and public health systems.

SPC developed three postgraduate courses on data management for health workers. More than 270 health officers have improved their skills in disease surveillance and epidemiology and there has been a notable change in practice when disease outbreaks occur, with higher rates of notification through the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network.

Context

Effective health systems depend on trained personnel with data management skills, including data collection, validation, analysis, interpretation and use. At meetings in 2011 and 2013, Pacific Health Ministers recognised gaps in these skills across the region, and related gaps in disease surveillance and epidemiology. They called for improved training programmes for all levels of the health workforce. They also requested operational research to provide evidence on the epidemiology of diseases in relation to natural disasters and climate change, and to support capacity building in field epidemiology.

PPHSN was created in 1996. PPHSN's core members are PICT ministries and departments of health, while allied members include SPC, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Fiji National University (FNU), Pacific Island Health Officers' Association (PIHOA) and WHO. PPHSN provides a coordinating mechanism to build capacity and provide expertise in disease surveillance and response across the Pacific.

Applied Epidemiology, and Master of Applied Epidemiology. All come with academic accreditation from FNU and can be studied sequentially.

SPC and PPHSN partners have scaled up delivery of these courses across the region since they were accredited in January 2019.



Change process

The DDM model of training was first developed and implemented in the early 1990s by CDC. In 2007, SPC adapted the DDM model for basic-level training in the Pacific. It was re-developed in 2013 in response to the 2011 and 2013 calls for action by Pacific Ministers of Health.

Three courses are now offered under SHIP: Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology, Postgraduate Diploma in



SHIP course participants

Results and impact

To date, 278 Pacific health officers have been trained through these new courses, with participants implementing more than 108 system improvement projects as part of their studies. Through the courses, participants have demonstrated competencies in analysing surveillance data; managing surveillance including disease and outbreak detection; data validation and reporting; outbreak response and management; field and implementation research; and communication and dissemination, e.g. developing information products and writing situation reports.

There has been a notable change in practice when disease outbreaks occur. In 2017, 50% of PICTs with disease alerts or outbreaks circulated surveillance reports on PacNet (PPHSN's communication network). By 2019, this increased to 81% of PICTs.

"I was part of the group who took the DDM course in Tuvalu. It improved our capacity, especially in terms of surveillance within the country, to analyse data that we have and how to respond to disease outbreaks, plus report back in a timely manner." – Dr Suria Elisala Puafolau, Tuvalu.

Lessons learned

SPC needs to assist PICTs to identify and define their own capacity development needs. Capacity strengthening programmes should then be co-developed, co-owned and co-implemented by PICTs and technical assistance providers to ensure sustainable outcomes.

Health system improvement projects were identified and implemented closely with local health authorities. This ensured shared ownership, and customised solutions and action appropriate to local and national circumstances.

Division: PHD

Donors: Governments of Australia, France and New Zealand; US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Watch a video on public health laboratory services here



Performance story



Strengthening public health laboratory systems



TARGETS 3.D, 3.3

Sustained results for laboratory staff and public health laboratory systems. For more information, see performance story: 'Improved laboratory-based surveillance and quality management systems in Vanuatu'.⁵²

Staff attachments strengthen the capacity of PICTs to build and maintain quality public health laboratory systems.

Context

Public health laboratory services are an essential part of a country's health system. Taking samples from patients, using the correct procedures for labelling specimens, storage, analysis and shipment abroad for further testing, and keeping records of the full process, are all vital to accurate and timely diagnosis and surveillance of diseases.

In the Pacific, only five PICTs (American Samoa, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia and the Northern Mariana Islands) have high-standard laboratory services that are accredited by regulatory bodies. In other PICTs, SPC and partners (WHO, PIHOA, the Pacific Paramedical Training Centre and FNU) have been supporting the application of the WHO Laboratory Quality Management System (LQMS) to improve service quality. However, countries have struggled to meet requirements.

To improve countries' quality scores and move their laboratories towards accreditation status, SPC has been conducting LQMS training and assessing laboratory systems to define their current score. Training in shipping infectious substances, according to IATA regulations, is part of the programme.

Change process

In 2018 and 2019, laboratory system assessments were completed for nine countries, which were informed of their LQMS scores. The scores serve as baselines for improvement. They also reveal gaps in the categories that count towards overall quality – for example, low scores in process control, assessment, and process improvement in Tuvalu, Niue and Cook Islands make these the priority areas for support.

52. [Pacific Community Results Report 2017](#), pp 79–80.

SPC assumed that, with awareness of their LQMS score and new knowledge of LQMS, countries would take steps to improve their scores by addressing quality gaps and issues. However, this did not happen. SPC therefore revisited its theory of change and introduced a new step: providing further support to address quality gaps through individual staff attachments in countries with higher quality scores.



In 2019, to provide training on shipping infectious substances, SPC conducted six national training workshops (in Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Cook Islands and Fiji, with a total of 55 participants, 28 of them women), and two regional workshops (with 33 participants from 10 PICTs, 15 of them women).

Results and impact

A total of 88 laboratory staff (43 women) are now IATA certified or re-certified as shippers of infectious substances. Eighteen senior laboratory staff were accredited as IATA certified trainers.

We used the evidence highlighting the mixed results of the original approach to rethink our theory of change and associated actions. Following the initial assessment and training, three laboratory staff from Kiribati and Palau completed two-week attachments at Fiji's Mataika House Laboratory and Guam Public Health Laboratory, respectively, in 2019.

Similar attachments are planned for two more countries in 2020, with staff from Nauru and Cook Islands to travel to Institut Louis Malardé in French Polynesia.

Lessons learned

Increased awareness and knowledge do not always lead to a change in practice. Further support may be needed, for example, a more holistic approach or longer-term commitment. In this example, countries needed more practical guidance on implementing laboratory quality management systems to make progress.

Many of the laboratory system gaps relate to infrastructure issues, which will require large investments from Ministries of Health. We are now re-thinking our approach on how best to assist our member countries to address the laboratory quality gaps, given that laboratories form a crucial part of communicable disease surveillance.

Endorsement by and commitment from political leaders make a difference in the Pacific. In Cook Islands, the Secretary of Health was very supportive of the programme and that is reflected in motivated staff and mobilisation of resources.

Early lessons from the first attachments will be used to improve future attachments and results, for example:

- the first attachments were for two weeks, which was too short;
- staff selected for an attachment should first complete LQMS training;
- SPC should provide further coaching and mentoring for returning laboratory staff to help them apply what they have learned.

Division: PHD

Donors: Governments of Australia, France and New Zealand



Laboratory staff in Fiji take part in theoretical and practical training

Development objective 9

[Introduction](#)

[Performance story](#)

[Regional education
assessment takes first step
towards inclusiveness](#)



DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE 9: IMPROVING EDUCATION QUALITY

Introduction

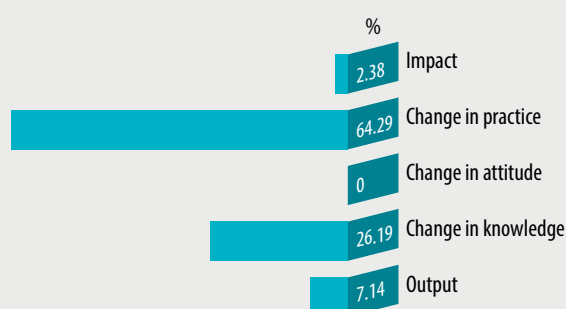
SPC's Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (EQAP) generates knowledge, develops capacity and provides technical support to improve the quality of PICT educational systems and their governance, and literacy and numeracy nationally and regionally.

In 2019, SPC launched the regional report on the third cycle of the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA), which involved 40,000 students across 15 countries, providing a rich, longitudinal analysis of educational performance over time. We provided each PILNA participating country with a country-specific report, which includes recommendations for actions, and also developed a Small Island States Report.

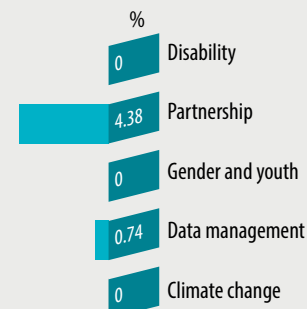
SPC also began formulating case studies in Kiribati and Vanuatu to measure and evaluate our work in education quality and assessment.

Results dashboards

Graph 23: Results for education quality, by level of maturity (N=42)



Graph 24: Results for education quality, by cross-cutting issues



[Watch a video on EQAP's work](#)



Forty-two results were generated under this objective (9.5% of total development objective results) (**Graph 23**). There has been a significant decrease in the number of output-level results (from 41% in 2018 to 7.1% in 2019) reported, and a significant increase in the number of practice-change results (64.3% in 2019), demonstrating the application of skills and competencies gained in the areas of curriculum development, classroom-based assessments, school leaders' appraisal instruments, etc. Long-term changes at the education system level are significant, from strengthened database systems and improved education data quality, to increased analysis and use of data for decision-making.

Table 9: Results for education quality, by capabilities and level of maturity

SPC's capabilities	Impact	Change in attitude	Change in knowledge	Output	Total
Law, policy, regulation			4.76%		4.76%
Science, technology, innovation	2.38%	14.29%	4.76%		21.43%
Technical assistance and capacity strengthening		50.00%	16.67%	7.14%	73.81%

Technical assistance and capacity strengthening and the generation of education knowledge are the predominant mechanisms for delivery of outputs under this objective (**Table 9**).

SPC's investments in education quality also cut across data management and partnership priorities (**Graph 24**).⁵³

OUTCOMES IN BRIEF

Strengthened institutional support and orientation for education research in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu following SPC's capacity building

Development and enhancement of database systems in Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga and Vanuatu, using Pacific School Information Systems (PacSIMs) to manage education data more effectively and efficiently

Improved education data analysis capacity in Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

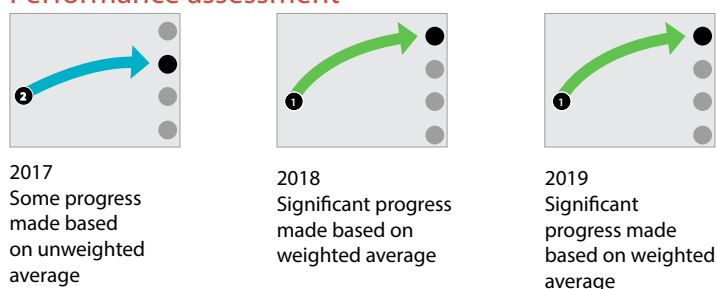
Contributing to the SDGs



Challenges

- Development of a formal partnership agreement for full implementation of Phase 1 of the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF)
- Improvements in internal systems and processes for financial reporting, digital transformation (including moving resources online), and business continuity during staff leave

Performance assessment



Looking to 2020

- Efforts will be made to enhance the efficiency of existing Education Management Information System (EMIS) databases

53. Results relating to gender, youth and partnerships are described under SPC's strategic objectives for social development and engagement with members and partners.

Performance story



Regional education assessment takes first step towards inclusiveness



TARGET 4.5

Sustained results for schools and education systems. For more information, see performance story: 'Field trial improves processes for assessing student literacy and numeracy'.⁵⁴

The 2018 PILNA included special schools for the first time. The results were released in 2019.⁵⁵ Although participation from special schools was low, this is a milestone towards inclusive education systems that support all children through their schooling.

Context

PILNA is a large-scale assessment of student learning outcomes carried out by SPC and 15 PICTs.⁵⁶ Every three years, PILNA measures and monitors the achievement of Year 4 and Year 6 students in literacy and numeracy, in a representative sample of schools across the 15 PICTs. The results are provided to governments, education officers and schools to help them develop education policy, as well as interventions and support for students and teachers. The assessment has been carried out three times, in 2012, 2015 and 2018. The most recent assessment involved over 40,000 students in 925 schools.



Launch of PILNA regional report in Suva, Fiji

All SPC member countries and territories recognise the right of a child to have access to quality education, regardless of gender, ethnicity, family background, socio-economic status or special needs. Students with special needs are entitled to participate in and progress through the curriculum and to receive additional support, or adjustments as needed, in teaching, learning and assessment activities.

The first two PILNA exercises did not include special schools in the sampling. As education systems aim to be inclusive and to support all children through their schooling, a first step is for assessments such as PILNA to recognise and include all schools in order to be truly representative.

Change process

In 2018, special schools were included in the PILNA assessment for the first time following a request from Fiji. Of Fiji's 120 sample schools, two (in the Central and Western divisions) were special schools. This reflects Fiji's Policy on Special and Inclusive Education, which states that its mission is to improve access to quality education for all persons with disabilities at all levels of education.⁵⁷ Fiji's special schools are also included in the country's annual census for national literacy and numeracy assessments.

"The move for inclusive education mandates the need to conform to a non-discriminatory approach. It also allows EAU [Examinations and Assessment Unit] to run parallel mapping with LANA [Literacy and Numeracy Assessment] that entails participation of Special Needs. Essentially it allows an opportunity to gather important insights on Special Needs performance using a regional yardstick." – Mr Seci G. Waqabaca, Director of EAU, Fiji Ministry of Education, Heritage and Arts.



Students in a Fiji classroom

54. [Pacific Community Results Report 2017](#), p 87.

55. See PILNA 2018 Regional Report: <http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/6zha6>

56. Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

57. See Section 6.8 of Fiji's Policy on Special and Inclusive Education.

Results and impact

The 2018 PILNA results were released in July 2019.

There was low participation from the two special schools in Fiji, with just seven students taking part in the assessment. This may reflect a lack of understanding of the assessment requirements by the schools, and a lack of accommodation within the assessment for students with special needs. Nonetheless, this is seen as a milestone for PILNA, and the inclusion of special schools in future assessments, with appropriate accommodation, will be encouraged and promoted.

Following their release in 2019, the PILNA results were disseminated at three levels in the 15 PICTs that took part:

- To senior education officers to discuss and develop recommendations for curriculum development, teacher training and professional development
- To curriculum and assessment officers
- To teachers and head teachers for more targeted discussion at classroom level

Lessons learned

To meaningfully include special schools in PILNA, the assessment process needs adjustments. These may include changes in the presentation of the test papers, in the instructions to supervisors, and in the timing of the test. The aim is to find a balance that gives students equal access to the test without making it easier.

National education systems need guidance on improving inclusiveness, such as participation of special schools in assessments, inclusion of students with special needs in classrooms, and support to allow students to engage with assessment materials based on their individual needs (for example, large print, braille or a scribe for children with low vision). SPC is in the process of developing draft guidelines on this.

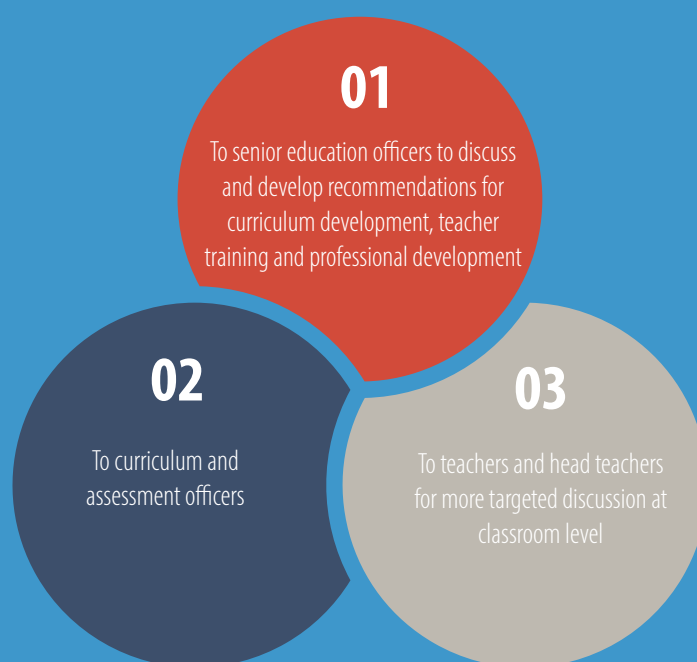
Division: EQAP

Donors: Governments of Australia and New Zealand, and technical partnership with the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER)



PILNA meeting, 2018

PILNA results were disseminated at three levels in the 15 participating PICTs:



ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVES

INTRODUCTION

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE A

Strengthening engagement and collaboration with members and partners

Performance stories

[New consultative approach for EQAP country programming](#)

[Collaborative forum opens opportunities for ear, nose and throat and audiology services in the Pacific](#)

[Strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning through Pacific approaches](#)

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE B

Strengthening technical and scientific knowledge and expertise

Performance story

[Multi-level research reveals the fate of drifting FADs](#)

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE C

Addressing members' development priorities through multidisciplinary approaches

Performance stories

[Raising the visibility and capacity of women in the maritime sector](#)

[Mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion](#)

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE D

Improving planning, prioritisation, evaluation, learning and innovation

Performance stories

[Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme – adaptive management in practice](#)

[Sharing lessons on climate change resilience: the RESCCUE project](#)

[Learning from the past to drive a better future](#)

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE E

Enhancing the capabilities of SPC's people, systems and processes

LEARNING FROM OUR RESULTS

LOOKING TO 2020



ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVES: ***STRENGTHENING SPC'S FITNESS FOR PURPOSE***

Introduction

At a strategic level, SPC aims to strengthen engagement and collaboration with members and partners and to be a co-driver of the regional development agenda (Organisational objective A).

At a programme level, we strive to strengthen our technical and scientific knowledge and expertise (Organisational objective B), while addressing members' development priorities using multidisciplinary approaches that put people at the centre of our work by mainstreaming gender, culture, youth and human rights approaches (Organisational objective C).

We are able to measure the effectiveness of our work and track progress using robust planning, prioritisation, evaluation, learning and innovation approaches (Organisational objective D).

At an administrative level, our systems, cultures, values and behaviours empower staff to deliver services more efficiently to PICTs, while ensuring full accountability to our donors and development partners (Organisational objective E).

In 2019, SPC made progress against all five organisational objectives.

Highlights

Our divisions continue to invest in better planning and MEL tools. They are dedicating more resources to improving work prioritisation processes and management of member country requests and ensuring these align with national priorities and SPC's country programme approach.

Over 7000 data sets were added to the Pacific Data Hub, while a food systems integrated programme is under development.

Progress continued towards operational excellence, with substantial reviews of the organisation's financial sustainability and HR processes, the roll-out and technical documentation of HR and financial management information systems, and internal consultations towards updated staff regulations and policies.

Challenges

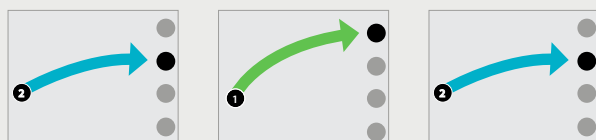
Work is still needed to ensure fit-for-purpose organisational systems, in particular when it comes to implementing more ambitious projects in remote, isolated places.

Our capacity to deliver on large internal change processes is improving. Wide consultation is key to ensuring cross-organisational buy-in.

Performance assessment

SPC divisions and programmes reporting against our five organisational objectives assessed their performance (on average) as follows:

Organisational objective A: Strengthen engagement and collaboration with members and partners



2017
Some progress made based on unweighted average

2018
Significant progress made based on weighted average

2019
Some progress made based on weighted average

Organisational objective B: Strengthen technical and scientific knowledge and expertise



2017
Significant progress made based on unweighted average

2018
Significant progress made based on weighted average

2019
Significant progress made based on weighted average

Organisational objective C: Address members' development priorities through multidisciplinary approaches



2017
Some progress made based on unweighted average

2018
Some progress made based on weighted average

2019
Some progress made based on weighted average

Organisational objective D: Improve planning, prioritisation, evaluation, learning and innovation



2017
Significant progress made based on unweighted average

2018
Significant progress made based on weighted average

2019
Some progress made based on weighted average

Organisational objective E: Enhance the capabilities of our people, systems and processes



2017
Some progress made based on unweighted average

2018
Some progress made based on weighted average

2019
Some progress made based on weighted average

Looking to 2020

- New staff regulations and policies will be endorsed in 2020
- SPC's information services section will continue down the path of outsourcing its services. This is the most efficient approach for responding to peak demand, while saving costs during low demand periods
- Development of the Pacific Community Strategic Plan 2021+ and associated results framework will continue, including aligning our work with the SDGs and agreed regional priorities

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE A: STRENGTHENING ENGAGEMENT AND COLLABORATION WITH MEMBERS AND PARTNERS

Strong member engagement is critical to the relevance and effectiveness of SPC's work. In 2019, our members engaged in regional heads of sector meetings, peer-to-peer exchanges, and meetings of CRGA, the CRGA Subcommittee on the Implementation of the Strategic Plan, and EQAP's Pacific Board for Educational Quality (PBEQ).

The Governments of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and PNG signed new Country Programme agreements with SPC.

In addition to our engagement with members, we worked with over 50 strategic partners in specific projects or programmes. Our subregional offices in Melanesia and Micronesia also provide support on the ground to our member countries.

Appendix 5 summarises key partnership developments in 2019.

Performance story



New consultative approach for EQAP country programming



TARGETS 4.1 17.15, 17.17



SPC developed a new, more consultative methodology for developing the EQAP work programme. The methodology is designed to provide a deeper understanding of each country's situation and needs, improved planning and better outcomes.

Context

EQAP was established to provide education assessment services for PICTs. Its work programme has, up to now, been determined in response to the priorities of Pacific Ministers of Education and specific country requests, with annual updates.

The methodology for gathering country requests and generating the work programme was reviewed at recent meetings of PBEQ.⁵⁸ The review identified limitations including uncertainty about the reliability of country requests coming through the system, and difficulty keeping to the timetable, leading to late submissions. These issues potentially reduced the value of EQAP's work programme.

Change process

SPC devised a new methodology for developing the EQAP work programme, which PBEQ endorsed in 2019. The emphasis is on interaction with national education stakeholders, and a better understanding by SPC of the educational situation in the member country. Key features of the new approach are:

- in-country consultations to develop requests with countries, rather than using a form;
- a three-year work programme to enable a longer-term focus and provide sufficient time for discussion, without overburdening SPC or members;
- set criteria for prioritising requests for SPC's assistance;
- regular monitoring and reflection, both internally and externally.

58. PBEQ members include Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Results and impact

We are in the process of carrying out the first series of country missions using the new methodology. Missions to Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga and Vanuatu were carried out in 2018 and to Marshall Islands and Palau in 2019. Missions to Fiji, FSM, Nauru, Samoa and Tuvalu are planned for 2020.

Initial country feedback is positive. The methodology is much more consultative with a wider range of participants in the countries, allowing a deeper understanding of the situation and the priority needs of each country. This improved understanding is expected to lead to improved planning within SPC, and better outcomes from EQAP's work.

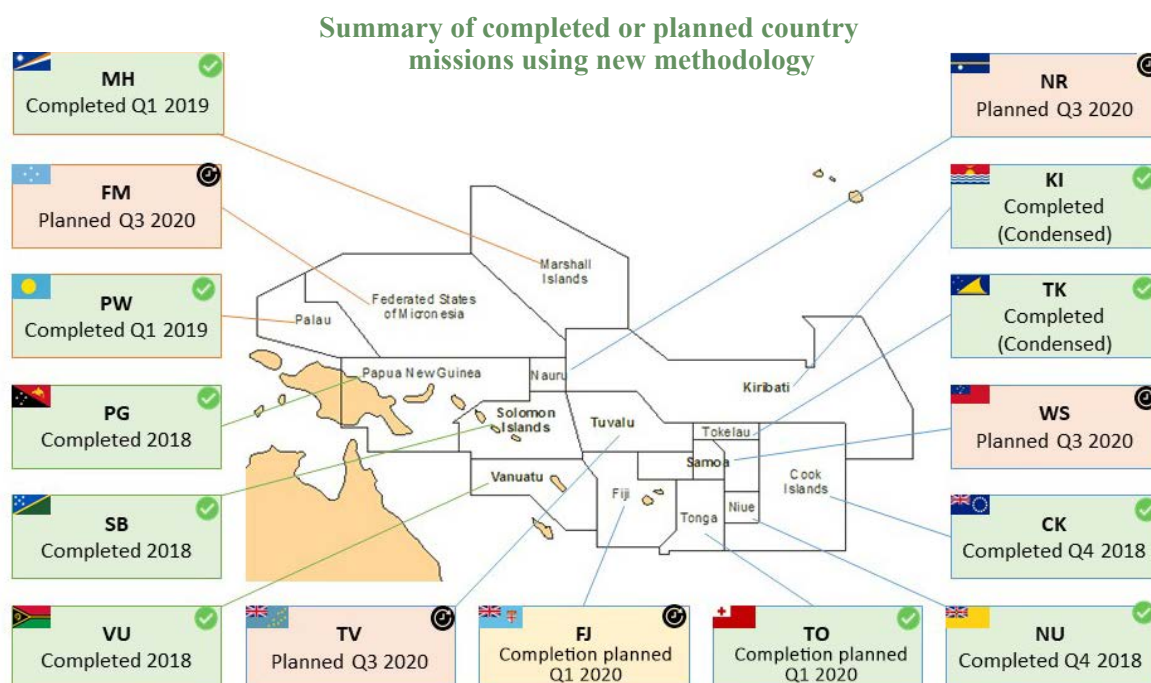
Lessons learned

Enhanced engagement and deeper understanding of real situations in countries strengthen the ability of SPC to respond effectively.



Division: EQAP

Donors: Governments of Australia and New Zealand



ReefLex

ReefLex, a regional online database of laws and policies on coastal fisheries and aquaculture, went live in early 2019 as part of SPC's Coastal Fisheries Governance Project funded by MFAT. ReefLex is the largest online comparative tool for coastal fisheries legislation in the Pacific. The web app is designed to allow users to access and compare laws and policies related to coastal fisheries and aquaculture management in 23 PICTs (22 SPC members and Timor Leste). It targets decision-makers, fisheries managers, specialists and researchers as well as civil society.

ReefLex is more than a compendium of documents. To facilitate understanding of the legal framework of coastal fisheries and aquaculture in each country or territory, the database offers three tools: a document search tool, a regulations analysis tool and an overview tool currently under development.

[Watch a video on ReefLex](#)



Performance story



Collaborative forum opens opportunities for ear, nose and throat and audiology services in the Pacific



TARGET 3.8

Sustained results on health services. For more information, see article on the third meeting of the Pacific Ear, Nose, Throat and Audiology Group.⁵⁹

SPC established the Pacific Ear, Nose, Throat and Audiology Group (PENTAG) and convenes meetings every two years. PENTAG provides both formal and informal capacity building opportunities for Pacific practitioners.

Context

It is estimated that about 20% of the Pacific Islands population has at least mild hearing impairment. In Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, ENT consultations account for an estimated 30% of all medical consultations, while in Tonga over a five-year period there were an estimated 18,000 medical consultations for ENT-related problems.

There are no formal ENT or audiology training programmes in the Pacific, and there is very limited capacity in this field. ENT patients mainly rely on visiting specialists from overseas. PICTs therefore requested SPC's help to improve their capacity in ENT and audiology services.



ENT consultation

Change process

SPC established PENTAG and convened its first meeting in 2015 in Nadi, Fiji, to explore opportunities for strengthening ENT services in the Pacific. Participants included ENT and audiology practitioners and researchers from around the Pacific, and Australia and New Zealand. PENTAG meets every two years.

The first meeting developed a vision for improved ENT and audiology services in the Pacific and drew up a plan and strategy for moving towards this vision. Pacific members of PENTAG shared the vision and plans at the Pacific Heads of Health meeting in 2019.

A workshop was also held in October 2019, co-funded by WHO, the University of Auckland and SPC, to assist PICTs to develop national ENT and audiology plans.

Results and impact

The PENTAG meeting provided both informal and formal capacity-building opportunities. Pacific Island ENT practitioners expanded their professional networks, and a valuable network between them and their Australian and New Zealand counterparts was established. Several formal training opportunities were also offered.

The Australian Society of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery offered fully funded specialised training opportunities for Pacific ENT surgeons. As a result, four surgeons (two women and two men) have benefited from tailored training in clinical skills.

The Otorhinolaryngology Head and Neck Nurses Group in Australia gave Pacific ENT nurses access to their online continuing professional development programme.

Following the meeting, the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons and ENT surgeons from Auckland, New Zealand, donated specialised equipment (ENT microscopes, otoscopes and cures) to Fiji, Kiribati and Tonga.

The University of Auckland and SPC agreed to undertake a comprehensive survey of ENT and audiology services in PICTs. This is currently underway and due to be completed by April 2020.

"We really appreciate the microscope donation as we have been using a 40 year-old microscope for ear surgery in CWMH. On behalf of ENT in Fiji, we really appreciate your kind collaboration." – Dr Oh Chunghyeon, CWM Hospital, Suva.

Lessons learned

There are medical professionals around the region and internationally who are very willing to assist the Pacific. Forums such as PENTAG provide an opportunity to mobilise their support.

Division: PHD

Donor: Government of Australia

59. <https://www.spc.int/updates/news/2019/03/medical-specialists-highlight-need-to-improve-ear-nose-throat-and-audiology>

Performance story

Strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning through Pacific approaches



TARGET 17.18

Emerging results for Pacific MEL practitioners and national planning and aid coordination agencies.

SPC is strengthening the Pacific voice and practice in evidence and decision-making by building Pacific approaches into monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL). SPC established a partnership and convened a meeting of Pacific MEL stakeholders to share and learn from examples of good practice in the region.

Context

A partnership between MFAT, SPC and BetterEvaluation catalysed conversations across the region to better understand current needs and competencies in contextually relevant and culturally responsive MEL, with the goal of strengthening capacity and improving the quality of evidence and its use in decision-making.

Change process

The partnership brought together Pacific stakeholders from national governments, civil society, academic institutions, development partners and donors to work together to strengthen MEL capacity with cultural competence. Using the Kakala Research Framework (see box), and drawing on Pacific metaphors and methods, the partnership facilitated:

- relationship building and engagement with Pacific MEL stakeholders to form a Pacific community of MEL partners;
- use of participatory approaches with key MEL stakeholders to identify good practice and gaps (86 internal and external stakeholders took part in an online MEL capacity diagnostic tool and/or a preliminary talanoa, i.e. key informant interviews);
- use of the information gathered to design the 'Pacific MEL Convening' in Nadi, which brought together 53 participants from around the region to review MEL practice using Pacific approaches;
- development of a 'stick chart' to map a way forward for collaboration in strengthening regional MEL capacity.



Talanoa during the MEL meeting in Nadi, Fiji

The meeting, and the process, provided opportunities to share and learn from examples of good practice in culturally and contextually sensitive MEL in the region. In gathering information on strengths, needs, priorities and opportunities, SPC raised awareness of options and priorities for MEL capacity strengthening, and improved collaboration between regional partners in related capacity-building initiatives.

Pacific MEL research framework

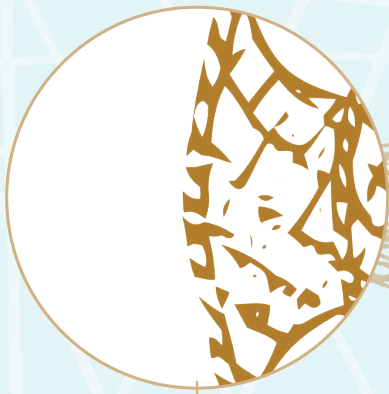
Kakala Framework: based on the processes involved in garland making, the framework emphasises values, ethics and relationships in research and evaluation practices. This grounded the convening.

Talanoa: this approach facilitates data collection, sharing and analysis through a culturally appropriate, focused 'dialogic space' that is non-threatening, and may be informal or formal.

Rebbilib: based on the navigational stick charts unique to the people of the Marshall Islands, this is a new approach to naming and guiding strategies and plans appropriate for the region.

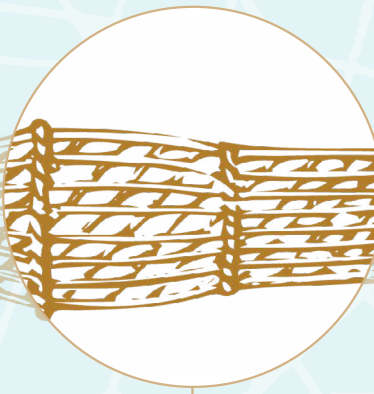
Melanesian fish trap: this provides an overall framework for stakeholder engagement. The fish trap has a wide opening, it narrows in the middle, and then opens out again. Similarly, the convening process started with a wide group of stakeholders for an online Talanoa survey, narrowed to a selected group for semi-structured interviews and meetings, and then opened up to include input from a broad range of interested stakeholders.

LIKE A MELANESIAN FISH TRAP, OUR ENGAGEMENT HAS THREE PARTS:



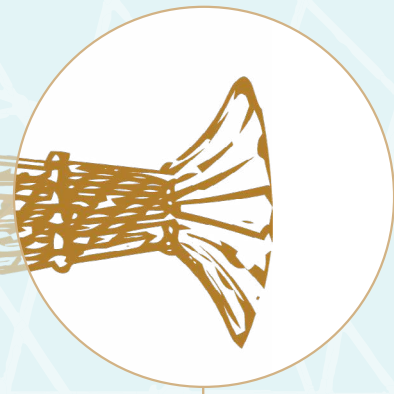
1

Wide stakeholder engagement, like the wide catchment of the net, to gather information from diverse stakeholders across national governments, regional and international organisations and civil society



2

More purposeful engagement through the narrowing of the catchment to convene deeper dialogue with a smaller group of stakeholders



3

Back to a wider catchment of stakeholders, enabling sharing with diverse groups to map MEL capacity development across the Pacific

Results and impact

Acknowledgement and recognition of the role of Pacific approaches in MEL are seen as milestones for SPC and its work.

The MEL Convening resulted in a call for action and a declaration on better coordination between donor and development partners on MEL capacity strengthening. SPC, MFAT and GIZ harnessed the momentum from the convening and facilitated the attendance of a 12 member delegation from the Pacific at the Fourth International Development Evaluation Association (IDEAS) Global Assembly in Prague. The theme of the assembly was 'Evaluation for transformative change, bringing experiences of the Global South to the Global North'.

Outcomes from the Nadi MEL Convening were shared with a global audience and, through the participation of the Pacific delegation, the Prague Declaration includes a statement on indigenous knowledge systems for evaluation:

Support for transformational indigenous evaluation: We commit to value and support the strengthening of and learning from indigenous evaluation by and for indigenous peoples.

In acknowledging our efforts to bring the voice of the Pacific to the global agenda, IDEAS invited SPC to become a partner in the association.

The conversation that has continued from the regional and international events, and information gathering, will form the basis for a regional analysis and development of a regional rebbilib (a navigational map for the way ahead, to be launched in March 2020) and a 2020 MEL Convening.

Lessons learned

Positive outcomes from regional gatherings largely depend on prior planning and engagement with participants. In this case, a needs analysis survey and a round of phone interviews were carried out ahead of the convening.

Other contributions to the positive engagement were the affirmation of Pacific ways of knowing and being in relation to MEL, and provision of a trusted space that allowed vulnerabilities to be exposed.

Collaboration with like-minded partners, who share trust and genuinely value Pacific approaches, enables transformational change.

Division: SPL

Donor: Government of New Zealand

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE B: STRENGTHENING TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE

SPC provides a regional resource of specialist technical expertise to strengthen or supplement regional and national capacity. Our approach to developing and sharing expertise has advantages of economies of scale in a region with small populations and limited human resources.

In 2019, SPC processed and published 52 peer reviewed scientific or technical publications. We also produced 93 grey literature resources. Our scientific and technical publications were in full compliance with the SPC publishing process. They were issued International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN) and published in SPC's official bi-monthly publication list. Appendix 2 lists publications authored or co-authored by SPC staff in 2019, including grey literature resources in the form of books, newsletters, bulletins, policy briefs and reports.

Performance story



Multi-level research reveals the fate of drifting FADs



TARGET 14.1

Emerging results expected to achieve systems change.⁶⁰

SPC scientists combined data and information from diverse sources to map how fish aggregating devices (FADs) drift across the Pacific Ocean, and where they wash up. Industry stakeholders provided in-confidence data, while communities were engaged through a citizen science approach.

Context

Fishers have long known that tuna are attracted to floating objects and will aggregate around them. In the past, people used bamboo rafts to attract tuna. FADs, which are the modern equivalent, contain high-tech equipment that tells fishers where they are and how many fish have accumulated nearby. Modern FADs are attached to high-tech buoys with solar-powered electronics. The buoys record a FAD's position as it drifts slowly across the Pacific, scanning the water below to measure tuna numbers with echo-sounders and transmitting this valuable information to fishing vessels by satellite.

FAD fishing is very important to PICT economies and their food security. It is estimated that between 30,000 and 65,000 manufactured FADs are deployed annually to drift through the WCPO where they are fished on by industrial fishers. FADs help stabilise catch rates and make fishing fleets more profitable, which in turn generates revenue for PICTs. However, they are not without problems. Catches around

FADs tend to include more bycatch species, such as sharks and turtles, as well as smaller tuna. PICTs are reporting a growing number of FADs washing up on their beaches, damaging coral reefs and potentially altering the distribution of tuna. As a starting point to addressing these issues, SPC scientists undertook research on where ocean currents take these FADs and where they wash up in the Pacific.

Change process

The research used data from a regional FAD tracking programme and fishing data submitted by Pacific countries, in combination with numerical ocean models and simulations of virtual FADs, to work out how FADs travel on ocean currents during and after their use. A key complement to this work was collaboration with the fishing industry to obtain in-confidence data from FAD acoustic buoys. This is the first time SPC has collaborated with industry in this way to

60. https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/FAME/InfoBull/FishNews/160/FishNews160_09_Escalle.pdf

support scientific analysis. It is also the first time that logsheet and observer data, FAD tracking information, and acoustic estimates have been combined.

The research engaged stakeholders at all levels – from regional and national fisheries organisations and managers, to fishing companies and communities. As well as fishing industry stakeholders, communities were also a key partner, engaged through a citizen science approach to identify the location of marine debris caused by FADs.

Results and impact

In general, FADs are deployed in the eastern and central Pacific. They then drift west with the prevailing currents into the main tuna fishing zones along the equator. The study estimated that between 1500 and 2200 FADs wash up on beaches each year, having drifted from as far away as Ecuador. This is likely to be an underestimate as the tracking devices on many FADs are remotely deactivated as they leave fishing zones.

Equatorial countries such as Kiribati have a high number of FADs moving through their waters and washing up on their shores. Tuvalu, which is situated on the edge of the equatorial current divergence zone, also sees a high density of FADs and beaching. Unsurprisingly, many FADs end up beaching in countries at the western edge of the core fishing grounds, particularly Solomon Islands and PNG.

This work has raised members' and regional fishery managers' awareness of the need for effective management around the number and location of FAD deployments, more research on their impact on tuna and bycatch populations, the use of biodegradable FADs, and effective recovery programmes to remove old FADs from the ocean at the end of their journey across the Pacific.

Lessons learned

Targeted communication and awareness raising at different levels built the trust needed for diverse stakeholders to engage with the project. For example, gaining access to industry data required industry stakeholders to see the importance of the research and also to trust SPC before handing over confidential commercial data.

Innovative analyses such as these require long-term investment and commitment from a range of partners, along with SPC, to make them possible.

Division: FAME

Donors: The Pew Charitable Trusts, Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)



FADs found beached or entangled in coral reefs in Touho, New Caledonia



FADs found beached by locals in Ulithi and Lamotreck islands in Yap State, FSM. Credit: Joe Scutt Phillips, SPC.

Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Leadership Programme launched in Fiji



A new SPC programme to support women leaders in the Pacific officially began in 2019.

The Women in Sustainable Development Programme (WiSP) focuses on career development, mentoring and leadership skills. At present, women account for 57% of all college degrees globally, but only 35% are scientific degrees and women make up only 22% of the scientific workforce. This programme is designed to help increase these numbers in the Pacific and to encourage women to put their hands up for STEM roles.



ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE C: ADDRESSING MEMBERS' DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES

SPC is making progress in mainstreaming social (gender, youth, culture, and human rights) and environmental issues in our programming cycle.

We further trialled a cross-cutting discipline marker tool to assess the degree of integration of gender, culture, human rights and youth issues, and environmental and climate change considerations in the design of projects and programmes.⁶¹ The results of this self-reported trial show that 30% of SPC's projects and programmes integrate transformational activities designed to challenge harmful norms or practices in the areas of environmental and climate change and, to a lesser extent, human rights and gender. The results further indicate that 68% of SPC's projects and programmes integrate activities to address environmental and climate change issues.

The marker tool will be further refined before it is rolled out as part of the monitoring and evaluation framework for SPC's people-centred approach.

Performance story



Raising the visibility and capacity of women in the maritime sector



TARGET 5.5

Sustained results for women and maritime authorities.

SPC provides technical support to the Pacific Women In Maritime Association (PacWIMA) to help raise the profile of women and increase their participation in the sector.

Context

SPC estimates that 16,000 people are employed in the maritime sector in the Pacific region, but only around 10% are women and they work mainly in support, administration and mid-level management. Less than 2% serve as seafarers in national fleets, and less than 1% work on foreign-going vessels. Only six women (compared with 36 men) from the Pacific Islands region have graduated from the World Maritime University and only 10 from the International Maritime Law Institute.

PacWIMA was relaunched in 2016 (following an initial launch in 2005) with support from SPC and the International Maritime Organization (IMO). PacWIMA aims to raise the

profile of women and increase their participation in this important sector. It is hosted by the National Maritime Safety Authority of PNG, with SPC providing technical support and general oversight.

Change process

There are now State Women In Maritime Associations (State WIMAs) in 10 PICTs (Fiji, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). The State WIMAs play a critical role alongside parallel national efforts to increase women's representation in the sector. They promote access to maritime training and opportunities for

61. Smaller SPC divisions with fewer projects applied the marker tool to either their whole business plan, or to their key result areas.

women and girls, and provide safe spaces for shore-based women and female seafarers to share their experiences, lessons and challenges.

In September 2019, PacWIMA launched the Regional Strategy for Pacific Women In Maritime, 2020–2024. The vision is to strengthen and contribute to a sustainable maritime community by providing a more inclusive, safe working environment with equal opportunities and fair treatment for all Pacific women working in the maritime sector. The strategy's three pillars relate to recognition of the leadership and contribution of women in the sector; visibility; and capacity building.

Results and impact

PacWIMA has contributed to the increased visibility of women in the maritime sector by sharing some of their inspirational stories. This has also raised awareness of maritime career opportunities for women.

Through the regional strategy, PacWIMA provides a voice for women in the Pacific maritime sector.

The association has built links with regional and global maritime institutions such as the World Maritime University and International Maritime Law Institute, leading to funding opportunities for women from the Pacific Islands region. For example, five women attended a Port Senior Management course in Israel on full fellowships.

Lessons learned

- Government support to enable national WIMAs to implement the strategy is crucial.
- A regional strategy can influence outcomes and have impacts at the national level.
- The regional strategy is helping to raise issues and provide focused solutions to building the competencies that women require to apply for highly technical positions.
- 'Spotlight' awareness workplace policies help foster women's leadership and increase the diversity of the workforce.

Division: GEM

Donor: International Maritime Organization (IMO)



Participants at PacWIMA training meeting

Watch a video from Vanuatu Women in Maritime Association



Performance story



Mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion



TARGETS 5.1, 17.18

Sustained results for women, and achievement of systemic change. For more information, see performance stories: 'Mainstreaming gender in fisheries'⁶² 'Mainstreaming social development'.⁶³

SPC promotes and supports gender equality and social inclusion in all its work, internally as well as externally with partners. There is evidence of successful gender mainstreaming in both SPC and a wide range of partner agencies.

Context

SPC and its partners support inclusive sustainable development in the Pacific. Our SDP Programme assists SPC's technical divisions to mainstream gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) in their projects and programmes. The aim is that our scientific and technical staff will themselves take full responsibility for incorporating GESI in their work.

Change process

Our SDP programme has supported the integration of GESI in SPC's work for several years. In 2019, SDP supported the inclusion of gender in the design and implementation of FAME and LRD projects and their plans for MEL. SDP facilitated participatory gender assessments to inform projects such as PEUMP) by identifying GESI elements and appropriate interventions. Requests for GESI support were received from fisheries offices in Samoa, FSM, Cook Islands and Solomon Islands.

During the 2019 Pacific Week of Agriculture, SPC and FAO launched country gender assessments for the agriculture and rural sectors in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. Our SDP team provided technical expertise on gender assessment and integration and LRD was responsible for oversight of agriculture and rural development aspects. The assessments are participatory and the methodology ensures significant capacity building for all staff involved – from SPC, participating governments, the private sector and CSO partners.

Results and impact

GESI mainstreaming is beginning to be seen in a wide range of partner agencies in PICTs, and across SPC divisions, with positive, more targeted results for project and programme beneficiaries.

We now more routinely include a GESI component in proposals, projects and programmes, and in terms of reference. Gender equality is scrutinised during project recruitment and GESI tools developed by our SDP team are increasingly used to integrate gender in research and fieldwork.

As awareness and understanding grow, our divisions are taking the initiative in seeking support from SDP, or are recruiting external gender advisors, to ensure that their scientific and technical work is people-centred. Our FAME team now fully engages with SDP on integrating GESI in its work. SDP's work with our LRD team began more recently but is gradually gaining support.

Also of note over the last two years is the increased readiness of country representatives to talk about gender and gender mainstreaming at high-level policy meetings, and their confidence in doing so, e.g. the 2019 Pacific Week of Agriculture highlighted the importance of integrating gender in the agriculture sector, given women's significant contribution.

Lessons learned

Gender integration is more likely to be successful when project teams recognise the importance of GESI and actively engage in better understanding how GESI enables (and constrains) their work and intended outcomes. If GESI is perceived as a donor requirement, and the project team is not fully on board or not comfortable with the underlying rationale, it takes time and effort to develop a truly gender-sensitive project.

We need to provide practical, user-friendly information packages and tools to help researchers understand and take responsibility for GESI in their projects and programmes.



Division: SDP

Donors: Government of Australia, European Union, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

62. [Pacific Community Results Report 2017](#), pp 108–109.

63. [Pacific Community Results Report 2016](#), pp 79–80.

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE D: *IMPROVING PLANNING, PRIORITISATION, EVALUATION, LEARNING AND INNOVATION*

The effectiveness of our work with members depends on having appropriate planning, prioritisation, evaluation and learning processes in place.

Our divisions continue to invest in better planning and MEL tools. They are dedicating more resources to improving work prioritisation processes and management of member country requests, and ensuring these align with national priorities and SPC's country programme approach. In 2019, there were strategic reviews of (1) SPC's key delivery modalities (capacity development), and (2) SPC's future.

We conducted 13 evaluation activities in 2019: eight baseline exercises (evaluative data collected at the onset of a project), one midline exercise (evaluative data collected half-way through a project), three final evaluations, and one strategic evaluation. **Appendix 3 lists all evaluations conducted by SPC in 2019.**

Planning with our members

- FAME is setting up a prioritisation system (and will hire a Programme Planning Officer) to manage country requests in line with national priorities based on Country Programmes. There are also new tools for requests.
- EQAP uses a one- to three-year country programming methodology, providing countries with six monthly updates on the status of requests. It gives precedence to country requests according to national education priorities.
- LRD is undertaking appraisal missions to countries to enable planning with members.
- RRRT's annual work-planning workshops include high-level representatives (e.g. heads of department) from counterpart government ministries, who provide input to the work plans.
- Micronesian countries reviewed the proposed design and priorities of Phase 2 of SDP's Progressing Gender Equality in the Pacific (PGEPP) project in response to the evaluation of Phase 1, which recommended developing theories of change for, and with, each targeted country.

Strengthening performance through strategic review

The University of Queensland's (UQ) Centre for Policy Futures and School of Economics completed the SPC Futures Project as part of the joint SPC/UQ research programme. The study offers insights on opportunities and threats for SPC in the coming decade. There were strong findings on the value of SPC's motivated and purpose-driven staff, relationships with members and strengthened internal capacity and practice in financial management, strategy, planning and learning.

Areas recommended for focus include building on current practices to strengthen GESI mainstreaming across all SPC work; streamlining 'One SPC' support services including HR, IT and Communications; standardising practices for project management and fiduciary responsibility; and looking to streamline the leadership and organisational structure as part of the Strategic Planning 2021+ process.

Strategic capacity development evaluation

SPC undertakes or supports significant capacity building in member PICTs using a variety of modalities. In 2019, we commissioned a realist evaluation of this capacity building to (a) provide evidence of its extent and impact, and (b) develop instruments to better support the selection and implementation of the various modalities we use.

Findings point to significant or very significant improvements in individual skills following our capacity building (more marked for men than women); in having confidence to put learning into practice; and in ability to solve day-to-day problems (with variations by age group). The value of capacity building to recipient organisations ranges from 'more competent staff' to 'implementation outcomes', i.e. changes that occur in the workplace, such as training provided to other organisations, communities or team members; improved networks; or amendments to policy or legislation. Recommendations for SPC's capacity building work include developing a policy framework to guide efforts, especially at organisational, community or system levels; improving data collection systems; and addressing the specific needs of women, among others.

Acting on our learning

Acting on our learning was the central theme of SPC's learning and reflection agenda in 2019. 'Action learning' means going beyond identifying lessons to taking steps to implement and embed learning practices. At SPC's annual MELnet workshop in October 2019, 30 MEL focal points and practitioners from across the

organisation took part in training to build their skills in facilitating learning and influencing the application of learning by supporting learners to act on, share and communicate lessons.

In November, the action learning theme continued at the 'One SPC' learning and results workshop, with a session on developing learning practices at SPC. Staff reflected on the learning themes emerging from the 2019 performance stories, crafted potential actions linked to eight themes, identified practices helping and hindering action, and made personal commitments to respond to our learning. Staff identified 40 actions for implementation in 2020.



Key informant interview as part of the capacity development evaluation

Performance story



Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme – adaptive management in practice



TARGETS 14.2, 14.4, 14.7

Emerging results for national fisheries agencies.

SPC advocated an adaptive management approach for the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP), which enables the programme to adapt to the context and needs of participants and strengthen outcomes.

Context

Pacific fisheries are among the largest in the world and are of major importance to Pacific Island people and their economies, food security and environment. Only a few hundred people actively manage the fishing industry and while almost all have technical and scientific qualifications, few have leadership qualifications or support to improve their management and leadership practices.

PFLP is an MFAT-funded five year programme working with 125 current and emerging leaders in the Pacific fisheries sector. The programme is managed by a consortium led by SPC and including FFA, the University of Queensland, and the Centre for Adaptive Leadership. Participants can gain certified accreditation from the University of Queensland.

The 18-month programme (the approximate time required to complete all modules) is based on real world issues and experience and is designed to adapt to the context and needs of the participants. Participants may engage in some or all of the modular programme, which covers 'Leadership for Effectiveness', a customised 'Leadership Experience' and 'Leadership for Change'. They also receive coaching support.

PFLP is the first leadership development programme of this calibre to be offered exclusively to the Pacific fisheries sector. This New Zealand investment recognises the value of the sector to Pacific development. Economic security, health, social development, trade, science and regional cooperation are just some of the critical areas that can benefit from a strongly performing fisheries industry.



Emerging leaders at a PFLP workshop in Nadi, Suva

Change process

At the outset of the initiative, partners agreed to follow an adaptive management approach. In practice this means that instead of delivering a programme to a defined plan, the programme team regularly come together to assess the programme, using a MEL framework, and make small adaptations as needed. The PFLP Steering Committee, comprising senior Pacific fisheries officials and MFAT, is consulted on major changes. MFAT also suggests adaptations during regular monthly meetings with the programme team.

All consortium members met in mid-2019 for two days to reflect on and decide which adaptations to make early in the programme and which small experiments to trial to test different approaches. Reflections focused on technical areas of the leadership programme, such as selection of subjects and coaching methods, and also tackled more difficult issues, such as how to better communicate as a group.

Another element of the adaptive approach is the active role MFAT plays as a partner in PFLP rather than taking the usual, more remote stance of a donor. MFAT team members have spent time with all stakeholders and have regular dialogue with the PFLP Team Leader and others in the consortium. They attended the Leadership for Change workshop in Nadi, Fiji, in August 2019 and have participated in all meetings of

the consortium team. They have been fully involved in all major consortium discussions, including difficult ones that a donor might not normally be exposed to.

Results and impact

The adaptive management approach has resulted in specific changes to the shape and delivery of the PFLP to improve outcomes. Some adaptations have been small; for example, minor changes to the course format and elements in response to student evaluations at the end of the 'Leadership for Effectiveness' course. Others have been more significant; for example, following a survey of senior fisheries leaders, 'taster workshops' and a special Senior Leaders Workshop will be held to address lack of participation by the most senior leaders.

As a result of the adaptive management approach, the team believes programme outcomes will be strengthened.

"I have been able to run my own mini workshops within my unit (I don't usually do this) and this has had a lot of positive feedback from my colleagues and superiors. The programme is transformational where it builds participants to be more confident, be attentive and understand the many important attributes of being a leader." – Angela Kwapena, Inshore Fisheries Officer, PNG

Lessons learned

Creating a more open dialogue and partnership with the donor can feel risky because of the possibility of programme failure. However, it builds collective understanding and trust and can enable joint sharing of risk.

Setbacks can create opportunities for reflection and improvement, given the right mindset. When a consultant left the team, the remaining consortium members initially felt defensive. With external facilitation, we were able to keep a purposeful mindset, be better critics of our own behaviour, and make improvements to the programme that might not have happened without the setback.

Some external facilitation is useful, but learning must happen internally. An externally facilitated MEL reflection process enabled all consortium members to fully participate in the activities. At the same time, ensuring the facilitation was minimal and practical kept the focus on our own learning and actions to improve the programme.

There is potential to apply the learning to other MFAT/SPC adaptive programming conversations and to leverage the relationships and trust arising from this new approach to working together.

Division: SPL

Donor: Government of New Zealand

Performance story



Sharing lessons on climate change resilience: the RESCCUE project



TARGET 13.1

Sustained results for individuals, government institutions, donors and civil society organisations. For more information, see performance stories: 'Fiji's largest Marine Conservation Park established with innovative funding method',⁶⁴ 'Empowering and building community resilience in New Caledonia's Northern Province'.⁶⁵

SPC gathered and shared a wealth of learning on integrated coastal management for resilience to climate change from five years of work under the RESCCUE project. The learning was documented in policy briefs synthesising over 100 technical reports, and in videos, which are all available online.

Context



The RESCCUE project ran from 2014 to 2019 and worked to increase the resilience of PICTs to climate change. Focusing on integrated coastal management, RESCCUE implemented seven pilot projects in four PICTs – Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Vanuatu. The project was innovative in trialling and combining different approaches, which included nature-based solutions alongside financial mechanisms.

From the start, SPC placed strong emphasis on regular collection and dissemination of learning across project partners, to build knowledge and ownership of that knowledge and promote its reinvestment in the future. Throughout the project, learning was collected and shared using a bottom-up process involving all partners and stakeholders. In its last year, a stocktaking exercise compiled all the learning derived from RESCCUE to enable wide dissemination and awareness raising.

64. [Pacific Community Results Report 2018](#), pp 54–56.

65. [Pacific Community Results Report 2016](#), pp 45–46.

Change process

In 2019, the final year of the project, all project partners were approached through an online survey to gather in-depth experiences and learning. SPC subsequently gathered and shared lessons widely, organising more than 20 meetings in the region and beyond, including:

- technical conferences
- bilateral meetings with key government partners
- lessons-learned workshops in each participating PICT, attended by community representatives, technical and government partners and donors
- informal meetings where experiences were shared with small targeted groups
- a regional workshop, held at SPC, to share and compare lessons across the pilot projects and draw out broader lessons.

The rich learning is documented in 12 policy briefs that synthesise over 100 technical reports, and in videos – all available on the RESCCUE project website.⁶⁶

Results and impact

The stocktake of learning was very effective in supporting the identification of major lessons from five years of RESCCUE implementation. Many context-specific and technical lessons were drawn from the different pilot projects.

A key lesson from RESCCUE relates to 'nature-based solutions' compared with 'hard solutions' to climate change impacts. These two options involve very different social processes. Hard solutions are essentially an engineering approach, usually provided by external technical providers. Nature-based solutions are 'soft' approaches usually implemented by communities themselves, with more focus on the social mobilisation process than on technical aspects, which leads to stronger local ownership. In the Pacific Island context – characterised by subsistence economies, geographic isolation, respect for tradition, and strong customary and community links – nature-based solutions are often more appropriate. Lessons were also learned, for instance, on the most effective financial instruments for generating additional and sustainable funding for coastal management, or for achieving a positive environmental outcome through the incentive effects of monetary transfers among stakeholders. Efforts have been made to share these lessons with relevant stakeholder groups, who can learn from and act on them.

Other broader lessons have been collected and shared with wider groups in the hope that they can inform future projects, for example, on strategies to promote national and local ownership or to ensure sustainable impacts.



RESCCUE
Regional Lessons Learned Workshop / Atelier régional de capitalisation
25 - 27 March 2019 / 25 - 27 mars 2019



Participants at RESCCUE's regional lessons learned workshop in Noumea, New Caledonia

66. <https://resccue.spc.int/>

The dissemination approach was also cost-effective. Several hundred stakeholders have been reached directly through the project knowledge-sharing exercise, while many more have been reached (and continue to be reached) indirectly through knowledge products such as technical publications, policy briefs, videos and social media. These stakeholders include development agencies, national and local governments, local and international NGOs, and scientific and research organisations.

Lessons learned

The many small informal and bilateral meetings held during the last year of the project were extremely effective in sharing knowledge directly with some of the key stakeholders, including decision-makers, and promoting the use of the collected evidence. Though time-consuming, these meetings are worthwhile for targeted dissemination.

Division: CCES

Donors: Government of France, FFEM (French Facility for Global Environment)

Performance story



Learning from the past to drive a better future



TARGET 6.1



Sustained results for communities. For more information, see the factsheet on the impact assessment methodology.⁶⁷

SPC assessed the impact of a water security project three years after its completion and used the findings to inform and improve a similar project.

Context

A climate change adaptation project, completed in 2015, provided 250 kilolitres of additional water storage and easy access to pumped water for the 300 people of Fais Island, Yap State, FSM. As a result, residents of Fais Island had sufficient water during Typhoon Maysak and in the 2016 El Niño drought.

Three years later, SPC carried out an impact assessment to look at the medium-term effects and the sustainability of the water security measures. The project team also wanted to see if there were any lessons that could be applied to a new water project being implemented in Kapingamarangi, Pohnpei State, FSM.

Change process

SPC, the Yap State Government and private sector partners developed a participatory methodology to assess the impact of the water security measures three years after their installation. After meeting with the Chief, separate consultations, in the local language, were held with men, women and youth and then in a combined setting. Around 100 people participated. We also carried out a technical assessment of the water security measures.



Community consultation in Fais Island, Yap State, FSM

67. <http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/uaybz>

Results and impact

According to the community of Fais, positive impacts included more safe drinking water, improved health and hygiene, and less time spent hauling water. However, the community also identified some negative outcomes. Some of the installed tanks had defects and leaked, and community members said they could have been involved more in the project, allowing them to acquire skills in tank repair and maintenance.

These lessons were applied in Kapingamarangi in September 2019. The community were fully involved throughout the water project and 24 community members were contracted to help with the installation. As well as providing the workers with an income-earning opportunity, they were able to develop the skills needed for repair and maintenance.

"This is a fruition of years of hard work as we have been facing water supply problems for many years. We are thankful to the EU for funding, and to SPC and the FSM Government for their substantial support to have this project in our remote island."
– Senator Edgar Lickaneth, Senator of Kapingamarangi.

Lessons learned

Impact assessments are relatively low-cost activities that can provide critical information to inform future projects. They should be carried out on relevant projects before embarking on new interventions.

For community water security projects, community members should be involved in the installation to create ownership and to enable them to acquire skills in maintenance and repair.

Division: GEM

Donor: European Union



Applying the lessons learned: Community members working on the installation of new water systems in Kapingamarangi, Pohnpei State, FSM

ORGANISATIONAL OBJECTIVE E: *ENHANCING THE CAPABILITIES OF SPC'S PEOPLE, SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES*

The ongoing consolidation of SPC's internal systems towards a One SPC business model bore fruit in 2019, with substantial reviews of the organisation's financial sustainability and human resources (HR) and the release of new staff regulations and policies for consultation, with endorsement expected in 2020.

Additional business processes to minimise financial risks included setting up an EU project management unit, conducting project audits and strengthening procurement capacity. Following internal consultation, improved HR and financial information management systems were also rolled out.

SPC places social and environmental responsibility at the heart of its projects

In April 2018, SPC adopted its first social and environmental responsibility (SER) policy, with the objective of making the well-being of people and environmental protection a core component of each of its projects. In 2019, a SER helpdesk was created to ensure that every SPC project contributes to a safe and healthy environment for Pacific Island people; prioritises gender mainstreaming and reduction of social inequality; and fosters the involvement of communities in decision-making processes.

SPC's RRRT, CCES and SDP teams have joined forces to launch the helpdesk and share their expertise in human rights, environmental impact, gender, youth and culture.

The helpdesk is available to all SPC divisions and can be contacted for assistance in the early stages of project design to assist in writing project concept notes and terms of reference.

[Watch SPC's SER video](#)



Implementing SPC's SER policy

SPC's Regional Office for Melanesia has been implementing the SER policy in PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu through two specific practices. All catering for training, workshops and meetings uses local caterers (particularly registered women's groups) to provide 100% local food items and to demonstrate that local foods are healthier, tasty and nutritious and support national economies. This aligns to the Vanuatu Gudfala Kaikai policy and Solomon Islands Lokal Kaikai policy. No rice, white flour, white sugar, noodles or any other harmful imported foods are used. Instead, the use of root crops, fresh vegetables and fruit, locally raised chicken and beef where available, and locally caught fish and shellfish, is promoted.

The Regional Office also assists members by implementing environmentally friendly practices such as ensuring that drinking water for meetings, workshops and training is provided in glasses and jugs from refillable five-gallon containers, readily available in PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. No plastic cutlery is used for SPC meetings. This supports Vanuatu's progressive ban against single-use plastics that many of our members are also enacting.

The Tuvalu Country Programme consultations used only local foods for meetings, a move welcomed by Secretaries to government ministries, who were fully supportive of the modelling of healthy eating to reduce NCDs and to promote local production.

LEARNING FROM OUR RESULTS

SPC's theory of change includes nine mechanisms, or ways of working, through which we achieve results. In this section, we look at the lessons identified in our performance stories and what they tell us about the way we work and how we achieve results.

1. Knowledge capital:

Data or evidence produced by SPC was used to inform policy or programmes

Lessons on knowledge capital highlight the sometimes protracted nature of policy change based on our science, and the value to our members of our long-term presence in the region, and of being able to call on our expert knowledge and technical capacities and systems.

2. Perceived utility:

A collaborative and participatory approach made outputs more relevant to local needs

Lessons relate to how collaborative and participatory approaches adapted to local needs result in sustained outcomes. Community participation and ownership, supported by capacity building, are critical for water security projects for atoll communities, particularly to ensure ongoing maintenance and repair of equipment. Ownership of the oyster farming project by the women's group from the outset was noted as the key driver of success in this project because it ensured the project met their needs. The project to strengthen public health laboratory systems showed the importance of leaders owning the process, which resulted in motivated staff and allocation of the necessary resources.

3. Human capital:

Expertise and efficiency gains and application of skills in practice

Lessons presented on tuna harvest strategies, and the value of increasing the statistical capacity of non-specialists, highlighted the importance

of using different tools and approaches to better communicate scientific and technical advice and information to promote uptake. For example, feedback on the harvest strategies from workshop participants has encouraged a move towards the use of simulation modelling and practical exercises, supplemented by follow-up workshop activities to embed the knowledge gained. This lesson aligns with the findings of the SPC-wide evaluation of capacity development.

Other lessons highlighted SPC's role in helping our members identify their own capacity development needs. While these processes may delay the achievement of results, they increase their sustainability. Our performance story, 'Civil society groups in Solomon Islands ready to combat non-communicable disease' demonstrates the value of having expertise available in the region to support collaboration between government and society, including CSOs, to reduce NCDs.

The recruitment of a dedicated capacity building specialist has enabled our human rights programme to focus on improving the effectiveness of this area of its work in the region.

4. Social capital:

A collaborative and participatory approach helped to foster trust and shared norms and values, contributing to effectiveness

For our SDP Programme, a collaborative and participatory approach was important for relationship building and incorporating contextually relevant recommendations when conducting gender work, including coaching and mentoring. When working with states to influence the national agenda to

protect the rights of people living with disabilities, our human rights programme found that a locally owned process led to more comprehensive and sustainable results than might have been possible if external expertise had been used to support implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

5. Demonstration effect:

Exchanges, work placements or internships enable observation, understanding and trust in the systems and processes presented

The demonstration effect occurs when individuals see the benefits of a particular way of working and then apply it in their own context. For SPC, this may involve highlighting positive results achieved in one or several PICTs, which could act as a catalyst for action in other PICTs.

6. Peer learning:

Building mutual learning and cooperation between PICTs

Rather like the demonstration effect, peer learning is central to SPC's programme of capacity building. We recognise that in SPC and in member countries, specialist technical skills are finite and we must leverage capacity where it exists, e.g. SPC facilitates peer-to-peer exchanges between PICTs to enable sharing of expertise. In 2019, our EQAP programme convened a subregional workshop on the 'Pacific Regional Standards for Principals' for Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu. The results again demonstrated that we learn better as a group than individually, especially in the Pacific where there is a long culture of sharing and learning from each other.

7. Integration:

Multiple types of knowledge and resources can be integrated to address complex problems

We recognise that addressing the big issues affecting our region, such as climate change and NCDs, requires different types of knowledge and resources. This is reflected in our Strategic Plan. In recent years, we have been transitioning to new ways of working to adapt to the region's new realities. Several divisions and programme areas, including LRD and GEM, have been restructured, which affected how we delivered our services in 2019. While this process has been disruptive, staff also recognise that it has led to more strategic and integrated approaches.

8. Purposeful process design:

SPC's understanding of different actors, institutions and contexts resulted in effective outcomes

A quarter of the lessons reported relate to the concept of 'purposeful process design'; that is, how our understanding of different actors, institutions and context is critical to achieving effective outcomes. As identified at the 'One SPC' learning and results workshop, we work with people and therefore our scientific and technical work must consider social, cultural and political dimensions. In 2019, there was consultation on a draft 'people-centred approach' across SPC. The approach recognises that, in delivering our services, we need to embrace and understand the issues of human rights, gender and

social inclusion, Pacific culture and environmental sustainability according to the unique setting of each of our member countries and territories.

An interesting adaptation was increased development and use of more contextually relevant tools. For example, our EQAP programme is using case studies to capture learning at the country level; PHD is using more focused communication on NCD interventions for high-risk populations; and our RRRT programme is using the opportunity of increased funding to invest more resources in highlighting the alignment between human rights and Pacific cultural values.

9. Feedback system:

Assessment, monitoring and evaluation tools and processes contributed to useful feedback and improvement

Over the past five years, we have been working towards building a culture of evidence, which has meant leaving our comfort zones and increasing our capability to effectively monitor and evaluate our work. Reflective processes are taking place at the divisional and programme level through the PEARL policy, and we are also seeing demand for monitoring and evaluation tools and processes to assess and improve the performance of external and internal projects.



LOOKING TO 2020

As we look to 2020, new leadership and the development of our Strategic Plan 2021+, we are guided by Pacific Leaders' long-term vision for the Blue Pacific 2050. We are part of the collective commitment to achieving the regional 2050 strategy. By putting people at the centre of our science, knowledge and innovation, we will support the social, cultural, environmental and economic integrity, sovereignty and security of the Blue Pacific.

We will continue to strengthen the quality and accessibility of our services and advice, and our responsiveness to our members' needs and individual contexts.

Partnerships will be at the core of our actions and our results.

As well as looking across the Pacific, our view will extend to other regions and to global efforts in areas critical to our members: climate change adaptation, food and water security, biodiversity and conservation, epidemics and outbreaks of diseases, domestic violence, child protection and quality education. We will be guided by national efforts towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.











As a Pacific organisation, owned by our members, our culture and identity will shape our narrative. We will look to the past, to the legacy of our former leaders, staff and community, and to the next generation of scientists, policy-makers, project managers and administrators, to ensure that SPC is fit for purpose in contributing to the future of the Pacific.












Results Explorer












An interactive results dashboard is available on the Pacific Data Hub. Using the [Results Explorer](#) tool, you can interact with the results and search by country, by SDG, or by SPC development objective.














Appendix 1: 2019 Results Tables












Development Objective 1: Strengthening sustainable management of natural resources












Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Impact		
Final RESCCUE results show that the governance mechanisms set up in 7 pilot sites in 4 PICTs to manage climate-explicit integrated coastal management plans and resilience are sustainable. (Governance procedures and tools are designed to place countries and territories in the driving seat of integrated coastal management)	Fiji; French Polynesia; New Caledonia; Vanuatu	13 CLIMATE ACTION 
Final RESCCUE results show evidence of strengthened sectoral resilience in coastal fisheries, pearl farming, sustainable agriculture and water/watershed management derived from various field interventions in 7 pilot sites	Fiji; French Polynesia; New Caledonia; Vanuatu	13 CLIMATE ACTION 
Final recommendations on Ontong Java Plateau joint submission give FSM, PNG and Solomon Islands sovereign rights over seabed resources, with additional 600,000 km ² to be managed by 3 PICTs	Federated States of Micronesia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 
2 ha of degraded land now planted (1 additional ha planted in 2019) using tree nursery established and managed by Nadroumai Women's Group as part of Nadroumai agroforestry project	Fiji	15 LIFE ON LAND 
3 ha planted under agroforestry in Nadroumai as part of efforts to increase use of integrated natural resources management practices	Fiji	15 LIFE ON LAND 
40 women from Nadroumai Women's Group taking part in Nadroumai agroforestry project are now able to manage tree nurseries and generate income from tree sales, enabling them to support rehabilitation of degraded land and benefit from new sources of livelihood	Fiji	1 NO POVERTY 
Four key commercial tuna stocks (bigeye, skipjack, south Pacific albacore and yellowfin tuna) assessed to have been managed and maintained above agreed sustainable levels — an accomplishment unmatched by any other regional ocean in the world. Healthy status of Western and Central Pacific Ocean tuna stocks is attributed to management of fishery through WCPFC and its members. Pacific Island member countries and subregional fisheries agencies, including FFA and Parties to the Nauru Agreement, play key roles in this process	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 
From 2016 to 2019, 6 new graduates (3 women) were engaged as interns to gain hands-on experience in working with aquaculture farmers. After successfully completing the 6-month internship programme, 4 went on to permanent employment, 1 continued postgraduate education and 1 is on maternity leave	Fiji	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 
Change in practice		
8 innovative economic and financial mechanisms to support integrated resilience implemented by RESCCUE project partners	Fiji; French Polynesia; New Caledonia; Vanuatu	13 CLIMATE ACTION 
94 out of 400 respondents (23.5%) from 15 PICTs highly valued and frequently used Tide Prediction Calendars, Ocean Portal and Ocean Bulletin	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Improvement in REDD+ reporting, and evidence of timeliness and efficiency gains from use of geospatial tools that provide different data layers for soil type, boundary, forest type, land cover, etc.	Fiji; Samoa	
2 taro lines resistant to taro leaf blight, and 1 orange-fleshed sweet potato line, selected and launched for wider distribution to Fiji farmers. Lines were derived from CePaCT materials based on evaluation	Fiji	
3 new yam hybrids developed, selected and launched for wider distribution to all farmers, using CePaCT materials based on participatory evaluation and selection trials	Vanuatu	
More than 10,000 fishing trips uploaded using 'Tails' data entry app, bringing total uploaded to over 32,000. This high use is evidence that a tablet-based system suits the challenge of collecting data on Pacific small-scale fisheries. Four years after first 'Tails' logsheet, there are now 120 data collectors operating in 10 PICTs, with 485 unique species logged, and 871,034 kg of fish recorded. Data has been used to make important management decisions, as well as to track effectiveness of nearshore FADs and report small-scale tuna catches to WCPFC	Cook Islands; Fiji; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Samoa; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
100% electronic reporting for all longline fishing vessels using the SPC-developed OnBoard app	New Caledonia	
Improved knowledge management in fisheries with in-country knowledge bases established and used in 7 PICTs (including 350 documents in Cook Islands, 90 in Yap (FSM), 3400 in Kiribati, 150 in Marshall Islands, and 80 in Palau)	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; French Polynesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Samoa; Tonga	
Ongoing active use of SPC-developed systems in 7 PICTs — for water quality monitoring (Cook Islands), giant clam mariculture (French Polynesia), sea cucumber capture and export (French Polynesia), creel and market data (Kiribati), socio-economic data (Kiribati), aquarium fish and/or coral export (Kiribati, Marshall Islands) and sea cucumber survey data (Samoa, Tonga)	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; French Polynesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Samoa; Tonga	
16 PICTs required to submit WCPFC Part 1 reports met 13 July deadline, with just 1 PICT being late, demonstrating that improvements in meeting reporting requirements have been sustained since last year	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna	
Fisheries Policy and Management Plan developed without requiring direct SPC support, thanks to fisheries staff receiving attachment training at SPC on developing and drafting policies and management plans, and applying skills gained to initiate drafting of their own plans	Solomon Islands	
All countries up to date with their OIE aquatic disease reporting, contributing to aquatic animal surveillance	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; New Caledonia; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Tonga; Vanuatu	
90.4% (n=266) of respondents to evaluation questionnaires following training in science, technology, data management, analysis or advice said they would incorporate their new learning in their work	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	









Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Change in attitude		
Following sensitisation work, 8 PICs agreed to upload data on their maritime boundaries to the Pacific Data Hub, including data on archipelagic or normal baselines, territorial seas and contiguous zones	Cook Islands; Fiji; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu	
2 participants (1 woman) in Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme courses ('Leadership for Effectiveness' and 'Leadership for Change') completed leadership experience on international fisheries negotiations with FFA, and attachments on mangrove mud crab nursery and grow-out operations in Philippines. They report developing confidence and greater understanding of attributes of leaders	Fiji; Papua New Guinea	
Change in knowledge		
Lessons learned from implementing RESCCUE integrated resilience projects widely shared in Pacific region and internationally	Fiji; French Polynesia; New Caledonia; Vanuatu; REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
3 French overseas countries and territories developed action plans in areas of coastal fisheries and coconut during 2 regional workshops conducted, respectively, in Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia by PROTEGE	French Polynesia; New Caledonia; Wallis and Futuna	
1300 otoliths from yellowfin tuna provided to CSIRO (Australia) for age and growth analysis. Based on more than 1000 muscle tissue samples from tuna tissue bank, variations in mercury content of yellowfin, bigeye and albacore were analysed according to fish species, depth preference, size and location	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Impacts of drifting FADs on coastal ecosystems and reefs analysed, and findings peer reviewed and published, to increase awareness of detrimental effects of beached FADs	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
National engagement and capacity development workshops on fishery harvest strategies organised with Solomon Islands, FSM, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Kiribati, and 1 subregional workshop in Palau for PNA members. In total, 117 people (38% women) participated, resulting in increased knowledge and confidence in members' understanding, as evidenced by their ability to engage in discussing harvest strategies at WCPFC Scientific Committee meeting	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
2 PICTs confirmed free of OIE notifiable aquatic diseases following screening, i.e. disease testing of freshwater prawns, tilapia and shrimps in Vanuatu, and marine fish, giant clams and pearl oysters in Tonga	Tonga; Vanuatu	
89% (n=266) of respondents to post-training evaluation questionnaires noted that FAME training in science, technology, data management, analysis or advice resulted in change in knowledge	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
22 people (9 women) took part in Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme course, 'Leadership for Effectiveness'; 100% passed University of Queensland's 'Inclusive Strategic Leadership' award course; 95% (21) passed UQ's 'Leading People and Teams' course; and 81% of surveyed participants said they would be able to incorporate their learning in their work	Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
Output		
Contiguous Zone Schedule of Coordinates deposited with Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UN) as part of SPC's support for establishing maritime jurisdictional rights and responsibilities	Tuvalu	








Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
12M and 24M charts and schedule of coordinates produced as part of SPC's support for establishing maritime jurisdictional rights and responsibilities	Cook Islands	
Geospatial datasets for 14 PICTs provided to FFA for vessel monitoring system; polygonised datasets compiled for 14 PICTs	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
New project initiated to mainstream climate change impacts in work on maritime boundaries, bringing attention to implications of changing land features for maritime zones	INTERNAL (SPC)	
123 professionals (29 women) trained in maritime boundaries, ocean observation, geodesy and wave modelling	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
245 new accessions of food crops (taro, <i>Xanthosoma</i> , cassava, bele, sweet potato and banana) from Cooks Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Samoa and Vanuatu, and 40 tree species from Fiji, safely conserved at CePaCT	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Draft standard operating procedures for 4 key genebank operations developed as part of CePaCT's efforts to meet international genebank standards	REGIONAL (all PICTs); INTERNAL (SPC)	
5 youth (2 women) trained in crop characterisation and plant tissue culture techniques	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
216 people (36% women, 29% youth) — 40 from Vanuatu, 44 from Tonga, 100 from Fiji and 32 from Cook Islands — trained in establishing seed evaluation plots, seed saving, seed processing and seed packaging; and also engaged in seed production and saving	Cook Islands; Fiji; Tonga; Vanuatu	
Sample collection and DNA testing of cocoa beans in 2 PICTs as part of CePaCT conservation assessments	Solomon Islands; Vanuatu	
Drafting of Forest Genetic Resources Action Plan facilitated, based on scoping visit as part of efforts to build resilient forestry production systems	Fiji	
Participation of Solomon Islands and Fiji in Asia-Pacific Forestry Week 2019 and REDD+ side event assisted as part of support for development of capacity in natural resources management	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
5034 additional tissue samples collected for Tuna Tissue Bank, bringing overall total to 109,754, with samples collected from 1145 trips and 36,481 samples analysed	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
16,616 fish tagged and released during 5th Western Pacific tagging cruise, at average of 446 fish per fishing day (93% skipjack, 6% yellowfin and 1% bigeye); 79 skipjack implanted with archival tag; and 492 skipjack and 9 yellowfin given injection of strontium chloride, which will deposit mark in their otoliths to better evaluate rate of growth in these species when recaptured. Biological sampling of 475 fish also carried out	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Data collected in 3 PICTs will contribute to assessments of status of invertebrates. Data on finfish collected in Kiribati (Gilbert Islands and Kiritimati Atoll) will contribute to regional assessment of life-history of targeted species	Kiribati; Samoa; Tonga	
1558 log sheets for fishing trips processed for vessels (918 longline and 640 purse seine) flagged to 10 countries (i.e. China, Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, PNG, Taiwan and Tuvalu)	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
1720 observer trips processed from 16 PICT fisheries observer programmes using Tufman2 software. Target of entering data from 1000 purse-seine observer workbooks for previous year by end of May also met	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Roll-out of OnBoard app continued: 6 PICTs used OnBoard to enter 518 longline log sheets (fishing trips) from 73 longline fishing vessels, supporting standardised data collection, management and reporting	Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; New Caledonia; Samoa; Tonga	
OnShore, a mobile app for entering port sampling data, released and already in use in 5 PICTs. App includes a biological sampling form to help manage bio-sampling workflow, with New Caledonia using it only for this purpose. Trials of OnShore resulted in improved collection processes and better port sampling data	Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Marshall Islands; Samoa; Tonga	
Development of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> web module for market surveys as part of improved fisheries management Ikasavea tablet application for market surveys for improved fisheries management image analysis for reading fish sample data from photos LearnFish online training module for fish and sea cucumber species web module for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) activities for improved fisheries management 	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
81 papers, authored or co-authored by SPC, delivered to WCPFC (58 to Scientific Committee, 15 to Regular Session of WCPFC and 8 to Technical and Compliance Committee) to support informed decision-making on fisheries management	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
5 analyses, and support for analysis, provided to 3 PICTs: national level analysis of status of invertebrates (sea cucumber stock) for Tonga and Samoa; aquaculture and sea-ranch viability assessment and analyses for Tonga; analysis of key coastal habitats for Tonga and Samoa. Support and training for invertebrate species analysis provided to Tonga and Solomon Islands	Samoa; Solomon Islands, Tonga	
13 PICTs provided with reports on FAD closure, longline fishing, fishing summaries, potential FAD limits, bioeconomic analyses, update on commercial fishery plots (each SPC member country has dedicated log-in to 'country web page' containing information specific to its commercial fisheries), and productivity analyses to inform decision-making on fisheries management	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna	
ReefLex (Pacific Law and Policy Database on Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture), web application cataloguing coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislation, completed and launched to help decision-makers, fisheries managers, specialists and researchers improve their understanding of legal framework for coastal fisheries	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Regulations for aquaculture, Marine Protection Act, and Pearl Exchange drafted for 4 PICTs	Cook Islands; Kiribati; Nauru; Palau	











Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
PICT management plans for aquaculture, FADs, giant clam, pearl industry, trochus and coral reefs, and road maps, developed, reviewed or updated	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu	
Aquaculture regulations submitted to executive for approval following drafting support from SPC	Marshall Islands; Tonga	
17 enterprises from 8 PICTs, comprising 15 partnership enterprises and 2 farmer association groups, receiving enterprise assistance under grant agreement with SPC; 3 enterprises (Crab Co., Fiji, for shrimp, Tahiti Marine Aquaculture for giant clam and Biota Inc. of Palau for deep-dive collection of marine aquarium fish broodstock) received on-farm training to improve operations, with three standard operating procedures produced	Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; New Caledonia; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu	
National forum for pearl farmers organised to strengthen engagement between industry and communities collecting pearl spat in Savusavu pearl cluster. Training attachments on cost-benefit analysis of aquaculture feeds provided for 3 PICTs	Fiji; Marshall Islands; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands	
Vanuatu supported with roll-out of online app for data collection on aquaculture farms. App was road tested on tilapia farm cluster in Nadi, Fiji	Fiji; Vanuatu	
3 SPC Fisheries Newsletters (in English and French) and three special interest bulletins (Women in Fisheries [2 issues], Traditional Marine Resource Management and Beche-de-mer) published	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Fisheries address book, 2 reports, 5 manuals, 2 policy briefs, 2 leaflets, 3 posters, 2 animated videos, 6 brochures and 3 posters in French produced and published to disseminate fisheries information to target audiences	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Production of country-specific fisheries information and products facilitated and disseminated to 5 PICTs	Federated States of Micronesia; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu	
11 participants (6 women) trained in digital library and information dissemination processes to facilitate management and circulation of fisheries information	Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Palau; Tonga; Tuvalu	
774 participants (217 women) attended FAME-facilitated training to enhance capacity in science, technology, data management, analysis and advice	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
20 participants (11 women) took module 1 of the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme course 'Leadership for Change', and 18 participants (10 women) took module 2	Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu	













Development Objective 2: Improving pathways to international markets

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Impact		
4 coconut partnership enterprises diversified products, increased production, and improved product quality and access to new markets following investment in equipment and technical support	Vanuatu	
Change in practice		
Training manuals on Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points certification, organic certification, and internal control systems developed, and training provided to 56 technical representatives (41% women, 61% youth) from 15 countries, resulting in improved knowledge, business processes and market access	ACP (14 PICs and Timor Leste)	
49 participants from 5 PICTs, including north Pacific, reported increased awareness, knowledge and skills, and enhanced ability to respond to emerging threat of coconut rhinoceros beetle following training	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Marshall Islands, Samoa	
Change in knowledge		
Environmental food safety and awareness of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures strengthened through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 week training course at SPREP on international, regional and national biosecurity (attended by 10 biosecurity and 12 environmental officers) training on online comment system for Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) members provision of input to draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures collaboration with New Zealand's Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) and PPPO on roll-out of NZ MPI Export Plan to Fiji and Samoa 	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Output		
524 farmers (114 women) trained in use of Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for organic certification towards adoption of new value chains	Fiji	
19 officials (2 women) from Cook Islands' Ministry of Agriculture and Natura Kuki Airani (organic farmers organisation), and 18 officials (8 women and 2 gender-unspecified) from Government of Solomon Islands and Jeddom Organic Farms, trained in use of PGS for organic certification	Cook Islands; Solomon Islands	
12 officials (6 women) from Palau's Bureau of Agriculture and Palau Organic Growers Association, and 14 officials from Marshall Islands (8 women), trained in use of PGS for organic certification	Marshall Islands; Palau	
9 small and medium enterprises (4 in Samoa, 5 in Vanuatu) assisted to develop sustainable coconut industry through production improvement, new product development, quality improvement, diversification, market access and replanting	Samoa; Vanuatu	





Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Import risk assessment completed for more than 1200 plants from Fiji, with recommendations for varieties to replace virus-susceptible plants	Tuvalu	
Biosecurity and Transport Authority assisted to inspect and treat imported used heavy machinery and equipment (which was biosecurity-non-compliant), including ensuring adequate documentation	Niue	
To support Vanuatu's response to coconut rhinoceros beetle incursion — potentially devastating to the coconut industry — 6 biosecurity staff (2 women) trained in laboratory techniques for mass multiplication of <i>Metarhizium</i> fungus, and 10 staff (4 women) in CRB response, symptom spotting, delimiting surveys, early warning systems, trap setting and collection of field data	Vanuatu	
To further support control of CRB incursion, 20 youth volunteers trained in biosecurity measures, including delimiting surveys, destruction of breeding sites, trap installation and data collection	Vanuatu	
Pheromone trapping materials, chainsaws and technical advisory on delimiting surveys, and reading and recording GPS coordinates, provided in response to request for support for CRB control	Vanuatu	
Support provided for development of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> national aquatic biosecurity strategies — completed for Samoa and PNG, and drafts produced for FSM and Fiji new aquatic biosecurity regulation for Vanuatu final draft of regional framework for aquatic biosecurity, for publication in 2020 new import/export standards developed for 3 PICTs (PNG — fishery and aquaculture products; Vanuatu — shrimp exports; and Tonga — export of mozuku seaweed to Japan) 	Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Papua New Guinea; Vanuatu; Tonga	
Palau assisted to develop invasive species management plan, and French Polynesia to develop animal welfare guidelines	French Polynesia; Palau	

Development Objective 3: Strengthening sustainable transport and energy security






Progress in 2019		Country		Primary SDG
Impact				
24 new vessels in 3 PICTs adopted safety management systems following audits		Kiribati; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu		
21% reduction in office electricity consumption, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions also reduced, at Fiji Ports Corporation Limited due to efficiency measures introduced following SPC's technical assistance		Fiji		
27% decrease in emissions as result of electricity savings for Honiara Port, or 13% of total energy-related emissions (electricity + fuels), due to efficiency measures introduced following SPC's technical assistance		Solomon Islands		
17% decrease in emissions as result of electricity savings for Nuku'alofa Port, or 11% of total energy-related emissions (electricity + fuels), due to efficiency measures introduced following SPC's technical assistance		Tonga		
Domestic ship operator saved 93% of fuel costs, and reduced GHG emissions at anchorage, within 3 months of implementing energy efficiency measures (solar technology)		Vanuatu		
Initial funding secured for Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency's (PCREEE) First Operational Phase (2017–2021), with additional USD 2 million secured from Government of Norway		REGIONAL (all PICTs)		
Change in practice				
Capacity building and technical assistance on Aids to Navigation (AtoN) provided, resulting in award of international IALA (International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities) certificates to 8 national maritime administration staff, drafting of AtoN regulations, and establishment of AtoN registers (9 partially in place)		REGIONAL (all PICTs)		
Phase 1 of pilot project to install solar system on interisland ferry in Samoa completed. Projections from baseline study indicate vessel will reduce its GHG emissions by approximately 10% annually		Samoa		
Power purchase agreement for 6 MW solar farm signed with PCREEE support		Tonga		
National workshop conducted by PCREEE to strengthen partnership's capacity to take part in Tonga's energy sector reform efforts		Tonga		

Progress in 2019		Country		Primary SDG
Change in knowledge				
As part of a 6-month follow-up evaluation of national workshops delivered in Fiji and Vanuatu to people in maritime and ocean-related sectors, 22 (including 4 women and 14 youth) out of 94 respondents (23%) stated they improved their knowledge and skills. Evaluation findings will be used to improve assessment methodology, with aim of applying it at wider programme level		Fiji; Vanuatu		14 
Review of phase 1 of Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific completed and report made available. Review findings will be used to inform development of phase 2		REGIONAL (all PICTs)		17 
Tonga bridge survey supported, highlighting errors in bathymetric data from LIDAR survey in comparison with findings of in-situ seismic survey conducted by SPC. Results will guide design of bridge infrastructure		Tonga		9 
Wave buoy deployment for meteorology services to support development of small-scale inundation model to capture real-time wave conditions and enable warning bulletins to be issued to communities		Fiji; New Caledonia		11 
84 men and 50 women participated in 3 national energy dialogues to raise awareness of energy-related business opportunities, including business registration processes, and availability of PCREEE support		Niue; Tuvalu; Vanuatu		17 
Output				
3 draft maritime regulations relating to AtoN, Collision Prevention and Search and Rescue Bill developed to ensure compliance with international maritime instruments		Kiribati		4 
8 additional maritime regulations drafted relating to International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, marine pollution prevention, maritime security, ship safety management system, International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW), load lines, and tonnage, to ensure compliance with international maritime instruments		Kiribati		14 
3 laws relating to Domestic Water Craft (Ship Safety Management System) Regulations drafted to ensure compliance with international maritime instruments		Marshall Islands		4 
3 consultations held on drafting laws relating to Ship Safety Management System Regulations 2020, to ensure compliance with international maritime instruments		Federated States of Micronesia		14 
Template of Regulations on Ship Energy Efficiency and Data Collection for Fuel Oil Consumption 2020 adopted at 4th Pacific Regional Energy and Transport Ministers Meeting, as resource for PICTs to use		REGIONAL (all PICTs)		12 
Regulations relating to STCW awaiting promulgation to ensure compliance with international maritime instruments		Federated States of Micronesia		4 
MOU relating to recognition of training and certification of seafarers for service on board vessels registered in PICTs drafted and adopted at 4th Pacific Regional Energy and Transport Ministers Meeting and subsequently signed by 3 PICTs		REGIONAL (all PICTs)		4 











Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) programme extended to PNG in April 2019. There are now 11 PICTs participating in PIDSS programme	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 
5 audits (3 in Kiribati and 2 in Solomon Islands) and 1 mock audit (Tonga) conducted to review ship safety management systems	Kiribati; Solomon Islands; Tonga	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 
8 port energy audits conducted and further assistance in energy management provided as part of efforts to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions from maritime transport	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 
Solar panel system installed on board domestic vessel, resulting in significant gains in energy efficiency	Vanuatu	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 
84 seafarers (7 women) and non-seagoing professionals (54 women) trained in safety management and inspection, security and energy management	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 
4 papers provided to Tuvalu Department of Energy to support energy policy review: gap analysis report on Petroleum Act review; policy reform paper; draft of revised Liquid and Fuel Gas Bill; and draft of Tuvalu National Energy Policy (to be finalised in early 2020)	Tuvalu	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 
Solomon Islands Petroleum Act review initiated, to be completed in 2020	Solomon Islands	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 
Policy gap analysis and instructions paper completed for development of Kiribati Energy Bill	Kiribati	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 
Draft Energy Bill awaiting executive approval	Cook Islands; Kiribati; Niue; Papua New Guinea	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 
Workshop organised to provide technical advice on aggregate and construction requirements for coastal protection infrastructure	Nauru	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 
Geo-engineering and geological advice provided as part of Nauru Managed Retreat Project	Nauru	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 
Local aggregate sampling support provided as part of Tuvalu Coastal Protection Project	Tuvalu	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 
Local aggregate sampling support provided as part of Vulnerable Baseline Project	Fiji; Tuvalu	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 
Technical assistance provided to support inspection of North Rep solar farm as part of efforts to improve energy efficiency	Palau	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Regional workshop organised to discuss ocean energy for Nationally Determined Contributions targets in the Pacific	Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Samoa; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 
4th PCREEE Steering Committee Meeting discussed regional training and research programme for partnerships	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 
PCREEE actively pursuing 4 regional energy funding proposals with PICTs (notably for GCF and GEF funding) to support energy investments through local financing institutions	Marshall Islands; Samoa; Tonga; Vanuatu; REGIONAL (all PICTs)	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 
Review of Pacific Energy and Gender Strategic Action Plan initiated as part of SPC's efforts to increase participation of women and youth in energy sector. Action plan is expected to be finalised by end of 2020	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	5 GENDER EQUALITY 












Development Objective 4: Strengthening access to and use of statistics in policy development and monitoring of progress














Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Impact		
New methods developed for HIES (based on results of Marshall Islands HIES experiment) were endorsed by Pacific Statistics Methods Board and used in 4 PICTs, enabling generation of better quality data at lower cost	Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 
Change in practice		
Data Licence Agreements (DLAs) were signed with 12 PICTs to govern relationship, responsibilities, rights and duties of SPC vis à vis data producers and users, and to underpin SPC's efforts to provide safe access to Pacific Island microdata to enable research and analysis that benefits Pacific Island people. Some National Statistics Offices have been conservative in disclosing microdata so signing of DLAs is significant milestone	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 
Five-year regional data collection plan for PICT censuses and core surveys put in place. Plan is frequently updated and being followed by PICTs, and is guiding development partner resource mobilisation	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 
Following SPC's advice, 2 PICTs deferred their HIES till after their census, in line with rational collection schedules	Federated States of Micronesia; Palau	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 
10 microdata requests actioned in 2019, supported by development of policy and protocols to facilitate microdata dissemination	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 










Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Guidelines for standardisation of development microdata (census and survey) initiated and draft translation tables prepared	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
11 peer-to-peer exchanges completed in following statistical areas: website development; metadata documentation, using tablets to collect data, mapping census and survey data, and international merchandise trade statistics. Exchanges built capacity of providers and recipients and resulted in statistical development outputs	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Phase 1 of population projections completed. HIES analysis for poverty/hardship indicators in Cook Islands and Niue completed and reports in preparation	Cook Islands; Niue	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Beta version of new SDD website launched in first half of 2019 and upgraded to full launch in second half. Review of Pacific National Minimum Development Indicators continued throughout the year; SDG indicators and other data continue to be migrated into dotStat/SDMX and Pacific Data Hub as part of efforts to build simple access points to Pacific data	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Increased partner coordination with UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank, ILO and FAO in all areas of statistical value chain, including analysis and dissemination. Examples include Kiribati Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (UNICEF and UNFPA); Tonga Labour Force Survey (ILO); and Marshall Islands HIES experiment (World Bank and FAO)	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Change in knowledge		
Five-year regional data collection plan and costing updated and included in paper on statistics governance and finance presented to Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM). SPC, UNFPA and UNICEF prepared joint paper on Pacific Census and Survey Funding Facility, which was presented initially to the Donor and Development Partner Group and then to Pacific Statistics Methods Board and Pacific Statistics Standing Committee for endorsement	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Results of HIES experiment presented to and endorsed by Pacific Statistics Methods Board. Findings will contribute to collection of better HIES data at lower cost	Marshall Islands	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Integrated HIES in progress	Kiribati	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
SDG database and progress wheels updated and technical assistance provided to ensure revised SDG indicator definitions are suitable for Pacific needs	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
10 PICTs have International Merchandise Trade Statistics data up to 2017	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	8 ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE
Technical assistance provided for 3 PICT Voluntary National Reviews scheduled for submission to UN General Assembly in 2019	Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tonga	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Output		
Paper on statistics governance and finance presented to FEMM in May. Ministers endorsed recommendation that national administrations should commit additional resources to support core statistical collections. E-meeting of Brisbane Accord Group held in April to provide update on activities in civil registration and vital statistics, and workshop preparations	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS












Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
<p>Pacific Statistics Methods Board met in May and October. Key topics discussed and agreed were: sampling guidelines for PICTs; results of Marshall Islands HIES experiment and recommendations on using computer-assisted personal interviewing for future HIES surveys; new HIES questionnaire modules on economic activity, food insecurity experience, disability, fisheries, and labour force; guidelines for estimating consumption aggregates and poverty measurement; and conducting census; and proposal for regional facility for funding statistical collections</p> <p>1 National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) approved (Tokelau); draft NSDS awaiting formal government enforcement in FSM and Fiji; and NSDS drafts in progress in Nauru and Niue</p> <p>130 census or survey datasets documented and published in Pacific Microdata Library, making data discoverable, usable and accessible for secondary analysis for evidence-informed development</p> <p>Data analysis or analysis support provided for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niue and Cook Islands HIES (poverty reports in progress) labour and employment data from 12 censuses (preliminary analysis in progress) Tonga and Samoa disability data Tuvalu 2016 mini-census report (completed) population projection updates for all PICTs (preliminary results completed, and analysis and knowledge products in preparation) civil registration and vital statistics systems (3 PICTs), coding of causes of death (2 PICTs), development of vital statistics report (1 PICT), business statistics (1 PICT), trade statistics (4 PICTs), tourism satellite accounts (1 PICT), and prices (4 PICTs) <p>Analysis of HIES and food trade data continued throughout 2019 in support of food security and food systems analysis</p> <p>Targeted engagement and advocacy ongoing with users of SDD website and Pacific data to raise awareness of available data and statistics products and services. Engagement activities include selected New Zealand universities, MFAT, CRGA, FEMM and other regional workshops and learning events</p> <p>60% of complex statistical enquiries responded to within 5 working days, and 80% of non-complex customer enquiries responded to within 5 working days, achieving targets for meeting customer needs</p> <p>SPC data dissemination strategy endorsed by Pacific Statistics Standing Committee and circulated to National Statistics Offices for information and uptake</p> <p>Regional workshop held on IT and ID for civil registration systems</p> <p>2019 Coastal Fisheries Report Card included HIES data from 12 PICTs compared to 10 in 2018, with increase due to inclusion of 2010 HIES data for 2 PICTs. Report Card presented to Forum Fisheries and Leaders Meeting as part of reporting on 'A new song for coastal fisheries — pathways to change: The Noumea strategy'</p>	<p>REGIONAL (all PICTs)</p> <p>Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Nauru; Niue; Tokelau</p> <p>REGIONAL (all PICTs)</p> <p>Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Nauru; New Caledonia; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna</p> <p>REGIONAL (all PICTs)</p> <p>REGIONAL (all PICTs)</p> <p>INTERNAL (SPC); REGIONAL (all PICTs)</p> <p>REGIONAL (all PICTs)</p> <p>REGIONAL (all PICTs)</p> <p>REGIONAL (all PICTs)</p>	<p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS </p> <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS </p> <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS </p> <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS </p> <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS </p> <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS </p> <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS </p> <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS </p> <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING </p> <p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER </p>















Development Objective 5: Improving multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Impact		
16,578 people now have improved access to water infrastructure	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Niue; Palau; Tonga	
9968 people now have improved access to water and sanitation	Kiribati	
Change in practice		
Building Code finalised in 2018 now being incorporated in operations of Ministry of Infrastructure to run planning with construction sector	Cook Islands	
Joint National Action Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk 2016–2020 implemented and National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan reviewed. Roles of disaster and emergency management agencies clarified	Cook Islands	
Spatial Data Policy Framework implemented. Government recruited GIS Officer to oversee implementation of framework	Federated States of Micronesia	
Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan reviewed	Federated States of Micronesia	
National Disaster Management Plan (Policy Framework) 2017–2020 reviewed	Samoa	
Development of 14 Disaster Risk Resilience (DRR) mainstreaming guidelines to promote consistency across sectors, with detailing of DRR steps/processes to be adhered to by all sectors. National Disaster Action Plan for DRM 2017–2021 (operational) implemented	Samoa	
DRM Act 2016 implemented. Various branches of government now have improved planning and guidelines for disaster preparedness and management	Nauru	
Community-Based DRR Framework (developed in 2016) implemented. Framework has accelerated coordination between agencies and reduced duplication, and enabled National Emergency Management Office to engage with communities	Palau	
Community DRM plan for Ailuk Atoll developed and implemented	Marshall Islands	













Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
4 Joint State Action Plans reviewed. Stakeholders report that state governments now have clarity on their responsibilities. Plans have been instrumental in facilitating donor investment (e.g. World Bank, ADB and GEF)	Federated States of Micronesia	
8 Outer Island DRM Plans implemented. Relevant SPC procurement processes are now undertaken in line with these plans	Tuvalu	
Drinking Water Safety Plans (DWSPs) developed for Aitutaki in Cook Islands; 4 villages in South Tarawa, Kiribati; Public Works Department, Funafuti, Tuvalu; and Wotje, Marshall Islands. Tokelau developed water and sanitation policy that includes DWSP	Cook Islands; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Tokelau; Tuvalu	
Drought Management Plans developed for Christmas Island in Kiribati (yet to be approved by Cabinet for implementation) and Wotje, Marshall Islands. Tokelau developed Drought Framework for three islands	Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Tokelau	
Tuvalu developed one Drought Management Plan for Funafuti	Tuvalu	
ISACC (Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to Adapt to Climate Change) project has formalised partnerships for engagement on climate finance activities with PIFS, SPREP, USP, Pacific TAFE and Griffith University (iCLIM Project). The partnership has resulted in joint climate change and disaster risk finance assessments in 5 PICTs; delivery of postgraduate training in monitoring and evaluation for climate change, DRR, and project management; and establishment of national climate change portals in Palau and Tuvalu (minor support for Samoa)	Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Palau; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
Climate finance tracking tool developed and rolled out in Ministry of Finance of 2 PICTs to track financing for adaptation and mitigation activities, and financing disbursed/reported by sectors and ministries	Solomon Islands; Vanuatu	
PacSAFE and Pacific RiskScape rolled out and users trained in 3 PICTs	Fiji; Samoa; Vanuatu	
155 water and sanitation facilities built in 35 villages. They include rainwater and storage facilities, compost toilets, reticulated wells and wells with hand pumps, resulting in improved access to water and sanitation	Kiribati	
6 PICTs have developed Strategic Roadmap for Emergency Management (SREM): 2 PICTs have endorsed their SREM, and 2 PICTs are implementing their SREM	Cook Islands; Kiribati; Niue; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu	
Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) supported updating of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for National Emergency Operations Centres. Not all PICTs have SOPs for their centres and these have been included as actions under national SREMs	Fiji	
Protocols for interagency cooperation are technically guided by National Disaster Management Plans. PIEMA supported development of Fiji Search and Rescue Interagency Agreement and Fiji Emergency Management Technical Advisory Group terms of reference	Fiji	
81% of participants who undertook training in Working in an Emergency Operations Centre, Introduction to DRM and Training of Instructors indicated they applied their new skills within 3 months	ACP (14 PICs and Timor Leste)	













Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
467 people (235 women) from 3 PICTs undertook training in using people-centred approach	Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands; Palau	
Cultural assessment of villages carried out as part of water and sanitation project, and training provided at school rather than at Maneaba; 2 Tarawa-based technicians were women and 12 women participated in project at community level	Kiribati	
Wave buoy and temperature-monitoring mooring deployed in Fiji to improve wave (including wave-length) and inundation forecasting for its southwestern area and understanding of region's wave climate	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Fiji, New Caledonia and Tuvalu are providing Real-Time Ocean Wave Observation System	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Wicking irrigation system for crops promoted with additional funding from DFAT	Tuvalu	
Plant health clinics rolled out in 3 PICTs and expanded to Western Province of Solomon Islands; Plant Health Doctor training manual drafted and field tested in 4 PICTs; vegetable crops screened and evaluation ongoing under protective structures in Fiji and Samoa; Fiji Plant Doctor Network, on WhatsApp, officially launched by Ministry of Agriculture	Fiji; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga	
Change in knowledge		
More than 100 Pacific delegates attended Global Platform for DRR in Geneva, 13–17 May 2019; 11 Pacific speakers and panelists took part in 11 sessions, and delegates attended 9 separate meetings	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Coastal inundation assessment in progress for Majuro lagoon using different flooding scenarios and deployment of ocean instruments to collect data	Marshall Islands	
Rapid Assessment of Priority Coastal Areas (RapCA) reports (4) prepared for 4 PICTs with SPC technical support. RapCA is applied following agreed theory of change process and with due consideration of capacity of national projects and available expertise	Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu	
Groundwater assessment reports for 2 PICTs published (survey conducted in 2018)	Marshall Islands; Tuvalu	
Pacific Disaster Net and Pacific Damage and Loss database revitalised and updated. Pacific Risk Information System updated to include data collected from 2010 to 2019. All platforms accessible online	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Collaboration with Flinders University to assess — using numerical modelling — the potential for greywater disposal and reuse in 3 islets	Kiribati	
Climate change portals established in 2 PICTs	Palau; Tuvalu	









Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Hazard-specific case studies developed under Pacific Risk Tools for Resilience (PARTneR) to assess and monitor hazards for early warning and preparedness in 2 PICTs; 42 people trained in delivering hazard awareness and applying decision support tool	Samoa; Vanuatu	
Exposure database updated and risk assessments completed in Samoa and Vanuatu under PARTneR, and contingency planning tool applied in Fiji	Fiji; Samoa; Vanuatu	
Five PICTs receive quarterly NIWA Island Climate Update (from National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, NZ). Tuvalu, Tokelau, Kiribati and Cook Islands have developed their own products and also disseminated information in local languages	Cook Islands; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Tokelau; Tuvalu	
Monthly reporting on risks associated with climate change, natural hazards, water resources and coastal zone management provided in 5 PICTs. In Tokelau, information will be disseminated to Taupulega (Council of Elders on each island)	Cook Islands; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Tokelau; Tuvalu	
Knowledge exchange visit to American Samoa co-financed with GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW: LEARN). Exchange focused on technology and governance arrangements for pig waste management; 7 participants from 4 PICTs will 'twin' with American Samoa's Environmental Protection Agency to learn about its successful Piggery Compliance Program	American Samoa; Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Tuvalu	
Design and delivery of Certificate IV Project Management course in Fiji and Samoa; 39 (out of 55) government officials from various sectors successfully completed the course	Fiji; Samoa	
31 participants (20 women) received Certificates of Attendance for postgraduate programme in Ridge-to-Reef Sustainable Development with James Cook University	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
Courses on Working in Emergency Operations Centre and Disaster Risk Analysis and Risk Reduction regionally accredited by SPC's Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (EQAP)	ACP (14 PICs and Timor Leste)	
11 participants completed paravet training at summer school; 6 sat for their final exams and 5 undertook orientation and attended practical sessions	Palau	
Version 7 of Pacific Pests and Pathogens app released by PestNet with support from ACIAR-ICM2 project. Another 57 factsheets on new pests and diseases were added to app	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
In global-scale study (Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans), 4500 muscle samples from yellowfin, bigeye and albacore were subjected to carbon isotope analysis (Lorrain et al. 2019), revealing that increased CO ₂ emissions associated with human activity are detectable in tuna flesh as well as changes in food web dynamic and composition	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Output		
Submission of Fiji's Emission Reduction Programme Document to Forest Carbon Partnership Facility supported	Fiji	
SPC was accredited to GCF in February and signed Accreditation Master Agreement in November 2019. Accreditation gives SPC direct access to category B (medium) funding of up to USD 50 million, and fiduciary modalities of project and grant management	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Two-year readiness project signed in June 2019, financed by GCF	Federated States of Micronesia	
DRM legislation drafted and ready for Solicitor General's review, and DRM plan drafted for consultation	Fiji	
Review of Disaster Management and Climate Change Act completed	Kiribati	
National climate change and health policy, and action plan, in progress	Marshall Islands	
Watershed management plan for Soasoa drainage system in progress	Fiji	
Conceptual design plan for coastal protection on north coast of Tongatapu in progress	Tonga	
Review of legal frameworks for aggregate extraction and market assessment begun, with view to developing policy options for government for sustainable management of aggregate resources. Social, cultural and environmental impacts of aggregate extraction will also be considered	Marshall Islands	
Collaborative partnerships in place with Asian Development Bank and USAID Ready Project to support climate change and disaster risk finance assessments	Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Palau; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
Design and roll-out of monitoring and evaluation plan for Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) being supported by EU PACRES (Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience) project	Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Palau; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
GIZ/DFAT Climate Finance Readiness in the Pacific Project — activities coordinated across 5 PICs using a joint work plan; and first regional climate change and disaster risk finance forum hosted (attended by 70 participants from governments, CSOs and private sector)	Kiribati; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
Inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting (PRM) held in May under auspices of Pacific Resilience Partnership, with SPC part of the support unit. PRM had more than 300 participants; and around 22 sessions across the 3 FRDP goals	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Geophysical groundwater assessment and freshwater lens mapping conducted in 7 villages in Onotoa atoll and 3 islets in South Tarawa in Kiribati, all 3 atolls of Tokelau, and Gagil-Tamil basin, Yap, FSM	Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Tokelau	












Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
5 successful boreholes drilled in Middlebush, Tanna Island, Vanuatu, capable of providing water to 6000 people	Vanuatu	 6
LIDAR surveys to acquire high-resolution bathymetry and topography data covering Majuro and Ebeye completed. Tenders launched to undertake LIDAR surveys for selected sites in Vanuatu and Tonga. Data provides critical input to coastal inundation assessments	Marshall Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu	 13
4 consultancies for Rapid Assessment of Priority Coastal Areas designed in 2 PICTs	Cook Islands; Tonga	 17
Training on drought assessment conducted in Majuro by National Disaster Management Office for all its focal points in outer islands. Training covered: drought assessment checklists, drought indicators and trigger levels, drought communication messaging, rainfall forecasting and prediction, groundwater monitoring and assessment, and roles of communities and stakeholders	Marshall Islands	 13
Upgrade of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems in 2 PICTs in progress, with design completed for Tonga	Samoa; Tonga	 11
3 simulation exercises conducted as part of subregional training in Working in an Emergency Operations Centre	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	 16
Taveuni tsunami drill conducted during National Disaster Awareness Week	Fiji	 16
National Emergency Operations Centres established or upgraded in Niue, Fiji, Kiribati and Marshall Islands, and Emergency Operations Centres upgraded in Vunidawa (serving province of Naitasiri), Korovou and Nadi, Fiji	Fiji; Kiribati; Niue; Marshall Islands	 16
Community rainwater harvesting/ecological purification systems constructed in FSM (9) and Marshall Islands (5)	Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands	 13
2 community nurseries established	Marshall Islands	 13
Aitutaki Marine Research Centre upgraded	Cook Islands	 13
Coastal protection measures scaled up for Soasoa drainage system, Fiji, and in Tongatapu, Tonga	Fiji; Tonga	 13
Water security infrastructure and rainwater harvesting measures scaled up at Arorae and Beru in Kiribati, and Niue	Kiribati; Niue	 13
Water systems at evacuation centres scaled up	Palau	 13









Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Portable reverse osmosis (RO) unit procured and installed for use in Cook Islands' northern islands (which are highly vulnerable to drought). RO unit increases the quantity of water available for northern island communities (population of about 1 100 — 25% of Cook Islands' total population lives in outer islands). No data on results available yet. 20 manual rain gauges also procured and yet to be installed	Cook Islands	
5 semi-automatic TB3 rain gauges procured and installed for Kiribati Meteorological Service, and 5 installed in Tab South, Makin, Banaba, Tamana and Aranuka. Portable RO unit procured and installed in Onotoa where all wells have high salinity	Kiribati	
Stocktake of storage tanks, tank levels, and condition of assets carried out on 3 islands. Electrical conductivity test kits procured for measuring water quality at household and community level. 3 automatic TB3 rain gauges installed on 3 islands. Groundwater assessments done on Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu	Tokelau	
8 rain gauges procured and installed together with training. 3 stocktakes completed for islands of Niutao, Nukulaelae and Nui to assess storage tanks, tank condition and catchment profiling	Tuvalu	
Hydrogeological assessment of Gagil-Tamil Aquifer, Yap Proper, FSM, and Ngerderar and Tabecheding catchments, Palau	Federated States of Micronesia; Palau	
Environmental impact assessment of Tabecheding catchment carried out	Palau	
38 youth trained in sustainable atoll agriculture	Marshall Islands	
Training designed and delivered in project management, monitoring and evaluation for climate change and disaster resilience, enhanced awareness and knowledge of climate finance, and resilient development	Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
Water and sanitation training provided for 237 people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 training sessions delivered in Tarawa to outer-island water technicians 35 training sessions in 8 villages for water technicians maintaining compost toilets 5 onsite training sessions on installing compost toilets 5 training sessions on installing solar pumps 	Kiribati	
DRM training delivered to 245 people (65 women)	ACP (14 PICs and Timor Leste)	
PIEMA supported training for 369 people (93 women) in emergency management in 2019	ACP (14 PICs and Timor Leste)	
18 people (8 women) took part in Emergency Operations Centre training (Korovou)	Fiji	





Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
18 people (5 women) trained in regional tsunami evacuation mapping, plans and procedures	Fiji; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
7 people (all men) trained in complex drilling rig operations	Fiji; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu	
38 people (14 women) attended training of instructors	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
78 people (12 women) trained in 'Working in an Emergency Operations Centre' (training of trainers) across the region	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Timor Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
74 people (24 women) trained in Introduction to DRM (training of trainers) across the region	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Timor Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
338 people (99 women) attended village disaster resilience training	Solomon Islands	
17 people (6 women) attended training in using disability data during disasters	Papua New Guinea	
Boot camp held for water security officers (in Nadi, Fiji). Training facilitated in areas such as water security awareness, drinking water safety planning, tank repair, water quality testing, rain gauges, stocktake methodology and equipment	Cook Islands; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Tokelau; Tuvalu	
Regional training for water drillers (advanced drilling techniques) held in Tanna, Vanuatu. Trainees included 3 Vanuatu Government drilling officials, and 3 drillers from the region (Fiji, Samoa and Solomon Islands)	Fiji; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu	
8 staff from Kiribati Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy trained in geophysical techniques (and use of EM34 instrument), specifically in field survey methodology and equipment troubleshooting/maintenance	Kiribati	
245 people (65 women) trained in 'Working in an Emergency Operations Centre', disaster risk analysis and risk reduction	ACP (14 PICs and Timor Leste)	
40 years' wave hindcast for all of Marshall Islands and parts of Kiribati	Kiribati; Marshall Islands	














Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
One-year in-situ ocean observation campaign (27 sites) completed, with state of the art coastal baseline data obtained using LIDAR in Majuro	Marshall Islands	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 
Vulnerability assessment for Naitasiri and Ra Provinces completed with key challenges and production constraints documented	Fiji	2 ZERO HUNGER 
Vulnerability assessment completed and used to guide formulation of new project	Tuvalu	2 ZERO HUNGER 
Evaluation of wicking (irrigation) system with targeted compost trials completed. Factsheets on new soil technologies being developed for release in 2020	Kiribati	2 ZERO HUNGER 
Procurement support provided to MAL-CRB MFAT project for labour, transport and trapping materials	Solomon Islands	2 ZERO HUNGER 
Initial competency needs identified and 12 capacity building needs prioritised for agriculture extension services across PICTs	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	2 ZERO HUNGER 
<p>Seeds distributed to 7 PICTs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 orange-fleshed kumala varieties (high in vitamins) and 6 drought-resistant varieties distributed to Tonga (kumala [3], banana [3]), saltwater-resistant varieties [3] and fusarium-resistant varieties [2]) 2 taro and 2 cassava varieties evaluated in Kiribati 100 kg of 6 open-pollinated varieties of 6 vegetable crops procured and distributed to Tonga, Vanuatu, Fiji, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tuvalu and Samoa Seed support for Samoa contributed to sufficient vegetable supplies for Pacific Games 	Cook Islands; Fiji ; Kiribati; Samoa; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	2 ZERO HUNGER 
1 taro, 1 cassava and 1 sweet potato variety selected and promoted	Tuvalu	2 ZERO HUNGER 
6 acres of open-pollinated evaluation plots established in Vanuatu; evaluation is ongoing	Vanuatu	2 ZERO HUNGER 




Development Objective 6: Advancing social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity and opportunities for young people

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Impact		
State Women in Maritime Associations (WIMA) established in 10 PICTs to increase participation of women in the sector	Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu	5 GENDER EQUALITY 
Youth@Work programme handed over to Solomon Islands Government after 7 years of implementation by SPC	Solomon Islands	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 
Ratification of Convention against Torture	Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Samoa	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 
Ratification of International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Marshall Islands	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 
5 PICTs allocated new budget to plans for implementation of regional and international human rights commitments	Marshall Islands; Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 
7 PICTs have domestic violence and family protection services that are partially resourced and being expanded	Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	5 GENDER EQUALITY 
10 campaigns supported by SPC were successful in bringing about policy and legislative change or other human rights advances (e.g. Pohnpei Disability Bill; new disabled persons organisation established in Chuuk; single-use plastic items banned in Marshall Islands; gender equality integrated in policy in Tuvalu)	Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	10 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 
In 3 PICTs, there is some evidence of schools advocating human rights, gender equality, and end to violence against women; 2 active school clubs established in Marshall Islands; and community facilitators providing social citizenship education in 1 school in Tuvalu	Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Tuvalu	10 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 
Change in practice		
524 people (114 women) assisted to develop value chains for wild turmeric, ginger and bananas in Naitasiri. Draft value-chain analyses provided for 3 commodities	Fiji	2 ZERO HUNGER 
Technical assistance and support provided for communications, media campaign and drafting of declaration for Pacific Women Leaders Coalition Conference and Declaration. Outcomes included establishment of Coalition and leadership arrangements, elaboration of purpose, focus and direction of Coalition, and discussions of options for financing mechanisms	Marshall Islands; REGIONAL (all PICTs)	5 GENDER EQUALITY 
Vanuatu Statistics Dissemination Strategy drafted and revised based on validation session with National Statistics Office	Vanuatu	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR GOALS 








Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Submission of national reports on the following human rights treaties and mechanisms: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Common Core Document	Kiribati	
Submission of national report on CRPD	Marshall Islands	
In 2 PICTs, civil society submitted UPR 'shadow' reports	Kiribati; Marshall Islands	
6 PICTs made progress in implementing human rights commitments in relation to the following treaties and mechanisms: CEDAW and CRC (Nauru); CEDAW and CRPD (FSM); UPR, CEDAW, CRC and CRPD (Vanuatu); UPR (Tuvalu); CEDAW (Samoa)	Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Samoa; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
3 PICTs (FSM, Kiribati, Vanuatu) scoped, and 1 PICT (Nauru) established a National Human Rights Institution to provide independent guidance and advice on human rights issues	Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Nauru; Vanuatu	
6 PICTs have an active national human rights coordination mechanism to promote and protect human rights	Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Samoa; Vanuatu	
146 protection orders issued in cases of domestic violence	Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu	
Pacific Women Growing Business project in Pohnpei ended in 2019, with support provided for entrepreneurial activities of 7 women's groups	Federated States of Micronesia	
21 civil society campaigns made progress towards human rights objectives and a new round of funding started for 37 new campaigns	Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
In 4 PICTs, schools are developing or implementing human rights curriculums	Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
Women in 2 PICTs (Solomon Islands and Tonga) showed increased knowledge, attitude and agency in relation to accessing justice, with more limited evidence in another 4 PICTs (Nauru, FSM, Vanuatu, Tuvalu)	Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
Change in attitude		
Legislators in 4 PICTs reviewed 13 pieces of policy/legislation for human rights compliance	Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu	
8 PICTs have planned approaches to implementing mechanisms to end violence against women and provide family protection following SPC's technical input	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu	













Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Cases of violence against women are being prioritised in 3 PICTs and a new process for protection orders is in place, showing members of the judiciary are more responsive	Nauru; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
Change in knowledge		
Review of Pacific Youth Development Framework progressing. Work includes scoping reviews to assess the framework's impact, and development of country case studies	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
75% of government officials (116 out of 155) achieved competency in human rights standards	Kiribati; Tuvalu	
122 government officials and service providers received training on implementing processes to end violence and protect families	Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Solomon Islands	
2 CSOs demonstrated strengthened advocacy skills and strategies for LGBTI persons	Vanuatu; REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
98% of CSO members (44 out of 45 people) achieved competency in human rights advocacy and lobbying	Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
100 provincial youth (41 women) from Gizo and Auki were trained in basic business entrepreneurship and business management skills. Soft skills training and work experience enhanced work readiness of 152 previously trained youth	Solomon Islands	
1 PICT (Tonga) launched 3 knowledge products in 2019: Gender equality — Where do we stand?; Gender policy; and Gender mainstreaming handbook	Tonga	
5 PICTs have endorsed tools for gender-sensitive application of legislation	Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu	
PICT government and CSO focal points assisted to report to 4 major events/meetings, including Beijing Platform for Action +25 (alongside the Commission on the Status of Women Technical Working Group), and to draft Pacific Gender Statistics Roadmap (alongside UN Women)	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Vision, mission and theory of change for next Regional Culture Strategy elaborated	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

Progress in 2019		Country		Primary SDG
Output				
Women make up 24% (142 out of 582) of people trained in maritime and ocean-related sectors		REGIONAL (all PICTs)		
Seed systems capacity needs analysed and gaps and priorities identified. Findings guided the development of draft Pacific Seed Systems Framework		REGIONAL (all PICTs)		
Draft seed policy developed using Pacific Seed Systems Framework		Vanuatu		
2 knowledge products published to advance social development: 'Beijing Platform for Action +25 — Pacific Region Review of Progress: Summary Report'; and 'Guide to undertaking gender assessments in the fisheries sector'		REGIONAL (all PICTs)		
852 government officials trained in human rights, gender equality and good governance		Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Palau; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Vanuatu		
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys in 3 PICTs included domestic violence module. Support plan analysed and infographics reviewed in 1 PICT		Samoa; Tonga; Tuvalu		
Chuuk and Yap (FSM) have draft family protection laws		Federated States of Micronesia		
94 members of the judiciary received human rights training		Marshall Islands; Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu		
40 community facilitators (33 women) selected and trained to raise women's and girls' awareness of their rights to access justice in cases of violence		Solomon Islands		
4627 people sensitised on legislation relating to violence and family protection in 5 PICTs		Kiribati; Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu		
Community outreach on human rights undertaken in churches, outer islands and other settings in 7 PICTs, including 16 days of activism to combat violence against women		Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Vanuatu		
4 partnership networks supported to improve their organisational performance, and skills in strategic planning and drafting policy briefs and outcome statements		Federated States of Micronesia; REGIONAL (all PICTs)		
National Youth Conference held with SPC's support		Federated States of Micronesia		

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Nauru National Women's Summit successfully conducted. Marshall Islands assisted to form Gender Subcommittee for Micronesian Presidents' Summit	Marshall Islands; Nauru	5 
Implementation plan for Kiribati National Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Development drafted and Cook Islands' National Youth Policy reviewed	Cook Islands; Kiribati	17 
Council of Pacific Arts and Culture met twice and called for increased investment in culture at national and regional level	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	17 









Development Objective 7: Improving multi-sectoral responses to prevent non-communicable diseases and enhance food security

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Change in practice		
Establishment of 8 seed centres (4 in Vanuatu, 2 in Tonga, and 2 community-based centres in Fiji) to strengthen availability and use of crop and tree varieties in PICTs	Fiji; Tonga; Vanuatu	2 
5 PICTs have strengthened national non-communicable disease (NCD) initiatives led by ministers or senior public servants	Federated States of Micronesia; French Polynesia; New Caledonia; Solomon Islands; Wallis and Futuna	3 
2 PICTs demonstrated implementation of their new NCD-related policies/legislation	Federated States of Micronesia; Niue	3 
3 PICTs have Pacific Guidelines for Healthy Living in place and demonstrated their implementation	Cook Islands; Niue; Tuvalu	3 
6 PICTs are implementing, or strengthening implementation of their NCD plans in collaboration with stakeholders (e.g. development and implementation of national multi-sectoral Diabetes Strategy in Tonga)	French Polynesia; New Caledonia; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Wallis and Futuna	3 
9 PICTs implementing/strengthening NCD interventions with trained staff and resources provided by SPC, e.g. through NCD awareness campaigns (World No Tobacco Day, World Diabetes Day), and improving diabetes treatment and care in clinical settings	French Polynesia; Marshall Islands; Nauru; New Caledonia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Wallis and Futuna	3 
3 PICTs demonstrated use of findings from NCD monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and their MANA dashboard, or from operational research, e.g. Marshall Islands is using results of school health survey for policy development and implementation; Solomon Islands and Wallis and Futuna are using MANA dashboard findings to develop NCD plans	Marshall Islands; Solomon Islands; Wallis and Futuna	3 

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Trials conducted to promote sustainable development of squid and small pelagic fisheries in Tonga. Fishers are now adopting new fishing practices to diversify catch for economic and environmentally sustainable fishing	Tonga	
Change in attitude		
3 PICTs developed NCD-related policies and legislation for endorsement (FSM Healthy Trade Bill, Marshall Islands tobacco legislation, PNG sugar-sweetened beverage tax)	Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands; Papua New Guinea	
Partnerships and engagement fostered or strengthened in 5 PICTs (Solomon Islands NCD Alliance; diabetes associations and youth groups in Fiji, Tuvalu, Nauru and Tonga)	Fiji; Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu	
Technical support for MANA dashboard development (for Samoa and Tuvalu), and M&E framework for national NCD plan (for Solomon Islands), showing PICT readiness	Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu	
Change in knowledge		
Over 90% of participants in World Conference on Health Promotion (IUHPE 2019) reported increased knowledge and skills in implementation of action to address NCD risk factors, and data management	Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Niue; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna	
Over 90% of participants in 'NCD and Law' training reported increased knowledge of legislative approaches to addressing NCD risk factors	Fiji	
Over 90% of participants at meeting of Asian Association for the Study of Diabetes reported increased knowledge and skills in addressing NCD risk factors	Fiji	
Over 90% of participants in diabetes-related training reported increased knowledge and skills in addressing risk factors	Vanuatu	
Over 90% of participants at Oceania Tobacco Control Conference reported increased knowledge and skills in addressing risk factors	Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Solomon Islands	
Over 90% of participants in NCD risk factor training reported increased knowledge and skills	Nauru; Tuvalu	
Over 90% of participants in 'Youth and NCD' training reported increased knowledge and skills	Cook Islands; Fiji; New Caledonia; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna	
Over 90% of youth participants in training on use of social media to address NCD reported increased knowledge and skills	Tonga	






Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
3 collaborative operational research projects continued or were initiated, with findings used to inform action (Marshall Islands — school health survey; Fiji and Wallis and Futuna — childhood obesity study; New Caledonia — breastfeeding survey)	Fiji; Marshall Islands; New Caledonia; Wallis and Futuna	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Output		
125 accessions (1301 samples) of banana, breadfruit, cassava, pineapple, sweet potato, <i>Xanthosoma</i> and yam distributed to Samoa and Kiribati	Kiribati; Samoa	2 ZERO HUNGER
125 accessions (1301 samples) of banana, breadfruit, cassava, pineapple, sweet potato, <i>Xanthosoma</i> and yam distributed to PNG	Papua New Guinea	2 ZERO HUNGER
22 kg of 6 open-pollinated varieties of 6 vegetable crops from Vanuatu procured and distributed for evaluation	Vanuatu	2 ZERO HUNGER
Pacific Seeds Systems Roadmap developed and also draft charter for Pacific Agricultural Plant Genetic Resources Network (PAPGREN) to strengthen network mandate	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	2 ZERO HUNGER
Civil society in Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Fiji and Nauru engaged in addressing NCD, e.g. through diabetes associations. These countries have all developed plans to address NCD. PHD also implemented project to raise youth awareness of NCD through medium of graffiti	Fiji; Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
NCD papers and presentations delivered and discussed at 4 high-level regional meetings to strengthen political leadership and ownership of NCD issues	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
NCD papers and presentations delivered and discussed in 5 PICTs to strengthen political leadership and ownership of NCD issues at national level	Federated States of Micronesia; French Polynesia; New Caledonia; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
NCD advocacy activities conducted in 4 PICTs as part of national NCD workshops and partnership meetings to strengthen political leadership and ownership	Federated States of Micronesia; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Wallis and Futuna	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Working draft of Pacific NCD legislative framework completed. After consultation (in progress), the framework will be further reviewed, notably at meetings of Pacific Heads of Health and Health Ministers	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
5 PICTs were assisted to review or develop their NCD-related policies and legislation (e.g. Marshall Islands — tobacco legislation and healthy trade bill; Solomon Islands — development of NCD Alliance constitution, and health promotion fund policy and guidelines; Nauru — school food policy)	Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
17 initiatives with governments and civil society supported to strengthen collaborative action on NCD	Fiji; French Polynesia; Nauru; Tonga; Tuvalu; Wallis and Futuna; REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
4 PICTs supported to develop or strengthen their multi-sectoral NCD plans (Solomon Islands and Tonga) and NCD committees (Nauru and Tuvalu)	Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Development Objective 8: Strengthening regional public health surveillance and response





Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Change in practice		
Health surveillance and response training conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 students from 6 PICTs enrolled in Data for Decision-Making/Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology (DDM-PGCFE). To date, 27% have completed all 5 modules and are implementing system improvement projects 88 people from 10 PICTs attended 5 national and 2 regional training workshops on shipment of infectious substances 49 people from 5 PICTs participated in microbiology training 20 of 75 health officers currently undertaking DDM-PGCFE course are implementing system improvement projects; 35% of these projects focus on communicable disease surveillance and 30% on improving data quality	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
All PICTs receiving support for specimen shipment and testing at PPHSN Level 2/Level 3 reference laboratories obtained test results (PPHSN = Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network)	Fiji; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga	
All PICTs receiving relevant funding support from SPC sent laboratory specimens to reference laboratories for arboviral and influenza testing	Cook Islands; Fiji; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
81% of countries with disease alerts or outbreaks posted reports on PacNet, representing a 50% improvement in public health information sharing since 2017	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Samoa's Ministry of Health was able to collect and analyse data from sentinel sites on daily basis during Pacific Mini Games	Samoa	
All 28 health officers participating in outbreak response and management training were able to analyse data and write outbreak situation reports	Solomon Islands	
Change in attitude		
All key national officers targeted as EpiNet focal points subscribed to PacNet	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Change in knowledge		
All PICT focal points have knowledge of updated LabNet Catalogue, training offered by SPC, and list of national and jurisdictional EpiNet team members, following improved communication and dissemination of information	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
<i>Data for Decision-Making</i> training manual completed, following design and consultation with technical experts, to support improved capacity for country-level public health surveillance	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
All 75 health officers participating in ongoing courses were able to demonstrate competency in analysing health data, identifying areas for improvement in their own national/local systems and writing situation reports	Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
More than 75% of laboratory staff participating in microbiology training showed improved knowledge and skills in laboratory surveillance	Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Nauru; Samoa	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
Laboratory Quality Management System assessment results presented and discussed with 3 PICTs. Conduct of assessments and provision of written reports contributed to raised awareness of results	Cook Islands; Niue; Tuvalu	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
94% of participants (29 out of 31) in national IATA training obtained certificates (9 from Kiribati; 8 from Solomon Islands; 6 from Tuvalu; 6 from Samoa); 100% (n=18) of participants in 'training of trainers' achieved certification	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
Poster template developed for delegates attending 2019 PPHSN meeting. 8 PICTs used template to present information on country surveillance activities, including use of alert map for emerging disease alerts	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
Laboratory officers who received training on laboratory processes and surveillance participated in enhanced surveillance during Pacific Games	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
Output		
1 key decision reached per agenda item at meetings of PPHSN and PPHSN Coordinating Body	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
At least 3 recommendations made per agenda item at One Health training workshop aimed at sensitising stakeholders to One Health approach and systems thinking	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
81% of PICTs have up-to-date lists of EpiNet members	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
22 of 24 PICTs have updated information on LabNet Catalogue	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
<i>Data for Decision-Making</i> training manual completed	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
Training materials updated in line with revisions to field epidemiology curriculum following approval from Fiji National University (FNU) Senate; additional training activities and exercises, including case studies, developed and introduced through online learning platform, Moodle	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 













Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
9 PICTs completed self-assessment of needs as part of development of vector-control manual for Pacific region	Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Nauru; New Caledonia; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Laboratory Quality Management System assessments completed in 3 PICTs	Cook Islands; Niue; Tuvalu	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
1 laboratory officer from Palau and 2 from Kiribati undertook 2-week attachments with Level 2 mentor laboratories to improve capacity for quality laboratory surveillance	Kiribati; Palau	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
6 national training workshops and 2 regional workshops conducted on shipment of infectious substances	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
6 PICTs received support to cover cost of specimen shipment and testing at Level 2/Level 3 reference laboratories	Cook Islands; Fiji; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Microbiology training conducted in 4 PICTs	Cook Islands; Kiribati; Nauru; Samoa	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
5 PICTs received technical support for updating antimicrobial resistance plans	Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Nauru; Samoa	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Survey conducted to measure access to weekly surveillance maps and outbreak-related advisories posted on PacNet	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
47 public health alert maps produced and disseminated	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Health advice issued on all current and ongoing health threats in Pacific	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Draft of updated infection control guidelines produced	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Vector-control manual for Aedes mosquitoes being finalised for introduction to PICTs in 2020	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
Outbreak response and management training conducted for 28 participants	Solomon Islands	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING
11 laboratory officers trained in packaging and shipment of laboratory specimens and laboratory surveillance	Samoa	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING












Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Laboratory standard operating procedures and testing algorithm updated prior to Pacific Games	Samoa; REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Risk (health) communication materials in English and French developed and disseminated at Pacific Games	Samoa; REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Pilot training in risk communication developed by WHO, CDC, PIHOA and SPC and delivered to 44 participants from 6 PICTs	American Samoa; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Marshall Islands; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau	
Information, education and communication support provided to 5 PICTs for development or review of materials (e.g. 'Fight the bite' poster updated in local languages for Cook Islands, Wallis and Futuna and Samoa; Cook Islands assisted to develop in-flight message on dengue outbreak)	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Samoa; Tonga; Wallis and Futuna	
Regional infection, prevention and control guideline drafted for consideration and finalisation	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	





Development Objective 9: Improving education quality

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Impact		
Registration of accredited qualifications on Pacific Register of Qualifications and Standards, enabling recognition of national qualifications and more transparent processes for mobility of labour across the region	Fiji; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Tonga; Vanuatu	
Change in practice		
National Education Management Information System (EMIS) aligned with SDGs, Pacific Regional Education Framework and UNESCO Institute for Statistics indicators, including UNESCO simulation model. Reports produced referencing progress against national, regional and global education indicators	Vanuatu	
Data in national EMIS is verified and quality assured, following technical assistance to EMIS counterpart	Tuvalu	
Assessment officer in Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (MESCC) assisted to use KIDMAP to analyse student learning outcomes. Support enabled MESCC to improve control and management of analyses. (Samoa is only country to have requested SPC support for use of KIDMAP)	Samoa	






Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Capacity of national officers to carry out education research strengthened. Evidence of improved practice includes increased institutional support for, and orientation towards, research	Kiribati; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu	4 
Capacity of curriculum writers enhanced through technical support provided by SPC, enabling national writers to develop curriculums for Year 11 and make progress on Year 12	Vanuatu	4 
31 (64% women) Ministry of Education curriculum and assessment officers and teachers in 2 PICTs received training in classroom-based assessment (including outcome-based assessment). Development of items for Year 8 and Year 9 scholarship selection test and consultation on assessment framework were also covered	Kiribati; Nauru	4 
37 people (35% women) participated in 'training of trainers' to improve quality of reading instruction (using phonics) in bilingual classrooms through classroom-based assessment and coaching	Samoa	4 
Database systems in 4 PICTs using Pacific School Information Systems (PacSIMs) enhanced to increase efficiency of managing education data, with systems customised to meet country requirements	Kiribati; Nauru; Tonga; Vanuatu	4 
Development of prescriptions including internal assessment tasks and mock exam papers for upper secondary years. SPC facilitated training of national examiners and moderators, teachers and Ministry of Education staff	Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	4 
Development of appraisal instruments to monitor school leaders' effectiveness following subregional workshop with 6 participants from 5 PICTs (5 women)	Fiji; Kiribati; Samoa; Tonga; Tuvalu	4 
Development of micro-qualification programme for 31 FNU courses in various disciplines	Fiji	4 
Accreditation and quality assurance support services delivered to national accreditation agencies and providers in 5 PICTs including for teacher training qualifications. SPC provided support for accreditation of qualifications for national agencies and also short induction course for civil service staff	Kiribati; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	4 
National quality assurance agencies established in 2 PICTs following technical and advisory support. Agencies will deliver quality assurance services to national education providers	Kiribati; Solomon Islands	4 
Training in quality auditing provided for national accreditation agencies, establishing a pool of accredited quality auditors (previously there was no register of quality auditors in the Pacific)	Vanuatu	4 
15 PICTs took part in regional workshops on populating education indicators and standardising microdata to strengthen national capacity for education data analysis in support of informed decision-making in Ministries of Education. Workshops also enabled provision of information requested as part of UNESCO Global Reporting System	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	4 
PILNA (Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment) Steering Committee met with senior ministry representatives from 15 PICTs, donor representatives and partners, and endorsed new or updated PILNA processes, methodologies, and activities for 2019	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	4 

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Regional Research Network meeting brought 10 PICTs together to share best practices in education research, in collaboration with regional tertiary institutions (USP, FNU, National Research Institute – PNG and Solomon Islands National University)	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
Regional workshop and international skills training provided for trainers and assessors to increase skills/competence in conducting quality assurance assessments in-country	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Nauru; Niue; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu	
30 participants from 7 PICTs took part in training to strengthen national capacity to conduct quality audits effectively in-country	Fiji; Kiribati; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu	
Training on protocols and procedures for qualifications reference frameworks provided to strengthen national capacity to carry out this function effectively in-country, with some evidence that protocols and procedures have been put in place	Fiji; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Tonga	
9 participants (5 women) from 6 PICTs attended subregional workshop on teacher competency standards, and contributed to improving effectiveness and accountability of teachers by establishing Regional Teachers Standards	Fiji; Kiribati; Palau; Samoa; Tonga; Vanuatu	
Administration of South Pacific Form Seven Certificate (SPFSC) exam in 3 PICTs shows continuous improvement (e.g. timely release of results)	Kiribati; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
SPFSC training support provided in 3 PICTs to ensure that currency of qualification meets regional and international standards	Kiribati; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
3 PICTs received technical support for use of PacSIMS to analyse and report on SPFSC 2019. Item analysis reports and student results and certificates were generated for 331 candidates in Kiribati (230 women), 31 in Tuvalu (21 women) and 751 in Vanuatu (405 women)	Kiribati; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	
National counterparts in 3 PICTs received technical and advisory support on integrating regional and international education indicators in national EMIS, enabling these PICTs to produce reports for global education monitoring	Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Tuvalu	
PILNA data workshop for 9 PICTs supported use of PILNA 2018 results to inform policy and classroom interventions, and strengthened national capacity to use large-scale test results to inform decision-making (there is increasing demand from PICTs for analysis of PILNA data)	Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu	
105 participants from 6 PICTs attended subregional workshop on education data analysis to inform decision-making, in response to increasing country requests for support in this area	Fiji; Kiribati; New Caledonia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu	
Change in knowledge		
Individual plans of action developed between SPC and 5 PICTs to prioritise their EMIS needs. National reports on status of EMIS and Data Quality and Assessment Framework (DQAF) completed in collaboration with UNESCO Institute of Statistics. In-country meetings to map out national plan of action for implementing DQAF recommendations were widely consultative and included CEOs or Permanent Secretaries, statistics officers and education planners	Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu	

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
EMIS Situation Analysis and Development reports compiled and presented for consideration by Ministry of Education in 6 PICTs. Nauru and Marshall Islands have databases in place, but data consolidation is required; there is high potential to submit data electronically and to integrate education data (e.g. TVET assessment, early childhood education). Palau has system in place and consultation visit was completed	Cook Islands; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Tokelau	4 
52 national counterparts and stakeholders in education in 3 PICTs trained in data analysis and production of verified data tables from their national EMIS. Training strengthened national capacity in this area	Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Tonga	4 
Draft EMIS policy developed for Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development following SPC's peer review of policy and technical advice	Solomon Islands	4 
Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development assisted to use ATLAS software to analyse examination results of students at senior secondary school level	Solomon Islands	4 
Education policies assessed using World Bank SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) tools, including review of data collection, data analysis and reporting. Country report produced with policy recommendations to inform interventions	Kiribati	4 
Training or technical assistance provided to curriculum and assessment officers in 6 PICTs on: aligning Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (LANA) to PILNA items (Fiji); developing new Tuvalu Standardised Test of Achievement (TUSTA) items; developing Tokelau Achievement and Progress Assessments (TAPA) items; analysing Solomon Islands Standardised Test of Achievement results (SISTA); developing tests for Year 6 and Year 8 (Nauru); and progress being made in Tonga. The support enhanced officers' capacity in item construction and review, and quality assurance of national standardised test instruments	Fiji; Nauru; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu	4 
Launch of PILNA 2018 Regional Report attended by 10 PICT representatives and development partners. Event received extensive media coverage	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	4 
PILNA 2018 country reports developed, and results disseminated through national workshops to 962 Ministry of Education officials (47.6% women; note — no data for Tonga, and FSM and Marshall Islands data not disaggregated) in 15 participating PICTs. Workshop targeting 3 levels of education ministries — senior managers, curriculum and assessment officers, and teachers — contributed to increased understanding of PILNA results	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	4 
Capacity of curriculum officers in education ministries to develop outcome-based curriculum and assessment strengthened through SPC's technical assistance, with Kiribati and PNG now discussing relevant planning	Fiji; Kiribati; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands	4 
Capacity of national assessment officers to construct PILNA test items enhanced ahead of review and development of new items for PILNA 2021, following regional workshop attended by 27 participants (15 women) from 15 PICTs	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	4 
Output		
65 key ministry officials (43% women) trained in review and development of education policies	Papua New Guinea; Tuvalu	4 

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
229 participants (46 women) trained as part of Pacific Islands Regional Observer Programme (fisheries)	Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; New Caledonia; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tuvalu; Vanuatu	 14 
29 participants (14 women) completed Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance – Second Cohort	Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Nauru; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu	 14 

Clinical services

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Change in practice		
5 recommendations from meeting of Directors of Clinical Services are being implemented, along with continued support for, and development of:	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 
1. pathology, through Pacific Islands Society for Pathology — 14 PICTs		
2. emergency care, through Pacific Islands Society for Emergency Care — 14 PICTs		
3. speciality nursing (Perioperative and Ear, Nose, Throat & Audiology [ENT & AI]) — 14 PICTs		
4. ENT & A — Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu		
5. national clinical guideline apps — Kiribati, Samoa and Tonga		
4 4 PICTs have conducted clinical services audits, with results showing they have maintained compliance rates of ≥ 75% for all 6 perioperative standards. Value of the standards is recognised by stakeholders, e.g. Pacific Eye Institute has asked to use them	Fiji; Kiribati; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 
Biomedical equipment in 3 PICTs repaired and operational again after country visits by technician: Nauru — 21 items repaired and 16 not able to be repaired due to unavailability of parts on site; Niue — 11 items repaired (no parts available on site for 6 items); Tuvalu — 8 items required spare parts	Nauru; Niue; Tuvalu	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 
8 out of 13 PICT hospitals conducted 1 or more audits	Cook Islands; Fiji; Kiribati; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tuvalu; Tonga; Vanuatu	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 
PHD and WHO are mapping whole of region's health workforce, in response to recommendation from Pacific Health Ministers Meeting. Plans put in place to implement recommendations from Pacific emergency medicine survey, which Pacific Heads of Health endorsed	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 

Progress in 2019	Country	Primary SDG
Change in attitude		
Reports and recommendations from 3 Pacific clinical networks — Pacific regional emergency care standards; ENT & A recommendations; and pathology recommendations — were endorsed by Directors of Clinical Services for regional implementation	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
Change in knowledge		
7 people have improved knowledge of perioperative patient safety standards based on development of Pacific Perioperative Practice Bundle 2 — Patient Safety	Federated States of Micronesia; Marshall Islands; Palau	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
Data on doctor workforce presented to 2019 meetings of Directors of Clinical Services, Pacific Heads of Health and Pacific Health Ministers	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
5 out of 49 clinicians who received support for continuing professional development reported acquiring new knowledge and skills (note — only 5 clinicians provided feedback)	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
Output		
78.5% of PICs (11 of 14) represented at Directors of Clinical Services meeting	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
90.4% of requests (66 of 73) to clinical services helpdesk answered within 3 days. When country requests are received, PHD may link PICTs with other stakeholders who can better respond to specific needs	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
High number of items of biomedical equipment tested in PICTs during technical visits supported by SPC, e.g. Nauru — 105 items; Niue — 88 items; and Tuvalu — 48 items	Nauru; Niue; Tuvalu	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
North Pacific countries included in training in perioperative safety standards conducted in 2019; 7 PICTs have now received training on standards, which have been developed for Pacific settings	Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Palau; Solomon Islands	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
2 national hospitals received mentoring in 2019, taking the total to 7 (of 13 PICTs targeted)	Cook Islands; Niue	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
1 regional analysis — ‘Pacific regional emergency care: Priorities and standards for development’ — undertaken in collaboration with partners	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
Clinical workforce data for 14 PICTs updated for 2018 — ‘Mapping of specialised clinical services in the Pacific: A pathway for regional cooperation and universal health care’	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
3 clinical networks supported in 2019, with 49 Pacific clinicians assisted to participate in discipline-specific meetings/training (ENT & A group meeting, Pacific Society for Reproductive Health biennial meeting, and radiology meeting)	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 
4 clinical leaders assisted to participate in discipline-specific high-level consultations (1 ENT clinician, 2 members of Pacific Islands Operating Room Nursing Association, and 1 Director of Clinical Services)	REGIONAL (all PICTs)	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING 

Organisational Objective A: Strengthening engagement and collaboration with members and partners

Progress in 2019
Change in practice
<p>PHD initiated implementation of more than 5 recommendations (for which it has responsibility) from 2019 Pacific Heads of Health meeting</p> <p>3 new clinical networks and partnerships formed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENT & A with WHO, Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, Otorhinolaryngology Head & Neck Nurses Group • Emergency care with Australasian College for Emergency Medicine, WHO and Ministries of Health • Mentorship — between Pacific Islands Operating Room Nursing Association and International Federation of Perioperative Nursing <p>Increasing member engagement in SPC's governance meetings, with 11 out of 13 (85%) CRGA Subcommittee members reviewing progress on implementing the Strategic Plan and budget performance during pre-meeting briefings (5 metropolitan members or observers and 6 PICT members)</p> <p>CRGA and CRGA Subcommittee on Implementation of the Strategic Plan Mid-Term Review management response at mid year; 13 of 25 agreed actions are in progress; 10 not started (2 de-prioritised, 3 will start in 2020); and 5 require decisions from Director-General or CRGA Subcommittee</p> <p>4 divisional or programme business plans revised in 2019 (Operations and Management Directorate (OMD), EOAP, GEM, SDD), 3 with technical input from SPL team (OMD, EOAP, GEM). Plans incorporate SPC's theory of change, alignment with SDGs and commitment to using better performance metrics. OMD's new results framework includes appropriate baselines. Harmonisation of business plans with new Strategic Plan will be reviewed after it is approved</p> <p>MFAT/SPC 'Better Evaluation — Regional Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning' capacity strengthening project improved awareness, collaboration and networking on monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) among Pacific stakeholders as a result of: design of culturally sensitive MEL capacity assessment conceptual framework; conduct and analysis of 86 'Talanoa' MEL capacity surveys and/or interviews; design and organisation of regional MEL meeting (53 participants) to review regional MEL capacity using Pacific approaches and develop way forward for collaboration in strengthening this capacity</p> <p>Inaugural Special Regional Fisheries Ministerial Meeting (RFMM) held to discuss coastal fisheries and other fisheries-related issues not covered by Forum Fisheries Committee Ministerial Meeting, which focuses on tuna. RFMM will be held annually. SPC Heads of Fisheries also agreed to meet annually in light of RFMM arrangement, signifying operationalisation of regional mechanism for coastal fisheries</p> <p>Peer-to-peer learning event and fact-finding mission facilitated, enabling Samoa to explore Fiji Education Management Information System and stimulating exchange of experience and learning</p>
Change in knowledge
<p>PILNA country reports for 15 PICTs completed and disseminated</p> <p>2 videos produced to communicate CePaCT's work and contribution to conserving, developing and distributing Pacific biodiversity: 'Enabling yam diversity: Enabling yam distribution – Amit Sukal's PhD research story and its impact for PICTs' (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mf8A4EKvPI), which was produced with support of ACIAR/DFAT partnership on capacity; and CePaCT informational video (https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/2019/07/spc-ensuring-long-term-sustainability-of-plant-genetic-resources-for-food-and)</p> <p>209 SPC staff (48% women) from 6 locations (Noumea, Suva, Pohnpei, Port Vila, Honiara, Paris), and 160 country representatives (50% women) provided insights toward development of SPC's next Strategic Plan through internal collaboration events, annual whole-of-SPC workshops, email, intranet news outreach, and CRGA and CRGA Subcommittee meetings</p>

Progress in 2019	
Output	
SPC convened or co-organised 8 regional meetings with Pacific Ministers or Heads of Sectors (Heads of Agriculture and Forestry Services, Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, Council of Pacific Arts and Culture, Ministers of Energy and Transport, Heads of Fisheries, Heads of Health, Ministers of Health, and Pacific Statistics Standing Committee (subsidiary body of Heads of Planning and Statistics)). We also organised other events of regional or international significance (e.g. COP 25 side events; regional consultation for UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development; regional high-level dialogue on water and sanitation; Pacific MPs' dialogue on human rights, good governance and development; Pacific Women Leaders Coalition Conference; and Atoll Nations Dialogue)	
Partnership with DFAT for 2019 statistics programme agreed. New project partnership signed with MFAT for five-year statistics project and Pacific Data Hub. New partnership with World Bank for International Development Association (IDA) funds under negotiation	
In Samoa, 15 schools and 30 teachers undertook training in preparation for implementing phonics project	
13 PICTs received training in data management and reporting for SDG 4 (Quality education)	
New funding agreement under development with MFAT, in partnership with Landcare Research (NZ), to support scaling of Pacific Seeds for Life flagship programme initially funded by SPC Innovation Fund	
Partnerships signed with (1) ACIAR to support Coconut Genetic Resources Conservation and CRB control (2019–2023); (2) FAO Treaty Benefit Sharing Fund — 3rd cycle to support genetic characterisation of CePaCT taro collections (2019–2021); (3) MFAT programme funding to support transformation of CePaCT into Centre of Excellence (approved September 2019 for 5 years) (4) DFAT programme funding to also support transformation of CePaCT into Centre of Excellence (approved September 2019 for 5 years)	
MOU signed with Biodiversity International; and MOU drafted with International Potato Centre (CIP) and International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	
Funding contributed to regional meetings of Heads and Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (ACIAR and DFAT). DFAT and MFAT provided support for e-Phyto workshop	
Ridge to Reef project letter of agreement signed with UNDP	
LRD, as Secretariat of Pacific Islands Rural Advisory Services network, is member of Asia-Pacific Islands Rural Advisory Services Network (APIRAS) and Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS). LRD currently chairs APIRAS Steering Committee and is also member of GFRAS Steering Committee	
LRD, through POETCom, is member of Women's Economic Empowerment Forum of Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development' programme, which is funded by DFAT	
DFAT-funded project 'Building prosperity for women producers, processors and women-owned businesses through organic value chains' began	
POETCom Facebook account currently has 7500 followers	
13 factsheets on indigenous vegetables are being translated into Tuvalu and Kiribati vernacular to promote atoll cultivation of nutritious leafy vegetables	
88% of PICTs participated in 2019 Pacific Heads of Health meeting, with all PICTs represented at appropriate level. Around 85% of participants thought the meeting was useful and well organised	
MOU signed between SPC and Australasian College of Emergency Medicine	
7 Country Focal Officers for Human Rights placed in relevant ministries in FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Nauru, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands	
PEARL policy revised in consultation with SPC's network of MEL practitioners (MELnet) to reflect critical organisational needs in terms of clarified programming process and minimum standards for M&E	
Country programme consultation with PNG's Ministry of Education to review 2020 workplan and expansion of successful literacy and numeracy outcomes. Agreement reached on aligning annual reporting with Department of National Planning and Monitoring and addressing SDG indicators, and micro-qualification options for National Fisheries Authority	

Organisational Objective B: Strengthening technical and scientific knowledge and expertise

Progress in 2019	
Impact	
2018 PILNA processes strengthened to meet international large-scale standards	
21 FNU courses with micro-qualification designs completed. Next step is development of micro-qualifications	
Change in practice	
1 PICT supported by SPC to carry out psychometric analysis of national test	
10 PICTs received training from Australia Pacific Training Coalition, with funding from SPC	
Theory of change for SPC's internal MEL community of practice (MELnet) reviewed and MELnet charter developed, setting out co-ownership and co-facilitation principles. 5 MELnet subgroups formed to tackle specific issues (SDGs, MEL induction and training, MEL toolkit, performance management systems, learning and knowledge management); 3 out of 5 groups are active and meeting regularly	
2018 Pacific Community Results Report endorsed by CRGA, including new pull-out sections on Partnerships, and SPC's contribution to the SDGs, which were designed to better meet members' needs. For the first time, SPC results were available and searchable online through Results Explorer tool on Pacific Data Hub	
Mid-year progress cards prepared for SPC's divisions, facilitating use of MEL intelligence in reflection and planning processes and improving end-of-year reporting.	
Change in knowledge	
Results of Marshall Islands HIES experiment shared at meeting of Pacific Statistics Methods Board	
2 papers published in ScienceDirect and Plant Pathology, respectively, on detection and characterisation of badnaviruses, and characterisation and genetic diversity of viruses present in the Pacific yam germplasm collection (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0042682219300133?via%3Dihub) and (https://bsppjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ppa.13133)	
33% increase in number of page views of corporate MEL toolkit on intranet. Corporate reporting tools reviewed to improve relevance and usability (e.g. mid-year report and results framework and reporting templates, end-of-year results framework and reporting template, evaluation form, list of publications). Corporate programming tools developed and socialised, with FAQ on programming and programming process guide	
Approach to assessing integration of cross-cutting disciplines in SPC projects, programmes or business plans was trialled to establish baseline. 143 assessments at project, programme or Key Result Area level showed that 30% were designed to challenge harmful norms or practices (mainly in the areas of environment and climate change) and 68% integrated activities to address environment and climate change issues. Lower levels of integration were reported for people-centred approaches (including human rights, culture, gender and youth). Results were made available to divisions and SPC Directors Forum	
486 unique page views for SPC's Results Explorer hosted on Pacific Data Hub	
1 'training of trainers' manual and 1 'facilitators training' manual on social citizenship developed by RRRT, mainly for use in activities in schools	
Output	
Communication with other regional organisations included SER screening of more than 10 SPC projects and EDF 11 OCT projects. SER training was carried out in 1 member country	
2 project concepts developed by LRD and GEM and submitted to EU-French Pacific initiative on climate change, biodiversity and resilience; GCF projects under development with GEM, FAME, PHD and LRD	
SPC Climate Change Framework and Internal Engagement strategy finalised	

Progress in 2019
Strategic briefs on climate change and environmental sustainability provided regularly to executive, e.g. on GCF and regional context
SPC retained its position as secretariat of Network on Education Quality Monitoring in the Asia-Pacific and contributed ideas and experiences from work in Pacific education
2 micro-qualifications developed for FAME
2 international research conferences attended by SPC
LRD staff participated in technical training, e.g. 2 staff undertook project management training; 2 staff took part in John Dillon Fellowship-ACIAR programme, and 1 in sanitary and phytosanitary capacity building training supported by ACIAR
PHD convened a meeting of its Scientific and Technical Expert Group, made up of prominent academics and health professionals. Group made recommendations for PHD's work programme
173 staff took part in 8 learning and results events: 1 MELnet workshop (30), revamp of MELnet (16), debrief of 2018 results reporting (12), cross-cutting marker tool session (13), 3 end-of-year reporting sessions (23); and learning and results workshop (79)
EQAP and RRRT provided technical support for review and development of curriculums incorporating elements of citizenship education

Organisational Objective C: Addressing members' development priorities through multidisciplinary approaches

Progress in 2019
Change in practice
3 SPC programmes (RENI, PEUMP, GCCA+ SUPA) implemented a rights-based approach (people-centred approach) with PIC partners
Change in knowledge
SDD actively participated in SPC's internal SDG working group; created SDG dashboard available on new SDD website and Pacific Data Hub; and advocated use of dashboard at meetings and workshops attended by SDD staff
3 PICs, Pacific Disability Forum and Country Focal Officers funded to attend SDD workshop on disability data analysis
Output
3 divisions — GEM (energy), SDD and SPL — and 5 external partners collaborating with Oceans & Maritime Programme
PHD convened and facilitated One Health regional training workshop and engaged consultant to conduct introductory training on One Health and systems thinking. (One Health recognises that people, animals, plants and environment are interconnected and that multiple sectors must communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes)

Progress in 2019
<p>RRRT engaged with 8 SPC programmes on rights-based approaches and mainstreaming of human rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIEMA Guidance Report (GEM) • Cross-cutting markers (SPL) • GEM proposal • EDF 11 Contribution Agreement • Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (SDD) • RENI (GEM) • PEUMP (FAME) • GCCA+ SUPA (GEM) <p>SPL takes active part in 7 cross-organisational initiatives: Walu project management; finance system; HR performance development; travel system; enterprise content management; SDG taskforce; Women in Sustainable Development programme</p> <p>Manual on gender and social inclusion in fisheries and aquaculture developed and launched, and used by PEUMP for gender training with USP</p>

Organisational Objective D: Improving planning, prioritisation, evaluation, learning and innovation

Progress in 2019
Impact
20 Fiji schools selected for research project, with SPC support for development of survey questionnaire
Change in practice
Integrated work plans for each SDD business unit implemented through new accounting system; bi-annual performance reports completed; and project-level budgets monitored on monthly basis
2 PICTs assisted to conduct education research
Planning missions to 15 PICTs completed as part of EQAP's new methodology for planning with members
Increased ownership of SPC's PEARL policy by divisions, as demonstrated by incorporation of PMEL practice in reflection sessions (especially end of year)
Improved learning practice, with 3 terms of reference for evaluations incorporating learning questions on SER (FAME) and realist principles of investigation (GEM)

Progress in 2019
10 programme/project proposals peer-reviewed by SPL unit:
2 integrated programme approaches, MFAT 'incubate/capacitate' fund proposal and recommendations to executive, GCF, PHD's One Health, RRRIT's good governance, Pacific Data Hub, PCCOS, GEM Georesources & Energy Programme for ACP/EU call for proposals, and 1 integrated programme proposal
9 divisions and programmes reported mid-year; 10 divisions and programmes held end-of-year results and reflection sessions, with 4 of these facilitated by SPL
Community-level engagement ensures that our fisheries and marine ecosystems research is conducted in ethical and culturally sensitive manner, including where official national processes may not require it
To strengthen MEL relating to FAME's capacity development activities, feedback surveys were completed by 266 workshop participants (43% of the total 629 attendees). Participants were asked range of questions, e.g. whether they gained new knowledge, and whether they would be able to incorporate new learning in their work. FAME will continue to work towards improving coverage of participant feedback and follow-up across all capacity development activities
10 out of 11 (91%) divisions and programmes held end-of-year reflection sessions. 7 out of 10 (70%) of these sessions were self-facilitated with limited input required from SPL, demonstrating increased capacity of staff to prepare for and conduct planning and reflection processes
Change in knowledge
3 events focused on application of learning for improved decision-making, contributing to raised awareness among participants:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MELnet workshop included capacity building in learning and its application • Theme of annual whole-of-SPC learning and results workshop centred on use of learning for decision-making and improved programming, with number of learning tools introduced and discussed • Participation in MFAT 'Pacific approaches' learning event
Almost 60% of respondents (11) to MELnet workshop survey said they had better understanding of learning facilitation, and 70% had some ideas on how to apply training to their work
Respondents to learning and results workshop survey agreed that workshop enabled them to interact with SPC staff members and to deepen their understanding or knowledge of SPC's work across different divisions and programmes
SPC-wide capacity development evaluation completed and findings and recommendations communicated internally (e.g. to MEL, capacity building experts, senior management teams)
Output
Case studies formulated to evaluate impact of SPC's education work on selected focus research areas in 2 PICTs
MEL input provided to development of 5 programming initiatives to enable robust measurements of results. These included 3 integrated programming initiatives (PCCOS, Pacific Data Hub and Food Systems) and 2 Country Programme initiatives (Vanuatu and Solomon Islands)
1 independent review of 2018 results reporting process undertaken; and 5 routine post-activity evaluations conducted (MELnet workshop; learning and results workshop; 2 CRGA Subcommittee meetings; 1 CRGA meeting)

Organisational Objective E: Enhancing the capabilities of SPC's people, systems and processes

Progress in 2019	
Change in practice	
Average length of time from initial advertisement of Request for Proposal to contracting of services is now 7 weeks	
IT helpdesk ticket closure times reduced to just over 2 days 7 hours, with customer satisfaction rating of 3.94 out of 5	
Project management fee recovery was 10.5%	
Project execution rate was 94%	
Processes, including EU project management unit and project audits, established to minimise risks	
Reserves are at three months of operational expenses; CRGA approved balanced budget	
Full-cost recovery for IT and facilities achieved, and partial cost recovery for translation and interpretation and publishing. Housing and canteen are self-funding	
329 legal action items dealt with, including 198 legal documents (letters of agreement, memorandums of understanding, contracts), 26 pieces of advice, 66 policies and 19 templates	
Average turnaround time for recruitment of international positions was 87 days, and for local positions 60 days	
Out of 595 SPC staff, 54% were women, up from 52% in 2018. 65% of women (63% in 2018) employed on local contracts, and 45% (40% in 2018) employed on international or executive contracts	
SPL appointments include: Head, SPL; Team Leader, Strategy; Planning, Results & Performance Advisor; contract based recruitment to Team Leader Programming; Programming, Design and Learning Advisor; and Relationships and Learning Advisor; acting arrangements for Team Leader MEL and PMEL Adviser; Communications officer; 2 interns	
Change in attitude	
Increased use of intranet as source of information with 393,362 page views	
Change in knowledge	
Staff encouraged to identify suitable training opportunities	
As part of SPC's procurement processes, 31 instances of non-competitive procurement were amended, amounting to 4.6% of overall procurement value	
OMD reports used to support organisational change, such as focus on increased project management fees, and budget and procurement reforms	
Of 19 exit interviews, none cited remuneration as reason for leaving	
8 formal technical development opportunities accessed by SPL staff through conferences, training and internships linked to deliverables	
Output	
SER policy and action plan finalised and adopted	
Numerous all-staff activities undertaken, e.g. on World Environment Day, and during European Week for Waste Reduction	
SER support helpdesk created with RRR and SDP. Helpdesk functional for all SPC divisions and projects, with awareness raised through appropriate communication. Projects, terms of reference and business plans screened in 2019, and tools for mainstreaming SER currently being developed	

Progress in 2019
High rate of corporate compliance with policies for travel, procurement of goods and services and financial payment/receipts (98%)
2 of 10 OMD teams conducted customer feedback surveys
Staff policies project included substantial consultation phase. Roll-out of Financial Management Information System delayed to ensure appropriate consultation of stakeholders and consideration of their needs. Consultation between Finance and administrative assistants on cash disbursements
Technical documentation developed for Human Resources Information System, Financial Management Information System and payroll system
Pacific Resilience Project Phase II (PREP II) process redesigned to align with donor requirements and to clarify roles and responsibilities
7000 data sets added to Pacific Data Hub
218 staff trained in finance systems; 390 staff trained in IT systems
Human Resources Information System and Financial Management Information System rolled out
Cash payments proactively managed with additional process improvements; 2 fraud investigations concluded, and others in train
New job modules in Financial Management Information System allow for improved reporting by divisions
Appointment of health and safety adviser is first step in establishing central framework
Full suite of HR regulations and policies released for internal consultation for first time
1.28 million words translated and 208 days dedicated to interpretation as part of SPC's efforts to uphold commitments to bilingual operation
PHD developed a 'recommendation tracking tool' and a 'living' document for constant updating of public health surveillance and response activities
PHD's biannual reflection meetings included analysis and graphic presentation of information from training database. Database content and graphics were used in regional/international meetings, and database information guided planning
MEL performance management system needs were scoped at 2019 MELnet workshop. Learning system was discussed at 2019 learning and results workshop
Trial of cost recovery for MEL services (in relation to OMD's new business plan and Pacific Data Hub strategy, based on theory of change approach). Increase in SPL's full-time equivalent base by 0.5.

Appendix 2: Authored publications

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	Journal article	Marre J-B. and Billé R.	2019	A demand-driven approach to ecosystem services economic valuation: Lessons from Pacific island countries and territories	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2212041619301858
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	Other grey literature	Marre J-B. and Billé R.	2019	Economic and financial mechanisms for climate change resilience	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/ukw35
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	Other grey literature	Marre J-B. and Billé R.	2019	Economic incentives to control invasive species: Overview of the RESCCUE project regional activity	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/8vbgw
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	Other grey literature	Marre J-B. and Billé R.	2019	Climate change in the RESCCUE project	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/33zxc
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	Other grey literature	Marre J-B. and Billé R.	2019	Greener taxes and public subsidies in Pacific Island countries and territories	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/x99za
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	Other grey literature	Marre J-B. and Billé R.	2019	RESCCUE's support to integrated coastal management	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/t7n9w
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	Other grey literature	Marre J-B. and Billé R.	2019	Setting up and managing protected areas	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/54baa
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	Other grey literature	Marre J-B. and Billé R.	2019	Strengthening the mitigation hierarchy in Pacific Island countries and territories	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/gphxv
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Report	Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	2019	PILNA Regional Report	https://eqap.spc.int/sites/default/files/resources/2020-04/PILNA%20Regional%20Report%202018.pdf

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Report	Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	2019	PILNA Small Islands States Report	http://www.eqap.org.fj
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Report	Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	2019	PILNA Country reports	http://www.eqap.org.fj
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Publication	Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	2019	Quality assurance in higher education and training in Pacific Island countries and territories: Policy and procedures on quality assurance processes	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/oqm8u
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Publication	Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	2019	Quality assurance in higher education and training in Pacific Island countries and territories: Micro-qualification in developing assessment instruments – unit qualification document	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/uzxz6
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Publication	Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	2019	Quality assurance in higher education and training in Pacific Island countries and territories: Micro-qualification in developing assessment instruments – unit standards booklet	https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/SPC/Micro_qualification_in_developing_assessment_instruments_Unit_standards_booklet.pdf
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Publication	Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	2019	Quality assurance in higher education and training in Pacific Island countries and territories: Micro-qualification in establishing and operating a small seafood business – qualification document	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/s5hzc
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Publication	Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	2019	Quality assurance in higher education and training in Pacific Island countries and territories: Micro-qualification in establishing and operating a small seafood business – unit standards booklet	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/a66hu
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Publication	Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	2019	Quality assurance in higher education and training in Pacific Island countries and territories: Micro-qualification in maintaining seafood safety and quality – unit qualification document	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/o7ehf

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Educational Quality and Assessment Program	Publication	Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	2019	Quality assurance in higher education and training in Pacific Island countries and territories: Micro-qualification in maintaining seafood safety and quality – unit standards booklet	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/25kbr
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Anderson G., Hampton J., Smith N. and Rico C.	2019	Indications of strong adaptive population genetic structure in albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) in the southwest and central Pacific Ocean. Ecol Evol. 2019 Aug 27;9(18):10354-10364. eCollection 2019 Sep. https://doi.org/10.1002/cece3.5554	Anderson G., Hampton J., Smith N. and Rico C. 2019. Indications of strong adaptive population genetic structure in albacore tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>) in the southwest and central Pacific Ocean. Ecol Evol. 2019 Aug 27;9(18):10354-10364. eCollection 2019 Sep. https://doi.org/10.1002/cece3.5554
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Anderson, G., Lal M., Hampton J., Smith N. and Rico C.	2019	Close kin proximity in yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) as a driver of population genetic structure in the tropical western and central Pacific Ocean	Anderson, G., Lal M., Hampton J., Smith N. and Rico C. 2019. Close kin proximity in yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) as a driver of population genetic structure in the tropical western and central Pacific Ocean. Frontiers in Marine Science. 6: 341. DOI:10.3389/fmars.2019.00341
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Bax N.J., Miloslavich P., Muller-Karger F.E., Allain V., Appeltans W., Batten S.D., Benedetti-Cecchi L., Buttigieg P.L., Chiba S., Costa D.P., Duffy J.E., Dunn D.C., Johnson R., Kudela R.M., Obura D., Rebelo L-M., Shin Y-J., Simmons S.E. and Tyack P.L.	2019	A Response to Scientific and Societal Needs for Marine Biological Observations	Bax N.J., Miloslavich P., Muller-Karger F.E., Allain V., Appeltans W., Batten S.D., Benedetti-Cecchi L., Buttigieg P.L., Chiba S., Costa D.P., Duffy J.E., Dunn D.C., Johnson R., Kudela R.M., Obura D., Rebelo L-M., Shin Y-J., Simmons S.E. and Tyack P.L. 2019. A Response to Scientific and Societal Needs for Marine Biological Observations. Front. Mar. Sci. 6:395. www.doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2019.00395
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Escalle L., Scutt Phillips J., Brownjohn M. et al.	2019	Environmental versus operational drivers of drifting FAD beaching in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.	Escalle L., Scutt Phillips J., Brownjohn M. et al. 2019. Environmental versus operational drivers of drifting FAD beaching in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Sci Rep 9, 14005 2019. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-50364-0

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Fey P, Bustamante P, Bosserelle P, Espiau B., Malau A., Mercader M., Wafo E. and Letourneur Y.	2019	Does trophic level drive organic and metallic contamination in coral reef organisms?	www.doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.02.311
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Frommel A.Y., Brauner C.J., Allan B.J.M., Nicol S., Parsons D.M., Pether S.M.J., Setiawan A.N., Smith N. and Munday P.L.	2019	Organ health and development in larval kingfish are unaffected by ocean acidification and warming	12:7:e8266. doi: 10.7717/peerj.8266. eCollection 2019.
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Hewavitharane C.A., Pickering T.D., Rico C. and Mochioka N.	2019	Early life history of tropical freshwater eels (<i>Anguilla</i> spp.) recruiting to Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, in the western South Pacific	org/10.1071/MF19047
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Houssard P., Point D., Tremblay Boyer L., Allain V., Pethybridge H., Masbou J., Ferriss B.E., Baya P.A., Lagane C., Menkes C.E., Letourneur Y. and Lorrain A.	2019	A Model of Mercury Distribution in Tuna from the Western and Central Pacific Ocean: Influence of Physiology, Ecology and Environmental Factors	www.doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.8b06058
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Jarrod M. D., Welch M. J., McMahon S. J., McArley T., Allan B. J. M., Watson S. A., Parsons D.M., Pether S. M. J., Pope S., Nicol S., Smith N., Herbert N. and Munday P. L.	2019	Elevated CO ₂ affects anxiety but not a range of other behaviours in juvenile yellowtail kingfish	marenvres.2019.104863

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Lorrain A., Pethybridge H., Cassar N., Receveur A., Allain V., Bodin N., Bopp L., Choy C.A., Duffy L., Fry B., Goñi N., Graham B.S., Hobday A.J., Logan J.M., Ménard F., Menkes C.E., Olson R.J., Pagendam D.E., Point D., Revill A.T., Somes C.J. and Young J.W.	2019	Trends in tuna carbon isotopes suggest global changes in pelagic phytoplankton communities	Lorrain A., Pethybridge H., Cassar N., Receveur A., Allain V., Bodin N., Bopp L., Choy C.A., Duffy L., Fry B., Goñi N., Graham B.S., Hobday A.J., Logan J.M., Ménard F., Menkes C.E., Olson R.J., Pagendam D.E., Point D., Revill A.T., Somes C.J. and Young J.W. 2019. Trends in tuna carbon isotopes suggest global changes in pelagic phytoplankton communities. <i>Global Change Biology</i> . 26. www.doi.org/10.1111/gcb.14858
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Munday P.L., Schunter C., Allan B.J.M., Nicol S., Parsons D.M., Pether S.M.J., Pope S., Ravasi T., Steiawan A.N., Smith N. and Domingos J.A.	2019	Testing the Adaptive Potential of Yellowtail Kingfish to Ocean Warming and Acidification	Munday P.L., Schunter C., Allan B.J.M., Nicol S., Parsons D.M., Pether S.M.J., Pope S., Ravasi T., Steiawan A.N., Smith N. and Domingos J.A. 2019. Testing the Adaptive Potential of Yellowtail Kingfish to Ocean Warming and Acidification. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i> ; 7:253. www.doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2019.00253
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Popova E., Vousden D., Sauer W.H.H., Mohammed E.Y., Allain V., Downey-Breedy N., Fletcher R., Gjerde K.M., Halpin P.N., Kelly S., Obura D., Pecl G., Roberts M., Raitos D.E., Rogers A., Samoilys M., Sumaila U.R., Tracey S. and Yool A.	2019	Ecological connectivity between the areas beyond national jurisdiction and coastal waters: Safeguarding interests of coastal communities in developing countries	www.doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.02.050

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Receveur A., Menkes C., Allain V., Lebourges-Dhaussy A., Nerini D., Morgan M. and Ménard F.	2019	Seasonal and spatial variability in the vertical distribution of pelagic forage fauna in the Southwest Pacific.	www.doi.org/10.1016/j.jdsr.2019.104655
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Scutt Phillips J., Escalle L., Pilling G., Sen Gupta A. and van Sebille E.	2019	Regional connectivity and spatial densities of drifting fish aggregating devices, simulated from fishing events in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Env. Res. Comm. 1 (5) https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/2515-7620/ab21e9/meta	
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Senina I.N., P. Lehodey J. Hampton J. and Sibert J.	2019	Quantitative modelling of the spatial dynamics of South Pacific and Atlantic albacore tuna populations	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdsr.2019.104667
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Senina I., Lehodey P., Sibert J. and Hampton J.	2019	Integrating tagging and fisheries data into a spatial population dynamics model to improve its predictive skills	www.doi.org/10.1139/cjfas-2018-0470
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Skirtun M., Pilling G.M., Reid C. and Hampton J.	2019	Trade-offs for the southern longline fishery in achieving a candidate South Pacific albacore target reference point	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2018.11.014
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Trowbridge C.D., Little C., Plowman C.Q., Williams G.A., Morritt D., Rivera Vázquez Y., Dlouhy-Massengale B., Cottrell D.M., Stirling P., Harman L. and McAllen R.	2019	No 'silver bullet': Multiple factors control population dynamics of European purple sea urchins in Lough Hyne Marine Reserve, Ireland	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0272771419300769
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems Division	Article	Vincent M.T., Brenden T.O. and Bence J.R.	2019	Parameter estimation performance of a recapture-conditioned integrated tagging catch-at-age analysis model	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0165783619303066

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Prepared for RENI project by KAMPOR Analytical (consultants)	2019	RENI Water Storage Project Environmental Assessment	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/z7pye
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Pradelli F., Kumar S. and Waqavonovono E.	2019	Pacific Safety of Navigation Project: Risk assessment for Arutanga Anchorage, Aitutaki, Cook Islands	https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/GSD/Public_Reports/GEM_PSNV/Pacific_safety_of_navigation_Project_Risk_assessment_Cook_Islands.pdf
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Pradelli F., Kumar S. and Waqavonovono E.	2019	Pacific Safety of Navigation Project Risk assessment for the Port of Honiara, Solomon Islands	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/c3ts8
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Antoniou A., Loco A., Kumar A. and Sinclair P.	2019	The Tuvalu Ridge to Reef Project: Groundwater investigations on Nanumea and Nukufetau atolls	https://pacificdata.org/data/dataset/the-tuvalu-ridge-to-reef-project-groundwater-investigations-on-nanumea-and-nukufetau-atolls
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Maritime team	2019	Regional Strategy for Pacific Women in Maritime 2020–2024	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/6z5cv
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Giblin J., Jackson N., Damlamian H., Begg Z., Wandres M., Degei P., Kumar S., Kanas T., Aru R. and Naki N.	2019	Tsunami hazard assessment: Lenakel, Tanna, Vanuatu	https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/GSD/Reports/2019_Tsunami_hazards_assessment_Lenakel_Tanna_Vanuatu_OMP_SPC00061.pdf
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Begg Z., Jackson N., Damlamian H., Degei P., Kumar S., Kanas T., Aru R. and Naki N.	2019	Topography survey report: Lenakel, Tanna, Vanuatu	http://library.gem.spc.int/libraryadmin/rest/download?id=4215

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Damlamian H., Wandres M., Giblin J., Jackson N., Begg Z., Degel P., Kumar S., Kruger J., Kanas T., Aru R. and Naki N.	2019	Probabilistic cyclone and swell-driven inundation hazard assessment: Lenakel, Tanna, Vanuatu	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/446y2
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Kumar S.	2019	Hydrographic survey report: Lenakel, Tanna, Vanuatu	http://library.gem.spc.int/libraryadmin/rest/download?id=4227
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Project document	Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance project team	2019	Newsletter - Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) project - Issue No. 1	https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/GSD/Public_Reports/GEM_PiEMA/PIEMA_project_newsletter_1_Mar_to_Jun_2019.pdf
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Project document	Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance project team	2019	Newsletter - Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) project - Issue No. 2	https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/GSD/Public_Reports/GEM_PiEMA/PIEMA_project_newsletter_2_Jul_to_Sep_2019.pdf
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Project document	Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance project team	2019	Newsletter - Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) project - Issue No. 3	https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/GSD/Public_Reports/GEM_PiEMA/PIEMA_project_newsletter_3_Oct_to_Dec_2019.pdf
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Project document	Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance project team	2019	Newsletter - Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) project - Issue No. 4	http://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/GSD/Public_Reports/GEM_PiEMA/PIEMA_project_newsletter_4_Jan_to_Mar_2020_Edited.pdf
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Project document	European Union-North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño project team	2019	European Union-North Pacific-Readiness for El Niño (REN) project: Assessment of Project Impact - A methodology to determine the beneficiaries' viewpoint	http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/IA-factsheet-2.pdf

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Project document	European Union-North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño project team	2019	European Union-North Pacific-Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project in Federated States of Micronesia: Securing water resources ahead of drought in FSM	https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/GSD/Public_Reports/GEM_RENI/FSM_RENI_factsheet.html
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Project document	European Union-North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño project team	2019	European Union-North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project: Communities securing food and water ahead of drought	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/pzq6n
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling up Pacific Adaptation project team	2019	Climate change profile: Cook Islands	https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/GSD/Public_Reports/GEM_SUPA/6_Cook_Islands_Climate_Change_Profile.pdf
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Begg Z. and Smith R.	2019	Preliminary Feasibility Study of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Application in Kiribati Waters	http://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Get/5zf7j
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Project document	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling up Pacific Adaptation project team	2019	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus Scaling up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA) Inception & Planning Meeting: Final Meeting Report	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/pro5a
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Lisa Buggy, as part of a team from PIFS and USAID	2019	Regional Synthesis Report of the Pacific Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessments	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/qzwao
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Lisa Buggy, as part of a team from PIFS and USAID	2019	Federated States of Micronesia Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/3zxf5
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Lisa Buggy, Monica Wabuke, as part of a team from PIFS and USAID	2019	The Choiseul Integrated Climate Change Programme Evaluation	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/nmmqs

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Pacific Sea Level and Geodetic Monitoring Project (factsheet)	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/assets/COSPac.PSLM.FactSheet.pdf
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Wave Buoy: Know your Ocean! (factsheet)	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/assets/WAVE.BUOY.pdf
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	The Pacific Ocean Portal (factsheet)	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/assets/Pacific_Ocean_Portal_factsheet_Final.pdf
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Rarotonga, Cook Islands 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Pohnpei Harbor, Federated States of Micronesia 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Lautoka, Fiji 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Suva, Fiji 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Betio, Kiribati 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Kanton, Kiribati 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Kiritimati, Kiribati 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Aiwo, Nauru 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Alofi, Niue 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Malakal, Palau 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Lombrum, Papua New Guinea 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Apia, Samoa 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Honiara, Solomon Islands 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Lata Wharf, Solomon Islands 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Tarekure Wharf, Solomon Islands 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Nuku'alofa, Tonga 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Neiafu, Tonga 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Funafuti, Tuvalu 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Vaitupu, Tuvalu 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Port Vila, Vanuatu 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Other grey literature	Climate and Ocean Support Program for the Pacific project team	2019	Luganville, Vanuatu 2019 Tide Predictions Calendar	http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/library/
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Journal article	Powers M., Begg Z., Smith G. and Miles E.	2019	Lessons From the Pacific Ocean Portal: Building Pacific Island Capacity to Interpret, Apply, and Communicate Ocean Information	https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2019.00476/full
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division	Report	Prepared for PIEMA project by Whitelium Group (consultants)	2019	Strategic Roadmaps for Emergency Management: Lessons and Design Guidance Document	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/eq9kz
Land Resources Division	Journal article	Sukal A.	2019	Molecular characterisation of a putative new poliovirus infecting pumpkin (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>) in Kenya	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs00705-019-04219-8
Land Resources Division	Journal article	Sukal A.	2019	Characterisation of a subgroup IB isolate of Cucumber mosaic virus from <i>Xanthosoma</i> sp. in sub-Saharan Africa	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/333612585_Characterisation_of_a_subgroup_IB_isolate_of_Cucumber_mosaic_virus_from_Xanthosoma_sp_in_sub-Saharan_Africa
Land Resources Division	Journal article	Sukal A.	2019	Characterization and genetic diversity of <i>Dioscorea</i> bacilliform viruses present in a Pacific yam germplasm collection	https://bsppjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ppa.13133
Public Health Division	Journal article	Dodd R., Reeve E., Sparks E., George A., Vivili P., Win Tin S.T., Buresova D., Webster J. and Thow A.	2019	The politics of food in the Pacific: Coherence and tension in regional policies on nutrition, the food environment and non-communicable diseases	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31511108
Public Health Division	Publication	Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA)	2019	Status of non-communicable diseases policy and legislation in Pacific Island countries and territories, 2018	ISBN: 978-982-00-1171-7

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Public Health Division	Publication	Public Health Division	2019	Guidelines for the development and strengthening of Pacific Diabetes Associations	ISBN: 978-982-00-1161-8
Public Health Division	Publication	Public Health Division	2019	Edible leaves of the Pacific	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/o7ek5
Public Health Division	Publication	Public Health Division	2019	Pacific health dietary guidelines for people with diabetes: A handbook for health professionals and educators	ISBN: 978-982-00-1205-9
Public Health Division	Publication	Public Health Division	2019	Pacific guidelines for healthy eating during pregnancy: A handbook for health professionals and educators	ISBN: 978-982-00-1185-4
Public Health Division	Other grey literature	Public Health Division	2019	NCD series of posters on diabetes and associated risk factors	https://www.spc.int/resource-centre/ncds-series-of-posters
Public Health Division	Other grey literature	Win Tin S.T., Naati E., Bertrand S., Vivili P., Soakai S., Puloka V. and Passmore E.	2019	Assessing the status of diabetes associations in the Pacific: A starting point for strengthening associations to address diabetes	Not available
Public Health Division	Other grey literature	Win Tin S.T., Kubuabola I., Ravuvu A., Snowdon W., Durand M., Vivili P. and Passmore E.	2019	Monitoring progress on policy and legislation to address Non-Communicable Diseases: A mutual accountability mechanism in the Pacific Islands	https://tcc.eventsair.com/QuickEventWebsitePortal/uhpe-2019/program/Agenda/AgendaItemDetail?id=468b1ada-6c01-4da4-855d-868c051131e7
Public Health Division	Other grey literature	Bertrand S., Tefaatau M.E. and Levionnois G.	2019	Mettez du vert dans vos assiettes! promotion de la consommation des feuilles comestibles disponibles dans le Pacifique	Not available
Public Health Division	Other grey literature	Bertrand S., Singh P., Dinh O. and Logote P.	2019	Healthy Child, Promising Future: Promoting health in primary school settings in Wallis and Futuna	Not available
Public Health Division	Article	Passmore E, Smith T	2019	Dual burden of stunting and obesity among elementary school children on Majuro, Republic of Marshall Islands	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC695339/pdf/hjmph7808_0262.pdf

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Regional Rights Resource Team	Publication	RRRT with Kiribati Education Improvement Program	2019	Leading Learning Instruction Leadership Programme LLL5 – Developing Rights and Responsibilities in Classrooms	https://rrrt.spc.int/sites/default/files/resources/2020-02/LLL5-Developing%20Rights%20and%20Responsibilities%20in%20Classrooms.pdf
Regional Rights Resource Team	Publication	Regional Rights Resource Team with Chris Yuen	2019	Pacific Human Rights Law Digest Volume 6	https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/HDP/RRRT/Pacific_Human_Rights_Law_Digest_Volume_6.pdf
Regional Rights Resource Team	Publication	Regional Rights Resources Team	2019	Regional Young Leaders Dialogue: Nadi Declaration on Human Rights and Good Governance	https://rrrt.spc.int/sites/default/files/resources/2019-12/YLD%20Nadi%20Declaration%20-%20final.pdf
Regional Rights Resources Team	Publication	Regional Rights Resources Team	2019	Pacific Members of Parliament (MPs): Port Vila Declaration on Human Rights, Good Governance, and Sustainable Development	https://rrrt.spc.int/sites/default/files/resources/2019-11/REG%20MPs%20PortVila%20Declaration.pdf
Social Development Programme	Publication	Joanne Lee Kunatuba	2019	Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and the Rural Sector in Solomon Islands	FAO and SPC. 2019. Country gender assessment of agriculture and the rural sector in Solomon Islands. Honiara
Social Development Programme	Publication	SPC	2019	Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and the Rural Sector in Fiji	FAO and SPC. 2019. Country gender assessment of agriculture and the rural sector in Fiji. Suva
Social Development Programme	Publication	SPC	2019	Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and the Rural Sector in Tonga	FAO and SPC. 2019. Country gender assessment of agriculture and the rural sector in Tonga. Nukualofa
Social Development Programme	Publication	SPC	2019	Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and the Rural Sector in Vanuatu	FAO and SPC. 2019. Country gender assessment of agriculture and the rural sector in Vanuatu. Port Vila
Social Development Programme	Publication	SPC	2019	Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and the Rural Sector in Samoa	FAO and SPC. 2019. Country gender assessment of agriculture and the rural sector in Samoa. Apia
Social Development Programme	Publication	Kim Robertson and Veena Singh	2019	Gender equality: Where do we stand? The Kingdom of Tonga	https://www.spc.int/resource-centre/publications/gender-equality-where-do-we-stand
Social Development Programme	Publication	Brigitte Leduc, Joanne Kunatuba and Kim Robertson	2019	Gender mainstreaming handbook: Government of the Kingdom of Tonga	https://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/HDP/Gender/Gender_Mainstreaming_Handbook_Final.html
Social Development Programme	Project document	Robertson K.	2019	Progressing Gender Equality in the Pacific II: Project Design	Not available

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Social Development Programme	Report	Robertson K. and Singh V.	2019	Progressing Gender Equality in the Pacific II: Inception Report (Mid Year)	Not available
Social Development Programme	Report	Robertson K.	2019	29th Council of Pacific Arts and Culture Meeting: Meeting Report	Not available
Social Development Programme	Report	Widmer S. (consultant) and Robertson K.	2019	Regional Cultural Strategy (Draft)	Not available
Social Development Programme	Report	Slatter C. (consultant) and Robertson K.	2019	Final Draft – Beijing +25: Review of progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in Pacific Island countries and territories	Not available
Social Development Programme	Report	Petersen L. (consultant)	2019	Draft Civil Society Engagement Strategy	Not available
Social Development Programme	Report	Petersen L. (consultant)	2019	Draft CSO Capacity Assessment Report	Not available
Social Development Programme	Other grey literature	Petersen L. (consultant)	2019	Literature review: CSO engagement	Not available
Social Development Programme	Report	Toelupe V. (consultant)	2019	Communication framework for SDP	Not available
Statistics for Development Division	Journal article	Bright P.	2019	Coastal proximity of populations in 22 Pacific Island countries and territories	https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0223249
Statistics for Development Division	Report	Sorchik R., Carter K., Linhart C. and Haberkorn G.	2019	Fertility trends in Pacific Island countries and territories	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/bw6ez
Statistics for Development Division	Report	Mathenge G.	2019	Republic of Fiji Vital Statistics Report 2012–2017	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/n8iox
Statistics for Development Division	Other grey literature	Sharp M.	2019	ICAR Poster: Optimising the collection of consumption data produced through HIES	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/dmzz9

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Statistics for Development Division	Report	Culpin A.	2019	Tonga Voluntary National Review	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/ffz9t
Statistics for Development Division	Publication	Mathenge G.	2019	Model legislation for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/dcg0j
Statistics for Development Division	Report	Culpin A.	2019	Nauru Voluntary National Review	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/tkvnd
Statistics for Development Division	Report	Mathenge G.	2019	Niue Vital Statistics Report: 2012 – 2016	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/ezvyg
Statistics for Development Division	Publication	Mathenge G.	2019	Best Practice Guidelines and Examples of Legislation for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in the Pacific - Version 2 December 2019	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/1h2yp
Statistics for Development Division	Other grey literature	De la Rua L.	2019	Pacific Island Population Estimates (Mid-year 2018) (map)	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/pctb5
Statistics for Development Division	Other grey literature	Sharp M. and Pontifex S.	2019	Pacific Data Hub: Microdata Library (brochure)	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/iwaw5
Statistics for Development Division	Report	Statistics for Development Division	2019	Tonga's Youth: Analysis of the situation of young people based on the 2016 Population and Housing Census	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/amzn6
Statistics for Development Division	Other grey literature	Le Gall G. (minor editing)	2019	Samoa: Economic activity and disability status (poster)	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/wcn93
Statistics for Development Division	Other grey literature	Le Gall G. (minor editing)	2019	Samoa: Literacy by disability status (poster)	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/tkq12
Statistics for Development Division	Other grey literature	Le Gall G. (minor editing)	2019	Samoa: Educational attainment (age 5+) (poster)	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/mkcbz
Statistics for Development Division	Other grey literature	Le Gall G. (minor editing)	2019	Samoa: Living conditions of persons with disability 5 years and over (poster)	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/v8z9n
Statistics for Development Division	Other grey literature	Le Gall G. (minor editing)	2019	Prevalence of disability in Samoa (poster)	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/tdx3k

Division	Content type	Authors	Publication year	Title	Link or citation
Statistics for Development Division	Other grey literature	Le Gall G. (minor editing)	2019	Samoa: Reproductive health and disability status for women (poster)	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/wqgim
Statistics for Development Division	Other grey literature	Le Gall G. (minor editing)	2019	Samoa: School attendance for people with and without disabilities, age 5 - 24 (poster)	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/gfgyb
Statistics for Development Division	Report	Tonga Statistics Department and Statistics for Development Division	2019	Tonga Disability Survey Report 2018	http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/tzo5o

Appendix 3:

List of evaluation activities

SPC division	Name of evaluation	Name of project evaluated	Evaluation period	Internal or external evaluation
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	Final evaluation of INTEGRE	INTEGRE (Initiative des Territoires pour la Gestion Régionale de l'Environnement)	March 2013 – June 2018	External
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment 2018 Administration – Baseline Data Report	Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment		Internal
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Education Management Information Systems – Baseline Status Report	Education Management Information Systems		Internal
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Annual Baseline Review of South Pacific Form Seven Certificate	South Pacific Form Seven Certificate		Internal
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Pacific Baseline Benchmarking for Education Results – Kiribati	Pacific Benchmarking for Education Results		Internal
Educational Quality and Assessment Programme	Annual Baseline Review of EQAP's qualifications register	EQAP's qualifications register		
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime	Final evaluation of BSRP	Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific	2013 – 2019	External
Regional Rights Resource Team	Midline Report	Pilot Project to Increase Women's Access to Justice in Guadalcanal and Malaita in Solomon Islands	2018 – 2019	Internal
Regional Rights Resource Team	Social Citizenship Education Programme Baseline Findings – Kiribati	Pacific Partnership to End Violence against Women and Girls	2019	Internal
Regional Rights Resource Team	Social Citizenship Education Programme Baseline Findings – Tuvalu	Pacific Partnership to End Violence against Women and Girls	2019	Internal
Regional Rights Resource Team	Social Citizenship Education Programme Baseline Findings – Marshall Islands	Pacific Partnership to End Violence against Women and Girls	2019	Internal
Regional Rights Resource Team	Addressing Pervasive Discrimination Faced by LGBTQI Persons in the Pacific: Final evaluation report	Addressing Pervasive Discrimination Faced by LGBTQI Persons in the Pacific	2017 – 2019	External
Strategy, Performance and Learning	Strategic evaluation of SPC's capacity development efforts	SPC's capacity building activities	July 2018 – June 2019	External

Appendix 4:

Outcomes of meetings convened by SPC

Meeting	Main outcomes
Heads of Agriculture and Forestry Services	Agreement on area targets for forest and landscape restoration, which will contribute to global targets for slowing climate change
Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry	Endorsement of a strategy for the International Year of Plant Health 2020, which will raise awareness of key agricultural and forestry issues in the Pacific, internationally, regionally and nationally, and provide a platform for PICTs to strengthen and improve national-level collaboration on commitments to plant health https://www.spc.int/updates/news/media-release/2019/10/pacific-agriculture-and-forestry-ministers-endorse-strategy-for
Council of Pacific Arts and Culture	Exploration of the strategic direction for regional work on culture Strong support for integrating Pacific arts and culture in government areas such as education and health Call for increased investment in culture at national and regional level https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/2019/09/ministers-at-29th-council-of-pacific-arts-and-culture-meeting-set-priorities
Ministers of Energy and Transport	Agreement on a set of priorities to reduce use of fossil fuel in transportation and increase access to electricity over the next decade http://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/n9mdr
Heads of Fisheries	Recommendations to guide the management of SPC's work: Annual convening of Heads of Fisheries (HOF) on a two-year trial basis Coastal fisheries and aquaculture technical issues to be dealt with by the Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries with its outcomes forwarded to the HOF meeting for consideration Terms of reference for the Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting (approved during the Special Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting in June 2019) https://bit.ly/2XL4boE
Heads of Health	Affirmed that primary care and access to universal health care must be priorities for improving the health of the region's population Agreed on the need for additional human resources for health development Highlighted the importance of stronger efforts to combat NCDs Supported the development of a Pacific NCD Legislative Framework Endorsed the second progress report of the Healthy Islands monitoring framework Acknowledged the need to put 'people and health' at the centre of climate change efforts in other sectors, such as environment https://phs.spc.int/sites/default/files/eventfiles/2019-12/7th%20PHOH%20Meeting%20Report_April2019.pdf
Ministers of Health	Endorsed a roadmap to address climate-related threats to safe drinking water, sufficient food, resilient health infrastructure, and secure shelter Committed to develop and maintain national NCD taskforces with key partners beyond the health sector Committed to develop and fund action plans to fill gaps in emergency preparedness and response Acknowledged limited progress on water and sanitation and the need to understand why, and committed to develop a Pacific strategy to address this https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/dps/phmm-phoh-documents/13th-phmm-outcome-document---en.pdf?sfvrsn=68ab91d3_0
Pacific Statistics Standing Committee (subsidiary body of Heads of Planning and Statistics)	Agreed to further consider a Statistical Collections Financing Facility Acknowledged significant progress on improving data dissemination including through the Pacific Data Hub Supported innovative work on regional reporting of the Pacific SDG indicators Acknowledged the development of a new, regionally standardised HIES data collection methodology and ongoing work on updating guidelines for poverty measurement in PICTs https://sdd.spc.int/pacific-statistics-standing-committee-pssc
Regional consultation for the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development	Consultation focused on the Ocean Decade's six expected societal outcomes: 'a safe ocean, a sustainably harvested and productive ocean, and a transparent and accessible ocean, a clean ocean, a healthy and resilient ocean and a predicted ocean' The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO) and SPC signed a letter of intent to strengthen cooperation, focusing on facilitating engagement of PICTs in the development and implementation of joint initiatives and projects, and strengthened collaboration on data and information exchange, early warning systems, marine spatial planning and ocean literacy https://sdg.iisd.org/news/pacific-regional-consultation-highlights-role-of-oceans-in-sustainable-development/
Regional high-level dialogue on water and sanitation	Call to Pacific Island governments and partners to engage in a broader dialogue, make commitments to prioritise water and sanitation investments, and take urgent action in a number of priority areas https://www.spc.int/updates/news/speeches/2019/11/pacific-high-level-dialogue-on-water-and-sanitation-remarks-by-dr
Pacific MPs' dialogue on human rights, good governance and development	Signing of the Port Vila Declaration on Human Rights, Good Governance and Sustainable Development, which offers Pacific parliamentarians a conceptual framework to inspire and guide work on human rights in their respective countries https://rrrt.spc.int/sites/default/files/resources/2019-11/REG%20MPs%20Portvila%20Declaration.pdf
Regional young leaders' dialogue on good governance	Signing of the Nadi Declaration on Human Rights and Good Governance, which offers young leaders from the Pacific a platform for advocacy and action on human rights in their countries https://rrrt.spc.int/resources/publications/young-leaders-dialogue-nadi-declaration-on-human-rights-and-good-governance
Regional high-level dialogue: Building an international human rights implementation agenda	Drafting the Pacific Principles of Practice (for national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up – NMIRFs). Creation of the NMIRF 'Group of Friends', which made a statement to the 42nd session of the Human Rights Council (September 2019) https://www.spc.int/events/regional-high-level-dialogue-building-an-international-human-rights-implementation-agenda

Appendix 5: Partnership highlights

Partnerships are vital to providing the strategic capability, networks and visibility required to tackle the region's major sustainable development challenges. SDG 17 calls for effective, inclusive partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society, with a focus on peoples and the planet.

Our most important partnerships are with our 26 members, in particular the 22 PICT members that drive our priorities and ensure our work stays relevant.

In 2019, we engaged with a wide range of development partners to achieve transformational change on specific challenges. This section highlights some of the achievements made possible by these partnerships.

We recognise the importance to our work of our ongoing, flexible, multi-year partnerships with Australia, France, New Zealand and Sweden.

Strategic partnerships, including on oceans, climate change and disaster risk and resilience

The **Government of New Zealand extended its partnership with SPC** with a new five-year agreement and a commitment of NZD 9 million per annum, a significant increase on New Zealand's current funding. The funding will support a wide range of SPC services to PICTs. Priorities include fisheries, agriculture and forestry, climate change, energy, disaster management, human rights, empowerment of women and youth, health, education and statistics.

SPC was accredited under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in February 2019 and signed an Accreditation Master Agreement in November. Accreditation allows us to become a GCF partner in developing and submitting projects to the Fund and unlocking the climate finance that our GCF-eligible members need to tackle the immediate threats of climate change. The breakthrough means that, for the 14 SPC members who are parties to the UNFCCC, we will be able to facilitate access to GCF funding for climate-related projects (up to USD 50 million per project) in areas such as food



Signing of GCF Accreditation Master Agreement

security, health, resilience, ecosystems management, oceans, fisheries, renewable energy, human rights, gender and youth. In 2019, we were working on a pipeline of about 10 projects to be submitted to the Fund.

"Thanks to this agreement, we will be able to channel more climate funding and more partnerships towards the Pacific, to ensure that sustained funding and attention is brought to the region, particularly to Pacific Island countries that face, in climate change, an existential threat." —

Cameron Diver, SPC Deputy Director-General.

The European Union signed a programme with SPREP, USP and SPC entitled **Global Climate Change Alliance Plus – Scaling up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA)**. It aims to scale up climate change adaptation measures in specific sectors, supported by knowledge management and capacity building. The programme is implemented with the people and Governments of Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu and will build on previous phases of GCCA implementation. Programme design workshops were held throughout the year.



In December 2019, SPC and our members engaged constructively in **COP 25 – the UN Climate Change Conference** – and convened several events presenting a Pacific perspective on the Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, highlighting the impact of climate change on maritime boundaries, emphasising the contribution of ocean science to climate action and outlining a 2030—2050 vision for resilient, green and clean ports in the Pacific region. The 'Blue COP', in recognition of the critical role of our oceans in climate mitigation and adaptation, was the opportunity for our members and ourselves to demonstrate how our Pacific Ocean can be a driving force for climate-related ambition and action.

The [Because the Ocean Initiative](#) encourages progress on incorporating the ocean in the climate change policy and NDC debate, and the [Ocean Pathway Partnership](#) ensures the role of the ocean in climate change receives appropriate recognition and engagement in the UNFCCC process. As a member of both these initiatives, SPC supported the third regional workshop on the integration of the ocean into NDCs under the Paris Agreement, and a special ocean-climate negotiators symposium in May 2019.

The **Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contributions Hub (NDC Hub)** was launched in 2017 as a response to calls from our PICT members for a regional platform to support implementation, enhancement and financing of their national climate commitments made under the Paris Agreement (COP 21). This collaborative partnership, initiated by GIZ, SPC, SPREP and the Global Green Growth Institute, provides a wide range of services to PICTs, including policy review, knowledge exchange, data analysis, and stakeholder engagement, as well as technical support for enabling outputs such as roadmaps, strategies, project concepts, investment plans or an energy database. In late 2019, SPC signed an agreement with GIZ to further support the NDC Hub in implementing in-country activities, sharing information and knowledge, and showcasing Pacific leadership on climate commitments. The Implementation Office of the NDC Hub was established in late 2019 and set to open in early 2020.

The first regional consultation on the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021 – 2030 was convened at SPC in July 2019. The Pacific regional consultation discussed specific regional scientific goals and highlighted sustainable development requirements for the Pacific Ocean. IOC-UNESCO has been tasked with designing the decade and consulting with governments, UN partners, scientific organisations, the private sector and civil society 'to deliver the ocean we need for the future we want'. On the margins of the regional consultation, **SPC and IOC-UNESCO signed a letter of intent** to strengthen cooperation and facilitate the engagement of Pacific Island nations in the development and implementation of joint initiatives and projects, and collaboration on data and information exchange, early warning systems, marine spatial planning and ocean literacy.

SPC and SPREP entered into a partnership that will benefit our members through two online tools, the Pacific Environment Portal (PEP) and the Pacific Data Hub (PDH). The partnership aims to build complementary data management systems and avoid duplicate investments, and will enable public data and knowledge products to be openly harvested between the PEP, PDH and our members' national data portals. The partnership will also develop shared guidance and messaging on the use of the two data platforms, and a shared roadmap for the PDH, PDH thematic portals, PEP and national environment portals.

Other strategic partnerships under development

The **Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) 2018 – 2030** outlines a regional programme of strategies and activities in four policy areas (quality and relevance, learning pathways, student outcome and well-being, and teaching professionalism) with the aim of helping Pacific education systems raise educational quality. SPC is partnering with the Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC), UNESCO, UNICEF and USP to implement PacREF. The governance structure was discussed during the 23rd Pacific Heads of Education Systems meeting, and formal partnership agreement processes are being developed before implementing phase 1 of PacREF.

The **Joint FAO and SPC Pacific Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry meeting** during the **2019 Pacific Week of Agriculture** discussed the need for a Strategic Partnership Plan for collaboration between FAO and SPC on the Pacific Food and Nutrition Framework, which is currently being drafted. The framework aims to accelerate progress towards food security and nutrition goals by strengthening the coherence and coordination of development partner support. It was agreed that the framework should be further used as a reference partnership framework and coordination mechanism to develop nutrition-sensitive food systems in the Pacific region.



Regional meeting of Heads of Agriculture and Forestry Services, Samoa

During the **2019 Heads of Agriculture and Forestry Services meeting** convened by SPC during the Pacific Week of Agriculture, we submitted a proposal for the establishment of a civil society mechanism to engage with Heads of Agriculture and Forestry to ensure farmers' voices are heard and their concerns addressed by a consortium comprising the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Government Organisations (PIANGO), Pacific Islands Farmers Organisation Network (PIFON), Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETCom) and Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO).

SPC's most recent MOUs

In 2018, SPC concluded an MOU with the **University of Queensland (UQ)** to formalise collaboration in areas including research and publications; training and funding opportunities; academic placements and internships; staff and student exchanges; and joint organisation of conferences. In 2019 we collaborated with UQ on the Pacific Community Futures Project, an internal initiative to assess SPC's fitness for purpose into the future, and on the development of our next Strategic Plan, with the provision of capacity building in futures thinking and visioning.

New MOUs were concluded in 2019 with **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the International Coconut Community (ICC), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and WHO:**

- SPC and GIZ agreed to collaborate when planning and developing activities, organising regional activities or designing and mobilising resources for new projects in sustainable development, sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and food security.
- The MOU with ICC facilitates collaboration in areas of mutual interest, including granting SPC official observer status at ICC meetings, and establishing quality management protocols to enhance cost-effective breeding of cultivars and acquire the best available technologies for mass production through CePaCT.
- The MOU with IRENA facilitates collaboration on energy policies, roadmaps, and renewable readiness assessments, databases and knowledge-sharing platforms, global and regional initiatives and capacity building.
- The MOU with WHO strengthens collaboration in health policy analysis and advice, technical support, research, regional and subregional meetings and monitoring and evaluation.

Technical partnerships

A new coalition was formed between SPC, the South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) and APTC with the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement for **Cooperation on the Development of Regional Micro-Qualifications for the Tourism Sector**. The coalition will work in line with the principles and priorities of the Pacific Regional Education Framework and will respond to the tourism sector's workforce and training requirements. As implementing agencies under PacREF, APTC and SPC (through EQAP) will work with SPTO to develop the micro-qualifications.

There is **increasing coordination between SPC, our members, and UNFPA, UNICEF, the World Bank, the International Labour Organisation and FAO** in all areas of statistics, including analysis and dissemination. Examples include the Kiribati Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, with Kiribati ministries and the National Statistics Office working with UNICEF, UNFPA and SPC on data interpretation and report compilation; the Tonga Labour Force Survey, with ILO; and the Marshall Islands' Household Income and Expenditure Survey experiment, with the World Bank and FAO.



Launch of the Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls in Solomon Islands

The new **Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls** was launched nationally in Solomon Islands in 2019. The Pacific Partnership, first launched in 2018, brings together government, civil society organisations, communities and other partners to promote gender equality, prevent violence against women and girls, and increase survivors' access to high-quality response services. While the programme in Solomon Islands will focus on response services, and empowering civil society to advocate and report on government commitments to end the violence, we will be providing on-demand services to strengthen education around human rights and social citizenship.

Partnership MOUs

By the end of 2019, SPC had concluded 22 MOUs with development partners, intergovernmental and regional organisations, non-government organisations, civil society organisations, and knowledge and research partners, to strengthen collaboration in specific areas.

Other partnership engagement

SPC partners with member governments, civil society, knowledge and research institutes and the private sector in the direct implementation of projects and programmes. In 2019, over 50 funding and grant agreements, with a total value of over EUR 5 million, were concluded with our member states to support implementation of our work. Similarly, over 40 grant agreements, with a total value of over EUR 400,000, were concluded with civil society organisations to support project implementation and strengthen local capacity.

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