



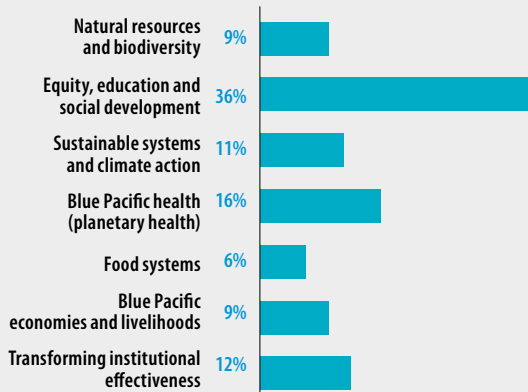
Kiribati Results Summary 2021

Overview

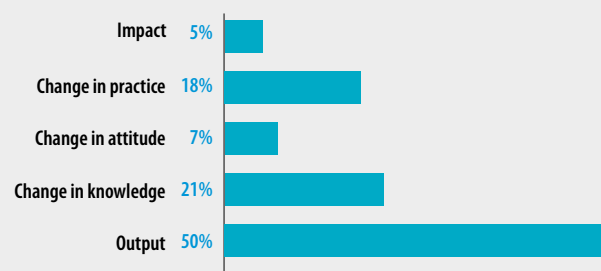
The Pacific Community (SPC) works with members and partners to support sustainable development by applying a people-centred approach to science, research and technology across all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each year, as part of SPC's organisation-wide annual results reporting process, SPC collates the results achieved in each of its member countries and territories, and in the region. The [Pacific Community Results Report 2021](#) was guided by the [Pacific Community Transition Plan 2021: Foundations for a resilient future-response to recovery](#) (Transition Plan 2021). The transition plan covered the 12-month period while SPC developed its new [Strategic Plan 2022-2031](#).

In 2021, 394 results were reported across 7 Key Focus Areas (KFAs) of the Transition Plan 2021, 117 (30%) of these results were reported for Kiribati.

Graph 1: Results by KFA (n=117)



Graph 2: Results by level of maturity (n=117)



Results highlights

Key results from SPC's contributions and support to Kiribati in 2021:

1. Improved real-time wave ocean monitoring services with the development of a high-resolution wave forecast system.
2. Demonstrated commitment to take full ownership of domestic vessel safety programmes, with seven domestic vessels receiving SOP pre-audits, while others had their SOPs reviewed and supported.
3. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by the national port authority.
4. Sustained implementation of legislation and policies on human rights, gender equality and ending violence against women through the rollout of Social Citizenship Education handbooks and checklists to schools.
5. National Meteorological and Hydrological Services continued to produce monthly ocean outlooks and ocean information was integrated into the monthly climate bulletin for the region, as well as in the oceans and climate outlook forum.
6. Completion of the analysis and documentation of the 2019 Household Income and Expenditure Survey and completion of the 2020 Population and Housing Census.

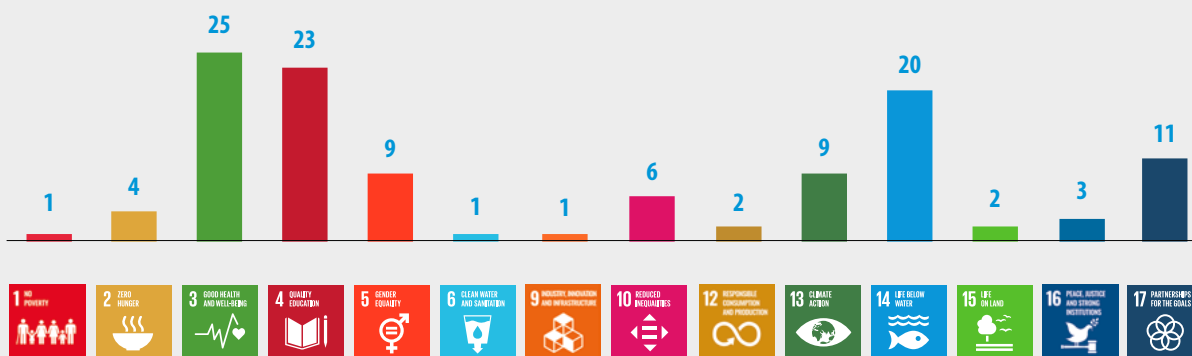
SPC’s contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

In 2021, SPC continued to play an essential role in bringing the SDGs to life in the Pacific region, working with our members to review and report on progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Transition Plan 2021 reiterated SPC’s commitment to continuing progress towards meeting the SDGs and its KFAs were shaped by the analysis of member plans and priorities, COVID-19 assessments, SPC’s mandate, capabilities and regional commitments and the SDGs.

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

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

Graph 3: Results by primary SDG (n=117)



Contents

Performance Stories:

Each year in the Pacific Community Results Report, SPC highlights results achieved with members and development partners in performance stories. These are the performance stories related to Kiribati from the 2021 report.

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Performance story

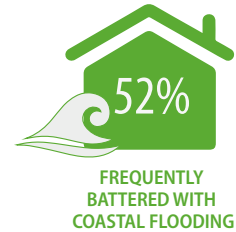


Local partnerships: a key to strengthen ocean services

Context

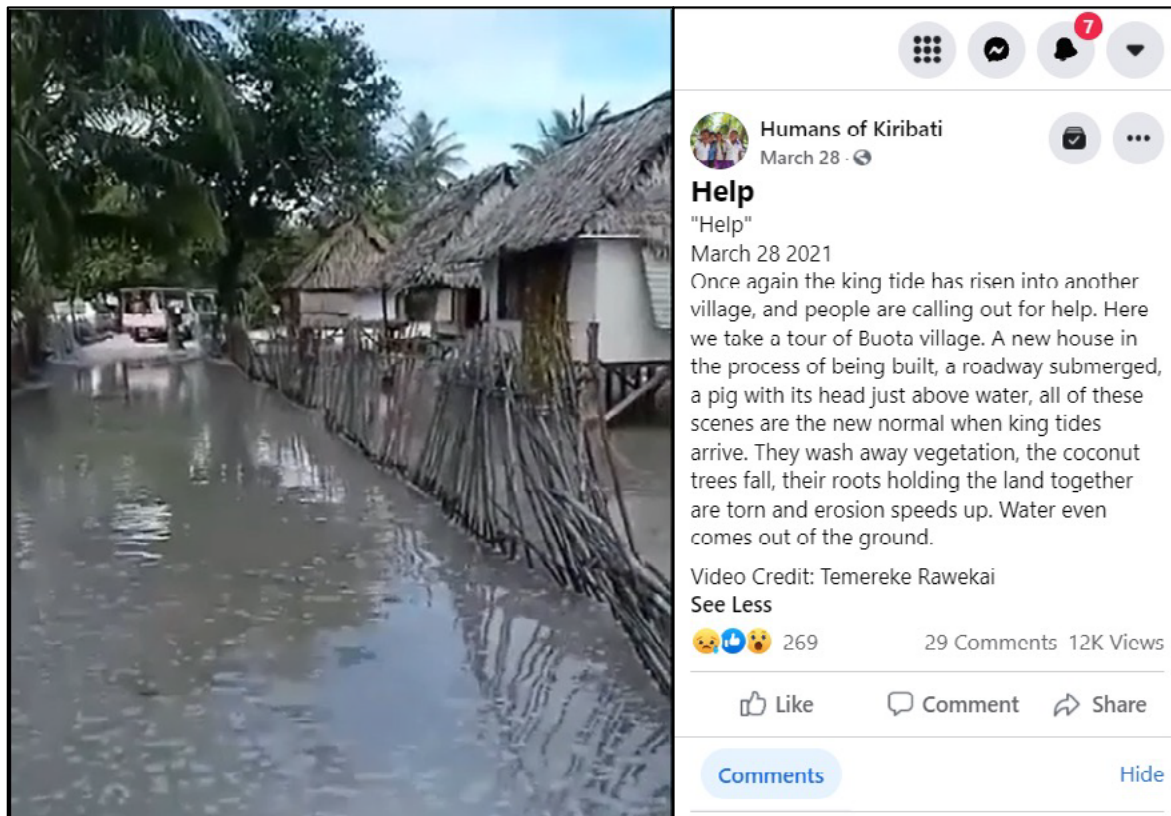
Kiribati, like most SIDS in the Pacific, is highly vulnerable to a wide range of coastal hazards. The 2020 World Risk report ranked Kiribati 18th among countries with the highest disaster risk.

The capital Tarawa, with over 52% of the country's population, is frequently battered with coastal flooding, a major hazard faced by all local communities. In 2015, coastal flooding caused severe damage to one of the two hospitals in Tarawa; patients were evacuated, and medical services suspended.



Kiribati Meteorological Service (KMS) provides regional and national drought monitoring, seasonal climate and ocean outlooks, meteorological observations, marine weather bulletins, tide predictions and national forecasts.

As with most weather services in the region, KMS faces challenges in delivering ocean services. The region itself is limited in terms of permanent in-situ observations and in 2018 the region only hosted 1% of global wave buoys. This is mostly due to limited ocean science capacity, significant operational costs and the impact of extreme ocean conditions. Monitoring systems are critical in strengthening national and regional ocean services, as well as developing robust early warning systems.



2021 Coastal flooding in Buota village in Tarawa. Source: Humans of Kiribati Facebook page.

Change process

To support the improvement of KMS ocean services, Geoscience, Energy and Maritime (GEM) division's Ocean Prediction and Monitoring unit partnered with them, along with the World Meteorological Office under the Climate Risk Early Warning Systems initiative. The main objective of the project was to develop a high-resolution wave and inundation forecast system.

GEM worked closely with KMS to procure a set of low cost, lightweight solutions, tailored to KMS ocean capacity. They also identified suitable locations for the wave along with national ocean stakeholders. When COVID-19 restricted travel, the project team had to rethink its implementation strategy. FAME helped identify and engage a suitable local stakeholder in the Ministry of Fisheries of Kiribati to assist with the establishment of the ocean wave observation system. Recognising their ocean capacity, including expertise and resources tailored to the deployment and maintenance of wave buoys, the project developed into a symbiotic and strategic partnership between KMS and the Ministry of Fisheries.

SPC also provided remote technical support with the development of user manuals and held numerous online

training sessions with KMS staff. The project contributed funds and communication material for KMS to conduct awareness campaigns on the new ocean monitoring system.

Results and impact

The wave model that was developed vastly improved the resolution of the forecast from 25 km to 45 m in the lagoon, providing KMS with a more reliable forecast and coastal flooding alerts, enabling communities to respond accordingly.

This new partnership between KMS and the fisheries department is already expanding as they are planning on deploying another buoy, this time on a fish aggregating device (FAD). Such an interdisciplinary-led solution is key to KMS's future delivery of sector-specific ocean information.

The objective of the project was to develop a wave and inundation forecast system for Tarawa only, but at the request of KMS, this expanded to 16 additional atolls. KMS Director Ueneta Toorua said that upon successful completion of this project, he would consider having a similar one covering all islands in Kiribati.



L-R: Wave buoy anchor was designed at SPC; KMS and the Ministry of Fisheries setting up buoys for deployment; and a local language (Kiribati) awareness brochure was designed and printed by SPC.

Lessons learned

- The approach for this project is working, but being Kiribati's first ever wave buoy, requires more awareness campaigns. Additionally, KMS requires guidance and training to improve their capacity.
- The local, country-owned and country-led initiative had a positive impact on the project delivery and represents a tangible milestone towards building sustainable ocean observation capacity in Kiribati.
- COVID-19 was an external factor influencing the project implementation strategy however it has allowed the project team to pivot and adapt to new ways of implementing project activities, fostering meaningful partnerships between sectors to capitalise on existing local expertise and resources.

Division: GEM

Donor: Government of Canada

Watch how the wave buoy provides crucial information here



Performance story



Shining a practical light on gender equity and social inclusion

Context

The first edition of the *Pacific handbook for gender equity and social inclusion in coastal fisheries and aquaculture* was the first Pacific-specific guide to gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) mainstreaming in coastal fisheries and aquaculture and has been actively used and promoted in all [Pacific-European Union Maritime Partnership \(PEUMP\)](#) programme training and awareness sessions. The initial handbook focused on the basic understanding of concepts, backgrounds, GESI analysis and tools, GESI-integrative MEL and government processes at the policy level.

The second edition of the [handbook](#) was launched in March 2021 and provided practical guidance to fisheries managers, national fisheries officers and broader fisheries practitioners in the region to integrate GESI into planning, programming and implementation.

Change process

The second edition of the handbook includes three additional modules that explore fisheries and aquaculture themes from a more hands-on and practical approach, such as fieldwork-related interventions at the community level. A writing workshop held in 2020, allowed for stakeholder engagement from CSOs, NGOs and fisheries officers as the key audience for providing input. This included sharing case studies and lessons learned from their fieldwork, validating information and providing feedback on the first drafts of the new modules.

Between August and November 2021, two GESI/human rights-based approach (HRBA) training sessions based on the handbook, were carried out in Solomon Islands. The first session was specifically for the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), where 60% of the staff had not received any formal introduction or orientation on gender. The second training session focused on officers in the Provincial, Project Management and Aquaculture divisions, of whom almost none had ever received any formal GESI training. 51 (22 women, 29 men) people received training conducted by SPC through the PEUMP programme in partnership with WorldFish and the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) through the DFAT/Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)-funded Pathways project.

Results and impact

The practical tools have proven useful in providing participants with direct application support to promote greater understanding and increased knowledge of key GESI issues.

Post-evaluation from the first training session showed that:

- all participants strongly agreed or agreed that they gained new knowledge from the training; and
- 94% strongly agreed or agreed that they would be able to apply what they learned.

The second training session showed that:

- 92% strongly agreed or agreed that they will be able to apply what they learned;
- participants found the sessions on GESI analysis and accompanying tools to be the most useful;
- 96% strongly agreed or agreed that the explanations were clear and easy to understand;
- the group work sessions were useful and easy to grasp, 96% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed;
- the group work included exercises with real practical scenarios from the fisheries space which were positively highlighted as very useful; and
- participants expressed a strong interest in the sessions on tools.



New handbook applies GESI lens.

Lesson learned

- Training impacts should be monitored through a post-evaluation to allow for a better assessment and to understand how learned concepts, ideas and tools have been applied.
- It is important to further strengthen GESI/HRBA capacity building and mainstreaming efforts through tailored guidance, mentoring and additional training sessions. Follow-up training sessions should focus more strongly on tailored case studies and exercises for tool application.
- Always seek to build engagement with partners and stakeholders to allow interdisciplinary exchange.
- Stakeholder feedback should always be collected to better design practical tools that are relevant and applicable to users.



GESI/HRBA training sessions.

Division: FAME

Donors: EU, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

Performance story



Securing Pacific maritime zones in the face of climate change

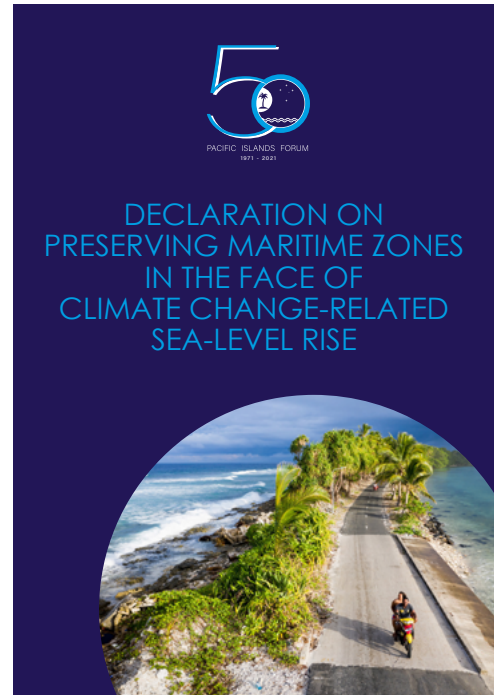
Context

Pacific Island Leaders have long raised concerns about the legal integrity of maritime zones in the face of climate change and sea level rise. From territorial waters to EEZs, these zones determine what is within the sovereign rights and responsibilities of a coastal state under the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

The Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape (FPO, 2010) recommends that countries fix baselines and maritime boundaries to ensure sea level rise does not result in reduced jurisdictions for PICTs.

SPC has been coordinating the work of the Pacific Maritime Boundaries Consortium of partners to assist countries in mapping, negotiating and declaring their maritime zones since 2001.

Over these 20 years of collaboration, SPC and Consortium partners have supported the successful declaration of 19 shared boundaries across the region. Another 13 shared boundaries and five high-sea boundaries remain, while 11 shared boundary treaties require further diplomatic steps before they are entered into force.



Change process

In 2012, SPC facilitated the signing of seven shared boundary treaties at the Forum Leaders Meeting, drawing attention at the highest political level to the importance of settling all the region's outstanding maritime zones. Since then, SPC has regularly reported to the Forum Leaders on maritime zone progress and worked to raise awareness among key decision-makers. Since 2019, SPC has issued an annual Regional Status Report to the Pacific Ocean Commissioner and the Foreign Officials Committee (FOC).

In 2018, the International Law Commission released an issues paper, inviting global review of UNCLOS in relation to climate change, sea level rise, statehood and human displacement.

Seeing the importance of taking a lead on this issue, SPC's Maritime Boundaries team worked closely with PIFS to design and convene a virtual conference in September 2020, exploring legal options to preserve maritime zones. As a direct outcome, a new FOC Specialist Subcommittee on Sea-Level Rise in relation to International Law was established. SPC continued its direct engagement with PIFS to develop the FOC SSC work programme, ensuring CROP roles were complementary.

The FOC SSC met twice monthly over seven months to draft and negotiate the text of the declaration for FOC and Leaders approval in June 2021.

Results and impact

On 6 August 2021, PIFs issued the Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the face of Climate Change-Related Sea-Level Rise.

The Declaration is a global first and further reinforces Pacific regionalism. It was presented at the General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA) Sixth Committee and formally launched at COP26. Academics and legal scholars are calling it a landmark declaration and Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) has adopted key elements from the Declaration in public discourse.

Immediately following the Declaration, SPC hosted a workshop under the Resilient Boundaries for the Blue Pacific project, outlining practical steps countries can take to align domestic legislation and boundary deposits with the Declaration.

SPC hosted the first ever High-Level Dialogue on Maritime Boundaries in November 2021, attended by more than 190 (around 70 were women) participants including delegations from 20 PICTs, many of whom pledged to prioritise the conclusion of outstanding maritime zones.

Lessons learned

- Developing a community of practice amongst member focal points over time has generated national ownership, trust in SPC and a collegial working environment. It has also promoted a common understanding and practice of data sharing, expediting the conclusion of some shared boundaries. To date, there are no boundary disputes amongst Pacific states.
- Frequent, informal meetings between Consortium partners helped to build trust and strengthen cross-CROP coordination, allowing partners to focus on shared goals and better outcomes for members.
- Developing advocacy messages in collaboration with national focal points improved understanding of central issues at political levels, helped incentivise commitment and informed the Declaration text.
- Sustained coordination by SPC, even at times in the absence of project funding, enabled continued focus, member engagement and progress of work.
- Consistency of staff in PICTs and in SPC over the years has allowed continued growth and engagement, strengthened institutional memory and supported the community of practice.

Division: GEM

Donor: DFAT

[Video of the Declaration here](#)



[SPC video: Securing our Maritime Zones for Future Generations here](#)



Performance story



Civil registration and vital statistics country profiles for the Pacific region

Context

CRVS play an important role in the region in the registration of statistics such as births and deaths, which are important for formulating public policies as well as supporting universal access to basic human rights.

However, the nonexistence of a centralised regional source of documentation on the status of CRVS at national levels in the region prompted SDD to develop individual country profiles. The consolidation of information on national legislation, procedures and institutional arrangements also served to inform the progress on improving CRVS in the mid-term review of the Asian and Pacific CRVS Decade, 2015-2024.

Countries will benefit from having a living resource on the status and development of CRVS systems in the Pacific region. The centralised documentation will also assist in promoting the importance of having harmonised CRVS systems for better vital registration, including the development of national ID systems and register-based census systems. The need for political will in amending country legislation, CRVS procedures and resources to make the change happen will be also enhanced.



CRVS country profiles of the Pacific.

Change process

Twenty PICTs now have their CRVS systems profiled, documented and centralised for the first time. The CRVS country profiles have also provided SDD with the opportunity to work with stakeholders and partners across almost all SPC member countries and Brisbane Accord Group members in the stocktaking and review of CRVS systems.

In the context of COVID-19, having available data on CRVS has provided vital information on deaths related to the pandemic which has been critical to informing national health policy and investment decisions. The partnership and ownership of data has also been essential to change in this process.

Results and impact

The country profiles provide an overview of the legislative, organisational and management frameworks

of CRVS systems, registration processes, levels of completeness of birth and death registration and the most recent developments towards improving CRVS systems in the region. Since the profiles were uploaded, SDD has observed increased website traffic. For many countries these profiles are a first and can serve as a basis for advocating for additional investment in strengthening the coverage and completeness of national CRVS systems. This has become especially relevant with the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to have reliable personal identity systems for accessing public services.

A regional overview report on CRVS systems in the Pacific will also be available in the first quarter of 2022. The individual country profiles can be accessed [here](#).

Lessons learned

The CRVS country profiles have increased awareness on the importance of personal-event record-reconciliation between the civil registration offices and the ministries of health, especially for births and deaths. They have also provided an opportunity for improving coordination, harmonisation and data sharing between the different agencies in national administrations. Equally important, they have emphasised that an efficient, accurate and cost-effective vital registration system contributes to the achievement of basic human rights for all through access to education, health, law and justice and other public services where proof of identity is required.







Anticipating that these profiles may prompt similar learnings for other SPC teams and member countries, CRVS has provided a tool to identify and address gaps in their interventions in PICTs which have the potential to strengthen decision-making processes across other sectors.






Division: SDD



Donors: DFAT, UNESCAP and SPC core funding






Kiribati Results Table 2021







All 2021 results can be accessed via the [Results Explorer](#), where results can be searched and filtered by Key Focus Area, SPC development objective, Primary SDG contribution, SPC Division and country.









Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>9 PICTs continued to strengthen their climate and disaster resilient water and sanitation infrastructure with support from SPC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98 household rainwater harvesting systems were repaired (Tokelau); • 1 water station/tank building was repaired (Cook Islands); • 3 compost toilets and 3 plastic septic with sand filtering systems were installed (Tonga); • design of galleries commenced (Tuvalu); and • significant work was completed in the design, procurement, contracting and delivery of materials for other water and sanitation assets under GCCA+ SUPA (Tuvalu, Kiribati, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji). 	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen resilience agriculture infrastructure. 30 dry litter technology piggeries were established in Kiribati and 1 semi-commercial dry litter technology piggery was established in Tuvalu.	Kiribati, Tuvalu	Output	
<p>363 total nitrogen kg/yr reduction in 3 PICTs:</p> <p>Kiribati: 955TN kg/yr; Tonga: 104 TN/yr; Tuvalu: 164 TN kg/yr</p>	Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu	Impact	
8 PICTs that reported to the Sendai Framework Monitor now have access to their post-disaster data.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
<p>Ongoing support to 4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu) improved real-time wave ocean monitoring services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji developed a web interface and forecast system that provides ocean wave forecasts 4 times a day and a wave and inundation forecast. • High-resolution wave forecast systems for Tuvalu s and Kiribati were developed and financial support was provided to Marshall Islands. 	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	Change in practice	
After receiving capacity building support from SPC, staff from the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development in Kiribati were able to collect high-quality data on coastal elevation along transect in front of key island infrastructure in Tarawa.	Kiribati	Change in knowledge	









Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>3492 participants (46% women, 54% men) benefited from over 50 capacity building activities relating to natural hazard modelling: LiDAR, post-disaster needs assessment, incident management systems, emergency operations centre management, ridge-to-reef, coastal management, climate change, aspects of water resources management, resilient agriculture and nutrition, community engagement, traditional knowledge and DRM/CC-related communications skills. Participants were from 16 PICTs plus Australia, Bhutan, Mexico, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Timor Leste and the USA.</p>	<p>Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>At least 6 Disaster and Community Resilience Programme (DCRP) initiatives supported civic and institutional participation, influence or leadership, including those targeting young people, women, traditional knowledge holders and other key groups. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on-the-ground climate and disaster risk interventions for women and vulnerable groups in 10 PICTs (GCC+SUPA); • development of GESI inclusive community engagement skills training (workshop style) developed for water and sanitation (MCAP); • civic participation in development and implementation of catchment management and coastal rehabilitation plans were supported (R2R); • Responding Together: Strategy for Gender Equality in Disaster Management in the Pacific was socialised with PIEMA members; promoted and involved women in PIEMA project activities; • participation of young people as part of Global Handwashing Day and World Toilet Day celebrations on Kiritimati Island (Kiritimati II Water and Sanitation project); and • Pacific Resilience Meeting was preceded by a Youth Forum connecting 700 youth from across the region (PRP). 	<p>REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>Data sharing was strengthened through the provision of the following technical and data inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atoll Water Security Inventory was created and extended to include 4 countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu); • Pacific State of Coastal Spatial Data Infrastructure for Pacific R2R programme was updated; and • Pacific Resilience Nexus was developed to unite the multiple platforms administered by Disaster Community Resilience Programme (DCRP), under a single platform that is integrated with the Pacific Data Hub (PDH). 	<p>REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>Ongoing support to strengthen national capacities around disaster resilience. 2 simulation exercises (SIMEXes) were conducted in 2 PICTs (Fiji and Kiribati):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire drill at a school in Kiribati occurred through a twinning arrangement between Kiribati Fire and Emergency Service and South Australian Country Fire Service; and • Fiji National Emergency Operation Centre conducted a Functional Standard Operating Procedures table-top exercise, attended by 28 organisations. 	<p>Fiji, Kiribati</p>	<p>Output</p>	
<p>National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) in 7 PICTs continued to produce monthly ocean outlooks. Ocean information was integrated into the monthly climate bulletin for the region as well as in the oceans and climate outlook forum for the region.</p>	<p>REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Impact</p>	




Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
289 participants from around the region attended LiDAR and PDNA (post-disaster needs assessment) training. 100% of participants reported increased knowledge.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Ongoing support to enhance the scientific knowledge needed to manage the risks associated with climate change, natural hazards, water resources and coastal zone management. At least 40 technical assessments/studies/models were delivered in 16 PICTs. These included bathymetrical, hydrological, geological, biological and ecological assessments; infrastructure and network assessments; hazard modelling; human capacity needs assessments; lessons learned studies and project reviews.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	






Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
4 PICTs implemented and enforced aquaculture regulations. This included the development of manuals and guides to promote compliance and the delivery of training activities on MCS.	Kiribati, Pitcairn Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
9 PICTs progressed their legislation or policies related to aquaculture.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (Yap and Pohnpei), Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	
2 ship operators (Vanuatu's Tiwi Trader and Samoa's Lady Samoa III) and 3 ports authorities (Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands) reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu	Impact	
Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) worked in 11 countries with about 162 domestic ships. Of the 162 ships, a total of 74 are adopting Safety Management Systems (SMS); 24 had approved Safe Operational Plans (SOPs), and 50 had draft SOPs.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Ongoing support to strengthen national capacity and systems to deliver safety of navigation services in line with international maritime instruments, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided funds for Aids to Navigation installation in line with Simplified IALA Risk Assessment (SIRA) recommendations to Kiribati and Solomon Islands. Provided funds for undertaking of SIRA risk assessments to Tonga and Solomon Islands. • Developed and delivered a regional webinar on basic Maritime Safety Information (MSI). • Drafted and distributed a Guide for AtoN maintenance in line with the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) Level II guidelines for PICTs and presented worldwide through IALA. 	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	









Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
14 PICTs were up to date with their annual national reports to Office International des Epizooties (OIE) concerning the status of aquatic disease. Results of the screening and targeted surveillance of notifiable OIE-listed diseases of relevance to the region in targeted commodities have been very useful to improve knowledge of the current aquatic health status in specific PICTs and has assisted these countries in their national and OIE (international) reporting. PacAqua biosecurity work, particularly in raising awareness, was rated highly (especially by stakeholders in Samoa). 5 PICTs (Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu) have a national surveillance system in place and are now conducting regular surveillance for identified biological importance (PacAqua project review, 2021).	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Kiribati demonstrated commitment in taking full ownership of its domestic vessel safety programmes. 7 domestic vessels received SOP pre-audits, while others had their SOPs reviewed and supported. The designated PIDSS officer and Maritime Auditor of the Marine Division in Kiribati conducted the SOP pre-audit activities and SOP reviews with minimal support from SPC.	Kiribati	Change in attitude	
5 PICTs were supported by SPC to undertake import risk assessments: Kiribati (milkfish import), Marshall Islands (Pacific threadfin polydactylus sexfilis - moi import), Samoa (red tilapia import), PNG (ornamental trade import) and Solomon Islands (genetically improved farmed tilapia-GIFT import) (PacAqua project review, 2021).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	
Kiribati promoted the implementation of its Maritime Transport (Small Craft) Regulations and Maritime Transport (Marine Board) Regulations. Marshall Islands also promoted the implementation of its Domestic Water Craft Regulations.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands	Output	
Kiribati and Solomon Islands were supported with navigation installation in line with SIRA; SIRA was conducted in Tonga and Solomon Islands.	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
5 PICTs benefited from remote legal support to improve their domestic ship safety laws.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	









Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
SPC provided tissue culture laboratory design in Vanuatu, purchased equipment in Samoa, coconut gene bank design and development in Kiribati, and other gene bank establishment in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Solomon Islands.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	
Participants of the PGCFE course in Tonga mapped out surveillance processes and identified areas for improvement. Health workers from Cook Islands, Fiji and Kiribati participating in SPC's training continued to implement their health improvement projects.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga	Change in practice	
100% of trained individuals (from 4 PICTs) in Laboratory Quality Management System (LQMS) demonstrated an increase in knowledge of LQMS as assessed through pre-/post-test assessments.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
23 laboratory scientists were trained, met the minimum IATA criteria and are now certified to ship laboratory specimens via aeroplane to overseas laboratories (Kiribati, 5 women, 4 men; Tonga, 8 women, 6 men).	Kiribati, Tonga	Change in knowledge	
25 health workers from 8 PICTs participated in data analysis training using Excel (Kiribati, 5 women, 3 men; Tokelau, 7 women, 2 men; Nauru, 7 women, 1 man).	Kiribati, Nauru, Tokelau	Change in knowledge	
A female laboratory scientist in Kiribati acquired the knowledge and skills to perform RT-PCR testing for COVID-19 after an attachment to MoH Fiji.	Kiribati	Change in knowledge	
Laboratory scientists who participated in online training were signed off as competent to conduct RT-PCR testing for COVID-19 by the Doherty Institute.	Kiribati, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Laboratory staff from 9 PICTs gained knowledge, skills and IATA certification to deliver certification training for the shipment of infectious substances.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	








Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Quality assessments of health laboratories were conducted in 4 PICTs, and are now better informed on the current state of the laboratories, critical gaps and required next steps.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
14 PICTs received intensive care unit (ICU) equipment and supplies.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
17 GeneXpert machines were procured and shipped to 14 PICTs. 16-module equipment versions were supplied to Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia.	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
4 additional PICTs now have the capacity to conduct perioperative standard compliance audits.	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	
5 PICTs were supported with the installation, troubleshooting and repair of their biomedical equipment (items repaired: Fiji >10, Kiribati 2, Tuvalu, 2, Vanuatu 1, Nauru - ZOLL ventilator troubleshooting).	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Bio-Rad CFX96 machines were procured and shipped to 4 PICTs.	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu	Output	
Consumables and equipment for RT-PCR laboratories were procured and shipped to 4 PICTs.	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu	Output	
Laptops were supplied to health laboratories in 13 PICTs to support quality assurance and monitoring of COVID-19 testing and other lab activities.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	









Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Supported capacity building in Global Emergency Care for 9 doctors and 8 nurses in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu.	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
Supported the participation of PICTs doctors in the Emergency Med Leadership training (Fiji, 2 [and 1 nurse]; Solomon Islands, 1; Tonga, 1; Tuvalu, 1).	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
Timely refurbishments of facilities/containers to accommodate RT-PCR testing at country levels.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu	Output	







Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Ongoing commitments to strengthen national capacities in the Education Sector. 4 PICTs were provided with capacity building support to strengthen their national curriculum, through training of writers on writing of curriculum documents.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
The Regional Education Policy repository (Policy Bank) was finalised, and consultations with country focal points and the Australian Council for Education Research for the development of a policy toolkit are ongoing.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Kiribati secured funding for research into the Content Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) approach to teaching English as a foreign language in Kiribati, a DFAT-supported innovation funding project.	Kiribati	Change in attitude	
Strengthened support to UNESCO education data collection efforts. 15 PICTs submitted their data to UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). UIS questionnaires were received from all 15 Pacific countries for review prior to submission to UIS, a record for the region.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
11 participants (6 women, 5 men) from 2 PICTs (Kiribati and Solomon Islands) participated in a virtual accreditation training at Kiribati's Teachers College and Bishop Patterson Theological College in Solomon Islands. 2 qualifications for enrolment for tertiary studies in the Pacific were accredited: Managing Marine Aids to Navigation MQ and, Certificate IV in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL).	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in knowledge	








Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
3 PICTs (Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) upgraded their Moodle learning platforms, providing resources for teachers and students.	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Organisations in 5 PICTs were provided with training on internal quality assurance (education sector).	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
SPC conducted an analysis of the PILNA 2020 cognitive trial data in preparation for the PILNA main study.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
The 2020 Status of Pacific Education Report was published and presented to the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) and to the FEdMM in 2021.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Education indicators for the region were updated on the PDH for 6 PICTs through SPC technical assistance on the Education Management Information System (EMIS) data collection and analysis.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tokelau, Tonga	Change in knowledge	
15 PICTs participated in the PILNA 2021 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) 2021, in consultation with Ministries of Education.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
29 participants (15 women, 14 men) from 12 PICTs participated in a training on monitoring, evaluation and learning requirements for reporting of the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF).	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
4 PICTs participated in the launch of the Pacific Secondary Schools Project regional research programme and interventions, aimed to bridge the gaps related to skills and competencies with education and training opportunities available to youth (14–18 years old) in the Pacific region.	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga	Output	





Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
471 participants (276 women, 195 men) from 15 PICTs were provided with training on coding, including the supervision of coders and data entry.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
48 participants (29 women, 19 men) from 15 PICTs took part in the Workshop to Review Pacific Regional Teacher Competency Framework.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
5 curriculum officers from the Ministry of Education in Kiribati were trained on curriculum writing.	Kiribati	Output	
5 PICTs participated in a half day refresher training for examiners and moderators of the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate (SPFSC) and national exams, which also included trial sitting for exam papers.	Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
5 PICTs participated in regional training for the National Qualification Authorities on Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
SPC supported consultations with education research counterparts in 6 PICTs to discuss research support requirements in 2022. Consultations with OCIES and Vaka Pasifiki regarding support and international conference participation were also conducted.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, Tuvalu	Output	
A regional academic institution (USP Pacific TAFE) was validated to deliver 2 regional micro-qualifications, and 10 micro-qualifications applications for validation were received from Fiji National University (FNU).	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Internal (SPC)	Output	
15 PICTs participated in the Regional Data Quality Assessment Workshop focused on reporting and dissemination.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	






Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Ongoing management and monitoring of the Pacific Regional Accreditation System (PRAS) and Pacific Register of Qualifications Standards (PRQS), including support to GEM on the development and review of 6 resilience qualifications.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
15 foreign qualifications were accredited for enrolment for tertiary studies in the Pacific.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
6 PICTs showed evidence of more women accessing legal services or reporting domestic violence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonga and Solomon Islands: showed clear evidence through data; and • Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu: showed partial or anecdotal evidence of an increase of women accessing legal services or reporting domestic violence. 	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Impact	
The International Maritime Organization (IMO) recognised 18 May as the International Day for Women in Maritime (ID4WIM), in December 2021. Pacific Women in Maritime Association (PacWIMA) continued to support this work in the region.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tokelau, Tonga	Impact	
4 PICTs developed tools on gender-sensitive application of laws and policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federated States of Micronesia: domestic violence templates submitted for endorsement • Kiribati: bench book and judicial guide on domestic violence • Solomon Islands: A2J project developed guides for the completion of FPA forms • Tonga: Magistrates undertook retreat to review decisions against FPA 	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Change in practice	
7 PICTs now have implementation plans for their domestic violence and family protection laws.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Samoa	Change in attitude	
Analysis on gender and human rights in coastal fisheries and aquaculture: A comparative analysis of legislation in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, and a policy brief was finalised and published in early 2021.	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	


Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Ongoing support through Pacific Women in Maritime Association (PacWIMA) to identify women in the region who require specific maritime training needs. Funding was also secured from the International Maritime Organization Women in Maritime (IMO WIM) programme to procure IT equipment.	Kiribati, Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	
79 police officers and Authorised Justices (AJs) from 5 PICTs participated in a training for justice service providers.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
A Regional Working Group on Domestic Violence and Family Protection held its second meeting in August 2021.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Samoa REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen capacity and increase awareness on domestic violence/family protection (DV/FP) legislation. 629 community human rights advocates engaged in trainings relating to DV/FP legislation in 4 PICTs: 521 people were reached (186 women, 323 men, 12 identified as other) through awareness activities.	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
7 PICTs have active national human rights coordination mechanisms.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
7 PICTs are on track with key human rights treaties and their Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reports.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Fiji, Samoa and Tuvalu established their National Human Rights Institutions, while Kiribati and Federated States of Micronesia finalised their scoping reports.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Laws/policies on GESI, child protection, family protection or sexual harassment went under review in 6 PICTs.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga	Change in attitude	





Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
About 91% of government officials in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu were trained on human rights standards and received technical assistance on human rights and good governance standards.	Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
536 government officials (185 women, 301 men, 50 preferred not to say) from 6 PICTs were trained in human rights/good governance.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen regional vocational training in fisheries. 18 students (7 women, 11 men) from 4 PICTs completed the online coursework and all the assignments with the actual competency-based assessments (CBAs) towards the completion of their Certificate IV at USP. The Professional Certificate for Community Compliance Officers was developed during 2021 and is awaiting accreditation with EQAP before it is rolled out to countries and communities that request the training.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
4 PICTs sustain the implementation of their legislation and policies on human rights, gender equality and ending violence against women (EVAW) by developing tools and mechanisms for schools: Rollout of Social Citizenship Education (SCE) Handbooks and checklist to schools in Kiribati, 21 trainings were conducted for 138 women and 165 men in Marshall Islands, 7 SCE Policy Handbook and Lesson Plan Trainings; 5 SCE school visits conducted with participants (15 women, 6 men); 3/12 schools received support and aid for promoting SCE - participants (66 women, 68 men); 3 SCE club trainings participants (27 women, 43 men). Tuvalu: Development of a Teachers Guide; 5 Awareness and Advocacy Programmes participants (147 women, 71 men); Vanuatu: Review of the Civic Education Resource for Vanuatu Electoral Office (VEO) - Teacher Handbook and Student Workbook; 2 workshops sessions on Family Life Education (FLE); Master Training for Out-Of-School Trainers and with the Shefa Co-Design Forum for the Vanuatu Secondary Education Support initiative - participants (25 women, 27 men); SCE SIMEX and SCE refresher training - participants (78 women, 52 men).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Impact	
53 civil society organisations in 7 PICTs were supported in their campaigns and advocacy for policy and legislative change or other human rights advancements.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Ongoing support to 4 PICTs with their community outreach on human rights and gender equality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiribati: outreach on SCE concepts; • Tuvalu: outreach on HR/SCE/EVAWG; community facilitators were recruited to train and conduct community outreach on Funafuti and Vaitupu on human rights, gender equality, social inclusion and EVAWG; • Vanuatu: SCE refresher training for 6 pilot schools' teachers and principals, and the SCE SIMEX for teacher training package with curriculum development staff; and • Marshall Islands: 16 health care and social case workers (16 women, 4 men) were trained during Human Rights Day training for community facilitators and 3 SCE Club trainings were conducted. 	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	







Food systems			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Ongoing support to strengthen innovative SMA-scale subsistence and commercial fishing opportunities. 7 PICTs were supported with technical advice, training videos and materials relating to fish aggregating devices (FADs).	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Tuvalu	Output	
4 PICTs adapted and used new Pacific guidelines for healthy living.	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
4 PICTs strengthened their national multi-sectoral NCD committees and/or national NCD initiatives. Wallis and Futuna engaged their political leaders to lead their work to address childhood obesity; Fiji strengthened its food systems and NCD initiatives through national food systems dialogues; Samoa strengthened its food policy and health promotion initiative by engaging of political leaders; and Kiribati engaged its Minister for Health to lead its NCD advocacy initiative.	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Wallis and Futuna	Change in attitude	
5 PICTs conducted high-level advocacy meetings related to food systems, NCDs or childhood obesity (National Food Systems Dialogue [Fiji], high-level meeting on NCDs [Wallis and Futuna], food policy meeting [Samoa], consultation of PHMM papers on NCDs [Kiribati], and National NCD Summit [Federated States of Micronesia]).	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Samoa, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
8 PICTs benefited from various targeted NCD-related activities such as support to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiribati, Niue and Tonga: diabetes integrated care project • Solomon Islands: physical activity intervention • Fiji and Solomon Islands: NCD screening • Papua New Guinea: NCD management • Cook Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands: NCD risk factors interventions 	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
8 PICTs were provided with technical advice to support the development of guidelines and equipment and other health promotion resources for their diabetes centres.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
Ministerial-level politicians engaged in advocacy meetings to address NCDs in 4 PICTs.	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Wallis and Futuna	Output	





Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
6 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) identified Pacific Seeds for Life (PS4L) focal points after a series of consultations and an assessment of training needs with SPC support.	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
<p>Ongoing support to farmers in value chain and stakeholder engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji: ongoing extension support was provided to tilapia farm cluster groups in Tailevu, Nadi and Savusavu. Technical support provided to 2 tilapia farmers in Fiji to develop business plans for hatchery-based tilapia farms with on-site fish breeding through an incubation system to strengthen their businesses. • Papua New Guinea: Extension support was provided to farmer cluster groups in Sirinumu on Sogeri Plateau, north Port Moresby. • Business literacy training was provided to 18 trainees in Kiribati (3 women, 15 men); 40 women were trained in Solomon Islands at 2 locations on value-addition to farmed seaweed; and 35 community pearl farmers (10 women, 30 men) were trained in Fiji from Vatulale and Urata villages in pearl meat husbandry methods and business literacy (jointly with the Wildlife Conservation Society). 	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	Output	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 PICTs made progress in strengthening their national policies and legislations on coastal fisheries and aquaculture. 7 PICTs (Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Tonga) were supported to develop their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations resulting in the preparation of legislative drafts and the progressing of 2 pieces of legislations. (ECFM project review, 2021). • American Samoa, Nauru, Samoa and Vanuatu were supported with the drafting of their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations and Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue and Papua New Guinea were supported with their scoping work. Stakeholders acknowledged the importance of new legislations in supporting decision-making and the implementation of management plans at the community level. 	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
12 PICTs made progress with the implementation of their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislation/policies. This included the enforcement of policies and legislations through the development of manuals and guides to promote compliance and the delivery of training activities on monitoring, control and surveillance.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Pitcairn Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Kiribati, Pitcairn Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu were supported with the implementation and enforcement of their coastal fisheries and aquaculture regulations. This included the development of manuals and guides to promote compliance and the delivery of training activities on MCS.	Kiribati, Pitcairn Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	

Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Ongoing support to strengthen the dissemination and use of fisheries information products. 72 various tools were produced in the framework of national awareness campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cook Islands: 'Share your data today' and other campaigns; 4 guides/brochures in English • Federated States of Micronesia Chuuk: 'Fan Itach Chuuk' campaign: 12 posters/brochures/stickers (6 in English + 6 in local language) • Federated States of Micronesia Pohnpei: 'Ahi Mour Ahi Pwukoah' campaign: 14 posters/brochures/stickers (7 in English + 7 in local language) • Fiji: 'Fish Smart' campaign (in collaboration with LMMA): 7 posters/brochures/stickers in English • Kiribati: Awareness campaign on fishing regulations: 1 guide in English • Nauru: 'FADs for family' campaign: 2 posters/brochures in English • Papua New Guinea: 1 Beche-de-mer processing guide in local language • Tonga: 'SMAs management' campaign: 5 posters/brochures/stickers (2 in English + 3 in local language) • Tuvalu: 'Safety at sea' and 'Handling seafood' campaigns: 6 brochures in local language- • Wallis and Futuna: 'Te Tai Mata puma Ote Maui' campaign: 16 posters/brochures/billboards and 2 videos in local language <p>100+ information products for the region were produced, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 reports, bulletins and address books; • 65+ scientific papers for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) meetings; and • 20 videos to raise awareness on fisheries issues. 	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
<p>Ongoing support to 8 PICTs in the collection of fisheries and biological data. Solomon Islands and Fiji collected data to contribute to the status of invertebrates. Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna collected data on finfish and invertebrates through market or landing surveys. A biological sampling was conducted in New Caledonia on finfish, sea cucumber and lobster to assess size at maturity</p>	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
<p>A policy brief and publication on human rights and gender issues in coastal fisheries and aquaculture was produced, analysing legislation in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu (Graham and D'Andrea 2021). The report took into account the conclusions of a virtual workshop held in 2020 in collaboration with PEUMP, where country representatives were given the opportunity to discuss the main findings of the report as it was being prepared.</p>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
<p>8 PICTs benefited from technical support to strengthen national level analysis on coastal fisheries resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level analysis on the status of invertebrates (sea cucumber) were conducted in Fiji and Solomon Islands; • Training on invertebrate species surveys and analysis (coconut crab, sea cucumbers) were held in Fiji and Solomon Islands; and • Training and support for invertebrate and finfish species data collection through market or landing surveys was conducted in Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna. 	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
<p>3 PICTs participated in the fourth regional train-the-trainer virtual workshop on coastal fisheries and aquaculture compliance through USP. Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) workshops were held in: Kiribati (15 women, 14 men), Pitcairn Islands (7 participants) and 6 provinces in Vanuatu.</p>	Kiribati, Pitcairn Islands, Vanuatu	Output	

Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
1574 observer trips were processed by SPC from 11 PICTs (under the 16 PICTs observer programme) using TUFMAN 2 software. The target of 1000 purse-seine observer workbooks entered by the end of May was also met.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	

Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
28 participants from 5 PICTs participated in the regional virtual workshop on the monitoring of SDG Target 2.1.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Pacific national statistics agencies adopted a standardised survey methodology, which collects data using new technology via computer-assisted personnel interviews (CAPI), providing opportunity for automation. The adoption of CAPI also led to the development of a new data management system platform and a dashboard for monitoring the quality of census and survey fieldwork. In November 2021, SDD established the custom-built online monitoring dashboard, using R programming language and Shiny software in the Marshall Islands Population and Housing Census (PHC).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Food security and food systems analysis was undertaken, including food security profiles produced for 5 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu). 7 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) now have food security profiles supported by SPC based on their HIES data since 2019. Collaboration continued with FAO on the regional Technical Corporation Programme (TCP) on SDG 2.1.	Kiribati, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
20 PICTs now have their Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems profiled, documented, centralised and published on the SDD website for the first time. Guidelines on the implementation of digital CRVS systems was completed and published.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	

Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
4 PICTs completed Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) and Population and Housing Census (PHC): 2019 HIES analysis and documentation was completed for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Vanuatu: and Kiribati, Nauru and Vanuatu completed their 2020 PHC.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
7 PICTs adopted the Census and HIES methods in analysis, anonymisation and documentation in their national data collection efforts. These included Cook Islands, Kiribati, and Marshall Islands 2019 Labour Force Survey (LFS), Papua New Guinea High Frequency Phone Survey Wave 2, food consumption reports and fact sheet publications for Solomon Islands 2013 HIES, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Marshall Islands HIES, and Nauru 2019 mini census sheets and pre-COVID-19 socio-economic baseline fact sheets.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
10 PICTs continued to collect national data with support from SPC, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the completion of HIES reports for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Wallis and Futuna (Marshall Islands and Tonga censuses were in field); • Cook Islands Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS) rounds 1, 2 and 3 conducted and 2021 and Agriculture Census; • Tonga 2021 HIES field monitoring and Poverty Survey; • Vanuatu 2019 HIES consumption aggregates and samples finalisation; and • Tuvalu and Federated States of Micronesia 2021 HIES sample, field trip and budget preparation. 	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
Ongoing partnerships with UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank, ILO and FAO to strengthen all areas of the statistical value chain, including analysis and dissemination; Kiribati MICS (UNICEF and UNFPA); RMI, Vanuatu and Kiribati HIES (FAO); also planning (Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia), design (Samoa), results published (Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa, Tuvalu and Fiji).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
16 PICTs completed their first Voluntary National Review (VNR)/SDG reports since 2018. 11 PICTs had presented their VNRs by year 1 end. Of these, 9 PICTs received direct VNR support from SPC (Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Tonga, Palau, Fiji, Vanuatu, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) and 5 received SDG general support up to 2021 (French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Tokelau), such as on their SDG reports, implementation and alignment of SDGs.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
13 PICTs were supported to review and release their International Merchandise Trade and Statistics reports.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	

Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
A technical virtual workshop was held in collaboration with FAO in November 2021 on the analysis of national household survey data to inform SDG Target 2.1 indicators were provided to 32 participants from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
Kiribati NSO staff trained to strengthen their understanding of data uptake and use of the PDH Microdata library. Papua New Guinea benefited from technical support on socio-demographic and economic surveys, mostly on their questionnaire design, server set-up, tablets and monitoring system.	Kiribati, Papua New Guinea	Output	
Provided technical assistance to Pacific countries, including French Polynesia in the release of their first national SDG report, Tuvalu on their Workplan and National Consultations for their National VNR as well as the Pacific Data Assessment on SDG 16. Country meetings took place with NSO and planning officials of the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu on the process to identify national priority indicators.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Technical support was provided to: New Caledonia PopGIS3 new assignments, Kiribati 2020 Census Atlas MAPs and Tonga and Cook Islands for GIS Census preparation of GIS related activities and RMI Census coverage.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga	Output	

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