



# Papua New Guinea Results Summary 2022

## Overview

SPC supports sustainable development by applying a people-centred approach to science, research and technology across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We work in 22 Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) and serve our members by interweaving and harnessing the nexus of climate, ocean, land, culture, rights and good governance; nurturing trusted partnerships; investing in Pacific people; and understanding Pacific contexts. Our unique organisation covers more than 20 sectors.

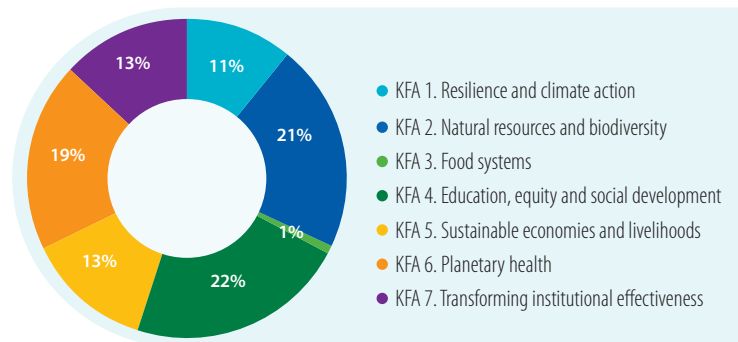
The *Pacific Community Results Report 2022* illustrates the impact of SPC's science, knowledge and innovation on PICTs, and their benefits for Pacific peoples, their ocean, other natural resources, systems and institutions. This is the first report in response to the new [Strategic Plan 2022–2031](#). Access the full copy of the Pacific Community Results Report 2022 [here](#).

In 2022, 481 results were reported across the 7 key focus areas (KFAs) of the strategic plan, 85 of these results were reported for Papua New Guinea. These are listed in Annex 1 and summarised below. Regional level results, of which Papua New Guinea may also have benefited, are reported in the full Results Report.

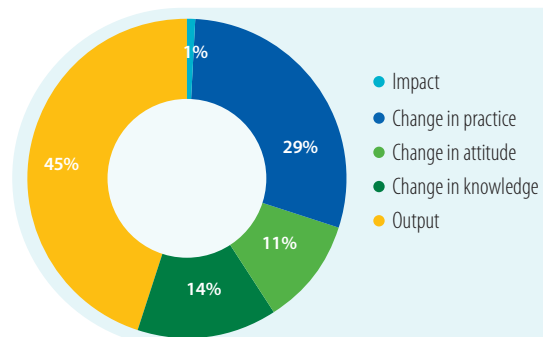
## Results dashboard

The results reported for Papua New Guinea contributed to all 7 KFAs of SPC's strategic plan (Graph 1). SPC's approach of collaboratively delivering alongside our members was evident in 2022 (Graph 3). Our 5 pathways for delivery are: policy to action; data, statistics, and knowledge; innovation and research; digitalisation and technology; and capability and influence. SPC's most significant pathway for facilitating change across our results was capability and influence (including training and capacity development, advocacy and regional convening).

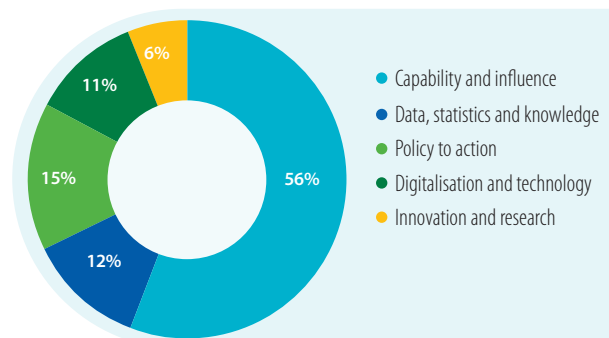
**Graph 1:**  
Results by KFA (n=85)



**Graph 2:**  
Results type (n=85)



**Graph 3:**  
Results by pathway (n=85)



## Results highlights

Key results from SPC’s contributions and support to Papua New Guinea in 2022 include:

- Papua New Guinea established a national NCD committee, guided by SPC-published guidelines for addressing NCD-related issues.
- Papua New Guinea and Palau are now using the Moodle platform to access non-communicable disease resources, which has supported communications and learning.
- Papua New Guinea was the second most popular country-linked page in 2022, where the SDD and PDH websites were responsible for 1114 page views. SPC (SDD and PDH) supported improved national data and information dissemination and use through directing users to country linked pages.
- 87 active data collectors in Papua New Guinea, along with 7 fellow PICTs, have used the Tails app. More than 86,275 fishing trips in the region were uploaded using the Tails data entry app, with over 14,965 trips recorded in 2022. These data have been used to make important management decisions, track the effectiveness of nearshore FADs and report small-scale tuna catch to the WCPFC Tuna Commission.
- Papua New Guinea, along with 4 fellow PICTs, saw the Pacific Girl project reaching over 3000 girls, with 138 girls assuming leadership roles at the community level.

## Strategic alignment

**Table 1:**

Strategic alignment of results for Papua New Guinea

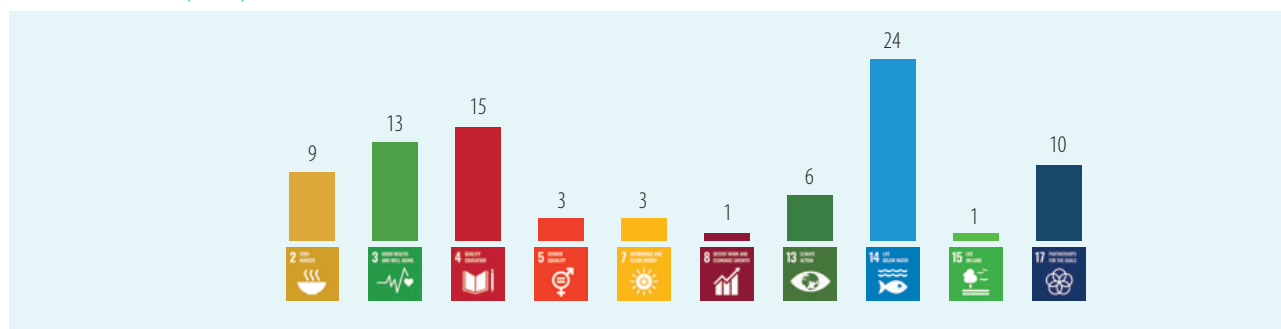
Level	Strategy/Framework	Alignment
Global	Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 17
Regional	2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent	7 thematic areas
National	Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030	6 goals

### Global

In 2022, 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. SPC’s results reported for Papua New Guinea in 2022 contributed to 10 of the 17 SDGs (Graph 4).

**Graph 4:**

Contribution to SDGs (n=85)



### Regional

These results aligned and contributed to the achievement of 7 thematic areas of the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent:

- Ocean and Natural Environment
- People-Centred Development
- Peace and Security
- Resource and Economic Development

- Climate Change and Disasters
- Political Leadership and Regionalism
- Technology and Connectivity

## National

All results aligned and contributed to the achievement of the 6 goals of the *Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030* (PNGDSP):

Relevant PNGDSP goal	Relevant SPC KFA
Economic corridor concept	KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 3. Food systems KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods
Macroeconomic management and financial sector	KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
Land, services, transport and utilities development strategies	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 3. Food systems KFA 4. Equity, education and social development KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods KFA 6. Planetary health
Economic sectoral strategies	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 3. Food systems KFA 4. Equity, education and social development KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods KFA 6. Planetary health KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
Cross cutting policies	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 3. Food systems KFA 4. Equity, education and social development KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods KFA 6. Planetary health KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
Partnership and cooperation	KFA 4. Equity, education and social development KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness

## Stories of change

Each year in the Pacific Community Results Report, SPC highlights outcomes achieved with members and development partners through selected stories of change. These are the stories of change related to Papua New Guinea from the 2022 report.

Story	Title	PNGDSP goal	Example PNGDSP objective	Page
1	Leading the Pacific region in accessing climate finance	Cross cutting policies	5.7 Climate change: Adapt to the domestic impact of climate change and contribute to global efforts to abate greenhouse gas emissions.	<a href="#">4</a>
2	Using statistics to characterise food systems	Economic sectoral strategies	4.1 Agriculture and livestock: A world class agricultural sector that is responsive to international and domestic markets for a diverse range of products and provides the best available income and job opportunities.	<a href="#">6</a>
3	Strengthening the Pacific through accredited micro-qualifications	Land, services, transport and utilities development strategies	3.5 Higher education: Develop the higher skills needed for PNG's prosperity with a world class tertiary education sector.	<a href="#">8</a>

# LEADING THE PACIFIC REGION IN ACCESSING CLIMATE FINANCE



## CONTEXT

PICTs account for less than 0.03% of global greenhouse gas emissions, but are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Accessing climate finance at scale to address these vulnerabilities presents its challenges. Constrained access to climate finance is largely a result of the slow and complex processes of multilateral climate funds which are difficult to navigate with limited in-house capabilities and resources to develop proposals and oversee implementation of climate change projects.

## CHANGE PROCESS

To help close the gap, SPC established a Climate Finance Unit (CFU) in 2019 to:

- support eligible PICTs design concept notes and funding proposals to access climate finance from the GCF and AF;
- provide oversight of the implementation of GCF and AF projects; and
- support SPC's technical divisions to enhance their knowledge of the GCF and AF modalities.

## RESULTS



SPC is rapidly becoming a global leader in facilitating access to climate finance through these funds. Since accreditation to the GCF, by the end of 2022, SPC has:

- developed the largest pipeline of projects in the Pacific of any accredited entity;
- the largest pipeline of endorsed concept notes for Pacific countries;
- the largest number of approved Project Preparation Facilities (PPF) in the region;
- achieved the fastest ever funds disbursement after project approval, globally;
- become the first accredited entity to access GCF's PPF Service modality leading to successful project approval;
- within one year of accreditation to the AF since 2021, supported Fiji and PNG to submit concept notes, both of which have already been endorsed; and
- supported FSM in achieving several firsts for the Pacific, including the region's first GCF Enhancing Direct Access pilot programme (2021), updated GCF Country Programme (2022) and multi-year Readiness Programme grant (2022).



**"Local communities are vulnerable because they lack the technical and financial capacity to address their climate risks... This project is timely because climate change is hitting FSM harder and more frequently."**

The Honourable Eugene Amor, FSM's Secretary for the Department of Finance and Administration



## LESSONS LEARNED

The experience of setting up and running SPC's CFU highlights the importance of government engagement and ownership in developing proposals and implementing projects that can have meaningful impact. It is essential to take a collaborative approach, listening to and learning from government counterparts, to gain valuable insights and lessons that might otherwise be overlooked. This requires the active involvement and support of SPC's regional offices and technical divisions to build on existing trusted relationships with government stakeholders.



# USING STATISTICS TO CHARACTERISE FOOD SYSTEMS

2

ZERO HUNGER



3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



14

LIFE BELOW WATER



## CONTEXT

Food systems play a crucial role in shaping the health, food security and prosperity of Pacific countries and territories. A food system is a complex network of elements involved in the production, processing, trade and consumption of food. In the Pacific region, fragmented and sectoral information on food systems is a challenge, especially with the rise in dietary-related NCDs, urbanisation, supply chain disruptions and climate change impacts. SPC is developing an integrated programme of work to address the multi-faceted opportunities and challenges for food systems in the Blue Pacific. Within this programme, SPC is collaborating with regional partners to fill critical gaps in understanding regional, national and local food systems.

## CHANGE PROCESS

The Food Systems project, funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) aims to bridge the supply–use data gap in the Pacific by analysing agri-food systems and food sector policies. The project developed the Pacific Nutrient Database, which used Pacific guidelines for healthy living to estimate consumption of Pacific foods, and allowed for reporting of statistics using Pacific-relevant classifications. The project also extended the use of national household income and expenditure survey (HIES) data to estimate dietary energy consumption and composition among 13 Pacific Island countries. This was accomplished by using publicly available production and trade data to make temporal estimates of food and nutrient production and trade. The research was used by SPC and national agencies in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

## RESULTS



*By December 2022, SPC and partners had significantly contributed to the understanding of food systems in the region with the production of the following resources:*



### **6 national food consumption reports**

using the FAO/WorldBank software ADePT-FSM to provide consistent food and nutrient consumption statistics from food consumption data collected in HIES;



### **6 food systems briefs**

to improve the flow of information to policy makers and other stakeholders to achieve food and nutrition security in the Pacific region; and



### **8 national food security profiles**

which provide national snapshots on a range of SDG-oriented indicators.



SPC's work on the Food Systems project has made significant contributions to understanding Pacific food systems and influenced national, regional and global conversations on food systems. The work has led to the development of national Food Systems Pathways and provided a knowledge base for action in various areas such as science for food production, healthy food environments and digital technologies. As the leading research and statistical systems organisation in the Pacific, SPC's work in health, climate, ocean science, disaster resilience, agriculture and forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, water, energy, culture, human rights, youth and gender has helped to understand food and nutrition security and the evolution of the Pacific food system. SPC is the only regional agency that has the combined capability across multiple areas related to the blue and green nexus of food production, consumption, trade and policy. The availability of representative food systems data enables evidence-based policy implementation, resulting in favourable outcomes for Pacific people.

## LESSONS LEARNED

The lack of nationally representative food systems data is a concern and requires the development of national statistics systems. Surveys and instruments must be adapted to the Pacific context for efficient, consistent and quality data. SPC plays a crucial role in coordinating partnerships, disseminating results and increasing statistical capacity in the Pacific. Internally, programmatic approaches add value, and staff need to be supported in managing core workload to contribute and advance these key, strategic areas of work.

DIVISION: SDD  
DONORS: Australian Government

# STRENGTHENING THE PACIFIC THROUGH ACCREDITED MICRO-QUALIFICATIONS



## CONTEXT

Today's workers must continuously upskill themselves to keep pace with changing skills requirements and more Pacific Islanders are turning to micro-qualifications to fill these gaps. A micro-qualification is an accredited short course (less than 40 credits) addressing a specific need.

Not only are micro-qualifications responsive to the capacity-building needs of the region, but they are also packaged in a way that offers greater flexibility for learners, particularly those with experience but lacking formal education. SPC's EQAP is the first Pacific quality assurance agency to accredit short courses as micro-qualifications.

## CHANGE PROCESS

EQAP's Qualifications team supports industries and training organisations in creating and accrediting full or micro-qualifications on the *Pacific Qualifications Framework* that are delivered by accredited training providers. The work began in 2018 with the development of three micro-qualifications piloted through the support of the internal Innovation Fund at SPC. Micro-qualifications have grown in importance and 2022 saw significant expansion in demand, providing support for the development and accreditation of 16 micro-qualifications for the:

- Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC);
- Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS); and
- University of the South Pacific (USP);
- Fiji National University (FNU) (see table below).



## RESULTS

All existing micro-qualifications are proudly owned by the Pacific, developed with the involvement of Pacific nations, accredited by a regional quality assurance agency and accessible for delivery by training providers throughout the region. In 2022, **60 individuals received an accredited micro-qualification**, allowing for increased knowledge and employability, as well as improved livelihoods. The accreditation process initiated by EQAP has also raised the standard of education offered by institutions, providing Pacific students access to quality, accredited courses without needing full qualifications. The resulting improved skills and access to quality education opens opportunities in critical sectors, including labour and learner mobility, for a greater portion of the Pacific population, addressing the skill gaps in the region.



**“Whilst there is a lot of literature and other training courses that already exist, they are not necessarily customised to suit the environment in the Pacific where we don't necessarily have all of the resources, infrastructure, or services that one would have in a developed country ... So, what we have been doing here... is definitely very valuable ... developed by Pacific people for the Pacific.”**

— ONOC Athletes' Commission Chair Karo Lelai

## Micro-qualifications supported in 2022



### Organisation supported by EQAP



## LESSONS LEARNED

Involving the relevant industry from the outset ensures industry ownership of the qualification and provides valuable insight into the necessary skill sets for the employability of graduates. Despite setbacks in finding independent experts to carry out the evaluation of the micro-qualifications and limited staff capability to compile quality accreditation applications, EQAP achieved growth in its qualifications section through industry support and more organisations seeking the service. Creating and maintaining a pool of qualified professionals to maintain quality assurance of micro-qualifications within SPC's divisions is essential for the sustainability of the programme.

*EQAP's Qualifications team leader, Rajendra Prasad, (far right), with FNU representatives at the completion of the third cohort of micro-qualifications development and accreditation training conducted by EQAP.*












### DIVISION: EQAP

**DONORS:** Initial funding was an SPC Innovation Fund project in 2018, and since then all micro-qualifications work has been funded through fee for service agreements with the entities involved.

## Annex 1: Papua New Guinea results table 2022







All 2022 results can be accessed via the [Results Explorer](#), where results can be searched and filtered by KFA, SDG contribution, SPC division, PICT, subject, year and pathway.








KFA 1. Resilience and climate action				
PNGDSP goals: Land, services, transport and utilities development strategies; Economic sectoral strategies; Cross cutting policies				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>A total of 93 participants (26 women, 67 men) took part in technical training on CRB management and containment. Participants included local farmers, community members and government officials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 participants from Vanuatu (1 women, 3 men) and Papua New Guinea (4 women) attended a training session on the metarhizium bulking and distribution process;</li> <li>• 55 participants from Ifira Island, Vanuatu (10 women, 45 men) took part in a training on CRB awareness and sanitation;</li> <li>• 15 participants in Vanuatu (4 women, 11 men) attended a training on Kobo Toolbox and QG; and</li> <li>• 15 participants in Papua New Guinea (7 women, 8 men) took part in delimiting survey protocol training.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, REGIONAL(all PICTs)	
<p>The SPC Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) grant facility continued to support 4 PICTs in scaling up climate change adaptation pilots (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu). Under that grant facility, 5 new projects on food and water security were funded in 2022 - 3 in Vanuatu and 2 in Timor Leste. By year's end the facility was financing a total of 11 projects since its establishment in 2019.</p>	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
<p>7 PICTs (Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) were supported with the development of their hazard-related monitoring systems and plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-hazard forecasting systems were developed for Tonga and Samoa;</li> <li>• Impact-based multi-hazard early warning systems were developed and operationalised in Samoa and Tonga (Oct 2022) to strengthen the hazard forecasting system;</li> <li>• Seismic Monitoring Network (ORSNET) strengthened in Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomons Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu; and</li> <li>• RakiRaki catchment flood warning system was developed in Fiji.</li> </ul>	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
<p>14 PICTs continued to benefit from the Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Hub (<a href="http://pacificndc.org/">http://pacificndc.org/</a>), a multi-partner platform comprised of SPC, SPREP, GIZ, UNDP and IRENA). The Hub is committed to supporting PICTs in reviewing, enhancing and implementing their climate commitments. Under the NDC programme, 25 requests were approved for phase 3 funding in 2022, bringing the total number of implemented projects to 62, with the above partners since the inception of the Hub.</p> <p>SPC continued to provide coordination and technical support to 5 projects in 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia [FSM], Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea [PNG]) in 2022. 2 of these projects were completed in 2022, Energy Retrofitting (FSM) and the development of the Communications Strategy on Climate Change (Niue). The remaining 3 projects are in initial planning stages and ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launching and Implementation the NDC (FSM);</li> <li>- Capacity building in the assessment, design and construction of low energy/carbon buildings (Kiribati); and</li> <li>- Strengthening PNG's effective framework for Land use Governance, Reporting and Monitoring.</li> </ul> <p>Among the approved requests included appliance environmental labelling via Minimum Energy Performance Standards and product labelling (Kiribati), which was developed by SPC.</p>	Innovation and research	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	






Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
8 regional projects were identified, developed and submitted to the Kiwa Initiative in support of their climate change adaptation efforts through the implementation of nature-based solutions (NbS). These projects will benefit 16 PICTs. The Kiwa Initiative is a multi-donor programme that aims to strengthen the climate change resilience of Pacific Island ecosystems, communities and economies through NbS by protecting, sustainably managing and restoring biodiversity.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
120 participants (54 men, 42 women, 24 unknown) from 20 PICTs and funding partners participated in a workshop on nationally determined contributions, access to climate finance and nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
Several resilience and climate legislation/regulations/policies/plans were developed or reviewed with support from SPC (GEM DCRP), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept town plans were developed for 2 towns in Vanuatu (Lenakel and Lekatoro), following a hazard risk assessment conducted by SPC.</li> <li>• Emergency Management Capacity Building Action Plan was developed for Marshall Islands, linked to its NDMO Strategic Roadmap.</li> <li>• Funafuti Drought Management Plan was reviewed in collaboration with the Tuvalu Government and SPC through its Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) programme.</li> <li>• Guidelines were developed for decision makers for water security in the aftermath of the Hunga volcano eruption in Tonga.</li> <li>• The Pacific Risk Information System (PacRIS) review was completed, under the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI).</li> <li>• Oceania Regional Seismic Network (ORSNET) country policies and plans were enhanced to improve seismic monitoring and detection.</li> <li>• The Ridge to Reef approach was categorised reliably as an effective tool for sustainable natural resource governance.</li> <li>• Emergency guides and assessments to support Kiribati response efforts to the drought declared in June.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
33 students (17 women, 16 men) from 5 PICTs were enrolled in Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction) at the University of the South Pacific. Participants were from Fiji (16), Solomon Islands (5), Kiribati (5), Vanuatu (3), Samoa (1) and Papua New Guinea (3). Of the 18 respondents to the post-training survey, 94% (n=17) were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness, 61% (n=11) applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments and 50% (n=9) were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards in their locations.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, French Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
SPC (FAME) increased support and recognition of the impacts of climate change in fisheries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change implications for fisheries are now a standing item to be addressed at the annual Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) meeting and its subsidiary bodies. A report on ecosystem and climate indicators is also now a regular paper for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).</li> <li>• Scientific Committee brochure on national fisheries impact of El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events was developed by Cook Islands.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, French Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	

## KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity

PNGDSP goals: Economic corridor concept; Land, services, transport and utilities development strategies; Economic sectoral strategies; Cross cutting policies


Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>288 fisheries stakeholders (97 women and 191 men) from 13 PICTs participated in various training and mentoring sessions on law; policy; planning; and monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) in fisheries and aquaculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32 in MCSE (13 women and 19 men)</li> <li>• 12 in data collection, management and reporting (6 women and 6 men)</li> <li>• 38 in FAD deployment (1 woman and 37 men)</li> <li>• 31 in fisheries management and operations (4 women and 27 men)</li> <li>• 54 in fishing techniques, tagging and biological sampling (all men)</li> <li>• 50 in legislation (36 women and 14 men)</li> <li>• 58 in survey design and data analysis (31 women and 27 men)</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>9 PICTs received assistance from SPC (FAME) to support community-based fisheries management, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the launch of awareness campaigns (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Wallis and Futuna);</li> <li>• the development of 73 information tools to raise awareness on fisheries issues, including national awareness campaigns (Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu); and</li> <li>• 2 workshops on best practices (Solomon Islands and Vanuatu).</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Tuvalu, Nauru, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	
<p>15 participants from 4 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu) received training on plant mutation induction and breeding. Government officials in Samoa received onsite training on coconut embryo culture and acclimatisation and 2 staff from SPC were trained to perform nanopore diagnostic protocols.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Vanuatu, Internal (SPC)	
<p>48 participants (25 women and 23 men) from 6 countries (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) participated in 5 regional trainings on mutation breeding, seed technologies, molecular diagnostics, coconut tissue culture techniques and allometric protocols, facilitated by CePaCT.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
<p>The Office of the Pacific Energy Regulators Alliance (OPERA) held a 3-day training for 40 Pacific energy regulators on electricity tariff setting.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Palau, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
<p>As part of the implementation of the Pacific Regional Emobility Programme (PREP), 5 PICTs (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga) were supported with the development of their Emobility Framework/ Strategy, through a range of training and awareness activities supported by SPC. The goal of PREP is to reduce the Pacific region's dependence on imported fossil fuels for transportation and promote the adoption of electric vehicles as a cleaner and more sustainable alternative, in line with the aspirations of SDG 7, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS). Funding proposals were also completed and approved by the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 3 PICTs (Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) to support the transition work in their transport sectors.</p>	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Fiji, Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>PICTs continued to use SPC-developed online data collection tools and apps to collect and manage their fisheries data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offline Longline Observer (Ollo): In 2022, 5 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga) were using Ollo, a data collection app developed in 2020. Between 2021 and 2022, 38% of longline observers used Ollo to record their data.</li> <li>• OnBoard: 4 PICTs (Cook Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga) used the OnBoard electronic reporting application to collect logbook data onboard longline vessels. 1066 longline fishing trips were received through the app, from 98 distinct vessels.</li> <li>• OnShore: 9 PICTs (Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu) used OnShore in 2022 to collect port sampling data from longline vessels, compared to 7 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga, Vanuatu) in 2021. 749 fishing trips were received through the app, with 140,000 fish logged.</li> </ul>	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	
<p>Palau, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu progressed with the implementation of their national ocean policies (NOPs) and plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Vanuatu Ocean Office continued to implement its NOP, traditional governance consultations (local and provincial levels), ecosystem assessment and drafting of its marine spatial plan;</li> <li>- Papua New Guinea's Ocean Office began developing a marine scientific research database and a legal review of its legislation related to the ocean; and</li> <li>- Palau launched a marine spatial planning process to map and sustainably use and manage 100% of its EEZ.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Change in practice	Palau, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu	
<p>Post-training assessments showed that at least 19 people (12 women, 7 men) from 5 PICTs (Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu) demonstrated application of learning. This included applying technical skills (lab work, digital communications, event coordination) and interpersonal skills (leadership, self-confidence, cultural awareness) in their work following training and technical support provided by SPC (PCCOS).</p>	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu	
<p>5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu) were listed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) site (<a href="https://www.woah.org/en/who-we-are/members/">https://www.woah.org/en/who-we-are/members/</a>) as new members. SPC (FAME) continues to support non-WOAH member countries from the region in gaining membership to WOAH, including support to Kiribati in 2022. The ongoing mid-point review of the Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity will provide an opportunity to do a stock-take on what specific standards these PICTs should be reporting on for aquatics, and whether they are doing so or not. FAME has also approached the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and suggested that aquatic species be included in their Pacific Biosecurity Outreach Program.</p>	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu	
<p>1 pearl farm in Fiji and 1 marine facility in Papua New Guinea received support from SPC (FAME) for the development of on-farm aquatic biosecurity procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justin Hunter Pearls, and some Fiji MoF tilapia farm extension staff, have increased knowledge of on-farm biosecurity practices; and</li> <li>• Papua New Guinea Nago Island Marine Research Facility (NIMRF) standard operating procedures were reviewed and recommendations were made for improving operational biosecurity.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	Fiji, Papua New Guinea	
<p>45 participants from the fisheries and lands and physical planning sectors and the NDMO in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, participated in a workshop and 3 meetings to sensitize them on the Coastal Waters project to delimit the 3M boundary.</p>	Capability and influence	Output	Papua New Guinea	
<p>A national workshop was hosted in Port Moresby to review and prioritise the outstanding tasks on Papua New Guinea's maritime zones.</p>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Papua New Guinea	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
712 logsheets (195 longline, 50 pole and line, 469 purse seine) for fishing trips were processed by SPC for vessels flagged to 11 countries (vessel nationality: China, Ecuador, EU, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Nauru, Salvador, Tuvalu). This number increased from 2021, where 416 logsheets were processed for vessels flagged to 15 countries (vessel nationality: China, Ecuador, Spain, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Salvador, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Tuvalu)	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu	
Of the 16 PICTs required to submit Annual Part 1 reports, 14 met the WCPFC reporting deadline (compared to 17 PICTs in 2021) and 2 submitted after the deadline.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
102 meteorological ocean-observing professionals from Fiji, Kiribati and Papua New Guinea were trained in ocean science to service training and stakeholder sessions in Papua New Guinea and Kiribati. SPC also hosted a media and communications training for scientific officers at the Fiji Meteorological Service.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea	
Fiji, Kiribati and Papua New Guinea participated in the in-country workshop, Ocean Science to Service Technical Training, with a total of 80 participants (23 women, 57 men).	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon land, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
CePaCT has collected, processed, and packed seeds from 30 native tree species to be shipped to the Millennium Seed Bank (MSB) in Kew Gardens, UK. These will be added to the existing 43 tree species (61 accessions) from Fiji that are already conserved in the MSB from previous years. In addition, 124 seed accessions of 16 vegetable crops were received from the World Vegetable Center and 4 new drought-tolerant taro landraces were received from the University of Madeira, Portugal.	Innovation and research	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	







### KFA 3. Food systems







PNGDSP goals: Economic corridor concept; Land, services, transport and utilities development strategies; Economic sectoral strategies; Cross cutting policies







Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
CePaCT continued to distribute nutritious and resilient crop varieties to support food security in PICTs. 212 accessions (2087 plant samples) of Alocasia, banana, breadfruit, cassava, pineapple, potato, swamp taro, sweet potato, Xanthosoma, yams, taro, vanilla and coconut embryos sourced from CePaCT collections were distributed to Belgium, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and the University of Queensland in 2022.	Innovation and research	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

**KFA 4. Education, equity and social development**

**PNGDSP goals:** Land, services, transport and utilities development strategies; Economic sectoral strategies; Cross cutting policies; Partnership and cooperation

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>6 qualifications and 4 micro-qualifications were accredited in 2022 for the Kiribati Institute of Technology, Fiji National University and SPC divisions (GEM, FAME). The accredited resilience qualifications are available to all 15 PICTs under the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) pathway of the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) project.</p> <p>The micro-qualifications accredited for FNU are delivered by the university to Fiji nationals in the areas of food safety, ICT, customer relations, hospitality and tourism studies. The professional certificate in community fisheries compliance is available to people employed in the industry in all 15 PICTs, to improve skills and knowledge in gaining a formal qualification. The Certificate IV in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages targeted teachers and trainers to teach English as an additional language.</p>	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>Increasing number of accredited qualifications and SPC-accredited institutions delivering both qualifications and micro-qualifications. A total of 4 applications were received from the Samoa Qualifications Authority and registered on the Pacific Register of Qualifications and Standards (PRQS) system. The qualifications uploaded to this system can be accessed by any PICTs user for guidance on tertiary education pathways. The number of qualifications in the PRQS has grown from the baseline of 148, established 5 years ago, to 314 by year's end.</p>	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>32 teachers (16 women, 16 men) from 10 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) can now undertake quality education research after participating in a regional workshop. The main outcomes of the workshop was that countries are now able to identify their research needs and develop a research action plan. The Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands requested additional support on research from EQAP in 2023, demonstrating increased uptake and relevancy of this work. Gender disaggregation - Federated States of Micronesia (5 women, 3 men), Fiji (1 woman, 2 men), Kiribati (1 woman, 1 man), Papua New Guinea (1 man), Palau (1 woman, 2 men), Marshall Islands (2 women), Samoa (2 women), Tonga (2 women), Tuvalu (1 man), Vanuatu (2 women, 6 men)</p>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>15 participants from 7 PICTs took part in the regional Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) training. Participants now have the required skills and knowledge to prepare and conduct an assessment and develop an RPL kit. Recognition of prior learning provides opportunities to accept and value knowledge and skills attained informally, promotes alternate pathways to acquiring qualifications and facilitates lifelong learning.</p>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
<p>24 ministry of education officials (15 women, 9 men) from 12 PICTs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) are now able to use the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) tools and methodologies such as applying international standards in the production and reporting of data, performing data analysis, monitoring and reporting on SDG 4 indicators, following participation in the regional workshop on Strengthening National Capacities in Education Data and Statistics for Evidence-Based Policy Making, Planning, and Monitoring, supported by SPC with the collaboration of the UIS. (Cook Islands: 3 women; Federated States of Micronesia: 2 men; Fiji: 1 man; Kiribati: 2 women; Marshall Islands: 1 man; Nauru: 3 women; Niue: 1 woman; Papua New Guinea: 3 women; Samoa: 2 women; Tonga: 1 woman, 1 man; Tuvalu: 1 man, 1 woman; Vanuatu: 2 men)</p>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>Research was completed on Early Childhood Education (ECE) participation and PILNA outcomes (including underlying factors contributing to cohort survival rates, drop-out rates and re-entry rates), with support from SPC and implementing agencies. All 15 Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) participating PICTs were involved in both research initiatives, and the results will be presented at the Conference of Pacific Education Ministers in March 2023.</p>	Innovation and research	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	





Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
14 participants (8 men, 6 women) from national quality assurance agencies (NQAAs) in 5 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga) can now design or develop a training programme and facilitate the e-learning process following their participation in regional training to convert face-to-face training into a virtual format. Gender disaggregation - Fiji (4 men, 2 women), Kiribati (2 men, 1 woman), Papua New Guinea (1 man), Samoa (1 man, 1 woman), Tonga (2 women)	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Papua New Guinea	
The 2021 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) report was completed, including contributions from all 15 PICTs. The reporting process involved 14 field visits, which reached a total of 361 stakeholders (208 women, 153 men), the majority of whom were from the education sector. The report was presented for the first time through a digital platform, which made it accessible to all relevant stakeholders. The digital reporting of PILNA was endorsed by the Heads of Education from across the Pacific at the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) meeting in March 2022.  The PILNA report contains valuable information related to the reading, writing and numeracy standards of Year 4 and Year 6 students in participating countries. The report also includes data collected through contextual questionnaires by participating students, teachers and leaders of participating schools. Both cognitive and contextual data were included in the report, providing critical information for the ministries of education and other stakeholders in all participating countries.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
19 members (11 women, 8 men) from all 15 participating PICTs attended the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) meeting. The meeting deliberated EQAP's progress in 2021, its 4-year business plan and discussed priorities, opportunities and challenges, especially related to COVID-19.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
32 participants (17 men, 15 women) from 10 PICTs took part in the country focal point workshop for the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF). A further 10 participants (6 women, 4 men) from 9 PICTs took part in the annual MEL reflection workshop for PacREF. Challenges and lessons learned shared during the workshop contributed to the drafting the PacREF mid-year and annual report for 2022. A new PacREF monitoring tool was also developed and demonstrated in the same workshop. These workshops help to strengthen collaboration for PacREF.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
All 15 participating PICTs in the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) teacher standards programme benefitted from support provided to strengthen the capacity of their ministry of education personnel (teachers and teacher training providers) in writing country standards and conducting quality control and feedback on the standards.	Policy to action	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
All 15 PICTs were involved in the data collection for the mid-year and annual reporting on the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF). The data was classified based on progressing stories (which consisted of highlights, challenges and lessons learned) and the outcome-based report from the mid- and year-end workshops. The PacREF Monitoring and Evaluation six-monthly report (January–June) was endorsed and shared with the PacREF Facilitating Unit.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
15 government officials (11 men, 4 women) from the education sector from 9 member countries (Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) participated in a data mining workshop supported by SPC and the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER). Outcomes from the workshop will inform the second data mining workshop in 2023. Gender disaggregation - Australia (1 man, 1 woman) Federated States of Micronesia (1 man), Fiji (1 man), Kiribati (1 man), Marshall Islands (2 women), Papua New Guinea (1 man), Samoa (1 woman) Solomon Islands (2 men), Tonga (1 man), Vanuatu (3 men)	Capability and influence	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	







Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
The Pacific Girl project reached over 3000 girls in 5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu) through project activities, and 138 girls were empowered to assume leadership positions at the community level. The project supported 6 partners in these PICTs to equip adolescent girls with knowledge, skills and strategies to assist with informed decision-making, as well as opportunities to participate in decision-making. They also worked with boys, parents and communities to help build an ecosystem that supports participation and action for adolescent girls.	Capability and influence	Impact	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu	
60 participants joined a hybrid panel discussion event to commemorate the inaugural International Day for Women in Maritime. The event was aimed at celebrating the contributions of women in the maritime industry and promote their recruitment, retention and continued employment in the sector. It also served to raise awareness of the current imbalance in employment opportunities and to encourage greater gender diversity and awareness of the profile of women in maritime, and commitment to SDG 5 (gender equality).	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
The inaugural Pacific Islands Forum Women Leaders Meeting was attended by 15 PICTs, and established a 12-month work programme to advance gender equality in the region. The programme includes reviving the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration (PGELD) and presenting it to Leaders for renewed commitment in 2023. The meeting was considered a significant milestone in demonstrating a collective commitment to incorporating gender equality perspectives in Forum priorities.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
349 participants from 18 PICTs received regionally-recognised vocational certification in fisheries, aquaculture and management, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 177 participants trained in leadership through the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (89 women, 87 men, 1 other)</li> <li>• 41 participants received a micro-qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business</li> <li>• 36 students completed a Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction)</li> <li>• 15 participants (6 women, 9 men) completed a micro-qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality in Solomon Islands</li> <li>• 32 students (13 women, 19 men) were sponsored for the Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance</li> <li>• 12 participants completed a Certificate IV Training and Assessment</li> <li>• 36 participants completed the Certificate 4 in Debriefing Operations or Refresher Observer training (all male)</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
12 fisheries, aquaculture and management courses were designed, delivered or quality assured by FAME in 2022, that meet regional vocational standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate IV In Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance</li> <li>• PIRFO Certification 4 in Debriefing Operations</li> <li>• PIRFO Observer Refresher training</li> <li>• Observer training on purse seine and gillnet fisheries</li> <li>• Leadership for Change as part of the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP)</li> <li>• 6 mini-workshops as part of the PFLP</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
55 people (31 women, 24 men) from Fiji and Papua New Guinea have increased knowledge of socio-economic dynamics of coastal fisheries and aquaculture, following their participation in 3 trainings delivered on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- community-based fisheries management survey for enumerators</li> <li>- market and landing surveys</li> <li>- socioeconomic surveys</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Papua New Guinea	









**KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods**



PNGDSP goals: Economic corridor concept; Land, services, transport and utilities development strategies; Economic sectoral strategies; Cross cutting policies

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Young energy professionals from Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Vanuatu were engaged on 6–12 month short term attachments with SPC. The initiative targeted young professionals in the region to learn and experience work in this space at regional level and contribute to enhancing national capacity on their return.	Capability and influence	Output	Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu	
Representatives from the Electrical Contractors Industry Associations of 4 PICTs (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu) were supported to strengthen coordination and internal mechanisms for their local associations, such as developing their constitutions, memberships, professional standards and enhancing a united voice for government action.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu	
The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) - European Union (EU) grant scheme selected 8 grantees, with 6 based in Fiji and 2 in Papua New Guinea, through 2 funding rounds. The grant scheme is aimed at creating employment opportunities in the creative industry and provide economic sustainability to communities, benefitting individuals and contributing to the overall development of the region.	Innovation and research	Output	Fiji, Papua New Guinea	
11 aquaculture farms and 1 association in Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia received support with business mentoring, financial literacy and technology transfer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 aquaculture farms in Cook Islands were supported with technical advice, manuals and a system review;</li> <li>• 4 aquaculture farms in Fiji were supported with design development, surveys and quotations;</li> <li>• 3 aquaculture farms in Papua New Guinea were provided with advisory support on technique reviews and hatchery design; and</li> <li>• 2 aquaculture farms in New Caledonia were supported with nursery design, budget development and operational reviews.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia	
8 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna) used the Ikasavea app in 2022 to record market stall and landing survey data. The app is currently installed on 130 active Android devices.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	
The Pacific Tides App was officially launched in 2022. A fact sheet to promote the app was included in the 2023 tide calendars for all 14 participating PICTs. The app provides a simple way to access unlimited tidal and moon phase forecast information and is 100% available offline with the Real-time Tide Tracker. As of the end of 2022, the app had a total of 1717 users (1300 Android users, 417 Apple users), SPC provided technical support under the COSPPac Project.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
17 PICTs were supported with technical advice, training videos, and materials relating to fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployment, surveys, and digital trackers, to promote the development of sustainable livelihood opportunities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 digital trackers were procured to collect data from anchored FADs in Cook Islands and New Caledonia</li> <li>• 11 FAD site surveys were conducted in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Wallis and Futuna</li> <li>• 28 FADs were deployed with FAME support in American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna</li> <li>• 4 fishing trials were conducted in New Caledonia</li> <li>• 8 PICTs received advisory support on FAD logistics (New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Cook Islands, Wallis and Futuna, Fiji, Palau, Tuvalu, and Tokelau)</li> <li>• 9 spotter buoys were connected or recovered in 6 PICTs (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa)</li> <li>• 8 PICTs were advised on the procurement of fishing and safety gear (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Nauru, Palau, Solomons Islands, Tokelau, Tonga)</li> <li>• 5 PICTs were provided with general fishing support (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Nauru, Wallis and Futuna)</li> </ul>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
140 non-seafarer professionals from 10 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) participated in virtual training sessions for Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) internal auditors, on key areas relating to maritime safety information familiarisation, Maritime Auditors course, Aids to Navigation and Pacific women in maritime.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
13 Pacific Islanders successfully completed an accredited hybrid training on Level 1 Aids to Navigation. The course was developed and hosted through the SPC's Regional Training Centre on the Ocean Teacher Global Academy Platform.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
The regional workshop on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) was held in Nadi, Fiji, from 5–10 December with 50 attendees and 15 PICTs represented (30 participants and 20 technical experts/facilitators, 18 women, 32 men). The workshop focused on data compilation, analysis, dissemination, indicators and use of IMTS. The workshop materials and outcome statement were also published on the SDD website for public access.	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated State of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
The latest International Merchandise Trade and Services (IMTS) analytical tables were released for 14 PICTs on the SDD website and PDH.stat. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cook Islands: April 2021 to July 2022</li> <li>- Fiji: April 2022 to August 2022</li> <li>- French Polynesia: 2021</li> <li>- Guam: Q1 and Q2 2022 exports and imports October 2020</li> <li>- Kiribati: 2021 and up to June 2022</li> <li>- New Caledonia: 2021 and up to May 2022</li> <li>- Northern Mariana Islands: 2021</li> <li>- Niue: 2021</li> <li>- Papua New Guinea: 2020</li> <li>- Samoa: Q1 and Q2 2022</li> <li>- Tonga: Q2 2021, to June 2022</li> <li>- Tuvalu: 2021</li> <li>- Vanuatu: March 2022 to September 2022</li> <li>- Wallis and Futuna: 2021</li> </ul>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	



KFA 6. Planetary health PNGDSP goals: Land, services, transport and utilities development strategies; Economic sectoral strategies; Cross cutting policies				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>26 biosecurity and plant protection officers, Ministry of Agriculture representatives and development partners from 9 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) participated in the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO) ePhyto regional workshop and training to discuss the gaps, progress and lessons learned from the ePhyto project. 1 PICT (Marshall Islands) attended virtually. 8 PICTs have completed their registration for the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS). Key outcomes from the training include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved knowledge, confidence and skills to implement the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS) effectively in their respective countries;</li> <li>- Increased awareness of the regional implementation of ePhyto and the role of PPPO, SPC (LRD) and related support under the EU-funded SAFE Pacific project; and</li> <li>- Regional ePhyto Implementation Plan 2020-2022 was reviewed and revised to 2023-2024.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu were supported with coconut rhinoceros beetle sanitation awareness activities, including social media posts, the production of 1 The Pacific Way video, and 6000 awareness brochures were produced and translated into local vernaculars. These were a part of ongoing pest management efforts in 2 countries. The Pacific Way video was shared with NBC Papua New Guinea for free airing.	Capability and influence	Output	Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu	
<p>The following trainings were provided to enhance capacity on biosecurity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 40 participants (13 women, 27 men) from 6 PICTs participated in hybrid sessions on General Phytosanitary Surveillance and Specific Surveillance for Fall Armyworm and Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle;</li> <li>- 27 participants (11 women, 16 men) from 9 PICTs attended a regional ePhyto workshop;</li> <li>-132 participants (48 women, 84 men) from 14 PICTs attended a Sea Container Hygiene System webinar supporting countries with their biosecurity and export opportunities; and</li> <li>-22 biosecurity officers (8 women, 14 men) from Solomon Islands participated in Pre-Border, At Border, Post-Border Biosecurity Risk Mitigation, Emerging Pest Threats and Sample Collection &amp; Submission for in-country trainings.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
<p>5 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu) are committed to community-level engagement and engaging CSOs to address NCD-related issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The diabetes associations in Fiji and Tuvalu were engaged in addressing diabetes at community level.</li> <li>• Tonga mobilised CSOs and LGBT communities to address NCDs.</li> <li>• Marshall Islands national diabetes association adopted community-based interventions to address NCDs.</li> <li>• Papua New Guinea demonstrated an increased engagement of CSOs to address NCDs.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Change in practice	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu	
<p>8 PICTs benefitted from support to strengthen their NCD primary health care services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Niue and Tonga for building capacity and a system of diabetes prevention and care;</li> <li>- Tuvalu diabetes centre and French Polynesia clinic-based wellness intervention;</li> <li>- Fiji diabetes referral pathway, education and management;</li> <li>- Papua New Guinea for a diabetes care system and capacity; and</li> <li>- Kiribati and Cook Islands diabetes centres.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu	
<p>4 PICTs (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) are committed to the implementation of their national NCD plans and strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Papua New Guinea mobilised non-stakeholders as part of its national its NCD strategy.</li> <li>• Tonga engaged stakeholders, youth and civil societies to implement key action areas of its new NCD plan.</li> <li>• Solomon Islands collaborated with relevant stakeholders to implement its NCD strategies.</li> <li>• Tuvalu involved local women's associations to address NCDs, following its national NCD plan.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Change in practice	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	




Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu each established a national NCD committee, guided by SPC-published guidelines for addressing NCD-related issues.	Policy to action	Change in practice	Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu	
7 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) are using NCD health promotional resources provided by SPC and strengthening national NCD interventions.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
6 PICTs (Cook Islands, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga) implemented 7 collaborative initiatives including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCD training in Papua New Guinea;</li> <li>• NCD screening in Cook Islands;</li> <li>• NCD physical activity interventions in New Caledonia and Marshall Islands;</li> <li>• Tobacco control and breastfeeding initiative in Guam;</li> <li>• Diabetes outreach programme (NCD intervention) in Tonga;</li> <li>• Healthy school programme in Marshall Islands; and</li> <li>• NCD awareness programme in Fiji: World Food Day event and community NCD awareness activities engaging various stakeholders and community groups.</li> </ul>	Policy to action	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	
Following implementation of the Moodle platform in 2021, Papua New Guinea and Palau are now using it to access non-communicable disease resources, which has supported communications and learning.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Palau, Papua New Guinea	
10 meeting recommendations to strengthen laboratory services in the Pacific were agreed to by all 13 PICTs at the LabNet meeting.	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.	
Following trainings on NCD policy, NCD marketing and youth and NCD training, 90% of NCD stakeholders from 12 PICTs have improved knowledge to implement their national NCD policies and action plans.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
The capacity of 6 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga) to implement infection prevention and control (IPC) trainings has been enhanced through the provision of a comprehensive training package to IPC focal points for raising awareness on IPC. As a result of this support, PICTs are better equipped to conduct IPC training to health care workers.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	
15 PICTs participated in the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) and PPHSN Coordinating Body meetings. Discussions and recommendations were centered around strengthening disease surveillance in the region.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	






Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
7 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) were engaged in various NCD campaigns and activities supported by SPC: - Supported Cook Islands with their NCD screening; - Guam tobacco control initiative; - Papua New Guinea World No Tobacco Day campaign; - New Caledonia women's health campaign and physical activity intervention; - Fiji community outreach programme; - Marshall Islands school health programme and diabetes awareness; and - Solomon Islands physical activity interventions.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	
To improve access to facility level infection prevention and control (IPC) guidelines, 11 SOPs and 11 audit tools were developed and shared digitally with 10 PICTs.	Policy to action	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	

#### KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness

PNGDSP goals: Macroeconomic management and financial sector; Economic sectoral strategies; Cross cutting policies; Partnership and cooperation

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
National coordinators for the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) were recruited on 6-month contracts based in Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands, as part of responding and adapting to the slow deliveries due to the COVID-19 travel restrictions.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	
The SPC Heads of Fisheries requested that FAME prioritise member needs and align their priorities accordingly, and in 2022, FAME began a trial of a tracking system to record member requests for support and track their progress. At the end of 2022, 58 requests were received from 15 PICTs, with 25% of the requests completed and 47% in progress.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, French Polynesia Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Post-training surveys on training delivered by SPC (FAME) confirmed strengthened capacities in related technical skills and application of knowledge in their work, following participation in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP) where 97% (n=38) of surveyed participants indicated that they had applied the leadership knowledge in the workplace.</li> <li>2. Micro-qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality, where, in a 6-month post training survey completed by 65% of participants, 77% confirmed that they applied the learnings to their business operations in terms of improving customer service, cash flow method, sales monitoring, grading fish hygiene and packaging, cold storage and fish handling techniques.</li> <li>3. Micro-qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business course, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 46% of scholarship recipients, 63% of respondents strongly agreed that they gained new skills and knowledge at the training, while a further 53% strongly agreed to have taught others in their communities the skills gained at the training.</li> <li>4. Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction), where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 55% of training participants, 94% of respondents confirmed that they were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness and 61% applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments. 50% of the respondents of were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards in their locations.</li> <li>5. Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 39% of those sponsored for the training, 86% confirmed that they applied good governance procedures and appropriate social principles when undertaking MCS activities in their workplace and 71% confirmed that improvements were made with note-taking, training of rights holders, communication with stakeholders, interpreting regulations and market survey methodology.</li> <li>6. Gender and social inclusion training for Solomon Islands, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 49% of training recipients, 100% of those surveyed (25 respondents) agreed that they have gained new skills while 83% were able to use the new skills in their work. 64% of those surveyed had done something differently in their work as a result of the training with half of these noticing positive changes as a result.</li> </ol>	Capability and influence	Change in practice	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>In 2022, FAME's total number of trained participants was 1024 participants (605 men, 393 women, 25 unspecified, 1 other) from 18 PICTs, compared to 1090 (671 men, 419 women) in 2021, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquaculture: 51 (19 women, 32 men)</li> <li>• Coastal Fisheries Management and Livelihoods: 288 (97 women, 191 men)</li> <li>• Data Management: 117 (43 women, 56 men, 18 unspecified)</li> <li>• Gender and Human Rights: 30 (17 women, 13 men)</li> <li>• Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme: 177 (89 women, 87 men, 1 other)</li> <li>• Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring and Analysis: 48 (3 women, 45 men)</li> <li>• Stock Assessment: 241 (105 women, 129 men, 7 unspecified)</li> <li>• Science: 72 (20 women, 52 men)</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>SPC (SDD and PDH) supported improved national data and information dissemination and use through directing users to country linked pages. The most popular country linked pages in 2022 were Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Kiribati, where the SDD and PDH websites were responsible for 1237, 1114 and 995 page views respectively. These also reflected the technical support provided to improve National Statistics Office's websites. Support was also provided to the Fiji Bureau of Statistics for their website, specifically technical sessions on report formatting and releases to appropriately fit onto the website pages.</p>	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
SPC provided various support to manage census and survey collections in 6 PICTs (Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu). This included setting up dashboards for monitoring fieldwork and data validation and quality checks, coverage mapping in geographical points against enumeration areas, data identifiers, data editing based on household location, validation of 2020 census and ongoing CAPI support. SDD with UNFPA also provided Data Management System (DMS) support to censuses of Nauru, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Papua New Guinea's Sociodemographic Survey.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in practice	Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
10 PICTs (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) received technical assistance for their national data collection efforts. This work is the result of a collaboration between SDD, who provided technical support during implementation, and PACSTAT and UNFPA, who provided funding. Support to: - Cook Islands: Data Management System (DMS) support to the national census - Vanuatu: with their HIES and the finalisation of its 2020 census analytical report - Tuvalu: with their long-form census - Samoa: by its Food Away from Home innovative experiments, an innovative project supported by PACTSTAT. - Nauru: with the DMS and editing of its 2020 census - Niue: with StatsNZ and Tokelau NSO on CAPI and Questionnaire Design - Kiribati: with its drafted Atlas census - Marshall Islands: DMS to censuses, validation of its 2020 census, and ongoing support on CAPI - Tokelau: census support in collaboration with Stats NZ, on questionnaire design and virtual trainings - Papua New Guinea: with its Sociodemographic survey.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
56 participants (25 women, 31 men) from 13 national departments, including the National Statistics Office in Papua New Guinea participated in in-country training on monitoring and evaluation and data analysis. This was supported through the SPC/MFAT-funded PacMEL project, jointly delivered by SPC (SPL and SDD), in collaboration with the Papua New Guinea National Department of Planning and Monitoring.	Capability and influence	Output	Papua New Guinea	
4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea) received support relating to their country data on the SDGs and data analysis training. Marshall Islands was supported with technical skills for projection simulation to estimate the likely migration flow needed to realise the country's 2021 census counts; Kiribati was supported to review its national indicators in collaboration with UNDP and UNESCAP; Palau was supported to review their census against projected age-sex data; and Papua New Guinea was supported in data analysis training.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Palau	
With the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), technical assistance was provided to Papua New Guinea on its Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES), through the development of questionnaires, field monitoring, server management and data compilation. The editorial and reporting responsibilities for Papua New Guinea's National Statistics Office will be conducted internally.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Papua New Guinea	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) practitioners in the region (through the Va'a - The Pacific Team MEL, and SPC's MELnet community) engaged in various meeting opportunities in 2022, fostering learning, networking and collaboration, strengthening MEL capacity in the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 45 SPC staff (MELnet members) and MEL practitioners (PacMEL) from 5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) engaged in a convening to share lessons learned, identify opportunities for collaboration and reflect on how partners conducted evaluations during COVID-19, map and explore areas for MEL intervention in the region and explore ways to improve data collection for reporting on the SDGs.</li> <li>- 120 participants from 4 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) attended 3 PacMEL webinars, sharing lessons on cultural competency, strategic planning and MEL at country-level.</li> <li>- 39 MELnet members participated in the MELnet workshop. Key discussions focused on the implementation of the PEARL Policy and progressing the implementation of the new Strategic Results Framework.</li> <li>- 65 staff participated in the Learning and Results Workshop in December, reflecting on SPC's work in 2022 by sharing and peer reviewing performance stories.</li> <li>- 35 MELnet members participated in a session providing guidance on SPC's mid-year reporting expectations, and 10 MEL focal points were briefed on the annual reporting expectations for SPC's 2022 Results Report, including tips for drafting results.</li> </ul>	Capability and influence	Output	Internal (SPC), Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, REGIONAL(All Picts)	

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