



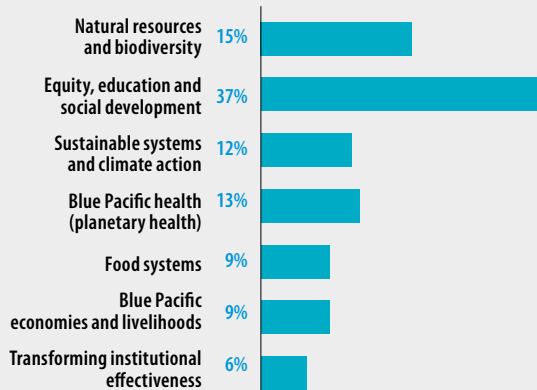
Solomon Islands Results Summary 2021

Overview

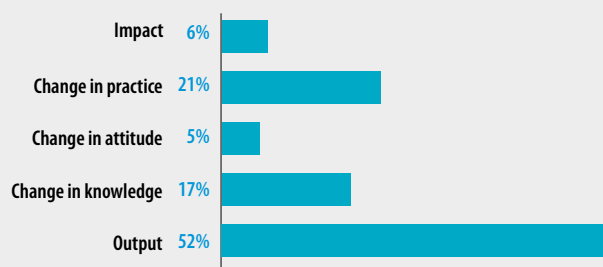
The Pacific Community (SPC) works with members and partners to support sustainable development by applying a people-centred approach to science, research and technology across all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each year, as part of SPC's organisation-wide annual results reporting process, SPC 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, 102 (26%) of these results were reported for Solomon Islands.

Graph 1: Results by KFA (n=102)



Graph 2: Results by level of maturity (n=102)



Results highlights

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

1. Policy reviews for 'Ending Violence Against Women and Girls' and 'Elimination on all forms of Discrimination of Violence Against Women and Girls' were supported.
2. Solomon Islands continued to adopt and apply new methodologies relating to fertiliser trial preparation, leaf sampling and morphology, fermentation trial and the grafting of accessions, with 18 leaf sampling and morphology completed.
3. Four projects around coastal rehabilitation, reforestation, food security and/or riverbank stabilisation were approved for funding under the SPC Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) grant facility.
4. Clear evidence was shown through data of more women accessing legal services or reporting domestic violence
5. The Pacific People Advancing Change Phase III project funded 17 campaigns and 12 advocacy campaigns were successful in policy/legislative change or other human rights advancement.
6. The Solomon Islands Meteorological Service continued to produce monthly ocean outlooks, with ocean information integrated into the monthly climate bulletin for the region, as well as in the oceans and climate outlook forum.

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.

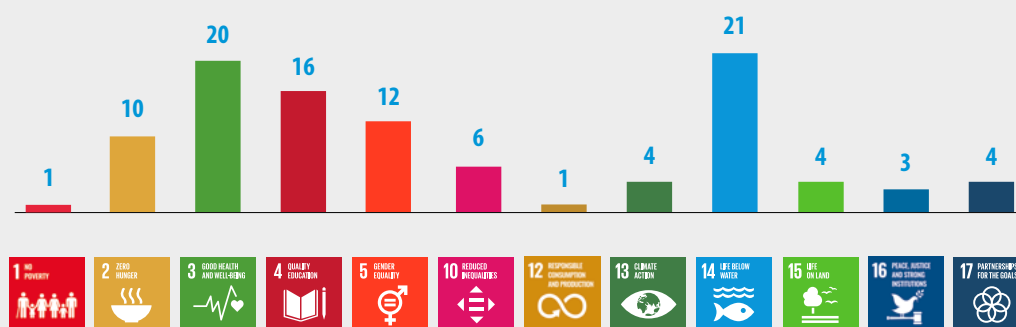
In Solomon Islands, reported results contributed primarily to 12 of the 17 SDGs. Most results supported:

SDG 14 Life below water

SDG 3 Good health and well-being

SDG 4 Quality education

Graph 3: Results by primary SDG (n=102)



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 Solomon Islands from the 2021 report.

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Performance story



Accessible justice for survivors of domestic violence

Context

The [Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study](#) highlighted that 64% of women aged 15 to 49 who have ever been in a relationship reported experiencing physical or sexual violence or both from an intimate partner. In response to the study, the Solomon Islands Government passed the FPA, which established a legal framework to ensure the safety and protection of survivors of domestic violence. The Act is significant because it makes domestic violence a criminal offence and expands its definition to include physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence. It also sets out protection mechanisms that can be accessed by survivors of domestic violence, including issuance of police safety notices and two types of protection orders: Interim Protection Order (IPO) and Final Protection Order (FPO) by magistrates. For geographically distanced communities, it also provides for AJs to issue IPOs.

Cognizant of the important role of AJs under the FPA, the [Access to Justice \(A2J\) Pilot Project](#) was implemented by HRSD. It aimed to increase access to justice in the provinces of Guadalcanal and Malaita for women and girl survivors of domestic violence. Pivotal project interventions strengthened the capacity of AJs and Community Facilitators (CFs) in these provinces to raise awareness on the FPA and how survivors can access justice for safety and protection. The project worked with 46 AJs based in 37 communities in the two provinces and 40 CFs.

Change process

The project aimed to ensure that survivors of domestic violence, in remote communities with no courts, had access to safety and protection provisions under the FPA. Various capacity building interventions were conducted including training, mentoring and coaching of AJs and CFs, provision of technical and advisory services and the development of awareness campaign materials. Using a people-centred approach, all advocacy campaign materials were jointly developed with the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs and partner CSOs. The government led the entire change process with SPC providing critical technical support to the responsible ministries in setting up systems and procedures that would assist survivors of domestic violence in remote areas.

Results and impact

At the onset of the project, no IPOs had been issued by AJs. At the end of the project a total of four IPOs had been issued and served. This is considered a significant achievement illustrating the application of various capacity

building interventions provided by the project. With this experience, the government is gearing towards a national roll out.

Heightened awareness of stakeholders, service providers and the wider population on the FPA and domestic violence was noted as a result of over 7000 information, education and communication (IEC) materials that were distributed in pilot communities.

The process of training AJs on their roles and CFs in implementing awareness programs was driven by government with technical support from HRSD. This project was a culmination of constant capacity building and engagement between the two to create awareness and understanding of domestic violence, its impact on development and the need for gender equality, social inclusion and protection mechanisms for survivors which led to the FPA 2014 and subsequently to the A2J.

Lessons learned

- The project employed inclusive stakeholder mapping and engagement processes that led to greater ownership of implementation and management.
- Sustainability was inbuilt to the project design, led by government in the project steering and decision-making ensuring achievement of project outcomes.
- The process of making AJs accessible to those in remote communities was a unique and innovative way of bringing services closer to communities. Similarly, the streamlining of selection and certification of CFs meant more awareness on the services available resulting in enhanced access to justice for survivors.
- The project provided an opportunity for government and SPC to test applicability of a key provision to support survivors to access justice. The end of the project coincided with the review of the FPA. Best practices and lessons learned informed the review and subsequent recommendations to strengthen the FPA and its implementation.



7000 IEC materials were distributed in Guadalcanal and Malaita to raise awareness on the FPA and domestic violence.

Division: HRSD

Donors: United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF) and DFAT

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



From farm to plate – aquaculture in Solomon Islands

Context

Cottonii seaweed is the traditional name of farmed seaweed in Solomon Islands and seaweed farming is one of the main sources of income in Wagina and Manaoba islands, often through family-run businesses. Seaweed is farmed primarily for export as a dried raw product.

All steps of farming, including the establishment of the farm, harvesting, replanting, maintenance, drying and packing, are handled by the family production unit. Since the establishment of seaweed farming in Solomon Islands in 2002, there have not been any value-added processes involved in the production of the raw seaweed product until recently.

In 2018, the MFMR in Solomon Islands submitted a formal request to SPC to assist their seaweed farmers develop alternative seaweed products to supplement their daily income in rural coastal areas. Experience shows that when a product, especially a food product, gets a value-added transformation, it increases its commercial value. A study was carried out by FAME in 2019 to identify suitable products that could be developed using locally available resources. This in turn led to the current product development training.

Change process

In collaboration with MFMR, SPC sourced the assistance of a seaweed expert to train seaweed farmers in Wagina and Manaoba in developing value-added products.

During two training sessions, delivered in May 2021, 33 women and 16 men from these two islands benefited from new techniques and tips to boost their seaweed businesses. Using a blend of online training resources and in-person support from MFMR and SPC Solomon Islands country office, participants learned to manufacture healthy, locally produced seaweed snacks, such as crackers, chips and sticks.

Responding to the continued travel restrictions in the region, trainers developed training videos on production, food safety, packaging, storage and domestic marketing.

While the training provided a firm foundation in the basics of production, the farmers were keen to use their

local knowledge and resources to explore and develop new flavours to suit local palates and to analyse the production costs. During the training, the groups experimented with new batches at home and brought them in to share with the trainers.

Results and impact

Recognising the potential to build on this new market, Irene Billy, a farmer from the Manaoba Hatodea Seaweed Association, said, *“I am very thankful for this training because it will revive the interest in seaweed farming and I can make and sell the seaweed chips even when there is no export of the dried form of the seaweed.”* Expanding the uses of locally grown seaweed has also created opportunities for the farmers to sell the products to nearby communities and in the capital, Honiara.



(L-R) Wagina villagers: benefited from marketing training to boost their businesses; learned to manufacture locally-produced seaweed snacks; and used marketing skills to present new snack products to the local market.

Lessons learned

Several lessons were learned from this activity. By introducing innovative approaches and methods, the project was able to respond to country needs relatable to remote communities. A key factor that contributed to its successful implementation was that MFMR staff were familiar with the subject and were able to deliver the training in the absence of trainers and internet connectivity for virtual demonstrations. Farmers were keen to learn new ways to add value to their production and the opportunity to learn from other countries, such as Indonesia, gave them a strong incentive to test their local recipes.

A challenge of the project was the lack of time for training the trainers. Going forward, training materials will be formalised and a train the trainers programme will be developed.

Division: FAME

Donors: MFAT and DFAT

“

Once the farmers have learned the basic concepts of making these seaweed products, they can experiment and try more local ingredients to reduce production costs. Introducing seaweed into diets may also provide some nutritional benefits.

Anna Larson, one of the lead trainers.

”

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



Solomon Islands 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>The Coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) manual was finalised. Ongoing promotion and training on the manual were provided to targeted Melanesian countries (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) as well as Cook Islands and Tuvalu. Training of three male technicians, 3 PhD researchers and 9 staff (6 women, 3 men) from Papua New Guinea on bioassay techniques was also conducted and 500 copies of the CRB manual were produced for circulation to stakeholder partners. Other CRB developments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment of a CRB committee; • a CRB pest alert; • a Pacific Awareness and Response to Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (PARC) project communication plan; • CRB/PARC MEL framework to support project implementation monitoring; and • a CRB database that uses KoBo Toolbox to enter data (Fiji, Solomon Islands). Toolbox refresher training was conducted for the Plant Protection Team, from Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture. 	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
<p>Online training on pest diagnosis and management was conducted for Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga. Tuvalu was also supported with technical advice on coconut leaf pest infestation. SPC continued to provide ongoing support for protected cropping farmers in Qereqere, East Bank (Nawamagi), Tavua, Sigatoka and Nasau. Ongoing monitoring and advice to farmers for all field trials (tomato and capsicum trials under protected cropping and open field conditions) in Sigatoka.</p>	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
<p>SPC is leading the regional collaboration, surveillance and awareness on the coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) in target countries. Technical support was provided to Vanuatu and Solomon Islands on implementing CRB surveillance, containment and control. Support included the procurement and distribution of 30 cartons of armyworm pheromones and fruit flies to Solomon Islands and 60 fall armyworm (FAW) lures to Vanuatu for monitoring purposes and as an early warning system.</p>	Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
<p>8 PICTs that reported to the Sendai Framework Monitor now have access to their post-disaster data.</p>	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
<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>	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	Output	





Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<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). 	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	Output	
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.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu	Impact	
UK funding was secured to support 4 countries progress their extended continental shelf claims.	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
8 PICTs were identified as needing to enact, update or complete their maritime zone coordinates in their domestic legislation.	Fiji, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
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	








Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>As of 2021, 30,164 ha of watershed catchment covered in plans (draft and finalised), with 2,256 ha covered by actual protection measures. Watershed catchment plans and the protection measures will ensure that water source flows are pristine and unpolluted for use. Protected and managed areas of watershed catchment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 ha (Fiji) - 200 ha (FSM) - 200 ha (Niue) - 4000 ha (Samoa) - 575 ha (Solomon Islands) - 90 ha (Tonga) - 6,628 ha (Vanuatu) - 600 ha (Cook Islands) 	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
<p>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.</p>	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
<p>9 PICTs progressed their legislation or policies related to aquaculture.</p>	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (Yap and Pohnpei), Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	
<p>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.</p>	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	






Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Ongoing support to strengthen national capacity and systems to deliver safety of navigation services in line with international maritime instruments, including:</p> <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	
7 PICTs developed their aquatic biosecurity plans (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga), all except Fiji adopted their plans, supported through a total of 13 attachments at SPC (PacAqua project review, 2021).	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Change in practice	
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	
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 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	









Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga benefited from technical advice and support to their business enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical advice to a seaweed enterprise in Tonga to make a COVID-19 pivot away from luxury lotion products for export and towards edible seaweed for local consumption. • A community vocational training NGO in Solomon Islands assisted with the procurement of aquaculture equipment and a boat engine to enable outreach activities to up to 500 intending tilapia farmers in western Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. • A pearl farm enterprise in Fiji was assisted with materials for the training of local pearl seeding technicians for round pearl production, industrial attachment training for community pearl meat farm staff and materials for the establishment of 2 pearl meat community farms. 	Fiji, 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
2 Centre of Agriculture and Biosciences International (CABI) online trainings were delivered by national agriculture ministries to country plant doctors in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga benefiting 65 participants. Solomon Islands plant health clinics training for trainers were completed with 8 trainers receiving CABI licences.	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
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	
5 PICTs are now able to use ATCC control strains to monitor quality in susceptibility testing and other microbiology procedures, as well as implementing procedures in the identification and surveillance of multi-resistant organisms (MROs).	Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
10 health workers (9 women, 1 man) from Solomon Islands attended Introduction to Field Epidemiology training.	Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	








Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	
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	
Data on 2021 trainings were added to the PHD's training database: Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) and microbiology, Tonga and Fiji; Postgraduate Certificate in Field Epidemiology (PGCFE) training data for Solomon Islands, Nauru and Tokelau.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga	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	
Microbiology strengthening training was provided for health laboratory staff from Solomon Islands (2 women, 4 men), Tonga (6 women, 6 men) and Tuvalu (9 women, 2 men).	Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	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	





Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	
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	
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	





Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	
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	
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 PICTs participated in regional training for the National Qualification Authorities on Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	
5 PICTs received support to strengthen their school leadership standards in collaboration with their Ministries of Education.	Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga	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	






Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	
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	
5 PICTs showed evidence of judiciary commitment to implementing national domestic violence and family protection laws/policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federated States of Micronesia: domestic violence case logbooks • Solomon Islands: AJs in Malaita joined SAFENET referral • Tonga: court decision on rape and MOJ training on coordination of UN treaties • Vanuatu: domestic violence cases as a first priority • Tuvalu: lawyers stationed in outer islands 	Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Impact	
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	
All PICTs have some domestic violence and family protection services for survivors. In 2020, SPC supported services in 6 PICTs.	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu	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	








Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
70 protection orders were issued across 4 PICTs: Marshall Islands (8), Solomon Islands (2), Tonga (55), Tuvalu (5).	Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Change in practice	
All 13 PICTs except for Niue and Federated States of Micronesia: Chuuk and Yap (FSM), have drafted legislation on domestic violence and family protection. Solomon Islands was supported with its 'Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG)' and 'Elimination on all forms of Discrimination of Violence Against Women and Girls (EDVAWG)' Policy review.	Solomon Islands	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	
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	







Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	
5 PICTs undertook human rights instruments legislative reviews, and a review of legislative committees.	Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Impact	
3 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Solomon Islands) completed their Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reports and Fiji updated its Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) report.	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Solomon Islands	Change in practice	
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	
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	
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	



Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	
The Pacific People Advancing Change (PPAC) Phase III project began in July 2021 with the funding of 37 campaigns: Marshall Islands (4), Vanuatu (7), Solomon Islands (17), Federated States of Micronesia (5), Tonga (4). As of 30 July 2021, 34 civil society organisations successfully submitted PPAC narrative reports, and the remaining 3 reports were in progress. 26 advocacy campaigns were successful in policy/legislative change or other human rights advancements: Federated States of Micronesia (3), Marshall Islands (2), Solomon Islands (12), Tonga (4), Vanuatu (5).	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Impact	
41 civil society campaigns made progress in policy and legislative change or other human rights advancements, supported in 6 PICTs: Solomon Islands (17); Federated States of Micronesia (12); Tonga (4); Tuvalu (4); Vanuatu (2); Republic of Marshall Islands (1).	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
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	




Food systems			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga benefited from technical support to encourage local food production such as the production of edible seaweed for local consumption, local tilapia farming in the Solomon Islands and pearl meat community farming in Fiji.	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) demonstrated evidence of ongoing implementation of their national NCD plans in collaboration with stakeholders.	Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
8 PICTs applied knowledge and skills gained from capacity building activities and used resources provided by SPC to strengthen their health promotion and NCD interventions in schools and communities.	Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	
6 PICTs were supported to develop their NCD-related policies: Samoa (national food and nutrition policy, health promotion foundation policy); Marshall Islands (unhealthy food marketing regulation, sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) tax); Solomon Islands (SSB taxation, enforcement of its NCD policy); Guam (SSB tax, drinking water policy at schools); Northern Mariana Islands (SSB tax); Vanuatu (trade and food policy).	Guam, Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	




Food systems			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
6 PICTs were supported with their national NCD and childhood obesity campaign weeks.	Nauru, New Caledonia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, 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	
Health promotion materials were produced and distributed in 10 PICTs to support national healthy lifestyle promotion initiatives, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resources to address childhood obesity • health promotion resources for Samoa • diabetes information packages for Tonga, Niue, and Kiribati • nutrition resources for healthy eating • PA video clips for the region. 	Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
Ongoing support to strengthen collaborative initiatives on NCDs at national (13 initiatives in 11 PICTs) and regional (7 initiatives) level.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	

Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Ongoing support to promote local food production and traditional farming practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuvalu: developed its Food Preservation and Processing Guidelines, which supports local food promotion for food and nutrition security; Tuvalu also prioritised 13 factsheets on atoll leafy vegetables documented previously under the atoll soil health project for further promotion in Tuvalu under the food futures project; • Fiji: Coconut Toddy from Rabi was marketed to Marama Niu and traditional practices for coconut care and processing from Cicia Island was documented; and • New Caledonia: SolAgro Ngali Nuts began to be marketed as organic to New Caledonia. 	Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu	Change in practice	
10 Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) were signed with 9 PICTs for the distribution of CePaCT germplasm.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Australia, Cook Is, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Change in attitude	
<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 Vatulele 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	
Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certificates were awarded to 48 certified organic farmers from 13 PICTs, with a total of 50 ha of land converted into organic. 2 PGS groups were approved in Fiji and Solomon Islands. The development of Palau's National Organic Policy progressed.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Fiji, Palau, Solomon Islands	Output	
8 projects (4 in Papua New Guinea, 4 in Solomon Islands) around coastal rehabilitation, reforestation, food security and riverbank stabilisation were approved for funding under the SPC Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) grant facility.	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	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	
Increased availability and use of resources in FAME's digital library. 589 documents were added to the library and a total of 428,292 downloads were recorded, compared to 399 documents and 3,003,474 downloads in 2020. 9 PICTs continued to use SPC-developed systems for: water quality monitoring (Cook Islands), giant clam mariculture (French Polynesia), sea cucumber capture and export (French Polynesia), landing survey data (Kiribati, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna), socio-economic data (Fiji), market survey data (Fiji, New Caledonia, Tonga), aquarium fish or coral export (Kiribati, Marshall Islands), sea cucumber survey data (Fiji, Solomon Islands), monitoring control & surveillance (Tonga).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	

Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>In 2021, support was provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solomon Islands in developing a sea cucumber plan for Pelau, and a national fisheries compliance strategy, in collaboration with FFA; • Nauru with their coastal fisheries regulations; • Federated States of Micronesia (Yap) with its aquaculture legislation; and • Vanuatu with the editing and layout of their national aquaculture development and management strategy. 	Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	
<p>SPC processed 416 log sheets (169 longline, 32 pole and line, 215 purse-seine) for fishing trips by 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).</p>	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Internal (SPC), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga	Output	
<p>Ongoing support to strengthen national capacities in aquaculture data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Cook Islands and New Caledonia benefited from support related to mariculture hatchery design and engineering. • A feasibility study was conducted in Wallis and Futuna in collaboration with the PROTEGE project to identify potential aquaculture opportunities. • Aquaculture officers in Fiji and Solomon Islands were trained via email and Zoom on construction and upgrades to tilapia brood stock facilities. • Technical assistance was provided to New Caledonia on giant clam hatchery and husbandry and mangrove oysters. • ACIAR PARDI benefited from technical advice relating to planning and project design for a tilapia marketing study conducted in the western division of Fiji to gain an understanding of the market chain of the product in Fiji. 	Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, 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	

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	
3 PICTs continued to adopt and apply new methodologies relating to fertiliser trial preparation, leaf sampling and morphology, fermentation trial and the grafting of accessions. In Fiji, the fertilizer trial was done with land preparation completed at Wainigata Research Station in Savusavu. 4 selected accessions of cocoa (WRS): (WRS 24, WRS 28, WRS 29, KEE 28) were grafted with additional 120 patch seedlings at Wainigata Research Station. 18 leaf sampling and morphology were completed in the Solomon Islands. Samoa continued with the final fermentation trial at the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS).	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands	Change in practice	

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	
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
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	
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	
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	

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