



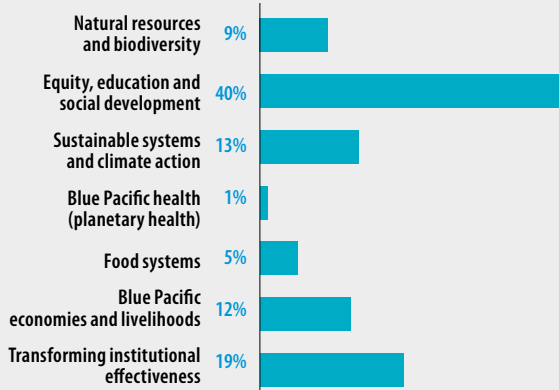
# Marshall Islands Results Summary 2021

## Overview

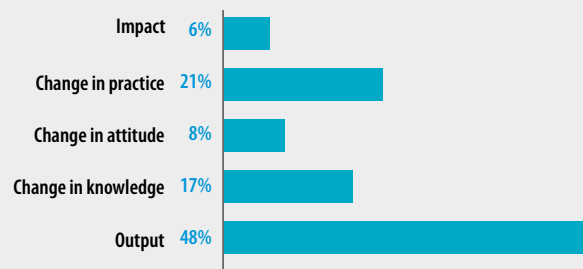
The Pacific Community (SPC) works with members and partners to support sustainable development by applying a people-centred approach to science, research and technology across all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each year, as part of SPC's organisation-wide annual results reporting process, SPC 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, 77 (20%) of these results were reported for Marshall Islands.

Graph 1: Results by KFA (n=77)



Graph 2: Results by level of maturity (n=77)



## Results highlights

SPC contributed to all five pillars in the Republic of the Marshall Islands' *National Strategic Plan 2020-2030*. The SPC Country Programme focusses on six priority areas: 1) statistics, 2) biosecurity, 3) food security, 4) agriculture, 5) non-communicable diseases and 6) gender, social inclusion, human rights and culture.

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

1. Marshall Islands, along with 17 other PICTs, now have their Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system profiled, centralised and published
2. Support to undertake an import risk assessment of Pacific threadfin, *polydactylus sexfilis* (moi)
3. Four campaigns were funded under Pacific People Advancing Change phase 3 projects
4. Some evidence of an increase in women accessing legal services and/or reporting domestic violence
5. Roll out of Social Citizenship Education with 21 pieces of training conducted with 138 women and 165 men

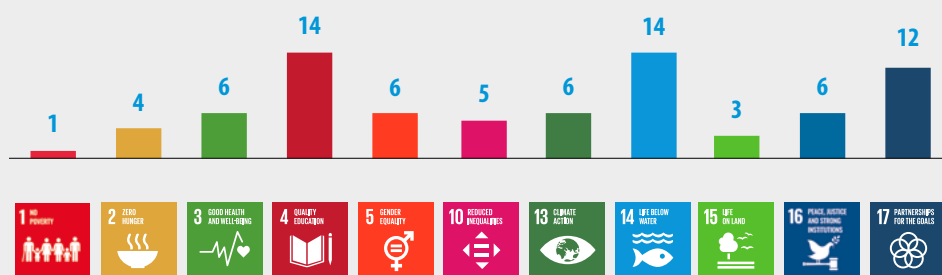
## SPC's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

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 Marshall Islands, reported results contributed primarily to 11 of the 17 SDGs. Most results supported:

- SDG 4 Quality education
- SDG 14 Life below water
- SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals

Graph 3: Results by primary SDG (n=77)



## 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 Marshall Islands from the 2021 report.

Story	Title	Page
1	The adoption of the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling-up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021-2025	3
2	Bridging policy and legislation gaps to scale up NCD action across PICTs	5
3	Shining a practical light on gender equity and social inclusion	6
4	Increasing value of statistical datasets	8

# Performance Story



## The adoption of the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021–2025

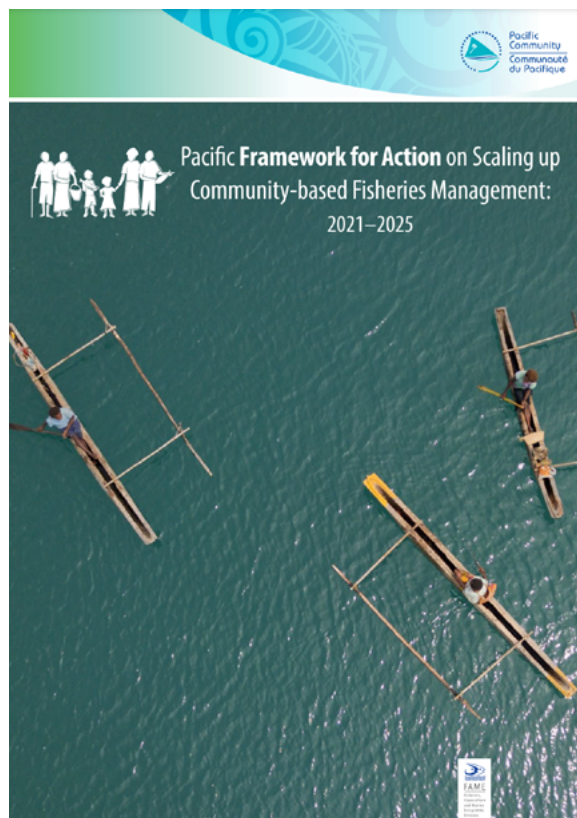
### Context

The greatest challenge for coastal fisheries in the region ensuring that widespread sustainable management is practised across the vast coastal fishing areas that are subject to both immediate local and external pressures.

*A Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries* and *A new song for coastal fisheries* provide the regional context for managing coastal resources in ways that are underpinned by community-based fisheries management (CBFM). Management approaches that are community-driven are inclusive, equitable and consider the whole ecosystem in sustaining livelihoods and ensuring resilient communities. Such approaches have been identified as the most suitable in harnessing the diverse, dispersed and dynamic fishing practices in the Pacific region to ensure consistent and productive coastal fisheries that can sustainably support the well-being, food needs and income of Pacific people.

Due to the continuous decline of coastal fisheries resources and the need to strengthen support and empowerment of coastal communities in the management of their marine resources, especially in the COVID-19 context, SPC members and partners identified scaling up of CBFM as an emerging priority that was discussed at the 12th SPC Heads of Fisheries (HoF12) meeting in May 2020.

At the meeting, it was requested that FAME assist member countries in assessing their CBFM status, and developing and implementing effective scaling-up approaches appropriate to national contexts. This request was supported by fisheries ministers at the first Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting (RFMM) held in August 2020, acknowledging the importance of sustainable CBFM for the long-term recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on coastal fisheries and communities.



### Change process

The [Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021-2025](#) (the *Framework for Action*) was developed through an extensive bottom-up consultative process led by FAME and its regional partners.

In responding to the HoF12 request, FAME, with the assistance of its regional partners, the Locally-Managed Marine Area Network and the University of Wollongong, facilitated a series of [virtual subregional CBFM scaling-up workshops](#) in January–February 2021. Three one-week, subregional workshops were held for Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia, bringing together more than 350 representatives from national and subnational fisheries agencies, community groups (including traditional leaders, youths and women), local civil society organisations (CSOs), NGOs and regional and international organisations as well as CROP partners such as SPREP and USP.

Workshop participants had the opportunity to discuss and assess national CBFM status, approaches, experiences, lessons learned and opportunities in scaling up CBFM.

FAME also facilitated a combined regional workshop that built on the outcome with a view to developing and refining the *Framework for Action* to acknowledge the diversity of CBFM approaches in the region and avoid a one size fits all approach.

## Results and impact

The *Framework for Action* was approved by members at HoF13 and endorsed at the 2nd RFMM, held in August 2021. In endorsing the framework, honourable ministers stressed the importance of sustainable coastal fisheries management for the Pacific region, essential during the pandemic, and the need to scale up CBFM using approaches appropriate to each member's context as key to the sustainable recovery from the pandemic.

The effective implementation of the *Framework for Action* and support and empowerment of our coastal communities will contribute to achieving our leaders' ambitions on the future of our fisheries.

## Lessons learned

- Effective collaboration and coordination among stakeholders are critical for success;
- The adopted subregional approach was found to be appropriate and highly appreciated; and
- There is a need for adequate national investment and commitment (staff and budget) on coastal fisheries management, including CBFM.

---

*Division: FAME*

*Donors: EU, MFAT and DFAT*

---

## Bridging policy and legislation gaps to scale up NCD action across PICTs



NCDs remain the leading cause of death in the Pacific region accounting for 75% of mortalities. Despite this, NCD-related policies and laws in PICTs remain underdeveloped and need to be expanded and strengthened as indicated by MANA country dashboards baseline and review assessments. The need for more human resource capacity building has become apparent as many NCD focal points across the region are not policy professionals and have limited knowledge on policy development.

A policy webinar series developed by PHD in 2021 built on this feedback and was the first NCD policy training in the region. Three webinars focused on a variety of policy tools and frameworks to guide countries on the handling of different parts of the policy cycle and to improve their understanding of policy development and technical skills in policy briefs, proposal development, policy analysis, advocacy and stakeholder mapping tools.

More than 25 participants from 11 countries across the region participated in the online webinars.

The webinars demonstrated successful outreach, improved knowledge and an increased number of policy requests received from PICTs.

SPC will explore coordinating and facilitating in-country NCD policy dialogues to help catalyse and integrate regulatory, legislative and multi-sectoral actions across all relevant sectors to support NCD policies and legislations that will in turn support healthy behaviours across Pacific populations.



Policy brief toolkit to guide PICTs on the development of policy briefs.

# 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



## Increasing the value of statistical datasets

### Context

The saying goes, “a picture tells a thousand words”, but in reality, it’s often the numbers that tell the story. Data and statistics are critical for evidence-based decision-making and policy development.

The challenge in the Pacific is the limited availability of a wide range of development statistics, and even when available they are often difficult to access. This applies both at the national and regional levels. Many datasets are also not structured — they are PDFs or scanned documents so it’s hard to extract data, or they are not harmonised, so they don’t use common code lists. This makes them hard to reuse, analyse, compare or link to other datasets.

### Change process

Over the last few years, SDD has been modernising statistical processes. Data collection templates and common code lists are used and key indicators are stored in a standards-based (SDMX) indicator platform called [PDH.stat](#) which is a component of the [PDH](#).

Content from development partners is harvested along with metadata and imported into PDH.stat, expanding the available set of indicators and filling existing data gaps. The result is that PDH.stat is becoming a ‘one-stop-shop’ for Pacific development indicators.

Statistics are also being used to ‘drive’ websites and applications:

- Users can easily find indicator datasets using the PDH [main search page](#);
- Visualisations on SPC websites and portals pull data directly from PDH.stat; and
- Plugins have been developed to enable users to easily connect to the PDH.stat database and integrate data in their preferred applications (Excel, Stata, R, Python, Power BI).



International Merchandise Trade Statistics PowerBI Dashboard.

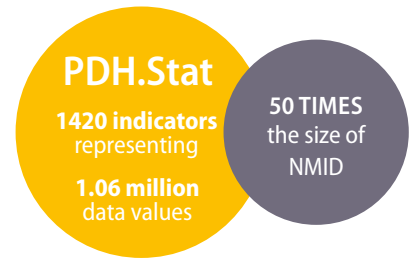


**Results and impact**

PDH.stat is more than 50 times the size of its predecessor, the National Minimum Development Indicator (NMDI) database. By December 2021, it contained 1420 indicators representing 1.06 million data values.

Having data stored in one location, in a well-structured, standardised, harmonised and interoperable database significantly increases its value. There is a lowered cost of access for users because they don't have to consult numerous websites and reports to extract information.

Data is consumed by multiple applications which provide interesting and digestible visualisations and disseminated through diverse channels which direct users back to the database.



Stat of the week

**Lessons learned**

The modernisation of statistical processes provides a range of benefits from improving efficiencies through to increasing the inherent value of the data. These are relatively large changes, in the way SDD and SPC have traditionally managed the collection and the storage and dissemination of statistical data can be daunting for some; it is important that we take little steps and clearly communicate the benefits, which speak for themselves.

Partners and stakeholders value improved access to high-quality regional statistics and are more willing to collaborate in terms of data sharing, because they clearly see the value in PDH.stat and the larger PDH.

Moving forward, the lessons learned improving internal SPC processes can also be used to help modernise data collection and dissemination in member countries.

---





*Division: SDD*







*Donor: n/a*








---



# Marshall 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>6 PICTs received more resilient and quality traits of crops from CePaCT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tonga, Federated States of Micronesia and Niue: Taro- drought tolerant, TLB tolerant &amp; very good eating quality; sweet potato- purple &amp; orange fleshed, drought and salinity tolerant and exhibits good disease resistance; banana- drought and salinity tolerant, good eating quality, atoll recommended, black Sigatoka resistant &amp; Fusarium wilt race 1 &amp; 4 resistant, cassava- drought tolerant, acid soil tolerant &amp; high in carotenoids, swamp taro- swampy condition tolerant; yam- good eating quality.</li> <li>• Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Papua New Guinea: tolerant &amp; very good eating quality; sweet potato- purple &amp; orange fleshed and salinity tolerant; banana- fusarium Wilt Race 4 resistant; Cassava- drought &amp; salinity tolerant, acid soil tolerant, early maturity and high in carotenoids; swamp taro- swampy condition tolerant; yam- good eating quality; Xanthosoma- drought tolerant.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	Output	
<p>Ongoing support to 4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu) improved real-time wave ocean monitoring services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiji developed a web interface and forecast system that provides ocean wave forecasts 4 times a day and a wave and inundation forecast.</li> <li>• High-resolution wave forecast systems for Tuvalu s and Kiribati were developed and financial support was provided to Marshall Islands.</li> </ul>	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	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	
<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"> <li>• on-the-ground climate and disaster risk interventions for women and vulnerable groups in 10 PICTs (GCC+SUPA);</li> <li>• development of GESI inclusive community engagement skills training (workshop style) developed for water and sanitation (MCAP);</li> <li>• civic participation in development and implementation of catchment management and coastal rehabilitation plans were supported (R2R);</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Pacific Resilience Meeting was preceded by a Youth Forum connecting 700 youth from across the region (PRP).</li> </ul>	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	







Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Data sharing was strengthened through the provision of the following technical and data inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atoll Water Security Inventory was created and extended to include 4 countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu);</li> <li>• Pacific State of Coastal Spatial Data Infrastructure for Pacific R2R programme was updated; and</li> <li>• Pacific Resilience Nexus was developed to unite the multiple platforms administered by Disaster Community Resilience Programme (DCRP), under a single platform that is integrated with the Pacific Data Hub (PDH).</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu	Output	
<p>3 PICTs (Marshall Islands, Tonga and Samoa) developed monitoring systems to support the management of risks relating to climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FRDP Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E) Framework was drafted. The framework supports the PRP mandate of coordinating and facilitating partnerships and monitoring progress on the FRDP;</li> <li>• A groundwater assessment and monitoring guidelines were drafted (Republic of Marshall Islands); and</li> <li>• Samoa and Tonga progressed with the development of their multi-hazard forecasting system.</li> </ul>	Regional (ALL PICTs), Republic of Marshall Islands, Tonga, Samoa	Output	
<p>Probabilistic inundation hazard assessments were completed in 3 PICTs. Information will support ongoing adaptation strategy and risk-informed decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tuvalu: Erosion assessment and environmental and social impact assessments for 3 islands supporting climate change adaptation solutions and coastal protection design.</li> <li>• Marshall Islands: Wave hazards were mapped for all atolls.</li> <li>• Samoa: Tsunami probabilistic inundation hazard assessment was undertaken.</li> </ul>	Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tuvalu	Output	
<p>289 participants from around the region attended LiDAR and PDNA (post-disaster needs assessment) training. 100% of participants reported increased knowledge.</p>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
<p>3 coastal protection systems were enhanced in Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, covering 461 ha. Ongoing support to strengthen the coastal protection systems in Tonga.</p>	Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	Output	
<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
170 participants from Fiji and Marshall Islands participated in trainings on resilience and organic farming: Pacific Organic Standard (POS) and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS).	Fiji, Republic of Marshall Islands	Change in knowledge	
Ongoing support to the implementation of the ePhyto Project in 6 PICTs with 4 consultation meetings were conducted and a GeNS ePhyto System was created for Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Tuvalu and testing by ePhyto exchange commenced for Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga and New Zealand.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) worked in 11 countries with about 162 domestic ships. Of the 162 ships, a total of 74 are adopting Safety Management Systems (SMS);24 had approved Safe Operational Plans (SOPs), and 50 had draft SOPs.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Ongoing support to strengthen national capacity and systems to deliver safety of navigation services in line with international maritime instruments, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Developed and delivered a regional webinar on basic Maritime Safety Information (MSI).</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	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 promoted the implementation of its Maritime Transport (Small Craft) Regulations and Maritime Transport (Marine Board) Regulations. Marshall Islands also promoted the implementation of its Domestic Water Craft Regulations.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands	Output	







Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
A new tide prediction calendar was developed for Ebeye, Marshall Islands, under the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) project.	Marshall Islands	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
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	







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	
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 Literary and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) 2021, in consultation with Ministries of Education.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
29 participants (15 women, 14 men) from 12 PICTs participated in a training on monitoring, evaluation and learning requirements for reporting of the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF).	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
4 PICTs participated in the launch of the Pacific Secondary Schools Project regional research programme and interventions, aimed to bridge the gaps related to skills and competencies with education and training opportunities available to youth (14–18 years old) in the Pacific region.	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga	Output	
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	
A regional academic institution (USP Pacific TAFE) was validated to deliver 2 regional micro-qualifications, and 10 micro-qualifications applications for validation were received from Fiji National University (FNU).	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Internal (SPC)	Output	
15 PICTs participated in the Regional Data Quality Assessment Workshop focused on reporting and dissemination.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	










Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Ongoing management and monitoring of the Pacific Regional Accreditation System (PRAS) and Pacific Register of Qualifications Standards (PRQS), including support to GEM on the development and review of 6 resilience qualifications.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Ongoing support to increase youth participation in ocean and maritime work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A marine science postgraduate student from Fiji was as an intern with SPC's Climate and Ocean Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac);</li> <li>• 2 PHD students from Tonga and Fiji were co-supervised with their academic activities;</li> <li>• 10 junior professionals from 3 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu) participated in online mentoring and support to their Meteorological Service; and</li> <li>• 6 junior professionals from Fiji's Meteorological Service (2), Department of Lands (3) and Department of Mineral Resources (1) were hosted and provided with hands-on post-disaster assessment training and ongoing mentoring.</li> </ul>	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
15 foreign qualifications were accredited for enrolment for tertiary studies in the Pacific.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
6 PICTs showed evidence of more women accessing legal services or reporting domestic violence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tonga and Solomon Islands: showed clear evidence through data; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	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	
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	







Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	
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	
5 PICTs undertook human rights instruments legislative reviews, and a review of legislative committees.	Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Impact	
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
4 PICTs sustain the implementation of their legislation and policies on human rights, gender equality and ending violence against women (EVAW) by developing tools and mechanisms for schools: Rollout of Social Citizenship Education (SCE) Handbooks and checklist to schools in Kiribati, 21 trainings were conducted for 138 women and 165 men in Marshall Islands, 7 SCE Policy Handbook and Lesson Plan Trainings; 5 SCE school visits conducted with participants (15 women, 6 men); 3/12 schools received support and aid for promoting SCE - participants (66 women, 68 men); 3 SCE club trainings participants (27 women, 43 men). Tuvalu: Development of a Teachers Guide; 5 Awareness and Advocacy Programmes participants (147 women, 71 men); Vanuatu: Review of the Civic Education Resource for Vanuatu Electoral Office (VEO) - Teacher Handbook and Student Workbook; 2 workshops sessions on Family Life Education (FLE); Master Training for Out-Of-School Trainers and with the Shefa Co-Design Forum for the Vanuatu Secondary Education Support initiative - participants (25 women, 27 men); SCE SIMEX and SCE refresher training - participants (78 women, 52 men).	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Impact	
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	
3 PICTs (Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) showed evidence of strengthened civil society advocacy for LGBTQI persons.	Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
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	
Ongoing support to 4 PICTs with their community outreach on human rights and gender equality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kiribati: outreach on SCE concepts;</li> <li>• Tuvalu: outreach on HR/SCE/EVAWG; community facilitators were recruited to train and conduct community outreach on Funafuti and Vaitupu on human rights, gender equality, social inclusion and EVAWG;</li> <li>• Vanuatu: SCE refresher training for 6 pilot schools' teachers and principals, and the SCE SIMEX for teacher training package with curriculum development staff; and</li> <li>• Marshall Islands: 16 health care and social case workers (16 women, 4 men) were trained during Human Rights Day training for community facilitators and 3 SCE Club trainings were conducted.</li> </ul>	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	








Food systems			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Civil society organisations and other stakeholders in 6 PICTs were supported with the ongoing implementation of their NCD and childhood obesity activities. This included support to strengthen: the diabetes associations in Tuvalu and Marshall Islands, youth group work to address NCDs in Vanuatu and Tonga and stakeholder engagement in Samoa and Wallis and Futuna.	Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in attitude	
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	
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
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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 PICTs made progress in strengthening their national policies and legislations on coastal fisheries and aquaculture. 7 PICTs (Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Tonga) were supported to develop their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations resulting in the preparation of legislative drafts and the progressing of 2 pieces of legislations. (ECFM project review, 2021).</li> <li>American Samoa, Nauru, Samoa and Vanuatu were supported with the drafting of their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations and Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue and Papua New Guinea were supported with their scoping work. Stakeholders acknowledged the importance of new legislations in supporting decision-making and the implementation of management plans at the community level.</li> </ul>	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	

Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
7 PICTs are now using the OnShore app for port sampling and biological sampling. 681 port samplings (collecting nearly 160,000 fish samples) were conducted using the app in 2021, representing an increase of around 17% in app usage compared to 2020.	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Marshall 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	
<p>Considerable work related to drifting fish aggregating devices (dFADs) was advanced, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• continued build of a regional database on beached dFADs;</li> <li>• estimated number of dFADs deployed annually in the WCPO, and the number of active buoys monitored per vessel, including a scientific journal publication;</li> <li>• collaboration on a Pacific-wide project to define guidelines to reduce the impact of lost and abandoned dFADs on marine turtles;</li> <li>• completion of a major project exploring the potential of acoustic data from dFAD buoys to provide information on tuna abundance trends and mitigation impacts on smaller bigeye tuna;</li> <li>• provision of advice on dFAD trends to the PNA;</li> <li>• investigation of the potential for recovery of lost dFADs by the tuna industry; and</li> <li>• the start of a project on trialling non-entangling and biodegradable dFADs.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	
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	
Estimates of the number of deployments and active drifting fish aggregating devices (dFADs) per vessel and in the whole WCPO were compiled for the 9 previous years. The work, quantifying dFAD use by the world's largest tuna fishery, was published in the highly rated ICES Journal ( <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsab116">https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsab116</a> ).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Wallis and Futuna	Output	

Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
28 participants from 5 PICTs participated in the regional virtual workshop on the monitoring of SDG Target 2.1.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Pacific national statistics agencies adopted a standardised survey methodology, which collects data using new technology via computer-assisted personnel interviews (CAPI), providing opportunity for automation. The adoption of CAPI also led to the development of a new data management system platform and a dashboard for monitoring the quality of census and survey fieldwork. In November 2021, SDD established the custom-built online monitoring dashboard, using R programming language and Shiny software in the Marshall Islands Population and Housing Census (PHC).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Food security and food systems analysis was undertaken, including food security profiles produced for 5 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu). 7 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) now have food security profiles supported by SPC based on their HIES data since 2019. Collaboration continued with FAO on the regional Technical Corporation Programme (TCP) on SDG 2.1.	Kiribati, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
20 PICTs now have their Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems profiled, documented, centralised and published on the SDD website for the first time. Guidelines on the implementation of digital CRVS systems was completed and published.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
4 PICTs completed Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) and Population and Housing Census (PHC): 2019 HIES analysis and documentation was completed for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Vanuatu: and Kiribati, Nauru and Vanuatu completed their 2020 PHC.	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
7 PICTs adopted the Census and HIES methods in analysis, anonymisation and documentation in their national data collection efforts. These included Cook Islands, Kiribati, and Marshall Islands 2019 Labour Force Survey (LFS), Papua New Guinea High Frequency Phone Survey Wave 2, food consumption reports and fact sheet publications for Solomon Islands 2013 HIES, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Marshall Islands HIES, and Nauru 2019 mini census sheets and pre-COVID-19 socio-economic baseline fact sheets.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Change in practice	



Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>10 PICTs continued to collect national data with support from SPC, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the completion of HIES reports for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Wallis and Futuna (Marshall Islands and Tonga censuses were in field);</li> <li>• Cook Islands Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS) rounds 1, 2 and 3 conducted and 2021 and Agriculture Census;</li> <li>• Tonga 2021 HIES field monitoring and Poverty Survey;</li> <li>• Vanuatu 2019 HIES consumption aggregates and samples finalisation; and</li> <li>• Tuvalu and Federated States of Micronesia 2021 HIES sample, field trip and budget preparation.</li> </ul>	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
Marshall Islands developed an enumerator manual for its 2021 computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI), PHCs and benefited from the support of data validation exercises on their population census enumeration and impact of potential migration to the US mainland.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Marshall Islands	Change in practice	
Ongoing partnerships with UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank, ILO and FAO to strengthen all areas of the statistical value chain, including analysis and dissemination; Kiribati MICS (UNICEF and UNFPA); RMI, Vanuatu and Kiribati HIES (FAO); also planning (Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia), design (Samoa), results published (Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa, Tuvalu and Fiji).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
16 participants from Health and Statistics offices in 4 PICTs were trained on data analysis and report writing for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS).	Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
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	
7 PICTs benefited from various support to their population and housing censuses (PHCs) in pilot training, listing, questionnaire design, new census framework design, enumeration, monitoring, evaluation assessment framework and census planning. A dashboard for the Tonga census was completed.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Tokelau, Tonga	Output	
A technical virtual workshop was held in collaboration with FAO in November 2021 on the analysis of national household survey data to inform SDG Target 2.1 indicators were provided to 32 participants from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	

Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Provided technical assistance to Pacific countries, including French Polynesia in the release of their first national SDG report, Tuvalu on their Workplan and National Consultations for their National VNR as well as the Pacific Data Assessment on SDG 16. Country meetings took place with NSO and planning officials of the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu on the process to identify national priority indicators.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Technical support was provided to: New Caledonia PopGIS3 new assignments, Kiribati 2020 Census Atlas MAPs and Tonga and Cook Islands for GIS Census preparation of GIS related activities and RMI Census coverage.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga	Output	

For copies of this report, please visit SPC's online Resource Centre or contact SPC's Strategy, Performance and Learning (SPL) team at [spl@spc.int](mailto:spl@spc.int). Please also contact us should you have any feedback on this report.

© Pacific Community (SPC) 2022

Pacific Community B.P. D5 – 98848 Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia | +687 26 20 00 | [spc@spc.int](mailto:spc@spc.int) | [www.spc.int](http://www.spc.int)