



# Nauru

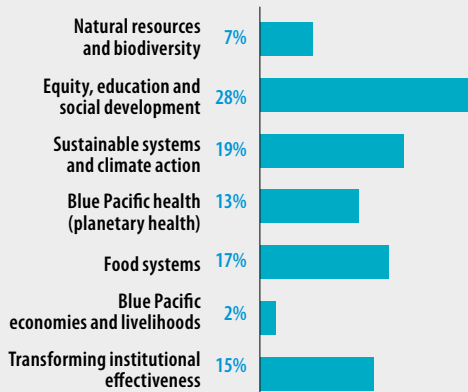
## Results Summary 2021

### 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 the 7 Key Focus Areas (KFAs) of the Transition Plan 2021, 54 (14%) of these results were reported for Nauru.

Graph 1: Results by KFA (n=54)



Graph 2: Results by level of maturity (n=54)



### Results highlights

SPC contributed to Nauru's strategic goals contained within the *National Sustainable Development Strategy 2019-2030* across all its Transition Plan 2021 KFAs to 8 SDGs.

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

1. Reviewed and submitted to cabinet the Sea Boundary Proclamation 2021. Nauru's Sea Boundary (baseline and maritime zones) Proclamation with the 12M, 24M, 200M (M=nautical mile) and continental shelf schedule of coordinates, and an associated Exclusive Economic Zone chart were inserted in the legislation.
2. Progress in the drafting and implementation of coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislation or policies.
3. Implementation of a national NCD plan in collaboration with stakeholders.

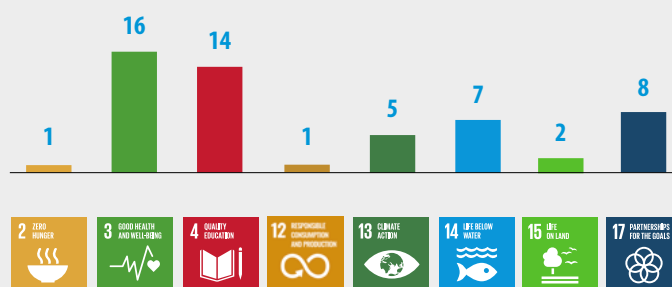
## SPC’s contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

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 Nauru, reported results contributed primarily to 8 of the 17 SDGs. Most results supported:

- SDG 3 Good health and well-being
- SDG 4 Quality education
- SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals

Graph 3: Results by primary SDG (n=54)



## 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 Nauru from the 2021 report.

Story	Title	Aligning with Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy goal	Page
1	Securing Pacific maritime zones in the face of climate change	Enhance resilience against the impacts of climate change that is inclusive of rehabilitating and restoring degraded lands	3
2	The adoption of the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling-up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021-2025	Development of a domestic food production for food security	5
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# Performance story



## Securing Pacific maritime zones in the face of climate change

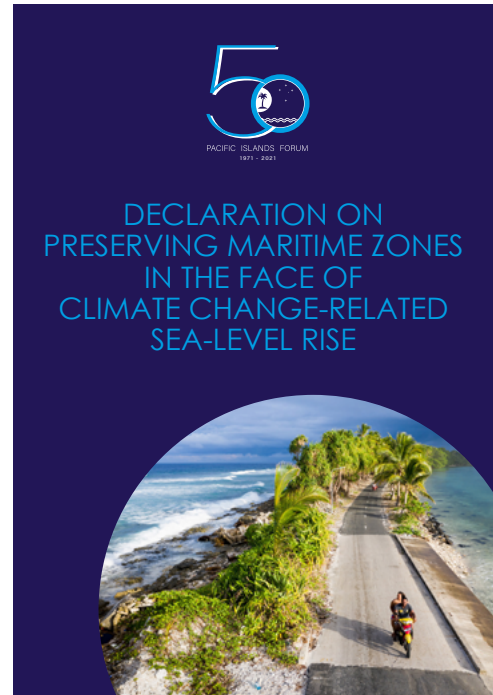
### Context

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

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

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

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



### Change process

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

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

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

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

### Results and impact

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

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

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

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

## Lessons learned

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

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*Division: GEM*

*Donor: DFAT*

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*Video of the Declaration  
here*



*SPC video: Securing our  
Maritime Zones for Future  
Generations here*



# Performance Story



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

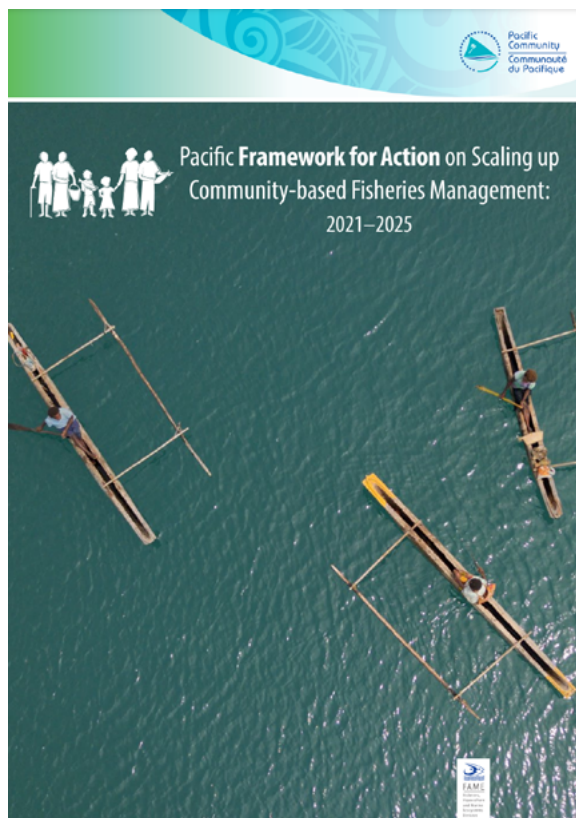
### Context

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.

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*Division: FAME*

*Donors: EU, MFAT and DFAT*

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# Performance story



## Improving access to credible and relevant COVID-19 data and information

### Context

Access to credible and relevant data and information has been crucial in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic for Pacific people and their governments to follow the rapid developments in the region, both from a health as well as a socio-economic impact perspective.

Since the onset of the pandemic, PHD has been closely monitoring the global and regional situation through its existing [epidemic intelligence system \(EIS\)](#). As the situation evolved in PICTs, the demand for COVID-19 morbidity, mortality and vaccination data and information increased dramatically — from health professionals, governments, decision-makers in CROP agencies, embassies and the public. PHD responded by gathering more data and producing increased reports in record time, all within its existing team capacity.

### Change process

The team immediately expanded its EIS to monitor COVID-19 in real-time. Prior to this, data and information on epidemic-prone diseases were collected from various formal and informal sources, such as official reports released by Pacific governments and ministries on their websites or through media communications. Since the pandemic, PICTs are now also sharing COVID-19 data and communications through the social media platforms. The data and information gathered from these sources is verified with the relevant national authorities to ensure accuracy. Analysis and interpretation of mobility, mortality and vaccination data and information has also been enhanced to better support countries with their assessment work.

To streamline this additional effort and ensure that the data and information are easily accessible in a timely manner, PHD worked closely with SDD, to create the [COVID-19: Pacific Community Updates](#) page.

### Results and impact

This dashboard, which is updated twice weekly, includes an interactive map containing data and information on COVID-19 by country and through a table and graphs which are directly generated by the PDH.stat indicator database located with the PDH. It is the most visited SPC updates page since 2020 and the COVID-19 vaccination data, which has been gradually included as vaccinations were being rolled out by the PICTs, is the most popular dataflow of the PDH.

Results of a survey on the utility of SPC's EIS work conducted in November 2021 revealed that 94% of Pacific health professionals who responded found that their reports provided relevant information that met their expectations. Respondents were also invited to share ideas and suggestions to improve the reports, which will be taken into consideration.

### Lessons learned

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the relevance and robustness of SPC's EIS to detect and monitor emerging public health threats.

The PDH and the use of innovative technologies, such as the PDH.stat indicator database, were instrumental in creating a dashboard with interactive visuals that facilitated the dissemination of data and information to various audiences in a timely manner. This achievement was made possible through the internal collaboration between the PDH and SDD. Both divisions will continue to work together to provide cutting-edge information services to PICT governments, health professionals and Pacific people on COVID-19 and other emerging diseases.

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*Divisions: PHD and SDD*

*Donors: AFD, EU, MFAT and DFAT*

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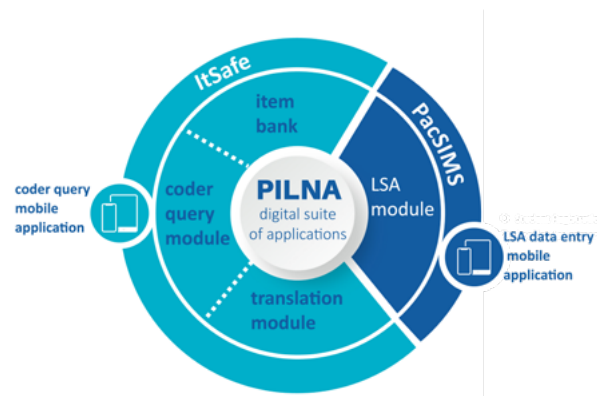
# Performance story



## EQAP's integrated digital suite transforms the administration of PILNA 2021

### Context

When it became evident that closed borders caused by the global pandemic were likely to remain well into 2021, the need for remote digital solutions to successfully administer the region's largest literacy and numeracy assessment became a priority. PILNA was scheduled to be administered in 15 Pacific countries in October 2021. The assessment, which is conducted at the Year 4 and Year 6 levels to determine students' proficiency in reading, writing and numeracy, is coordinated by EQAP, with the assistance of participating countries' education systems and the technical support of the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER). This fourth iteration involved using twice as many booklets and assessment items, as well as the translation of all the assessment items into eight Pacific languages and French. The complex operation, led by EQAP's Large Scale Assessment (LSA) team, included organising translations, tracking student assessment scripts, recording survey responses and coding. For the first time though, EQAP officers would not be on site to guide country teams in the administration of PILNA.



### Change process

EQAP's four-person IT team, which had already created a data capture software application for the previous PILNA (2018), first identified opportunities in the administration process to digitise. The result was a suite of tools comprising four computing systems and two mobile applications. The centrepiece of this suite is ItSafe, which comprises three of the systems: an item bank module, a translation module and a coder query module.

The item bank module stores all PILNA's assessment items and its associated data. Having all the items, including the nine translated versions of each item, available in one place made the work about eight times more efficient and the item selection process was also expedited.

ItSafe's translation module allows translators (every language has two) to asynchronously upload their work, as well as for a third party to reconcile and finalise the translations. The integration enables finalised items to be deposited directly into the item bank.

The coder query application supports the coding process. Coders unsure of the code to assign a student's response can register a query in the application, which also has a mobile application for ease of access. The LSA team is notified immediately and responds to the query in the application. This exchange is viewed by all coding teams

who access the application and consequently benefit from the team's guidance.

The suite's large scale assessment module stores the registration data of participating students and teachers and their assigned booklets. This module is housed in EQAP's multi-tenant information management cloud system, PacSIMS. Every respondent is assigned a unique identification code and every assessment booklet, its own QR code. This has made the registration and tracking of booklets more efficient and less prone to errors. Its mobile application allows for the offline recording of responses which is beneficial when internet connectivity is unstable.

### Results and impact

The digital suite of tools has dramatically transformed the work of PILNA. The integration of systems has raised the efficiency and convenience of processing and accessing PILNA information. Data retrieval takes only a few clicks.

The accuracy and security of assessment items, as well as the storage of millions of PILNA data points, are significantly improved. The digital suite also renders the old system of saving different document versions of an assessment item obsolete. Furthermore, EQAP's support services for the region's education systems can now extend to the building of item banks and assessment support applications.

### Lessons learned

- The provision of a detailed and accurate process map at the pre-design phase cannot be over-emphasised. Strong mapping provides clarity to the design team, saving time and energy.
- Collaborating was an important factor to the project's success. The ability to do this well with the LSA team and EQAP's technical partner, ACER, were extremely helpful.





Division: EQAP







Donors: Governments of Australia and New Zealand










# Nauru 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
Ongoing support enhanced animal husbandry with the establishment of 5 small livestock (poultry/piggery) farms in 5 countries (Cook Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu) and a breeding centre was designed in Tuvalu. Training on African swine fever (ASF) testing was conducted for Solomon Islands and Samoa, benefiting 35 trainees.	Cook Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	
8 PICTs that reported to the Sendai Framework Monitor now have access to their post-disaster data.	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Evidence of increased awareness and participation in disaster and community resilience work in 4 PICTs (Fiji, Nauru, Tonga, Vanuatu): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children in Nauru showcased how to value water in creative ways (<a href="http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/4879-2/">http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/4879-2/</a>) (GCCA+ SUPA);</li> <li>• Elders in Tongatapu (Tonga) shared historical knowledge on the role mangroves have played in flood protection (<a href="http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/4527-2/">http://ccprojects.gsd.spc.int/4527-2/</a>) (GCCA+ SUPA);</li> <li>• Villagers engaged in Fiji's 30 Million Trees in 15 Years (30MT15Y) initiative, planting and promoting sustainable forest management (<a href="https://www.pacific-r2r.org/news/tamanitoakula-benefits-tree-planting-initiative">https://www.pacific-r2r.org/news/tamanitoakula-benefits-tree-planting-initiative</a>) (R2R); and</li> <li>• Villagers planted trees as a part of the efforts to restore the Tagabe Watershed Catchment in Vanuatu (R2R).</li> </ul>	Fiji, Nauru, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) programme, 22 projects were approved for funding in 2021. 8 of these projects were confirmed for funding with direct support from SPC in 6 PICTs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vanuatu: review and update of the Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy</li> <li>• Federated States of Micronesia: supply and install of solar air conditioning units in 7 public buildings</li> <li>• Nauru (2 projects): climate smart agriculture, water and sanitation master plan</li> <li>• Niue (2 projects): the development of a national climate change communication strategy; training of staff and partners of Niue Environment Agency on climate change, NDCs and NDC Monitoring, Reporting and Verifications processes</li> <li>• Tonga: produce awareness materials</li> <li>• Palau: energy efficiency regulations</li> </ul>	ACP (14 PICs and Timor Leste), Federates States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	







Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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.	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	
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: <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	
Nauru reviewed and submitted to cabinet its Sea Boundary Proclamation 2021. Nauru's Sea Boundary (baseline and maritime zones) Proclamation with the 12M, 24M, 200M (M=nautical mile) and continental shelf schedule of coordinates, and an associated Exclusive Economic Zone chart was included in the legislation.	Nauru	Change in practice	
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	
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.	Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	Output	
Ongoing support to enhance the scientific knowledge needed to manage the risks associated with climate change, natural hazards, water resources and coastal zone management. At least 40 technical assessments/studies/models were delivered in 16 PICTs. These included bathymetrical, hydrological, geological, biological and ecological assessments; infrastructure and network assessments; hazard modelling; human capacity needs assessments; lessons learned studies and project reviews.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	




Blue Pacific economies and livelihood			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
9 PICTs progressed their legislation or policies related to aquaculture.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (Yap and Pohnpei), Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	





Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
25 health workers from 8 PICTs participated in data analysis training using Excel (Kiribati, 5 women, 3 men; Tokelau, 7 women, 2 men; Nauru, 7 women, 1 man).	Kiribati, Nauru, Tokelau	Change in knowledge	
8 health workers from Nauru (7 women, 1 man) participated in Investigation and Management of Disease Outbreaks training.	Nauru	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	
5 PICTs were supported with the installation, troubleshooting and repair of their biomedical equipment (items repaired: Fiji >10, Kiribati 2, Tuvalu, 2, Vanuatu 1, Nauru - ZOLL ventilator troubleshooting).	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
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	

Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	






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	
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	





Equity education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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 a half day refresher training for examiners and moderators of the South Pacific Form Seven Certificate (SPFSC) and national exams, which also included trial sitting for exam papers.	Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
5 PICTs 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	
15 PICTs participated in the Regional Data Quality Assessment Workshop focused on reporting and dissemination.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	







Equity education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
Ongoing management and monitoring of the Pacific Regional Accreditation System (PRAS) and Pacific Register of Qualifications Standards (PRQS), including support to GEM on the development and review of 6 resilience qualifications.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
15 foreign qualifications were accredited for enrolment for tertiary studies in the Pacific.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
221 participants (7 women, 214 men) from 7 PICTs trained as part of the Pacific Islands Regional Fisheries Observer Programme.	Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	Output	

Food systems			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	
Over 95% of participants from 8 PICTs trained on developing policy briefs reported increased knowledge and skills on the development of NCD-related policy documents.	Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Guam, Nauru, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu	Change in knowledge	
23 participants from 8 PICTs participated in a training webinar on developing policy briefs relating to NCDs.	Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Guam, Nauru, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu	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"> <li>• Kiribati, Niue and Tonga: diabetes integrated care project</li> <li>• Solomon Islands: physical activity intervention</li> <li>• Fiji and Solomon Islands: NCD screening</li> <li>• Papua New Guinea: NCD management</li> <li>• Cook Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands: NCD risk factors interventions</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• resources to address childhood obesity</li> <li>• health promotion resources for Samoa</li> <li>• diabetes information packages for Tonga, Niue, and Kiribati</li> <li>• nutrition resources for healthy eating</li> <li>• PA video clips for the region</li> </ul>	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
<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	
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	
<p>In 2021, support was provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solomon Islands in developing a sea cucumber plan for Palau, and a national fisheries compliance strategy, in collaboration with FFA;</li> <li>• Nauru with their coastal fisheries regulations;</li> <li>• Federated States of Micronesia (Yap) with its aquaculture legislation; and</li> <li>• Vanuatu with the editing and layout of their national aquaculture development and management strategy.</li> </ul>	Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Output	
<p>Ongoing support to strengthen the dissemination and use of fisheries information products. 72 various tools were produced in the framework of national awareness campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cook Islands: 'Share your data today' and other campaigns; 4 guides/brochures in English</li> <li>• Federated States of Micronesia Chuuk: 'Fan Itach Chuuk' campaign: 12 posters/brochures/stickers (6 in English + 6 in local language)</li> <li>• Federated States of Micronesia Pohnpei: 'Ahi Mour Ahi Pwukoah' campaign: 14 posters/brochures/stickers (7 in English + 7 in local language)</li> <li>• Fiji: 'Fish Smart' campaign (in collaboration with LMMA): 7 posters/brochures/stickers in English</li> <li>• Kiribati: Awareness campaign on fishing regulations: 1 guide in English</li> <li>• Nauru: 'FADs for family' campaign: 2 posters/brochures in English</li> <li>• Papua New Guinea: 1 Beche-de-mer processing guide in local language</li> <li>• Tonga: 'SMAs management' campaign: 5 posters/brochures/stickers (2 in English + 3 in local language)</li> <li>• Tuvalu: 'Safety at sea' and 'Handling seafood' campaigns: 6 brochures in local language-</li> <li>• Wallis and Futuna: 'Te Tai Mata puma Ote Maui' campaign: 16 posters/brochures/billboards and 2 videos in local language</li> </ul> <p>100+ information products for the region were produced, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17 reports, bulletins and address books;</li> <li>• 65+ scientific papers for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) meetings; and</li> <li>• 20 videos to raise awareness on fisheries issues.</li> </ul>	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	

Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	
8 of 15 countries continued implementing their National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. Vanuatu's strategy was developed with technical assistance and funding support with SPC and Paris21.	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Ongoing partnerships with UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank, ILO and FAO to strengthen all areas of the statistical value chain, including analysis and dissemination; Kiribati MICS (UNICEF and UNFPA); RMI, Vanuatu and Kiribati HIES (FAO); also planning (Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia), design (Samoa), results published (Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa, Tuvalu and Fiji).	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
16 PICTs completed their first Voluntary National Review (VNR)/SDG reports since 2018. 11 PICTs had presented their VNRs by year 1 end. Of these, 9 PICTs received direct VNR support from SPC (Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Tonga, Palau, Fiji, Vanuatu, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) and 5 received SDG general support up to 2021 (French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Tokelau), such as on their SDG reports, implementation and alignment of SDGs.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	

## Transforming institutional effectiveness

Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	
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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