



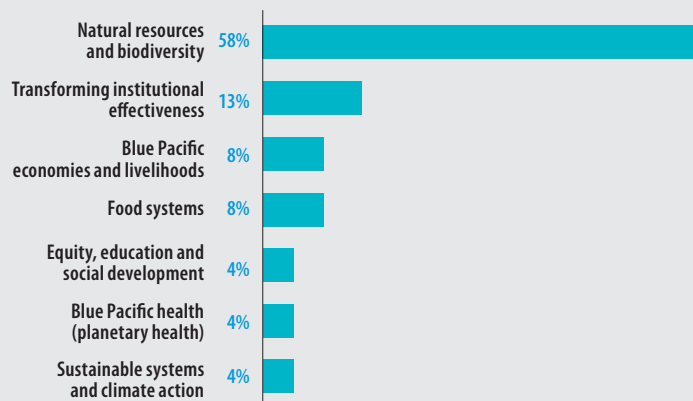
French Polynesia Results Summary 2021

Overview

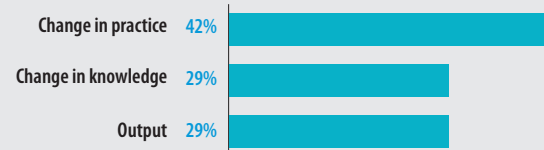
The Pacific Community (SPC) works with members and partners to support sustainable development by applying a people-centred approach to science, research and technology across all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each year, as part of SPC's organisation-wide annual results reporting process, SPC 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, 24 (6%) of these results were reported for French Polynesia.

Graph 1: Results by KFA (n=24)



Graph 2: Results by level of maturity (n=24)



Results highlights

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

1. A quality control network (three quality control stations with multiparameter probes plus telemetry data query and management interface) was established for Fautaua River, as the city's drinking water resources had been affected by urban sprawl along its banks
2. French Polynesia was one of four PICTs that started using Ollo, a data collection app, and allowed observers to record detailed data for more than 18,000 individual fish caught from 544 sets
3. Four municipalities (Mahina, Tumaraa, Hao and Tubuai) adopted evidenced-based approaches to planning improvements to their water supply.

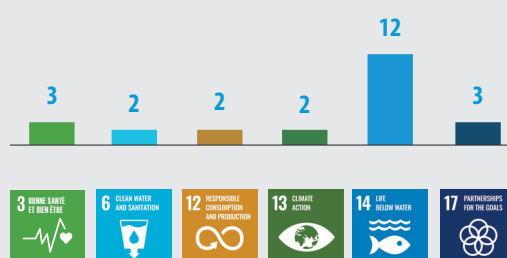
SPC's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

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 French Polynesia, reported results contributed primarily to 6 of the 17 SDGs. Most results supported:

- SDG 14 Life below water
- SDG 3 Good health and well-being
- SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals

Graph 3: Results by primary SDG (n=24)



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 French Polynesia from the 2021 report.

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Performance Story



Boosting Pacific capacity to understand ocean acidification through the Pacific Regional Ocean Acidification Training Hub

Context

The projected cost of ocean acidification (OA) per year to the world economy is expected to grow to USD 1.2 trillion by 2100. This is a tremendous sum, assigning a monetary value to the potentially dramatic impacts on coral reefs, shellfish, fish, biodiversity, food security, livelihoods, tourism and the well-being of the people of the Blue Pacific. OA occurs as carbon dioxide is absorbed and dissolves into the ocean, altering its chemistry as it reacts with seawater to produce carbonic acid. More carbon dioxide leads to higher levels of OA – the ocean is now 30% more acidic than it was 200 years ago. Much more needs to be done to understand the change process and impacts of OA in the Pacific. Additional data is needed, though the measuring the pH of sea water with high precision requires regular data collection and lab analysis – capacities that are often missing in the region.

Pacific understanding of OA has been building over the last few years. SPC has been involved in discussions to address the significant data gap since 2017, through meetings and training workshops involving CROP agencies, member states and research partners. The critical OA baseline data gap was identified on the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO SDG 14.3.1 Data Portal. In 2018, a grant from the Ocean Foundation provided six PICTs with OA monitoring equipment to collect measurements using the Global Ocean Acidification Observation Network (GOA-ON) monitoring kits. Also in 2018, the Pacific Islands and Territories Ocean Acidification Network was formed bringing better coordination and collaboration across the Pacific, making new training opportunities and OA initiatives available.

Change process

In 2021, PCCOS received a three-year grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Ocean Foundation to create the Pacific Regional Ocean Acidification Training Hub. The idea is to leverage existing capacities of OA partners and contribute to the development of local data collection and analysis in PICTs. The Hub unites PCCOS (with PDH) as the lead implementer and provider of data analysis and management, USP's Institute of Applied Science as the host for lab-based data analysis and main provider of chemistry expertise, and NIWA and the University of Otago as providers of technical expertise for OA monitoring.

Results and impact

The establishment of the Pacific OA Training Hub fills a long-standing data gap and builds capacities across the region. It expands on established collaboration between strong academic and scientific partners, leveraging the increasing monitoring capabilities and other existing projects. Some PICTs and the Hub will now have adequate

equipment to collect data and monitor with GOA-ON kits, and many initiatives will emerge, including:

- training workshops and training of trainers/ researchers;
- data collection support and OA monitoring activities; and
- the establishment of an OA data portal.



Collecting sea water samples for analysis of ocean acidification. Credit: Ocean Foundation

Lessons learned

Strong collaboration with development partners and partnerships facilitated this achievement. While funding for this initiative remains low in its early days, momentum on visibility of OA in the Pacific maintains strong expectations for its future.

Division: PCCOS

Donors: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Ocean Foundation

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.

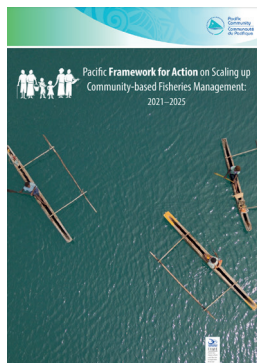
Due to the continuous decline of coastal fisheries resources and the need to strengthen support and empowerment of coastal communities in the management of their marine resources, especially in the COVID-19 context, SPC members and partners identified scaling up of CBFM as an emerging priority that was 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

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.



Divisions: PHD and SDD

Donors: AFD, EU, MFAT and DFAT


French Polynesia 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
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	






Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods			
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	
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	




Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
89% (9 of 10) PICTs with outbreaks shared reports in the public domain, through PacNet or through the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) focal point.	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	

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

Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
A quality control network was established for Fautaua River, French Polynesia as the city's resources for drinking water had been affected by massive urban sprawl along its banks. 3 quality control stations with multiparameter probes were installed plus a telemetry data query and management interface. This was a first for Pacific OCTs.	French Polynesia	Change in practice	
4 French Polynesian municipalities (Mahina, Tumaraa, Hao and Tubuai) are adopting evidenced-based approaches to planning (similar to Wallis and Futuna) to improve their water supply.	French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
A guide to farm-based black soldier fly larvae breeding was produced in French Polynesia. The larvae can replace part of the protein requirements in hen feed. Several breeding kits were made available to various poultry farmers.	French Polynesia	Change in knowledge	
10 Fakarava islanders in French Polynesia were trained in agroforestry principles, including 4 of the atoll's 5 market gardeners and several copra growers. Classroom lessons were supplemented with field trips and hands-on experience at the PROTEGE demonstration farm on Fakarava.	French Polynesia	Change in knowledge	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 PICTs made progress in strengthening their national policies and legislations on coastal fisheries and aquaculture. 7 PICTs (Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Tonga) were supported to develop their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations resulting in the preparation of legislative drafts and the progressing of 2 pieces of legislations. (ECFM project review, 2021). • American Samoa, Nauru, Samoa and Vanuatu were supported with the drafting of their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations and Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue and Papua New Guinea were supported with their scoping work. Stakeholders acknowledged the importance of new legislations in supporting decision-making and the implementation of management plans at the community level. 	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
7 PICTs continued to use the ONBOARD electronic reporting application. 643 (28% increase compared with 2020) longline fishing trips were received through the app, from 85 distinct vessels.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga	Change in practice	
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	
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	
4 PICTs started using Ollo, a data collection app developed in 2020. Through the app, observers recorded detailed data for more than 18,000 individual fish caught from 544 sets in 2021.	Cook Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Tonga	Change in practice	

Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
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	
Considerable work related to drifting fish aggregating devices (dFADs) was advanced, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continued build of a regional database on beached dFADs; estimated number of dFADs deployed annually in the WCPO, and the number of active buoys monitored per vessel, including a scientific journal publication; collaboration on a Pacific-wide project to define guidelines to reduce the impact of lost and abandoned dFADs on marine turtles; 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; provision of advice on dFAD trends to the PNA; investigation of the potential for recovery of lost dFADs by the tuna industry; and the start of a project on trialling non-entangling and biodegradable dFADs. 	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Wallis and Futuna	Change in knowledge	
SPC processed 416 log sheets (169 longline, 32 pole and line, 215 purse-seine) for fishing trips by vessels flagged to 15 countries (vessel nationality: China, Ecuador, Spain, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Salvador, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Tuvalu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Internal (SPC), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga	Output	
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 (https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsab116).	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
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	
16 PICTs completed their first Voluntary National Review (VNR)/SDG reports since 2018. 11 PICTs had presented their VNRs by year1 end. Of these, 9 PICTs received direct VNR support from SPC (Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Tonga, Palau, Fiji, Vanuatu, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) and 5 received SDG general support up to 2021 (French Polynesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Marshall Islands, Tokelau), such as on their SDG reports, implementation and alignment of SDGs.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Provided technical assistance to Pacific countries, including French Polynesia in the release of their first national SDG report, Tuvalu on their Workplan and National Consultations for their National VNR as well as the Pacific Data Assessment on SDG 16. Country meetings took place with NSO and planning officials of the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu on the process to identify national priority indicators.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	

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