



Solomon Islands Results Summary 2022

Overview

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

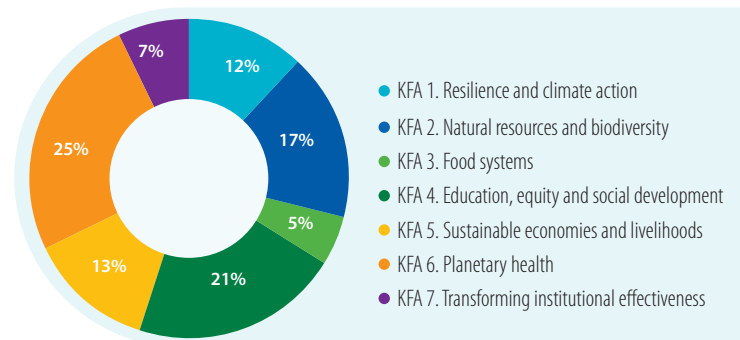
The *Pacific Community Results Report 2022* illustrates the impact of SPC's science, knowledge and innovation on PICTs, and their benefits for Pacific peoples, their ocean, other natural resources, systems and institutions. This is the first report in response to the new [Strategic Plan 2022–2031](#).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

In 2022, 481 results were reported across the 7 key focus areas (KFAs) of the strategic plan, 101 of these results were reported for Solomon Islands. These are listed in Annex 1 and summarised below. Regional level results, of which Solomon Islands may also have benefited, are reported in the full Results Report.

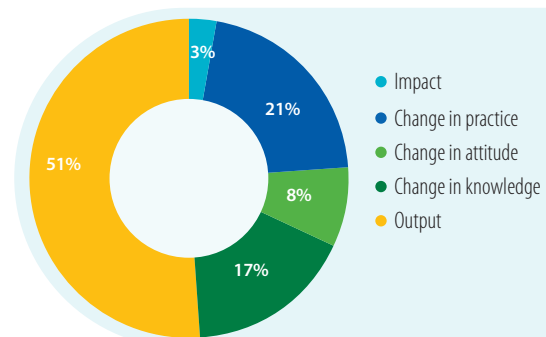
Results dashboard

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

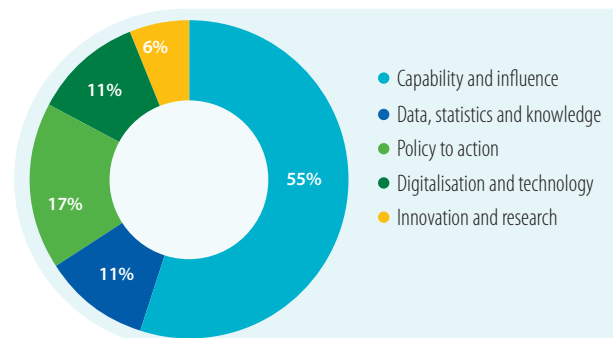
Graph 1:
Results by KFA (n=101)



Graph 2:
Results type (n=101)



Graph 3:
Results by pathway (n=101)



Results highlights

Key results from SPC’s contributions and support to Solomon Islands in 2022 include:

- The ports of Noro and Honiara in Solomon Islands were provided with both lit and unlit Aids to Navigation equipment, following the recommendations of a risk assessment and the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities.
- 87 active data collectors in Solomon Islands, along with 7 fellow PICTs, have used the Tails app. More than 86,275 fishing trips in the region were uploaded using the Tails data entry app, with over 14,965 trips recorded in 2022. These data have been used to make important management decisions, track the effectiveness of nearshore FADs and report small-scale tuna catch to the WCPFC Tuna Commission.
- Solomon Islands, along with 7 fellow PICTs, benefited from a strengthened Seismic Monitoring Network (ORSNET).
- Solomon Islands, along with 3 fellow PICTs, were supported by the SPC Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) grant facility in scaling up climate change adaptation pilots.
- A draft Fisheries Ordinance for Solomon Islands’ Western Province Fisheries was developed.
- Solomon Islands, along with 8 fellow PICTs, have improved scores to monitor surgical site infection and hand hygiene adherence, based on SPC’s health associated infection surveillance rating.

Strategic alignment

Table 1:

Strategic alignment of results for Solomon Islands

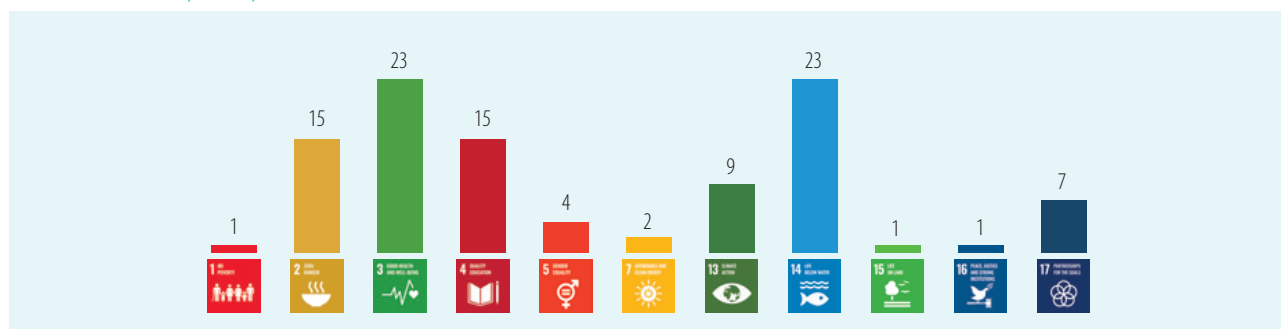
Level	Strategy/Framework	Alignment
Global	Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Regional	2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent	7 thematic areas
National	Solomon Islands Government National Development Strategy 2016-2035	5 objectives

Global

In 2022, SPC continued to play an essential role in bringing the SDGs to life in the Pacific region, working with our members to review and report on progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. SPC’s results reported for Solomon Islands in 2022 contributed to 11 of the 17 SDGs (Graph 4).

Graph 4:

Contribution to SDGs (n=101)



Regional

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

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

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

National

All results aligned and contributed to the achievement of the 5 objectives of the *Solomon Islands Government National Development Strategy 2016-2035 (NDS)*:

NDS objective	Relevant SPC KFA
1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth	KFA 3. Food systems KFA 4. Equity, education and social development KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods KFA 6. Planetary health KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed	KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 3. Food systems KFA 4. Equity, education and social development KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods KFA 6. Planetary health KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action KFA 4. Equity, education and social development KFA 6. Planetary health KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
4: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery	KFA 1. Resilience and climate action KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity KFA 6. Planetary health KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness
5: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order	KFA 4. Equity, education and social development KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness

Stories of change

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

Story	Title	Solomon Islands' NDS objective	Example NDS outcome indicator	Page
1	Fiji and Solomon Islands sign shared maritime boundary agreement: Blue Pacific Ocean governance in action	1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth	1.1.4 Fisheries	4
2	Strengthening cocoa value chains in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth	1.1.3 Agriculture and livestock	6
3	Leading the Pacific region in accessing climate finance	4: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery	4.2.1 Increase support for climate change mitigation	8
4	No more rusty servers: How SPC built world class tuna data software	1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth	1.1.4 Fisheries	10
5	Strengthening the Pacific through accredited micro-qualifications	3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education	3.2.7 VET and tertiary	12
6	Strengthening antibiotic stewardship and antimicrobial resistance surveillance	3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education	3.1.6 Reduced burden of communicable diseases	14

FIJI AND SOLOMON ISLANDS SIGN SHARED MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: BLUE PACIFIC OCEAN GOVERNANCE IN ACTION



CONTEXT

The world celebrated the 40th anniversary of the 1982 adoption of UNCLOS in 2022. UNCLOS lays out the rules and procedures for establishing maritime zones and delimiting maritime boundaries between countries.

Pacific Leaders have reaffirmed the settlement of Pacific maritime zones as an urgent priority, and have also declared that once established, these zones will not be threatened by sea-level rise through their 2021 Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the Face of Climate Change-Related Sea-Level Rise. This declaration received global recognition at the UN Ocean Conference in Lisbon, in June 2022 and COP 27 in Sharm el-Sheikh in November 2022. Clearly defined maritime zones underpin the governance, peace and security, marine conservation and natural resource management of the Blue Pacific.

CHANGE PROCESS

Since 2001, SPC has coordinated the work of the Pacific Maritime Boundaries Consortium (the Consortium) of partners by assisting PICTs to define, delimit and declare their maritime zones in accordance with UNCLOS. Together, the Consortium has supported countries to sign treaties declaring 20 shared boundaries across the region, and the Pacific has gained recognition as a global leader in implementing UNCLOS.

However, progress has slowed as many of the remaining 13 boundaries proved to be more complex. The COVID-19 pandemic also impeded maritime boundary negotiations, which is best done face-to-face. Nonetheless, a series of actions, supported by SPC, helped strengthen initiative and garner political will to further the work on outstanding boundaries, in particular the Fiji–Solomon Islands boundary.

RESULTS



After many years of negotiation and preparation, Fiji and Solomon Islands signed the treaty concerning their shared maritime boundary on 11 July 2022, in Suva, Fiji.

SPC facilitated and hosted this landmark event in collaboration with the Consortium, alongside the launch of the Pacific Maritime Boundaries Dashboard on the PDH (<https://pacificdata.org/dashboard/maritime-boundaries>). This interactive dashboard is the first of its kind and provides direct access to national maritime zone information and status.

Other country Leaders, namely Niue and Tonga, took the opportunity to re-open discussions on maritime boundary progress.

LESSONS LEARNED

SPC has been successfully coordinating the technical support for maritime boundaries for over 20 years, through the efforts of individual focal points and teams at the national level. The determination and commitment of these individuals have been key



“I’m deeply appreciative of the fact that we have arrived at this historic moment, owing to the tremendous dedication and spirited efforts of our senior officials of both Fiji and Solomon Islands in ensuring that we finalise and conclude our shared maritime boundary. Equally important is the unwavering support and assistance of SPC and the consortium partners to the whole process.”

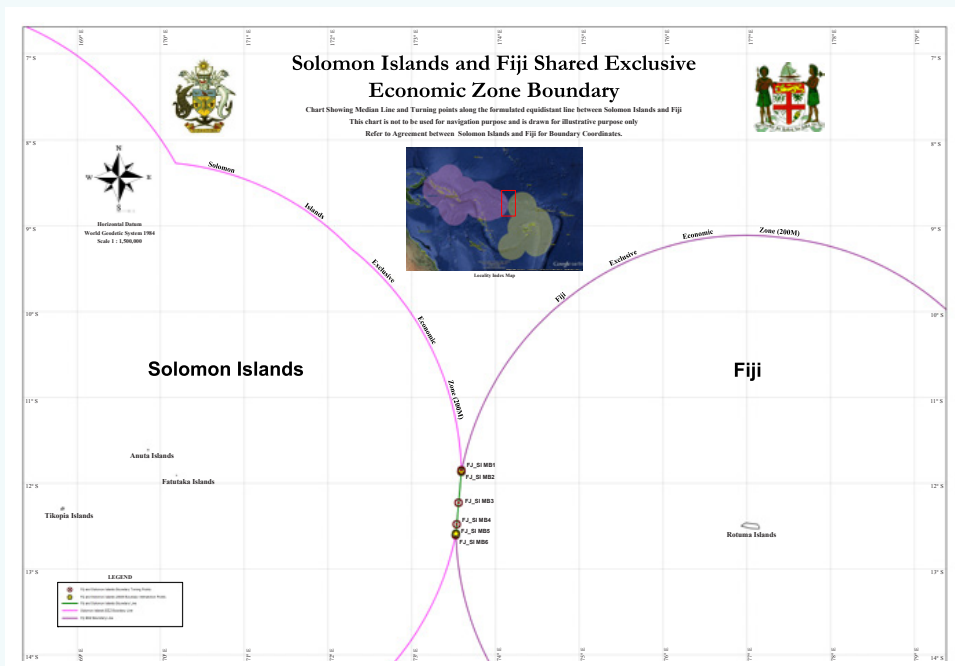
Solomon Islands Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare

Signing of the Solomon Islands–Fiji shared maritime boundary agreement.



“I am hopeful that the finalisation of this agreement today will set the momentum to the finalisation of the agreement with Tonga and the other remaining 11 maritime boundary agreements in the region.”

— Fiji former prime minister Frank Bainimarama



Detailed map from the agreement.

in completing boundaries in many PICTs. To achieve this success, SPC utilises various communication, influence and advocacy tools, including continuous messaging to top levels of government, while also strengthening capacities at the operational level. Developing a community of practice among member focal points has resulted in national ownership, trust in SPC, a collegial working environment and a common understanding and practice of data sharing.

DIVISION: GEM

DONORS: European Union, Forum Fisheries Agency, Government of Australia, Government of Sweden, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and UK Government

STRENGTHENING COCOA CHAINS IN FIJI, SAMOA, SOLOMON ISLANDS AND VANUATU



CONTEXT

Cocoa is an important export for the Pacific Island countries of Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. In Vanuatu, 25% of rural households are involved in cocoa production, and in Solomon Islands, cocoa is the top agricultural export, generating around AUD 20 million per year. Though cocoa is grown throughout the Pacific, many farmers, the majority of them smallholders, lack access to training and financing for expansion, and the tools and machinery to support the production and export of quality cocoa.

CHANGE PROCESS

SPC, in collaboration with ACIAR, University of Adelaide and Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, initiated the project Aligning genetic resources, production, and post-harvest systems to market opportunities for Pacific Island and Australian cocoa to strengthen value chains and improve livelihoods. The project offered technical and scientific support in various areas such as identifying genetic varieties, testing propagation methods, managing trees and farms, conducting soil and heavy metal testing, managing pests and diseases, carrying out fermentation and drying processes, ensuring food safety through fermentation auditing and heavy metal testing and value-adding to products.



RESULTS

The project focused on identifying the best varieties of cocoa, with a high content of Criollo. A total of 17 varieties were identified in Vanuatu and 16 in Fiji. Varieties were also sampled or identified in Samoa and Solomon Islands. The propagation methods involved using grafted seedlings which started producing pods at 18 months, compared to the traditional method of using seeds, which took three years.

The tree and farm management aspect of the project included pruning trees which resulted in healthier pods being produced. Fertilizer trials, with four treatments and four replications, are still being monitored over 10 years. The heavy metal tests conducted showed low levels of cadmium and lead, making the cocoa products safe for consumption and suitable for markets.

The project also explored different fermentation methods and found that using trays was more useful for smallholder farmers, compared to boxes. Farmers were introduced to a new solar-base drying technique resulting in less cocoa bean spoilage. The project also focused on adding value to the products by producing local chocolates. It led to a change in knowledge and practices in the cocoa industry, resulting in improved livelihoods. Moli Lui is a cocoa farmer whose farm has grown and thrived in recent years, his story is an example of the positive impact the project has had on the local community. Moli's story is an example of the positive impact the project has had on the local community.



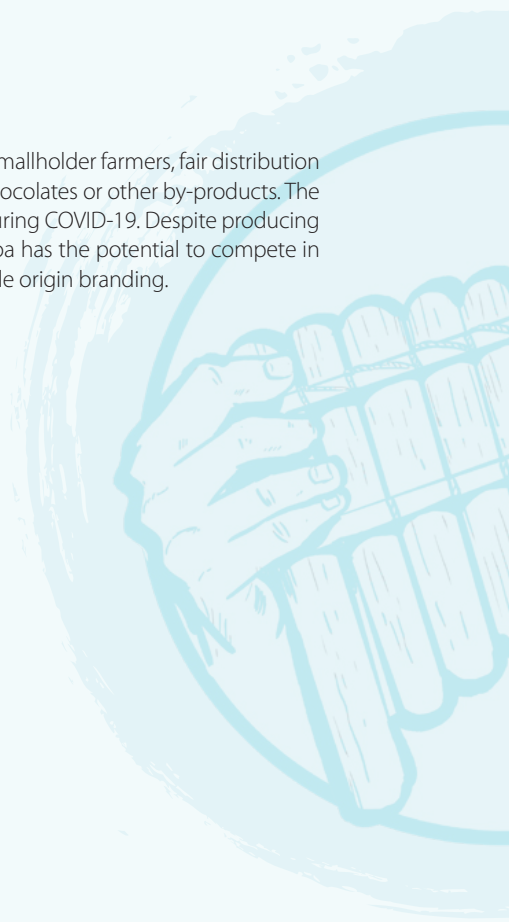
[Watch video](#)
Moli's story



A staff member from the Vanuatu Agriculture Research Technical Centre demonstrates cocoa tree grafting.

LESSONS LEARNED

The project has provided several key lessons, including the importance of tray fermentation for smallholder farmers, fair distribution of grafted seedlings to farmers and the potential for value-adding through the production of chocolates or other by-products. The project has also demonstrated that chocolates can create a market locally, as seen in Vanuatu during COVID-19. Despite producing small volumes of cocoa, compared to global standards, Pacific Island and north Australian cocoa has the potential to compete in high-value, low-volume markets due to its fine flavour, unique genetic resources and novel single origin branding.



LEADING THE PACIFIC REGION IN ACCESSING CLIMATE FINANCE



CONTEXT

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

CHANGE PROCESS

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

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



RESULTS

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

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



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

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



LESSONS LEARNED

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



NO MORE RUSTY SERVERS: HOW SPC BUILT WORLD CLASS TUNA DATA SOFTWARE



CONTEXT

The Pacific Ocean is home to the world’s largest and most geographically sparse tuna fishery. With this comes many challenges in collecting and managing the region’s fisheries data, which is critical for fisheries stock assessments and fisheries management needs. While many other industries moved to web-based software in the mid-2000s, fisheries databases were mostly localised, MS Access-based systems that worked effectively, but were difficult to maintain and overdue for upgrade.

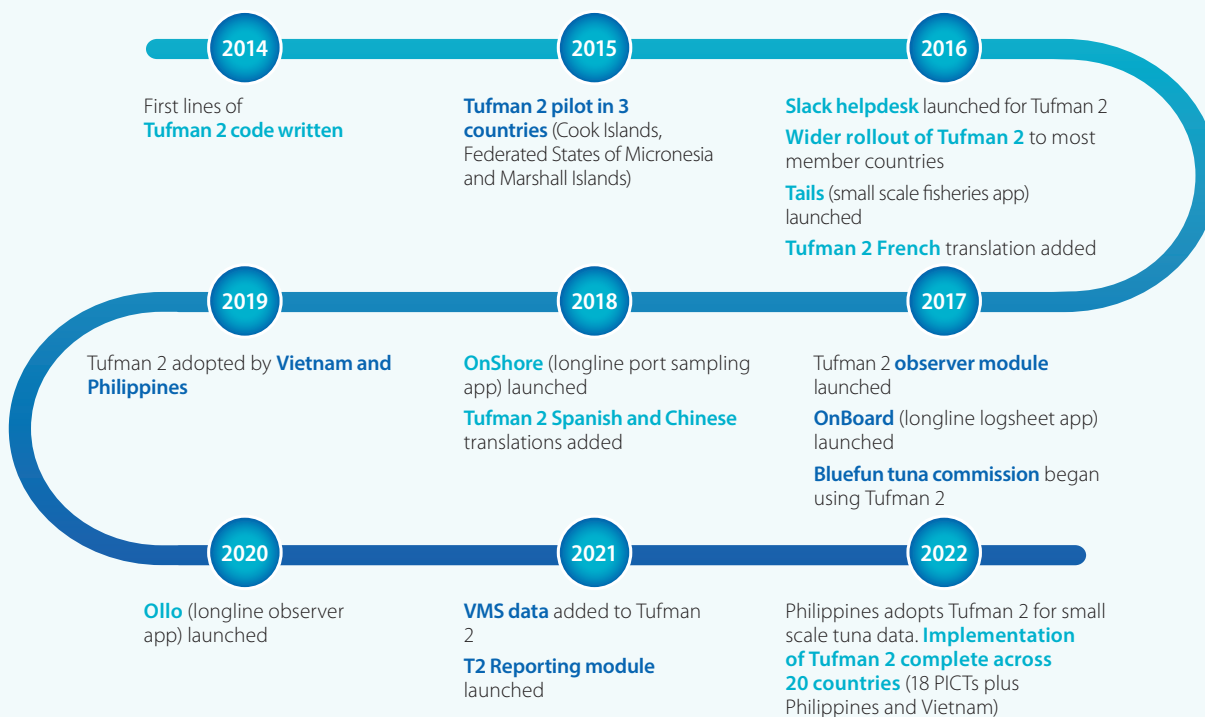
An example of the Tufman 1 (Tuna Fisheries Database Management System) server in Niue, which after many years of faithful service was no longer the most secure home for critical fisheries data.



CHANGE PROCESS

SPC spent three years building and rolling out an initial web-based fisheries system, followed by the consolidation of several legacy fish data applications into the new web system.

Timeline





RESULTS

National fisheries offices can now easily access tuna fisheries data for management and decision making. All operational Pacific tuna fisheries data is in one place, centrally managed within Tufman 2, making it more secure and efficient. Tufman 2 currently houses many different types of fisheries data and has four companion apps for electronic reporting into the database. The system performs automated checks to clean the data.

Since Tufman 2 was launched in 2015 over 1000 user accounts have been created, with 100 of these being daily users. The success of the software was evidenced in a 2022 survey, where 80% of users responded that since they began using Tufman 2 they have better access to their data (e.g., at regional meetings or working from home), 81% reported having less bugs and problems than other fisheries systems and 95% claimed it had better data security.

The software has also received international recognition, being the software of choice for the Philippines, Vietnam and the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, over national or commercially available systems.

Tufman 2 plays a critical role in the fishery, holding catch and effort data that underpins the entire fishery. The data is used to inform policymaking, management plans, fisheries enforcement, revenue negotiations and other national priorities.



“The information provided by Tufman 2 data contributes towards the national policies such as the Tuna Management Development Plan, Tuna Investment Plan, MCS Strategic Plan and other important policies related to tuna fisheries implemented plans of actions.”

2022 survey respondent

LESSONS LEARNED

Throughout the development of Tufman 2, the continuity of team and technical excellence of developers enabled the expansion and improvement of the software with new modules and companion mobile applications. The main lesson learned during this process was the necessity for close collaboration between SPC and its member countries, to incorporate user feedback into software improvements. SPC will continue the development of Tufman 2 to ensure it remains current with new technologies (including reading e-reporting and e-monitoring data) and work to keep innovating and improving the system.

DIVISION: FAME

DONORS: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, Global Environment Facility

STRENGTHENING THE PACIFIC THROUGH ACCREDITED MICRO-QUALIFICATIONS

CONTEXT

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

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

CHANGE PROCESS

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

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



RESULTS

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



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

— ONOC Athletes' Commission Chair Karo Lelai

Micro-qualifications supported in 2022

<p>Observe and record meteorological phenomena and parameters at an aerodrome</p> <p>FMS</p>	<p>Observe and record meteorological phenomena and parameters at a climate station</p> <p>FMS</p>	<p>Observe and develop synoptic reports at sea</p> <p>FMS</p>	<p>Interpret and communicate weather information on a flight path</p> <p>FMS</p>
<p>Demonstrate sports coaching systems in accordance with athlete development pathways</p> <p>ONOC</p>	<p>Enhance athlete performance through strength and conditioning coaching</p> <p>ONOC</p>	<p>Provide fundamental financial service in a sports organisation</p> <p>ONOC</p>	<p>Develop a periodised nutrition plan for optimal athletic performance</p> <p>ONOC</p>
<p>Manage sports organisation effectively</p> <p>ONOC</p>	<p>Enhance governance practices in a sports organisation</p> <p>ONOC</p>	<p>Provide hospitality and tourism services</p> <p>FNU</p>	<p>Manage front office and customer relations</p> <p>FNU</p>
<p>Manage food safety in the workplace</p> <p>FNU</p>	<p>Demonstrate technical and networking skills in ICT</p> <p>FNU</p>	<p>Enhance agricultural and fisheries value chains in the Pacific Islands</p> <p>USP</p>	<p>Status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed, Endorsed Awaiting accreditation Accredited Being developed

Organisation supported by EQAP

FMS ONOC FNU USP

LESSONS LEARNED

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

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



DIVISION: EQAP

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

STRENGTHENING ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP AND ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE



CONTEXT

Modern medicine relies heavily on effective antimicrobials to treat infections, especially during major surgery and cancer chemotherapy. However, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) poses a significant global health and development threat, with WHO ranking it among the top ten public health threats worldwide. The misuse and overuse of antimicrobials are the primary drivers behind the development of drug-resistant pathogens. While 204 countries and territories have identified AMR as a global health threat, it has the most severe impacts on low- and middle-income countries, with higher income countries also experiencing alarmingly high levels of AMR. In the Pacific region, some countries have yet to adopt AMR action plans, and there are weak laboratory microbiology systems for detecting AMR. There is also a lack of antibiograms, weak antibiotic stewardship and a need for strengthening AMR surveillance.

CHANGE PROCESS

To strengthen AMR surveillance and control, PHD established an expert technical working group (TWG) in 2018. The TWG, led by SPC, developed a regional training programme to build capacity among health workers in-country and focusing on microbiology AMR diagnostic methods, laboratory-based surveillance, IPC and antibiotic stewardship.

PHD's Laboratory Strengthening team supports national laboratories by providing trainings on quality controls to detect multi-resistant organisms, media preparation, antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST), use of quality control organisms/strains and following recommended AST standard guidelines.



RESULTS

Through SPC and its partners' capacity building activities, 257 health care workers (21% of these were laboratory staff) were trained from 2019 to 2022. A user-friendly antibiogram database was also developed for use in L1 laboratories in PICTs during this period. In Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu, 38 (21 female) laboratory staff completed the AMR training in 2022, with a post-training survey indicating that 19% gained new knowledge, 60% reinforced existing knowledge and 21% had continued learning gaps. The training also strengthened the capacity of health workers to carry out capacity building activities in their respective countries. In addition, the countries where microbiology and IPC training had been conducted are now incorporating the acquired knowledge and skills to produce valid AST results and antibiogram, guiding clinicians in avoiding the use of inappropriate and suboptimal antibiotics to patients.



"This training has furthered my understanding on the use of special microbiology procedures to understand AMR strains".

Laboratory Manager from the Republic of Nauru Hospital



Practical laboratory sessions underway in Solomon Islands at the Ministry of Health and Medical Services.






LESSONS LEARNED







Despite the challenges of face-to-face training during the pandemic, SPC and its partners transitioned to online learning and followed up with practical sessions delivered in-country once borders reopened. The success of the programme highlights the importance of a multi-sectoral approach and collaboration with partners and divisions within SPC to achieve beneficial outcomes for countries.


DIVISION: PHD
DONORS: N/A




Annex 1: Solomon Islands results table 2022

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






KFA 1. Resilience and climate action NDS objective: 3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education; 4: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
16 livestock officers in Solomon Islands (4 women, 12 men) received training in paravet and livestock disease surveillance to enhance their capacity in animal health.	Capability and influence	Output	Solomon Islands	
The SPC Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) grant facility continued to support 4 PICTs in scaling up climate change adaptation pilots (Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu). Under that grant facility, 5 new projects on food and water security were funded in 2022 - 3 in Vanuatu and 2 in Timor Leste. By year's end the facility was financing a total of 11 projects since its establishment in 2019.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
7 PICTs (Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) were supported with the development of their hazard-related monitoring systems and plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-hazard forecasting systems were developed for Tonga and Samoa; • Impact-based multi-hazard early warning systems were developed and operationalised in Samoa and Tonga (Oct 2022) to strengthen the hazard forecasting system; • Seismic Monitoring Network (ORSNET) strengthened in Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomons Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu; and • RakiRaki catchment flood warning system was developed in Fiji. 	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
14 PICTs continued to benefit from the Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Hub (http://pacificndc.org/), a multi-partner platform comprised of SPC, SPREP, GIZ, UNDP and IRENA. The Hub is committed to supporting PICTs in reviewing, enhancing and implementing their climate commitments. Under the NDC programme, 25 requests were approved for phase 3 funding in 2022, bringing the total number of implemented projects to 62, with the above partners since the inception of the Hub. <p>SPC continued to provide coordination and technical support to 5 projects in 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia [FSM], Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea [PNG]) in 2022. 2 of these projects were completed in 2022, Energy Retrofitting (FSM) and the development of the Communications Strategy on Climate Change (Niue). The remaining 3 projects are in initial planning stages and ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launching and Implementation the NDC (FSM); - Capacity building in the assessment, design and construction of low energy/carbon buildings (Kiribati); and - Strengthening PNG's effective framework for Land use Governance, Reporting and Monitoring. <p>Among the approved requests included appliance environmental labelling via Minimum Energy Performance Standards and product labelling (Kiribati), which was developed by SPC.</p>	Innovation and research	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
8 regional projects were identified, developed and submitted to the Kiwa Initiative in support of their climate change adaptation efforts through the implementation of nature-based solutions (NbS). These projects will benefit 16 PICTs. The Kiwa Initiative is a multi-donor programme that aims to strengthen the climate change resilience of Pacific Island ecosystems, communities and economies through NbS by protecting, sustainably managing and restoring biodiversity.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
120 participants (54 men, 42 women, 24 unknown) from 20 PICTs and funding partners participated in a workshop on nationally determined contributions, access to climate finance and nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
5 PICTs were supported in the collection or update of hazard data towards the development or update of risk profiles: - PacRIS data was updated for Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu hazard information and risk data was verified and uploaded towards the development of risk profiles. This began for Samoa in 2022; - Coastal hazard maps for Majuro and Ebeye in Marshall Islands were developed; - Coastal inundation forecast models were developed, updated and operationalised in Samoa and Tonga; and - An urban risk assessment was completed for Vanuatu (Lenakel and Lakatoro).	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
469 people participated in regional and global forums relating to climate change. Notable participation included 20 Pacific participants at the regional ORSNET meeting, 2 participants from Fiji at the Global DRR meeting in Bali and 1 participant from Samoa was funded by SPC to participate in the 2022 Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Implementation Workshop and Training in Amsterdam, co-hosted by the World Meteorological Organization.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Nauru, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
SPC developed or updated several data collection tools and information relating to disaster risk management and resilience: - Development and use of KOBO and QFIELD tools for exposure data collection to inform the standardised attributes; and - QGIS was introduced in Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu for exposure mapping.	Digitalisation and technology	Output	Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Several resilience and climate legislation/regulations/policies/plans were developed or reviewed with support from SPC (GEM DCRP), including: • Concept town plans were developed for 2 towns in Vanuatu (Lenakel and Lekatoro), following a hazard risk assessment conducted by SPC. • Emergency Management Capacity Building Action Plan was developed for Marshall Islands, linked to its NDMO Strategic Roadmap. • Funafuti Drought Management Plan was reviewed in collaboration with the Tuvalu Government and SPC through its Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) programme. • Guidelines were developed for decision makers for water security in the aftermath of the Hunga volcano eruption in Tonga. • The Pacific Risk Information System (PacRIS) review was completed, under the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI). • Oceania Regional Seismic Network (ORSNET) country policies and plans were enhanced to improve seismic monitoring and detection. • The Ridge to Reef approach was categorised reliably as an effective tool for sustainable natural resource governance. • Emergency guides and assessments to support Kiribati response efforts to the drought declared in June.	Policy to action	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL(all PICTs)	
33 students (17 women, 16 men) from 5 PICTs were enrolled in Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction) at the University of the South Pacific. Participants were from Fiji (16), Solomon Islands (5), Kiribati (5), Vanuatu (3), Samoa (1) and Papua New Guinea (3). Of the 18 respondents to the post-training survey, 94% (n=17) were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness, 61% (n=11) applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments and 50% (n=9) were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards in their locations.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, French Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>SPC (FAME) increased support and recognition of the impacts of climate change in fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change implications for fisheries are now a standing item to be addressed at the annual Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) meeting and its subsidiary bodies. A report on ecosystem and climate indicators is also now a regular paper for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Scientific Committee brochure on national fisheries impact of El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events was developed by Cook Islands. 	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, French Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	



KFA 2. Natural resources and biodiversity NDS objective: 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed; 4: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery				
Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Budget and staffing for coastal fisheries seem to have increased among PICTs in 2022. The Coastal Fisheries Report Card (CFRC) data shows a slight increase in funding for coastal fisheries, as a proportion of the overall national budgets and fisheries budgets. There were strong indications that staffing had increased in 10 PICTs which may indicate an increase in support for coastal fisheries management and explicitly community-based fisheries management (CBFM). Overall, 136 full-time-equivalent staff worked on CBFM across 10 PICTs as per recent data from the 2022 survey.</p>	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, French Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	
<p>11 coastal fisheries regulations, management plans, strategic development plans and SOPs were developed for 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Solomons Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 regulations and 3 management plans were developed for Kiribati: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBFM Plan for South Tarawa (draft) Penalty Notice Regulations (draft) Amendment Regulations (draft) Coastal Fisheries Regulations (implemented) Deepwater Fisheries Management Plan (draft) Kiritimati Marine Aquarium Fisheries Plan (draft) 1 Fisheries Ordinance for Solomons Islands' Western Province Fisheries (draft) 1 Coastal Fisheries Management Plan developed for Tonga (endorsed) 3 plans and SOPs were developed with SPC (FAME) support for Vanuatu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vanuatu plan and SOPs Vanuatu National FAD Strategic Development Plan Vanuatu Fisheries Department Disaster Risk Management SOP 	Policy to action	Change in practice	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
<p>288 fisheries stakeholders (97 women and 191 men) from 13 PICTs participated in various training and mentoring sessions on law; policy; planning; and monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) in fisheries and aquaculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 in MCSE (13 women and 19 men) 12 in data collection, management and reporting (6 women and 6 men) 38 in FAD deployment (1 woman and 37 men) 31 in fisheries management and operations (4 women and 27 men) 54 in fishing techniques, tagging and biological sampling (all men) 50 in legislation (36 women and 14 men) 58 in survey design and data analysis (31 women and 27 men) 	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	




Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
9 PICTs received assistance from SPC (FAME) to support community-based fisheries management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the launch of awareness campaigns (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Wallis and Futuna); • the development of 73 information tools to raise awareness on fisheries issues, including national awareness campaigns (Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu); and • 2 workshops on best practices (Solomon Islands and Vanuatu). 	Capability and influence	Output	Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Tuvalu, Nauru, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna	
48 participants (25 women and 23 men) from 6 countries (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) participated in 5 regional trainings on mutation breeding, seed technologies, molecular diagnostics, coconut tissue culture techniques and allometric protocols, facilitated by CePaCT.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
14 representatives from private organisations, NGOs, and government agencies across 4 PICTs (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) participated in a cocoa marketing tour in Australia. The tour enhanced their knowledge and understanding of the cocoa value chain.	Innovation and research	Output	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	
The Office of the Pacific Energy Regulators Alliance (OPERA) held a 3-day training for 40 Pacific energy regulators on electricity tariff setting.	Capability and influence	Output	Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Palau, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
As part of the implementation of the Pacific Regional Emobility Programme (PREP), 5 PICTs (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga) were supported with the development of their Emobility Framework/ Strategy, through a range of training and awareness activities supported by SPC. The goal of PREP is to reduce the Pacific region's dependence on imported fossil fuels for transportation and promote the adoption of electric vehicles as a cleaner and more sustainable alternative, in line with the aspirations of SDG 7, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS). Funding proposals were also completed and approved by the Climate Technology Centre and Network for 3 PICTs (Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) to support the transition work in their transport sectors.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Fiji, Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
Fiji and Solomon Islands signed a maritime boundary agreement to set their shared ocean borders, during the 51st Pacific Islands Forum summit in Suva. The agreement clarifies the locations of both nations' intersecting maritime boundaries and zones and their rights and obligations according to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.	Policy to action	Impact	Fiji, Solomon Islands	
A user survey covering 15 PICTs on TUFMAN 2 found that 80% of respondents agreed they have better access to their data (e.g. at regional meetings or when working from home). Additionally, 81% agreed that TUFMAN 2 had fewer bugs and problems than other data management software, and 95% agreed it had better data security than the legacy TUFMAN 1 database.	Digitalisation and technology	Impact	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.	
All PICTs using TUFMAN 2 for tuna data management, are now using the TUFMAN 2 reporting tool that was rolled out in 2020. Introductory training in 2021 ensured a quick uptake. This reporting tool provides PICTs with a comprehensive suite of over 100 report summaries, allowing the extraction of data by type, or report summaries integrating several different data types. The new tool uses the hashtag philosophy that allows users to find reports quickly and efficiently.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.	
Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu participated in a weeklong training on extended continental shelf delimitation and specialised software, strengthening national capacities to analyse data and understand their respective maritime jurisdictions.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	

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

KFA 3. Food systems





NDS objective: 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth; 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed









Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
CePaCT continued to distribute nutritious and resilient crop varieties to support food security in PICTs. 212 accessions (2087 plant samples) of Alocasia, banana, breadfruit, cassava, pineapple, potato, swamp taro, sweet potato, Xanthosoma, yams, taro, vanilla and coconut embryos sourced from CePaCT collections were distributed to Belgium, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga and the University of Queensland in 2022.	Innovation and research	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
6 publications related to food systems were published in 2022: 1. Continuity and change in the contemporary Pacific food system 2. The role of trade in Pacific food security and nutrition 3. Food Consumption in Wallis and Futuna based in analysis of the 2020 household income and expenditure survey 4. National Assessment of Solomons Islands' Food System 5. Poverty, malnutrition, and food insecurity in Solomon Islands 6. Fact sheets: Wallis and Futuna Food Security Profile; Pacific Wheat: Import dependence & global shocks	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in knowledge	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna	








Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
2 peer-reviewed publications were published related to food systems policy and governance: - Strengthening food system governance for Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, including assistance in the implementation of recommendations. - Food system policy project and collaboration with partners for regional implementation.	Innovation and research	Change in knowledge	Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Pre-recorded training videos for the Pacific Guidelines for Healthy Living and Pacific healthy dietary guidelines for people with diabetes were developed and uploaded to SPC's Moodle site. The French and English versions of the booklet «A plateful of colours» to promote fruit and vegetable consumption were published.	Capability and influence	Output	Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
Food security and food systems analysis was undertaken for 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna), along with ongoing collaboration with FAO in the implementation of the regional Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) on SDG 2.1.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	



KFA 4. Education, equity and social development

NDS objective: 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth; 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed; 3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education; 5: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
6 qualifications and 4 micro-qualifications were accredited in 2022 for the Kiribati Institute of Technology, Fiji National University and SPC divisions (GEM, FAME). The accredited resilience qualifications are available to all 15 PICs under the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) pathway of the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) project. The micro-qualifications accredited for FNU are delivered by the university to Fiji nationals in the areas of food safety, ICT, customer relations, hospitality and tourism studies. The professional certificate in community fisheries compliance is available to people employed in the industry in all 15 PICs, to improve skills and knowledge in gaining a formal qualification. The Certificate IV in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages targeted teachers and trainers to teach English as an additional language.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
Increasing number of accredited qualifications and SPC-accredited institutions delivering both qualifications and micro-qualifications. A total of 4 applications were received from the Samoa Qualifications Authority and registered on the Pacific Register of Qualifications and Standards (PRQS) system. The qualifications uploaded to this system can be accessed by any PICs user for guidance on tertiary education pathways. The number of qualifications in the PRQS has grown from the baseline of 148, established 5 years ago, to 314 by year's end.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
32 teachers (16 women, 16 men) from 10 PICs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) can now undertake quality education research after participating in a regional workshop. The main outcomes of the workshop was that countries are now able to identify their research needs and develop a research action plan. The Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands requested additional support on research from EQAP in 2023, demonstrating increased uptake and relevancy of this work. Gender disaggregation - Federated States of Micronesia (5 women, 3 men), Fiji (1 woman, 2 men), Kiribati (1 woman, 1 man), Papua New Guinea (1 man), Palau (1 woman, 2 men), Marshall Islands (2 women), Samoa (2 women), Tonga (2 women), Tuvalu (1 man), Vanuatu (2 women, 6 men)	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
15 participants from 7 PICs took part in the regional Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) training. Participants now have the required skills and knowledge to prepare and conduct an assessment and develop an RPL kit. Recognition of prior learning provides opportunities to accept and value knowledge and skills attained informally, promotes alternate pathways to acquiring qualifications and facilitates lifelong learning.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	






Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Research was completed on Early Childhood Education (ECE) participation and PILNA outcomes (including underlying factors contributing to cohort survival rates, drop-out rates and re-entry rates), with support from SPC and implementing agencies. All 15 Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) participating PICTs were involved in both research initiatives, and the results will be presented at the Conference of Pacific Education Ministers in March 2023.	Innovation and research	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
The 2021 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) report was completed, including contributions from all 15 PICTs. The reporting process involved 14 field visits, which reached a total of 361 stakeholders (208 women, 153 men), the majority of whom were from the education sector. The report was presented for the first time through a digital platform, which made it accessible to all relevant stakeholders. The digital reporting of PILNA was endorsed by the Heads of Education from across the Pacific at the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) meeting in March 2022. The PILNA report contains valuable information related to the reading, writing and numeracy standards of Year 4 and Year 6 students in participating countries. The report also includes data collected through contextual questionnaires by participating students, teachers and leaders of participating schools. Both cognitive and contextual data were included in the report, providing critical information for the ministries of education and other stakeholders in all participating countries.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
19 members (11 women, 8 men) from all 15 participating PICTs attended the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) meeting. The meeting deliberated EQAP's progress in 2021, its 4-year business plan and discussed priorities, opportunities and challenges, especially related to COVID-19.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
32 participants (17 men, 15 women) from 10 PICTs took part in the country focal point workshop for the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF). A further 10 participants (6 women, 4 men) from 9 PICTs took part in the annual MEL reflection workshop for PacREF. Challenges and lessons learned shared during the workshop contributed to the drafting the PacREF mid-year and annual report for 2022. A new PacREF monitoring tool was also developed and demonstrated in the same workshop. These workshops help to strengthen collaboration for PacREF.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
Solomon Islands and Tonga were supported to enhance school leader performance and quality. The Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development in Solomon Islands rolled out a Covid-responsiveness Programme in 6 schools that included mentors to support principals with its implementation. In the absence of an induction policy, Tonga's Ministry of Education and Training identified the development of an induction policy and a manual for school principals as part of an innovation project, which was piloted in 6 schools and later implemented across all schools.	Policy to action	Output	Solomon Islands, Tonga	
All 15 participating PICTs in the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF) teacher standards programme benefitted from support provided to strengthen the capacity of their ministry of education personnel (teachers and teacher training providers) in writing country standards and conducting quality control and feedback on the standards.	Policy to action	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
12 participants from the national quality assurance bodies of Kiribati and Solomon Islands were trained on qualification accreditation and the submission of applications. Gender disaggregation - Kiribati (3 men, 3 women), Solomon Islands (3 men, 3 women)	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati, Solomon Islands	
All 15 PICTs were involved in the data collection for the mid-year and annual reporting on the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF). The data was classified based on progressing stories (which consisted of highlights, challenges and lessons learned) and the outcome-based report from the mid- and year-end workshops. The PacREF Monitoring and Evaluation six-monthly report (January–June) was endorsed and shared with the PacREF Facilitating Unit.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	









Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
15 government officials (11 men, 4 women) from the education sector from 9 member countries (Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) participated in a data mining workshop supported by SPC and the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER). Outcomes from the workshop will inform the second data mining workshop in 2023. Gender disaggregation - Australia (1 man, 1 woman) Federated States of Micronesia (1 man), Fiji (1 man), Kiribati (1 man), Marshall Islands (2 women), Papua New Guinea (1 man), Samoa (1 woman) Solomon Islands (2 men), Tonga (1 man), Vanuatu (3 men)	Capability and influence	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
The Pacific Youth Engagement, Empowerment and Economic Pathways (PYEEEP) programme completed scoping missions in 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) as a basis for crafting direct support for youth with the end-view of heightened engagement, and ultimately empowerment. The project also initiated consultations in Cook Islands for youth employment pathways. In addition, the EU-funded Enhancing capacity for the sustainability of the cultural and creative industries Grant Scheme programme opened the second and third calls for proposals.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
Ongoing support was provided to review human rights policies and legislations in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati and Solomon Islands: - The Federated States of Micronesia enacted disability-inclusive legislation, and Kosrae State reviewed and amended a maternity leave law. - Kiribati began reviews of its Gender Equality and Women's Development and Elimination of Violence Against Women policies. - Solomon Islands was finalising two policies for government endorsement, Ending Violence Against Women and Girls and Elimination of all forms of Discrimination of Violence Against Women and Girls.	Policy to action	Change in practice	Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands	
60 participants joined a hybrid panel discussion event to commemorate the inaugural International Day for Women in Maritime. The event was aimed at celebrating the contributions of women in the maritime industry and promote their recruitment, retention and continued employment in the sector. It also served to raise awareness of the current imbalance in employment opportunities and to encourage greater gender diversity and awareness of the profile of women in maritime, and commitment to SDG 5 (gender equality).	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
The inaugural Pacific Islands Forum Women Leaders Meeting was attended by 15 PICTs, and established a 12-month work programme to advance gender equality in the region. The programme includes reviving the 2012 Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration (PGELD) and presenting it to Leaders for renewed commitment in 2023. The meeting was considered a significant milestone in demonstrating a collective commitment to incorporating gender equality perspectives in Forum priorities.	Policy to action	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
2 national training workshops, Producing and Using Gender Statistics to Monitor the SDGs were conducted in Kiribati and Solomon Islands. 32 participants (23 women, 7 men, 2 self-reported disability status) attended from Kiribati and 40 participants from Solomon Islands (33 women, 7 men).	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati, Solomon Islands	
349 participants from 18 PICTs received regionally-recognised vocational certification in fisheries, aquaculture and management, namely: • 177 participants trained in leadership through the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (89 women, 87 men, 1 other) • 41 participants received a micro-qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business • 36 students completed a Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction) • 15 participants (6 women, 9 men) completed a micro-qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality in Solomon Islands • 32 students (13 women, 19 men) were sponsored for the Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance • 12 participants completed a Certificate IV Training and Assessment • 36 participants completed the Certificate 4 in Debriefing Operations or Refresher Observer training (all male)	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
12 fisheries, aquaculture and management courses were designed, delivered or quality assured by FAME in 2022, that meet regional vocational standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate IV In Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance • PIRFO Certification 4 in Debriefing Operations • PIRFO Observer Refresher training • Observer training on purse seine and gillnet fisheries • Leadership for Change as part of the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP) • 6 mini-workshops as part of the PFLP 	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
The Pacific People Advancing Change programme engaged 53 civil society organisations (CSOs) across 5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) in mentoring and coaching sessions to strengthen their capacity in various areas such as the people-centred approach, Pacific-style advocacy, monitoring and evaluation, financial literacy, proposal development and report writing. As a result, 44 of these CSOs successfully achieved their project objectives, and 5 have made significant progress.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	

KFA 5. Sustainable economies and livelihoods







NDS objective: 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth; 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed









Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
Virtual training on monetary approaches to poverty assessments was attended by participants from National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and SPC (SDD) staff. 24 participants from NSOs in 8 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomons Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu), and SDD staff have increased capacity in HIES planning (5 men, 4 women) and HIES data analysis (8 women, 7 men), across 3 trainings supported by SPC: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HIES planning training for the NSOs of Samoa, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and Palau 2. HIES weighting and sampling error estimation training for NSO staff in Tonga 3. HIES data analysis for Samoa, Vanuatu, Kiribati and Marshall Islands. 	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
40 participants (26 women, 14 men) from Nauru and Solomon Islands have increased knowledge and skills on agroecology, following their participation in the Pacific Organic Learning Farms Network (POLFN) project, supported by SPC.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Nauru, Solomon Islands	
Fiji, Kiribati and Solomon Islands made progress with the compilation of export plans for selected commodities and rectification of pathway issues for continued trade. Fiji was supported with the development of an export plan for Tahitian lime and Meyer lemons, designed to establish a favourable export framework for the 2 commodities. Kiribati and Solomons Islands were supported with meeting pathway compliance for fresh produce trade.	Policy to action	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands	
Fiji and Solomon Islands signed side letters that accompany their shared maritime boundary agreement. These letters serve to reinforce the declaration made by their leaders, emphasising the permanence of this boundary amid climate change challenges.	Policy to action	Change in practice	Fiji, Solomon Islands	
Following the recommendations of a risk assessment and the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA), the ports of Noro and Honiara in Solomon Islands were provided with both lit and unlit Aids to Navigation (AtoN) equipment. The equipment installed at Noro Port includes 1 lit port and starboard beacon, as well as 1 unlit port and 3 starboard beacons. Honiara Port was equipped with 1 isolated danger marker lit buoy and 1 north cardinal mark lit buoy.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	Solomon Islands	








Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>17 PICTs were supported with technical advice, training videos, and materials relating to fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployment, surveys, and digital trackers, to promote the development of sustainable livelihood opportunities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 digital trackers were procured to collect data from anchored FADs in Cook Islands and New Caledonia • 11 FAD site surveys were conducted in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Wallis and Futuna • 28 FADs were deployed with FAME support in American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna • 4 fishing trials were conducted in New Caledonia • 8 PICTs received advisory support on FAD logistics (New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Cook Islands, Wallis and Futuna, Fiji, Palau, Tuvalu, and Tokelau) • 9 spotter buoys were connected or recovered in 6 PICTs (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa) • 8 PICTs were advised on the procurement of fishing and safety gear (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Nauru, Palau, Solomons Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) • 5 PICTs were provided with general fishing support (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Nauru, Wallis and Futuna) 	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Samoa	
10 participants (2 women, 8 men) from Solomon Islands Safety Administration (SIMA) and the Solomon Islands Port Authority participated in a maritime safety information familiarisation workshop, co-delivered by SPC in collaboration with SIMA on 10 March.	Capability and influence	Output	Solomon Islands	
6 participants (1 woman, 5 men) from Solomon Islands Maritime Authority (SIMA) took part in a workshop on maritime safety information, jointly organised and run by SPC and SIMA on 22 August, in Honiara. The workshop aimed to assist the SIMA AtoN Unit in the promulgation of maritime safety after the deployment of 5 AtoNs in Noro Port and Honiara.	Capability and influence	Output	Solomon Islands	
A poster, brochure and a short informational video were designed and delivered for the maritime authorities of 4 PICTs (Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu) to inform the communities on what is an Aid to Navigation (AtoN), their importance and benefits and consequences of their absence. Once the initial awareness programme is delivered to the communities, the next step will be the Adopt an AtoN initiative to help promote community ownership and reduce vandalism.	Capability and influence	Output	Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
140 non-seafarer professionals from 10 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) participated in virtual training sessions for Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) internal auditors, on key areas relating to maritime safety information familiarisation, Maritime Auditors course, Aids to Navigation and Pacific women in maritime.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
A Simplified IALA Risk Assessment (SIRA) was carried out on the ports of Auki and Gizo in the Western Province of Solomon Islands. The assessment reports and a stakeholder workshops to discuss the findings were supported by the Solomon Islands Maritime Authority (SIMA) and SPC.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Solomon Islands	
13 Pacific Islanders successfully completed an accredited hybrid training on Level 1 Aids to Navigation. The course was developed and hosted through the SPC's Regional Training Centre on the Ocean Teacher Global Academy Platform.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
The regional workshop on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) was held in Nadi, Fiji, from 5–10 December with 50 attendees and 15 PICTs represented (30 participants and 20 technical experts/facilitators, 18 women, 32 men). The workshop focused on data compilation, analysis, dissemination, indicators and use of IMTS. The workshop materials and outcome statement were also published on the SDD website for public access.	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated State of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	






KFA 6. Planetary health

NDS objective: 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth; 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed; 3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education; 4: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
26 biosecurity and plant protection officers, Ministry of Agriculture representatives and development partners from 9 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) participated in the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO) ePhyto regional workshop and training to discuss the gaps, progress and lessons learned from the ePhyto project. 1 PICT (Marshall Islands) attended virtually. 8 PICTs have completed their registration for the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS). Key outcomes from the training include: - Improved knowledge, confidence and skills to implement the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS) effectively in their respective countries; - Increased awareness of the regional implementation of ePhyto and the role of PPPO, SPC (LRD) and related support under the EU-funded SAFE Pacific project; and - Regional ePhyto Implementation Plan 2020-2022 was reviewed and revised to 2023-2024.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
A Plant Clinic Manual was developed in partnership between SPC, the University of Queensland and University of Tasmania in collaboration with 4 PICTs (Fiji, Samoa, Solomons Islands, Tonga) and published in 2021. The printing and distribution of the manual occurred in 2022. This is part of ongoing efforts to strengthen the capacity of countries for pests and disease diagnostics in the region.	Policy to action	Output	Fiji, Samoa, Solomons lands, Tonga, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
A gap analysis was conducted on the emergency response and early warning systems of national plant protection organisations/biosecurity agencies, engaging representatives from 16 PICTs. This analysis aimed to identify biosecurity concerns and areas for improvement.	Data, statistics and knowledge	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands Republic, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
The following trainings were provided to enhance capacity on biosecurity: - 40 participants (13 women, 27 men) from 6 PICTs participated in hybrid sessions on General Phytosanitary Surveillance and Specific Surveillance for Fall Armyworm and Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle; - 27 participants (11 women, 16 men) from 9 PICTs attended a regional ePhyto workshop; -132 participants (48 women, 84 men) from 14 PICTs attended a Sea Container Hygiene System webinar supporting countries with their biosecurity and export opportunities; and -22 biosecurity officers (8 women, 14 men) from Solomon Islands participated in Pre-Border, At Border, Post-Border Biosecurity Risk Mitigation, Emerging Pest Threats and Sample Collection & Submission for in-country trainings.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
4 PICTs (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) are committed to the implementation of their national NCD plans and strategies: • Papua New Guinea mobilised non-stakeholders as part of its national its NCD strategy. • Tonga engaged stakeholders, youth and civil societies to implement key action areas of its new NCD plan. • Solomon Islands collaborated with relevant stakeholders to implement its NCD strategies. • Tuvalu involved local women's associations to address NCDs, following its national NCD plan.	Policy to action	Change in practice	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
Based on SPC's surveillance rating (Health Associated Infection - HAI surveillance), 9 PICTs have improved scores to monitor surgical site infection and hand hygiene adherence.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	



Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
7 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) are using NCD health promotional resources provided by SPC and strengthening national NCD interventions.	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
7 PICTs are effectively using their Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) dashboards to identify and address weaknesses related to NCD risk factors. This real-time tracking tool is allowing them to make informed decisions and track progress in addressing NCDs: - Fiji is currently developing a national NCD plan and tobacco strategic plan based on identified gaps from their MANA dashboard; - Nauru is addressing gaps in NCD policy/legislation, specifically liquor control; - Solomon Islands is working to improve gaps in the liquor control act; - Marshall Islands is developing a tax on sugar-sweetened beverages; - Tonga is addressing their MANA dashboard gaps by implementing their NCD plan; - French Polynesia is making strides in addressing gaps in alcohol legislation; and - Samoa is working to address their MANA dashboard gaps through the establishment of a multi-sectoral NCD committee.	Digitalisation and technology	Change in practice	French Polynesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga	
Through the Pacific Youth Ambassador project supported by SPC, 5 PICTs (Fiji, French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) have effectively involved youth groups in tackling non-communicable diseases (NCDs).	Capability and influence	Change in practice	Fiji, French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
3 surveys in 11 PICTs were completed and presented to participating PICTs during the Directors of Clinical Services and Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery meetings. All recommendations were agreed upon by country representatives. The 3 surveys were: - A Sepsis survey for Kiribati - A Medical Intern and Clinician Workforce survey for 9 PICTs - A Critical Care Nurses survey for 9 PICTs	Data, statistics and knowledge	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Northern Marianas, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
10 meeting recommendations to strengthen laboratory services in the Pacific were agreed to by all 13 PICTs at the LabNet meeting.	Capability and influence	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.	
Following trainings on NCD policy, NCD marketing and youth and NCD training, 90% of NCD stakeholders from 12 PICTs have improved knowledge to implement their national NCD policies and action plans.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	
The Pacific Clinical and Nursing Network (PCNN) has been active in promoting continuous professional development for health care workers in the region. Approximately 40 nurses, from 8 PICTs participated in various trainings aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of health service delivery (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu). Trainings included Global Developing Emergency Medicine, Pacific Islands Orthopaedic Association training, Pacific Islands Society of Ultrasound in Medicine workshop, Graduate Certificate in Perioperative Standards, Graduate Certificate in Critical Care Nursing and Global Emergency Care - nursing leadership and management. Through these trainings, health care workers were equipped with new skills and knowledge to enhance their practice, resulting in improved quality of care to patients in the region.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
The capacity of 6 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga) to implement infection prevention and control (IPC) trainings has been enhanced through the provision of a comprehensive training package to IPC focal points for raising awareness on IPC. As a result of this support, PICTs are better equipped to conduct IPC training to health care workers.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	




Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
38 (21 women, 17 men) health care workers completed the antimicrobial resistance (AMR) training in Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu. Since 2019, a total of 257 health care workers have been trained in the region, of which 21% (53) are laboratory staff. The training has strengthened the capacity of these health workers to carry out capacity building activities in their respective countries. The results of a post-training survey on the theoretical component of AMR training showed that an average of 19% of participants had improved knowledge, 60% reinforced existing knowledge and 21% indicated that learning gaps remained. In addition, a user-friendly antibiogram database was developed for all laboratories in the region. Gender disaggregation - Solomon Islands (3 women), Tonga (5 women, 5 men), Vanuatu (13 women, 12 men).	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
65 laboratory scientists from 7 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu) were trained in the shipping of infectious substances in a collaboration between SPC and the International Air Transport Association. The post-test results showed an increase in knowledge by the participants.	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu	
15 PICTs participated in the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) and PPHSN Coordinating Body meetings. Discussions and recommendations were centered around strengthening disease surveillance in the region.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	
7 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) were engaged in various NCD campaigns and activities supported by SPC: - Supported Cook Islands with their NCD screening; - Guam tobacco control initiative; - Papua New Guinea World No Tobacco Day campaign; - New Caledonia women's health campaign and physical activity intervention; - Fiji community outreach programme; - Marshall Islands school health programme and diabetes awareness; and - Solomon Islands physical activity interventions.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	
71 participants from 8 PICTs received the following training: - Postgraduate Certificate for Field Epidemiology: 55 health care workers from 4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Vanuatu) were enrolled in Modules 1-5 of the Postgraduate Certificate. Graduates of the course have strengthened capacity to investigate disease outbreaks in their countries, develop weekly disease surveillance situation reports and become in-country facilitators for subsequent cohorts. Since its commencement in 2019, 120 health professionals from 10 PICTs have completed the programme. - Training of Trainers (ToT) course: 16 health care workers from 7 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu) participated in a ToT course supported by SPC. The post-training evaluation showed that over 90% of participants found the training highly useful for their work.	Capability and influence	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu	
4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands) made advancements in the development or review of their national infection prevention and control (IPC) guidelines and workplans. Marshall Islands is currently in the process of reviewing the third draft of its IPC guidelines and workplan, while both the Federated States of Micronesia and Fiji have completed their guidelines.	Policy to action	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands	
Ongoing support was provided to improve non-communicable disease (NCD) awareness, including 6 new NCD learning products that were developed and distributed to Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands. SPC also produced Pacific traditional dance 3-minute physical activity video clips to promote health and well-being at workplaces for 16 PICTs, supported Marshall Islands NCD messaging resources and Solomon Islands diabetes-related information, education and communication materials to aid in NCD interventions.	Capability and influence	Output	Republic of Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	



Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
To improve access to facility level infection prevention and control (IPC) guidelines, 11 SOPs and 11 audit tools were developed and shared digitally with 10 PICTs.	Policy to action	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	
Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga have either developed or updated their health information system (HIS) and digital health (DH) plans, as follows: - Tonga developed a roadmap for HIS and DH; - The Solomon Islands initiated discussions to develop an Electronic Information Registry (EIR) for their Ministry of Health; and - Fiji is currently developing a new Digital Health Strategy (70% completed).	Digitalisation and technology	Output	Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga	
The 13th Pacific Heads of Health (PHoH) Meeting was held virtually to discuss important national and regional health priorities. During the meeting, recommendations were made and shared with governments and development partners regarding key health priority areas. 29 participants attended the meeting from 13 PICTs, as well as Australia and New Zealand, representing 15 of 21 member countries and territories.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	
SPC continued its support for regional meetings of the Directors of Clinical Services (DCS) and Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery (PHoNM). These meetings resulted in several important outcomes: - At the PHoNM meeting, more support was pledged for nursing education. An additional Graduate Certificate in Critical Care Nursing was approved for Cook Islands, and to continue in Kiribati, Palau and Tuvalu. - At the DCS meeting, the focus was on supporting education and continuous professional development, strengthening leadership through more capacity building initiatives and updating the 2022 clinician workforce database.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
Cook Islands, Samoa and Solomon Islands were supported through the development and dissemination of foot and mouth disease awareness materials to support knowledge transfer.	Capability and influence	Output	Cook Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands	

KFA 7. Transforming institutional effectiveness

NDS objective: 1: Sustained and inclusive economic growth; 2: Poverty alleviated across the whole of the Solomon Islands, basic needs addressed and food security improved; benefits of development more equitably distributed; 3: All Solomon Islanders have access to quality health and education; 4: Resilient and environmentally sustainable development with effective disaster risk management, response and recovery; 5: Unified nation with stable and effective governance and public order

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

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
<p>Post-training surveys on training delivered by SPC (FAME) confirmed strengthened capacities in related technical skills and application of knowledge in their work, following participation in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP) where 97% (n=38) of surveyed participants indicated that they had applied the leadership knowledge in the workplace. 2. Micro-qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality, where, in a 6-month post training survey completed by 65% of participants, 77% confirmed that they applied the learnings to their business operations in terms of improving customer service, cash flow method, sales monitoring, grading fish hygiene and packaging, cold storage and fish handling techniques. 3. Micro-qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business course, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 46% of scholarship recipients, 63% of respondents strongly agreed that they gained new skills and knowledge at the training, while a further 53% strongly agreed to have taught others in their communities the skills gained at the training. 4. Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction), where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 55% of training participants, 94% of respondents confirmed that they were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness and 61% applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments. 50% of the respondents were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards in their locations. 5. Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 39% of those sponsored for the training, 86% confirmed that they applied good governance procedures and appropriate social principles when undertaking MCS activities in their workplace and 71% confirmed that improvements were made with note-taking, training of rights holders, communication with stakeholders, interpreting regulations and market survey methodology. 6. Gender and social inclusion training for Solomon Islands, where, in a 6-month post-training survey completed by 49% of training recipients, 100% of those surveyed (25 respondents) agreed that they have gained new skills while 83% were able to use the new skills in their work. 64% of those surveyed had done something differently in their work as a result of the training with half of these noticing positive changes as a result. 	Capability and influence	Change in practice	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>In 2022, FAME's total number of trained participants was 1024 participants (605 men, 393 women, 25 unspecified, 1 other) from 18 PICTs, compared to 1090 (671 men, 419 women) in 2021, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture: 51 (19 women, 32 men) • Coastal Fisheries Management and Livelihoods: 288 (97 women, 191 men) • Data Management: 117 (43 women, 56 men, 18 unspecified) • Gender and Human Rights: 30 (17 women, 13 men) • Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme: 177 (89 women, 87 men, 1 other) • Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring and Analysis: 48 (3 women, 45 men) • Stock Assessment: 241 (105 women, 129 men, 7 unspecified) • Science: 72 (20 women, 52 men) 	Capability and influence	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
<p>20 mid-senior level officers (10 women, 10 men) from the National Statistics Offices, Ministry of Planning and Central Banks from 6 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) attended the first Technical Workshop on Statistical Literacy and Capacity Development for the Pacific held in Nadi in October 2022. The regional workshop was delivered by SPC (SDD) in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific. UN ESCAP and PARIS21 also provided technical support to run some sessions on indicators and development of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics.</p>	Capability and influence	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu	

Result information	Primary pathway	Type of result	PICTs benefiting from the result	Primary SDG contribution
8 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomons Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu), along with SPC staff, participated in 2 workshops and a series of trainings from PACSTAT in the first half of 2022 on HIES planning, weighting, error estimation and data analysis, which have strengthened HIES capacity within SDD and National Statistics Offices. Another workshop was held in the second half of 2022 with 16 participants (11 women, 5 men) from 5 PICTs (Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) on HIES planning, HIES weighting and error estimation, HIES analysis and monetary poverty estimation.	Capability and influence	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	
Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) practitioners in the region (through the Va'a - The Pacific Team MEL, and SPC's MELnet community) engaged in various meeting opportunities in 2022, fostering learning, networking and collaboration, strengthening MEL capacity in the region: - 45 SPC staff (MELnet members) and MEL practitioners (PacMEL) from 5 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) engaged in a convening to share lessons learned, identify opportunities for collaboration and reflect on how partners conducted evaluations during COVID-19, map and explore areas for MEL intervention in the region and explore ways to improve data collection for reporting on the SDGs. - 120 participants from 4 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands) attended 3 PacMEL webinars, sharing lessons on cultural competency, strategic planning and MEL at country-level. - 39 MELnet members participated in the MELnet workshop. Key discussions focused on the implementation of the PEARL Policy and progressing the implementation of the new Strategic Results Framework. - 65 staff participated in the Learning and Results Workshop in December, reflecting on SPC's work in 2022 by sharing and peer reviewing performance stories. - 35 MELnet members participated in a session providing guidance on SPC's mid-year reporting expectations, and 10 MEL focal points were briefed on the annual reporting expectations for SPC's 2022 Results Report, including tips for drafting results.	Capability and influence	Output	Internal (SPC), Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, REGIONAL(All Picts)	

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