



Pacific  
Community  
Communauté  
du Pacifique

# The Pacific Community

## Sustainable Pacific Development through Science, Knowledge and Innovation

### THE PACIFIC REGION



20,000  
Islands



28M  
km² of exclusive  
economic zones



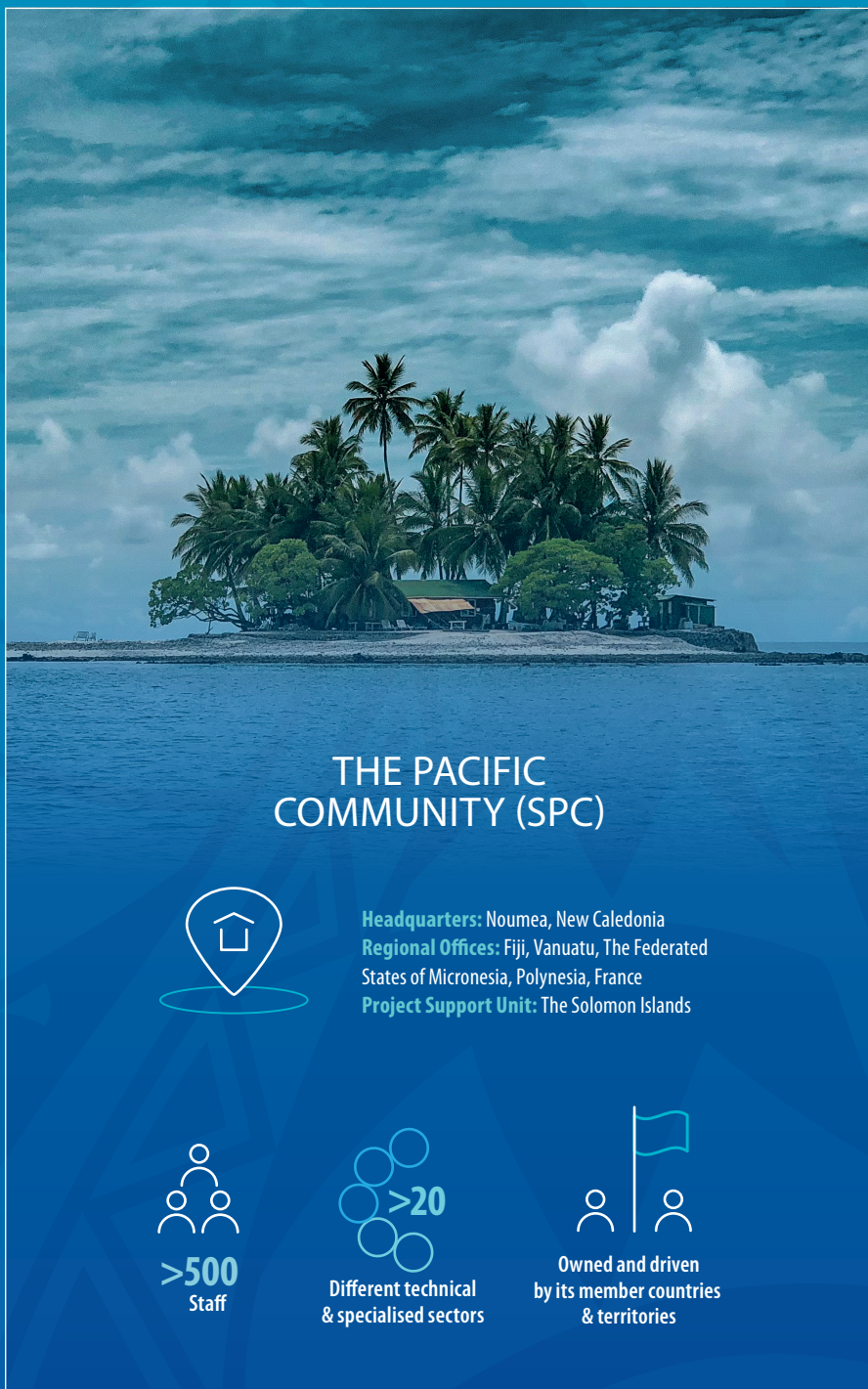
1,200  
Languages



55%  
of Pacific's population  
lives < 1 km from the sea  
(excluding Papua New Guinea)



98%  
of the Pacific  
is ocean



### THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC)



**Headquarters:** Noumea, New Caledonia  
**Regional Offices:** Fiji, Vanuatu, The Federated  
States of Micronesia, Polynesia, France  
**Project Support Unit:** The Solomon Islands



>500  
Staff



Different technical  
& specialised sectors



Owned and driven  
by its member countries  
& territories

# The Regional Picture

The Pacific is at the heart of the major global challenges of the 21st century. This vast region is a common good for all of humanity thanks to its cultural diversity, natural resources and biodiversity. The global reach of its culture, way of life and values, and examples of its principles in care for the environment, adds to this collective global good that the Pacific shares from its region.

The dispersed and geographically distant nature of the Pacific region makes it especially vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters and presents the region with unique social and economic challenges. Some Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) experience among the highest average annual disaster losses, as a percentage of GDP, in the world.

However, being on the front line of climate change impact also means that the region has a long standing and proud history of leadership and technical innovation in developing resilient policies, projects and activities. PICTs have united behind the objectives of the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

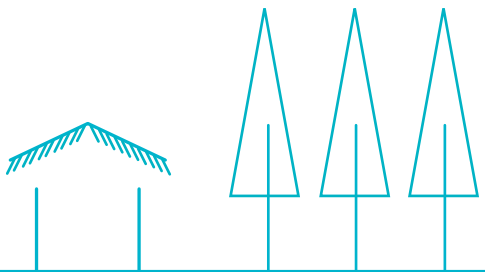
The Pacific has a clear vision for its development priorities. Extensive national and regional efforts are being made to improve health outcomes, water systems, agriculture, human rights, gender equality, education, cultural heritage, fisheries and energy management.

PICTs, together with their regional and international partners, acknowledge the need for long-term development strategies within the Pacific region. This includes building resilience to climate change, reducing risks, responding effectively to disasters, and protecting the Pacific Ocean and its resources, while sustaining investment in people and institutions, in line with the Blue Pacific narrative, which provides the foundation for greater cooperation between nations and a strong and influential regional voice on the global stage.

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The Pacific has a clear vision for its development priorities

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# The Pacific Community

The Pacific Community (SPC) has been serving the Pacific since 1947 and enjoys a deep understanding of Pacific Island contexts and cultures. We work in close cooperation with our members to strengthen and amplify their voice, ensuring that the Pacific’s development objectives, and the essential role they play in global development efforts, are understood and supported. SPC and its members work with a variety of like-minded partners for the well-being of Pacific people through the effective and innovative application of science and knowledge.

Our organisation covers more than 20 thematic sectors that are key to Pacific development, with a focus on the major regional cross-cutting issues identified by our membership including; climate change, disaster risk management, food security, gender equality, human rights, non- communicable diseases (NCOs) and youth employment.

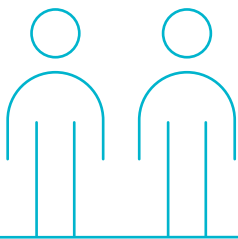
To implement this multi-sectoral approach, we draw on the skills and capabilities of our members and regional and international partners and facilitate knowledge sharing between countries and territories. Using the scientific evidence we collect on the impact of our work, we develop and deliver integrated, multi-sectoral solutions to address our members’ needs and regional development priorities , while ensuring a learning process to continually improve our priorities of focus and delivery of services.

SPC is guided by a Pacific vision of social, cultural, environmental and economic integrity, sovereignty and security, where PICTs can respond appropriately to the challenges associated with climate change, while contributing towards the global development agenda.

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Our organisation covers more than 20 thematic sectors that are key to Pacific development

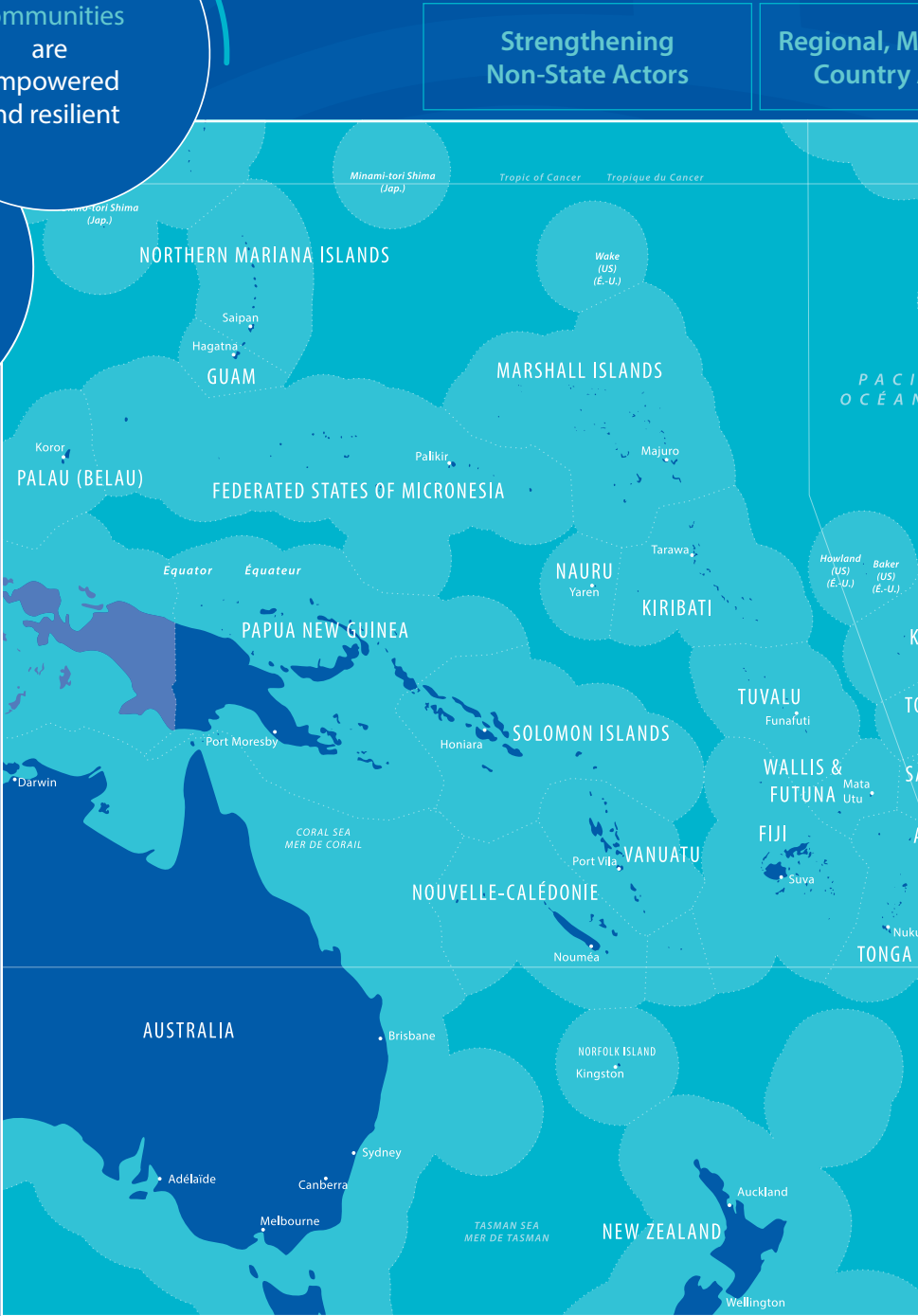
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# Our Goals

- Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources: Fisheries, forestry, land use, agriculture, minerals, water
- Improve pathways to international markets: Mobility, private enterprises, phytosanitary and biosecurity standards supporting trade
- Strengthen sustainable transport and energy security
- Strengthen access to and use of development statistics in policy development and monitoring progress
- Improve multi-sectoral responses to climate change and disasters
- Advance social development through the promotion of human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity and opportunities for young people
- Improve multi-sectoral responses to NCOs and food security
- Strengthen regional public health surveillance and response
- Improve education quality



Knowledge Building

Peer to Peer Exchanges

Technical Advice

## SPC's Divisions



### Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability (CCES) Programme

Leads SPC's climate change and environmental sustainability actions, and fosters collaboration and coordination with regional and international organisations, such as the Green Climate Fund

### Educational Quality and Assessment Programme (EQAP)

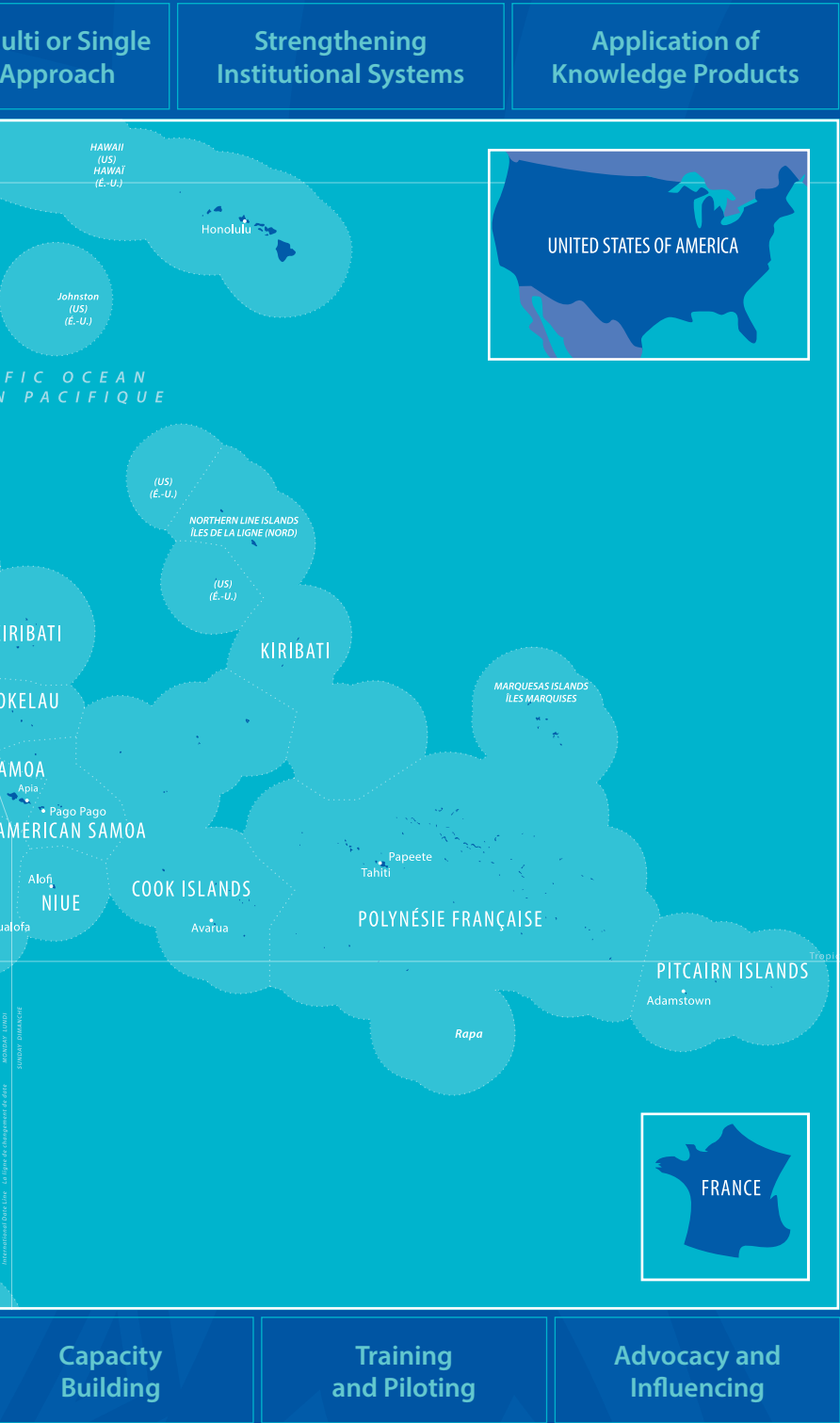
Supports education quality efforts in the Pacific. EQAP focuses on literacy and numeracy assessment, curriculum development, qualifications accreditation, and research

### Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Division

Provides member countries and territories with information to support the effective management and development aquatic resources, as well as supporting the capacity development efforts needed to implement these decisions

### Geoscience, Energy and Maritime (GEM) Division

Utilises scientific and technological innovation to develop solutions that help overcome development challenges in the Pacific areas such as disaster & climate resilient water security, ocean science, built environment energy security, applied geoscience, risk & hazard assessment, geoinformatics and earth observation



# Our Values

- We treasure the rich and diverse cultures, traditions and environments of the people of the Pacific, and our sustainable solutions are based on a sound understanding of their strengths and needs, and of the challenges they face
- We are committed to adding value to the scientific and technical capacities of our members, in pursuing transformational development
- We are committed to the principles of good governance, to the defense and promotion of gender equality and human rights, and to ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable in our societies are at the forefront of our work
- We work collaboratively with existing partners and build new relationships so that the collective strength of all can be harnessed for the interests of our members
- We are committed to developing an organisational culture that enables our staff to continually improve their effectiveness in working for the people of the Pacific

Division	Human Rights and Social Development (HRSD) Division	Land Resources Division (LRD)	Public Health Division (PHD)	Statistics for Development Division (SDD)
Technical Contributions to Development	Leads SPC's support to members in the areas of human rights, gender equality and social inclusion, youth and culture	Supports food and nutritional security in the Pacific through the sustainable management and development of land, agriculture and forestry resources. LRD also manages the Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees, one of the largest gene banks in the world	Promotes and protects the health of Pacific Island peoples. It advocates a holistic approach to health, supports sustainable capacity development, and facilitates and promotes collaboration with partners	Plays a central role in coordinating and supporting the development, production and delivery of official statistics for PICTs



# SPC Timeline

1947

Canberra Agreement: Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America create the South Pacific Commission at the end of World War II to promote the economic and social welfare and advancement of people in the Pacific region

1949

SPC Headquarters are established in Noumea



1950

First South Pacific Conference is held in Fiji



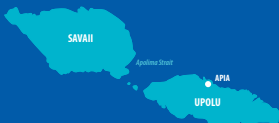
1983

At the annual conference in Saipan, all countries and territories in the area served by SPC become full and equal members. The SPC Conference becomes its governing body



1965

Samoa becomes the first Pacific Island full member of SPC



1995

SPC moves into new, specially designed Headquarters in Noumea, New Caledonia



1997

SPC celebrates 50 years since its establishment in Canberra, Australia. SPC becomes the Pacific Community to reflect its Pacific-wide membership.



2016

Current logo is introduced. The organisation's name is officially changed to 'Pacific Community'



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2020

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Pacific Community successfully holds the CRGA 50 as a virtual meeting, a testimony to digital innovation and adaption in the Pacific region

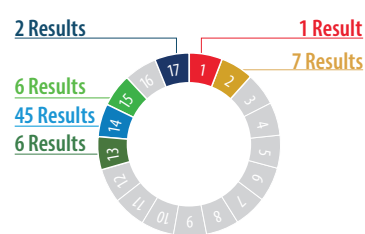


2017

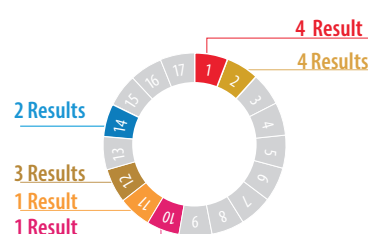
The Pacific Community celebrates 70 years of service to Pacific people



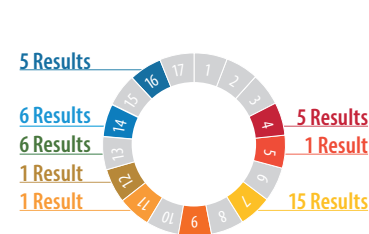
# How SPC contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals



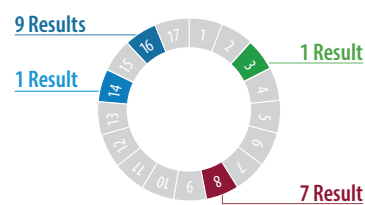
Sustainable management of natural resources



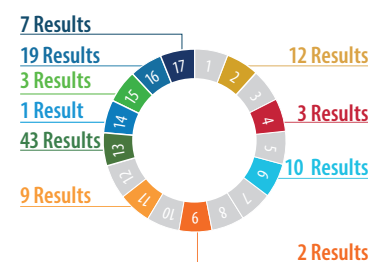
Pathways to international markets



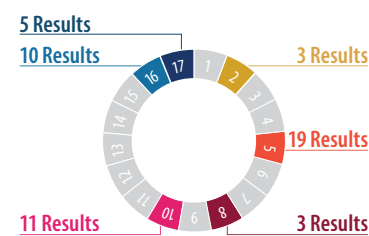
Sustainable transport and energy security



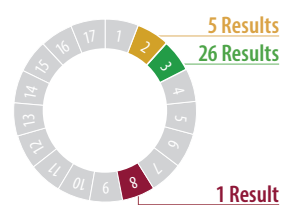
Development statistics



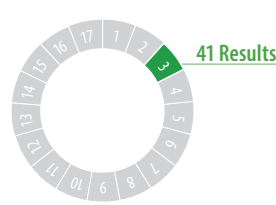
Multisectoral responses to climate change and disasters



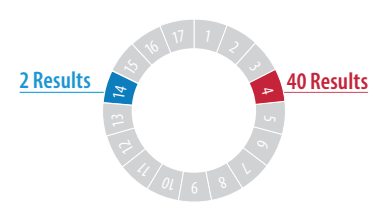
Social development



Multisectoral responses to NCDs and food security



Regional public health surveillance



Education quality



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