



Papua New Guinea Results Summary 2020

Each year, as part of SPC's organisation-wide annual results reporting process, SPC collates the results achieved in each of its member countries and territories, and in the region. Access the full copy of the Pacific Community Results Report 2020 [here](#).

In 2020, 374 results were reported across SPC's development objectives. 35 of these results were reported for Papua New Guinea.



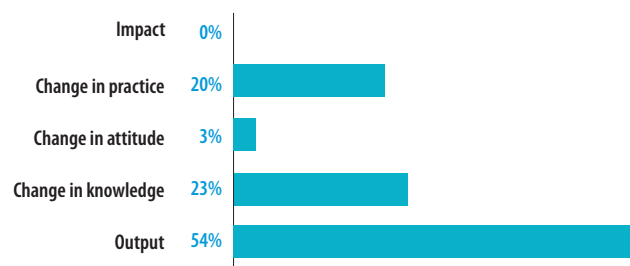
SPC's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

In 2020, 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.

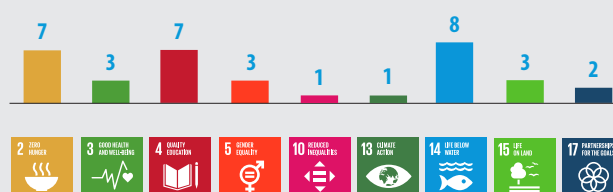
In Papua New Guinea, reported results primarily contributed to 9 of the 17 SDGs. The most number of results supported:

- ☞ SDG 14: Life below water
- ☞ SDG 2: Zero hunger
- ☞ SDG 4: Quality education

Graph 1: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=35)



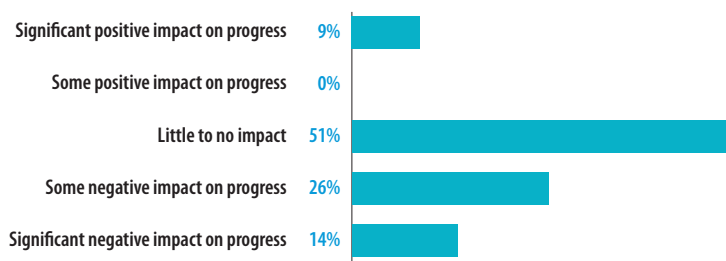
Graph 2: Development objective results, by primary SDG (n=35)



Impact of COVID-19

COVID-19 had significant impacts on both the way we worked in 2020 and the nature of our work (Graph 3). While some planned activities either slowed or stopped, others progressed, and new activities and partnerships were developed in direct response to the pandemic and members' changing priorities.

Graph 3: Impact of COVID-19 on achieving results (n=35)



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Performance Stories

Each year in the Pacific Community Results Report, SPC highlights results achieved with members and development partners in performance stories. These are the performance stories related to Papua New Guinea from the full 2020 results report.



Performance Story



Building nurses' capacity to provide critical care during the COVID-19 pandemic

Context

The COVID-19 pandemic presented further challenges for the already resource-constrained health systems in PICTs. Even in the best hospitals in countries around the world, ICUs were stretched beyond capacity in coping with critically ill COVID-19 patients.

As part of its response to the pandemic, PHD conducted a regional ICU survey to understand the capacity of PICTs to manage COVID-19 patients. The results highlighted an urgent need for upskilling of nurses to enable them to provide the intensive care that could be needed.

Change process

Funding from DFAT provided the opportunity to upskill PICT nurses. The inaugural meeting of PHoNM in February 2020 had already strengthened nursing leaders' networks. Through the PHoNM network, Ms Alison McMillan, the Commonwealth Government Department of Health's Chief Nursing and Midwifery Officer (Australia), was able to include PICT nurses in the surge critical care training that was developed for Australian nurses only.

The training was designed to rapidly provide nurses with the minimum knowledge and skills required to work in high dependency or critical care settings such as ICUs. Given the very limited number of intensive care nurses in PICTs, it was anticipated that other nurses would be called on to provide critical care if there was a surge in the number of seriously ill COVID-19 patients. As the course was online, nurses were able to undertake the required upskilling while travel restrictions were in force.

Results and impact

A total of 114 nurses from 17 PICTs enrolled in the programme. SPC worked closely with Pacific Heads of Nursing, midwifery officers and clinical supervisors to provide continuous support to the nurses. Overall, 84 nurses from 15 PICTs completed the training – a 74% completion rate, which was the same as for the Australian nurses undertaking the training. Feedback from PICT nurses who completed the course was positive, with 90% of them rating the training as excellent or very good, and 98% indicating they gained a great deal of new information.

	American Samoa	Cook Islands	Fiji	FSM	Kiribati	Nauru	Niue	Palau	PNG	Marshall Islands	Samoa	Solomon Islands	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu	CNMI	Total
Enrolled	2	2	22	8	6	3	2	2	11	4	10	19	2	8	3	8	2	114
Completed	0	2	22	4	6	3	2	1	2	2	10	15	2	8	3	0	2	84
Completion rate	0	100	100	50	100	100	100	50	18	50	100	79	100	100	100	0	100	74

"It is quite helpful when caring for critical patients. We now have the background and knowledge of how to use certain machines and how to approach them in a professional manner and how to manage these critical cases." – Priyanka Anshu Dutt, a registered nurse at Labasa Hospital, Fiji, who successfully completed the training

SPC worked with nursing leaders in-country and partners including WHO to assist the training. For instance, a Solomon Islands nurse reported that she had no access to a computer and internet use was expensive. With the help

of SPC's Regional Director, Melanesia, and WHO's Country Office in Solomon Islands, nurses were able to use the WHO facility to complete their training. The completion rate for nurses from Solomon Islands improved from 9% before the intervention to 80%.

"I am thankful for the support received. We are now working closely with our remaining seven nurses using these available resources." – Helen Orihao, Director of Nursing, National Referral Hospital, Honiara

Lessons learned

- The COVID-19 pandemic provided an opportunity for PICTs to explore innovative ways of continuing training for their health workforce. Although online training has been available, it is underutilised by the region.
- Online opportunities for the health sector need further support and development as the benefits of telehealth and continuing professional development are enormous.
- In-country training is a cost-effective option and maintains scarce health workforces in PICTs during training.
- In addition, online training results in lower carbon emissions than face-to-face training.



Nurses from Fiji who took part in critical care training

Division: PHD
Donor: Government of Australia

Watch a video
on critical care
training [here](#)





Performance Story



First Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity

Context

Aquaculture is an important and expanding sector in the Pacific, providing food, creating jobs and improving livelihoods. However, the sector faces significant biosecurity risks with the movement of people and goods, import of various agriculture products including seafood, and frequent introduction and reintroduction of aquatic species for aquaculture purposes. These risks are coupled with limited border control measures, national resources and capacity, and infrastructure for safeguarding aquatic biosecurity.

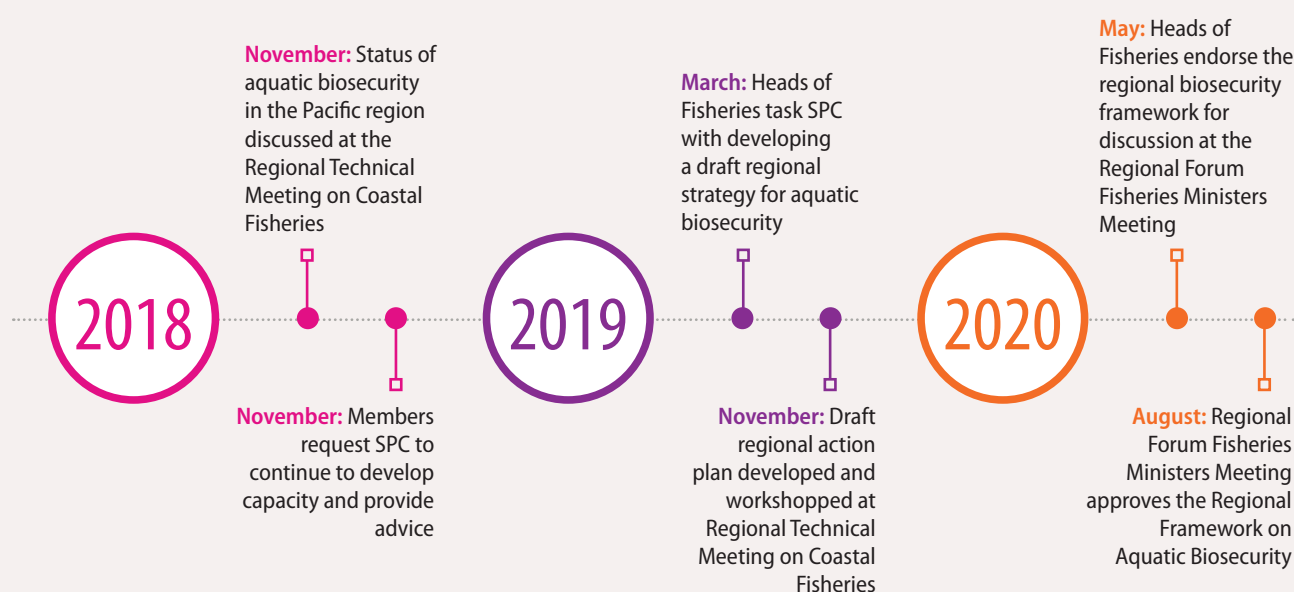
Aquatic biosecurity is a system of procedures to deal with the risks of diseases, pests and other hazards in the aquatic environment. Over the past five years, SPC has provided its members with technical and financial assistance to develop national standards for importing and exporting aquatic organisms and products, build capacity in aquatic animal welfare and disease management, and establish governance systems including national aquatic biosecurity strategies and regulations.

Despite these advances at national levels, the lack of proper systems for managing aquatic biosecurity threats

in the region was recognised as risking the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species and exotic diseases, loss of export markets and negative public perceptions of aquaculture products. SPC members identified the need for a regional framework on aquatic biosecurity to further develop capacity in this area and to raise awareness in PICTs of the importance of managing biosecurity threats related to aquaculture.

Change process

The status of aquatic biosecurity in the Pacific region was presented at the Second Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries (RTMCF) in 2018 ([Information Paper 06](#)). As a result, the meeting requested SPC to continue to develop capacity in aquatic biosecurity and provide advice to members. A draft regional action plan on aquatic biosecurity was prepared by SPC as an outcome of the 11th Heads of Fisheries Meeting in 2019. The draft plan, which incorporated case studies from FSM, New Caledonia and Tonga, was discussed at a workshop during the Third RTMCF in 2019 to assess members' readiness and capacity to implement a regional plan and also to identify challenges and capacity needs.



Results and impact

Recognising that improved aquatic biosecurity was essential for sustainable aquaculture, PICTs tasked SPC with assisting them to draft a regional strategy. The resulting framework, which was developed in close consultation with members, was endorsed by the 12th Heads of Fisheries Meeting and recommended for implementation by the Regional Forum Fisheries Ministers Meeting in August 2020. The decision to implement the framework was the culmination of a high level of regional cooperation and ministerial-level engagement. It is the first regional framework for aquatic biosecurity endorsed at this level in the Pacific.

The Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity now forms the basis for building members' capacity and

has increased interest in, and ownership of biosecurity measures in several PICTs, including FSM, PNG, Samoa and Tonga. The framework sets out the direction for aquatic biosecurity, gaps for engagement by stakeholders including members and partner agencies, and areas for SPC's support.

Countries have recognised the importance of this regional framework and have already started implementing it at the national level; for example, by strengthening governance through developing national aquatic biosecurity strategies (PNG, Samoa and Tonga), investing in aquatic biosecurity facilities (Solomon Islands) and conducting aquatic disease testing in their facilities (Fiji, FSM, Kiribati and Tonga).

Lessons learned

Developing a regional framework on aquatic biosecurity was a lengthy process, requiring sustained participation, and commitment by member countries and territories to providing guidance.

The success of the framework can be attributed to:

- a highly consultative process, ensuring national priorities are emphasised among the core technical areas of the framework;
- raising the profile within SPC of aquatic biosecurity as a key priority for the region, which helped generate the senior management support needed;
- endorsement by leaders, which was made possible by putting the framework on the agenda of important regional meetings, such as Heads of Fisheries and Regional Forum Fisheries Ministers.

The development of the framework has proved to be a helpful mechanism for SPC in seeking funding support from donor partners. SPC members and other stakeholders contributed strongly to the development of the regional framework through their engagement, including at meetings of the RTMCF, Heads of Fisheries and Regional Fisheries Ministers.

Division: FAME

Donor: Government of New Zealand



Performance Story



Leaving no one behind

Context

Gender equity and social inclusion and human rights (GESI and HR) are often not well understood in the fisheries sector. As a result, there are missed opportunities to design programmes that incorporate the diverse needs of the people and groups affected. Recent policies reinforce the importance of the human dimension of fisheries, including equitable sharing of benefits, inclusive decision-making, and consideration of the differing needs, levels of use, and access to natural resources and marine spaces for women and men, girls and boys, and marginalised groups. Putting these policies into action requires practical, tailored guidance, and tools that fisheries practitioners find easy to grasp and apply.

Change process

Through the [PEUMP programme](#) (Pacific–European Union Marine Partnership), SPC contributes to strengthening GESI and HR in fisheries programmes through mainstreaming, capacity development, training and mentoring, focused studies, and development of practical tools. In a multi-partner approach, SPC divisions including FAME, HRSD and LRD are working with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), University of the South Pacific (USP), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and other agencies.

Results and impact

SPC delivered a series of training sessions and mentorship on GESI and HR in fisheries to 124 participants. They included 41 fisheries staff (31 women, 10 men) from 9 PICTs (Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu); 42 USP staff and students (30 women, 12 men); 24 FFA staff (13 women, 11 men); and 17 staff (9 women, 8 men) from small-medium aquaculture enterprises in 6 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tonga).

The training increased the participants' awareness and understanding, and their openness to continue working towards more equitable outcomes. In feedback on the training, the 41 fisheries staff from 9 PICTs gave high ratings to their ability to incorporate their learning in their work (4.56 out of 5) and to their increased understanding of the GESI and HR-based approach to coastal fisheries and aquaculture (4.13 out of 5); 94% stated that the workshop challenged them to think critically, and all agreed they will be able to incorporate what they have learned in their work. Similarly, 92% of USP participants rated their ability to incorporate their learning in their work as high or very high.

To ensure the training was practical and relevant for fisheries stakeholders in the region, tailored material was produced, including the *Pacific Handbook for gender equity and social inclusion in coastal fisheries and aquaculture*. First published in 2019, the handbook was well received by partners and national fisheries agencies as the first Pacific-specific guide on GESI to provide simple tools for use in a fisheries context. It is being used widely to support training and guide various GESI/HR-based activities. Three additional modules on community engagement, livelihoods and coastal management approaches were added to the handbook in 2020. This work was informed by a wide range of stakeholders including FAME, HRSD and LRD staff.

Training activities draw on focused studies on GESI and HR-based approaches, including [gender and fisheries assessments and desktop reviews](#) conducted to provide a strong evidence base, inform policy and strategically guide projects. This work is also described in an online [article](#) and [blog](#).

Lessons learned

Transforming social norms through GESI and HR-based approaches is a long process. This work incorporated lessons learned from past work, with the following factors contributing to the success of efforts to incorporate GESI and HR in Pacific fisheries:

- Working across divisional boundaries and engaging a diverse array of stakeholders
- Using illustrative case studies and tailored training that fisheries staff could easily relate to, and breaking down the often abstract concepts of GESI and HR-based approaches
- Inviting guest speakers with field experience, who embrace GESI and HR concepts in their work, to share stories
- Allowing open discussion and sufficient time for feedback, reflection and critical thinking
- Building closer relations with partners and investing in mentoring and capacity building

It is also helpful to remember that everyone involved in this work has the responsibility of being a role model and empowering others to be change agents in their communities.



Staff from FFA, the Solomon Islands fishing industry and WWF, who took part in training on GESI and HR, and monitoring, evaluation and learning in 2020



Delwyn Amoe
National Fisheries Development,
Solomon Islands

"I thought that I knew about human rights and gender equality, but attending this training showed me that I still have a lot more to learn and I'm so excited about this. I am going to take back a lot of what I've learned from discussions and case studies."



Chelcia Gomese
Senior Research Analyst and Gender
Focal Point for Coastal Fisheries,
WorldFish, Solomon Islands

"I was very happy to be a part of the training as a gender person in the field of coastal fisheries. It's very important that we recognise the role of women in fisheries. The gender and human rights workshop enabled me to better understand roles and to make sure that gender is incorporated in all pathways of the work that we do."



Max Tukana
USP PEUMP Research Assistant, Fiji

"The training helped me apply the principles of gender and social inclusion to the fisheries sector ... reminding me to listen to the needs and wants of the communities that we serve first and ensure that these needs are met."

*Division: FAME
Donor: European Union*



Performance Story



COVID-19 response: How SPC and its partners provided testing capacity to all Pacific countries

Context

PPHSN captured reports of clusters of atypical pneumonia in Wuhan, China, in early January 2020 and monitored the quick spread of disease to other Asian countries. With this knowledge, and aware of the lack of testing capability globally, the PHD laboratory team promptly asked the PPHSN laboratory network (LabNet) if coronavirus testing capabilities existed in the region.

The Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory in Melbourne, a Level 3 laboratory, confirmed it was able to test for coronavirus and was willing to assist PICTs. The arrangement was communicated to PICT laboratory managers by mid-January 2020, well before the reported transmission of the virus outside Asia.

Testing is one of the key components in the fight against COVID-19. It allows countries to identify people who have the disease and to scale-up their health-care services if needed. Testing suspected cases, and using procedures such as isolation, also prevents their contact with other people and contributes to slowing transmission of the disease.

Change process

Understanding the complications for PICTs of sending specimens across borders and delays in the turnaround time of results, the PHD laboratory team conducted a quick survey of all national laboratories to assess the availability of GeneXpert equipment that could be used for automated coronavirus polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing. The survey found that all the laboratories, except those in Tokelau and Wallis and Futuna, had the equipment.

The team then asked Cepheid Australia and the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office (WRPO) if it was possible to produce a GeneXpert coronavirus testing cartridge since GeneXpert is the only PCR testing platform available in almost all PICTs. The cartridges were manufactured and were approved for use in April 2020. Testing using the cartridges began in the Pacific in May 2020.

Results and impact

The PHD laboratory team shared information from the survey of PICTs with JIMT Laboratory Cell partners (DFAT, MFAT, PIHOA, Pacific Pathology Training Centre, UNICEF, UNDP and WHO).

The JIMT Laboratory Cell then spearheaded compilation of the testing algorithm, protocols, and procedures, which were later shared with countries. Alongside Cepheid, the team

continued to provide training, and monitor quality assurance, quality control and supply status.

To respond to the challenge of a global shortage of supplies of testing cartridges, the PHD laboratory team initiated discussions with the Pacific Island Society of Pathology on pooled specimen testing using GeneXpert. As such testing had not been validated, the Doherty Institute, University of Melbourne, collaborated to validate the process. The validation results were highly supportive and the report was published in the Journal of Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease.

The collective effort of the PHD laboratory team and the Pacific Island Society of Pathology resulted in the formulation of guidance and a protocol and procedure for pooled specimen testing. The procedure is now used by laboratories in the region to test multiple samples using a single cartridge, economising on the use of supplies while maintaining the quality of testing. The protocol has also been adopted by other countries beyond the Pacific Island region.

"We are deeply grateful and truly appreciate all the support and training provided." – Shanyko Benjamin, Laboratory Manager, Nauru

"Even though Tokelau has not recorded a positive case, the online training provided by SPC's Lab Team has helped me learn a lot about the COVID-19 virus." – Orisi Matatolu, Laboratory Manager, Tokelau

Lessons learned

PPHSN is a well-established system supporting timely reporting of epidemic and emerging diseases and enabling prompt research, preparedness and response. From the outset of the emergence of COVID-19, SPC was able to be proactive and to provide tailored assistance to member countries.

Early preparation and collaborative work with partners and donors strengthened national and regional COVID-19 readiness and response planning.



Vanuatu health worker uses a GeneXpert machine

Division: PHD

Donor: European Union and Government of Australia



Performance Story



The future of plant health

“

The UN General Assembly declared 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health. The establishment of the Plant Health Laboratory is part of SPC's commitment to the goals of ensuring sustainable livelihoods and food security for all.

”

Context

The new Plant Health Laboratory at SPC's Narere Campus in Suva, Fiji, now has the capacity to use advances in technology and research to support Pacific agriculture. It is a Level 3 accredited regional laboratory that brings together the expertise of entomologists, integrated pest management specialists, plant pathologists, weed scientists and nematologists, who will provide technical support and capacity building for pest and disease surveillance and biosecurity issues in member countries.

Invasive species are a major threat to the global economy and the environment, costing billions of dollars to control each year. With the agriculture sector in PICTs also facing increasing threats of exotic pest and disease incursions, the Plant Health Laboratory will work to provide technical support and biological solutions to counter outbreaks that do occur.



The Plant Health Laboratory was launched in October 2020 by the Australian High Commissioner and SPC's Deputy Director-General Audrey Aumua



Plant health technician, Nitesh Nand

Change process

SPC's team of plant health scientists works in partnership with the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), University of Queensland, and ministries of agriculture in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga. At plant health clinics held in these member countries, SPC experts have been able to use laboratory diagnosis of collected samples to provide farmers with information on proper pesticide use and integrated crop management practices.

The Plant Health team steps outside the laboratory as well, most recently working in collaboration with the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture to support farmers in Sigatoka – Fiji's 'salad bowl'.

Results and impact



SPC's Plant Health team discusses pesticide management with Sigatoka farmers



Nabitu farmer, Ranjit Singh

"Normally our farmers use chemical pesticides to solve pest problems. The diseases affecting our eggplants caused a lot of hardship, but the team from the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture and SPC provided relief by advising how to solve the problem." – Ranjit Singh, Nabitu, Sigatoka



Nabitu farmer, Ulamila Marama

"We had training where the plant health experts came and advised us on what chemicals to use, the bugs to kill, and bugs not to kill. Now we know we're going to save the good bugs." – Ulamila Marama, Nabitu, Sigatoka

The Plant Health team has also provided online training on a range of integrated pest management practices, e.g. to train PNG plant health doctors to conduct insecticide resistance trials. Further trials will be carried out in Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.

In 2020, the work of the Plant Health team also led to trials and successful mass production protocols for the *Metarhizium* fungus, which is a pathogen of the coconut rhinoceros beetle. This initiative will boost efforts to control beetle populations.

Lessons learned

Pests and diseases are a major concern for agriculture production in most PICTs. The Plant Health Laboratory is proving to be a valuable asset for addressing these concerns through research, capacity building and dissemination of new pest and disease management practices.

By linking information, communication and technology, the Plant Health team is able to disseminate research methodologies and results to countries that currently do not have active plant health projects or capabilities.





Conducting online training from the laboratory on resistance trials for member countries


Division: LRD

Donor: Government of Australia and Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research




Papua New Guinea Results Summary 2020


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	SDG 2 Zero hunger				
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Two workshops were facilitated by Palau in-country partners, with remote support from POETCom (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community). The first workshop on soil fertility and plant nutrition was attended by 22 participants (11 women, 6 men, 5 unreported). The second workshop, which was an introduction to organic farming, was attended by 19 participants (14 women, 4 men, 1 unreported).	Provided resource management training.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji: Ongoing extension support was provided to tilapia farm cluster groups in Tailevu, Nadi and Savusavu. To strengthen her business, 1 tilapia farmer in Fiji was given technical support to develop a business plan and establish her first hatchery using an improved method of producing tilapia based on an incubation system. • PNG: Extension support was provided to farmer cluster groups in Sirinumu on Sogeri Plateau, north Port Moresby. • Business literacy training was provided to 147 aquaculture farmers in 3 countries: 24 giant clam and sea cucumber farmers were trained in Kiribati (21 men, 3 women); 72 seaweed farmers were trained in Solomon Islands (48 men, 24 women); and 51 community pearl farmers were trained in Fiji (32 men, 19 women). 	Not available	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea
DO2: Pathways to international markets	LRD	COVID-19 delayed work on the diversification of livelihoods and value chains. However, the work is expected to be on track as the situation normalises. The gender and value-chain assessment toolkit is being developed.	No result. Implementation will commence in 2021.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO2: Pathways to international markets	LRD	There was no progress on new biodiversity legislation and standard operating procedures in 2020. A DOA (description of action) was submitted to EU on adjustments to PRISCO (Pacific Regional Integrated Food and Nutrition Security Initiative) due to the COVID 19 response.	No result. Implementation will commence in 2021.	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	Technical support was provided to Vanuatu on implementing coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) surveillance, containment and control as part of SPC's TC Harold response package. The support included procurement and distribution of CRB traps and lures to Vanuatu (500) and Wallis and Futuna (100 traps and 200 lures). 1500 CRB lures were received from Costa Rica, and 1000 fall armyworm lures were also procured from Costa Rica. CRB lures and fall armyworm traps/lures procured in quarter 3 were distributed to PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Ongoing technical support was provided for the Solomon Islands CRB clean-up campaign along with support for community engagement.	Support provided for surveillance, field demonstrations, sanitation, containment, and procurement of supplies and equipment.	Change in practice	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	Technical support for plant health diagnosis was provided to Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga by the Plant Health Clinic (PHC). Approximately 315 diagnoses were made for the target countries: (Fiji – 50 (samples) from 11/31 clinics since 2017; Tonga – 99 from 10 clinics since 2018; Solomon Islands – 166 from 8 clinics since 2019. Results for Samoa are pending. Over 260 farmers benefited from PHC activities with common diseases of key crops identified. Several control measures (cultural, homemade and chemical) were assessed and common practices were determined. PHC refresher training was conducted for extension officers in Fiji and Solomon Islands. Outreach PHC training was conducted for Fiji's Eastern Division. PHC training was also provided in Levuka, Fiji, and awareness-raising was conducted during the Fiji Agricultural Show in Nadi.	Technical support and refresher training provided.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	A Plant Health Clinic manual was finalised and published in 2020. This manual is used to support extension services in pest and disease surveillance and diagnostics at farmer field level.	Plant Health Clinic manual published and distributed.	Output	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
 SDG 3 Good health and well-being					
Clinical services	PHD	4 recommendations from the Pacific Heads of Nursing & Midwifery Meeting (PHoNM) were actioned: Recommendation 6 – Access to infection prevention and control resources for infectious disease outbreaks/epidemics. Recommendation 11 – Discipline-specific nursing networks (Australian College of Operating Room Nurses (ACORN), Australian College of PeriAnaesthesia Nurses (ACPAN), Pacific Islands Operating Room Nurses Association (PIORNA), Intensive Care Nurses, Ear, Nose and Throat Nurses). Recommendation 18 – Support continuing professional development for nurses, e.g. surge critical care, Zoom events. Recommendation 19 – Support nursing specialty development, e.g. ICU nursing programme.	Analysis of meeting recommendations to identify those relevant to PHD's work. PHD then takes the lead in their implementation.	Change in practice	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
Clinical services	PHD	74% of PICT nurses enrolled in surge critical care training completed the course. 98% (57/58) of respondents rated the training very good or excellent; 100% (58) of respondents said they gained 'a lot' or 'a great deal' of knowledge.	Work with PICTs to identify candidates for surge critical care training and a suitable training organisation. PHD also provided payment of fees, liaison, and support for trainees.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	10 PICTs received support for the review or development of their NCD-related policies/legislation (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Provided technical assistance to Marshall Islands for tobacco legislation and regulations on marketing unhealthy food; assisted the development of the constitution for the NCD Alliance in Solomon Islands and provided ongoing support; supported development of policy and guidelines for the health promotion fund in Solomon Islands; continued assisting Federated States of Micronesia's healthy trade bill and sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) taxation in PNG; assisted Nauru's school food policy; contributed to Tuvalu's taxation measures for SSB; assisted Tonga's policy to reduce the population's salt intake and its school food policy; contributed to the development of American Samoa's policy measures to limit trans fats in the food supply; and contributed to the development of Cook Islands' and Samoa's policy measures to limit trans fats in the food supply, restrict marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children, and implement a food and nutrition policy.	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
 SDG 4 Quality education					
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	36 participants (15 women) received training in areas including: Certificate IV in Coastal Management (16); seismic operation and monitoring (8); international skills training to deliver competency-based training (6); and M&E for Marshall Islands Pacific Resilience Programme monitoring (6).	Coordination and financing.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	69 participants completed the Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC) international skills training (IST) course. The course is accredited and an award is issued.	The Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) partnered with APTC to deliver this trainer qualifying course as part of its development of accredited training and trainers in emergency management.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	13 PICTs received support for Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) field operations and PILNA 2021 preparation.	Support for preparations for the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) 2021. Virtual engagement enabled collection of school information according to plan.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	National qualifying agencies in 6 PICTs were supported to respond to challenges on quality assurance as a result of restrictions and difficulties due to COVID-19.	Support for national qualifying agencies.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	21 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) national coordinators were trained. They included 9 women (from Fiji, Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) and 12 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Virtual one-on-one training for Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) national coordinators.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	32 participants received training in education data management systems and statistics at a regional workshop. They included 21 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) and 11 women (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Regional training (virtual) on data and statistics, following one-on-one consultations with members.	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	32 people from 13 PICTs were trained in developing and reviewing education policy. They included 21 women (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu) and 11 men (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Regional training (virtual) on development and review of policies for policy officers from departments and ministries of education.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	SDG 5 Gender equality				
DO2: Pathways to international markets	LRD	The gender and value-chain assessment training module for agricultural products is being developed. A financial training module, Participatory Guarantee Systems and the Pacific Organic Standard are being revised.	Development of gender and value-chain assessment module.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO6: Social Development	GEM	In 2020, Women in Maritime Associations (WIMAs) were operating and being supported in 10 PICTs. No new WIMAs were established in 2020.	In 2020, SPC provided remote support, promoted the Pacific Women in Maritime Association (PacWIMA), hosted virtual engagement sessions, and kept the PacWIMA network alive with virtual updates and events.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	FAME	Virtual regional training on gender equity and social inclusion for private sector aquaculture enterprises was provided for 16 participants from 5 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tonga).	Not available	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Tonga
	SDG 10 Reduced inequalities				
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	9 PICTs are tracking progress made in implementing human rights treaties, mechanisms and/or Universal Periodic Reviews (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Tracking tools developed to support UPR and treaty implementation planning and monitoring. The tool is updated by RRRT staff with treaty or human rights working groups/ task forces in country. Building internal capacity as committee members, providing coordination, technical input or training.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
	SDG 13 Climate action				
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	225 Pacific Island emergency/disaster management personnel received training in emergency management and disaster response.	Coordination and financing.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Internal (SPC), Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	SDG 14 Life below water				
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	In 2020, workshops on implementing harvest strategies were held in five countries: Fiji, Japan (virtual), PNG, Tonga and Tuvalu (virtual); 88 participants attended (47 men and 41 women). The workshops were rated as highly relevant by participants, with a majority indicating they gained crucial knowledge and skills that they would apply in their work, and increased understanding of harvest strategies. The majority also said they would recommend similar training to others and many stated they would benefit from additional training on harvest strategies.	Not available	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level analyses on the status of invertebrates (sea cucumber) were provided to 3 PICTs (Fiji, Samoa and Tonga). The reports for Samoa and Fiji will be published in 2021. Assessment, analyses, and a report on the viability of a sea cucumber sea ranch were provided to Tonga. National-level analysis on the status of invertebrates (mud crab) was provided to Pohnpei State, FSM (the report was published in 2020). Support and training for invertebrate species surveys and analysis (coconut crab, sea cucumbers) was provided for 7 PICTs (Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu). Support on sea cucumbers was also relevant to the development of non-detriment findings (NDFs) following the listing of two species in CITES Appendix II in August 2020. 	Not available	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	SPC processed 1762 observer trips from 16 PICT observer programmes (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and regional arrangements) using Tufman2 software. The target of entering 1000 purse-seine observer workbooks for the previous year by the end of May was also met.	Not available	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
DO2: Pathways to international markets	FAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support was provided to 17 enterprises, comprising 15 private sector enterprises and 2 farmer association groups from 8 countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) and two territories (French Polynesia and New Caledonia). Support was provided to one enterprise in PNG to diversify from an export-orientated cosmetic industry to development of domestic products, particularly producing seaweed for food for local consumption. 	Not available	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO2: Pathways to international markets	FAME	Regional leadership training for aquaculture enterprises was conducted virtually for participants from 4 PICTs (Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tonga) to enhance business acumen, leadership and staff management.	Not available	Output	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	As of 2020, 74 domestic vessels were considered to be adopting Safety Management Systems (SMS). The Pacific Island Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) programme was extended to 5 more PICTs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, PNG and Samoa) in 2020. The programme was not extended to Palau and Tokelau in 2020 as planned due to prioritisation and budget issues.	Provided safety awareness and technical assistance to promote the adoption and implementation of a Safety Management System and Safe Operational Plans by domestic shipping.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	No new maritime boundary treaties have been signed since 2017.	SPC coordinates the maritime boundaries consortium and has supported countries in their boundary negotiations, providing coordinate systems and advice in navigating the extended continental shelf process.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Rapid Coastal Assessments (RapCA) were conducted for Cook Islands, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu; 1 report was published (Solomon Islands), 4 are being finalised (Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu), and 1 is still being reviewed (PNG). The assessments will be used as a basis for effectively managing natural resources following the modified science to policy approach.	Provided technical expertise and services and financial inputs for the conduct of the study. The Regional Programme Coordination Unit ensures that reports are scientifically robust and can be used as building blocks for crafting higher-level plans and strategic documents to provide a basis for decision-making.	Output	Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
 SDG 15 Life on land					
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Ongoing technical advice and support is being provided remotely to farmers on request. Organic farming practices were promoted through weekly posts and the Quarter 3 newsletter, as well as through POETCom's (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community) website and social media platforms.	Technical advice and support.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	31 of 52 participants (20 women) completed the post-graduate certificate in Ridge to Reef sustainable resource governance.	Advisory and financial support.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Carried out island diagnostic analysis (IDA), building on baseline studies conducted in 6 PICTs, with three national IDA reports drafted (Cook Islands, Palau, PNG). In addition, site diagnostic analysis workshops in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa and Solomon Islands were held. Follow-up workshops and validation activities will be conducted once COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, or through mobilising local consultants, depending on the availability of suitable expertise.	Provided technical expertise and services and financial inputs for the conduct of the study. The process ensures that reports are scientifically robust and can be used as building blocks for crafting higher-level plans and strategic policy documents to provide a basis for decision-making.	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands
 SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals					
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Targeted technical support was provided to 7 PICTs for the following surveys: Vanuatu 2020 Post Disaster Needs Assessment (Tropical Cyclone Harold); Cook Islands 2019 Labour Force Survey; PNG 2020 High Frequency Phone Monitoring Survey (COVID-19); Solomon Islands 2020 High Frequency Phone Monitoring Survey (COVID-19); Marshall Islands 2020 Socio-economic Impact Assessment (COVID-19); Kiribati 2018 Social Development Indicator Survey (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey); and Tonga 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.	Not available	Output	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Technical assistance was provided to 14 PICTs (American Samoa, CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Tokelau) on civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) based on the UN's holistic approach to legal identity, UN principles and recommendations on CRVS, how to maintain operational continuity of civil registration systems during the COVID-19 pandemic, IT for CRVS (introducing an open source CRVS platform - OpenCRVS), and the increased use of registers and administrative data in census programmes.	SDD provided technical assistance and, in some instances, collaborated with consultants to deliver support to PICTs in the subject areas.	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Tokelau, Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea