

New Caledonia 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. 32 of these results were reported for New Caledonia.

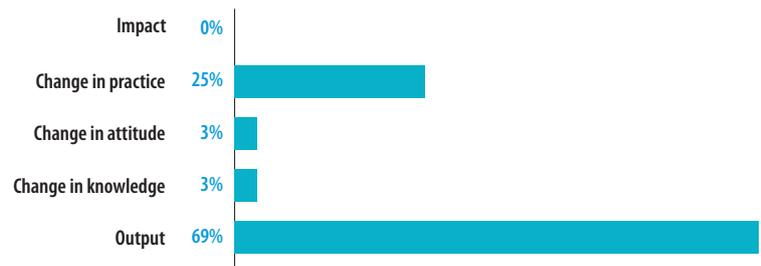
32  **RESULTS IN TOTAL**

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.

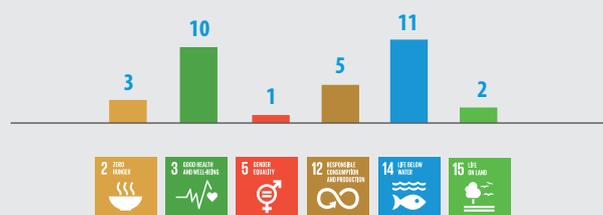
In New Caledonia, reported results primarily contributed to 6 of the 17 SDGs. The most number of results supported:

- ☞ SDG 14: Life below water
- ☞ SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- ☞ SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

Graph 1: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=32)



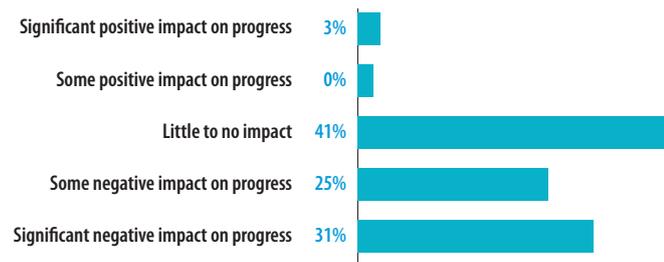
Graph 2: Development objective results, by primary SDG (n=32)



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=32)



CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Performance Stories | 3 |
| Building a farmers' network to mainstream agroecology in the Pacific | 3 |
| First Regional Framework on Aquatic Biosecurity | 4 |
| COVID-19 response: How SPC and its partners provided testing capacity to all Pacific countries | 6 |
| New web and mobile apps expand coastal fisheries data collection | 8 |
| New Caledonia Results Summary 2020 | 10 |

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



Performance Story



Building a farmers' network to mainstream agroecology in the Pacific

Context

Climate change is a major threat to food systems in PICTs. Increasing the resilience of these systems requires sustainable use of natural resources.

To provide farmers and rural communities with the support they need to change their practices, PROTEGE established a regional network of demonstration farms to promote sustainable use of renewable natural resources and biodiversity services through agroecology. The network uses a people-centred approach, which contributes to converting the concept of climate change adaptation into action in the field.

Change process

The project is working with farmers in Pacific OCTs to develop innovations based on traditional practices, sustainable use of renewable resources and nature-based solutions focused on strengthening biodiversity.

SPC's role is to support local partners involved in developing climate-smart on-farm experimentation and stimulating co-learning to produce new knowledge. Partnerships with international organisations such as FAO provide the methodology for evaluating agroecology performance. Universities with agroecology research departments contribute scientific support, and farmers associations and local agricultural bodies participate in monitoring the trials and data analysis.

The objective is to develop the rural stakeholders' understanding of agroecology and the key role of

biodiversity and soils in increasing the resilience of food systems to climate change. Achieving this objective requires promoting a collective commitment to regenerative agriculture and agroforestry systems, and empowering farmers, especially through peer-to-peer learning schemes. Despite COVID-19 travel restrictions, some field days have gathered farmers from New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna, who face similar issues related to climate change, including new pests and diseases and declining soil fertility.

Results and impact

Twenty-seven demonstration farms were selected in New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna. Initial assessments of the agroecological performance of the farms were completed in 2020, with the lowest scores being for biodiversity, organic matter management and most of the resilience indicators. These first assessments provided a basis for building the network action plan with the farmers. Other assessments will be carried out throughout the project to monitor progress. The project also enables collection of data to identify levers that local authorities can use to support the transition to agroecology.

The results have inspired LRD to develop a mirror project in Pacific ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific States) countries, with Kiwa Initiative funding. The project will help strengthen regional integration and peer-to-peer learning between OCTs and the broader Pacific region and contribute to SPC's integrated food systems programme.

Lessons learned

The project is constantly trying to balance the short-term needs and expectations of the farmers on the one hand, and develop solid agroecological practices on the other hand in the mid to long term.

Local agricultural extension services were not familiar with climate change issues and agroecology and this required knowledge transfer prior to the start of the activities to ensure the success of the project.

The different partnerships (e.g. with universities and other international organisations) have helped to develop a strong multi-pronged approach that includes all the components of agroecology (agriculture practices, gender, community engagement).

The demonstration farms have resulted in changing the knowledge and practices of the project partners in addition to influencing other members of rural communities and local research institutions.

One of the main keys to success has been the use of existing farms to set up the network of demonstration farms, which allows knowledge to be shared through peer-to-peer learning schemes. The farms use traditional practices, and the farmers are open to using innovative approaches to solve tomorrow's problems.





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.

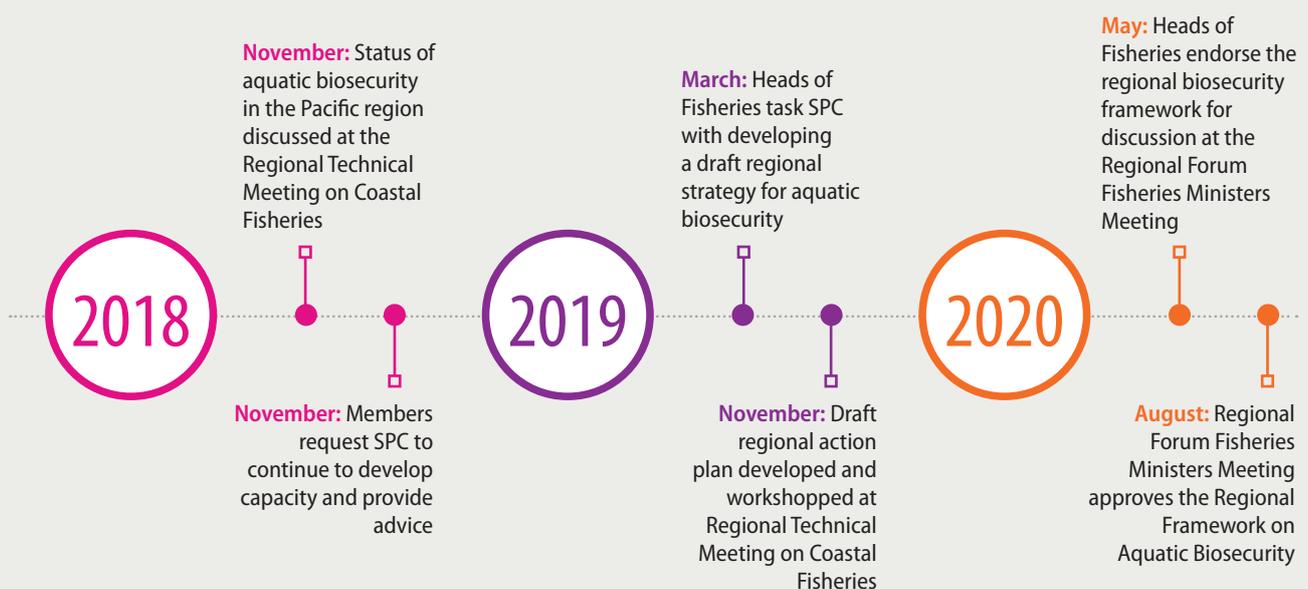
Aquatic biosecurity is a system of procedures to deal with the risks of diseases, pests and other hazards in the aquatic environment. Over the past five years, SPC has provided its members with technical and financial assistance to develop national standards for importing and exporting aquatic organisms 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



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.



Vanuatu health worker uses a GeneXpert machine

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.

Division: PHD

Donor: European Union and Government of Australia



Performance Story



New web and mobile apps expand coastal fisheries data collection

Context

Hundreds of different species of fish and invertebrates are found in Pacific coastal fisheries. They are fished for subsistence and local, domestic and international markets, and are essential to food security in the region. These resources need to be monitored, understood and carefully managed to ensure their sustainability in the face of increasing populations and a marine environment that is deteriorating due to human impacts and climate change. Yet coastal fisheries data, for invertebrate species in particular, is scarce and limited to specific locations and periods of time.

SPC has developed several desktop and in-country databases to support various market, creel¹ and socio-economic surveys. The resulting data is used by SPC scientists to provide advice for managing the fisheries. However, installing and maintaining these systems, and synchronising data between PICTs and SPC have not been easy due to limited bandwidth, especially in remote locations. In addition, there was a need to simplify some survey forms to focus on the minimum dataset required for management and to enhance the quality of the data collected.

Change process

In 2019, the coastal fisheries team revisited the market and creel survey data collected to date, specifically the collection of fish sizes from catches at landing sites and markets, to assess data quality and identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. SPC and fisheries staff

Three PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati and New Caledonia) have already adopted the system for data entry. Twenty-five staff (11 women, 14 men) were trained in data entry and five tablets were distributed.

tested new survey methods in Fiji, Kiribati and New Caledonia, and also trialled the use of photographs to reduce the time needed in the field to record a fisher's catch and allow for quality control of species identification, length and weight data.

SPC developed a web interface and android mobile application (Ikasavea) in tandem for data entry and analysis, trained 25 staff on data entry and provided tablets for use in the field.

Results and impact

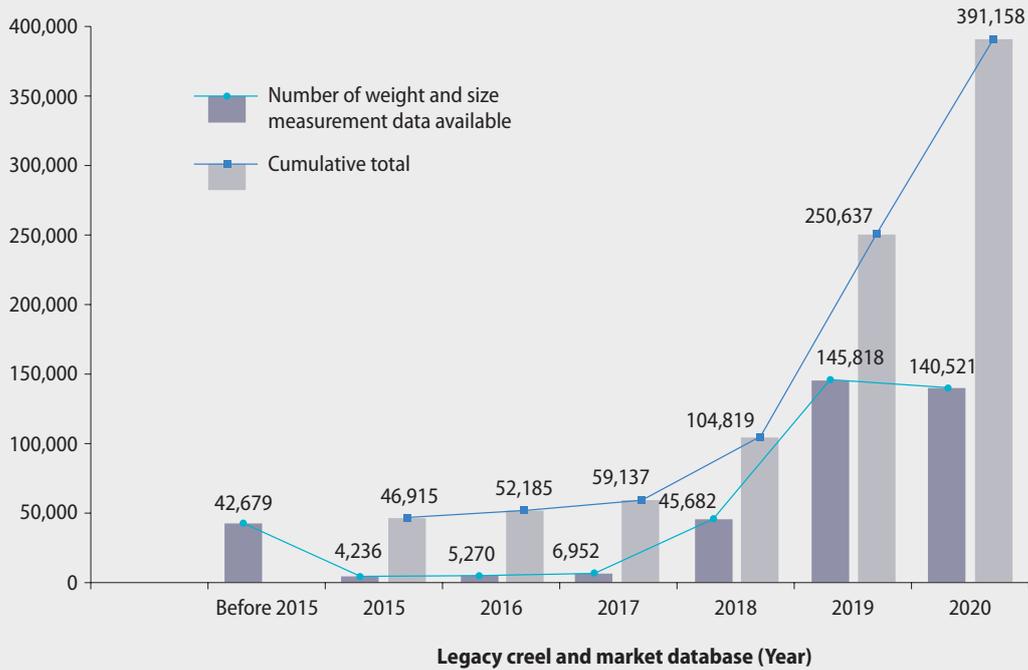
The first version of the Ikasavea app was released in 2020, replacing traditional paper forms and improving data quality and availability by providing hints on species identification and alerts for typos and outliers. The app also enabled improved data collection for invertebrate species.



Fisheries officers use Ikasavea to record measurement data (species, weight and length) at Nausori market

More than 400,000 fish measurements for around 400 species are now in the system, which is 10 times more than the data available previously through the legacy SPC creel surveys. This data will be used by SPC scientists to provide management advice for the main target species.

¹ Creel survey: Estimate of fishers' catches and effort, usually by a sampling programme involving interviews and measures of individual catches.



With over 16,600 pictures of 225 species collected, SPC was able to create an artificial intelligence system that simplifies identification by providing species prediction to users and makes data entry easier for non-specialists. There are also quality control checks to avoid data entry errors.

Feedback from users has been positive, and the team continues to receive requests for reports and tools for data analysis as well as for importing legacy data.



“The web application works very well and field testing in Labasa, Fiji, has produced excellent results.” – Shivam Jalam (left), Fisheries Officer Data Analysis and Management, Inshore Fisheries Management Division, Fiji Ministry of Fisheries



Coastal Fisheries Science and Data team demonstrate use of the Iksavea app to fisheries officers at Nausori market, Fiji

Lessons learned

The following lessons emerged and were acted on during the development of the new tools:

- Based on feedback from users after the initial trials, the team made changes to the user interface of the tablet app to speed-up data entry, and expanded the web outputs to satisfy user needs.
- Keeping in contact with surveyors and data users ensured technical issues were resolved quickly and the system evolved to meet PICTs’ new needs.
- Regular data synchronisation and accessibility for authorised surveyors, fisheries officers and scientists allowed for verification and continuous improvement of data quality.

*Division: FAME
Donor: European Union and core funding*

New Caledonia 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 |
| 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 |
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | FAME | In 2020, FAME deployed two FADs in New Caledonia and provided support to Southern Province fisheries staff to deploy two more in Southern Province waters. | SPC deployed 2 FADs and supported Southern Province, New Caledonia, to deploy 2 more. | Output | New Caledonia, Tonga |
|  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 |
| Clinical services | PHD | "The health workforce database was updated for 4 PICTs (18%) in 2020. New data collection was put on hold due to COVID-19. " | Design of the survey tool, data collection, and compilation of the report. | Output | New Caledonia, Niue, Tokelau, Tuvalu |

| SPC objective | SPC division | Result achieved | SPC's contribution to the result | Result type | PICT |
|--|--------------|---|--|--------------------|---|
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD | 12 PICTs demonstrated use of their updated dashboard or operational research findings to guide decision-making processes and implement recommended actions (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna). | PHD supported compiling/updating MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) dashboards, identification of gaps for action, and use of research findings for implementation and decision-making. | Change in practice | Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD | 7 PICTs have strengthened national NCD initiatives led by ministers or parliamentarians (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Wallis and Futuna). | "PHD ensured a high profile for NCD and childhood obesity at key regional and national ministerial meetings, including preparing and presenting NCD papers on the progress on the NCD roadmap and MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action), childhood obesity, and the Pacific NCD legislative framework at the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM), Heads of Health, Pacific Health Ministers Meeting, Early Childhood Development High-Level Meeting with Education Ministers, Pacific Forum Leaders Meeting, and Trade Ministers Meeting, and prepared and presented NCD presentations at national level. PHD also conducted advocacy meetings for integration of NCD and childhood obesity strategies in national SDGs - undertaken as part of NCD workshops and civil society meetings at country level. " | Change in practice | Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Wallis and Futuna |
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD | 8 PICTs are implementing or strengthening implementation of their NCD plans in collaboration with stakeholders (French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna). | PHD developed a national multi-sectoral NCD plan and NCD Alliance plan for Solomon Islands and provided ongoing support for implementation; supported development and implementation of a national multi-sectoral diabetes strategy for Tonga; and supported strengthening of multi-sectoral NCD plans and implementation for French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna. | Change in practice | French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD | 9 PICTs are implementing/strengthening NCD interventions with 45 staff trained (30 women, 15 men) and equipped, with resources provided by SPC (French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna). | PHD supported awareness during NCD related events/campaigns, e.g. World No Tobacco Day, World Diabetes Day, etc.; and implementation of NCD risk-factor interventions at national and subnational level. | Change in practice | French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna |

| SPC objective | SPC division | Result achieved | SPC's contribution to the result | Result type | PICT |
|--|--------------|---|--|--------------------|---|
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD | 13 collaborative operational research findings are being used to inform and take action on NCD prevention and control (childhood obesity in Fiji and Wallis and Futuna; STEPS and BMI in Wallis and Futuna; school survey in Marshall Islands; breastfeeding in New Caledonia; MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) technical reporting, baseline policy/legislation, NCD and COVID-19, diabetes associations, ultra-processed foods, and restriction marketing in Fiji; childhood obesity and COVID-19 in the French territories; and a trade review in Vanuatu. | PHD provided technical assistance (for both research components and interventions) to the 'Healthy child, Promising future' research project in Fiji and Wallis and Futuna; technical assistance (data analysis and reporting) for a school-based childhood obesity survey in Marshall Islands, and a breastfeeding survey in New Caledonia; and led in developing and publishing research papers to address NCD at regional and national level. | Change in attitude | REGIONAL (ALL PICTs), Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD | 23 collaborative initiatives to enhance NCD prevention and control were conducted/supported at regional and national levels (9 PICTs): Pacific ECHO (Ending Childhood Obesity) workshop, International Union for Health Promotion and Education Conference, Solomon Islands non-state actors workshop, Tonga Diabetes Association workshop, Wallis and Futuna childhood obesity intervention project, French territories data management training workshop, Fiji Diabetes Association training on diabetes care and management, Solomon Islands NCD roadmap workshop, STEP surveys in French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna, Tuvalu NCD training, food security workshop with FAO, Oceania tobacco conference, Tonga youth training workshop, Nauru NCD Committee training, MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action)/Pacific Legislative Framework workshop, New Caledonia edible leaves project initiative, Nauru World No Tobacco Day event, Youth Ambassador Project in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands NCD Alliance. | SPC provided technical assistance, funding, and/or played a coordination/advocacy role. | Output | Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Regional (All PICTs), Solomon Islands , Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD | 7 PICTs were supported with targeted training on NCD risk factors (French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna). 14 participants from Nauru were trained (7 men, 7 women). | PHD organised and funded training attachments and travel. | Output | French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security | PHD | NCD papers and presentations were delivered and discussed in 7 PICTs (FSM, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu). | Prepared and presented NCD papers on progress on the NCD roadmap and MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action), childhood obesity, and the Pacific NCD legislative framework and other country-specific NCD presentations in 7 PICTs. | Output | Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu |

| 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 |
|  SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production | | | | | |
| DO1: Natural resources | CCES | 2 more regulated fishing areas (ZPR) during the second half of the year (24 in all). At the same time, the New Caledonia fisheries observatory was created in February. Wallis is conducting a feasibility study to create theirs. | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Change in practice | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO1: Natural resources | CCES | 2 regional workshops were held by PROTEGE (coconut and forests/ agroforestry). These workshops made it possible to develop 2 regional action plans (one for the coconut sector and one for forestry and agroforestry). | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Output | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO1: Natural resources | CCES | A certain number of regional meetings did take place despite COVID-19, particularly between Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia during the second half of the year, which strengthened the ties between Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia. Work to assess the POS (Pacific Organic Standard) began with the deployment of specialists in the countries and territories, in close collaboration with the Land Resources Division. Set up methodological support for running the demonstration farm networks by mobilising the expertise of professor-researchers. | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Output | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO1: Natural resources | CCES | Demonstration farm networks are underway in the 3 territories; work is underway on biodiversity, biological pests, more climate-friendly livestock practices, as well as on farm water. Agroecology training began in the 3 territories, with the remote support of professionals (France) due to COVID-19. | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Output | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO1: Natural resources | CCES | The circumstances surrounding the health crisis in 2020 had a strong impact on regional cooperation activities. By using video conferencing equipment, PROTEGE held discussions between the OCTs on managing environmental and fisheries data and on participatory monitoring of the environment and resources, along with an introduction to the European PEUMP project, all as part of efforts to enhance knowledge and sharing between the territories. | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Output | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |

| SPC objective | SPC division | Result achieved | SPC's contribution to the result | Result type | PICT |
|--|--------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
|  SDG 14 Life below water | | | | | |
| DO1: Natural resources | FAME | 8 PICTs continued actively using SPC-developed systems in 2020: water quality monitoring (Cook Islands), giant clam mariculture (French Polynesia), sea cucumber capture and export (French Polynesia), landing survey data (Kiribati, Wallis and Futuna), socio-economic data (Kiribati), market survey data (Fiji, New Caledonia), aquarium fish and/or coral export (Kiribati, Marshall Islands), sea cucumber survey data (Fiji, Tonga), monitoring, control and surveillance (Tonga), and coconut crab survey data (Fiji). | Not available | Change in practice | Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna |
| DO1: Natural resources | FAME | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 PICTs received support to strengthen capacity in aquaculture data collection (Fiji, Vanuatu). • 3 PICTs received technical assistance for mariculture hatchery design and engineering (New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu). • An in-country mission was undertaken in collaboration with PROTEGE to conduct a feasibility study and identify potential aquaculture opportunities (Wallis and Futuna). • Vanuatu hosted subregional training on sea cucumber (sandfish), which was attended by 17 participants from Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu. • Aquaculture officers from Fiji and Solomon Islands received support to attend tilapia breeding training (virtual). Fiji's attendance was cut short by Tropical Cyclone Yasa, but Solomon Islands completed the course. • New Caledonia received technical assistance on giant clam hatchery and husbandry. • A tilapia marketing study, which included 2 municipal markets in Fiji (Suva and Nausori) and roadside sellers, was conducted to gain an understanding of the market chain for the product in Fiji. • The Insitute of Marine Resources (USP) completed a report on tilapia market value adding." | Not available | Output | Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna |
| 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 |

| SPC objective | SPC division | Result achieved | SPC's contribution to the result | Result type | PICT |
|--|--------------|--|--|-------------|--|
| DO1: Natural resources | FAME | Analysis of key coastal habitats for 2 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall Islands) was undertaken. The report will be published in 2021. | Not available | Output | Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia |
| DO1: Natural resources | FAME | FAME supported the drafting of legislation on coastal fisheries penalties in Kiribati, on marine resources in Niue, on fisheries management in New Caledonia, and on sea cucumber fisheries in Fiji. | Not available | Output | Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Niue |
| DO1: Natural resources | FAME | For 2020, 503 longline fishing trips, from 67 different vessels, were received from the ONBOARD electronic reporting app; 7 PICTs used ONBOARD in 2020 - the same as in 2019. Lower trip numbers in 2020 were due to COVID-19's impact on French Polynesia's fishing fleet. | Not available | Output | Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Tonga, Samoa |
| DO1: Natural resources | FAME | In 2020, data on invertebrates was collected in one PICT (Fiji), which will contribute to information on the status of invertebrates. Data on finfish was collected through market or landing surveys in 4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna) and will contribute to regional assessment of the life history of targeted species in 2021. | Not available | Output | Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |
| 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 |
| DO1: Natural resources | FAME | SPC processed 542 (201 longline, 310 purse seine and 31 pole and line) logsheets for purse-seine and longline fishing trips by vessels flagged to 15 countries (vessel nationality - China, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, PNG, Philippines, El Salvador, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). | Not available | Output | Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Internal (SPC), New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga |
| DO2: Pathways to international markets | FAME | "• 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 |
| DO9: Education quality | FAME | In 2020, 50 (43 males and 7 females) participants were trained as part of the Regional Observer Programme (Pacific Islands Regional Observer Programme). | As part of the Regional Observer Programme, SPC collaborated with PICTs. | Output | Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu |

| SPC objective | SPC division | Result achieved | SPC's contribution to the result | Result type | PICT |
|--|--------------|--|--|-------------|---|
|  SDG 15 Life on land | | | | | |
| DO1: Natural resources | CCES | Invasive species culling activities began in New Caledonia with training for participants: 5 management methods training sessions held for 93 participants, including 20 women. Rat eradication efforts on the small offshore islands in Wallis and Futuna have also made good progress. In fact, 8 meetings were held with villages on Wallis to prepare for the work and identify barriers and opportunities. These initial meetings involved about 50 people. | Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies. | Output | EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna |
| 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 |