



Niue

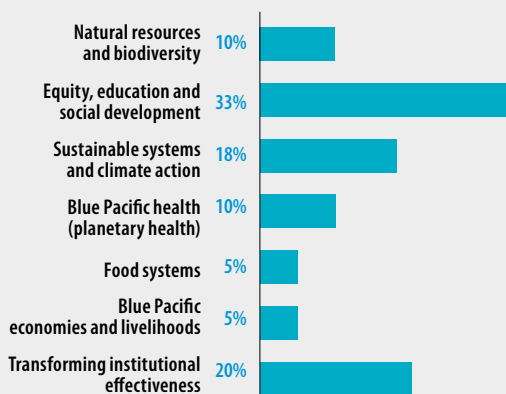
Results Summary 2021

Overview

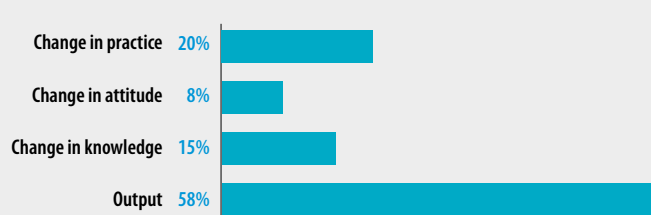
The Pacific Community (SPC) works with members and partners to support sustainable development by applying a people-centred approach to science, research and technology across all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each year, as part of SPC's organisation-wide annual results reporting process, SPC collates the results achieved in each of its member countries and territories, and in the region. The [Pacific Community Results Report 2021](#) was guided by the [Pacific Community Transition Plan 2021: Foundations for a resilient future-response to recovery](#) (Transition Plan 2021). The transition plan covered the 12-month period while SPC developed its new [Strategic Plan 2022-2031](#).

In 2021, 394 results were reported across 7 Key Focus Areas (KFAs) of the Transition Plan 2021, 40 (10%) of these results were reported for Niue.

Graph 1: Results by KFA (n=40)



Graph 2: Results by level of maturity (n=40)



Results highlights

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

1. The Regional Education Policy repository (Policy Bank) was finalised, and consultations with country focal points and the Australian Council for Education Research for the development of a policy toolkit continued.
2. Progress was made with the implementation of coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislation/policies, including the enforcement of policies and legislation through the development of manuals and guides to promote compliance, and the delivery of training activities on monitoring, control and surveillance.
3. Niue's Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system is now profiled, documented, centralised and published on the SDD website for the first time.

SPC's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

In 2021, SPC continued to play an essential role in bringing the SDGs to life in the Pacific region, working with our members to review and report on progress towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Transition Plan 2021 reiterated SPC's commitment to continuing progress towards meeting the SDGs and its KFAs were shaped by the analysis of member plans and priorities, COVID-19 assessments, SPC's mandate, capabilities and regional commitments and the SDGs.

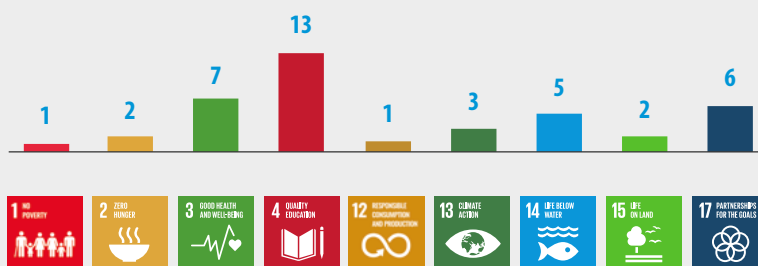
In Niue, reported results contributed primarily to 9 of the 17 SDGs. Most results supported:

SDG 4 Quality education

SDG 3 Good health and well-being

SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals

Graph 3: Results by primary SDG (n=40)



Contents

Performance Stories:

Each year in the Pacific Community Results Report, SPC highlights results achieved with members and development partners in performance stories. These are the performance stories related to Niue from the 2021 report.

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Performance story



An innovative approach to compiling urgently needed data in Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau

Context

Obtaining up-to-date information on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the three New Zealand realm territories of Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau, presented many challenges of scale, communications and data. The administrative data necessary for monitoring the impacts of the pandemic was not being collected or published in a timely way.

Periodic, longitudinal RAS were deemed to be a practical alternative way to assess the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic on the people of the three realms. Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ), in consultation with the three NSOs and other relevant national authorities, developed the concept to include four survey rounds for Cook Islands and three survey rounds each for Niue and Tokelau, all to be carried out between the end of 2020 and early 2022.

SDD was asked to provide technical support for the conduct, analysis and reporting of the RAS.

The RAS were intended to assess the evolving impacts of COVID-19 on the lives and livelihoods of the people and households of the three territories. Identifying the most affected groups in each society would assist the national authorities, supported by New Zealand, to develop appropriate social protection and livelihood-resilient responses.

Change process

In the conduct, analysis and reporting of the RAS, SDD undertook the following activities:

- reviews of the questionnaires for all three territories;
- sample selection, data processing, analysis and reporting for the Cook Islands RAS;
- data checking, analysis and report compilation for the Niue and Tokelau RAS, while Stats NZ completed the data processing for these two surveys;
- formatting and layout of each of the survey-round reports;
- technical support as requested by the NSOs and Stats NZ who conducted all the surveys;
- engaged two consultants (one for Cook Islands and Tokelau and one for Niue) to undertake the analysis of the final survey data and the compilation of the reports for each round of the RAS in each territory; and
- reviewed and edited the reports prior to seeking comments and feedback from the NSOs and Stats NZ.

Stats NZ and the NSOs in each territory were involved in reviewing the reports and the reports of each survey round, for each country, were shared with MFAT.

Results and impact

As at December 2021, RAS rounds 1, 2, and 3 of four had been conducted for Cook Islands and round 1 of three for Niue and Tokelau; the analytical reports were completed for all these RAS rounds.

The results have demonstrated the value of conducting such RAS when data on impacts is urgently required. NSOs now have first-hand experience in conducting short-term RAS. The three NSOs and MFAT have a better understanding of the impacts of the pandemic on the lives and livelihoods of the people in each territory. This information also would have provided additional insights to inform decisions on the provision of social protection and border openings in the three territories.

Lessons learned

The following summarise the lessons learned and the adaptations that could be considered when conducting similar RAS in the future.

- It is essential to clearly identify the expected dimensions of the analysis, i.e., whether it should be spatial between urban and rural households (as was finally agreed in the RAS), or whether it should focus on other factors, e.g., gender or age (which in the case of the RAS it was not). This has limited the depth and breadth of the possible analysis, that is, no representative disaggregation by gender was possible.

- The choice was effectively inherent from the RAS design; the sample nature of Cook Islands households and census nature of the surveys in Niue and Tokelau only specified that a household respondent aged 18 or over was chosen for interview.
- This meant there was no common denominator for the respondents and therefore could not be made nationally representative – in normal surveys the household head is targeted as the respondent and as such national weights can be constructed.
- This does not negate the results of the RAS, but it does limit the way in which the data can be interpreted; a spatial analysis of whether households were rural or urban was the primary viable criteria.
- For future RAS, the impact of the survey design on the scope of the analysis should be made clear to avoid any misunderstandings.

Division: SDD

Donor: MFAT

Performance Story



The adoption of the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021–2025

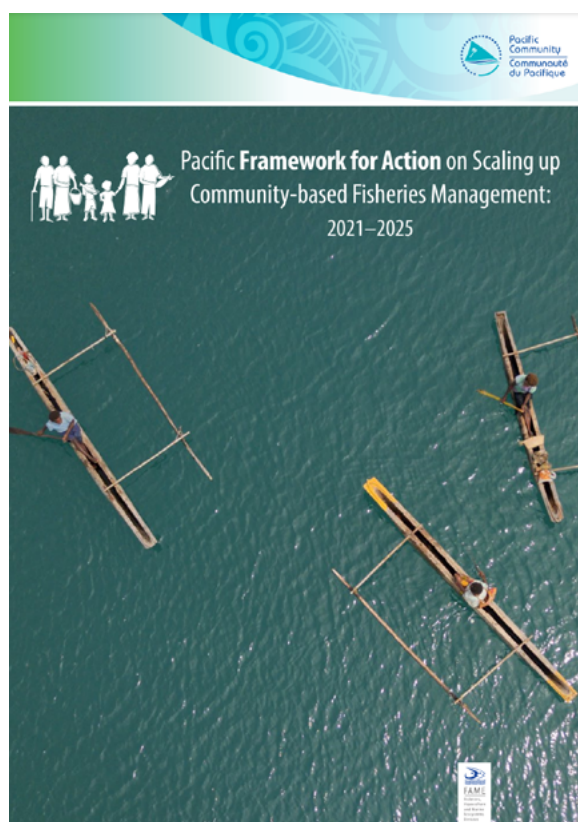
Context

The greatest challenge for coastal fisheries in the region ensuring that widespread sustainable management is practised across the vast coastal fishing areas that are subject to both immediate local and external pressures.

A Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries and *A new song for coastal fisheries* provide the regional context for managing coastal resources in ways that are underpinned by community-based fisheries management (CBFM). Management approaches that are community-driven are inclusive, equitable and consider the whole ecosystem in sustaining livelihoods and ensuring resilient communities. Such approaches have been identified as the most suitable in harnessing the diverse, dispersed and dynamic fishing practices in the Pacific region to ensure consistent and productive coastal fisheries that can sustainably support the well-being, food needs and income of Pacific people.

Due to the continuous decline of coastal fisheries resources and the need to strengthen support and empowerment of coastal communities in the management of their marine resources, especially in the COVID-19 context, SPC members and partners identified scaling up of CBFM as an emerging priority that was discussed at the 12th SPC Heads of Fisheries (HoF12) meeting in May 2020.

At the meeting, it was requested that FAME assist member countries in assessing their CBFM status, and developing and implementing effective scaling-up approaches appropriate to national contexts. This request was supported by fisheries ministers at the first Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting (RFMM) held in August 2020, acknowledging the importance of sustainable CBFM for the long-term recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on coastal fisheries and communities.



Change process

The [Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021-2025](#) (the *Framework for Action*) was developed through an extensive bottom-up consultative process led by FAME and its regional partners.

In responding to the HoF12 request, FAME, with the assistance of its regional partners, the Locally-Managed Marine Area Network and the University of Wollongong, facilitated a series of [virtual subregional CBFM scaling-up workshops](#) in January–February 2021. Three one-week, subregional workshops were held for Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia, bringing together more than 350 representatives from national and subnational fisheries agencies, community groups (including traditional leaders, youths and women), local civil society organisations (CSOs), NGOs and regional and international organisations as well as CROP partners such as SPREP and USP.

Workshop participants had the opportunity to discuss and assess national CBFM status, approaches, experiences, lessons learned and opportunities in scaling up CBFM.

FAME also facilitated a combined regional workshop that built on the outcome with a view to developing and refining the *Framework for Action* to acknowledge the diversity of CBFM approaches in the region and avoid a one size fits all approach.

Results and impact

The *Framework for Action* was approved by members at HoF13 and endorsed at the 2nd RFMM, held in August 2021. In endorsing the framework, honourable ministers stressed the importance of sustainable coastal fisheries management for the Pacific region, essential during the pandemic, and the need to scale up CBFM using approaches appropriate to each member's context as key to the sustainable recovery from the pandemic.

The effective implementation of the *Framework for Action* and support and empowerment of our coastal communities will contribute to achieving our leaders' ambitions on the future of our fisheries.

Lessons learned

- Effective collaboration and coordination among stakeholders are critical for success;
- The adopted subregional approach was found to be appropriate and highly appreciated; and
- There is a need for adequate national investment and commitment (staff and budget) on coastal fisheries management, including CBFM.

Division: FAME

Donors: EU, MFAT and DFAT

Performance story



Improving access to credible and relevant COVID-19 data and information

Context

Access to credible and relevant data and information has been crucial in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic for Pacific people and their governments to follow the rapid developments in the region, both from a health as well as a socio-economic impact perspective.

Since the onset of the pandemic, PHD has been closely monitoring the global and regional situation through its existing [epidemic intelligence system \(EIS\)](#). As the situation evolved in PICTs, the demand for COVID-19 morbidity, mortality and vaccination data and information increased dramatically — from health professionals, governments, decision-makers in CROP agencies, embassies and the public. PHD responded by gathering more data and producing increased reports in record time, all within its existing team capacity.

Change process

The team immediately expanded its EIS to monitor COVID-19 in real-time. Prior to this, data and information on epidemic-prone diseases were collected from various formal and informal sources, such as official reports released by Pacific governments and ministries on their websites or through media communications. Since the pandemic, PICTs are now also sharing COVID-19 data and communications through the social media platforms. The data and information gathered from these sources is verified with the relevant national authorities to ensure accuracy. Analysis and interpretation of mobility, mortality and vaccination data and information has also been enhanced to better support countries with their assessment work.

To streamline this additional effort and ensure that the data and information are easily accessible in a timely manner, PHD worked closely with SDD, to create the [COVID-19: Pacific Community Updates](#) page.

Results and impact

This dashboard, which is updated twice weekly, includes an interactive map containing data and information on COVID-19 by country and through a table and graphs which are directly generated by the PDH.stat indicator database located with the PDH. It is the most visited SPC updates page since 2020 and the COVID-19 vaccination data, which has been gradually included as vaccinations were being rolled out by the PICTs, is the most popular dataflow of the PDH.

Results of a survey on the utility of SPC's EIS work conducted in November 2021 revealed that 94% of Pacific health professionals who responded found that their reports provided relevant information that met their expectations. Respondents were also invited to share ideas and suggestions to improve the reports, which will be taken into consideration.

Lessons learned

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the relevance and robustness of SPC's EIS to detect and monitor emerging public health threats.

The PDH and the use of innovative technologies, such as the PDH.stat indicator database, were instrumental in creating a dashboard with interactive visuals that facilitated the dissemination of data and information to various audiences in a timely manner. This achievement was made possible through the internal collaboration between the PDH and SDD. Both divisions will continue to work together to provide cutting-edge information services to PICT governments, health professionals and Pacific people on COVID-19 and other emerging diseases.

Divisions: PHD and SDD

Donors: AFD, EU, MFAT and DFAT

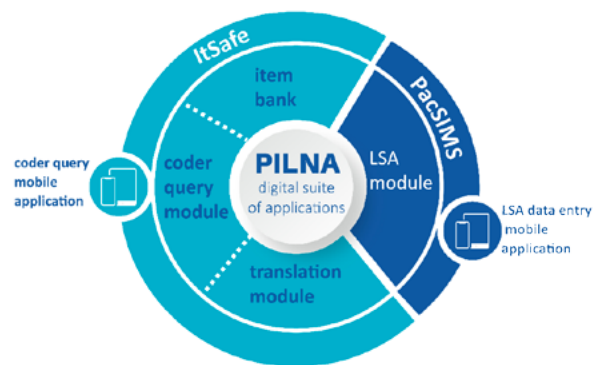
Performance story



EQAP's integrated digital suite transforms the administration of PILNA 2021

Context

When it became evident that closed borders caused by the global pandemic were likely to remain well into 2021, the need for remote digital solutions to successfully administer the region's largest literacy and numeracy assessment became a priority. PILNA was scheduled to be administered in 15 Pacific countries in October 2021. The assessment, which is conducted at the Year 4 and Year 6 levels to determine students' proficiency in reading, writing and numeracy, is coordinated by EQAP, with the assistance of participating countries' education systems and the technical support of the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER). This fourth iteration involved using twice as many booklets and assessment items, as well as the translation of all the assessment items into eight Pacific languages and French. The complex operation, led by EQAP's Large Scale Assessment (LSA) team, included organising translations, tracking student assessment scripts, recording survey responses and coding. For the first time though, EQAP officers would not be on site to guide country teams in the administration of PILNA.



Change process

EQAP's four-person IT team, which had already created a data capture software application for the previous PILNA (2018), first identified opportunities in the administration process to digitise. The result was a suite of tools comprising four computing systems and two mobile applications. The centrepiece of this suite is ItSafe, which comprises three of the systems: an item bank module, a translation module and a coder query module.

The item bank module stores all PILNA's assessment items and its associated data. Having all the items, including the nine translated versions of each item, available in one place made the work about eight times more efficient and the item selection process was also expedited.

ItSafe's translation module allows translators (every language has two) to asynchronously upload their work, as well as for a third party to reconcile and finalise the translations. The integration enables finalised items to be deposited directly into the item bank.

The coder query application supports the coding process. Coders unsure of the code to assign a student's response can register a query in the application, which also has a mobile application for ease of access. The LSA team is notified immediately and responds to the query in the application. This exchange is viewed by all coding teams

who access the application and consequently benefit from the team's guidance.

The suite's large scale assessment module stores the registration data of participating students and teachers and their assigned booklets. This module is housed in EQAP's multi-tenant information management cloud system, PacSIMS. Every respondent is assigned a unique identification code and every assessment booklet, its own QR code. This has made the registration and tracking of booklets more efficient and less prone to errors. Its mobile application allows for the offline recording of responses which is beneficial when internet connectivity is unstable.

Results and impact

The digital suite of tools has dramatically transformed the work of PILNA. The integration of systems has raised the efficiency and convenience of processing and accessing PILNA information. Data retrieval takes only a few clicks.

The accuracy and security of assessment items, as well as the storage of millions of PILNA data points, are significantly improved. The digital suite also renders the old system of saving different document versions of an assessment item obsolete. Furthermore, EQAP's support services for the region's education systems can now extend to the building of item banks and assessment support applications.

Lessons learned




- The provision of a detailed and accurate process map at the pre-design phase cannot be over-emphasised. Strong mapping provides clarity to the design team, saving time and energy.
- Collaborating was an important factor to the project's success. The ability to do this well with the LSA team and EQAP's technical partner, ACER, were extremely helpful.





Division: EQAP



Donors: Governments of Australia and New Zealand





Niue Results Table 2021






All 2021 results can be accessed via the [Results Explorer](#), where results can be searched and filtered by Key Focus Area, SPC development objective, Primary SDG contribution, SPC Division and country.







Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>6 PICTs received more resilient and quality traits of crops from CePaCT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonga, Federated States of Micronesia and Niue: Taro- drought tolerant, TLB tolerant & very good eating quality; sweet potato- purple & orange fleshed, drought and salinity tolerant and exhibits good disease resistance; banana- drought and salinity tolerant, good eating quality, atoll recommended, black Sigatoka resistant & Fusarium wilt race 1 & 4 resistant, cassava- drought tolerant, acid soil tolerant & high in carotenoids, swamp taro- swampy condition tolerant; yam- good eating quality. • Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Papua New Guinea: tolerant & very good eating quality; sweet potato- purple & orange fleshed and salinity tolerant; banana- fusarium Wilt Race 4 resistant; Cassava- drought & salinity tolerant, acid soil tolerant, early maturity and high in carotenoids; swamp taro- swampy condition tolerant; yam- good eating quality; Xanthosoma- drought tolerant. 	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	Output	
<p>Under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) programme, 22 projects were approved for funding in 2021. 8 of these projects were confirmed for funding with direct support from SPC in 6 PICTs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vanuatu: review and update of the Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy • Federated States of Micronesia: supply and install of solar air conditioning units in 7 public buildings • Nauru (2 projects): climate smart agriculture, water and sanitation master plan • Niue (2 projects): the development of a national climate change communication strategy; training of staff and partners of Niue Environment Agency on climate change, NDCs and NDC Monitoring, Reporting and Verifications processes • Tonga: produce awareness materials • Palau: energy efficiency regulations 	ACP (14 PICs and Timor Leste), Federates States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
<p>3492 participants (46% women, 54% men) benefited from over 50 capacity building activities relating to natural hazard modelling: LiDAR, post-disaster needs assessment, incident management systems, emergency operations centre management, ridge-to-reef, coastal management, climate change, aspects of water resources management, resilient agriculture and nutrition, community engagement, traditional knowledge and DRM/CC-related communications skills. Participants were from 16 PICTs plus Australia, Bhutan, Mexico, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Timor Leste and the USA.</p>	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	


Sustainable systems and climate action			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
<p>At least 6 Disaster and Community Resilience Programme (DCRP) initiatives supported civic and institutional participation, influence or leadership, including those targeting young people, women, traditional knowledge holders and other key groups. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on-the-ground climate and disaster risk interventions for women and vulnerable groups in 10 PICTs (GCC+SUPA); • development of GESI inclusive community engagement skills training (workshop style) developed for water and sanitation (MCAP); • civic participation in development and implementation of catchment management and coastal rehabilitation plans were supported (R2R); • Responding Together: Strategy for Gender Equality in Disaster Management in the Pacific was socialised with PIEMA members; promoted and involved women in PIEMA project activities; • participation of young people as part of Global Handwashing Day and World Toilet Day celebrations on Kiritimati Island (Kiritimati II Water and Sanitation project); and • Pacific Resilience Meeting was preceded by a Youth Forum connecting 700 youth from across the region (PRP). 	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Niue's Nukutuluea Multiple-Use Marine Park Regulations 2022 were completed for cabinet review.	Niue	Output	
<p>As of 2021, 30,164 ha of watershed catchment covered in plans (draft and finalised), with 2,256 ha covered by actual protection measures. Watershed catchment plans and the protection measures will ensure that water source flows are pristine and unpolluted for use. Protected and managed areas of watershed catchment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 ha (Fiji) - 200 ha (FSM) - 200 ha (Niue) - 4000 ha (Samoa) - 575 ha (Solomon Islands) - 90 ha (Tonga) - 6,628 ha (Vanuatu) - 600 ha (Cook Islands) 	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
Ongoing support to enhance the scientific knowledge needed to manage the risks associated with climate change, natural hazards, water resources and coastal zone management. At least 40 technical assessments/studies/models were delivered in 16 PICTs. These included bathymetrical, hydrological, geological, biological and ecological assessments; infrastructure and network assessments; hazard modelling; human capacity needs assessments; lessons learned studies and project reviews.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	



Blue Pacific economies and livelihoods			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
9 PICTs progressed their legislation or policies related to aquaculture.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (Yap and Pohnpei), Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands	Change in knowledge	
<p>Ongoing support to strengthen national capacity and systems to deliver safety of navigation services in line with international maritime instruments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided funds for Aids to Navigation installation in line with Simplified IALA Risk Assessment (SIRA) recommendations to Kiribati and Solomon Islands. Provided funds for undertaking of SIRA risk assessments to Tonga and Solomon Islands. • Developed and delivered a regional webinar on basic Maritime Safety Information (MSI). • Drafted and distributed a Guide for AtoN maintenance in line with the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) Level II guidelines for PICTS and presented worldwide through IALA. 	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Change in practice	





Blue Pacific health (planetary health)			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
5 PICTs are now able to use ATCC control strains to monitor quality in susceptibility testing and other microbiology procedures, as well as implementing procedures in the identification and surveillance of multi-resistant organisms (MROs).	Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
14 PICTs received intensive care unit (ICU) equipment and supplies.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
17 GeneXpert machines were procured and shipped to 14 PICTs. 16-module equipment versions were supplied to Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia.	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	
Laptops were supplied to health laboratories in 13 PICTs to support quality assurance and monitoring of COVID-19 testing and other lab activities.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Output	







Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
The Regional Education Policy repository (Policy Bank) was finalised, and consultations with country focal points and the Australian Council for Education Research for the development of a policy toolkit are ongoing.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
Strengthened support to UNESCO education data collection efforts. 15 PICTs submitted their data to UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). UIS questionnaires were received from all 15 Pacific countries for review prior to submission to UIS, a record for the region.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in attitude	
SPC conducted an analysis of the PILNA 2020 cognitive trial data in preparation for the PILNA main study.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
The 2020 Status of Pacific Education Report was published and presented to the Pacific Board for Education Quality (PBEQ) and to the FEEdMM in 2021.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in knowledge	
15 PICTs participated in the PILNA 2021 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) 2021, in consultation with Ministries of Education.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	



Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
29 participants (15 women, 14 men) from 12 PICTs participated in a training on monitoring, evaluation and learning requirements for reporting of the Pacific Regional Education Framework (PacREF).	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, REGIONAL (all PICTs)	Output	
471 participants (276 women, 195 men) from 15 PICTs were provided with training on coding, including the supervision of coders and data entry.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
48 participants (29 women, 19 men) from 15 PICTs took part in the Workshop to Review Pacific Regional Teacher Competency Framework.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
5 PICTs received support to strengthen their school leadership standards in collaboration with their Ministries of Education.	Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga	Output	
A regional academic institution (USP Pacific TAFE) was validated to deliver 2 regional micro-qualifications, and 10 micro-qualifications applications for validation were received from Fiji National University (FNU).	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Internal (SPC)	Output	
15 PICTs participated in the Regional Data Quality Assessment Workshop focused on reporting and dissemination.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	
Ongoing management and monitoring of the Pacific Regional Accreditation System (PRAS) and Pacific Register of Qualifications Standards (PRQS), including support to GEM on the development and review of 6 resilience qualifications.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	

Equity, education and social development			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
15 foreign qualifications were accredited for enrolment for tertiary studies in the Pacific.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	

Food systems			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
8 PICTs benefited from various targeted NCD-related activities such as support to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiribati, Niue and Tonga: diabetes integrated care project • Solomon Islands: physical activity intervention • Fiji and Solomon Islands: NCD screening • Papua New Guinea: NCD management • Cook Islands, Nauru, Solomon Islands: NCD risk factors interventions 	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	
8 PICTs were provided with technical advice to support the development of guidelines and equipment and other health promotion resources for their diabetes centres.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Output	

Natural resources and biodiversity			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
10 Standard Material Transfer Agreements (SMTAs) were signed with 9 PICTs for the distribution of CePaCT germplasm.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Australia, Cook Is, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga	Change in attitude	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 PICTs made progress in strengthening their national policies and legislations on coastal fisheries and aquaculture. 7 PICTs (Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, Tonga) were supported to develop their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations resulting in the preparation of legislative drafts and the progressing of 2 pieces of legislations. (ECFM project review, 2021). American Samoa, Nauru, Samoa and Vanuatu were supported with the drafting of their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislations and Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue and Papua New Guinea were supported with their scoping work. Stakeholders acknowledged the importance of new legislations in supporting decision-making and the implementation of management plans at the community level. 	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
12 PICTs made progress with the implementation of their coastal fisheries and aquaculture legislation/policies. This included the enforcement of policies and legislations through the development of manuals and guides to promote compliance and the delivery of training activities on monitoring, control and surveillance.	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Pitcairn Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
SPC processed 416 log sheets (169 longline, 32 pole and line, 215 purse-seine) for fishing trips by vessels flagged to 15 countries (vessel nationality: China, Ecuador, Spain, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Salvador, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Tuvalu).	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Niue, Internal (SPC), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga	Output	

Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
4 PICTs completed and endorsed their Poverty Indicator Reports.	Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau	Change in knowledge	
The RAS for Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau was conducted, in collaboration with NZ Stats. The RAS provided NSOs with first-hand experience of conducting short-term rapid assessment surveys when data is needed urgently. Reports completed for 3 survey rounds for Cook Islands, 2 rounds for Tokelau and 1 round for Niue.	Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau	Change in knowledge	
20 PICTs now have their Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems profiled, documented, centralised and published on the SDD website for the first time. Guidelines on the implementation of digital CRVS systems was completed and published.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
8 of 15 countries continued implementing their National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. Vanuatu's strategy was developed with technical assistance and funding support with SPC and Paris21.	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Change in practice	
10 PICTs continued to collect national data with support from SPC, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the completion of HIES reports for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Wallis and Futuna (Marshall Islands and Tonga censuses were in field); • Cook Islands Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS) rounds 1, 2 and 3 conducted and 2021 and Agriculture Census; • Tonga 2021 HIES field monitoring and Poverty Survey; • Vanuatu 2019 HIES consumption aggregates and samples finalisation; and • Tuvalu and Federated States of Micronesia 2021 HIES sample, field trip and budget preparation. 	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna	Change in practice	
13 PICTs were supported to review and release their International Merchandise Trade and Statistics reports.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Output	

Transforming institutional effectiveness			
Result information	PICTs benefiting from the result	Result type	Primary SDG contribution
4 PICTs (Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau) completed the tabulation of their data on a subregional social protection study. This was supported through collaboration between UNDP, UNICEF and SPC.	Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau	Output	
A technical virtual workshop was held in collaboration with FAO in November 2021 on the analysis of national household survey data to inform SDG Target 2.1 indicators were provided to 32 participants from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu.	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu	Output	

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