

# Samoa

## 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. 69 of these results were reported for Samoa.

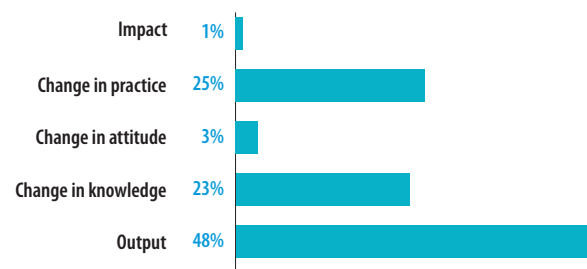
### 69 RESULTS IN TOTAL

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.

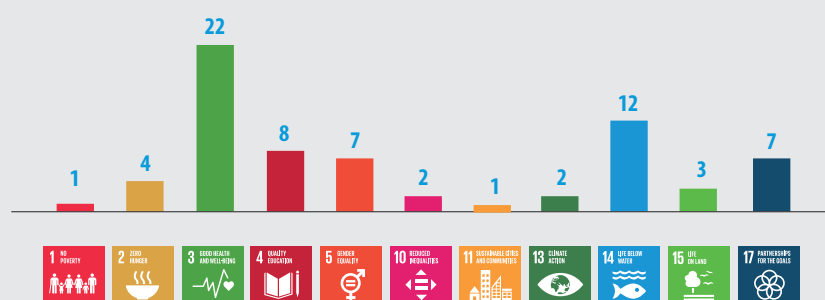
In Samoa, reported results primarily contributed to 11 of the 17 SDGs. The most number of results supported:

- ☞ SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- ☞ SDG 14: Life below water
- ☞ SDG 4: Quality education

Graph 1: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=69)



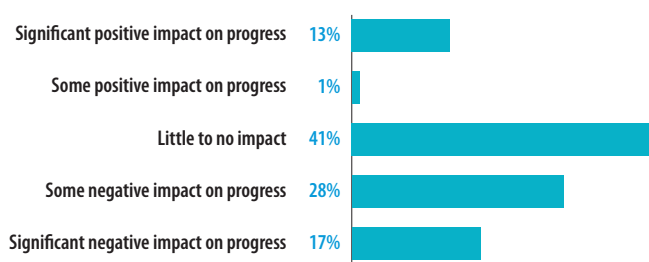
Graph 2: Development objective results, by primary SDG (n=69)



## 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=69)



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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 a selection of performance stories related to Samoa 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
<b>Enrolled</b>	2	2	22	8	6	3	2	2	11	4	10	19	2	8	3	8	2	114
<b>Completed</b>	0	2	22	4	6	3	2	1	2	2	10	15	2	8	3	0	2	84
<b>Completion rate</b>	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



# Upsurge in domestic violence during COVID-19 lockdowns highlights relevance of Regional Working Group supporting implementation of laws

## Context

Most Pacific countries have enacted domestic violence or family protection laws in the past 12 years, providing legal protection for women, children and survivors. While the legislation is welcome, its implementation in Pacific contexts is challenging.

The Pacific Regional Working Group (RWG) on the Implementation of Domestic Violence/Family Protection Legislation was established in October 2018 to ensure more effective implementation of the legislation. It has 11 member states (Cook Islands, FSM (Kosrae and Pohnpei States), Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). Fiji is the first Chair of the RWG and HRSD provides the secretariat.

During COVID-19-related lockdowns from February to April 2020, there was a sharp increase in domestic violence cases in the Pacific. Women seeking help faced added barriers because of their proximity to the perpetrator, restrictions on their movement, and curfews. Around the world, there were similar increases in violence linked to lockdowns.

The RWG has become even more relevant for member states during the pandemic because it is considered a reliable source of data and innovative practices to improve protection services.

## Change process

The creation of the RWG was a demand-driven process. Following a regional consultation on ways to ensure more effective implementation of legislation on domestic violence and family protection, member states decided to form the RWG. An in-person meeting in May 2019 was followed by two virtual meetings in November 2019 and April 2020.

Three subcommittees were set up to progress work on domestic violence counselling, national advisory councils, and collation of statistics. Weekly updates were emailed to members during the height of the COVID-19 crisis in the Pacific region (March–May 2020) and regular catch-up emails have been sent since then.

The RWG's work and communication encouraged high-level officials from ministries mandated to implement legislation on domestic violence to share their data, challenges and best practices for tackling the issues.

## Results and impact

The RWG raised awareness of the importance of continuing to provide services to survivors during the pandemic and the need to adapt services (e.g. remote counselling, providing protection orders over the phone, and making shelters available as an essential service). Member countries implemented innovative practices including online support, new toll-free numbers, and dashboards to monitor domestic violence.

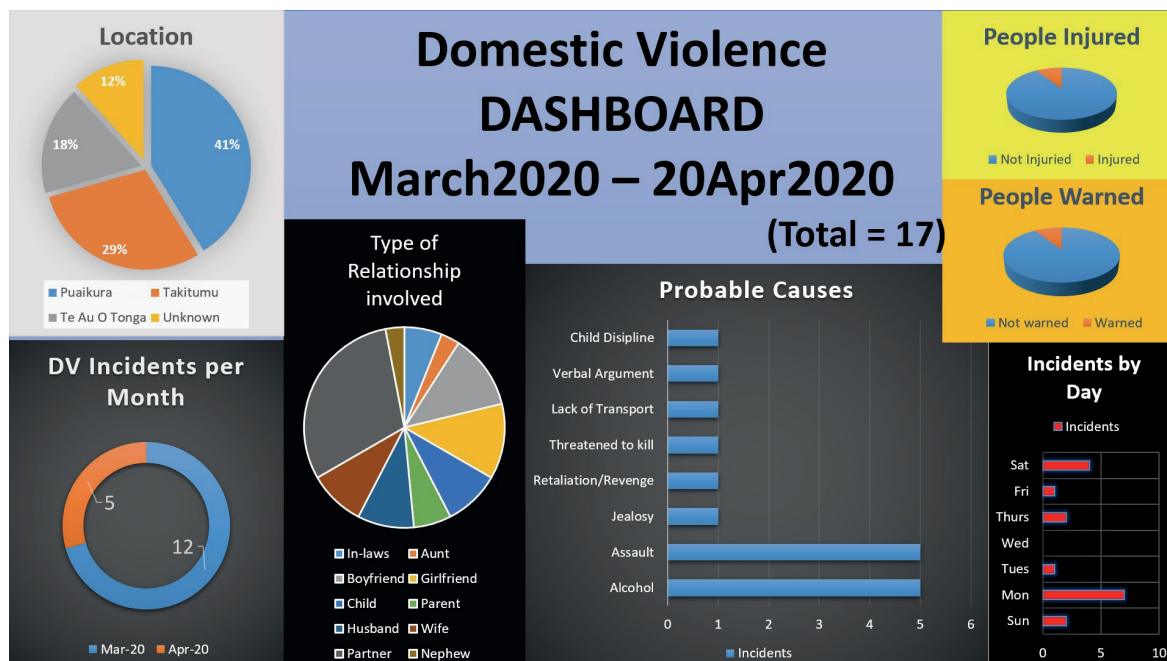
Intelligence on domestic violence is now gathered at the regional level. RRRT used the information in a report on the increase in domestic violence against women during the COVID-19 restrictions that was submitted to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (June 2020).

## Lessons learned

The challenges of implementing domestic violence legislation are similar across countries and having a space for a regional conversation on how to address the difficulties was much needed. HRSD provides leadership as the secretariat of the RWG, but the agenda is set by the members, who also participate in the subcommittees.

The RWG has found that having the right person at the table is essential – that is, high-level representation from ministries in charge of implementing the legislation. This means that decision-makers are present as well as representatives who have the technical knowledge to talk about implementation and what works.

COVID-19 has increased the focus on ensuring that government services and processes can be accessed by those in need (e.g. 'Are legislation and services responsive in times of crisis?'). The RWG has become the best place to talk about what needs to be improved and what works elsewhere.



Dashboard developed by Cook Islands and shared with RWG members

Division: RRRT  
Donor: Spotlight Initiative





## 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



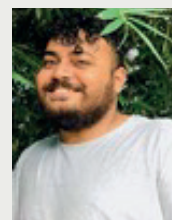
**Delwyn Amoe**  
National Fisheries Development,  
Solomon Islands

*"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



### RRRT key driver of an historic moment: 84th Extraordinary Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child held in Samoa

#### Context

According to UNICEF, rates of violence against children in the Pacific Islands are among the highest in the world. The ratification of international human rights treaties, such as CRC, and their implementation through national legislation, policies and services can help protect the most vulnerable.

Major UN human rights treaties have 'treaty bodies' with independent experts mandated to monitor State parties' compliance with their treaty obligations. A small delegation from a country under review usually has to travel to Geneva for the review process.

Despite decades of advocacy, multiple reports and position papers highlighting the potential benefits of holding sessions outside Europe or North America, no UN treaty bodies had ever held a regional session outside of Geneva or New York – that is, until March 2020.

#### Change process

RRRT implemented the Pacific Commonwealth Equality Project from 2018 to 2020 and reserved funding in the expectation of attracting a UN treaty body to the Pacific. The team worked with Justice Clarence Vui Nelson of Samoa, a member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the RRRT Advisory Board, to advocate holding the 84th Session of the CRC in Samoa.

The countries under review during the 84th session were Cook Islands, FSM and Tuvalu. The agenda also included the issues to be adopted for Kiribati's review. Planning of the extraordinary session started in October 2019 and agreement to hold it in Samoa was secured in late 2019.

CRC84 was a UN event with SPC as the key delivery partner. RRRT supported the organisation and logistics of the event and funded the participation of partners and representatives from the region, including from civil society. Other important implementation partners were the CRC Secretariat, CRC Bureau, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Government of Samoa, UNICEF and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Fiji.

#### Results and impact

CRC84 is the first and only regional session of a UN treaty body to have been held outside Geneva or New York. The session engaged over 1000 people from across the Pacific and achieved several results and impacts attributable to its hosting in Samoa.

One of the most notable results was the participation and empowerment of over 300 children from Samoa, Fiji and Vanuatu. They engaged in thematic discussions during three sessions (climate change, CRC's anniversary, and issues important for children) and all side events were



Young person speaking at CRC84 in Samoa

moderated or co-moderated by a child. In a subsequent survey of 56 children, 98% reported improved knowledge and skills, 91% had learned about CRC, and 84% had made new contacts.

Other significant results included the enhanced capacity of the Committee, the contextualisation of its concluding observations, increased awareness of CRC and other treaties, and formation of new commitments and partnerships. New practices were implemented, such as holding an abridged session and having the rights holders at the centre of the review process.

The success of CRC84 has the potential to influence the whole UN treaty body system and ways of working. Follow-up advocacy has included two panel events to raise awareness of the outcomes, including a side event at the UN General Assembly.

*“As a child I have found it to be very reassuring to see and know that the Committee members and everyone who has attended cares and values my rights as a child within the Pacific. Thank you.” – a young participant*

*“There has been more engagement, more child participation than I have ever seen in my time as a member of the CRC. This has been a significant advantage.” – Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Committee member*

### Lessons learned

The meaningful participation of children was the highlight of CRC84. An important lesson from this experience is that their participation also increased the children’s expectations for advancing the issues they raised.

Some of these issues were serious. For future events, it would be prudent to develop a comprehensive follow-up plan beforehand, with children leading the process from concept development through to subsequent activities.



Talanoa tent. Photo: Alvaro Hoyos, UN



Watch a video on the 84th Extraordinary Outreach Session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child [here](#)

Division: RRRT

Donor: Governments of the Australia, Samoa, Sweden and the United Kingdom



## 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



### Innovations in collating population data during the pandemic

#### Considering the use of population registers in census programmes

##### Context

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the way SDD and NSOs organise and deliver their work programmes. The travel restrictions imposed during the pandemic meant SDD was unable to conduct training workshops, seminars and other capacity building initiatives in their usual format. At the same time, the challenges of collecting population data through censuses have focused attention on the future of statistical collections in PICTs.

The question of whether Pacific countries have the capacity to continue to generate accurate and timely population data prompted SDD to explore the knowledge and experience of countries that have adopted the use of administrative data and registers to replace traditional census methods.<sup>1</sup> The shift from traditional to more innovative methods of conducting a census, including the use of population registers, has been identified as international best practice, and is also timely and relevant in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

##### Change process

SDD, in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), and NSOs from countries using register-based or combined censuses (Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom), organised a series of webinars aimed at building the capacity of PICTs to use administrative registers in census programmes. Twelve PICTs participated in the webinars – CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu – together with partners of the Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Group, speakers and presenters from international NSOs and organisations, and SDD staff.

SDD developed technical papers on the key theme of the webinars to provide detailed guidelines for PICTs and a permanent reference.

Division: SDD

Donor: core funding

##### Results and impact

The capacity building programmes provided PICTs with a range of knowledge products and best practices for improving their population data collection methods in the long term. The webinars were also a unique opportunity for PICTs to engage with international NSOs that are well advanced in using the new methods. Following the webinar series, several countries contacted SDD to request assistance on implementing population registers.

*“During the virtual seminar on CRVS, it was interesting to hear from Helge Brunborg on how they established Norway’s central population register. On behalf of the Tuvalu Central Statistics Division, I would like to express our interest and commitment to establishing such a system in Tuvalu. As explained by Brunborg, a number of departments/ministries/organisations will be involved in this project. Moreover, data is usually stored in Excel files or txt.” – webinar participant from Tuvalu*

##### Lessons learned

The webinar series provided a wealth of knowledge that SDD will use to provide guidance to PICTs on the potential to shift from traditional census methods to increased use of innovative register-based approaches.

At a time when travel is restricted, it is important to promote the use of electronic platforms (e.g. Zoom and Microsoft Teams) to disseminate knowledge and engage with PICTs. It is also essential to be mindful that participation in events such as webinars may be limited due to slow internet connectivity. Therefore, the knowledge shared at such sessions must be packaged and disseminated in a format that all PICTs can access.

SDD found the engagement and collaboration of international partners highly valuable in promoting capacity building in the region. Given the time differences between countries, many of the webinar presenters joined the sessions from Europe outside their normal working hours and sometimes stayed past midnight to engage with PICTs. This demonstration of interest and commitment to collaboration was much appreciated.

<sup>1</sup> A traditional census is based on the direct count of all individuals and the collection of information on their characteristics through a self-completed or interview-based questionnaire (<https://www.unec.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/2018/ECESTAT20184.pdf>).





## 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*

# Samoa Results Summary 2020

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	SDG 1 No poverty				
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Analysis and draft reports of poverty indicators for Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau were completed and are awaiting final endorsement.	Coordination and technical input.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau
	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
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
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	The Plant Health Team, in partnership with country plant doctors, collated and analysed plant health clinic (PHC) data and results collected via WhatsApp in 4 PICTs (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga). Analysis of PHC data was completed for Fiji and analysis of WhatsApp data is in progress. Analysis of both PHC and WhatsApp data is pending for Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga. PHC results are compiled to support mapping of pests and disease trends/distributions in selected localities and countries. Data will be incorporated in the pest database.	Capacity building and diagnostic and strategic planning for integrated pest and disease management and biological control.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	SDG 3 Good health and well-being				
Clinical services	PHD	The results of an online survey of ICU capacity informed the decision by PICTs and partners on provision of COVID-19 funding support for 12 PICTs. The results were presented to the Pacific Heads of Health meeting.	Design of ICU survey tool, data collection, compilation of report, and presentation of results to Pacific health leaders.	Impact	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	11 items of biomedical equipment were successfully fixed and are operational. A total of 85 items were tested.	Noting the lack of capacity in many PICTs to maintain/repair biomedical equipment, PHD contracted an experienced biomedical technician to support PICTs with installation of new equipment, maintenance and repair.	Change in practice	Samoa
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	42% (13/31) of clinical/nursing networks or linkages resulted in resources being mobilised. This included BASIC training for a MMED student; attendance of an obstetrician and gynaecologist at a child abuse workshop; radiographer training; distribution of ear, nose and throat manuals to PICTs; biomedical equipment technician to conduct maintenance and repairs in Samoa; and infection prevention and control training for Tokelau-bound nurses.	Monitoring how many of the networks, partnerships or links that PHD helps to create between PICTs and other health partners result in mobilisation of needed resources.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	No progress was made in perioperative standard compliance scores in 2020 due to COVID-19. To date, 13 PICTs have received training in conducting audits, 5 PICTs have completed in-country mentoring, and 7 PICTs have received training on the Pacific Perioperative Practice Bundle (PPPB) 2.	External audits were previously conducted by PHD to assess PICTs' performance against peri-operative standards. More recently, PHD has been providing mentoring to enable operating room nurses to conduct their own audits internally.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu





SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
Clinical services	PHD	83% (122/147) of requests from PICTs resulted in the establishment of new networks and partnerships.	Support for linking PICTs to partners better able to respond to requests outside the scope of PHD's work, and also for development of partnerships between PICTs and other health partners.	Change in attitude	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
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
Clinical services	PHD	Evaluation of a virtual meeting of Directors of Clinical Services in 2020 found that 92% agreed the meeting allowed countries to exchange knowledge and share experiences, and identify common challenges and priorities in responding to COVID-19. 84% rated the meeting as good or excellent. (There were 25 respondents, with 69% from PICTs (9/13 PICTs). 14 PICTs participated across two meetings.	Coordination of virtual meeting of Directors of Clinical Services. PHD worked with stakeholders on the agenda and meeting papers, organised the meeting platform and conducted a feedback survey after the meeting.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Niue
Clinical services	PHD	In 2020, PHD supported virtual webinars and training on COVID-19 for 400+ health-care workers, including clinicians, nurses and technical staff. The training provided new knowledge for all participants. The clinician network now has over 300 members.	Co-funding of annual or biennial scientific meetings of various Pacific clinical and nursing networks. The meetings enable clinicians and nurses working in the same speciality areas to network, learn from each other and undertake continuing professional development.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu,
Clinical services	PHD	No progress was made on Pacific Perioperative Patient Safety Standards (PPPB2) training in 2020 due to COVID-19. To date, 7 of 13 PICTs (53.8%) have received training in PPPB2.	Development of perioperative care standards, baseline assessments of PICTs' capacity against the standards, and provision of training.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands
Clinical services	PHD	The first Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery Meeting (PHoNM) was held in 2020. 93% (25/27) of respondents rated the meeting as very good or excellent. The 3 priority topics voted as most relevant for strengthening nursing services in PICTs were: the health workforce – 74% (20/27); nursing research and education in the Pacific – 67% (18/27); and primary health care and universal health coverage – 48% (13/27).	Coordination of a face-to-face/virtual meeting of PHoNM. PHD worked with stakeholders on the agenda and meeting papers, funded travel and accommodation, and conducted a feedback survey.	Change in knowledge	Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu



SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
Clinical services	PHD	14 PICTs (100%) completed a biomedical capacity survey. The results were analysed and the report completed.	Design of the survey tool, data collection and compilation of the report.	Output	Cook Island, Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	44 oxygen concentrators and 844 items of critical care equipment and accessories were procured for 14 PICTs (received by Federated States of Micronesia and Fiji, and in process for others).	Procurement of equipment and delivery to PICTs, including ensuring items purchased meet accepted quality standards and can be operated in PICT settings.	Output	Cook Island, Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	54% (12/22) of PICTs were represented at the first Pacific Heads of Nursing and Midwifery Meeting (PHoNM) in 2020. There were last-minute cancellations from Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia and Tokelau due to COVID-19 restrictions.	Coordination of a face-to-face/virtual meeting of PHoNM. PHD worked with stakeholders on the agenda and meeting papers, funded travel and accommodation, and conducted a feedback survey.	Output	Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	A survey of ICU/high dependency units in 12 PICTs was conducted to assess PICT capacity to deliver critical care.	Design of the survey tool, data collection and compilation of the report.	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Clinical services	PHD	A survey tool to undertake a situational analysis of medical internships in the Pacific was designed (the survey has been held back due to the focus on COVID-19).	Design of the survey tool, data collection and compilation of the report.	Output	Cook Island, Fiji, Kiribati, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	6 PICTs have NCD-related policies and legislation in place and demonstrated implementation (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu).	PHD provided technical assistance for the development of Niue's tobacco legislation, Federated States of Micronesia's unhealthy food taxation, Tuvalu's tax on sugar-sweetened beverages, Tonga's school food policy, Cook Islands' and Samoa's policy measures to limit trans fats in the food supply and restrict marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Samoa, 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
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	14 PICTs developed and updated their MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) dashboards (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna).	Communication and follow-up with PICTs, and technical guidance.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna




SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	All laboratories whose staff were trained in the 2019-2020 period reported improved microbiology processes several months after training. For example, Kiribati and Samoa changed their processes for implementing and documenting quality control on Gram Stain, Coagulase and other rapid biochemical tests. Cook Islands and Fiji improved their detection methods on AMR organisms, e.g. for detection of ESBL using specific antibiotics. Nauru is now able to preserve antimicrobial strains on cryobeads and store them at -70 degrees Celsius.	Conducted microbiology training.	Change in practice	Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa
DO8: Public health surveillance and response	PHD	3 webinars were conducted with laboratory workers in 3 PICTs (Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu) to provide training on using laboratory equipment and consumables for COVID-19 testing in-country.	Facilitation of webinars.	Output	Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu
 <b>SDG 4 Quality education</b>					
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
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	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	Samoa received support to improve instructional quality in reading in bilingual classrooms using phonics. Phonics training, which requires face-to-face interaction, was moved to 2021 due to restrictions arising from the measles epidemic and COVID-19.	Support for preparation of the quarterly progress report, and communication on preparatory documents (training resources, literacy assessment and teacher and student details, and tasks). Development of a phonics app is in progress.	Change in knowledge	Samoa
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	13 people from 5 PICTs trained in school leadership, including 8 women (from Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga) and 5 men (from Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu).	Provision of school leadership training.	Output	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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	National examination papers were developed for year 12 subjects in Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, and for year 12 and 13 subjects in Samoa.	Development of national examination papers in response to a request from members.	Output	Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	National Status of Education Reports produced for 6 PICTs.	Support for special editions of country reports on the status of education.	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
	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	SDP	Samoa Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey data was validated, and the report was published with a domestic violence module included (with UNICEF and UNFPA).	SPC identified errors/inconsistencies in statistical tabulations; responded to questions during the stakeholder validation workshop; and provided technical support and assistance to the Samoa Bureau of Statistics. The data quality, analysis and interpretation workshop was virtually convened. SPC also supported development of the output tabulations. The interpretation element of the workshop focused on 'what the users wanted to see in terms of data', and ensuring it was high quality and made sense.	Change in knowledge	Samoa

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO6: Social Development	SDP	SDP provided technical expertise and contextual information for development of monographs on youth and gender issues in Samoa.	Review of consultant (UNFPA) drafts; technical expertise in gender data and statistics, linking statistics to analysis of policy priorities in collaboration with SDP Youth Team Leader; and provision of feedback to consultants on reports, etc. to incorporate country-specific contextual information, including on data analysis and interpretation (given the consultants were working remotely and were unfamiliar with broader gender and youth issues in Samoa).	Change in knowledge	Samoa
DO6: Social Development	SDP	A mid-term review of the Pacific Youth Development Framework (PYDF) was carried out and a draft report produced. The review included a stocktake of PYDF implementation in six PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga) since its launch in 2015. The report also presents progress made by each country towards the PYDF's four strategic outcomes; challenges experienced; lessons learned; and the countries' perspectives on the way forward. The findings are expected to trigger meaningful dialogue on how to sustain and better respond to youth development as a region.	SPC commissioned the mid-term review of the PYDF (2014–2023). The findings will be used to improve SPC's support for members' efforts in youth development and to stimulate dialogue on effective regional responses.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga
DO6: Social Development	SDP	Spotlight Initiative Pillar 5 (administrative data) – work plans (Samoa, Vanuatu and regional) were implemented (with UNFPA and the University of Melbourne). The Spotlight Initiative is a global, multi-year partnership between EU and UN to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.	The work plan and budgets for gender-based violence administrative data recognise PGEP's lead role in gender data and statistics in PICTs. This work is a continuation of the technical assistance provided last year in response to a request from UNFPA, including for support for implementing the domestic violence module in the Kiribati Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (data analysis); drafting a support plan and referral protocols for Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu; and providing survey interviewer training in Samoa and Tuvalu.	Output	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Samoa, Vanuatu





SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO6: Social Development	SDP	Spotlight Initiative Pillar 5 (prevalence data) – the regional work plan was implemented (with UNFPA and UNICEF). A standard set of training materials and a survey toolkit were developed for the domestic violence module in UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (with UNFPA). The project, Progressing gender equality in the Pacific (PGEPII), also continued to support planning and finalising work plans and budgets for the Spotlight programme at national (Marshall Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu) and regional levels.	The Gender Research Officer participated in the kNowVAW data training workshop to strengthen PGEPII's capability to support PICTs in improving systems to provide administrative and survey data on gender-based violence; and worked with colleagues/ UNFPA to produce a gender-based violence/ domestic violence guide to help researchers and consultants draft a support plan and referral protocols that reflect Pacific contexts. A 'standard' set of training materials and supporting toolkit for the domestic violence module in UNICEF MICS (with UNFPA) was developed. PGEPII continued to support planning and finalising work plans and budgets for the Spotlight programme at national (Marshall Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu) and regional levels. SDP will work with the University of Melbourne, UNFPA, and National Statistics Offices to ensure there is quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of gender-based violence, with data collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes. The focus is on supporting national work plans to develop regional standards, templates and tools to provide timely, quality data on the incidence of gender-based violence from the administrative data systems of all service providers. This work is a continuation of the technical support provided last year in response to a request from UNFPA including for support for the implementation of the domestic violence module in MICS in Kiribati (data analysis); Tuvalu, Tonga and Samoa (drafting support plan and referral protocols; survey interviewer training in Tuvalu and Samoa). This work in 2020 includes the drafting of a 'GBV survey tool kit' to inform researchers and consultants when drafting support plans and referral protocols within the Pacific context and realities.	Output	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Marshall Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	<b>SDG 10 Reduced inequalities</b>				
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	8 PICTs have established national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up (NMIRF) on human rights treaties (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu). Solomon Islands is in the process of establishing an NMIRF.	Building of internal capacity as committee members; provision of coordination, technical input or training; and support with tool to improve organisational efficiency.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu
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
	<b>SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities</b>				
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	2 PICTs have standard operating procedures (SOPs): Fiji - National Emergency Operations Centre SOP; and Samoa - SOP for contingency plans.	Pacific Islands Emergency Management Alliance (PIEMA) supported PICT requests to review and comment on their national SOPs.	Output	Fiji, Samoa
	<b>SDG 13 Climate action</b>				
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
DO5: Climate change and disasters	CCES	SPC became an accredited entity with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2019. The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) readiness programme (to strengthen the national designated authority to access the GCF) for 2019-2021 was extended for 6 months due to Covid-19. Readiness is under development for Solomon Islands. 6 projects under development will benefit FSM, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu in relation to climate-resilient agriculture, biosecurity, coastal fisheries and health. GCF approved 2 concept notes (on climate change adaptation solutions for local authorities, and water security), that are now at the stage of full proposal development. An application was submitted to the Adaptation Fund in December 2019.	Maintained close collaboration between SPC and PICT National Designated Authorities (NDAs); provided technical assistance on GCF project development; held virtual consultations with potential stakeholders; and collaborated with all SPC divisions, UNICEF, International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF) and WHO.	Output	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, 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	5 PICTs are using OnShore for port sampling and/or biological sampling (Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Samoa); 582 port samplings were conducted using the app between January and December 2020.	Not available	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Samoa, Tonga
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Assessment, analyses, and a report on the viability of a sea cucumber sea ranch were provided to Tonga.</li> <li>National-level analysis on the status of invertebrates (mud crab) was provided to Pohnpei State, FSM (the report was published in 2020).</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Not available	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
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	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
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	The Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Division organised a virtual gender and human rights training and consultation workshop in collaboration with the Human Rights and Social Development Division (HRSD), training 60 participants (46 women and 14 men) from 9 PICTs across ministries of fisheries, justice and women.	Not available	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Marshall Islands, Vanuatu
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	10 PICTs improved their overall capacity and systems for safe navigation through drafting operational plans, and Aids to Navigation registers and/or maintenance budgets.	Not available	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	An Aids to Navigation Regulation template was drafted and shared with PICTs. Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu are adopting the template as part of their national legislative framework.	SPC drafted a template of the regulation and is assisting countries to implement it in their national legislative framework.	Change in practice	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
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
DO3: Transport and energy security	GEM	Risk assessments on the safety of navigation systems, including aids to navigation, were conducted in 9 PICTs. Simplified IALA (International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities) risk assessments were published (10 reports).	SPC conducted AtoN SIRA (simplified IALA risk assessments) and drafted reports.	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	As of 2020, 7 National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) are producing monthly ocean outlooks. In 2020, Fiji formally started releasing its ocean outlook as an International Organization for Standardization (ISO) climate services quality-controlled product.	SPC provided virtual mentoring and one-on-one support to NMHS staff developing and publishing ocean outlooks. SPC also hosted stakeholder engagement on the ocean outlook for the Fiji Meteorological Service during the Pacific Islands Climate Outlook Forum and Fiji National Climate Outlook Forum, where the climate services theme was fisheries.	Change in practice	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
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
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	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
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	Guidelines for harmonisation of census and survey microdata were published. Standardised labour market indicators were produced for 13 PICTs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), and disseminated to 3 PICTs (Cook Islands, FSM and Kiribati). Standardised expenditure indicators were produced for 12 PICTs (Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), and disseminated to 2 PICTs (Cook Islands and FSM).	Conceptualisation and definition of technical requirements.	Change in practice	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu



SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Population projections and demographic analysis were completed for all PICTs and projections were uploaded to the Pacific Data Hub/dotStat. This includes the 2020 Pacific Population Poster and high-resolution population grids generated for 17 PICTs (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna). Population grids for American Samoa and Cook Islands were completed and uploaded to PDH, and population grids and urban-rural classification were completed for Guam, Marshall Islands and Niue (pending uploading to PDH).	SDD supervised and quality tested consultants.	Change in knowledge	REGIONAL (all PICTs), American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	16 PICTs have International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) datasets available in the dotStat database. Regional tables for IMTS, GDP, consumer price index, visitor statistics and government expenditure (for Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga and Vanuatu) were updated. The '2020 Pocket Statistical Summary' produced for the region contained data on economic statistics.	SPC compiles the regional tables, and provides technical assistance and, in some cases, capacity substitution for compilation of the IMTS tables. SPC compiled the economic component of the pocket summary.	Output	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	SPC currently provides the Chair of the Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Group. The UN's Global CRVS Task Force supported the delivery of 6 global webinars on CRVS issues. More than 30 participants took part, including 14 from 8 PICTs (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu). SPC also authored technical papers on the use of registers and administrative data for censuses and delivered separate training for Fiji registrars on international standards for CRVS.	Co-ordination, facilitation and technical oversight.	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Statistical products were developed and made available online. Labour market and education macroaggregates, harmonised regional labour market indicators (for 13 countries) and Q1 and Q2 2020 economic data summaries were uploaded to the dotStat database. The latest International Merchandise Trade Statistics for Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa and Tonga were reviewed and released in the SDD Digital Data Library. New dynamic charts on population pyramids, updated projection datasets, and revised PICT projections were also released on the SDD website in 2020.	Data compilation, formatting, reviewing and dissemination.	Output	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Tabulations were provided for UNDP/UNICEF for a subregional social protection study (Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau).	SDD staff developed and delivered products and services for these events.	Output	Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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