

Wallis and Futuna 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. 33 of these results were reported for Wallis and Futuna.

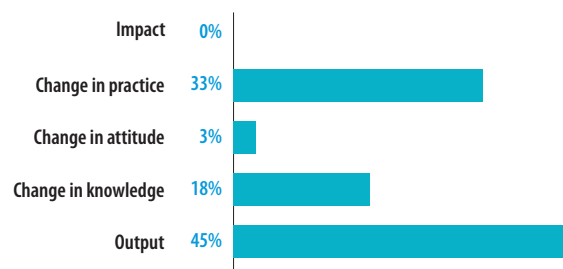
33 RESULTS IN TOTAL

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.

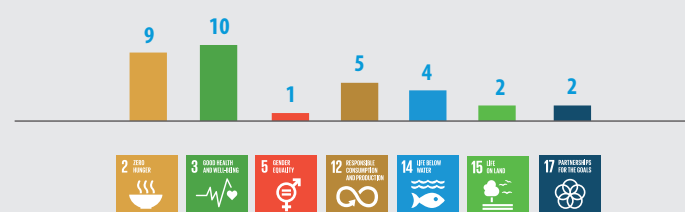
In Wallis and Futuna, reported results primarily contributed to 7 of the 17 SDGs. The most number of results supported:

- ☞ SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- ☞ SDG 2: Zero hunger
- ☞ SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

Graph 1: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=33)



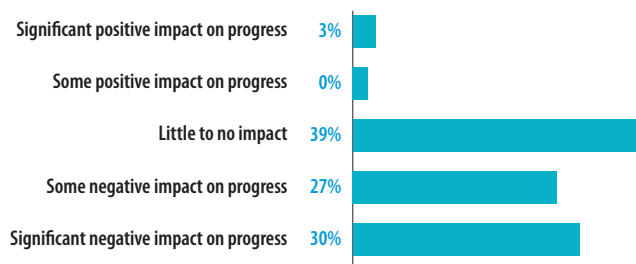
Graph 2: Development objective results, by primary SDG (n=33)



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=33)



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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 Wallis and Futuna from the full 2020 results report.



Performance Story



Building a farmers' network to mainstream agroecology in the Pacific

Context

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

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

Change process

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

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

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

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

Results and impact

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

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

Lessons learned

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

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

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

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

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





Performance Story



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



Wallis and Futuna Results Summary 2020


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	SDG 2 Zero hunger				
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Two workshops were facilitated by Palau in-country partners, with remote support from POETCom (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community). The first workshop on soil fertility and plant nutrition was attended by 22 participants (11 women, 6 men, 5 unreported). The second workshop, which was an introduction to organic farming, was attended by 19 participants (14 women, 4 men, 1 unreported).	Provided resource management training.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	14 accessions of taro, yam, banana, sweet potato and giant taro were identified by Wallis and Futuna for inclusion in CePaCT collections.	Funding and technical support provided, under Crop Trust (GS17004) and SPC Pacific Seeds for Life project, to collect, characterise and transfer plant materials from Vanuatu to CePaCT.	Output	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
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	An economic analysis of growing capsicum and tomato in the off season under a protected cropping system showed higher returns compared with field growing. The results provide an important decision tool for governments and farmers. As a result, Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture and selected farmers in Sigatoka and Tavua are adopting protected cropping structures. In addition, UNDP has expressed interest in scaling up use of protected structures in Fiji. Economic analysis of protected cropping is being incorporated in a new manual currently being finalised.	Conducted an economic analysis of growing capsicum and tomato during the off season.	Change in practice	Fiji, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	Support planned for Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna tissue culture laboratories in March 2020 was postponed due to COVID-19. Support for the Wallis and Futuna laboratory was provided remotely.	Supported Wallis and Futuna tissue culture laboratory.	Change in practice	Wallis and Futuna

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	Technical support was provided to Vanuatu on implementing coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) surveillance, containment and control as part of SPC's TC Harold response package. The support included procurement and distribution of CRB traps and lures to Vanuatu (500) and Wallis and Futuna (100 traps and 200 lures). 1500 CRB lures were received from Costa Rica, and 1000 fall armyworm lures were also procured from Costa Rica. CRB lures and fall armyworm traps/lures procured in quarter 3 were distributed to PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Ongoing technical support was provided for the Solomon Islands CRB clean-up campaign along with support for community engagement.	Support provided for surveillance, field demonstrations, sanitation, containment, and procurement of supplies and equipment.	Change in practice	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	SPC continues to provide ongoing training support for farmers using protected cropping systems in Sigatoka and for renovation of these systems after Tropical Cyclone Harold. Field trials and data collection has resumed to evaluate protected cropping and open field planting to offset crop damage sustained during TC Harold.	Ongoing training support.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	Technical support for plant health diagnosis was provided to Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga by the Plant Health Clinic (PHC). Approximately 315 diagnoses were made for the target countries: (Fiji – 50 (samples) from 11/31 clinics since 2017; Tonga – 99 from 10 clinics since 2018; Solomon Islands – 166 from 8 clinics since 2019. Results for Samoa are pending. Over 260 farmers benefited from PHC activities with common diseases of key crops identified. Several control measures (cultural, homemade and chemical) were assessed and common practices were determined. PHC refresher training was conducted for extension officers in Fiji and Solomon Islands. Outreach PHC training was conducted for Fiji's Eastern Division. PHC training was also provided in Levuka, Fiji, and awareness-raising was conducted during the Fiji Agricultural Show in Nadi.	Technical support and refresher training provided.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
DO5: Climate change and disasters	LRD	A Plant Health Clinic manual was finalised and published in 2020. This manual is used to support extension services in pest and disease surveillance and diagnostics at farmer field level.	Plant Health Clinic manual published and distributed.	Output	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
 SDG 3 Good health and well-being					
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	7 PICTs have strengthened national NCD initiatives led by ministers or parliamentarians (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Wallis and Futuna).	PHD ensured a high profile for NCD and childhood obesity at key regional and national ministerial meetings, including preparing and presenting NCD papers on the progress on the NCD roadmap and MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action), childhood obesity, and the Pacific NCD legislative framework at the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM), Heads of Health, Pacific Health Ministers Meeting, Early Childhood Development High-Level Meeting with Education Ministers, Pacific Forum Leaders Meeting, and Trade Ministers Meeting, and prepared and presented NCD presentations at national level. PHD also conducted advocacy meetings for integration of NCD and childhood obesity strategies in national SDGs - undertaken as part of NCD workshops and civil society meetings at country level.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	8 PICTs are implementing or strengthening implementation of their NCD plans in collaboration with stakeholders (French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).	PHD developed a national multi-sectoral NCD plan and NCD Alliance plan for Solomon Islands and provided ongoing support for implementation; supported development and implementation of a national multi-sectoral diabetes strategy for Tonga; and supported strengthening of multi-sectoral NCD plans and implementation for French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.	Change in practice	French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	9 PICTs are implementing/strengthening NCD interventions with 45 staff trained (30 women, 15 men) and equipped, with resources provided by SPC (French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna).	PHD supported awareness during NCD related events/campaigns, e.g. World No Tobacco Day, World Diabetes Day, etc.; and implementation of NCD risk-factor interventions at national and subnational level.	Change in practice	French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	13 collaborative operational research findings are being used to inform and take action on NCD prevention and control (childhood obesity in Fiji and Wallis and Futuna; STEPS and BMI in Wallis and Futuna; school survey in Marshall Islands; breastfeeding in New Caledonia; MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action) technical reporting, baseline policy/legislation, NCD and COVID-19, diabetes associations, ultra-processed foods, and restriction marketing in Fiji; childhood obesity and COVID-19 in the French territories; and a trade review in Vanuatu.	PHD provided technical assistance (for both research components and interventions) to the 'Healthy child, Promising future' research project in Fiji and Wallis and Futuna; technical assistance (data analysis and reporting) for a school-based childhood obesity survey in Marshall Islands, and a breastfeeding survey in New Caledonia; and led in developing and publishing research papers to address NCD at regional and national level.	Change in attitude	REGIONAL (ALL PICTs), Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	Over 90% of participants reported that training workshops/conferences supported by SPC increased their knowledge and skill in data management and implementing action on NCD risk factors.	PHD supported health professionals from 9 PICTs to attend the International Union for Health Promotion and Education Conference.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	3 PICTs received support for NCD risk factor interventions (French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna).	PHD provided funding support and technical assistance.	Output	French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	3 PICTs received support for NCD-related awareness/health promotion campaigns (Fiji, Nauru, Wallis and Futuna).	PHD provided funding support and technical assistance.	Output	Fiji, Nauru, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	NCD advocacy activities were conducted in 4 PICTs as part of national NCD workshops and civil society meetings (Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Wallis and Futuna).	PHD co-funded national NCD workshops and civil society meetings, provided technical assistance and conducted advocacy activities for integration of NCD and childhood obesity strategies in national SDGs.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Wallis and Futuna
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	NCD papers and presentations were delivered and discussed in 7 PICTs (FSM, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu).	Prepared and presented NCD papers on progress on the NCD roadmap and MANA (Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action), childhood obesity, and the Pacific NCD legislative framework and other country-specific NCD presentations in 7 PICTs.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	SDG 5 Gender equality				
DO2: Pathways to international markets	LRD	The gender and value-chain assessment training module for agricultural products is being developed. A financial training module, Participatory Guarantee Systems and the Pacific Organic Standard are being revised.	Development of gender and value-chain assessment module.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
	SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production				
DO1: Natural resources	CCES	2 more regulated fishing areas (ZPR) during the second half of the year (24 in all). At the same time, the New Caledonia fisheries observatory was created in February. Wallis is conducting a feasibility study to create theirs.	Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies.	Change in practice	EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	CCES	2 regional workshops were held by PROTEGE (coconut and forests/ agroforestry). These workshops made it possible to develop 2 regional action plans (one for the coconut sector and one for forestry and agroforestry).	Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies.	Output	EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	CCES	A certain number of regional meetings did take place despite COVID-19, particularly between Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia during the second half of the year, which strengthened the ties between Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia. Work to assess the POS (Pacific Organic Standard) began with the deployment of specialists in the countries and territories, in close collaboration with the Land Resources Division. Set up methodological support for running the demonstration farm networks by mobilising the expertise of professor-researchers.	Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies.	Output	EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	CCES	Demonstration farm networks are underway in the 3 territories; work is underway on biodiversity, biological pests, more climate-friendly livestock practices, as well as on farm water. Agroecology training began in the 3 territories, with the remote support of professionals (France) due to COVID-19.	Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies.	Output	EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	CCES	The circumstances surrounding the health crisis in 2020 had a strong impact on regional cooperation activities. By using video conferencing equipment, PROTEGE held discussions between the OCTs on managing environmental and fisheries data and on participatory monitoring of the environment and resources, along with an introduction to the European PEUMP project, all as part of efforts to enhance knowledge and sharing between the territories.	Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies.	Output	EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	SDG 14 Life below water				
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	8 PICTs continued actively using SPC-developed systems in 2020: water quality monitoring (Cook Islands), giant clam mariculture (French Polynesia), sea cucumber capture and export (French Polynesia), landing survey data (Kiribati, Wallis and Futuna), socio-economic data (Kiribati), market survey data (Fiji, New Caledonia), aquarium fish and/or coral export (Kiribati, Marshall Islands), sea cucumber survey data (Fiji, Tonga), monitoring, control and surveillance (Tonga), and coconut crab survey data (Fiji).	Not available	Change in practice	Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	In 2020, SPC continued analyses to assess the impact of drifting FADs on coastal ecosystems, with the intention of raising awareness of the detrimental effects of these FADs on coastal ecosystems and reefs when they beach. In-country data collection programmes were launched in collaboration with fisheries department in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands and Wallis and Futuna. Data related to beached FADs will complement analyses from fishery data to better assess the impact of drifting FADs on coastal ecosystems and to guide management. In collaboration with fishing companies, SPC also continued research on data from echo-sounder buoys deployed on drifting FADs. Access to this novel data source enables investigation of tuna aggregations around FADs, with the aim of developing an alternative tuna abundance index that could be used in stock assessments.	Not available	Change in knowledge	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 PICTs received support to strengthen capacity in aquaculture data collection (Fiji, Vanuatu). • 3 PICTs received technical assistance for mariculture hatchery design and engineering (New Caledonia, Tuvalu, Vanuatu). • An in-country mission was undertaken in collaboration with PROTEGE to conduct a feasibility study and identify potential aquaculture opportunities (Wallis and Futuna). • Vanuatu hosted subregional training on sea cucumber (sandfish), which was attended by 17 participants from Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu. • Aquaculture officers from Fiji and Solomon Islands received support to attend tilapia breeding training (virtual). Fiji's attendance was cut short by Tropical Cyclone Yasa, but Solomon Islands completed the course. • New Caledonia received technical assistance on giant clam hatchery and husbandry. • A tilapia marketing study, which included 2 municipal markets in Fiji (Suva and Nausori) and roadside sellers, was conducted to gain an understanding of the market chain for the product in Fiji. • The Institute of Marine Resources (USP) completed a report on tilapia market value adding. 	Not available	Output	Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	In 2020, data on invertebrates was collected in one PICT (Fiji), which will contribute to information on the status of invertebrates. Data on finfish was collected through market or landing surveys in 4 PICTs (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna) and will contribute to regional assessment of the life history of targeted species in 2021.	Not available	Output	Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna
	SDG 15 Life on land				
DO1: Natural resources	CCES	Invasive species culling activities began in New Caledonia with training for participants: 5 management methods training sessions held for 93 participants, including 20 women. Rat eradication efforts on the small offshore islands in Wallis and Futuna have also made good progress. In fact, 8 meetings were held with villages on Wallis to prepare for the work and identify barriers and opportunities. These initial meetings involved about 50 people.	Expected result being brought about by SPC with the territories' governments and agencies.	Output	EU OCTs, REGIONAL (all PICTs), French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna
DO1: Natural resources	LRD	Ongoing technical advice and support is being provided remotely to farmers on request. Organic farming practices were promoted through weekly posts and the Quarter 3 newsletter, as well as through POETCom's (Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community) website and social media platforms.	Technical advice and support.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
	SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals				
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Census and Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) data was processed and executed in 7 PICTs: Vanuatu 2019/2020 HIES dataset processed and census implemented; Kiribati 2019/2020 HIES dataset compiled and census implemented; Marshall Islands 2019/2020 HIES dataset compiled; Wallis and Futuna 2019/2020 HIES data collection underway; Tonga 2020/2021 HIES project planning underway; Palau 2020 population and housing census fieldwork completed; and Nauru 2019 mini population and housing census dataset finalised and thematic products drafted.	Technical assistance.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna

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