



# Marshall Islands 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. 73 of these results were reported for Marshall Islands.

73

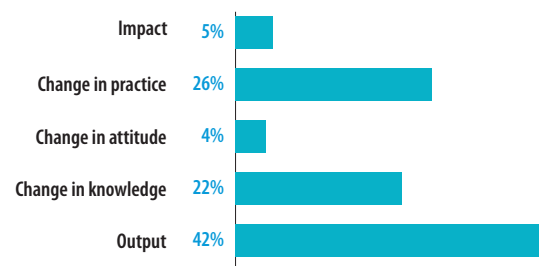
RESULTS IN TOTAL

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.

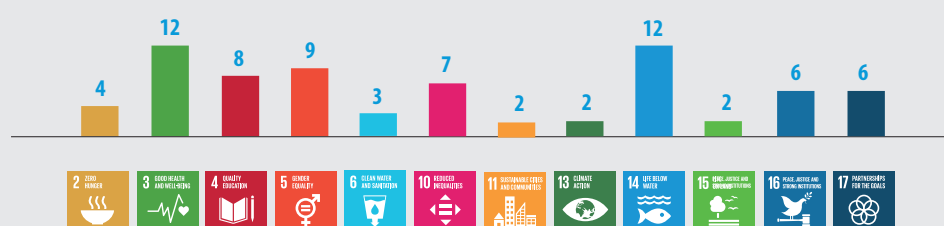
In Marshall Islands, reported results primarily contributed to 12 of the 17 SDGs. The most number of results supported:

- ☞ SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- ☞ SDG 14: Life below water
- ☞ SDG 5: Gender equality

Graph 1: Development objective results, by level of maturity (n=73)



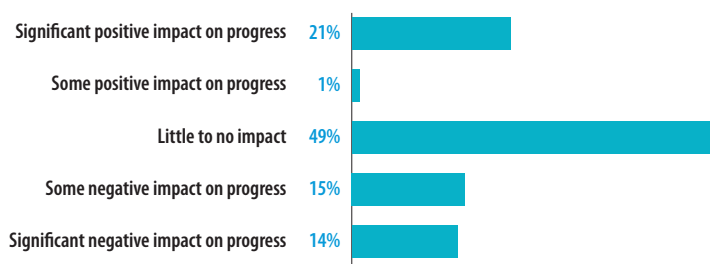
Graph 2: Development objective results, by primary SDG (n=73)



## 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=73)



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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 Marshall Islands 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



# Applying an integrated approach to building climate resilience

## Securing food resources and adopting healthy lifestyles in Marshall Islands

### Context

The Marshall Islands' atolls are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. During droughts especially, residents in the outer atolls face food and water shortages that affect their health and livelihoods. Subsistence agriculture – previously an important activity in the outer atolls – has declined in recent years because of a trend away from farming to other forms of employment, and the availability and convenience of imported processed food.

### Change process

Recognising that a very limited variety of food is available to people living in the outer atolls, the EU – North Pacific – Readiness for El Niño (RENI) project, implemented by SPC with the Government and people of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, integrated atoll agriculture with health and wellness activities to help the Ailuk community understand the connections between good nutrition, regular exercise and overall wellness. The work involved:

- **re-establishing atoll agriculture** through training agricultural extension agents, setting up community nurseries, installing additional water storage, providing tools and equipment, introducing biological control of pests, promoting the cooking and preservation of locally grown crops, and delivering extensive hands-on training supported by simple guides in the local language;
- **combining nutrition and wellness activities** in partnership with a locally based NGO. Activities included basic health checks, health education and outreach, and establishment of exercise clubs and cooking classes with the Ailuk community.

*"We loved the cooking classes and even tried new food like mung bean sprouts and lentils. We really had no clue on many of the cooking methods but now consider ourselves experts. Being part of the exercise group has been very enjoyable. We were taught various exercises that increase better blood circulation to organs such as the heart, and lifting exercises that build our muscles and increase our strength for better coordination and movement." – Hemly Anious, resident of Ailuk Atoll*

### Results and impact

The residents of Ailuk, particularly women, now have a better understanding and the necessary skills and equipment to grow and consume their own crops and create healthier, more active lifestyles for themselves and

their families. The results are directly benefiting about 350 people living in Ailuk Atoll.

The approach, which was trialled by the RENI project, is now being scaled up to include the atolls of Jaluit and Majuro through the support of a sister project, Global Climate Change Alliance Plus – Scaling up Pacific Adaptation (GCCA+ SUPA). The project is directly benefiting 1800 people living in Jaluit Atoll and 15,500 people living in selected communities in Majuro Atoll. Eventually, the project hopes to include people living in other outer atolls of Marshall Islands.

*"In these uncertain times, and as a farmer myself, I would like to express my deep appreciation for the ongoing efforts by the RENI project in building on the existing policies of the government to revive subsistence farming in our islands. I would like to urge us all to start our own gardens in anticipation of reaping the fruits of our labour in the very near future." – Hon. Sandy Alfred, Minister of Natural Resources and Commerce, Marshall Islands*

### Lessons learned

Behavioural change, such as encouraging people to move from using imported foods to growing and eating locally grown foods, cannot be fully achieved in a project time frame of four to five years. The approach described here was trialled by RENI (2017–2020) and is now being scaled up by GCCA+ SUPA (2019–2023), covering a period of more than seven years.

Partnerships with local stakeholder groups are essential to sustain the project's achievements. The project recognised from the start that these partnerships would bring collective contextual expertise and valuable local knowledge to the project and ensure sustainability beyond the project time frame. More than seven government and non-government partners were involved in the RENI project and a local NGO is taking a lead role in implementing the GCCA+ SUPA project activities. The NGO is building its technical and management capacity while also making a critical contribution to the sustainability of the work.







Agricultural extension agents in Ailuk prepare seeds for planting



Ailuk resident, Bull Kaios, with fresh produce from the nursery

Watch a video on  
securing food resources  
and adopting healthy  
lifestyles in Marshall  
Islands [here](#)



Division: GEM  
Donor: European Union



## 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.

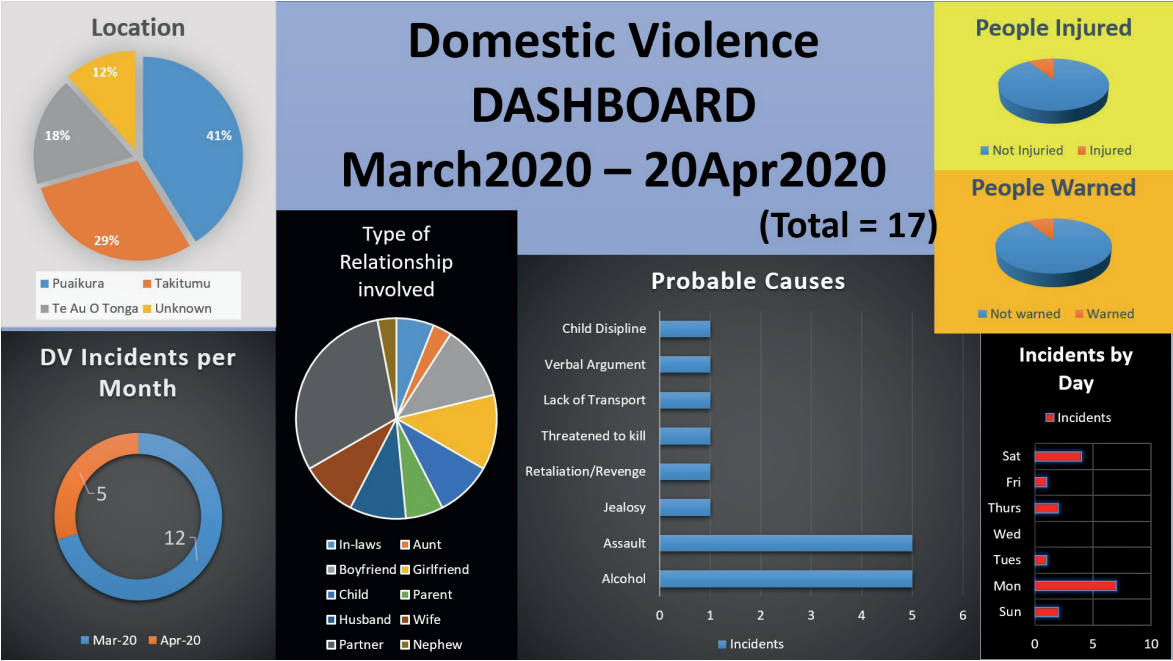
Intelligence on domestic violence is now gathered at the regional level. RRRT used the information in a report on the increase in domestic violence against women during the COVID-19 restrictions that was submitted to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (June 2020).

## 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



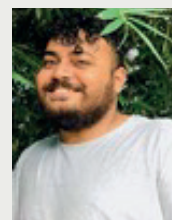
**Delwyn Amoe**  
National Fisheries Development,  
Solomon Islands

*"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>).


## Marshall Islands Results Summary 2020

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
 <b>SDG 2 Zero hunger</b>					
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
DO6: Social Development	LRD	A gender assessment on the pandanus value chain in Marshall Islands was completed, along with a pandanus leaflet. A rapid gender assessment was completed for taro and vegetable value chains in Palau. A preliminary value-chain assessment was completed for coconut syrup in Rabi Island, Fiji.	Provided technical support, advocacy, mentoring, and gender assessment and value-chain assessment.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	LRD	94 accessions (2301 plant samples) of banana, breadfruit, cassava, giant swamp taro, sweet potato and taro sourced from CePaCT collections were distributed to Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and University of Queensland in 2020. Fiji and Tuvalu distributions were carried out in quarter 2, mainly in response to Tropical Cyclone Harold and COVID-19-related requests.	Distribution of plant samples.	Output	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu
 <b>SDG 3 Good health and well-being</b>					
Clinical services	PHD	4 recommendations from the Pacific Heads of Nursing & Midwifery Meeting (PHoNM) were actioned: Recommendation 6 – Access to infection prevention and control resources for infectious disease outbreaks/epidemics. Recommendation 11 – Discipline-specific nursing networks (Australian College of Operating Room Nurses (ACORN), Australian College of PeriAnaesthesia Nurses (ACPAN), Pacific Islands Operating Room Nurses Association (PIORNA), Intensive Care Nurses, Ear, Nose and Throat Nurses). Recommendation 18 – Support continuing professional development for nurses, e.g. surge critical care, Zoom events. Recommendation 19 – Support nursing specialty development, e.g. ICU nursing programme.	Analysis of meeting recommendations to identify those relevant to PHD's work. PHD then takes the lead in their implementation.	Change in practice	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu




SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
Clinical services	PHD	74% of PICT nurses enrolled in surge critical care training completed the course. 98% (57/58) of respondents rated the training very good or excellent; 100% (58) of respondents said they gained 'a lot' or 'a great deal' of knowledge.	Work with PICTs to identify candidates for surge critical care training and a suitable training organisation. PHD also provided payment of fees, liaison, and support for trainees.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu
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	14 PICs (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

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



SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO7: Non-Communicable Diseases and food security	PHD	10 PICTs received support for the review or development of their NCD-related policies/legislation (American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Provided technical assistance to Marshall Islands for tobacco legislation and regulations on marketing unhealthy food; assisted the development of the constitution for the NCD Alliance in Solomon Islands and provided ongoing support; supported development of policy and guidelines for the health promotion fund in Solomon Islands; continued assisting Federated States of Micronesia's healthy trade bill and sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB) taxation in PNG; assisted Nauru's school food policy; contributed to Tuvalu's taxation measures for SSB; assisted Tonga's policy to reduce the population's salt intake and its school food policy; contributed to the development of American Samoa's policy measures to limit trans fats in the food supply; and contributed to the development of Cook Islands' and Samoa's policy measures to limit trans fats in the food supply, restrict marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children, and implement a food and nutrition policy.	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
	SDG 4 Quality education				
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	36 participants (15 women) received training in areas including: Certificate IV in Coastal Management (16); seismic operation and monitoring (8); international skills training to deliver competency-based training (6); and M&E for Marshall Islands Pacific Resilience Programme monitoring (6).	Coordination and financing.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	13 PICTs received support for Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) field operations and PILNA 2021 preparation.	Support for preparations for the Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) 2021. Virtual engagement enabled collection of school information according to plan.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	A review of the curriculum for social citizenship education in Tuvalu and Kiribati was completed, and is ongoing for Marshall Islands.	Joint support by EQAP and HRSD for a review of the social citizenship education curriculum.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	11 participants from 4 PICTs received training in statistics and education management systems at a northern Pacific subregional workshop on analysis and reporting of data for SDG 4 indicators. They included 4 women (from Federated States of Micronesia, Palau) and 7 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau).	Facilitation of training on statistics and an Education Management Information System (EMIS) workshop.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	21 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) national coordinators were trained. They included 9 women (from Fiji, Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) and 12 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, PNG, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Virtual one-on-one training for Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) national coordinators.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	32 participants received training in education data management systems and statistics at a regional workshop. They included 21 men (from Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga) and 11 women (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Regional training (virtual) on data and statistics, following one-on-one consultations with members.	Output	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO9: Education quality	EQAP	32 people from 13 PICTs were trained in developing and reviewing education policy. They included 21 women (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu) and 11 men (from Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Regional training (virtual) on development and review of policies for policy officers from departments and ministries of education.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
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





SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	SDG 5 Gender equality				
DO2: Pathways to international markets	LRD	The gender and value-chain assessment training module for agricultural products is being developed. A financial training module, Participatory Guarantee Systems and the Pacific Organic Standard are being revised.	Development of gender and value-chain assessment module.	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	All PICTs have some domestic violence and family protection services for survivors. In 2020, SPC supported services in 6 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Advocacy and technical assistance for justice and service providers.	Impact	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	95 protection orders were issued in cases of domestic violence in Kiribati (25), Marshall Islands (3), Solomon Islands (11) and Tonga (56).	Training for members of the judiciary and community facilitators, and outreach to women.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	In 2 PICTs (Solomon Islands, Tonga), an increased number of women accessed legal services for domestic violence, or reported it. There were partial increases in 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).	Awareness-raising activities with women on domestic violence/family protection legislation and services; and support for legal aid centre in Tonga.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	6 PICTs have implementation plans for their domestic violence and family protection laws (Federated States of Micronesia (Kosrae and Pohnpei States), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu).	Technical input to implementation planning, alongside UN Women.	Change in attitude	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	127 government officials and service providers received technical assistance and training in implementation of domestic violence and family protection legislation (25 men, 91 women, 11 non-disaggregated).	Training delivered on planning, roles and responsibilities in family protection/domestic violence legislation, and gender equality.	Change in knowledge	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	10,086 people (106 males, 5742 females, 4238 non-disaggregated) trained in legislation relating to domestic violence and family protection in 7 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Delivery of training or awareness raising, and distribution of information, education and communication materials.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	149 judiciary members received technical assistance and training on implementing domestic violence/family protection legislation (120 men, 29 women).	Training of staff from justice service providers (police prosecutors, authorised justices and legal aid staff).	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu

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
	SDG 6 Clean water and sanitation				
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	A water inventory assessment tool that considers drought potential and water security implications for communities was developed across 4 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu).	SPC developed the atoll water inventory assessment tool visualisation and methodology. It provides users with an interactive approach and consolidated information that can be used to guide future interventions. This tool will be useful for governments and donors involved in water security project design.	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Completed technical studies on groundwater management and operation in 5 PICTs - Federated States of Micronesia (Yap), Fiji (Nabutautau), Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu - including reports, visual online tools and workshops for communities, project designers, government and groundwater supply operators. Provided insight on groundwater potential, management and operation, and improved knowledge.	SPC undertook field and desktop assessments resulting in improved knowledge and accessibility of information on groundwater. The technical reports, visual online tools, and workshops provided communities, project designers, government, and groundwater supply operators with technical information to support their discrete needs.	Change in knowledge	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Preparatory study on water security and hydrology carried out for 4 PICTs. The report and follow-up information were provided in workshop settings.	SPC prepared and drafted all the text, images and diagrams in the documents. The hydrology study was done in response to a contract with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu
	SDG 10 Reduced inequalities				
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	5 PICTs allocated budget to plans for implementation of regional and international human rights commitments.	RRRT supported PICTs on legislative review in relation to major human rights instruments, and also supported human rights committees, alongside UN OHCHR.	Impact	Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
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


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	Marshall Islands submitted the following national reports: Common Core Document, Universal Periodic Review, and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.	Technical review of reports and coordination or drafting of reports, alongside UN OHCHR.	Change in practice	Marshall Islands
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	Legislators in 6 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) reviewed policy/legislation on gender equity and social inclusion (GESI), child protection or family protection.	Technical assistance for review processes.	Change in attitude	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga
DO6: Social Development	GEM	Of 99 representatives from National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and ocean-related sectors who receiving training in 2020, 29% were women and 44% were under 35 (youth).	SPC encouraged participation of women and youth in workshops and training.	Change in knowledge	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	1379 government officials received technical assistance and training in human rights and good governance (291 men, 1041 women, 47 preferred not to say).	Training delivered to government officials on human rights (including staff from various ministries and teachers trained in social citizenship education).	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
	SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities				
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	New high-resolution wave hindcast information is now available for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu.	SPC produced the information, which is being shared with relevant partners.	Change in knowledge	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	Modelling of wave and ocean currents in Majuro Lagoon has supported planning and design of coastal protection work in Marshall Islands. In addition, lidar data acquired for Marshall Islands will inform resilient decision-making and investment in Marshall Islands.	SPC scientists have been working with experts on modelling work. The models will be replicated for similar small island countries by SPC scientists. SPC deployed oceanic instruments; collected and analysed data for modelling work; and deployed survey instruments for verification and quality assurance of lidar data.	Output	Marshall Islands


SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	SDG 13 Climate action				
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	225 Pacific Island emergency/disaster management personnel received training in emergency management and disaster response.	Coordination and financing.	Change in knowledge	Fiji, Internal (SPC), Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
DO5: Climate change and disasters	GEM	A Climate Change and Health Action Plan was developed for Marshall Islands.	SPC conducted dialogue in January 2020 (with 30 women, 25 men) preceded by a questionnaire survey; a consultation and mapping workshop in July 2020 (34 women, 52 men); and prepared and circulated a draft climate change and health policy and action plan.	Output	Marshall Islands
	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	Analysis of key coastal habitats for 2 PICTs (Fiji, Marshall islands) was undertaken. The report will be published in 2021.	Not available	Output	Fiji, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia



SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	In 2020, FAME provided technical assistance for the review and updating of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 national aquaculture development plans (Cook Islands, Vanuatu);</li> <li>• 2 national aquaculture regulations (Kiribati, Marshall Islands);</li> <li>• 5 national reports on analyses of aquaculture business investment risk (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau);</li> <li>• Draft aquaculture legislation (French Polynesia, Kiribati);</li> <li>• Development of aquaculture policies and plans (Vanuatu).</li> </ul>	Not available	Output	REGIONAL (all PICTs), Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Vanuatu
DO1: Natural resources	FAME	SPC processed 1762 observer trips from 16 PICT observer programmes (Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and regional arrangements) using Tufman2 software. The target of entering 1000 purse-seine observer workbooks for the previous year by the end of May was also met.	Not available	Output	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
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
DO2: Pathways to international markets	FAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support was provided to 17 enterprises, comprising 15 private sector enterprises and 2 farmer association groups from 8 countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu) and two territories (French Polynesia and New Caledonia).</li> <li>• Support was provided to one enterprise in PNG to diversify from an export-orientated cosmetic industry to development of domestic products, particularly producing seaweed for food for local consumption.</li> </ul>	Not available	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, 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
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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
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	9 PICTs have certified Aids to Navigation managers in their maritime administrations.	SPC organised the first delivery of the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) Level 1 Manager Course in the Pacific region.	Change in knowledge	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga, 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
 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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
	SDG 16 Peace justice and strong institutions				
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	SPC supported 22 campaigns that succeeded in achieving policy and legislative change or other human rights advancements in Federated States of Micronesia (5), Marshall Islands (2), Solomon Islands (8), Tonga (2) and Vanuatu (5).	Grants for campaigns; training and mentoring; participation in campaign committee.	Impact	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	There is limited evidence in 4 PICTs of schools promoting human rights, gender equality and an end to violence against women: 2 active school clubs on social citizenship education in Marshall Islands; training of trainers for community facilitators in Tuvalu; and more teachers trained in Kiribati and Vanuatu.	Technical assistance for curriculum review and/or implementation with EQAP; training for school leaders, teachers, and teacher trainees; and recruitment and training of community facilitators.	Impact	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	51 campaigns supported by SPC made progress towards their human rights objectives in Federated States of Micronesia (5), Marshall Islands (5), Solomon Islands (24), Tonga (6), Tuvalu (1) and Vanuatu (10).	Grants for campaigns; training and mentoring.	Change in practice	Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	Resources and curriculum developed in 4 PICTs to promote human rights. Social Citizenship Education Policy Handbook developed for Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; cultural mapping readers developed for Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu; secondary school curriculum review finalised for Marshall Islands; positive behaviour management video and handbook launched and Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls implemented in 4 schools in Tuvalu; and a regional 'Pacific Anthology of Poems' launched at the University of the South Pacific (USP).	Technical assistance for curriculum review and/or implementation. New educational resources for social citizenship education developed and/or implemented.	Change in practice	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	Community outreach on human rights undertaken in churches, outer islands and other community settings in 7 PICTs (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu).	Awareness raising conducted.	Output	Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
DO6: Social Development	RRRT	RRRT supported LGBTQI rights and advocacy work in 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu). Training was conducted with police (Tonga, Vanuatu) and medical practitioners (Vanuatu).	Technical advice, legislative review, mentoring and registration.	Output	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
 <b>SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals</b>					
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
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
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

SPC objective	SPC division	Result achieved	SPC's contribution to the result	Result type	PICT
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Targeted technical support was provided to 7 PICTs for the following surveys: Vanuatu 2020 Post Disaster Needs Assessment (Tropical Cyclone Harold); Cook Islands 2019 Labour Force Survey; PNG 2020 High Frequency Phone Monitoring Survey (COVID-19); Solomon Islands 2020 High Frequency Phone Monitoring Survey (COVID-19); Marshall Islands 2020 Socio-economic Impact Assessment (COVID-19); Kiribati 2018 Social Development Indicator Survey (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey); and Tonga 2019 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.	Not available	Output	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
DO4: Development statistics	SDD	Technical assistance was provided to 14 PICTs (American Samoa, CNMI, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Tokelau) on civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) based on the UN's holistic approach to legal identity, UN principles and recommendations on CRVS, how to maintain operational continuity of civil registration systems during the COVID-19 pandemic, IT for CRVS (introducing an open source CRVS platform - OpenCRVS), and the increased use of registers and administrative data in census programmes.	SDD provided technical assistance and, in some instances, collaborated with consultants to deliver support to PICTs in the subject areas.	Output	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Tokelau, Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea