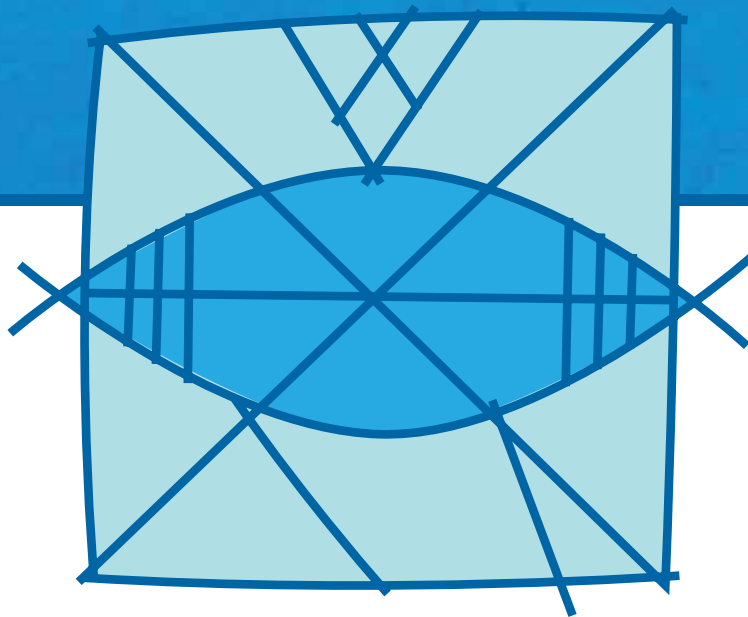




Secretariat of the Pacific Community

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME



MARSHALL ISLANDS



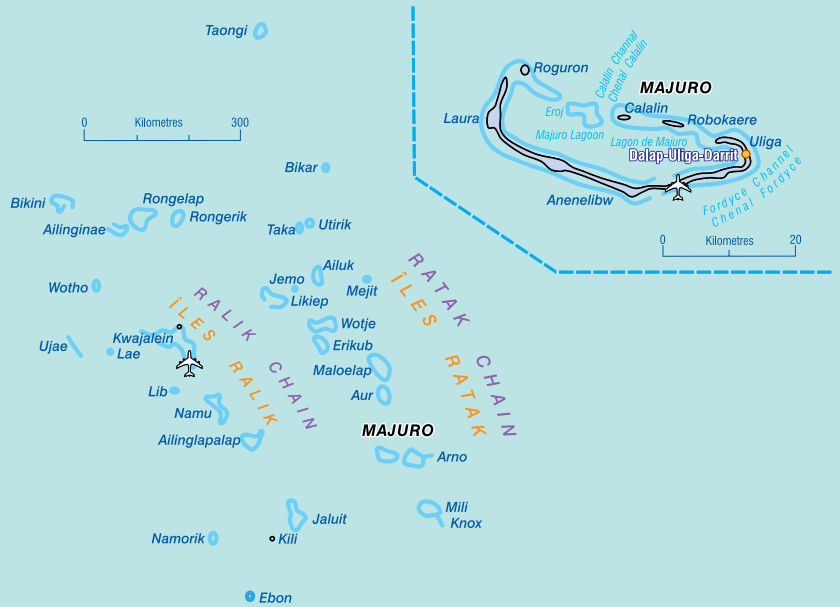
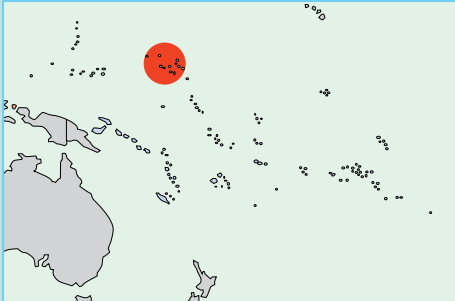
2014
REPORT



Marshall Islands

Enewetak
Eniwetok

Ujelang



REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
COUNTRY PROGRAMME

2014 Report



Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Noumea, New Caledonia, 2014

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Marshall Islands, [Photo: Emmanuel Tardy]

Foreword



I am pleased to present SPC's annual report on its programme with Republic of the Marshall Islands (hereinafter referred to as Marshall Islands). The report provides a snapshot of the development results Marshall Islands is achieving with SPC's support. It includes three feature articles illustrating the effectiveness of our joint effort and how the collaboration between Marshall Islands and SPC works in practice. A more comprehensive list of SPC's work, including training, is provided at the end of the report.

As this is the first report I have presented as Director-General, I would like to acknowledge the people and Government of Marshall Islands as members of SPC and partners in development of the Pacific region. The successful hosting of the Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Majuro in 2013 represents just one of the many reasons Marshall Islands holds a significant place in the heart of the Pacific. SPC is proud to work with Marshall Islands, and you have my commitment that SPC will strive for continuous improvement in the work we undertake with Marshall Islands to achieve your development objectives.

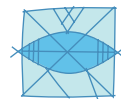
This year we have examined how SPC can further improve its role as a resource for its 22 island members. We believe SPC is uniquely positioned to support members such as Marshall Islands to address their critical development challenges, including issues we are all familiar with in the Pacific, such as reducing non-communicable diseases (NCDs); building resilience to climate and disaster risks; accelerating economic opportunities; or enabling young Pacific people to realise their full potential. None of these issues can be adequately tackled through single-sector approaches. They can only be addressed through long-term, multi-sector approaches that use the best expertise and knowledge available.

As such, in 2015 we plan to hold discussions with members to explore how SPC can better formulate and integrate its work and expertise to focus on members' development priorities. We expect this will include a range of different ways of working with Marshall Islands to shape future national programmes.

I encourage you to look at SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014 to see the full range of work SPC is pursuing in the region on behalf of all members. I thank Marshall Islands for its contribution to this work. I also take this opportunity to thank our development partners, who have invested financially and intellectually in this most important work.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Colin', with a horizontal line underneath it.

Dr Colin Tukuitonga
Director-General, SPC



SPC cooperation with Marshall Islands

This report provides an overview of SPC's work with Marshall Islands in 2014. It is intended to show how SPC's national-level activities, initiated by Marshall Islands, complement our regional work to benefit the people of Marshall Islands and the region. The report provides an overview of how SPC aligns its work with Marshall Islands to achieve the development priorities detailed in Marshall Islands' Strategic Development Plan Framework 2003–2018.

As a development organisation, SPC provides knowledge, scientific and technical cooperation to support members to achieve three key development goals:

- The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth
- Pacific communities are empowered and resilient
- Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives

This year, we have summarised activities and results achieved in Marshall Islands under these three development themes so it is easier to understand the effectiveness of SPC's work as a whole. The work SPC supports builds on the specialist sector expertise for which SPC is most recognised. These sector areas include transport and energy, statistics, fisheries and aquaculture, mineral resources and geoscience (including geographic mapping and modelling), agriculture, forestry and land, health, water and sanitation, education, gender, youth and human rights.

SPC supports the development efforts of Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) with scientific and technical knowledge and good practice that are context-appropriate. In recognition of the interrelated nature of development and our commitment to maximise the effectiveness of our contribution, SPC wants to enhance the current process of programme development at country level. Accordingly, country programming will be based on proactive, ongoing and broadly based consultation with each country or territory, with a view to delivering technical quality aligned with members' cross-cutting development priorities. The objective is to shape a technical cooperation programme that is as developmentally effective and sustainable as possible in meeting the needs of the countries and territories SPC serves.

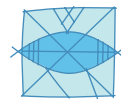
Regionalism in practice

From SPC's beginning, there has been awareness of the value of a regional approach to meet common needs. Although PICTs are diverse in many respects, they share similar challenges in areas such as fisheries, transport, health, food security and emerging areas such as climate change. SPC recognises and draws on skills and capacities from around the region, including encouraging experts from one member to share experiences and skills with counterparts in other PICTs. SPC also facilitates regional public goods that benefit all PICTs, such as the CePaCT genebank (Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees), which assists countries to conserve staple crops and introduce new plant varieties to increase crop diversity.

Our regional work complements national-level initiatives in Marshall Islands. The tangible and practical benefits of regionalism are demonstrated by SPC's work on behalf of its members to facilitate cooperation and leverage value across a range of regional initiatives. These are outlined further in SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014.

SPC's regional services to members include:

- Strengthening regional partnerships to facilitate information sharing among PICTs and to connect PICTs to regional and international policy development.
- Improving management of the region's oceanic fisheries through stock assessments, scientific analysis and supporting countries to define and protect their maritime boundaries.
- Supporting evidence-based decision making by governments through SPC's regional statistics database, sector-based information portals, GIS and mapping services, economic analysis, and other advisory services.
- Increasing access to safe and affordable shipping services through technical cooperation, regional shipping agreements, and training.
- Improving energy security and supply through petroleum advisory services.
- Enhancing food security through conservation and distribution of the region's crop diversity, improving the resilience of food crop varieties to climate conditions and researching more effective farming techniques.
- Tackling transboundary diseases threatening livestock and public health through improved animal health services.
- Detecting and controlling diseases of regional concern through the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network.
- Confronting domestic violence by supporting legislative change across the region.
- Promoting well-being through gender awareness and mainstreaming.
- Supporting science, policy and legislation to increase the potential for PICTs to benefit from environmentally and economically sustainable mining of deep sea minerals.
- Supporting PICT resilience to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change by facilitating the regional Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development and by providing training and strengthening regional partnerships.



Examples of SPC work in Marshall Islands

➔ Marshall Islands achieves its national energy policy target

Right: Installation of solar home systems in Marshall Islands



North-REP worked alongside the government, purchasing and installing solar home systems on the remote atolls. These stand-alone devices generate energy from sunlight, and are deemed the most suitable and cost-effective energy option for outer island households, which are not connected to the electricity grid.

Access to energy is an important facilitator of economic development, allowing efficient production of merchandise. It also affects the education and social sectors, providing lighting for children to study and enabling clinics to deliver medical services. In spite of its importance, however, nearly 14% of the population of Marshall Islands, predominantly those on outer island atolls, do not have access to basic electricity services.

Electricity generation is mainly through diesel generators, which are a costly source of power. As of 2011, fuel accounted for nearly 14% of Marshall Islands' annual national budget. To increase the access of remote populations to reliable electricity services and reduce Marshall Islands' high dependence on imported fossil fuels, the 2009 National Energy Policy set a target for the electrification of all urban households and 95% of outer island atolls households by 2015. It also has a target that 20% of energy requirements will be provided through indigenous renewable resources by 2020.

Since 2012, SPC has been supporting Marshall Islands in meeting these targets through the North Pacific ACP Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP). North-REP's purpose is to increase access of remote populations to reliable renewable electricity services through energy efficiency and increased penetration of renewable energy technologies. To this end, North-REP worked alongside the government, purchasing and installing solar home systems on the remote atolls. These stand-alone devices generate energy from sunlight, and are deemed the most suitable and cost-effective energy option for outer island households, which are not connected to the electricity grid. To date, 1500 households have been electrified on 14 atolls,

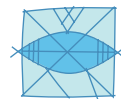
which should ensure basic access to electricity for an estimated 7500 people, thereby greatly improving their quality of life. A recipient of the solar home system praised the initiative: 'The solar system has allowed me to continue making my handicrafts at night. I am also now able to charge my mobile phone and contact the mainland for supplies or medical assistance when needed.'

To ensure the successful completion of this project, North-REP developed a partnership with the Marshalls Energy Company (MEC) to carry out the installation of the solar home systems. This included training of MEC workers on both installation and maintenance of the systems.

Lessons learnt from the previous Renewable Energy Programme for five countries (REP5), which focused on outer island electrification, noted that ownership and maintenance were key issues to address in order to ensure the long-term sustainability and success of any infrastructure initiatives. To foster community ownership of the installations, consultations were convened between communities, government and the utility company, which resulted in a mutual agreement that households would contribute towards the utilities' maintenance costs through a USD 100.00 installation fee and a monthly fee of USD 5.00. To further support maintenance costs, SPC trialed an innovative partnership with a local non-governmental organisation, Women United Towards Marshall Islands. The organisation collected handicrafts from outer island homes and sold them in Majuro. A fixed amount was deducted from all individual sales and paid to MEC towards monthly electricity fees. These activities all contribute to strengthening the sustainability of the operations and maintenance of the solar systems.

Other activities conducted by North-REP in collaboration with the Energy Division of the Ministry of Resources and Development include providing advice to the Asian Development Bank as part of its assistance for reforming MEC and supporting its organisational restructure programme. This work culminated in the 2014 review and revision of the national energy policy and its accompanying action plan, which has since contributed to reducing energy consumption, as well as addressing fiscal challenges that emerged after the 2008 energy crisis. These activities have all contributed to Marshall Islands meeting its national energy policy target of 95% electrification of rural outer island households.

This work is part of SPC's wider initiatives with Marshall Islands to address its national development goal of enhanced socio-economic self-reliance. It is made possible through a partnership with the European Union.



→ Our children's water – sustainable use of the Laura water lens

Right: Transformation of a commercial piggery to a dry litter system



The Laura water lens, a natural water catchment, provides both water and food that help sustain the people of Majuro. Population growth is placing ever-increasing demands on scarce land and water resources.

Land and water use are inextricably linked and sustainability depends on the integrated management of that use. The Government of Marshall Islands identified the Laura area as their priority water management issue. SPC implemented the Global Environment Facility-funded Pacific Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project, establishing another project, Integrated Water and Land Management for Sustainable Use of the Laura Water Lens, Majuro Atoll, to improve management of land and water use.

People living on Majuro Atoll depend on the collection of rainwater from both constructed and natural catchments. Approximately 70 per cent of the water supply originates from constructed reservoirs receiving water from the airport runway. The total storage of the airport catchment system is 87 million litres. The remaining 30 per cent comes from the extraction of water from the Laura water lens, which is estimated to hold two billion cubic litres with a sustainable daily harvest rate of around 1.3 million litres.

All catchment-dependent water supplies are subject to the impacts of climate variability and change. No rain for prolonged periods means the household and public water storage systems are emptied, which, in turn, increases the demand and reliance on the Laura lens. As an example, in the severe drought of 1992, the Laura lens was the only source of fresh water for the population of Majuro. Great care needs to be taken, therefore, to maintain the ongoing water capacity and water quality of the lens.

Atolls are characterised by highly permeable sandy soils, which have the benefit of resulting in high lens recharge from rainfall. The downside, however, is that it allows waste and pollution to easily percolate through to the water lens, affecting the quality of the water pumped from the lens. Expanding demand for land for housing, public infrastructure and agriculture increased waste production and, if unchecked could result in deteriorating water quality from the lens. Both land and water use, therefore, need to be managed to ensure that the quality and quantity of water can be maintained. With 54 per cent of the population under 24 years of age, the Laura lens will come under increasing pressure to provide for the people of Majuro and their children.

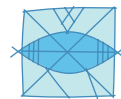
The project has been instrumental in establishing national structures to enable community engagement in the planning and management of sustainable land and water use.

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The former First Lady of Marshall Islands, Mrs Hannah Zedkaia stated, 'As the representative of my fellow female Marshallese, I was proud to be engaged as the Water Champion for the first-ever National Water Summit. Through this role, I was able to encourage more women to attend and share their thoughts and concerns about our state of water and sanitation. Their thoughts are valuable as they are primary care-givers of our families and understand the situation all too well. It is important for women to be involved at this high-level event, as they are often left out and so policies do not adequately address their needs.'

Regular engagement of traditional leaders, landowners and Laura residents in a cooperative partnership with the government through the Laura Lens Committee has improved awareness, knowledge and cooperation in the implementation of targeted stress reduction actions. Of particular note is the reduction in pollution through remediation of improperly designed and maintained septic systems, piggeries and solid waste in the Laura community. Monitoring of the water quality of Laura lens has demonstrated improved water quality, and the Majuro population now benefits from better access to good quality drinking water.

The GEF-funded Pacific IWRM project was a joint effort, along with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme. It contributes to Marshall Island's development goals of environmental sustainability and healthy people.



→ Safer domestic shipping in Marshall Islands

Right: Shipyard in Marshall Islands



For many Pacific Island communities, domestic shipping is the only means of travel and trade. This is particularly true for countries such as Marshall Islands, which has a population of 54,200 spread over 24 low-lying coral atolls. This places a huge responsibility on its maritime regulatory authority, which operates under tremendous resource and funding constraints, to ensure that vessels operate safely and do not pose a danger to the lives of those on board or to the environment. This responsibility is shared by the companies that operate domestic ships and the officers and crews that work on them. Marshall Islands currently has 44 vessels operating among its islands.

The increasing attention to domestic maritime safety in recent years has prompted Marshall Islands to seek assistance from SPC's Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety (PIDSS) programme. In 2013, working in close collaboration with Marshall Islands' Ministry of Transport and Communication, SPC's Transport Programme provided safety management systems training to 19 participants, including shipping company personnel, ships' officers from three domestic ships, and three Ministry of Transport and Communication staff, including the Secretary, who was present for some of the training.

The participants received two days of classroom training that covered a broad range of safety-related topics, including general safety awareness, risk management and assessment, fatigue awareness and planning, the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, development and implementation of safe operational plans (SOP), and the basics of the internal auditing process. There was also a practical application component; Marshall Islands trainers visited the MV Lady E, MV Ribuk Ae and MV Aemman to train the ships' officers and crew in the development and implementation of SOPs to ensure that the plans were tailored specifically to company policy and the individual ship. Another ship, MV Landrik, was also given the SOP template to study and utilise.

In June 2014, SPC made a follow-up visit to assess the status of implementation of SOPs by stakeholders, provide additional training where required, assist maritime administration staff to introduce further safety management systems, assist individual shipping companies to develop company programmes on their ships, and conduct external audits of existing safety management systems to ensure that they are effectively improving processes. Unfortunately, SOPs had not yet been implemented on board

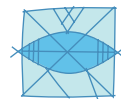
The Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety administered by SPC and supported by the Government of Australia is designed to work with the national domestic vessel safety efforts of the maritime administration, shipping companies, and ships' officers and crew. The programme can provide a complete safety system based on the International Safety Management (ISM) Code or can assist with improving an existing system to meet specific requirements. The programme offers assistance in developing SOPs, a planned maintenance schedule capable of being integrated into a ship's safety management system, training in safety awareness, the conduct of emergency drills, and the use of emergency equipment.

the ships engaged in the 2013 visit. For them, consultation meetings were held with stakeholders to promote this safety programme and safety awareness.

Two meetings were held, one with staff and ships' officers from Marshall Islands Shipping Corporation (MISC) and the other one with officers and crew of vessels operated by the Ministry of Public Works. Building on previous assistance, SPC worked with the crew of two passenger ships (MV Landrik, MV Ribuuk Ae) to develop muster lists – emergency plans – which were not available on board. These plans are important as they ensure immediate response of the crew during emergencies. The SPC team also tested these plans by running a drill on MV *Landrik*.

The technical assistance provided to Marshall Islands is intended to support compliance with international maritime conventions, filling a gap where domestic vessels are not covered under SOLAS requirements, with the ultimate aim of instilling a strong safety culture.

The Pacific Islands Domestic Ship Safety administered by SPC and supported by the Government of Australia is designed to work with the national domestic vessel safety efforts of the maritime administration, shipping companies, and ships' officers and crew. The programme can provide a complete safety system based on the International Safety Management (ISM) Code or can assist with improving an existing system to meet specific requirements. The programme offers assistance in developing SOPs, a planned maintenance schedule capable of being integrated into a ship's safety management system, training in safety awareness, the conduct of emergency drills, and the use of emergency equipment.



Summary of SPC development cooperation

The feature articles in the previous section provide examples of how SPC is working with the Government and people of Marshall Islands to support achievement of their national development goals.

In addition to the work featured, SPC provided a wide range of support to Marshall Islands in 2014 aligned to its Strategic Development Plan Framework 2003–2018. Technical cooperation and support were provided by many divisions and programmes across SPC on both multi-sector issues such as disaster risk reduction and climate change, and specific-sector issues in agriculture, forestry, coastal and oceanic fisheries, public health, water and sanitation, energy, transport, human rights and development statistics. Marshallese took part in approximately 1,747 days of SPC training during the period July 2013 to June 2014 in these different areas. Details of the technical cooperation and training provided are listed in Annexes 1 and 2.

In general, members recognise SPC's value lies in the high quality of the technical support provided across national sector areas and in its portfolio of regional work, rather than in SPC's occasional role as a conduit of donor funds. SPC promotes sustainability through working with countries to develop national capacity to design results-focused programming and where possible to leverage additional

funding. SPC's direct financial inputs are only a small part of the picture. However, SPC recognises individual members are interested in the financial value of SPC's work as it relates to them. For Marshall Islands, in 2014, this is estimated at USD 6,663,237 (5,996,913 CPF units). This amount includes both the direct costs of SPC's work with Marshall Islands (including technical staff time and travel) and an allocation of the costs of SPC's regional work, and indirect costs of managing and operating SPC programmes.

As highlighted in the feature articles and in the following table of outputs, the collaboration between SPC and the Government of Marshall Islands has involved considerable activity. While significant progress has been made, SPC is committed to understanding better what has worked and what has not, in order to inform and improve the value of its work in Marshall Islands in 2015 and beyond. We want to understand whether measurable and sustainable development results are being generated by SPC's activities and, if not, try to work out why and adjust our approach accordingly.

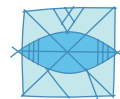
Annex 1: SPC training provided in Marshall Islands: July 2013–June 2014

Capacity building is an important aspect of SPC's overall technical assistance. It includes formal training programmes, targeted classroom training in response to members' needs, attachments and on-the-job training. The following table gives a detailed breakdown of the type of training.

	F	M	N/A	Total trained	Total person days
Coastal fisheries assessment and monitoring	3	2		5	85
Deep-sea minerals	2	5		7	80
Disaster risk management / reduction	3	22		25	50
Ecosystems monitoring and assessment	2	2		4	20
Energy efficiency	11	3		14	84
Food security (crop production / genetic resources)	6	10		16	228
Gender equality / violence against women	3			3	13
Human rights general/reporting	41	15	4	60	239
Lobbying and advocacy – human rights	1			1	5
Maritime boundaries	1	2		3	41
Oceanic fisheries data management	1			1	6
Oceanic fisheries monitoring	3	25		28	638
Oceanic fisheries – ecosystems monitoring and assessment	2			2	8
Petroleum storage and handling		1		1	3
Private sector development / market access	9	13		22	202
Public health	1	3		4	18
Statistics		3		3	12
Water and sanitation		3		3	15
Total	89	109	4	202	1747

Note:

- The above table covers training workshops, attachments and on-the-job training. It does not include meetings, conferences, seminars and consultations.
- Some individuals received training in more than one area. For this reason, the total number of individuals reached may be smaller.
- N/A: gender not reported.



Annex 2: Summary of key completed outputs of SPC cooperation with Marshall Islands in 2014

The table below summarises the key outputs of SPC cooperation with Marshall Islands in 2014. It shows how SPC's work contributes to national development objectives and provides a basis for further development of SPC's results-driven focus.

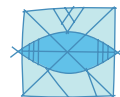


While SPC's performance in contributing to national development goals can be measured more realistically and appropriately only over the long term, SPC aims nevertheless to evaluate interim performance and test programme logic wherever possible. Gathering evidence from SPC programmes and international experience will be even more critical in coming years to enable SPC to evaluate whether its work has achieved the intended results and to improve its performance. The table below lists only work completed in 2014. There is much additional work in progress, which will be reported on in the year it is completed. SPC's key regional work is covered in its Annual Report.

SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Pacific communities are empowered and resilient		
Climate Change Mainstreaming		
Increased capacity to effectively manage the risks presented by climate change and disasters	Strengthened capacity to respond to climate change and disasters	Review of climate change finance in Marshall Islands completed
		Coastal protection works designed for Marshall Islands; report for coastal protection works for Woja Island in Ailinglaplap designed
		Climate change mainstreaming profiles to inform budget support readiness prepared for nine countries and available online
Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Mitigation		
Strengthened disaster risk management plans and practices	Vulnerability and risks managed	Risk insurance pilot conducted in Marshall Islands
		Disaster risk assessment tools and applications developed; Pacific Risk Information System (PacRIS) updated with outputs from other risk assessments conducted (such as Nadi flood modelling project); exposure datasets shared with partners and countries developing outputs for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management

SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Strengthened disaster risk management plans and practices	Vulnerability and risks managed	Disaster risk reduction country implementation plans completed for all 15 Pacific, African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States; national steering committees established for all 15 Pacific ACP States
		Knowledge products for early warning systems developed; new information products for tsunami early warning developed and tested with PICTs through the 2014 PacWave exercise
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems		
Improved management of coastal fisheries	Enhanced capacity of coastal communities to respond effectively to climate change and improved assessment of climate change impacts on marine environments	Reporting completed on climate change monitoring, including attachment training at SPC headquarters in Noumea for Marshall Islands
Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Improved strategic policy, planning, and administration of the aquaculture sector to meet current and future needs	Technical assistance provided on establishment of an aquaponic facility in Majuro in response to a request from Marshall Islands
Land Resources		
Strengthened food and nutritional security, resilient to impacts of disasters and climate change	Increased production and consumption of local nutritious foods	Drought resilience of communities of Arno strengthened through access to diverse resilient crops; training completed of two research and development staff at Majuro and 15 Arno atoll communities on the transfer of trees and crop material to pots; nursery set up at Arno atoll; 180 taro, 98 breadfruit, 300 sweet potato plants distributed to six drought-affected atolls
Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives		
Gender, Human Rights, and Culture		
Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance	Increased observance of human rights and good governance standards by decision makers	Training provided to enable states to submit a second round report to the UN Human Rights Council for the Universal Periodic Review; training completed in June
		Regional consultations conducted with members of parliament to increase capacity to apply human rights in parliament and to advocate for human rights-compliant legislation and policies; regional training held for parliamentarians in January 2014 and consultation held in fourth quarter of 2014
	Increased capacity of civil society to monitor and advocate for human rights and good governance standards	Regional training and consultations provided for judicial staff to increase the capacity of officials to apply human rights in the courts and influence policy and laws; regional lawyers training held in October 2014
		Civil society organisations (CSOs) provided with information and training on how to use human rights to advocate on key issues through the regional CSO forum; training completed in June, outcome statement released
Increased development potential of Pacific Island people in culture and enhanced empowerment of women and young people	Integrated approach to human development fostered at regional and national levels	Regional workshop organised for 25 women activists on gender and climate change, including participants from Marshall Islands
enhanced empowerment of women and young people		Regional dialogue workshop on gender, climate change and sustainable development held; 50 participants, including participants from Marshall Islands
		Gender statistics reports finalised

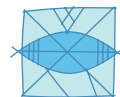


SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Public Health		
Improved health and well-being of Pacific communities	PICTs have access to high-quality information and evidence to inform policy and the delivery of core public health functions	Laboratory strengthening provided in sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis quality assurance, and the use of filter paper for arbovirus laboratory under lab-based surveillance at the Majuro and Ebeye laboratories
		Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) Data for Decision Making (module 2: basic epidemiology and data analysis) training held
Water and Sanitation		
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	Increased community engagement with national government on water issues through the establishment of the Laura Lens committee; committee assisted with developing a common understanding and trust between the community, with an average of 12 community leaders meeting on a quarterly basis with government
		Commercial piggeries converted/introduced to reduce pollution in Laura groundwater; one commercial piggery (up to 100 pigs) in the Laura area converted from wash down system to waterless; dry litter pig waste compost system introduced; additional 20 household dry litter (waterless) pig pens piloted in Laura community
		Draft water safety plan developed and its implementation revitalised by Marshall Islands Environmental Protection Authority administration to increase the number of people with access to water
		Capacity supported at the national and regional levels to improve water resource management; technical assistance provided to in-country demonstration projects; one sub-regional and two in-country technical support missions undertaken during the reporting period to support routine project management, national integrated water resources management planning, and follow-up project development
		Governance structures improved to support the implementation of an integrated approach to water resource, sanitation, and wastewater management; national apex water committees established
The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth		
Energy Services		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe energy services	Development and implementation of effective policies, plans and regulatory frameworks supported	Safe battery replacement systems developed; ongoing discussions with environmental protection authority and environmental planning and policy coordination on the battery replacement programme; used batteries collected from five atolls and stored in Majuro
		Energy efficient stove initiative adopted by the Energy Division and piloted with women's focus groups; gender training completed for Marshall Islands; energy officials equipped with gender concepts to review the energy policy
	Strong leadership in the Pacific's energy sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectoral coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	Energy efficiency training and awareness campaigns conducted; Facebook page launched
		Draft revised energy policy available

SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Energy Services		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe energy services		Pacific Centre of Excellence in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREE) established; workshop conducted in March in Nadi, attended by 15 participants, including participants from Marshall Islands
		Photovoltaic (PV) systems tendered, procured and installed in rural schools and health centres, as well as in 1500 households in 14 outer islands
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems		
Improved management of oceanic fisheries	National tuna oceanic fisheries policy and decision-making are informed by the best science-based stock assessments and advice	Updated country website for all PICTs with detailed characterisation of bycatch from tuna longline fisheries Report updated on fish aggregating device (FAD) closures for Marshall Islands
	FFA and sub-regional oceanic fisheries management initiatives are supported by the best science-based stock assessments and advice	Technical support provided and presentations made to the meetings of the Forum Fisheries Committee (FFC) including support for bio-economic modelling and analysis of management options
	Enhanced national capacity in fisheries monitoring	Basic observer training course conducted for Marshall Islands in Majuro
		Regional debriefer assessor workshop conducted in Port Moresby Regional observer coordinators workshop held
Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Improved seafood quality standards and value-adding for exports	Technical assistance and advice provided to seafood enterprises in Marshall Islands; two training workshops (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points and Food Safety Management System) delivered
Geoscience		
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	National capacities strengthened through training in deep-sea minerals (DSM) issues and sponsorship for countries to participate in international forums; one-month attachment provided to two government lawyers on seabed mineral resources
		4th DSM regional training workshop, 'The Environmental Perspectives of Deep-sea Minerals Activities' held in Nadi, Fiji 9–13 December 2013; key outcomes were the development of environmental impact assessment templates for the exploitation of manganese nodules, cobalt-rich crust, and seafloor-massive sulphides
		Pacific marine minerals report finalised and launched, providing good quality data and information relating to deep-sea mineral resources to stakeholders in the Pacific region
		Array calibration, maintenance and data communication support provided to contribute to sustained regional sea-level monitoring system to address concern over sea-level rise and enhance understanding of sea-level variability; tide gauges are fully operational and deliver high-quality sea-level and meteorological data



SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Land Resources		
Increased contribution from agriculture and forestry sectors to inclusive broad-based economic growth	Increased capacity of PICTs to meet standards, guidelines, and conditions for exports and domestic trade	Regional biosecurity plan strategic implementation plan (SIP) workshop coordinated by SPC; 73 attendees from the Pacific and US Department of Defense, including participants from Marshall Islands
		Capacity-building support rendered to northern Pacific countries on the establishment of the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan (MBP); training of 20 quarantine officers, including trainees from Marshall Islands
Statistics for Development		
Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	PICTS are producing the agreed core set of statistics across key sectors	Technical assistance provided towards monitoring the Pacific Education Development Framework and Education For All goals' ongoing work to establish redeveloped education management information system and processes; demo version of EMIS was presented to Minister for Education
		Regional workshop on education data and indicators in the Pacific held
Transport Services		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe transport services	Strong leadership in the Pacific's transport sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectoral coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	Basic internal auditor training for ports and maritime administration staff in Marshall Islands completed
		More frequent, efficient and safer sea transport provided for the Central Pacific Shipping Commission (CPSC) island countries; binding contract for the CPSC shipping routes secured
		15 Maritime administrators trained on basic regional hydrography and hydrographic governance, including participants from Marshall Islands
	Development and implementation of effective policies, plans and regulatory frameworks supported	Maritime regulators and domestic industry personnel trained at International Maritime Organization's Oceanic Forum on Domestic Ferry Safety

SPC is a membership organisation that works in close partnership with its Members: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna. We thank them for their support.

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