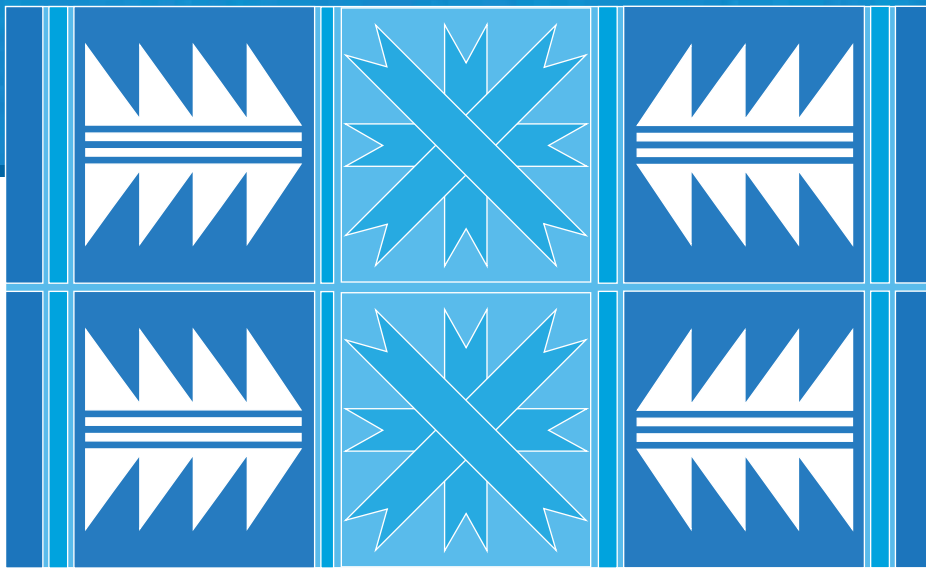




Secretariat of the Pacific Community

# TUVALU COUNTRY PROGRAMME



TUVALU

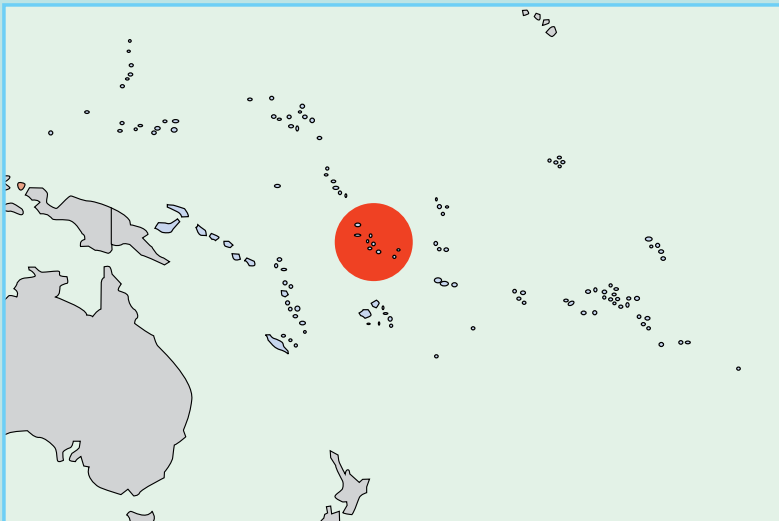


2014  
REPORT



# Tuvalu

0 Kilometres 200



Nukulaelae

Niulakita

# TUVALU COUNTRY PROGRAMME

---

2014 Report



Secretariat of the Pacific Community  
Noumea, New Caledonia, 2014

© Copyright by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2014

Published by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, New Caledonia  
BP D5, 98848, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia

Photographs and illustrations by SPC staff except where noted

# Contents

---

Foreword	v
SPC cooperation with Tuvalu	1
Examples of SPC work in Tuvalu	3
Summary of SPC development cooperation	7
Annex 1: SPC training provided in Tuvalu: July 2013 – June 2014	8
Annex 2: Summary of key completed outputs of SPC cooperation with Tuvalu in 2014	9

---



## Foreword

---



I am pleased to present SPC's annual report on its programme with Tuvalu. The report provides a snapshot of the development results Tuvalu is achieving with SPC's support. It includes three feature articles illustrating the effectiveness of our joint effort and how the collaboration between Tuvalu 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 Tuvalu as members of SPC and partners in development of the Pacific region. SPC is proud to work with Tuvalu, and you have my commitment that SPC will strive for continuous improvement in the work we undertake with Tuvalu 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 Tuvalu 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 Tuvalu 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 Tuvalu 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 Tukuitonga'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line underneath it.

Dr Colin Tukuitonga  
*Director-General, SPC*

---







---

## SPC cooperation with Tuvalu

*This report provides an overview of SPC's work with Tuvalu in 2014. It is intended to show how SPC's national-level activities, initiated by Tuvalu, complement our regional work to benefit the people of Tuvalu and the region. The report provides an overview of how SPC aligns its work with Tuvalu to achieve the development priorities detailed in the Te Kakeega II National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2005–2015.*

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 Tuvalu 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 Tuvalu. 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 Tuvalu

### → Passage of updated maritime legislation promotes livelihoods for families in Tuvalu


Right: Life-boat training in Tuvalu



*To ensure the safety and security of seafarers, small island countries such as Tuvalu must provide updated training to their seafarers so that they comply with international standards and subsequent amendments, such as the International Convention for Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW). The STCW convention aims to give seafarers working on seagoing ships an internationally harmonised set of skills that meet standards of competence.*

In many Pacific Island countries, remittances flowing from migrants to family members at home play an important role in the economy. In Tuvalu, for example, many families rely on remittances for their basic household needs. Much of the money comes from seafarers on foreign vessels; they contribute an estimated AUD 4 million to Tuvalu's economy, or 30% of the country's gross national product. In some households as many as 25 dependents are supported by a single seafarer's wage. The economic contribution of seafarers to the local economy is critical for the development of small island countries such as Tuvalu. Therefore, the safety and security of seafarers, as well as their ability to be employed on foreign vessels, are vital issues.

To ensure the safety and security of seafarers, small island countries such as Tuvalu must provide updated training to their seafarers so that they comply with international standards and subsequent amendments, such as the International Convention for Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW). The STCW convention aims to give seafarers working on seagoing ships an internationally harmonised set of skills that meet standards of competence. The convention is amended regularly in response to a changing technological environment, inconsistencies, outdated provisions and the emergence of new threats at sea. Amendments have centred on re-examination of issues relating to security standards. The last major revision, the Manila Amendments, was undertaken in June 2010 and was aimed at ensuring that the necessary global standards will be in place to train and certify seafarers to operate technologically advanced ships. These new requirements and standards were adopted and came into effect in January 2012.



In recognition of the importance of ensuring that Tuvalu seafarers meet the latest standards and can continue to be employed and maintain their remittances, SPC assisted the Tuvalu government to make Tuvalu the first Pacific Island nation to update its domestic legislation to address the 2010 amendments to the STCW convention. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) provided support in this process.

SPC further supported Tuvalu seafarers through its audit programme, training auditors to undertake continuous checks to ensure that Tuvalu maritime systems are consistent with international standards. SPC also provided training and technical advice to the Tuvalu Maritime Training Institute to allow it to integrate the 2010 STCW amendments into its seafarer training. 'We have seafarers working on overseas ships and if we do not make the changes, it will jeopardise our opportunities on overseas ships,' explained Lefata Paeniu, the late CEO of the Tuvalu Maritime Training Institute.

The updated national legislation will ensure that seafarers continue to be eligible to work on both domestic and foreign vessels, maintaining the estimated AUD 4 million in remittances they send back each year to Tuvalu. Through its maritime programme, SPC is helping Tuvalu address its national development priorities of employment and private sector development. It is supported in this effort by the IMO and the Australian Government.

---



## → SPC and Tuvalu collaborate to shore up water security in Funafuti

Right: Water survey to gather data critical to maintaining Funafuti's drinking water security

Drinking water supplies in the atoll nation of Tuvalu are almost totally dependent on rainfall harvested from roofs. The management and maintenance of roof catchments, guttering and water storage are crucial to the country's water security. While Tuvalu enjoys relatively consistent rainfall, the absence of significant other water sources, such as groundwater, means that even short periods of low rainfall can lead to water shortages. This vulnerability was dramatically illustrated in the 2011 State of Emergency declared after consecutive months of low rainfall caused severe water shortages on several of Tuvalu's islands, including Funafuti.



*This work is part of a larger programme of support to Tuvalu under Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI), which is assisting vulnerable countries to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. The Government of Tuvalu requested that SPC implement the project – Funafuti Residents' Resilience to Water Shortages and Droughts. Information collected and analysed will inform infrastructure investments in Funafuti undertaken under the ICCAI, as well as other government and donor programmes.*

In recognition of this vulnerability, SPC's Water and Sanitation Programme has been working with the Government of Tuvalu on a detailed survey of drinking water and sanitation infrastructure on Funafuti. The aim is to collect and analyse data to enable better investment targeting in order to support a safe, reliable drinking water supply.

The survey builds on past collaborative efforts between SPC and Tuvalu, and has involved the active participation and on-the-job training of staff from multiple government agencies. This latest collaboration will update and refresh Tuvalu's existing databases on Funafuti's rainwater harvesting and sanitation facilities, and provide an assessment of basic water and sanitation infrastructure coverage for future needs.

Information collected through the survey will allow the effective capacity of existing water storage facilities to be determined, and provide much-needed information on the practicality and benefits of various interventions to maximise water security. To get a better understanding of the constraints of current rainwater harvesting infrastructure and opportunities for improvement, a rainwater harvesting analysis is also being undertaken to identify the factors that define reliability of supply and the threshold water storage requirements to meet demand. The analysis will assist in the classification of individual household, community and government rainfall collection and storage facilities, based on reliability of supply, risk of failure and potential for improvement.

The work is part of a larger programme of support to Tuvalu under Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI), which is assisting vulnerable countries to adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. The Government of Tuvalu requested that SPC implement the project – Funafuti Residents' Resilience to Water Shortages and Droughts. Information collected and analysed will inform infrastructure investments in Funafuti undertaken under the ICCAI, as well as other government and donor programmes. This work is an important part of SPC's commitment to help Tuvalu promote good health among its population and is made possible through a partnership with the Government of Australia.

## Turning gender equality rhetoric into action

Gender equality is intrinsically linked to sustainable economic and social development outcomes, and is important to the realisation of human rights for all. There remains significant gender inequality across the Pacific, though the extent differs greatly in different contexts.

For gender equality to progress across the region, leadership and action at the highest political level are necessary. Tuvalu is showing the way by taking action to facilitate gender mainstreaming across all sectors of government. Gender mainstreaming is the process of integrating the needs of women and men in any planned policy, project or programme. It is critical for advancing gender equality at the national level, and ensuring that national development is inclusive and fair. It is important because it takes the responsibility for gender equality out of a single ministry or plan, and highlights it as an issue to be addressed from multiple angles. It helps governments meet their regional and international commitments, such as the Convention for the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Revised Pacific Platform for Action on Advancement of Women and Gender Equality 2005 to 2015.

Over the last two years, the Government of Tuvalu has taken steps to demonstrate its strengthened commitment to gender mainstreaming and the advancement of women. This started with the change in name and focus of the Women's Affairs Department, which has been renamed the Gender Affairs Department, and its move from the Ministry of Home Affairs to being strategically placed under the Office of the Prime Minister. Since then, the Government of Tuvalu, with technical support from SPC, has revised and developed the Tuvalu National Gender Policy, and has integrated the policy's priorities into Tuvalu's national development plan, Te Kageega II: National Strategy for Sustainable Development .

SPC has also developed and endorsed the national stocktake of the gender mainstreaming capacity of the government. The stocktake process identified confusion and misunderstanding of the concept gender mainstreaming among public servants, a lack of understanding of how gender mainstreaming worked in practice and a lack of capacity to implement the process. Consultations with government officials recognised the need for gender to be mainstreamed into policy, planning and budgeting systems of government and welcomed SPC's support to improve these processes. Interventions will include targeted training for senior government officers and other stakeholders, and technical advice on institutional strengthening to support gender responsive outcomes. This technical support will complement SPC's Regional Rights Resource Team training for senior civil servants to increase their capacity to apply human rights principles in policy and law reform, and will also involve country consultations on legislation relating to violence against women.

Tuvalu's commitment to gender equality was highlighted at the Fifth **Pacific Ministerial Meeting on Women** held in Cook Islands in October 2013, when the Hon. Prime Minister Enele Sosene Sopoaga stated, 'We live in a world burdened with increasingly diverse and complex development challenges. Ad hoc approaches to addressing key national and priority issues are not sustainable development and neither is it economical. Regional and national institutions need to strengthen systems already in place to support gender mainstreaming. It is not the role of national women's machineries to implement gender mainstreaming across government ... The job of gender mainstreaming ... is the responsibility of the whole of government.'

Tuvalu recognises the importance of involving women in addressing the impacts of climate change, particularly in small island states, and demonstrated this by participating in recent gender and climate change events held in Fiji in June. The Director of the Gender Affairs Department attended the training-of-trainers workshop on gender and climate change, followed by a gender and climate change regional dialogue. The objectives of both initiatives were to strengthen the capacity of national women's machineries to better understand the links between gender and climate change and strengthen their capacity to provide relevant technical advice to other ministries of the government working on climate change and related issues.

SPC's work on gender mainstreaming is part of its overall approach to improving the lives of Pacific Islanders and contributes to Tuvalu's national development priority of social development, including health, welfare, youth, gender, housing, hardship, and poverty alleviation. The work is financially supported by the Australian Government.

*Over the last two years, the Government of Tuvalu has taken steps to demonstrate its strengthened commitment to gender mainstreaming and the advancement of women. This started with the change in name and focus of the Women's Affairs Department, which has been renamed the Gender Affairs Department, and its move from the Ministry of Home Affairs to being strategically placed under the Office of the Prime Minister.*



---

## 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 Tuvalu to support achievement of their national development goals.*

In addition to the work featured, SPC provided a wide range of support to Tuvalu in 2014 aligned to the Te Kakeega II National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2005–2015. 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. Tuvaluans took part in approximately 1,189 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 that 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 Tuvalu, in 2014, this is estimated at AUD 4,047,192 (3,237,753 CFP units). This amount includes both the direct costs of SPC's work with Tuvalu (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 Tuvalu 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 Tuvalu 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 Tuvalu: 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	O	N/A	Total trained	Total person days
Animal health		1			1	3
Coastal fisheries assessment and monitoring		1			1	5
Coastal fisheries - aquaculture	1	1			2	9
Cultural policy / cultural promotion	1				1	1
Deep-sea minerals		4			4	20
Ecosystems monitoring and assessment				1	1	12
Educational assessment research		1			1	5
Food security (crop production / genetic resources)		1			1	10
Gender equality / violence against women	4				4	16
Geoscience for development		2			2	16
Human Rights general	9	17			26	141
Lobbying and advocacy - Human Rights	8	8			16	48
Maritime boundaries		2			2	20
Nearshore fisheries development	12	2			14	112
Oceanic fisheries monitoring	5	13			18	203
Petroleum storage and handling	1	3			4	12
Project design and management	16	13			29	131
Public health	9		1	2	12	24
Social media training		1			1	5
Statistics	2	5			7	48
Student literacy and numeracy	5	3			8	48
Teacher and principal standards	38	20			58	290
Water and sanitation		2			2	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>1189</b>

Note:

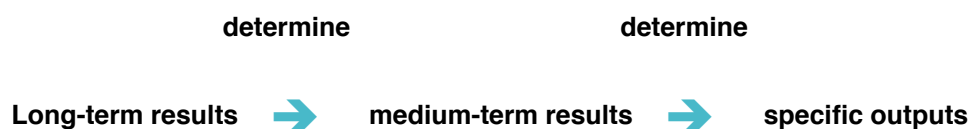
- The above table covers training workshops, attachments and on-the-job training. It does not include meetings, conferences, seminars and consultations.
- Some individuals received training in more than one area. For this reason, the total number of individuals reached may be smaller.
- N/A: gender not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





## Annex 2: Summary of key completed outputs of SPC cooperation with Tuvalu in 2014

The table below summarises the key outputs of SPC cooperation with Tuvalu 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
<b>Pacific communities are empowered and resilient</b>		
<b>Climate change mainstreaming</b>		
Increased capacity to effectively manage the risks presented by climate change and disasters	Strengthened capacity to respond to climate change and disasters	Climate change mainstreaming profiles to inform budget support readiness prepared for nine countries and available online
<b>Disaster risk reduction and disaster mitigation</b>		
Strengthened disaster risk management plans and practices	Vulnerability and risks managed	Disaster risk assessment tools and applications developed – Pacific Risk Information System (PacRIS) updated with outputs from other risk assessments conducted (such as the Nadi flood modelling project); exposure datasets shared with partners and countries developing outputs for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management
		Disaster risk reduction country implementation plans (CIPs) completed for all 15 of the 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

### 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
<b>Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems</b>		
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 in SPC headquarters  Climate change adaptation pilot sites identified, workplans developed and adaptation activities implemented in Tuvalu – Conducted national community ecosystem approach to fisheries management workshop in partnership with FAO
	Enhanced coastal fisheries management policies and systems based where possible on scientific assessments of the status of national coastal marine resources	Age, growth and genetic parameters determined for a selection of coastal finfish from 8 PICTs – Samples collected, analysis under way
<b>Land Resources</b>		
Strengthened food and nutritional security resilient to impacts of disasters and climate change	Increased availability and better access to traditional and improved crop and animal diversity	Short term and long-term attachments provided to PICTs, depending on country and project requests and activities – one Tuvalu staff trained on genetic resources
<b>Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives</b>		
<b>Educational Quality</b>		
Improved quality of education	Improved teacher and principal performance	Enhanced capacity of teachers through targeted professional development training based on teacher competency appraisal results  Capacity building provided for teachers, teacher educators, education officers and school leaders – Facilitated training of education officers, head teachers and selected teachers
	Increased student achievement in literacy and numeracy	Education officers are trained and literate on outcomes-based assessments  Body of research evidence to support educational quality activities developed and disseminated through research publications and international and regional forums – Two research papers developed, one for publication and one for presentation
<b>Gender, Human Rights, and Culture</b>		
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	Pacific Island countries have violence against women/domestic violence bills and cabinet papers completed – Draft family protection bill completed; outer island consultations ongoing



### 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
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 senior civil servants in order to increase their capacity to apply human rights principles in policy and law reform – Tuvalu senior lay magistrates training conducted in May
		Regional consultations conducted with members of parliament (MPs) to increase capacity to apply human rights in parliament and to advocate for human rights-compliant legislation and policies – Regional MP training held in January 2014 and MP consultation held in fourth quarter of 2014
		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
	Increased observance of human rights and governance standards by agencies and governments providing service to the public	Technical assistance and training provided to support national actors in key human rights areas – Support to the development of a <i>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> task force at the national level; national consultations on the family protection bill conducted
		Training provided on gender/feminist theory
		Regional training provided to magistrates on protection orders, family law matters, domestic violence and discrimination to better try cases at the local level – three training sessions held
Increased capacity of civil society to monitor and advocate for human rights and good governance standards	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	Gender stocktake reports published; memorandum of understanding developed between SPC and Tuvalu outlining technical assistance/gender plan following stocktake recommendation
		Technical assistance provided in the development of a gender policy
		Regional workshop organised for 25 women activists, including Tuvaluan activists, on gender and climate change
		Regional dialogue workshop on gender, climate change and sustainable development held – 50 participants, including participants from Tuvalu
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>		
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	Capacity supported at the national and regional levels to resource improved water resource management through 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 resource management planning, 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

## 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
<b>The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth</b>		
<b>Educational Quality</b>		
Improved quality of education	Framework and database of Pacific qualifications and standards established	Pacific Register of Qualifications database updated with (i) accredited qualifications (ii) registered institutions (iii) professional associations and members (iv) accrediting agencies; and (v) regional standards in education
<b>Energy Services</b>		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe energy services	Strong leadership in the Pacific's energy sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectoral coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	Pacific Centre of Excellence in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency established – Workshop conducted in March in Nadi, attended by 15 participants, including participants from Tuvalu
		Ongoing training modules developed with the training provider; sub-regional dangerous goods training workshops conducted
<b>Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems</b>		
Improved management of oceanic fisheries	Enhanced national capacity in fisheries monitoring	National tuna data workshop conducted in Tuvalu
		Basic observer training course conducted
		Regional observer coordinators workshop held
	Enhanced national oceanic fishery monitoring to meet national and international obligations	In-country technical support provided for tuna and artisanal data systems in Tuvalu
	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
Country-specific reports of longline fishing performance in the southern longline fishery produced Report updated on fish aggregating device closures for Tuvalu		
Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Improved capacity for subsistence, artisanal, sport and industrial fishing activities within the sustainable production level	Technical support provided and presentations made to the meetings of the Forum Fisheries Committee, including support for bio-economic modelling and analysis of management options
		Technical support provided and reports presented to the Subcommittee for South Pacific Tuna and Billfish; technical support provided and reports presented to the Parties to the Nauru agreement
Improved economic viability of fisheries investments through analysis, evaluation and capacity building in financial skills	Improved economic viability of fisheries investments through analysis, evaluation and capacity building in financial skills	Strengthened the fish aggregating devices (FADs) programme in Tuvalu – FAD fishing skills workshop completed
		Solar power upgrade strategy to strengthen small-scale tuna fisheries sector promoted
		National training conducted in fisheries financial management, economics, project management and governance for Tuvalu – Course curriculum developed for regional training: 'Small and medium fisheries enterprise development', including business plan template and competency evaluation



### 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
<b>Geoscience</b>		
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	Data collected and compiled to inform decisions on filling in borrow pits
		Strengthened national capacities provided through training on deep-sea minerals issues and sponsorship for countries to participate in international forums – Government representative supported to attend the 2014 the International Seabed Authority's annual session; two month internship provided to legal interns
		Regional deep seabed minerals framework and financial framework developed in consultation with Pacific African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States – Regional agreement developed and consulted with Pacific ACP States and relevant stakeholders
		Capacity building for participants at the inaugural meeting for the geological surveys organisation on the importance of geological surveys, identifying national and regional priorities, and agreeing on a way forward to strengthen regional cooperation in geo-survey
		4th deep-sea minerals regional training workshop, 'The Environmental Perspectives of Deep-sea Minerals Activities' held in Fiji – Environmental impact assessment templates developed on the exploitation of manganese nodules, cobalt-rich crust, and seafloor-massive sulphides
		State of knowledge of 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
		Support provided to PICTs to assess their potential for extended continental shelf (ECS), delineate claims and formalise documents for submission and defence to the UN Commission of the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UNCLCS) – 12 Pacific Islands made progress on Article 76 of the <i>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea</i> – Maritime boundaries development workshop held July 14 for 13 PICTs
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources, systems, and processes monitored and assessed	Array calibration, maintenance and data communication support provided to contribute to sustained regional sea-level monitoring system, implemented and maintained 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
<b>Statistics for Development</b>		
Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	New and innovative statistical tools and systems have been introduced	Significant improvements in quality and timeliness achieved (compared to standard survey methods) through use of personal data assistant survey applications – Constructive discussions held with all relevant departments of Australian Bureau of Statistics involved with household income and expenditure survey (HIES); advice on how standardised HIES methodology could be improved adopted for future HIES; endorsement for most aspects of standardised HIES methodology provided
	PICTS are undertaking key statistical collections as scheduled	Demographic analysis completed – Draft analytical report produced and submitted to the Tuvalu government for approval; demographic analysis being revised
	PICTS are producing the agreed core set of statistics across key sectors	Vital data entry and report writing workshop provided to facilitate increased access to statistics  Regional workshop on education data and indicators in the Pacific held
<b>Transport Services</b>		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe transport services	Development and implementation of effective policies, plans and regulatory frameworks supported	Maritime regulators and domestic industry personnel trained at the International Maritime Organization’s oceanic forum on domestic ferry safety
	Strong leadership in the Pacific’s transport sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectoral coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	Stakeholder workshop held on the improving ports and maritime shipping study
		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 Tuvalu



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.

We would also like to thank our principal donor partners for their generous support of Pacific development outcomes: Asian Development Bank, Australia, Commonwealth Secretariat, European Union, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, France, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Global Environment Facility, International Maritime Organization, Korea, New Zealand, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN WOMEN, United States of America, Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), World Bank.