



Secretariat of the Pacific Community

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME



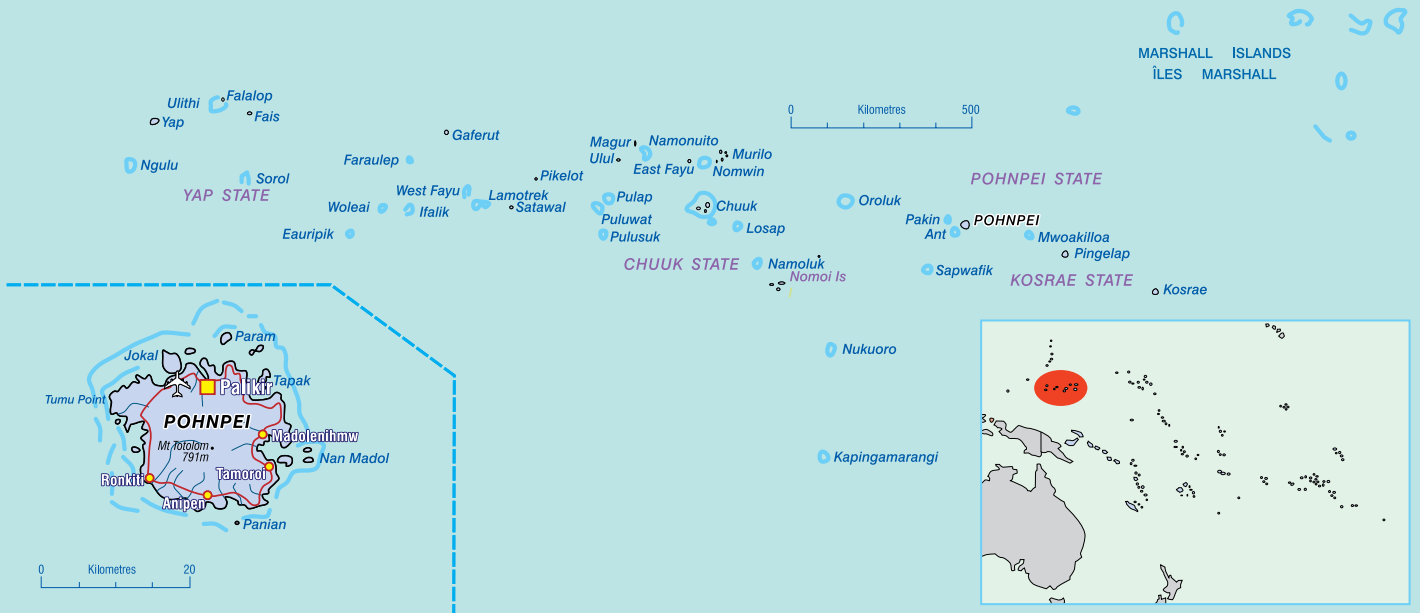
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA



2014
REPORT



Federated States of Micronesia



FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
COUNTRY PROGRAMME

2014 Report



Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Noumea, New Caledonia, 2014

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Foreword



I am pleased to present SPC's annual report on its programme with Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). The report provides a snapshot of the development results FSM is achieving with SPC's support. It includes two feature articles illustrating the effectiveness of our joint effort and how the collaboration between FSM 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 FSM as members of SPC and partners in development of the Pacific region. In particular I would like to acknowledge FSM for hosting SPC's Northern Pacific Regional Office in Pohnpei, a fitting recognition of the special role FSM plays in the Pacific. SPC is proud to work with FSM, and you have my commitment that SPC will strive for continuous improvement in the work we undertake with FSM 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 FSM 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 FSM 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 FSM 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 Federated States of Micronesia

This report provides an overview of SPC's work with Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) in 2014. It is intended to show how SPC's national-level activities, initiated by FSM, complement our regional work to benefit the people of FSM and the region. The report provides an overview of how SPC aligns its work with FSM to achieve the development priorities detailed in the Strategic Development Plan 2004–2023.

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 FSM 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 FSM. 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 Federated States of Micronesia

➔ Renewable energy, the key to national energy savings in FSM

Right: The rehabilitated Nanpil hydropower plant will provide additional renewable energy to Pohnpei



Access to energy is fundamental to sustainable development and poverty reduction. Lack of access to reliable electricity services, particularly for remote and dispersed outer island communities, and high dependency on imported petroleum present major constraints to achieving sustainable socio-economic development in FSM. Petroleum fuels, specifically diesel, are used for both electricity generation and transportation, with the former being the major user. Fuel imports for 2009 stood in the vicinity of USD 40 million, approximately 15% of FSM's current gross domestic product (GDP). To cushion the impact of high fuel prices, the national government, the four state governments and power utilities have set ambitious national energy policy targets that prioritise the use of renewable energy technologies for the electrification of outer island public facilities and households. This presents a more cost-effective and greener option than fossil fuel generated electricity, which contributes to air pollution and produces high amounts of carbon emission.

A partnership between the European Union and SPC has been supporting FSM to achieve its energy targets through the implementation of the North Pacific, African, Caribbean and Pacific States Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project (North-REP). The objectives of North-REP are improved quality of life on the islands and reduced dependency on fossil fuels. Its purpose is to improve the overall efficiency of the energy sector and to increase the access of remote populations to reliable renewable energy services.

Rehabilitation of the Nanpil Hydropower plant started in 2013 and was completed in 2014. This hydro plant, which supplements the diesel-generated power provided to Pohnpei's population, currently operates on a 24-hour basis. It has contributed more than 150,000 kilowatt-hours of renewable energy to the Pohnpei grid. The rehabilitation of the Nanpil hydropower plant has the further benefit of promoting greener technology.

With the collaborative support of the FSM national and state governments, SPC is providing assistance with supplying stand-alone solar photovoltaic systems and solar lanterns for outer island school students, as well as with setting up photovoltaic system micro grids, which supply solar produced electricity to outer island communities. As a result of these activities, 1,590 households now have access to 24-hour electricity for the first time. These interventions are expected to improve the quality of life by providing cheaper, cleaner and safer energy sources. Uninterrupted access to electricity is also expected to lead to other benefits, such as improved educational results, improved health services, better access to communications, more income earning opportunities, and savings of USD 1.85 million on diesel.

While improving access to electricity is important, FSM is also aiming to reduce overall spending on fuel. Access to electricity on the island of Pohnpei is 100% dependent on imported fuel for power generation. The Nanpil hydropower plant was built in the 1990s to help address this issue, but has been non-operational for some time. At the call of the National FSM Department of Resources and Development, Pohnpei Utilities Corporation and Pohnpei State Governor's Office, North-REP was chosen to oversee the rehabilitation of the plant. The project contributed significant funds to this initiative. SPC also played a key role in assisting the Pohnpei Utilities Corporation to provide training and technical assistance to state energy and utility personnel on many facets of power utility management, tariff structure and energy efficiency.

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This work is part of SPC's wider initiatives with FSM to address its national development goal of assuring self-reliance and sustainability. It is made possible through a partnership with the European Union.



→ Community-based ecosystem approach to fisheries management in Yap

Right: Community training on FADs in Yap



Yap State's rich system of reefs is home to 426 species of fish and plays a pivotal role in supporting the livelihoods of its community of about 11,000 people. The importance of the reefs is recognised through a Yapese customary tenure system that traditionally helped avoid overexploitation. Two fundamental characteristics of customary tenure were the ownership of reef areas and fishing privileges by small groups such as villages or associations, and a hierarchical system of controls that oversaw marine resource ownership. This quasi-private ownership and the associated fishing rights included regulations on use of geographical areas or habitats, gear, methods and target species. Attached to the regulations were explicit rules of conduct and obligations for distribution of catch.

However, the integrity of this system has weakened over recent years – rapid advances in fishing gear and motor boats have led to overfishing. In parallel with increased habitat loss and environmental factors, the result has been a decline in reef fish catch rates. If these impacts are not properly identified and mitigated, the Yap reef system and the livelihoods it provides will be significantly diminished.

Current projections show a progressive decline in productivity of all components of coastal fisheries. To address this problem, the national and state governments, municipalities, and island communities implemented a community-based ecosystem approach to fisheries management (CEAFM) programme with technical assistance from SPC, in partnership with non-governmental organisations. Since 2012, SPC, in cooperation with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) through the 'Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region' (CCCPIR) project, has been providing assistance for this programme, which aims to improve community awareness on climate change impacts and assist communities in maximising opportunities to adapt to the social, economic and environmental effects of climate change. The CEAFM programme was designed to address the issue through three perspectives: fisheries management, ecosystem management and community-based management. These three perspectives subsequently inform three types of activities: coastal fisheries resource management, alternative livelihoods and adaptation, and capacity building.

The coastal fisheries resource management component focuses on developing and strengthening related regulations, community enforcement and monitoring, the control of land-based activities that impact the marine environment and rehabilitation of critical habitats. The second component, alternative livelihoods and adaptation, provides incentives for reducing pressures on inshore areas by facilitating access to more time efficient offshore fisheries through the construction of fish aggregating devices (FADs).

The coastal fisheries resource management component focuses on developing and strengthening related regulations, community enforcement and monitoring, the control of land-based activities that impact the marine environment and rehabilitation of critical habitats. The second component, alternative livelihoods and adaptation, provides incentives for reducing pressures on inshore areas by facilitating access to more time efficient offshore fisheries through the construction of fish aggregating devices (FADs). The last component, capacity building, focuses on ensuring the efficient and sustainable management of the transition through training attachments for state counterparts at SPC headquarters on resource management planning processes and monitoring.

Community involvement and ownership is at the heart of the CEA FM programme, and this is reflected through involvement of community members in the ongoing data collection and monitoring activities to evaluate the social and economic benefits of FADs. In April 2014, an interim report was completed by an SPC economist on the costs and benefits of FADs.

The analysis investigated the impacts of the FAD deployments over a five-month period. The findings indicated that FAD fishing could provide the necessary incentive to divert fishing away from reef areas based on its efficiency. The analysis indicated that fishing at FADs produced yields that are more than double reef and open water fishing. It further estimates that if 50% of fishing efforts were moved to FADs, over the two-year lifespan of the project, revenue to fishing communities could be increased by approximately USD 245,813, or 47%. It also indicated that the savings would surpass the costs after one year of operation, excluding certain project-associated costs. SPC recommended that the data monitoring be extended for a longer period to confirm the validity of these findings. The results of the monitoring will be used in Yap to determine if FADs are an effective tool for fisheries management, alternative livelihoods and climate change adaptation. The results will also help increase understanding of the effectiveness of similar interventions in the Pacific region.

Frank Haregaichig, Director of the Yap Department of Resource and Development, comments, 'I am very happy about how the CEA FM programme has turned out in Yap. With the very little time I have spent with the public sector, marine resources have always been about protecting and closing areas for the benefit of animals and plants in the water... this FAD activity has provided the general public not only with choices and alternates for food and income sources, but also the opportunity to look at how other activities may help to promote the management of our marine resources and our communities simultaneously, not only for the future but today as well.'

The next steps for the CEA FM programme will be to launch state-wide awareness campaigns with the state government, partners and communities. It will also begin capacity building for FSM national researchers to conduct resource monitoring and scientific observations in all states, explore post-harvest and preservation options for value adding and to extend the shelf life of catches, and conduct vulnerability and adaptation assessments for selected communities.

This work is jointly supported by funding from the German Government and the New Zealand Aid Programme. It is part of SPC's work with FSM to address its national strategic goals in fisheries, which include monitoring and managing inshore and coastal marine resources in a consultative and participatory manner that respects traditional practice, utilises established scientific methodology, and sustains biodiversity and resource abundance. This contributes more widely to FSM's objectives for sustainable economic development. The lessons learnt from this programme in Yap state will also inform similar work that SPC is undertaking in other FSM states as well as in neighbouring Micronesian countries.



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 Vanuatu to support achievement of their national development goals.

In addition to the work featured, SPC provided a wide range of support to FSM in 2014 aligned to the Strategic Development Plan 2004–2023. 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. FSM people took part in approximately 1,699 days of SPC training over 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 FSM, in 2014, this is estimated at USD 12,124,130 (10,911,717 CFP units). This amount includes both the direct costs of SPC's work with FSM (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 FSM 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 FSM 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 Federated States of Micronesia: 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		27		27	264.5
Coastal fisheries – aquaculture		2		2	4
Cost benefit analysis for decision-making	4	1		5	20
Cultural policy / cultural promotion	1			1	1
Deep sea minerals	1	3		4	35
Disaster risk management / reduction	3	16		19	38
Energy security	2	9		11	22
Human rights general		3		3	11
Lobbying and advocacy - human rights		2		2	10
Maritime boundaries		2		2	20
Maritime safety / maritime regulations	18	114		132	261
Nearshore fisheries development		1		1	12
Oceanic fisheries monitoring	2	15		17	399
Private sector development / market access	1	1		2	0.5
Project design and management	30	72		104	468
Public health	17	11		34	84
Statistics	4	4		8	49
Total	83	283		374	1699

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 Federated States of Micronesia in 2014

The table below summarises the key outputs of SPC cooperation with Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) 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	Climate change and disaster risk management policy prepared for FSM - Congressional Act passed establishing FSM's Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Policy
		Climate change mainstreaming profiles to inform budget support readiness prepared for nine countries and available online
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	Climate change adaptation pilot sites identified and established; workplans developed and adaptation activities implemented in FSM; sites established in Yap – completed management plan and adaptation activities taking into account climate change and ecosystem approach; plan officially launched and handed over to state government; concept to be replicated in other FSM states
		Reporting completed on climate change monitoring, including attachment training at SPC headquarters in Noumea

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
Improved management of coastal fisheries		Pilot site re-survey completed; capacity development provided in survey methods and temperature loggers; data maintained
	Enhanced coastal fisheries management policies and systems based where possible on scientific assessments of the status of national coastal marine resources	In-water invertebrate resources field assessment, capacity development (including attachments), data entry, analysis and reporting undertaken – completed in-water training and attachment training in Noumea
		Baseline assessments and monitoring report completed for the aquarium trade; capacity development and attachment training provided at SPC headquarters in Noumea – completed work for Kosrae; work in Yap and Pohnpei to be started during last half of 2014
Disaster risk reduction and disaster mitigation		
Strengthened disaster risk management plans and practices	Vulnerability and risks managed	Disaster risk reduction country implementation plans completed for all 15 of the Pacific members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) – national steering committees established for all 15 Pacific ACP states
Land resources		
Informed policy decisions, advocacy and knowledge sharing on sustainable land, agriculture and forestry development supported	Capacity to make evidence-based policy decisions on food security, sustainable resource management and economic growth strengthened	National capacity strengthened to apply cost–benefit analysis (CBA) as a tool in adaptation planning and natural resource management – approximately 20 people from Palau, FSM, Philippines and other countries trained on use of CBA in lobbying and management for natural resources
Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives		
Gender, human rights and culture		
Enhanced development for all Pacific people 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
		Regional consultations conducted with members of parliament (MPs) in order 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 in order to increase the capacity of officials to apply human rights in the courts and influence policy and laws – regional lawyer 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 – assistance to Kosrae State on its domestic violence legislation; support provided for Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) training, and Universal Periodic Review reporting
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



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 develop public health policies, plans and regulations that respond effectively to national priorities	<p>Technical support provided to Chuuk and Yap states to revise and plan implementation of comprehensive sexually transmitted infection control</p> <p>Assistance provided to Yap State for preparation and presentation at the Micronesian Chief Executives' Summit, June 2014</p>
	PICTs have access to high-quality information and evidence to inform policy and the delivery of core public health functions	<p>Laboratory strengthening in sexually transmitted infection, HIV, and tuberculosis quality assurance, and use of filter paper for arbovirus laboratory surveillance at the Chuuk laboratory; laboratory strengthening provided in quality assurance, microbiology and lab-based surveillance at the Pohnpei laboratory</p> <p>Enhanced syndromic surveillance initiative held with Pohnpei state for the Micronesian Games and beyond</p> <p>Technical assistance provided for vector surveillance during chikungunya outbreak; report being finalised</p> <p>Assistance and training provided to Yap State in assessing and managing the clinical presentation of post-chikungunya musculoskeletal symptoms</p> <p>Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) data for decision-making (module 2: basic epidemiology and data analysis) training held</p>
Water and Sanitation		
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	<p>Capacity supported at the national and regional levels to improve water resource management through providing technical assistance to in-country demonstration projects – 1 subregional and 2 in-country technical missions undertaken during the reporting period to support routine project management, national integrated water resource management planning, and follow-up project development</p> <p>Governance structures improved to support the implementation of an integrated approach to water resource, sanitation, and wastewater management – national apex water committees established</p>
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	Strong leadership in the Pacific's energy sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectoral coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	725 kW grid-connected renewable energy achieved through returning of Nanpil hydropower plant to operational mode
		Energy efficiency training and awareness campaigns conducted – awareness materials completed and translated into 5 local languages; Facebook page launched
		Photovoltaic (PV) solar energy systems tendered, procured, and installed in rural schools and health centres; household and mini-grid PV systems tendered, procured, and installed; grid connected solar PV system, tendered, procured and installed – a total of 438 kW

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
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems		
Improved management of oceanic fisheries	Enhanced national capacity in oceanic fishery data management and data use	National tuna fishery data management staff received in-country training in using SPC-developed database systems Training attachments at SPC in data management principles and database systems provided for member-country fisheries officers
	Enhanced national oceanic fishery data management to meet national requirements and international obligations	On-site installation of latest Tuna Fisheries Database Management System with data review completed
	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 closures for FSM
	The oceanic fisheries management initiatives of the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and other subregional fisheries organisations are supported by efficient and cost-effective data management services	Tuna fisheries database management for monitoring, control, and surveillance system enhanced as a result of in-country technical assistance visit
	FFA and subregional 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, including support for bioeconomic modelling and analysis of management options
		Technical support provided and reports presented to the Parties to the Nauru agreement (PNA)
Enhanced national capacity in fisheries monitoring	Regional observer coordinators workshop conducted	
Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Improved economic viability of fisheries investments through analysis, evaluation and capacity building in financial skills	Economic assessment of fish aggregating device project completed in Yap
Geoscience		
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	Strengthened national capacities through training in deep sea mineral (DSM) issues; and sponsorship for countries to participate in international forums – one-month attachment provided to a government lawyer on seabed mineral resources
		National DSM policy, legislation, and regulations drafted – public consultation and review process are in progress; law is expected to be presented in Congress this year



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
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	Capacity building provided for participants at the inaugural meeting for the Geological Surveys Organization on the importance of geological surveys to identify national and regional priorities; future steps to strengthen regional cooperation in geo-surveys identified 4th DSM regional training workshop, 'The Environmental Perspectives of Deep Sea Minerals Activities' held in Nadi, Fiji 9–13 December 2013. Key outcomes of the meeting 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 high-quality data and information relating to deep sea mineral resources to stakeholders in the Pacific region
	Vulnerability and risks managed	Coastal rehabilitation report reviewed; historical image analysis completed; recommendations presented for coastal adaptation actions in Kosrae – fieldwork completed and New Zealand National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) generating the updated coastal management plan; SPC representatives travelled to New Zealand to work with NIWA to undertake the historical image analysis; GIS files for two temporal layers complete
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	Fruit fly surveillance support provided – supply of traps and fruit fly equipment; surveillance being carried out; fruit fly species record in Yap updated
	Viable agribusinesses that have a development impact created or strengthened	Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawai'i Strategic Implementation Plan workshop coordinated – 73 attendees from Micronesian countries and US Department of Defense attended the workshop; capacity building support rendered to northern Pacific countries on the establishment of Micronesia biosecurity plans – training of 20 quarantine officers from Micronesian countries completed Enterprises assisted to develop strategic and inclusive business plans and marketing plans and strategies – business plan completed for 2 enterprises (Raimond and Wawa Chips)
Statistics for Development		
Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	National, regional and international users have increased access to user-friendly statistical information systems and databases across key sectors; Joomla 3.2 training of trainers attachment and workshop held
	PICTs are undertaking key statistical collections as scheduled	Technical assistance provided to collect data for the 2013/2014 household income and expenditure survey (HIES) – FSM HIES report and main fact sheets completed

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
		Demographic analysis completed – draft analytical report produced and submitted to FSM Government for approval
	PICTS are producing the agreed core set of statistics across key sectors	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	Development and implementation of effective policies, plans and regulatory frameworks supported	International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS) port audits conducted for FSM; designated authority responsibility audit conducted for FSM
		Maritime regulators and domestic industry personnel trained at the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Oceanic Forum on Domestic Ferry Safety; seafarers trained to IMO standards
	Strong leadership in the Pacific's transport sector, with good governance, effective multi-sectoral coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	Port workers trained in safety and security awareness
	Basic internal auditor training for ports and maritime administration staff conducted	
	15 maritime administrators trained on basic regional hydrography and hydrographic governance, including participants from FSM	

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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