



Secretariat of the Pacific Community

# NIUE COUNTRY PROGRAMME



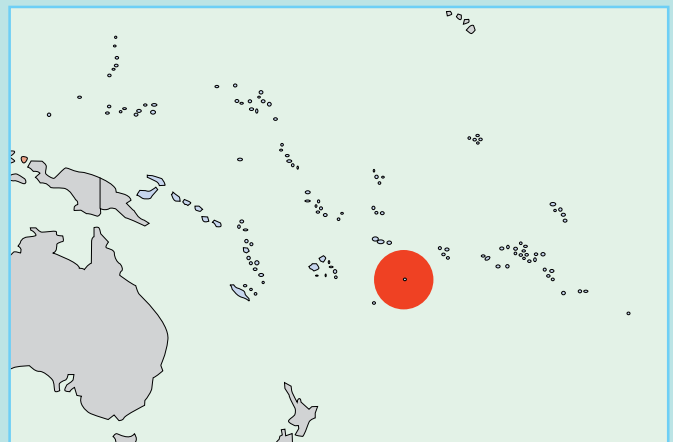
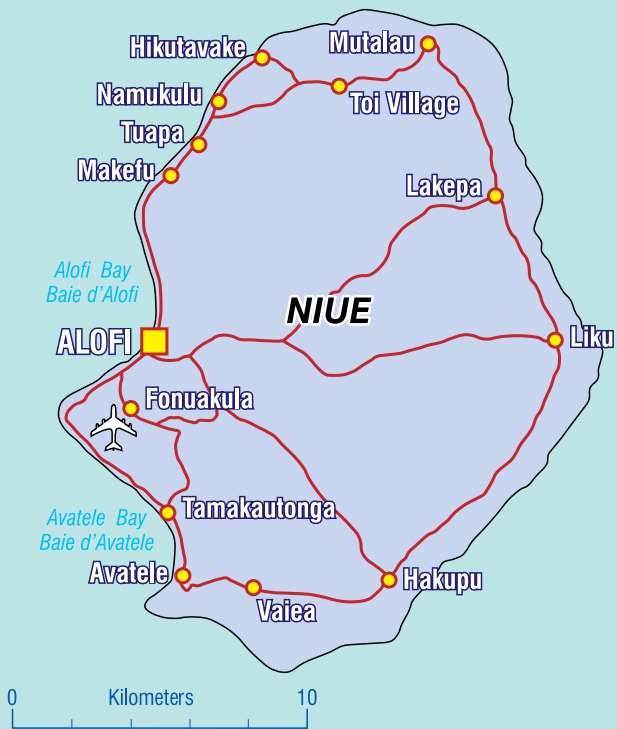
**NIUE**



**2014  
REPORT**



# Niue



NIUE  
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

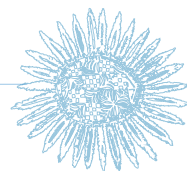
# Contents

---

Foreword	v
SPC cooperation with Niue	1
Summary of SPC development cooperation	8
Annex 1: SPC training provided in Niue: July 2013 – June 2014	9
Annex 2: Summary of key completed outputs of SPC cooperation with Niue in 2014	10

---





## Foreword

---



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

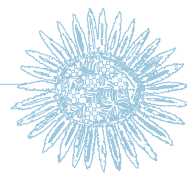
I encourage you to look at SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014 to see the full range of work SPC is pursuing in the region on behalf of all members. I thank Niue for its contribution to this work. I also take this opportunity to thank our development partners, who have invested financially and intellectually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

Dr Colin Tukuitonga  
*Director-General, SPC*

---







---

## SPC cooperation with Niue

*This report provides an overview of SPC's work with Niue in 2014. It is intended to show how SPC's national-level activities, initiated by Niue, complement our regional work to benefit the people of Niue and the region. The report provides an overview of how SPC aligns its work with Niue to achieve the development priorities detailed in the National Integrated Strategic Plan of Niue 2009–2013*

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 Niue 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.

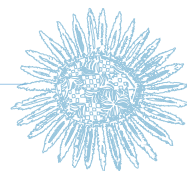
## Regionalism in practice

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 Niue. 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 Niue

### ➔ Supporting the sustainable use and management of Niue's forests

Right: Niue's Forest Management Plan will support protection of its rich biodiversity for future generations

*Understanding that the conservation of forest resources is vital to Niue, the Government has set aside protected forest areas and made sustainable environmental management a national priority...*



Over 72% of the island of Niue is covered in forest. Niueans have historically had a close relationship with their forests – using timber for building, canoes and carvings, and relying on its resources for subsistence. In the past, however, over-clearing of land for agriculture has posed threats to the biodiversity of the island. Further concern arose in 2003 when a foreign logging company showed interest in logging the forests, which, given the small size and fragile biophysical nature of the island, could have adversely affected the culture, environment and economy.

Understanding that the conservation of forest resources is vital to Niue, the Government has set aside protected forest areas and made sustainable environmental management a national priority, as reflected in Niue's Integrated Strategic Plan 2009–2013. SPC was called on to provide assistance in the forestry and agroforestry sectors, with the aim of ensuring sustainable use and management of the country's natural resources and in particular supporting the Government in establishing a Forest Management Plan.

In partnership with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), SPC has been providing technical support for Niue's Forestry, Agriculture and Fisheries Department since 2003. This support has involved extensive consultation and awareness raising activities with landowners, government officials, non-governmental organisations and other key stakeholders. SPC's assistance was essential in formulating a new code of logging practice in 2004 and in drafting a forest policy statement in 2004 and forest legislation in 2008, which is now with the state law office for review. SPC also conducted an inventory and assessment of Niue's forest resources. These activities have served as the basis for the establishment of a Comprehensive Forest Management Plan, which was endorsed by the Niue Cabinet in July 2013.

With the Asia Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet), SPC is currently finalising a three-year project focused on 'capacity building, towards effective implementation of sustainable forest management practices' in Niue, Fiji and Tonga.

This project, which is expected to begin by late 2014, will go a long way to support Niue's implementation of its Forest Management Plan. The Plan provides a framework for the sustainable management of forests based on four key principles: respect for land ownership; respect for private rights to use resources on the land; recognition of the need to preserve and manage biodiversity sustainably for the public good and for future generations; and recognition of the role of biodiversity in providing opportunities for sustainable economic growth. The plan provides strategies, guidelines and measures to sustainably manage the forests of Niue. Improvements in the policy and legislative framework coupled with extensive awareness raising have decreased risks associated with logging.

This initiative is an important part of SPC's work with Niue to address its goal of sustainable use and management of its natural resources and environment for present and future generations. It was undertaken in partnership with GIZ.

## ➔ Maximising partnerships to reduce water vulnerability in Niue

Right: Installation of rainwater harvesting system

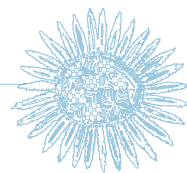
*Niue is a raised limestone island with no surface water, making it entirely dependent on its groundwater source and rainfall catchment for the water required for domestic, industrial and agricultural use.*



Demand for fresh water in Niue is rising and this trend is likely to continue with further planned increases in economic development activities. The situation has highlighted the need to find alternatives to Niue's reliance on the underground water lens for freshwater supplies especially in light of climate change and variability.

Niue is a raised limestone island with no surface water, making it entirely dependent on its groundwater source and rainfall catchment for the water required for domestic, industrial and agricultural use. Water is extracted from the underground freshwater lens, which is recharged by rainfall percolating through the predominantly limestone rocks. Under normal climatic conditions, Niue's groundwater resources are sufficient to meet the demands, and adequate to provide at least a minimum of five months water supply in the dry season. However, these resources are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and climate variability, especially droughts and tropical cyclones. Furthermore, as the freshwater lens becomes depleted, more energy is required to pump water to the surface at significant cost since the generators are powered by fossil fuel.

The government of Niue saw an opportunity to combine the resources from three different donor funded projects, namely Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) funded by the Global Environment Facility, Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Plus



(PACC+) funded by Government of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Island States (GCCA: PSIS) project funded by the European Union. This combined pool of donor resources has led to a significant rainwater harvesting initiative implemented by the Niue Department of Environment in collaboration with the Water Division of the Public Works Department, with support from SPC and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme. The aim is to ease pressure on the underground water lens and provide a back-up water supply, especially during extreme weather conditions.

The initiative resulted in the opening of a new rainwater tank moulding facility in Niue in December 2013. The purpose-built facility is equipped to manufacture 5,000 litre plastic tanks suitable for rainwater storage. The tanks are expected to increase community resilience to climate variability and change, including during drought, and provide access to safe drinking water when central supply systems are disrupted by extreme weather. So far, 520 rainwater tanks have been manufactured, reaching 420 households (some households have procured additional tanks). It is expected that by the end of 2015, all Niue households will be equipped with a plastic rainwater tank. Commenting on the benefits of coordinating different projects to achieve this island-wide initiative, Sauni Tongatule, Director of the Niue Department of Environment, says: 'Now we are able to actually cover all the communities and everybody is going to be happy.'

There is currently no tariff on water supply in Niue, providing little incentive for households to manage their water resources and plumbing infrastructure effectively. This is a major concern for water managers, both in terms of cost and water conservation. Households receiving the rainwater tanks free of charge are required to install guttering, downpipes and fascia boards at their own cost. This contribution is intended to promote ownership of the new systems and raise awareness of water issues and the need to conserve water. Households that already have roof gutters and spouting are supplied with rainwater tanks, first flush devices and concrete foundations for the tanks, while others are encouraged to fix their gutters before the new tanks are installed. Training in maintenance for all householders is also part of the initiative.

Locally recruited staff have received training in the tank moulding process, creating employment opportunities and building local capacity to better manage water resources. Future uses of the facility may include manufacture of septic tanks, garbage bins and containers for noni juice for exports.

This initiative is an important part of SPC's work with Niue to address its national development objective of mitigating the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters. It has been made possible through partnerships with the Global Environment Facility (PACC), the Government of Australia (PACC+) and the European Union (GCCA: PSIS project).

## ➔ On the move to healthier lifestyles

Right: Promoting exercise as part of a strategy for tackling NCDs

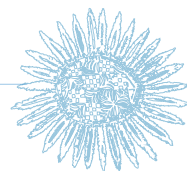
*The targets of the NCD plan include increasing fruit and vegetable intake by 5%, increasing the percentage of the population who are physically active by 5% and decreasing obesity by 2%.*



Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes and heart disease are an important health challenge in the Pacific and a leading cause of death in many countries. They also pose significant financial burdens on families and also on governments, which fund a majority of healthcare costs. SPC started working with the Government of Niue in 2007 to develop a national strategy for addressing NCDs. This included a workshop with key community members and Members of Parliament at which SPC presented ideas on what could be done to address NCDs.

SPC has also worked at the community level to help communities translate strategies into results. Tuapa Village is a small settlement about 8 km north of Alofi, the capital, on the west coast of Niue. The village has been active in trying to address NCDs, including declaring the village smoke-free village. The self-initiated declaration is strongly encouraged and supported by SPC. While this is an important step, there remain other significant risk factors for NCDs. A mini STEPS survey carried out in Tuapa in 2009 found a high prevalence of risk factors; 22% of people were morbidly obese, 46% were obese, 40% had borderline blood pressure results, 28% had high cholesterol rates, and 21% of males and 34% of females had low haemoglobin levels.

To address these worrying trends, Tuapa developed some important home-grown initiatives including village health classes – ‘body pump’, cardio, aerobics and yoga classes have become very popular among women and youth. SPC has provided ongoing assistance to Tuapa to expand these initiatives including supporting a certified aerobics trainer from New Zealand to facilitate a training of trainers workshop on fitness. As a result, four community members are now certified training instructors. SPC has funded the purchase of gym equipment, NCD screening resources, a PA system and other essentials through a small community grant. Participation in the exercise classes has grown from only two or three women when it started in 2006 to now about a quarter of village residents attending the classes regularly.



To further promote exercise, SPC supported a health circuit programme at Niue High School. The health circuit, which is open to the public, featured in Niue's tourism brochure and attempting the difficult course has even become popular with tourists.

SPC also assisted the community in increasing production and consumption of locally grown fruits and vegetables by supporting its Fruit Tree Farming Project (a locally grown food initiative). The fruit trees and vegetable seedlings for the project were purchased using part of the funding from SPC's community grant of USD 10,000 for a Food Security/NCD project. The results have been successful in increasing the community's access to nutritious locally grown fruits. Initially, only an estimated quarter of the community had regular access to local fruits and vegetables; this has increased to more than half of the community.

Mrs Georgina Tukiuha, NCD Coordinator of the Village of Tuapa, commented, ***'We are very appreciative of SPC's financial assistance, which enabled us to purchase equipment to expand our exercise classes and buy fruit trees to increase production of local fruits as well as help increase awareness of the importance of healthy living and eating.'***

This work contributes to a key priority of the Niue Government's National Strategic Plan to reduce the incidence of NCDs by 10% per annum, and to the Niue Moui Olaola: An Integrated NCD Action Plan 2009–2013. The targets of the NCD plan include increasing fruit and vegetable intake by 5%, increasing the percentage of the population who are physically active by 5% and decreasing obesity by 2%.

The success and sustainability of this initiative is a reflection of strong community drive and ownership, particularly the active participation of women and youth. The programme has been replicated in other villages. The results have been attributed to the fact that the programme was carefully adapted to local context and needs and supports a locally owned and driven initiative. This initiative was undertaken as part of the 2-1-22 programme managed by SPC and WHO (World Health Organization) and funded by the governments of Australia and New Zealand and contributes to SPC's wider work with Niue to improve the health and well-being of its people.

---

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

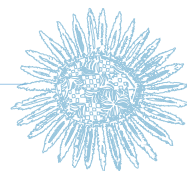
In addition to the work featured, SPC provided a wide range of support to Niue in 2014 aligned to the National Integrated Strategic Plan 2009–2013. Technical cooperation and support were provided by many divisions and programmes across SPC on multi-sector issues such as disaster risk reduction and climate change, and specific-sector issues in agriculture, forestry, coastal and oceanic fisheries, public health, water and sanitation, energy, transport, human rights and development statistics. Niueans took part in approximately 52 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 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 Niue, in 2014, this is estimated at NZD 1,853,958 (1,390,468 CFP units). This amount includes both the direct costs of SPC's work with Niue (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 Niue 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 Niue 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 Niue: July 2013–June 2014

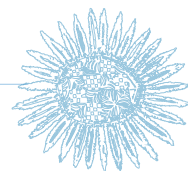
*Capacity building is an important aspect of SPC's overall technical assistance. It includes formal training programmes, targeted classroom training in response to members' needs, attachments and on-the-job training. The following table gives a detailed breakdown of the type of training.*

	F	M	Total trained	Total person days
Coastal fisheries assessment and monitoring	1	3	4	4
Cultural policy / cultural promotion		1	1	1
Deep sea minerals		2	2	10
Human rights – general	1	1	2	8
Lobbying and advocacy - Human rights	2		2	10
Maritime boundaries		1	1	10
Social media training		1	1	5
Statistics	1		1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>52</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.





## 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 Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives</b>		
<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 capacity of civil society to monitor and advocate for human rights and good governance standards	Civil Society Organisations (CSO) 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 observance of human rights and good governance standards by decision makers	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 quarter 4 of 2014
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 women activists on gender and climate change; regional dialogue workshop on gender, climate change and sustainable development held (50 participants, including participants from Niue)
<b>Public Health</b>		
Improved health and well-being of Pacific communities	PICTs develop public health policies, plans and regulations that respond effectively to national priorities	National consultation conducted to finalise and seek endorsement of draft National Strategic Plan; support provided to promote healthy lifestyles including training of trainers programme (fitness), and support for a locally grown food initiative in Tuapa Village
		Country narrative for Global Fund New Funding Mechanism (NFM) developed
<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 national and regional levels to improve water resource management through technical assistance provided to in-country demonstration projects; 1 subregional and 2 in-country technical support missions undertaken during the reporting period to support routine project management, national Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) 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
<b>The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth</b>		
<b>Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems</b>		
Improved management of oceanic fisheries	Enhanced national capacity in oceanic fishery data management and data use	Training attachments at SPC in data management principles and database systems provided for member-country fisheries officers
	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 completed
	Enhanced national capacity in fisheries monitoring	Regional observer coordinators workshop held
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 bioeconomic modelling and analysis of management options
		Technical support provided and reports presented to the Subcommittee for South Pacific Tuna and Billfish (SC-SPTBF); technical advice provided and reports presented to Te Vaka Moana

### 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
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 tourism sector completed
<b>Geoscience</b>		
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources, systems, and processes monitored and assessed	Computer model of wharf design to support resilient port infrastructure developed; numerical modelling carried out to determine performance of wharf design under different wave conditions
	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	Advice provided on national Deep Sea Minerals (DSM) law; follow-up assistance provided with laws drafted in 2012–2014
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	4th Deep Sea Minerals regional training workshop, 'The Environmental Perspectives of Deep Sea Minerals Activities' held in Nadi, Fiji between 9 and 13 December 2013; Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) templates developed for the exploitation of manganese nodules, cobalt-rich crust, and seafloor-massive sulphides
		State of knowledge of Pacific Marine Minerals report finalised and launched, providing quality data and information relating to deep sea mineral resources to stakeholders in the Pacific region
<b>Land Resources</b>		
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	Technical advice provided on the development of Import Risk Assessments (IRA) for livestock and livestock products of PICTs; importation of pig semen from New Zealand facilitated
<b>Statistics for Development</b>		
Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	PICTs are undertaking key statistical collections as scheduled	Technical assistance provided to design the next Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES); HIES attachment workshop covering time lines, budgets, methodologies; questionnaires provided
	PICTs are producing the agreed core set of statistics across key sectors	Technical assistance provided to countries to develop plans to improve regular collection and dissemination of statistics; Education statistics database and Management Information System (EMIS) developed
		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	3 International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS) initial audits carried out on Niue Administration and Alofi Port
		Maritime regulators and domestic industry personnel trained at International Maritime Organization 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.

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.