

Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE 2023
(Regular Funding Cycle)

Country	Submitted by PUNO(s) UN Women or NUNO(s)¹
Solomon Islands Vanuatu Tonga	Name of Entity: UN Women, Fiji Multi Country Office (MCO) Name of Representative: Delphine Serumaga
MPTF Project Number	Implementing Partners
00105450	Lead Organization: Matavale Women's Association (MWA), Solomon Islands Co-implementers: Mother's Union (faith based), Dorcas Society (faith based), Women's Fellowship (SSEC)
Reporting Period	Lead Organization: Santo Sunset Environment Network (SSEN), Vanuatu Co-implementers: Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN)
January - December 31, 2023	Lead Organization: Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga Co-implementers: N/A
Funding Call <i>Select all that apply</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Funding Cycle <i>Specify Call (Cfp 1, 2, 3, etc.)</i> <u> 3 </u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> COVID-19 Emergency Response Window	
WPHF Outcomes² to which report contributes for reporting period <i>Select all that apply</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1: Enabling environment for implementation of WPS commitments	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4: Conflict resolution
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2: Conflict prevention	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 5: Protection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3: Humanitarian response	<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and recovery
Programme Start Date	Total Approved Budget (USD)
31 December 2021 <i>As per ME/Transmittal Forms</i>	USD \$369,314.00 <i>Total approved budget for WPHF active country allocation as per the ME and Transmittal Forms</i>
Programme End Date	Amount Transferred to CSOs (USD)
<i>As per ME/Transmittal Forms</i> 31st March 2024³	Total amount: USD \$175,795

¹ Non-UN Organization. Applicable to Rapid Response Window for Peace Processes

² As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees

³ NCEs initiated for the 3 remaining partners and will last till September 2024.

Executive Summary

In 1 page, summarize the most important achievements of the Programme during the reporting period. The executive summary should be an analysis and consolidation of the achievements and should serve as a standalone summary of the WPHF country' results for the year.

Please include:

- a) Background on WPHF: overview of calls for proposals (CfPs) that were launched (date), and details on NSC meetings, how many CSOs were selected, and when implementation is estimated to begin/has begun*
- b) overall/consolidated WPHF impact at the country level (how WPHF funding has contributed to WPS, gender equality and peacebuilding, gender-responsive humanitarian action etc) and explain if any linkages with national processes (NAPs, humanitarian response, peace processes, etc). and how WPHF funding/grantees contributed.*
- c) one sentence with the consolidated direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex).*
- d) overall challenges*
- e) if the country has received additional funding for capacity building or peer learning initiatives, one sentence on the results of the capacity building project.*

More women are taking on leadership roles and effectively engaging in preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. This signifies a shift towards recognizing the importance of gender equality and inclusion in disaster management. At rural community level, organisations have adopted gender-responsive approaches by prioritizing the empowerment of women. This approach acknowledges historical exclusion and aims to address gender disparities by providing tailored training programs that cater to the specific needs and roles of women. Specific initiatives, such as refresher training for village-based Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs) in Vanuatu, comprehensive training in food security and livelihoods in the Solomon Islands, and capacity-building workshops in several countries including Tonga, target women and girls, equipping them with knowledge, skills, and tools to actively contribute to disaster resilience efforts.

By the end of 2023, three grantees remained, namely: Matavale Women's Association, (Solomon Islands), Santo Sunset Environment Network (Vanuatu) and the Tonga Community Development Trust (Tonga). The agreements with these partners were signed in April 2022, and implementation started from June 2022. Matavale Women's Association (MWA), Solomon Islands and Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN), were recipients of the Women Have Wings CSO Peer Learning Awards. The implementation of the Peer Learning Awards activities has started and will be completed by April 2024. With a value of USD\$ 369,314.00, the projects have reached 5,029 beneficiaries, of which 60.1% are women, and total of 11,976 indirect beneficiaries.

Matavale Women's Association (MWA), Solomon Islands. 262 rural women from the Solomon Islands have gained knowledge and skills in soils improvement, crop nurturing, crop maintenance, pest control and food packaging through capacity development initiatives by Matavale Women's Association. The first cohort in the first training have since started their own group gardens. The booklets supplied during the training has been beneficial not only to the trainees but to many members of the community who are also learning from these women. In addition, the tools supplied to the women have also been shared with community members. The benefits of the training prompted school principals in three community high schools to send ten students to be participants in the current training and future ones.

Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN), Vanuatu. 1,498 women from rural communities in Western Santo have increased knowledge in the areas of prevention and preparedness through training held across 42 villages by WPHF partner Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN). In addition, women community leaders and representatives from 28 existing village Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs) that were set up by SSWEN have also deepened their knowledge on prevention, preparedness, and response. This includes proficiency in early warning systems, clarifying roles and responsibilities, drafting contingency plans, conducting post-disaster assessments, and refining distribution approaches. The establishment of the 28 CDCCCs, nine of which are led by women, has notably improved coordination both within and between villages. It has also increased awareness of relevant policies, and protocols. The CDCCCs have also improved their data collection and reporting methods using mobile applications and principles of 'do no harm' in humanitarian response.

Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT), Tonga. In Tonga, **1,170 rural women** have increased their understanding of their government's vision for women and girls in the country through awareness building on the National Policy on Gender Development. This was carried out in a series of workshops facilitated by WPHF

Executive Summary

partner, Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT). The workshop improved participants' understanding of the importance for women and vulnerable groups to be involved in decision making at their local communities. Throughout the workshops, common threads emerged of how little there has been of progress for women's leadership at community level and how women's voices, and those of vulnerable community members, are hardly ever heard in any type of community forum. Participants realized very quickly the limitations of not hearing from all members of the community, especially in the context of disaster preparedness and response. Consensus was reached at every workshop for women and members of vulnerable groups to be part of the disaster response decision-making in their local communities, to enable their voices to be heard and their vulnerabilities to be addressed. Through these efforts, TCDT finalised Village Disaster Risk Reduction Plans for 10 villages.

Reporting Period

1. Project Profile for Use the following table for an overview by each project/organization. Also include grants for capacity building received at the country level, as outlined in the Project Document submitted to WPHF. Please add a new row for each project. Refer to definitions in the footnotes.

Funding CFP ⁴	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization ⁵	Coverage/Level of Organization ⁶	WPHF Outcome/Impact Area ⁷	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation ⁸	Project Start and End Date as per PCAs ⁹	Total Approved Budget (USD)
CfP3	Matavale Women's Association, Solomon Islands	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	National	<i>Outcome 3:</i> Humanitarian response	Wards 5, 6, 7 and 8 West Makira Constituency, Makira-Ulawa Province	Mother's Union (faith-based) Dorcas Society (faith-based) Women's Fellowship (SSEC)	28 April 2022 to 09 th May 2023 NCE till November 2023 NCE till 11 th May 2024	\$108,873 plus the \$8000 Peer learning awards
CfP3	Santo Sunset Environment Network (SSEN), Vanuatu	Indigenous led	National NGO	<i>Outcome 3:</i> Humanitarian response	Remote Western Santo, North-West Santo and West Coast Santo Area Councils, Espiritu Santo Island & SANMA Province	Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSEN)	29 October 2022 to 25 th October 2023 NCE till 25 th April 2024	\$86,280
CfP3	Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga	Both Women-led and Women's Rights; Community led	National	<i>Outcome 3:</i> Humanitarian response	Tongatapu, 'Eua, Ha'apai and Vava'u	N/A	19 April 2022 to 25 th March 2024 NCE to be initiated till June 2024	\$150,000

⁴ For each grant, indicate if it is Country Cfp 1; Cfp 2; Cfp 3, etc. Please also note if it is a Spotlight WPHF Partnership; Partnership with BMZ on Forced Displacement; or COVID-19 Emergency Response

⁵ Type of organizations are: i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Youth Focused; v) young women led; vi) both youths focused/young women led; vii) LGBTQI+; viii) Other as identified by the CSO.

⁶ Please select from: i) International; ii) National; iii) Sub-National/Regional; or iv) Community-based (local) for each grant. International organizations operate in more than one country. National organizations have a nationwide coverage. Sub-National are organizations that work across multiple provinces/states/regions, but do not cover all provinces/states/regions in the country. Local organizations focus their work at the community level and do not have a sub-national/regional or national scope.

⁷ WPHF Outcomes are Outcome 1: Enabling environment for the implementation of WPS commitments; Outcome 2: Conflict prevention; Outcome 3: Humanitarian and Crisis Response; Outcome 4: Conflict resolution; Outcome 5: Protection; Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and recovery. As per WPHF results framework nested model, WPHF outcome areas are equivalent to the impact level for grantees.

⁸ For each co- implementing partner (those on cover page and who received a transfer), state if they are i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Youth-led/focused; or v) Other.

⁹ Use the official PCA for start and end dates. If the project received an extension, please note this.

2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)

- a) Complete the Excel spreadsheet called "WPHF Beneficiary Template" for each project and attach it to this report during submission. Instructions for this working sheet are found in the template. The excel sheet tracks beneficiaries by each CSO.
- b) In the table below, provide the consolidated number of direct beneficiaries reached for all projects during the reporting period for each sex/age group in your country. Also select the different intersectionalities (e.g. refugees/IDPs, PWDs or another variable important in your country). Refer to definitions in the footnotes.

	CURRENT REPORTING YEAR			CUMULATIVE		
	Direct Beneficiaries for Year	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported
Girls (0-17)	631	1831	3	2258	2480	3
Women (18+)	2930	7030	6	6240	9980	6
Boys (0-17)	613	1723	3	2220	2440	3
Men (18+)	855	1392	3	3002	3007	3
LGBTQI+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5029	11,976	15	13,720	17,907	15

Select all that apply

Refugees/IDPs People/Women living with disabilities Survivors of SGBV LGBTQI+
 Child/Single Mothers Widows Youth/Adolescents Others, please specify:

***ATTACH WPHF Excel Beneficiary Template.**

3. Context/New Developments

Describe any relevant updates in the peace/security/humanitarian/political/human rights context experienced by the country during the reporting period. Specifically describe how it impacts women and operations at the country level.

While the Pacific region has managed to mitigate some of the most severe health effects of COVID-19, it still grapples with lingering challenges alongside the aftermath of natural disasters that have struck our shores, persistently impacting livelihoods, food security, and economic progress. The experience from previous natural disasters and economic disruptions has indicated an increased strain on natural resources, as countries look for opportunities for economic recovery. In addition, the Pacific region is one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world. Small, vulnerable island states are isolated by vast expanses of ocean. The region faces rapid-onset events, such as cyclones, floods, earthquakes and volcanic activity, and slow-onset events (e.g., droughts). They experience frequent and intense disasters with disproportionately high economic, social, and environmental consequences. Moreover, all Pacific Island countries remain susceptible to the ravages of climate change and other environmental and weather-related hazards, accentuating their vulnerability and pressing the need for concerted efforts towards resilience and adaptation.

Solomon Islands: In 2023, Solomon Islands had 152 quakes of magnitudes above 4 and up to 6.1¹⁰. There were 2 quakes above magnitude 6, 41 quakes between magnitude 5 and 6 and 109 quakes between magnitude 4 and 5. A strong magnitude 5.8 earthquake occurred under the sea near the coast of Solomon Islands on December 8, 2023. The quake had a very shallow depth of 10 km (6 mi) and was reported felt by some people near the epicenter. Solomon Islands was not excluded by the tropical cyclones. On February 27th **Tropical Cyclone Judy** hit the Solomon Islands and affected regions such as Temotu in the western province. Tropical cyclone Kevin hit the Solomon Islands on March 2nd 2023, which affected regions such as the Makira and Temotu provinces. The cyclone caused serious damage to their houses, crops, livestock and water supplies in West Makira, the project site for MWA. After this cyclone, a **dry weather season** in wards 7 and 8 of West Makira have been experienced from May to August, there was little rain resulting in poor root crop yields from family gardens. While not much has been experienced in the country level, the affected wards were not able to provide enough for daily meals. The project had enabled women to provide for their families using income from their vegetable gardens to buy goods from the shops and vegetables from their own gardens. This had helped families push through the

¹⁰ <https://allquakes.com/earthquakes/solomon-islands/archive/2023.html>

situation until September when there was enough rain. **Tropical Cyclone Lola** in the Solomon Islands hit Solomon Islands on the 23 October 2023, and it affected region such as Temotu. On 10th November 2023, **Tropical Cyclone Mal**, a low-pressure formed north of the Solomon Islands. Severe **tropical cyclone Jasper** has strengthened to a category 3 storm overnight on December 07th. Most provinces were on red alert including the Temotu Province and southwest of Rennel Island. These experiences have contributed to improving the resilience efforts of the project team, MWA, in which they carried out their agricultural trainings in house. The participants then wait for good weather periods to continue replanting their crops for sale and daily consumption.

Vanuatu: Vanuatu is known for its vulnerability to tropical cyclones, floods, droughts, volcanic hazards, earthquakes, and tsunamis. With the onset of climate change, the severity of disasters has increased. In early 2023 alone, Vanuatu was hit by two destructive cyclones and a 6.6 magnitude earthquake between 1-4 March 2023. Both the two *tropical Cyclones*, category 4 cyclones, *Judy*, and *Kevin* hit *Vanuatu* on 1 and 3 March 2023. *The impacts of these twin cyclones* caused severe infrastructure destruction across the islands of Vanuatu. According to the government, 251,000 people have been affected (80% of the population) by the two cyclones, leaving them without food, power, shelter, and telecommunications. On 27th October 2023 (Category 5 Cyclone Lola) also hit Vanuatu. By the 22nd of November 2023 a 6.7 magnitude earthquake occurred in Vanuatu. On December 7th, 2023, a powerful earthquake shook the South Pacific Island nation of Vanuatu on Thursday evening. The magnitude 7.1 earthquake was located 123 kilometers (76 miles) south of the town of Isangel on the island of Tanna. These scenarios have really affected Vanuatu as well as remote areas such as the WPHF grantee Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN) activities. SSWEN delayed their planned activities for the two months and re-organised with SSWEN and CDCCCs and their partners to conduct response activities such as distribution of food, water to their affected communities. Between July, August, September, October, and November their activities picked up again around capacity building and disaster recovery initiative activities. On the political front, there was also some political uncertainty in Vanuatu in the last 6 months of the year, 2023.

Tonga: Tonga is also considered one of the vulnerable countries in the Pacific due to its location. In terms of its vulnerability to tropical cyclones, on average these occur 2 times a year. However, cyclones often do not make landfall in Tonga, but turn away beforehand. The remnants then cause gusts of wind and rain on land. However, seismic activities such as earthquakes, the largest quake that occurred in or near **Tonga** during the past 10 years was a magnitude (M) 7.6 **earthquake, March 2023** that hit 95 km northwest of Nuku alofa, Tongatapu, Tonga. An earthquake of 7.6 magnitude at a depth of 210 km occurred offshore in the South Pacific Ocean, close to northern Tonga Islands on the 10th of May. On June 15, 2023, M 7.2 earthquake southwest of Houma, Tonga, occurred as a result of normal faulting at an intermediate depth within a strong earthquake registered by the USGS as M6. (6 July 2023) — Tonga faces permanent losses from sea level rises and is at risk from a seismic event, according to a new report by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government. On 28th Sep 2023, An El Niño has been officially declared for Tonga that week, by the Tonga Meteorology Department, meaning that the Central and Eastern Pacific Ocean is now warmer than usual, expecting warmer temperatures, less rainfall, and more cyclones. During December 2023, Tonga has had 20 quakes of magnitudes above 4 and up to 6.1; 1 quake above magnitude 6; 13 quakes between magnitude 5 and 6 and 6 quakes between magnitude 4 and 5. These results in delayed the two months planned activities to be carried out in the 1st quarter of 2024. In addition, TCDT implementing within the government policy framework to improve women's participation in community level decision making, in the context of climate change and disaster risk resilience.

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

a) Provide a short, consolidated COUNTRY LEVEL description of the impact and results achieved for all projects (1-2 paragraphs maximum, drawing on the impact level indicators)

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

b) Following this, report on the results achieved¹¹ or progress towards¹² results for EACH project by WPHF impact area in the country. Also, use any relevant impact and outcome indicators from the CSO results framework to help illustrate the change, including the change from the previous year. Do not describe outputs or activities. Ensure that the linkages between the projects and building peace, gender equality and WPS are explained.

c) If an organization has received funding under two impact areas (e.g., Stream 1 (Impact Area 1) and another impact area), please report them separately.


d) Please note for capacity building projects by UNW/ME, please report this in Section 7.

For countries with 10 projects or more, you can consolidate the impact and results by WPHF impact area, rather than for each individual project. Complete the Table in **Annex A: Results Framework** for the details and progress against each impact and outcome indicator.

Overall Impact/Results of Country (1-2 paragraphs drawing on the impact level indicators):

A total of **3,561 women and girls** in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Tonga were empowered and able to actively engage in the humanitarian, disaster, and climate resilience processes and platforms in their respective countries. This was achieved through the leadership and efforts of three women-led CSOs namely, Matavale Women Association (MWA) in Solomon Islands, Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN) in Vanuatu and Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT) in Tonga. Through innovative initiatives and inclusive leadership, these organizations are fostering sustainable change at community level.

Overall, the three organizations demonstrated exemplary leadership in promoting gender equality, fostering community resilience, and implementing inclusive approaches to disaster preparedness and response. Through their collaborative efforts and innovative initiatives, they were able to respond to community needs. The three organisations also made significant strides in empowering women, enhancing community resilience, and promoting sustainable development in their respective countries. This was achieved through diverse strategies and initiatives that addressed food security, emergency response planning, disaster recovery, and environmental conservation in their respective countries. An important outcome of these efforts was the strengthening of the roles of women in community decision making processes, disaster response and resilience building.

Organisation: Matavale Women's Association (MWA) Solomon Islands.		Stream: 2- Programmatic Funding	
Contributing to WPHF Outcome: 3 – Humanitarian Response			
Project Outcome: Women and girls have new agricultural technical knowledge to support food security and resilience.			
Indicator: Number of women trained on soils improvement, farming systems and seed selection, preservation, and packaging	Target: 160	Reporting Value: 262	Progress Status:  Target achieved and surpassed

**impact level results reported for this 2023 Annual Report*




Solomon Islands: Matavale Women's Association (MWA) continued to demonstrate its leadership in promoting gender equality in disaster resilience in Makira Province after identifying and addressing community resilience gaps. MWA carried out a transformative training program for a total of **262 women** in rural Makira communities, focusing on food security, livelihoods, and environmental adaptation. Recognizing a historical gender imbalance in agricultural and livelihood training, the initiative aimed to bolster women's resilience to disasters. Training sessions were conducted on soil improvement techniques with practical sessions covering different aspects, from soil identification to seed nursery management and financial literacy. The women improved their understandings and skills in agriculture methods such as soils improvement, crop nurturing, crop maintenance, pest controls and food packaging. The first cohort of trained women have begun their community gardens. The

¹¹ Progress achieved of the impact level or of an outcome is defined as actual change in the value of indicators being tracked as well as other indications that the project has had an effect in contributing to the impact/outcome as stated.

¹² Progress towards an outcome means the target has not yet been met but there is evidence (through data) of meeting incremental milestones towards the eventual achievement of the outcome.


4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

initiative not only equipped women but also dismantled historical barriers to female participation in such programs. Additionally, the project supported the mental and social wellbeing of the women and their families through active engagement and instilling renewed hope that despite poverty, remoteness, and lack of access to services, things will improve.

Organisation: Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN), Vanuatu.		Stream: 2- Programmatic Funding	
Contributing to WPHF Outcome: 3 – Humanitarian Response			
Project Impact: Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming			
Indicator: Number of people directly benefiting from the response	Target: 25% total population of Western Santo (25% of total 5238 = 1310 people, including at least 650 women)	Reporting Value: 3226 direct beneficiaries. = 61.5% of total 5238 population, including 1498 women)	Progress Status:  Target reached and surpassed
Indicator: Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	Target: 75% total population of Western Santo (3928 people, including at least 1900 women)	Estimated at least 4580 people on Western Santo have indirectly benefited, more than 85% of the total population in the target area including	Progress Status:  Target reached and surpassed
Indicator: at least 50% of CDCCCs on Western Santo are women led or women-majority (~20)	Target: at least 50% of CDCCCs on Western Santo are women led or women-majority (~20)	At least 22 CDCCCs now operational in Western Santo with 10 headed by women chairpersons	Progress Status:  Target reached

**impact level results reported for this 2023 Annual Report*

Vanuatu: Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN) demonstrated its strengthened capacity through various initiatives. In collaboration with World Vision Vanuatu, a Training of Trainers (TOT) on Inclusive Savings for Transformation was organized, empowering SSWEN and Santo Sunset Environment Network (SEEN) staff. Further comprehensive capacity-building training by the Sanma Forestry Office has enabled SSWEN to conduct awareness campaigns and coastal tree planting activities. This strategic approach has positioned SSWEN as lead and champion in fostering sustainable community engagement in Western Santo, after its rollout of community awareness and training reached **1,498 women** during the year. Furthermore, SSWEN's participation in the WPHF Learning Hub Peer Exchange showcased its leadership in promoting and fostering Vanuatu indigenous women's collaborative efforts in disaster response.

Organisation: Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT), Tonga.		Stream: 2- Programmatic Funding	
Contributing to WPHF Outcome: 3 – Humanitarian Response			
Project Outcome: Improved participation of women and marginalized groups in decision making at the Village Disaster Committee and better access to information and services have reduced their vulnerability to the effects of climate change and natural disaster.			
Indicator: Number of women participants in community workshops	Target: 360	Reporting Value: 1170	Progress Status:  (Target achieved and surpassed

**impact level results reported*

Tonga: Tonga Community Development Trust is demonstrating its leadership in resilience building through its holistic approach that enabled them to support community recovery efforts following the 2022 Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha'apai undersea volcano eruption. 17 Community Awareness Workshops (CAWs) were facilitated, with a focus on inclusivity, the engagement of women and girls to participate meaningfully during the workshop. The

4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

CWAs benefitted 1,170 **women** and after receiving training, a number of women's groups commenced home gardening and fruit tree replanting, showcasing the practical application of acquired skills, with some already harvesting their produce. These gardens, focusing on sustainable and organic farming practices, enable these women to grow a variety of resilient crops to ensure steady food source, reducing dependency on centralised food systems. Led by TCDT, capacity building workshops for Village Disaster Committees (VDCs) have resulted in the development of 10 Village Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (VDRRP), addressing a spectrum of disasters and incorporating traditional knowledge. In addition, the VDCs are actively working to improve community governance, ensuring inclusive decision-making processes, and prioritizing vulnerable groups in disaster response.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

Summarize the progress on OUTPUTS and key activities in narrative form by each project. Describe how these outputs were reached (or in progress) and explain if any variance in achieved versus planned results during the reporting period. Ensure all data is disaggregated if reporting on training, capacity building or other outputs. Please put organization names in the same order as Section 4a.

*Please note that you **DO NOT** need to complete Annex A for the output level. For countries with 10 projects or more, you can consolidate the outputs by outcome area.*

Outputs and Activities

Women and girls in crisis-affected situations in the Pacific like in Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Tonga are now better equipped to lead and engage effectively in preparedness, response, and recovery efforts through provision of technical and funding support from UN Women. The three CSOs partners under WPHF, namely Matavale Women's Association (MWA), Solomon Islands, Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSEN), Vanuatu and Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT), Tonga have strengthened capacities and improved knowledge on the implementation and reporting of their projects.

Solomon Islands:

Lead Organization: Matavale Women's Association.

The Matavale Women's Association (MWA) undertook various initiatives in rural communities within Makira, Solomon Islands aimed at empowering women and enhancing community resilience to disasters. A total of **286 women and girls** were reached during this period. MWA played a pivotal role in providing training focused on food security, livelihoods, environmental adaptation, and financial literacy to women in communities. The training programs not only upskilled women in various aspects such as soils improvement, crop nurturing, and financial literacy but also fostered community-wide benefits, including the establishment of group gardens, and sharing of knowledge and tools with other community members. Furthermore, the engagement of community members in practical sessions facilitated by MWA, including young girls from local high schools and individuals from faith-based organizations, highlights the inclusive nature of these initiatives. Overall, these efforts aim to build stronger, more resilient communities by empowering women and enhancing their capacity to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of disasters.

- In August 2023, a total of **98 women in rural communities** within Makira were empowered with knowledge and skills in food security, livelihoods, and environmental adaptation, following training by the Matavale Women's Association (MWA) which aimed to enhance community resilience to disasters. The approach adopted by MWA prioritized empowering women, recognizing their pivotal role in advancing community resilience. This prioritization was due to a scoping exercise, revealing the historical exclusion of women from such training programs.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

- **66 women** in rural communities in Makira, Solomon Islands have been upskilled to reduce their vulnerability to disasters, at the same time enabling their development in food security, livelihoods, and environmental adaptation. The women undertook capacity building in soils improvement, crop nurturing, crop maintenance, pest control and food packaging. The 66 rural women have gained knowledge and skills in soils improvement, crop nurturing, crop maintenance, pest control and food packaging through capacity development initiatives by WPHF partner, Matavale Women's Association. The first cohort in the first training have since started their own group gardens. The booklets supplied during the training has been beneficial not only to the trainees but to many members of the community who are also learning from the women. In addition, the tools supplied to the women have also been shared with community members. The benefits of the training prompted school principals in three community high schools to send ten students to be participants in the current training and future ones.
- 85 community members (**73 women**, 12 men), from Asimanioha and Wango, two rural communities in Makira, have enhanced their capacity for soil improvement. The community members were engaged by MWA in practical sessions covering soil identification, diverse soil improvement methods, seed nursery management, plant nurturing, biological pest control, seed selection, packaging, pamphlet distribution, and the provision of seeds, planting materials, and tools. Participants included girls from local high schools and individuals from faith-based organizations. Educational backgrounds varied, with younger girls possessing secondary education, while individuals in their forties and fifties, despite limited formal education, brought valuable experience from traditional farming practices within their communities.
- 28 individuals, comprising **25 women** and 3 men from Tawaiabu Village in West Makira, have acquired valuable financial skills through a training session on financial literacy organized by the Solomon Islands Small Business Enterprise Centre. This initiative is designed to strengthen the villagers' financial resilience by improving their savings practices, ultimately contributing to their overall livelihood security and community resilience.

(Please see below on the story from West Makira on Savings that support their livelihoods).

Vanuatu

Lead Organization: Santo Sunset Women's Network.

The initiatives undertaken by Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN) and village-based Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs) in Western Santo have significantly enhanced the resilience and preparedness of communities in the face of disaster and climate change challenges. A total of **2043 women and girls** were reached during this period. Through comprehensive trainings and collaborations with organizations such as the Vanuatu Red Cross Society and the Sanma Forestry Office, staff of the Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN) are now equipped with knowledge, skills and tools to strengthen coastal protection, soil stabilization, community resilience, and economic recovery efforts. Additionally, SSEN's participation in international forums and engagements with stakeholders like the German Federal Office demonstrate their commitment to showcasing local practices and strengthening networks to address climate-related challenges on a global scale. These efforts collectively contribute to fostering sustainable development, community engagement, and gender equality in Western Santo.

- **The readiness and coordination among villages in Western Santo have shown notable improvement through the efforts of village-based CDCCCs.** This progress follows a training session where women community leaders and representatives from 28 CDCCCs deepened their understanding of policies, protocols and strategies related to prevention, preparedness, and response including early warning

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

systems, roles and responsibilities, contingency planning, post-disaster assessment, and distribution methods. Ten of the CDCCCs are led by women demonstrating a commitment by SSEN to gender equality and ensuring diverse perspectives are considered in disaster preparedness and response efforts. Additionally, the CDCCCs have enhanced their data collection and reporting techniques through the utilization of mobile applications, adhering to the principles of 'do-no-harm' in humanitarian response.

- Furthermore, **the resilience of communities in Western Santo continues to be enhanced** following a series of refresher trainings on disaster preparedness and response for village-based CDCCCs. The trainings, conducted in collaboration between SSWEN and the Vanuatu Red Cross Society (Sanma Branch), empowered community members, including **598 women and 477 girls**, with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively address disaster and climate change challenges, thereby enhancing the capacity of CDCCCs and their respective communities to respond and mitigate the impacts of disasters and climate change events. This series of trainings follows earlier disaster preparedness and response workshops held across 42 villages in the region, reaching **332 women and 68 girls**.
- Following intensive training by the Sanma Forestry Office in September 2023, SSWEN and SSEN staff have emerged with **heightened awareness and improved capabilities** to engage in environmental conservation and disaster recovery by strengthening coastal protection, soil stabilization, community resilience, and economic recovery efforts. This training has provided them with comprehensive knowledge regarding the forestry policy landscape in Vanuatu, as well as practical skills and techniques essential for coastal tree planting, coastal rehabilitation, forestry nursery management, tree seedling transplantation, and soil control methods such as the planting of vetiver grass. These skills are crucial components of disaster recovery efforts, particularly in coastal areas that are susceptible to natural disasters such as hurricanes, tsunamis, and storm surges. They are now equipped to raise awareness and teach interested villages in Western Santo how to strengthen coastal protection, soil stabilization, community resilience, and economic recovery efforts, fostering a more impactful and sustainable implementation of the initiative.
- Santo Sunset Environment Network (SSEN) and SSWEN staff are now equipped with knowledge and essential tools to implement Inclusive Savings for Transformation projects in Western Santo. This is after a comprehensive Training of Trainers (TOT) facilitated by experts from World Vision empowered staff from SSEN and SSWEN to lead these initiatives effectively. Inclusive savings initiatives can be vital for disaster recovery efforts. Following a disaster, communities often face financial challenges in rebuilding their lives and infrastructure. By equipping participants with the knowledge and tools to implement savings projects effectively, the TOT helps enhance the resilience of communities in Western Santo against future disasters. This resilience-building aspect is crucial in the context of disaster recovery, as it enables communities to bounce back more effectively from the impact of disasters. Moreover, the TOT positioned SSWEN as a well-established community-based entity within SSEN, enabling them to take the lead in initiating similar projects in interested communities. This strategic approach not only amplifies the impact of the Inclusive Savings for Transformation initiative but also promotes sustainable community engagement. Overall, the result is an enhanced ability of SSEN and SSWEN to drive positive change and foster economic empowerment in Western Santo.
- To showcase its good practices to the global communities, SSWEN was invited as a key speaker at the WPHF Learning Hub Peer Exchange in November, alongside other international speakers. SSWEN highlighted the collaborative efforts of indigenous women in Western Santo, particularly during disaster crisis response actions. The key message conveyed emphasized the impactful ways in which these

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

women are contributing to collective resilience and response strategies in times of crisis. Furthermore, to increasing SSWEN's international exposure, a meeting between SSWEN representatives and Ms. Jennifer Morgan, the visiting State Secretary and Special Envoy for International Climate Action of the German Federal Office, significantly strengthened collaborations with donors and enhanced network-building skills. On November 3, 2023, the SSEN Project Manager and the SSWEN Project Coordinator travelled to Port Vila, Vanuatu's capital, to engage with the German State Secretary, where they shared their narrative on climate change impacts and highlighted the involvement of women in community leadership roles to address climate-related challenges affecting livelihoods and security in Vanuatu. This encounter played a pivotal role in fostering continuous networking efforts, with a specific focus on prioritizing the Pacific, especially Vanuatu, as a key area for climate security under the WPHF (Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund) program.

Tonga

Lead Organization: Tonga Community Development Trust

The Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT) has successfully empowered a total of **1,232 women and girls** in disaster risk reduction and resilience building across islands affected by the Tonga undersea volcano. Among these, a series of community workshops stood out, leading to a strong advocacy for the inclusion of women and vulnerable groups in disaster response decision-making processes, exemplifying the TCDT's approach. Similarly, a subsequent series of workshops focusing on home gardening and fruit tree planting empowered women to enhance their resilience to disasters and climate change by cultivating sustainable food sources, fostering food security for these remote islands. Furthermore, the development of Village Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (VDRRPs) in 10 villages across Tonga has significantly strengthened communal resilience and preparedness. These plans, formulated through collaborative efforts and inclusive participation, address specific challenges faced by each community and prioritize the needs of women and vulnerable groups. Overall, these initiatives underscore the importance of inclusivity and participatory approaches in disaster risk reduction strategies, ensuring the safety and well-being of communities before, during, and after disasters.

- Following a series of 15 community workshops conducted in Tonga by TCDT, there is now a resounding call for the inclusion of women and vulnerable groups in disaster response decision-making. This acknowledgment by communities stems from the recognition of the essential role women play in addressing community vulnerabilities and enhancing disaster preparedness and response efforts. The workshops were held across three islands affected by the undersea volcano, engaging approximately 426 participants, representing diverse demographics, including **58 girls, 212 women**, 47 boys, and 55 men, with representation from 13 persons with disabilities and 41 elderly persons aged 65 years and above. These workshops have increased participant's understanding of the importance for women and vulnerable groups to be involved in decision making at their local communities. The workshops held plenary presentations on the National Policy on Gender Development to lay the necessary background on the government's vision for women and girls in the country. Throughout the workshops, common threads emerged of how little there has been of progress for women's leadership at community level and how women's voices, and those of vulnerable community members, are hardly ever heard in any type of community forum. Participants realised very quickly the limitations of not hearing from all members of the community, especially in the context of disaster preparedness and response. Consensus was reached at every workshop for women and members of vulnerable groups to be part of the disaster response decision-making in their local communities, to enable their voices to be heard and their

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

vulnerabilities to be addressed. TCDT staff were also involved in distributing relief packages after the volcano disaster.

- Women on four islands affected by the Tonga undersea volcano (2022 Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha’apai) are now enjoying the fruits of their labour from their gardens, surpassing expectations. This achievement follows a series of 17 workshops conducted on the islands of Vavau, Tongatapu, Haapai, and Eua, empowering 485 participants, predominantly women (**368 female**, 117 male), including 32 persons with disabilities and 32 elderly persons (aged 65+ years). These workshops provided participants with valuable knowledge, skills, and techniques in home gardening and fruit tree planting for enhancing their resilience to disasters and climate change. These gardens, focusing on sustainable and organic farming practices, grow a variety of resilient crops to ensure a steady food source, reducing dependency on centralised food systems.
- **10 villages in Tonga have successfully developed their individual Village Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (VDRRP).** These plans will guide the villages in enhancing their communal resilience and preparedness to effectively mitigate and respond to disasters, thereby reducing the impact of disasters on lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure. This achievement has been the result of a series of 16 Village Disaster Committees (VDC) capacity-building workshops conducted on Vava’u (4), Tongatapu (6), Ha’apai (4), and ‘Eua (2). Engaging a diverse group of participants, including **165 women**, 2 girls aged 17, and 38 elderly individuals, these workshops proved instrumental in the development, and finalization of 10 Village Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (VDRRP) for four villages in Vava’u and six in Tongatapu. These plans comprehensively addressed the specific challenges faced by each community, encompassing a range of common disasters such as hurricanes/cyclones, flooding, heavy rainfall, and drought. Recent disasters in Tonga, such as volcanic eruptions and tsunamis, were also prominently featured in discussions, emphasizing the need for strategic actions to reduce risks and ensure a timely response. Importantly, traditional knowledge on the early signs of disasters was also an important element considered in the VDRRP. The VDRRP outlined specific actions to be taken before, during, and after each disaster, recognizing the importance of tailoring responses to the unique vulnerabilities of different groups. The active participation of women and the elderly in drafting these plans underscores their significance and relevance. This collaborative effort has not only strengthened the disaster preparedness of the communities but has also prioritized inclusivity in the development of effective risk reduction strategies. Furthermore, the VDCs are pursuing improving community governance in making their decision-making processes more inclusive and participatory. This is to ensure that women and vulnerable groups are better represented, the vulnerable are put first, and communication is strengthened at all levels to keep the community safer before, during and after disaster.

5. A Specific Story (1/2 page maximum)

Include a profile of an individual beneficiary or CSO partner, success story or case study to highlight a concrete example that has been important during the reporting period. It can be at the programmatic level (a specific achievement) or an individual story. Attach photos to illustrate the story and include captions (close-up photo portraits of individual beneficiaries and CSO partners being profiled are encouraged). The story should illustrate the main objective of the project (WPHF impact area).

**Please ensure that consent has been obtained from the individual beneficiary or CSO partner to use the story and photo in the WPHF global annual report, website, community of practice and/or social media. Also, consider using a pseudonym (not the person’s real name) to ensure protection/security. If obtaining a story could cause an individual harm/emotional stress, please consider doing a story on an organization instead.*

Tonga Case study

The following story by Temaleti Moala, Project Coordinator for the TCDT/WPHF Project

Temaleti Moala, Project Coordinator for the Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT)' Women's Peace Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) project, reflected on women's participation in Village Disaster Committees, their leadership at various levels in the districts, and changes in women's status in the communities, following the Capacity Building Workshop (CBW) for the *Amatakiloa* Womens Groups in Tonga.

"As a Facilitator I have learned a lot from carrying out the Capacity Building Workshop (CBW) in Tongatapu, Vava'u, Ha'apai and 'Eua. One of the highlights for me is seeing the level of women's participation in the Village Disaster Committees. This is something that amazes me because of my experience of many years working with communities, women were never involved in any village disaster committee. The only committee they were allowed to join was the women's committee. Throughout Tongatapu, pu, Vava'u, Ha'apai, and 'Eua I witnessed the changes in women's level of participation in community councils and village disaster committees, and how they are allowed the opportunity to participate in decision-making at the community level.

"Second highlight from the CBW is seeing how women are given the opportunity to be part of the run for Town Officers and District Officers Role. Upon arriving in Ha'ateiho si'i in Ha'apai to conduct the CBW, I was greeted by a lady, and she was introduced as the Town Officer. It was a huge surprise because never in my experience in community work that a woman was a Town Officer. This is the first time for me to know that women are allowed to run for Town Officer and District Officer Roles in Tonga.

"Thirdly, I want to share experience with the changes in women's status and role in the community. I see that women's voices are being heard, and are being given equal opportunities to men, now are days they are given the chance to be involved in community meetings and make decisions, they are given the chance to become Town Officers and lead community activities and look after the wellbeing of the community. These things confirmed how the system and tradition have changed throughout the years, and these are good changes because they help to develop our women's skills and knowledge in deciding in the community, not only that but it shows how women are being empowered to have the confidence to become a Town Officer, or to participate in Village Disaster Committee and also participating in decision making."

The Capacity Building Workshop (CBW) for the *Amatakiloa* Womens Groups in Tonga comes under the Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT)' Women's Peace Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) project. The TCDT WPHF project aims to empower the *Amatakiloa* 'a *Fafine* Tonga women's group network to participate in decision-making and build disaster and climate resilience in their local communities. The Capacity Building Workshops were focused on identifying their vulnerability and developing Action Plans to build their resilience to disaster and climate change. The *Amatakiloa* Women's Group can be seen as a development arm for the Village Disaster Committee. In terms of their unique experience in managing household affairs and community development initiatives, participants actively contributed to the review of traditional knowledge and practices.

The Capacity Building Workshop also allowed participants to share their perception on leadership skills, roles, and responsibilities of members. It is envisaged that this information will help participants to maintain an effective and productive village committee or/and women group.

6. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

a) Report on any new knowledge products and communication materials produced by UNW or ME during the reporting period. This can include case studies, major surveys/research, evaluations, or assessments conducted during the reporting period. This section should also include a list and description of any new products (websites, policy briefs, social media, case studies etc.) developed to increase visibility of the projects and programme, and of WPHF.

b) List any public knowledge product developed by CSO partners (e.g. research, case studies, etc.) that would be relevant for other WPHF partners.

6. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

** Please attach a copy of the study/evaluation/survey/assessment as an Annex and include the weblinks in this section, if available.*

Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network

1. 5 posts have tagged UN Women on @SantoSunset Facebook page, with more than 914 likes, comments, and views on these posts.
2. Radio talkback shows have been replaced with interview segments for weekly broadcast shows via Studio5 North of Radio Vanuatu.
3. One interview was conducted with SSWEN Team.
4. The invitation of the SSWEN Project Coordinator as one of the key speakers under the WPHF Learning Hub Peer Exchange on the 22nd of November 2023 has contributed to more exposure to the international communities and enhancement on networking with other speakers at the global level. The key message that was shared during the learning exchange focused on the ways in which the indigenous women in Western Santo are collaborating, particularly during disaster crisis response actions.
5. SSWEN sharing on their project with Germany and the State Secretary, 3rd November 2023: Tweet from State Secretary Morgan:
<https://x.com/climatmorgan/status/1720954843685085573?s=46&t=VAT9vkzzeU6bPIICc-uqyw>

Matavale Women's Association (MWA)

6. Matavale Women's Association (MWA) website: <https://matavale.org/>
7. Matavale's Women's Association (MWA) agriculture training in the Solomon Islands:
www.matavale.org. [https://www.sibconline.com.sb/west-makira-women-ready-to-manage-rural-based-businesses/#:~:text=More%20than%2020%20Women%20and,Small%](https://www.sibconline.com.sb/west-makira-women-ready-to-manage-rural-based-businesses/#:~:text=More%20than%2020%20Women%20and,Small%20) .
<https://www.solomontimes.com/news/west-makira-women-learn-new-crop-management-techniques/12739>
8. Women in West Makira learn new techniques to increase crop yield. <https://matavale.org/women-in-west-makira-learn-new-techniques-to-increase-crop-yield-2/>
9. Women trained on soils improvement to have sustainable food security. <https://matavale.org/women-trained-on-soils-improvement-to-have-sustainable-food-security/>
10. Matavale Women's Association meets Makira Premier. <https://matavale.org/matavale-womens-association-meets-makira-premier/>

Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT)

1. Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT) link: <https://www.tcdt.to/women-empowerment.html>
2. Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT) Facebook: www.facebook.com/TongaTrustTCDT
3. Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT) Instagram:
<https://www.instagram.com/tongacommunitydevelopmenttrust/>.
4. TCDT website: www.tcdt.to (Revamping of the website has been completed and the website now updated and active with current and past projects)

7. Capacity Building of CSOs by UNW Country Office/Management Entity

Briefly describe any capacity building sessions (webinars, in-person, workshops, etc.) that were conducted by the Country Office, Management Entity or other external agencies with CSOs/grantees. DO NOT include capacity building that was conducted by CSO

7. Capacity Building of CSOs by UNW Country Office/Management Entity

grantees as part of their projects (except for the Women Have Wings Award¹³). *If your country has received additional funding from WPHF for capacity building initiatives, please report against your prodoc in this section.

For CB initiatives Indicate i) the topic/subject; ii) who conducted the capacity building; iii) where (virtual/in person) and when it took place; iv) number of WPHF partners and CSO representatives that participated (disaggregated by sex). Describe any results from pre and/or post training surveys that may have been completed. Finally, if any capacity building materials were produced and would benefit other CSOs, please share these with WPHF Global L-Hub team.

Three CSOs namely Matavale Women's Association (MWA), Solomon Islands, Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSEN), Vanuatu and Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT), Tonga have strengthened capacities and improved knowledge on the implementation and reporting of their humanitarian projects. One-on-one coaching sessions on reporting templates and programme implementation guidance continue with the new partners. The topics covered included partner agreements (and clarifications on the meaning of specific clauses), narrative reporting, financial reporting, reporting timelines and communications guidelines. The sessions and presentations were provided by the Fiji MCO Humanitarian focal person, Finance and Communication teams.

The three CSOs were targeted and ensured to have the GiHA and GBVie trainings carried out before the closure of their projects. The first planned workshop is now targeting MWA in Solomon Islands and will be delivered on the first week of April 2nd – 5th 2024 in Honiara, Solomon Islands. The targeted participants will be MWA together with their partners and it will be delivered by UN Women, Field Office Staff, Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) staff in our Honiara UN Women office. The other two partners, SSEN, Vanuatu and TCDT, Tonga will follow, and they are planned for May 2024.

The virtual one-on-one sessions with the grantees have enabled them to submit both their narrative and financial reports. The Fiji MCO team carried out a capacity building session in country with the Santo Sunset Environment Network (SSEN), Vanuatu team from the 11th to the 15th of April 2023. The team ensured that two members of the project team have the capacity to carry out the financial reporting of the project rather than relying on others to do the work for them. However, SSEN took more than 6 months to make their submission as they did not have the inhouse capacity to write their narrative report and to put together their financial reports.

In-person one-on-one capacity building sessions on narrative and financial reporting was carried out with Matavale Women's Association in the Solomon Islands in the last week of April 2023. The third in-person capacity building session was conducted with the Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT) from the 5th to the 10th of June 2023. This training supported the financial component of their project in which the staff and the Finance Officer of TCDT is now able to submit their next financial report on time, to allow the release of their second and last disbursement. The second training on the Narrative and development of case studies was carried out in August 2023.

Through the provision of resources and availability of funds, the three CSOs have progressed implementation of their preparedness and resilience projects. With this accessibility to resources, it has a greater impact with their pilot areas and communities that they've work with in implementing their projects.

Matavale Women's Association (MWA) was selected through the WPHF Global Learning Hub (L-HUB) 2022 Peer Learning Awards in partnership with Women Have Wings to develop a joint capacity building project with SSEN in 2023. However, the project's implementation faced delays due to the installation of the new operating system with the UN Women office. The new system has caused delays due to the non-migration of the full information

¹³ For grantees that have been engaged in the Women Have Wings Awards, please use this section to report on the main results and activities completed as aligned with the Project Document.

7. Capacity Building of CSOs by UNW Country Office/Management Entity

into the new system which has caused other processes to be carried out prior to the disbursement of funds. The last tranche disbursement has now been confirmed before end of March 2024 and implementation to start in April 2024.

8. Risks and Mitigation

Using the table below, identify any risks that occurred during the reporting period and assess their i) risk level; ii) likelihood of it occurring; and iii) the impact this risk would have on the project, programme, or country. What are the mitigation measures to minimize the risk to prevent it or respond to it if it occurs? Consider risks related to COVID-19, new or escalating conflict/tensions, climate change, programmatic or institutional risks, monitoring and evaluation and Do No Harm

Risk Area (contextual, programmatic, institutionally, briefly describe)	Risk Level 4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low	Likelihood 5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare	Impact 5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant	Mitigation Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period to address the risk
Impacts of Natural Disasters, Cyclones: Travel restrictions, Change in timelines/delays in projects implementation.	4	5	5	With more virtual sessions/meetings being carried out. Conducting of virtual events such as trainings, learning events, meetings, activities being reorganised to conduct in-country rather than by Fiji MCO.
Limited capacity to carry out the roles/responsibilities under the project.	4	5	4	Engagement of the current staff for the project. Evidence of the roles that the project staff is carrying out are documented and submitted to the UN Women MCO office.
Limited ability of UN Women staff in conducting face to face and proper monitoring and evaluation of the project in these countries of implementation.	4	5	4	Engagement of our field staff where field offices are located to conduct the monitoring of activities. Continuous virtual sessions both in group sessions and one-on-one. The group sessions allow more discussions amongst the partners in different countries. Strictly monitoring their evidence-based submissions to supplement quarterly reporting.

9. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

If there were delays at the country level, please explain the delays and reasons/factors for contributing to the delay, actions taken to mitigate future delays, and adaptations made to account for the delays. Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes that took place. This section should also include information on contracting and programmatic changes related to COVID-19 or other crisis.

At the Project Level

The quantum, new application with the Fiji MCO caused more delays in the disbursement of funds to the partners. The staff has to take time to familiarise themselves with the new system before using it. It has caused frustration with our partners as they have to wait for long for their funds to allow continuity of the efforts. This has also caused delays in their project implementation.

At the Country Level

9. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

Matavale Women's Association, Solomon Islands: Staff turnover and changes in roles caused delays in the submission of their financial report. The recruitment of project staff took more time than expected which contributed to the delay in the project implementation. There were also challenges being experienced with the team at the country level.

Santo Sunset Women's Association, Vanuatu: This project is on a remote location where most of the times there are difficulties in communicating with the team on the ground. Staff turnover caused multiple delays in the submission of their narrative reports.

Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga: The implementation of the project has progressed well with multiple workshops being carried out in country. However, there was a delay in the submission of their financial report due to differences in their operating system. This contributed to a delay in their submission for couple of months.

10. Lessons Learned¹⁴

What challenges and lessons were learned during the reporting period at both the project and country level? Include those lessons that can benefit other WPHF countries and of the fund overall. For each challenge, identify and describe the challenge, provide details on what are the factors that may have contributed to it occurring, describe how the challenge was addressed in the reporting period, or will be addressed in the future, and summarize the key lesson that can help inform the project, or improve in the future. These should include both programmatic and operational challenges. Add rows as required.

Identify Challenge/Describe <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?	How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?	Key Lesson Learned <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
New Quantum system for the operation system	<p>The new system has brought in extreme challenges to the organisation and even to the people and partners that we are working together. It has delays disbursement of funds to our partners on the ground. These caused delays in their implementation.</p> <p>It also caused delays in the submission of their reports which also caused frequent notifications of delays in reporting in the PGAMs system for all these 3 partners.</p> <p>There were communication challenges as well that caused frustration with our partners.</p>	Regular communication to our partners with proper explanation on this new system.	For future, new system introduced should be trialed first corporately, and have advanced notification before being introduced widely.
Limited evidence to support implementation of activities.	Due to cyclone warnings during planned timelines for	UN Women requested (?) more photo-based evidence from the	Improved communication and capacity building between partners to

¹⁴ A lesson learned is a systematic reflection of challenges (or successes) that have occurred during the reporting period which has resulted in a change, adaption, or improvement as a result of the challenge, or a planned change or adaptation in the future.

10. Lessons Learned¹⁴			
	in-person monitoring by UN Women, these could not take place, therefore additional evidence such as the capturing of to show successful implementation.	CSOs. Did this come through? Draw from internal reports from grantees when submitting Quarterly reports.	work together in ensuring implementation and monitoring has continued to a high standard despite restrictions.
Difficulty in articulating how projects contribute to women's resilience and leadership in disaster preparedness and response.	Lack of understanding of bigger picture and capturing results of project activities while implementation focuses on activities and process indicators.	More guidance on the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting to grantees to capture key results.	The selected proposals projects should be strictly reviewed to reflect a clear M&E and Implementation plan. This will enhance CSOs implementation as well as contributing to clear and accurate reporting. Also, there is need for clear guidance and support on monitoring and reporting to capture results. (There is a need for more in country learnings and trainings).
Shortcomings in finance tracking/receipt tracking - keeping records of all transactions and documents.	Lack of organisation and tools to ensure filing is completed correctly.	Provision of technical support to partners/grantees. For example, continuous and strict monitoring with the grantees. Support the partner in setting up a system which works to ensure documentation is safely retained and easily retrievable.	Continuous support and monitoring is needed to build capacity in the three countries where we have our partners (Vanuatu/Solomon Islands and Tonga) around the necessary tools to file and manage receipts and finance-based documentation. This will also propose a Finance/Project Support person to focus on the WPHF programme alone.
Unavailability of staff within the partner project team to carry out reporting on quarterly basis for both narrative and financial reporting.	Took more time to recruit and with unexpected situations at the project level.	The Fiji MCO team continuously corresponded with our partners and carried out one-on-one virtual sessions. Ensure that project proposal detail the staff who will be engaged in the implementation of the project.	Always have a Plan B ready for any emergency.

11. Innovations and Best Practices¹⁵

Please include information on any innovative practices (programmatic and operational) that emerged during the reporting period, especially those that can be beneficial for other WPHF countries, expand the body of knowledge on women, peace, and security and humanitarian action. Innovations and best practices can be from projects or country level. Please provide details such as CSO name, location, etc.

a) Innovations:

TCDT project attempts to simplify the Village Disaster Plan to a format that is easy to produce within a short period of time, easier to the community to understand and follow. Most importantly, a copy can be printed and

¹⁵ A best practice is strategy, approach, technique, or process that has proven to work well and deemed to be effective or appropriate for addressing a problem based on experience, evaluation or in comparison to other practices, and is therefore recommended as a model. It is also a practice that has been tested and validated and has potential to be replicated and there is value in sharing with others working in similar contexts, sectors, or with similar target groups.

11. Innovations and Best Practices¹⁵

Please include information on any innovative practices (programmatic and operational) that emerged during the reporting period, especially those that can be beneficial for other WPHF countries, expand the body of knowledge on women, peace, and security and humanitarian action. Innovations and best practices can be from projects or country level. Please provide details such as CSO name, location, etc.

pasted on the wall of the community hall or at home. Accessibility of community members to key information about what to do to reduce the risk before, during and after the disaster will contribute to community resilience. That's one of the key outcomes that TCDT project is targeting is to make sure that women and vulnerable groups are participating in decision making and improved their access to key information that reduce their vulnerability. Lessons learned and best practices from the project will be instrumental in replicating this strategy in other communities in Tonga.



Community Based workshops in Eua, Haapai in Tonga that was conducted by Tonga Community Development Trust.

b) Best Practices:

Women in west Makira are now able to save money in preparation for disaster periods. Women have developed the skills of saving or investing their money from products that were sold during the project implementation. Women, residing next to community high schools and logging companies have utilised the opportunity to sell their products to these entities. Some who have access to roads managed to move further to other senior high schools selling their products which were very welcomed by the schools as they are in dire need of vegetables to supplement students' diets.

As such, during the period of dry weather between May and August, savings from their product sales helped them buy other foods such as rice from the shops to supplement their other root crops. Through their savings, more than 40 percent of the parents spent their money paying for their children's education in various community high schools in the constituency. Outstanding fees, making it hard for students to receive their certificates were settled thus enabling them to receive their school certificates. Various groups save their money in different ways such as group savings and individuals. One group saving managed to save more than 11-thousand dollars in a span of 8 months and individuals are now saving more than two-hundred dollars a week through the selling of their products to villagers and logging companies and schools. This is a new development for women in this area, as in the past women have not been able to generate income thus the need to save money. Now that they are getting money selling their products, other women have taught those with little knowledge on saving money, how to save for the future or in times of disasters.

The business trainings that were carried out with these women can be found on the links provided: [West Makira Women ready to manage Rural-Based Businesses \(sibconline.com.sb\)](#)

11. Innovations and Best Practices¹⁵

Please include information on any innovative practices (programmatic and operational) that emerged during the reporting period, especially those that can be beneficial for other WPHF countries, expand the body of knowledge on women, peace, and security and humanitarian action. Innovations and best practices can be from projects or country level. Please provide details such as CSO name, location, etc.



Small Business Management Training in Tawaiaibu village, West Makira: The training was conducted by William Matapaza, a business trainer from Solomon Islands Small Business Enterprises Centre (SISBEC) at Tawaiaibu village organized by the Matavale Women's Association, a local women-led NGO.

12. Auditing and Financial Management

Mention if any projects were audited during the reporting period and provide a brief summary of results. Do not include detailed findings of the audit as reports are public. Alternatively, you can share an audit report with your programme lead, if relevant.

Currently the three grantees are not yet selected to be audited.
It will be 2024.

13. Next Steps and Priority Actions

In bullet form, please list the priority actions for the coming year including onboarding of new grantees, monitoring missions or other planned initiatives related to WPHF.

- The current grantees require more capacity building sessions. Increase in the in-country and one-one virtual capacity building sessions with the grantees on reporting and financial requirements including putting in key measures on the audit findings. More in country visits for learning sessions and capacity building sessions are planned for the coming three months.
- Continue the monitoring on the current grantee's work plans and results framework implementation and quarterly reporting to ensure grantees report according to their indicators and targets/outputs that they planned to achieve.
- Continue to improve on grantees' communications initiatives to improve visibility of their projects. This need to be reflected in the partners project proposal, communications budget line to support the visibility of the project and contributions to the WPHF Community of Practice. A learning event is being organized for end of April 2024 in Nadi, Fiji to bring all our CSOs to show case and learn from other countries. This will be a joint event with the other programme, Women's Resilience to Disaster's (WRD), within the Humanitarian and Resilience Unit, Fiji MCO.
- Conduct communications capacity building sessions as per request from the current grantees, including on the usage of UN Women and WPHF logos, WPHF communication requirements etc.
- Design virtual M&E trainings to improve monitoring and evaluation learning for the grantees and improve on results reporting to complement in-person monitoring efforts. In the meantime, the first in

13. Next Steps and Priority Actions

In bullet form, please list the priority actions for the coming year including onboarding of new grantees, monitoring missions or other planned initiatives related to WPHF.

country monitoring visit to the project sites will be on April 3rd 2024 and will be with Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN) Vanuatu. In-person monitoring visits with the other two partners (Tonga Community Development Trust in Tonga, and Matavale Womens Association (MWA)) will follow on 15th April and end of May 2024.

- Improve grantees knowledge of partner agreements to ensure correct guidelines and conditions are followed. The three new partners need more time and effort to see improvements in communication, reporting and financial management and reporting.
- Resource support required for WPHF Project Support personnel within the Fiji Multi Country Office.
- Upcoming launch of the Call for Proposals to support local CSOs working on climate security (with focus on conflict prevention and peacebuilding/economic recovery) in Fiji, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

ANNEX A: Results Framework

Using the **Results Framework from the CSO partner Project Document** - provide an update on the achievement of impact and outcome indicators for each project in the table below, including capacity building grant, if relevant. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, a clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

***DO NOT include outputs** as these are reported in narrative Section 4b only. For projects which have come to an end in the reporting year, impact level must be reported. For other organizations, and where possible progress towards the impact indicator(s) should be reported.

Please make sure that the results presented in this table, align with the narrative (Section 4a).

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁶	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁷)	Reason for Variance against plan (if any)
CSO Name: Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga			
<p>WPHF Impact Area</p> <p>Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming.</p> <p>1. Improved participation of women and marginalized groups in decision making at the Village Disaster Committee and better access to information and services have reduced their vulnerability to the effects of climate change and natural disaster.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 # of women participated in the community decision making process</p>	<p>327 (67%) are women from 485 participants and are benefiting from participating in the community awareness workshops.</p> <p>128 (49%) are women from 261 participants, actively participated in decision making by developing Village Disaster Plans and updating traditional knowledge and practices on disaster for their respective villages.</p> <p>A total of 1517 direct beneficiaries in Tonga. A total of 2976 indirect beneficiaries in Tonga and cumulative indirect beneficiaries of 3445.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2: # community awareness workshops conducted, and participants attended.</p>	<p>* 17 community awareness workshops completed: - 6 CAW in Tongatapu Is - 5 CAW in Vava'u Is - 4 CAW in Ha'apai Is. - 2 CAW in 'Eua</p> <p>* 485 people participated in the baseline survey: - 182 from Tongatapu, - 124 from Vava'u, - 120 from Ha'apai and - 59 from 'Eua.</p>	<p>!7 CAW – 1 more than planned. One of the CAW in Vava'u split to two due to distance.</p>
	<p># community awareness workshops conducted, and participants attended.</p>	<p>* 14 VDC Capacity Building Workshops completed up to date, 10 during the reporting period, as follows:</p>	

¹⁶ Use the indicators from the project document's results framework, ensuring that the disaggregation of the indicator is also included.

¹⁷ Report on the progress made against each indicator, highlighting the indicator value for the reporting period and any cumulative results. These results should align with the narrative in Section 4a.

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁶	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁷)	Reason for Variance against plan (if any)
		<p><i>i. 6 VDC Capacity Building Workshops (CBW) completed in Tongatapu Is with a total of 125 participants: 1 Girl <17 yrs, 63 Women 18+, 3 Boys <17 yrs, 58 Men 18+, (6 Elders).</i></p> <p><i>ii. 4 VDC Capacity Building (CBW) completed in Ha'apai Is with a total of 73 participants: 1 Girl <17 yrs, 44 Women 18+, 1 Boy <17 yrs, 27 Men 18+, (11 Elders).</i></p> <p><i>* 12 AWG Capacity Building Workshops completed up to date, 8 during the reporting period, as follows:</i></p> <p><i>i. 4 AWG Capacity Building Workshops (CBW) completed in Tongatapu with a total of 55 participants: 1 Girl <17 yrs, 54 Women 18+, (12 Elders).</i></p> <p><i>ii. 4 AWG Capacity Building Workshops (CBW) completed in Ha'apai with a total of 62 participants: 1 Girl <17 yrs, 59 Women 18+, (10 Elders).</i></p>	
Outcomes	<p>Indicator 1 Number of initial booklets on traditional knowledge and DRR that have been reviewed and reprinted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 3000 copies of booklet on traditional knowledge produced and distributed. * 3000 brochures on disaster risk reduction at home and available service distributed. * TCDT website updated, facebook and twitter accounts set up and updated regularly. * 4 tv/radio spots produced and broadcasted on national radio/tv from Oct – Mar, Year 1 & Year 2. * Traditional knowledges collected during the first round of Capacity Building Workshops are now being verified in the CBW2 * Information from the draft Village Disaster Plans are currently incorporated to the draft design * Website, facebook and twitter acc updated regularly. * concept for production is currently being drafted. 	
	<p>Indicator 2 Number of people who have established home gardens with disaster resilience crops (disaggregated by sex and age group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 80/150 home garden in Tongatapu * 60/100 home garden in Vava'u * 0/ 80 home garden in Ha'apai * 0/70 home garden in 'Eua * 240/500 fruit trees in Tongatapu 	

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁶	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁷)	Reason for Variance against plan (if any)
		* 180/300 home garden in Vava'u * 0/240 home garden in Ha'apai * 0/210 home garden in 'Eua	
CSO Name: Santo Sunset Environment Network (SSEN), Vanuatu,			
WPHF Impact Area Impact Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming.	Indicator 1: .1. Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crises response (disaggregated by sex and age group (over 18 years and under 18 years).	R1. 568 direct beneficiaries = 11% of total population. A total of 3226 direct beneficiaries for the period, 2023 in Santo, Vanuatu. A total of 3226 direct beneficiaries in Vanuatu. A total of 4580 indirect beneficiaries in Vanuatu and cumulative indirect beneficiaries of 5092.	Major activities not yet implemented, will occur in later quarters.
	Indicator 2: 3.2. Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crises planning, frameworks and programming. Target: 42 CDCCCs	R2. Estimated at least 4500 people on Western Santo have indirectly benefited, more than 85% of the total population in the target area. R3. At least 22 CDCCCs now operational in Western Santo with 10 headed by women chairpersons.	Challenges to bring together large number of people in meetings and events due to the costs of catering and accommodation. Diffusion of information is expected!
Outcome 2 Increased levels of internal community readiness to respond to climate and disaster emergencies on Western Santo and lead humanitarian assessments and distributions.	Indicator 1: R1. Number of women champions on Western Santo Directly providing data and resilience reports (by using appropriate equipment) to government of Vanuatu and local Area Councils. Baseline:0 R2. Number of CDCCCs that are fully equipped with basic tools to develop disaster contingency plans and fulfil the roles and responsibilities expected of them by NDMO and local Government. Baseline: 0	R1. More than 35 CDCCCs established in 2022. Each Committee composition is made	
CSO Name: Matavale Women's Association, Solomon Islands			
WPHF Impact Area Impact Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming Outcome 1		A total of 286 direct beneficiaries in Solomon Islands. A total of 4420 indirect beneficiaries in Solomon Islands and cumulative indirect beneficiaries of 9370.	

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁶	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁷)	Reason for Variance against plan (if any)
<p>Increased resilience of women and girls in economic and disaster preparedness.</p> <p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Women and girls have new agricultural technical knowledge to support food security and resilience.</p>	<p>Number of women participating in humanitarian planning and response.</p>	<p>The target has been achieved, total of 286 participants have been trained and participated in in four Soils Improvement Trainings and demonstrations. 262 was the total number of women.</p>	
	<p>Number of women trained on soils improvement, farming systems and seed selection, preservation and packaging (Disaggregated by age group).</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Target: 160 women</p>	<p>160 women and girls to have been trained on agricultural technical knowledge to support food security and resilience. For this reporting period 54 have gained the knowledge.</p> <p>The target has been achieved as 286 participants have been trained and participated in in four Soils Improvement Trainings and demonstrations.</p>	
	<p>Number of women and girls that received technical information from trainers</p> <p>Baseline 0: Target: Direct beneficiaries of the Soils Improvement training will be 160 women and girls ages 15 –32 and the indirect beneficiaries will be about 4500 women and girls and more than 5500 men and boys.</p> <p>85 percent of the entire women’s population in the four Wards.</p>	<p>160 women and girls to have gained agricultural technical knowledge to support food security and resilience. For this reporting period 54 have gained the knowledge.</p> <p>The target has been achieved 286 participants have meaningfully participated and gained knowledge from the four Soils Improvement Trainings and demonstrations.</p>	
	<p>Number of women and girls who have applied new climate resilient production techniques (disaggregated by age group).</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200 women/girls ages 15 – 40 years old</p>	<p>160 women and girls to have gained agricultural technical knowledge to support food security and resilience. For this reporting period 54 have gained the knowledge.</p>	

Expected Results	Indicators ¹⁶	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator ¹⁷)	Reason for Variance against plan (if any)
		The target has been achieved as 286 women have been trained and participated in in four Soils Improvement Trainings and demonstrations.	
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Women and girls acquire new entrepreneurial skills and knowledge.</p>	<p>Number of women and girls who have applied new climate resilient production techniques (disaggregated by age group).</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200 women/girls ages 15 – 40 years old</p>	<p>16 women gain financial literacy and business development Training</p> <p>200- girls to have employment in rural areas.</p>	