



FINAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS PACIFIC STRATEGY FUND

Prepared by the UNPS Fund Secretariat
for the UN Multi-Country Offices in Fiji, Micronesia, and Samoa

May 2024



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Resilient nations.



United Nations Pacific Strategy Fund
MPTF OFFICE FINAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: FROM 06.2020 TO 09.2023

<div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Programme Title & Project Number</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Pacific Strategy Fund Programme Number (if applicable) MPTF Office Project Reference Number: <div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Participating Organization(s)</div> <p><i>UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women</i></p> <div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</div> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency (if applicable) <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by Agency (if applicable) <div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;"> <p>Government Contribution (if applicable)</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors) 16,643,420 (if applicable)</p> <p>TOTAL: USD 16,643,420</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</div> <p>Evaluation Completed Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>August 2022</i> Evaluation Report - Attached Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>October 2022</i></p>	<div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</div> <p><i>Pacific</i></p> <div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Implementing Partners</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations <div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Programme Duration</div> <p>Overall Duration 40 months Start Date <i>June 2020</i></p> <p>Original End Date <i>31 December 2022</i> Actual End date <i>30 September 2023</i></p> <p>Have agency(ies) operationally closed the Programme in its(their) system? Yes</p> <p>Expected Financial Closure date:</p> <div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Report Submitted By</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name: Kerry Mara Title: Programme Development and Pooled Fund Specialist Participating Organization (Lead): RCO Fiji Email address: <i>kerry.mara@un.org</i>
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ACRONYMS

ACC	Accident Compensation Corporation
AP-INTACT	Asia Pacific Integrity in Action Network
APTC	Australia Pacific Training Coalition
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CCA	United Nations Common Country Assessment
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CODS	Common Operational Datasets
CROP	Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific
CRM	Corruption Risk Management
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation
DMS	Data Management Systems
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus vaccine
DV	Domestic Violence
EAP	East Asia and Pacific
ECD	Early Childhood Development and Environment and Conservation Division (Solomon Islands)
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EU	European Union
EDF	European Development Fund
FICAC	Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption
FLE	Family Life Education
FOI	Freedom of Information
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
FSRS	Forum Officials Committee Sub-Committee on Regional Security
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GOPAC	Global Organisation of Parliamentarians Against Corruption
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JP	Joint Programme
KCCI	Kiribati Chamber of Commerce and Industry
LCC	Leadership Code Commission (Solomon Islands)
KFHA	Kiribati Family Health Association
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MCPD	Multi Country Programme Document
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (Tuvalu)
M4C	Markets for Change
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
MRA	Minimum Initial Service Package Readiness Assessment
MTR	Mid-Term Review

MV	Market Vendor
MVA	Market Vendors Association
MWCSD	Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development
MWTI	Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NYC	National Youth Council
NZ	New Zealand
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSP	Office of the Special Prosecutor (Palau)
PACJN	Pacific Anti-Corruption Journalists Network
PHC	Primary Health Care
PICT	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PILNA	Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment
PINA	Pacific Islands News Agency
PMC	Palau Media Council
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSDI	Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators
PSO	Public Service Office
PSS	Public School System within the Ministry of Education, Sports and Training in the Republic of Marshall Islands
PUMA	Planning and Urban Management Agency
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RMI	Marshall Islands
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
RTI	Right to Information
SDP	Service Delivery Point
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SICD	Solomon Islands Constituency Development
SLC	Samoa Land Corporation
SOWC	State of the World's Children
SPC	The Pacific Community
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TI	Transparency International
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPRAC	UN Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Programme
UNPS	United Nations Pacific Strategy

UN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USPSA	University of the South Pacific Students' Association
VLDI	Village Leadership Development Initiative (Samoa)
VNA	Voluntary National Review
WILS	Women in Leadership in Samoa
WMV	Women Market Vendors
WSM	Samoa
YFHS	Youth Friendly Health Services

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UN Pacific Strategy (UNPS) Fund, designed as a pooled trust fund, benefitted from the support of a single donor, New Zealand from mid-2020. It was a pilot initiative set up to support 3 of the 6 UNPS outcomes: Outcome 2 (Gender Equality), Outcome 4 (Equitable Basic Services), and Outcome 5 (Governance and Community Engagement, including Data/MICS) through joint programmes delivered by UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, and UN Women with the leadership of the Resident Coordinators.

At the Fund's inception in June 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had been ongoing for seven months. There were 2 Resident Coordinators leading the UN Country Team Pacific and the UN Pacific Strategy 2018-2022 was at the halfway point. It was agreed that the Fund would support 5 UN agencies to deliver 10 joint programmes over a two- and half-year period.

By the Fund's closure in September 2023, there were 3 Resident Coordinators (the Multi-Country Office for Micronesia opened in October 2021), two of whom were new. Even though workplans had been adjusted to support Pacific Island Country Teams (PICT) during the pandemic, administrative savings had enabled an increase in development programming and the 3 UNPS outcomes that were supported were achieved. The total number of joint programmes had increased to 15, and a new regional strategy, the Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027, was in place.

The UNPS Fund was innovative from the start, as the first pooled trust fund set up in support of a regional strategy. Its implementation resulted in positive outcomes for 14 PICTs and embedded UN Reform in a challenging context. Its joint programmes catalyzed positive changes, as key stakeholders embraced and expanded on the results achieved and collaborated across sectors.

Key Development Results

- Increased economic and political agency of women in Fiji, Samoa, and Vanuatu.
- More babies, children, and adolescents have access to health and education services.
- The taboo around corruption was shattered, and a Pacific-wide cohort that demands good governance was created.
- More people are registered and can access government services, and governments can plan accurately based on demographic data, and
- Momentum in key areas- gender equality, anti-corruption, and population-based data such as Census and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)- was maintained or increased at a time when development work risked being underfunded due to the pandemic response being the immediate priority.

Key NZ-UN Pacific Partnership Results

- Expanded purposeful collaboration between the UN and Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP) agencies, supporting the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent adopted in July 2022.
- Advanced UN Reform: by the closure of the Fund, the three RCs were a cohesive unit with a shared vision and voice, and UN agencies were better able to identify priorities that would benefit from joined-up work, co-design, and co-implementation of joint programmes.

Gender Equality- UNPS Outcome 2 and SDG 5

More women were empowered with economic and political agency in Fiji, Samoa, and Vanuatu. Inclusive market vendor associations were set up, comprised of women with knowledge of their rights and the importance of safe working environments, and possessing the confidence to lead. Women market vendors recognized their abilities and began to operate their market stalls as small businesses, empowered with financial literacy and embracing digital tools to grow their profits. As those businesses prospered, the women were more respected in their homes and communities. Key stakeholders acknowledged the importance of women market vendors and supported the construction on gender-responsive infrastructure for better working conditions. A cohort of women in Samoa are now ready to serve on corporate boards and to stand for election, equipped with leadership skills and the ability to debate using traditional Samoan oratory.

Approximately 17% of the UNPS Fund's approved budget was allocated to Gender Equality.

Equitable Basic Services- UNPS Outcome 4 and SDGs 3 and 4

The Fund supported interventions that improved health and education outcomes across the Pacific. As the Fund supported the implementation of an integrated MMR vaccination campaign and Effective Vaccine Management Assessments in 8 PICTs, there was **30% greater routine immunization coverage** for children aged zero to eleven months during the Covid-19 pandemic. Health and nutrition services during the crucial first 1000 days of life were improved by the national multisectoral committees for nutrition established in FSM, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Early childhood development and education were improved as part of a long-term effort. The enabling environment for Early Childhood Development (ECD) was strengthened, investment increased at the country level, and ECD priorities were integrated into education strategies in Tonga and Solomon Islands. In-service teachers were upskilled to improve the quality of ECD and ECE delivery in Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services for teens and youth were prioritized, and quality and access rates improved. Contextualized SRH services in FSM, Marshall Islands, and Solomon Islands contributed to lowering the rates of teenage pregnancy- enabling more teens to stay in school- and reducing Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). FSM and Marshall Islands integrated Family Life Education/Comprehensive Sexuality Education (FLE/CSE) into the school curricula which contributes to SDG 5 by promoting inclusive and quality education, enhancing knowledge and skills to make informed decisions related to SRH. Marshall Islands is one of the first few countries to initiate FLE in primary school (grade 4) as per the international recommendations. In FSM and Marshall Islands, SRH services were included in emergency response plans offering tangible, practical solutions to improve health services for adolescents in disaster management settings.

Civil registration rates increased, enabling more citizens to access government services and governments to design evidence-based policies and make accurate plans for service delivery. The implementation of an electronic birth registration system in Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu data improved the accuracy of data. A Geo Data Location Registry of 1700 villages in Vanuatu- 68% of the total- was established. The Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) Steering Committee, comprising of several key government ministries, in Samoa is revitalized and is championing CRVS modernization in Samoa, including building an open-source CRVS software prototype with interoperability capacity. Samoa is closely following and leaning from the CRVS modernization efforts of New Zealand to ensure long term strategic alignment and harmonization.

Outcome 5- Governance and Community Engagement and Data/MICS- SDG 16

The Fund-supported UN Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Programme (UNPRAC) focused on **upholding the UN Convention Against Corruption and the regional Teieniwa Vision**, adopted after the priorities of

the UNPS Fund interventions were defined. UNCAC reviews were successfully completed and Right to Information systems were implemented.

The most significant result is that the **taboo around corruption was broken** through awareness-raising, learning opportunities and conferences that grew demand for public sector accountability and integrity, and strategic partnerships, including with the NZ Fale. The Cook Islands adopted a National Anti-Corruption Strategy, and over 50,000 youth across the Pacific accessed anti-corruption initiatives. Solomon Islands and Vanuatu linked anti-corruption efforts to fighting wildlife crime.

Census and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys were carried out despite pandemic-related challenges, resulting in a repository of accurate data in key areas, including population and housing. Data collection became more efficient through investments in national capacities, regional approaches, and with technology. Kiribati and Solomon Islands passed laws on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics and introduced online civil registration systems. Monographs on youth, ageing, disability, and gender equality, were developed from the Census data in Fiji and Vanuatu. Deeper analytical reports on Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and Domestic Violence produced for Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu inform evidence-based advocacy and programming.

UN Development System Reform and Partnerships - SDG 17

The UNPS Fund prompted the 5 participating **UN entities to collaborate more purposefully with Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) agencies** to deliver results. This led to the recruitment of a Regional Cooperation Specialist from the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the drafting of UN-CROP Principles of Collaboration, set to be signed in April 2024. As CROP agencies have the leaders' mandate to implement the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, the UN supports CROP with expertise, networks, coordination, and links to global treaty bodies.

UN Reform was effectively embedded by the UNPS Fund. Joint programming was incentivized; the original joint programmes were implemented, new ones were designed during the Fund's implementation to utilize the administrative underspend, and additional agencies expressed interest in participation. The Fund's governance and administration encouraged the Resident Coordinators' leadership; they worked as a team and exchanged views with New Zealand counterparts. Implementation challenges raised by agencies were addressed well by the RCs.

Commitment to a Pooled Fund for the Pacific

The UN is committed to having a pooled trust fund for the Pacific and is grateful to New Zealand for having funded the pilot. The pilot UNPS Fund clearly prevented regression across SDGs and maintained momentum on the regional priority of anti-corruption. It supported concrete results; if funds had not been provided for those outcomes, far less progress would have been achieved.

The UN is also determined to increase the number of joint programmes, and the Fund supported this objective. In addition to drawing on the wider expertise of the UN system, joint programmes are supported by Resident Coordinators, who monitor progress, provide advice and solutions to bottlenecks, and are accountable for success. Joint programmes have been shown, through this Fund and years of global experience, to be more efficient, sustainable, and better value-for-money.

The three plus years of implementation of the UNPS Fund provided many opportunities for reflection and learning, and challenges that were managed with trust, goodwill, and a focus on the importance of producing tangible outcomes for PICTs. A new pooled trust fund is being designed by the UN Country Team Pacific to accelerate SDG achievement in PICTs. As the successor to the UNPS Fund, it will acknowledge the value of

the pilot, strengthened by both the lessons learned and the successes, to ensure the full implementation of the Cooperation Framework 2023-2027.

I. Purpose

The UNPS Fund was set up as a Multi-Partner Trust Fund in June 2020, seven months into the COVID-19 pandemic and midway through the implementation of the UNPS. It was a key component of the UN-NZ Pacific Partnership and demonstrated New Zealand's support for the 14 PICTs and for UN Reform principles, including Resident Coordinator leadership for improved coordination. It was a pilot project.

The UNPS Fund was designed to support the implementation of three of the six outcomes of the UNPS 2018-2022, namely Gender Equality¹, Equitable Basic Services², Governance and Community Engagement³, and Data/Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and to support UN Reform in the Pacific. Five participating UN organizations, namely UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC and UN Women delivered joint programmes in support of those outcomes.

II. Assessment of Programme Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

In support of **UNPS Outcome 2 “By 2022 gender equality is advanced in the Pacific, where more women and girls are empowered and enjoy equal opportunities and treatment in social, economic and political spheres, contribute to and benefit from national development, and live a life free from violence”**, the Fund supported three initiatives, Markets for Change (M4C, implemented by UNDP and UN Women in Fiji, Samoa, and Vanuatu), Protected Cropping Training in Fiji and Vanuatu, and Women in Leadership in Samoa Phase 2 (WILS, implemented by UNDP and UN Women)⁴.

Through its innovative interventions and collaborative approach, the Fund created tangible improvements in market infrastructure, governance, and vendors’ livelihoods. The main achievements and results of the Fund’s contributions to gender equality outcome include:

Amplified Voice of Rural Women through Inclusive, Effective, and Representative Marketplace Groups in Fiji, Vanuatu, and Samoa: Market Vendor Associations were formed in Fiji and Samoa, providing opportunities for leadership and networking. The preparatory work that went into their set-up empowered the market vendors with knowledge of their rights. Women grew in confidence and ability through the leadership and management training.

- In Samoa, “Getting Started” Workshops strengthened the capacity of market vendors prior to the set-up of the three MVAs. 55 market vendors from various locations in Samoa were equipped with leadership, administrative, and business skills and a better understanding of their workplace rights and responsibilities.
- Vendor Leadership and Management Training was delivered to 26 council management representatives and 40 market vendors in Fiji.

¹ Outcome2: Gender Equality – By 2022, gender equality is advanced in the Pacific, where more women and girls are empowered and enjoy equal opportunities and treatment in social, economic and political spheres, contribute to and benefit from national development and live a life free from violence and discrimination.

² Outcome 4: Equitable basic services – By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient and quality basic services.

³ Outcome 5: Governance and community engagement – By 2022, people and communities in the Pacific will contribute to and benefit from inclusive, informed and transparent decision-making processes; accountable and responsive institutions and improved access to justice.

⁴ National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations; Ministry for Local Government; Suva City Council; Samoa Land Corporation; Samoa Accident Compensation Authority; Ministry for Agriculture Vanuatu; Loganville City Council; Port Vila City Councils; FRIEND Fiji; Food well Fiji; Samoa Institute of Directors; Samoa Culture Centre/Fatuaiupu Consults; Nuanua ole Alofa; and Journalists Association of Samoa.

- The significance of MVAs was especially evident during the challenging times of the COVID-19 pandemic, where they played a crucial role in advocating for market vendors' interests and providing essential support.

Women's contributions to their families and to the local economy were elevated. The interventions created an increased number of women entrepreneurs with sustainable livelihoods. They became empowered as economic agents and gained confidence; the celebration of the International Day for Rural Women became a platform to amplify the voices of rural women, particularly market vendors. As women's contribution to the family was recognized, gender roles within some families started to change. In the long run, this may lead to women's status in the family and community being enhanced, and to lower rates of Gender-Based Violence.

Safer, more accessible, and sustainable markets resilient to disaster risks and climate change. The Fund-supported programme improved physical market structures and supported operational changes and policies to improve safety.

- The Vunisea Market in Kadavu, Fiji was expanded, and the municipal council and Ministry of Local Government representatives became strong advocates for safety and resilience. Women also work with the police to address threats such as the illicit drug trade, including through the Crime Prevention Committee they set up in Kadavu.
- The Fund supported substantial improvements in market infrastructure, in collaboration with national and local authorities in Fiji, Samoa, and Vanuatu.
- First aid, disaster management, and fire warden training at Salelologa Market in Samoa equipped vendors with essential skills for emergencies. Sanitation and cleaning supplies and security enhancements, including CCTV cameras and alarm systems, enhanced safety for vendors and customers. Women's knowledge on health and safety issues, disaster preparedness, and resilience has increased by 90% compared to the baseline of 2020.
- The Gender-Responsive Infrastructure capacity building initiatives in Samoa and support for data collection and record-keeping also improved market governance.

Improved Socio-Economic Security for Women Market Vendors: Women market vendors learned skills crucial to operating small businesses and embraced innovation and digitalization.

- 450 women market vendors in Kadavu, Fiji confidently apply what they learned in the business, finance, and crisis management training they attended.
- More women's cooperatives were registered following awareness-raising sessions on the value of cooperatives that foster collective decision-making and business sustainability.
- 45 women market vendors in Vanuatu can use protective cropping techniques to increase their production and the profitability of their agribusinesses.
- Additional training and services, including health clinics, financial management training, and tablet distribution, promoted digital literacy and resilience among women market vendors. During the COVID-19 pandemic, some vendors started to use social media for marketing. This contributed to the sustainability of their livelihoods.

Knowledge Exchange and Collaboration: Active participation in the UN Women Papua New Guinea Markets Convention by Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, and Kadavu facilitated knowledge exchange and collaboration. A Post-Convention Seminar in Samoa further enhanced collaboration between markets, leading to the agreement to conduct a Samoa Markets Convention in October 2024.

Women poised for leadership, and allies equipped to progress gender equality: Media, women with disabilities, and women interested in serving as directors on public boards or standing for election were supported in Samoa in an extension of the market-linked gender equality work.

- Collaborations with key stakeholders, such as the Journalists Association, Institute of Directors, Culture Centers, Ministry of Public Enterprises, and Ministry of Women, empowered women, including those with disabilities, with leadership skills for effective

decision-making in various spheres. Enhanced leadership skills for persons with disabilities fostered their active participation in decision-making processes and empowered them to advocate for greater inclusion.

- Media was empowered to improve their reporting on gender issues and equipped to actively dismantle stereotypes and increase the visibility of women's roles. A partnership with the Journalists Association in Samoa included customized training for media practitioners and the development of a glossary of Samoan gender terms and a media manual for gender-responsive reporting.
- Directorship training encouraged women to serve on public sector boards; 6 out of 7 female board chairs were supported. 73 women in Samoa were trained in the traditional Samoan oratory language essential for political participation.

In support of 2018-2022 **UNPS Outcome 4 “By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient and quality basic services”** the Fund supported Youth, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) in FSM, Marshall Islands, and Solomon Islands; the Geo Data Location Registry in Vanuatu; and the strengthening of health and nutrition services delivered during a child’s First 1,000 days in FSM, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, and Immunization.

PICTs have youthful populations, and it is crucial that quality health and education services are provided to this demographic. Studies have long linked quality newborn and infant care to better lifelong health outcomes, and young children with access to quality early years education record better education results. Both FSM and Marshall Islands, for example, countries have a high proportion of young people in their populations, 21% and 23% in the age group of 15-24 years, respectively. These countries have a unique opportunity to harness the ‘demographic dividend’ for inclusive socio-economic development.

Enhanced Adolescent and Youth-Friendly Sexual and Reproductive Health Services: Both FSM and Marshall Islands have high rates of teenage pregnancy rates and gender-based violence. There was also a taboo on discussions on SRH issues that hindered young people from accessing accurate information and services.

- There is now a culturally and politically sensitive agenda for youth SRHR, achieved following advocacy, engagement with multiple stakeholders, continuous technical support, the enhancement of capacities (*including mindset change*) among a critical mass of duty bearers, the creation of resource materials aligned with international standards and responsive to Pacific realities, improved system readiness, and strengthened government ownership for sustainability and adaptation to the country's context.
- FSM⁵, Marshall Islands⁶ and Solomon Islands⁷ developed national operational guidelines for youth-friendly health services aligned with international standards and relevant to the local context. FSM oriented 26 master trainers, who in turn trained 46 service providers across all four states.
- Services are more youth-friendly and accessible. Against the target of 25%, 100% of secondary and tertiary Service Delivery Points (SDPs) in FSM and Marshall Islands, and 78% in Solomon Islands⁸ have at least one trained service provider to offer youth friendly SRH services and materials.^{9 10} Thirty-eight selected primary, secondary and tertiary SDPs (14 in FSM, 6 in Marshall Islands and 18 in Solomon Islands) were re-equipped with furniture, computer and IEC materials, making them more youth friendly.

5 https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Hs6_rGtq7C22kuaHGcPtHVwnBMIGoNes/edit?usp=share_link&ouid=113710466598904550816&rtpof=true&sd=true

6 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Q6am7eoucDkZ3QMWivDocoRYVMr9wLrF/view>

7 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ENxIzuYxtN-ElhYMrfLksDQJxLj8eESL/view>

8 It may be noted that the youth friendly services in Solomons was largely supported by the Transformative Agenda through Govt of Australia funding.

9 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ffb1qsbQYagBKR6CUnuTdIFhB-qhwN6s/view>

10 <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ffb1qsbQYagBKR6CUnuTdIFhB-qhwN6s/view>

Strengthened Emergency Preparedness: The Fund significantly strengthened the national emergency response capabilities of FSM and Marshall Islands.

- Youth Leaders in Majuro were trained to advocate for and prioritize Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health in Emergencies through training in Majuro in 2022 that equipped 14 youth leaders (aged 17-24) with the necessary knowledge and skills to advocate for and prioritize Adolescent SRH throughout the development and humanitarian continuum.
- During the Fund's extended period, the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) Readiness Assessment (MRA) was carried out in FSM with 26 participants and in Marshall Islands with 19 participants. Government and NGOs engaged developed National Action Plans to ensure SRH is integrated into disaster planning and to strengthen national health systems to deliver life-saving interventions during humanitarian situations.

Improved Family Life Education: FSM and Marshall Islands implemented Family Life Education/ Comprehensive Sexuality Education (FLE/CSE) in schools.

- In partnership with the Ministries of Education, curricula were updated, resource materials developed, and teachers were trained to deliver FLE topics, integrated into scholastic subjects, in grades 6 to 8 in Pohnpei and in grades 4 and 5 in Marshall Islands.
- Government capacity and ownership of FLE/CSE increased. 31 master trainers and 80 teachers and curriculum specialists in FSM and Marshall Islands were oriented to FLE themes and learner-centric pedagogies to pilot classroom-based sessions in 2023.

Supported Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Early Childhood Education (ECE):

- Results were mixed, with a drastic increase in the population of children in grades 4 to 6 (at the end of primary school). The 2021 Pacific Islands Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (PILNA) results revealed a decline in numeracy proficiency, with 67% of Year 4 students meeting the expected minimum level, down from 83% in 2018. While literacy measurement changes limit direct comparisons, the mean writing score for Year 4 students increased from 463 to 483 between 2018 and 2021.
- The integration of ECD and ECE into education planning was supported. This promoted evidence-based decision-making, but the impact of ECD/ECE investments on PILNA results is not yet apparent due to the time lag in assessment cycles (conducted every three years) and the disruptive influence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Supported the Youth Policy in Marshall Islands¹¹:

- Marshall Islands was supported to, through a multisectoral and consultative approach, develop a comprehensive youth policy with ten priority areas, including enhanced family support, improved access to education and comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), employment opportunities, and access to health services. The consultations for the policy began in June 2019, and it was finalized and approved by the Parliament in 2021. Its implementation and monitoring framework is funded and runs through 2025.

Birth Registration of children under 5 years old increased: Increased rates of birth registration are essential to ensure that all infants and children benefit from public health and education services. This was made possible by legal reforms, upskilled staff, and more accessible systems.

- Legal reforms to Civil Registration and Vital Statistics were backed in Vanuatu and Kiribati. The amendment of Kiribati's BDM Act in 2023 supported streamlining the registration process to one month and the acceptance of overseas certificates, and draft laws advanced in Samoa and Solomon Islands through Fund-supported programmes.

¹¹ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ldvuj_PM7fVWeCmdsFo4EhAWqCxDUaPq/view

- Birth registration service providers were upskilled in Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. Mobile birth registration campaigns were used to reach remote communities in Solomon Islands and Kiribati.
- Electronic birth registration systems, such as the Promadis system used in Solomon Islands and others in Kiribati, Samoa, and Vanuatu, made significant progress possible.

Geo-Data Location Registry for Vanuatu: The Fund supported enhanced access to Civil Registration points in Vanuatu starting in January 2023, during the Fund's extension period. The first Geo-Data Location Registry for Vanuatu was produced; the Registry was a longstanding priority of the Government of Vanuatu, but it had lacked the resources required.

- 1700 villages- 68% of the total in Vanuatu- spanning six provinces were named and verified. This exceeds the original plan to cover two provinces. Over 300 youth leaders and 46 trainers carried out the registration. 21 stakeholders from 5 ministries working together and reaching agreement on names and definitions.
- The Government has committed to ongoing maintenance as they saw the Registry's positive impact on the nation's administrative processes and governance. The Registry is a standardized source of village names and locations that will facilitate efficient outreach for a range of services, including voting, allocation of polling stations, immunization, and education.

In support of **UNPS Outcome 5 “By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient and quality basic services”** the Fund contributed to the UN Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Programme implemented by UNDP and UNODC in 14 PICTs as well as Data/MICS, implemented by UNFPA and UNICEF in Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Palau, Tonga, and Vanuatu in partnership with multiple stakeholders.¹² The utilization of data collected from census and MICS played a pivotal role in advancing evidence-based advocacy.

The UNPS Fund's interventions contributed significantly to growing demand for good governance, transparency, and integrity across targeted Pacific countries. The taboo around talking about corruption was shattered. Institutional and human capacity was built and collaboration across sectors and a whole-of-society approach were encouraged. The fund's specific achievements and results include:

United Nations Convention Against Corruption reviewed and implemented: UNCAC currently has 190 States parties, including all 14 PICTs¹³.

- The Fund enabled PICTs¹⁴ to actively engage in the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) implementation review process, which resulted in the successful completion of UNCAC reviews in PICTs.
- The peer reviews triggered vertical and horizontal accountability, fostering political commitment and the inclusive development of National Anti-Corruption Strategies (NACS) and plans in FSM, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. Cook Islands developed its NACS with the support of the UNPS Fund.
- Six PICTs completed the first and second review cycles and seven of them completed the first review cycle that marks the full achievement of the set target.

The taboo that barred discussion of corruption was shattered: The issue of corruption has emerged into public discourse, gaining prominence as a regional priority under the Pacific Islands Forum-endorsed Teieniwa Vision.

- Open discussions about corruption have become more prevalent, and grassroots monitoring and investigative journalism are yielding positive outcomes, signalling the start of a cultural

¹² National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations and SPC (Pacific Community), National Statistical Agencies of the countries.

¹³ Tonga has also acceded to the Convention on 6 February 2020

¹⁴ Vanuatu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, FSM, Tuvalu, Samoa, Palau and Cook Islands

transformation. All countries in the region are demonstrating varying degrees of political will to tackle corruption.

- The Priority Implementation Matrix for the Teieniwa Vision presented to the Forum Officials Committee Sub-Committee on Regional Security (FSRS) meeting in November 2022 resulted in corruption becoming a substantive item on the FSRS agenda, capturing the attention and focus of PIF Member States.

Increased awareness of the tools available to measure corruption:

- The Transparency Corruption Perception Index is a well-received tool to measure anti-corruption efforts. The TI Global Barometer was recognized by the FSM President during the US Summit for Democracy in December 2021 as His Excellency spoke of his commitment to "taking action to change perceptions of corruption".
- At least 10 entities in 4 PICTs demonstrated better understanding of corruption risk assessments in specific domains in 2023. Establishing stronger connections and synergies between crimes facilitated by corruption and anti-corruption initiatives is crucial to effectively implement the UNCAC and the Teieniwa Vision. Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, for example, both developed their Rapid Reference Guides for the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime.

Enhanced Right to Information (RTI): The Right to Information is set out in the opening paragraph of the Teieniwa Vision¹⁵.

- The implementation of RTI systems in Vanuatu and Tonga has supported open government initiatives; for example, the RTI online system in Vanuatu enables the public to make information requests. In Tonga, the Fund supported the digitalization of the Ombudsman's services which resulted in improved public reporting and access to information and an online complaints management system.
- Technical support extended to FSM resulted in the submission of a Freedom of Information Act to Congress. Similar support to Samoa, Niue, and Solomon Islands reflects a commitment to transparency and access to information.
- To ensure sustainability, the Fund supported regular workshops for journalists on RTI and Freedom of Information on World Press Freedom Days and for the National University of Samoa Media and Journalism Programme and the Media Associations from Tonga, Palau, Marshall Islands and Solomon Islands.
- The Fund also supported direct advocacy to the government. The Government of Niue benefited from an "Open Government and RTI" session in 2022, and a partnership was established with the Palau Special Prosecutor's Office to improve the accessibility of government information and strengthen public outreach. Partnership with the Kiribati Public Service Office (PSO) fostered its outreach and advocacy capacity.

Youth Engagement in Anti-Corruption: The Teieniwa Vision highlights that integrity-building must be embraced as a whole-of-society issue. As a demographic, young people represent more than one third of the population, so the engagement of youth is crucial. If youth are well-informed and demand public accountability and transparency, they will be heard and duly addressed.

- Young entrepreneurs were the audience for the promotion of business integrity in Fiji, Palau, Samoa, and Solomon Islands. This resulted in greater awareness of the ethical and social framework to doing business; strengthened internal control mechanisms and compliance; and promoted the use of Codes of Conduct. Initiatives like the 2023 Pacific Conference; the launch of the Pacific Youth Advisory Board on Governance; the revival of the National Youth Council of Fiji and the development of the Youth Vision for a Corruption-Resilient Blue Pacific adopted in

¹⁵ Assistance to the development of the Teieniwa Vision Action Plan was supported by the MFAT funded "Teieniwa Implementation Project" implemented by UNODC

2022, 2021 and 2022 Pacific Youth Summits signify a dynamic youth anti-corruption movement involving over 50,000 young people.

Improved Media Capacity to Investigate and Report Corruption: Through partnerships, the Fund's support has enhanced capacities within the media.

- Partnerships with the Pacific Islands News Association (PINA) and the Pacific Anti-Corruption Journalists Network (PACJN) resulted in a consistent increase in the number of corruption-related stories. The cumulative estimated count now exceeds 800 stories, with 50 reported in 2020, 200 in 2021, and 300+ in 2022, originating from media outlets across 14 PICTs.

Corruption Recognized as a Barrier to Gender Equality: Specific initiatives and advocacy have also been undertaken to highlight the interconnectedness of corruption and gender equality.

- The regional youth anti-corruption conference placed a major emphasis on exploring the nexus between anti-corruption measures and gender equality.
- In 2022, a series of webinars on gender and corruption further reinforced these discussions.
- Three anti-corruption toolkits tailored for women-owned enterprises in Fiji, Palau, and Samoa that were developed during the Fund demonstrate a commitment to gender-responsive strategies. An Information Note titled "Breaking the Silence on Gender and Corruption in the Pacific" was also released to further amplify gender advocacy.

Promotion of Public Sector Integrity: The promotion of public sector integrity and workforce effectiveness was a key component of anti-corruption efforts.

- In Fiji, a nationwide campaign targeted over 50,000 public officials across 90 institutions, resulting in the training of 53 institutions.
- The Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption (FICAC) has committed to further leveraging an innovative public integrity and ethics methodology, developed to support Pacific countries in their integrity efforts, complementing corruption risk assessments and other integrity initiatives.
- In August 2022, 2,952 public sector workers in Samoa, constituting 30% of the entire public sector, participated in the inaugural National Engagement Survey. One-quarter of employees admitted to never reading the code of conduct, and a quarter of public sector workers reported adhering to their superior's instructions without questioning, indicative of a strong hierarchical structure within the organization.

Enhanced Knowledge Products: The development of knowledge products, including publications and research, has contributed to a more comprehensive understanding of public reporting needs and corruption patterns in the region. The knowledge generated has empowered Pacific countries in informed dialogue and research.

- International and regional knowledge exchange on anti-corruption was promoted by ensuring coordinated regional approach to addressing corruption – as one of the key rationales behind the Teieniwa Vision.
- The Priority Implementation Matrix for the Teieniwa Vision was presented for the Members' consideration during the last Forum Official Committee Sub-Committee on Regional Security (FSRS) meeting in November 2022, which resulted in corruption becoming a substantive item on the FSRS agenda, capturing the attention and focus of PIF Member States.

Multi Indicator Census Surveys (MICS) carried out: The Fund provided the multi-country, multi-year support crucial for data collection and engaged the UN and CROP agencies to ensure the provision of sustained and reliable support to the countries. The regional approach that was taken fostered synergies and economies of scale while reinforcing user-producer dialogue and advancing international standards and technology utilization. Censuses can provide as many as 45% of the 132 Pacific prioritized SDG indicators and MICS can provide as many as 33 of the SDG indicators and 25 Pacific Sustainable Development Indicators (PSDIs).

- The Fund supported six countries- FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu- to produce finalized and clean census datasets.¹⁶
- MICS initiatives were carried out in three PICTs. The survey in Fiji has been completed, while Vanuatu and Nauru are currently in the data analysis and reporting stage. In August 2022, the results of Fiji's 2021 MICS survey were published online, featuring a user-friendly interactive dashboard. These results offer comprehensive national data across various thematic areas, providing valuable insights into the well-being of women, children, and adolescents in Fiji.

Institutionalization and Sustainability of Census and MICS: Strong working relationships and collaboration with SPC on the regional data collection plan of the Strategic Framework for Pacific Statistics 2022-2030 will help ensure the sustainability of the joint programme's interventions.

- Streamlined and harmonized processes across PICTs enhanced the efficiency and effectiveness of data collection and utilization. The adoption of regional and participatory approaches to data collection and the vision of "data as a public good" has significantly improved data collection, analyses and dissemination processes.
- Innovative Data Collection Techniques such as Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI), Geographical Information System (GIS), and remote Data Management System (DMS) enhanced efficiency, ensuring high-quality, comparable data across the Pacific and allowed for remote training and real-time remote monitoring of the field work. Technology supported assistance limited the impact of COVID on these population-based surveys.
- The COVID-19 pandemic affected the delivery of in-country technical support to Pacific countries during 2020, 2021, and for more than half of 2022 due to the gradual return to a "new normal". Countries continued to postpone their census and MICS as they tried to "catch-up" with other outstanding data collection activities, for example, FSM postponed its census and Vanuatu its MICS to 2023.
- The UNPS Fund supported the improvement of the National Statistics Offices' capacity to conduct both census and MICS, as evidence by their utilization of technologies, methodological enhancements, and the establishment of standardized indicators to facilitate international comparability. The augmented national capacities are useful for future MICS, censuses, and other population-based data collection activities.

Enhanced data utilization and development of knowledge products: The utilization of available data and the creation of knowledge products have been pivotal outcomes of recent census and MICS efforts. These initiatives have provided crucial second or third data points for numerous indicators prioritized by PICTs, enabling comprehensive trend analyses and reinforcing the formulation of forward-looking policies and programs.

- The data gleaned from the census and MICS have played a central role in the review of existing Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) policies and strategies.
- Data gathered with Fund support has been integral to the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on SDG progress, strategically positioning sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) on national agendas under the purview of UN agencies.
- The data collected has been instrumental in the ongoing development of the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA), which commenced in late 2021 and continued into 2022.
- The combination of census and MICS data, along with other relevant datasets, has provided the foundation for prioritizing demographic dividend and youth initiatives., it contributed to scenario setting during the COVID-19 pandemic and informed the UN Programming Cycle for 2023-2027.
- New census datasets played a crucial role in preparing global Common Operational Datasets (CODS) for the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). MICS data, particularly those related to SRH indicators, was used to strengthen humanitarian funding proposals and planning.

¹⁶ FSM has postponed its Census due to other national priorities and completed data was completed in December 2023

- Census results were used to produce 19 knowledge products, including a Census Atlas for Kiribati, monographs, factsheets, and policy briefs focusing on youth and gender for Fiji and Vanuatu, on aging in Fiji, and disability in Vanuatu. Collaborative efforts with the Spotlight initiative and Transformative Agenda have facilitated in-depth analysis of SRH and Domestic Violence (DV) data for Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Samoa.
- In Fiji, indicators collated from the first-ever MICS were also referred to in the production of the Fiji Country Gender Assessment Report, which offers a detailed and thorough analysis of the progress that has been made in recent years as well as persistent challenges facing Fijian women and girls across various sectors and areas, such as health, economy, education, environment, gender-based violence, social and cultural norms, leadership and decision-making, among others.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

INDICATOR / BASELINE / PLANNED TARGET	ACHIEVED/RESULTS OF INDICATOR TARGETS	REASONS FOR VARIANCE AGAINST PLANNED TARGET (IF ANY)	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION
OUTCOME 2: GENDER EQUALITY - By 2022 gender equality is advanced in the Pacific, where more women and girls are empowered and enjoy equal opportunities and treatment in social, economic and political spheres, contribute to and benefit from national development, and live a life free from violence			
<p>Long-term outcome: by 2023, gender equality is advanced in the Pacific, where more women and girls are empowered and enjoy equal opportunities and treatment in social, economic, and political spheres, contribute to and benefit from national development, and live a life free from violence.</p> <p>FIJI</p> <p>Indicator: Women's sustainable livelihoods, enhanced by gender-responsive services and access and control over means of production and resources. Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy.</p> <p>Baseline: 1</p> <p>Planned Target: 50%</p> <p>SAMOA</p> <p>Indicator: Women's sustainable livelihoods, enhanced by gender-responsive services and access and control over means of production and resources. Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 50%</p>	<p>Achieved – In the informal sector, focused on women market vendors, it is noted that women market vendors (WMVs) are leading market vendor associations (MVAs), participating in decision-making, engaging in South-South exchanges, accessing learning opportunities, and advocating for markets that are effective and empowering. Following training in Fiji, about 40 per cent of trainees interviewed reported improved socioeconomic security and agency in financial decision-making in their business and households. Market managers and local government representatives collaborate closely with MVAs and WMVs, revision of market By-Law is in progress. Progress is ongoing with improving the physical infrastructure at Kadavu market after consultations with the market vendors on their needs.</p> <p>Partially achieved – Governance structures are now in place at project level to take lead in creating an enabling environment for women vendors in the informal sector. Initial assessments and support to improve physical infrastructure has progressed in Samoa.</p>	<p>Partially achieved - In Samoa progress has been made in the reporting period and initial interventions and collaboration has resulted in having in place structured governance systems in place, commitment and engagement of the National government has been very positive for progressing women's economic empowerment.</p>	<p>Key informant interviews with group leadership.</p> <p>Quarterly and Annual report, back to office mission reports and impact statements. Project Management Committee meeting minutes</p>

<p>Short-medium outcome: inclusive, effective, representative marketplace groups are established and recognized.</p> <p>Fiji</p> <p>Indicator: Number of marketplaces with effective and sustainable MVAs.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Indicator: Number of marketplaces with effective and sustainable MVAs.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1</p>	<p>Achieved - On Kadavu Island in Fiji, the Vunisea Market Vendors Association was established in 2021 as a legal entity. The main objective of the association is to become an inclusive effective and representative body, representing the rights of market vendors at the Vunisea Market.</p> <p>Achieved – a total of 3 interim MVA’s are in place</p>	<p>Target exceeded</p>	<p>Key informant interviews with group leadership.</p> <p>Quarterly and Annual report, Back to office mission reports and impact statements. Project Management Committee meeting minutes</p>
<p>Output 1.1: Strengthened capacity of rural and urban women market vendors to claim their rights through participation and leadership in MVAs in markets in Fiji and new country.</p> <p>Fiji</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Level of participation in the consultative processes for decision making</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 50% of women to hold executive positions in the association.</p>	<p>Achieved – The Vunisea, Kadavu Market Association Committee has representatives from all groups within the markets (ethnicity age/sex/district) by end of 2023; 50% of women to hold executive positions in the association.</p> <p>Eight women vendors hold executive leadership positions of the MVA, representing (70 %) of the leadership positions. These leadership ranks have placed the women in positions that are allowing them to influence change in the market and have their voices heard in a way that was not possible before. These women leaders were included in consultation meetings with the Suva City Council Works and Engineering team, and the issues raised has resulted in the inclusion of their ideas and requests in the Vunisea Market Improvement Project which is nearing completion. The requests from these women leaders include improved washroom facilities, renovated cooking and food preparation area and a bigger selling space for their businesses.</p> <p>The vendors are being invited to more and more consultations such as the market improvement project consultations to repair and renovate the Vunisea, Kadavu market.</p>		<p>Monitoring records, quantitative survey, representation assessed via internal assessments, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and evaluation.</p>

<p>Samoa</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Level of participation in the consultative processes for decision making</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 50% of women to hold executive positions in the MV association.</p>	<p>The vendors have come to understand the importance of collective action and maintaining a united front and are working together to build and maintain a representative, democratic market vendors association. This has been made possible through the “Getting Started” workshop for 36 vendors (28 females, 8 males), with additional guidance from the “Getting Started Toolkit” and technical support from UN Women.</p> <p>Leadership capacity strengthening has also been undertaken with the vendors (21 females, 3 males).</p> <p>To date, the MVA has improved leadership and communications skills to advocate for the empowerment of its women market vendors at their village and district meetings resulting in an increase in the number MVA members and the number of rural women in Kadavu resorting to the market to earn money.</p> <p>Achieved – The interim committee is in place now and the first governance meeting (<i>Project Working Committee meeting</i>) between the key stakeholders and the interim market vendors association was successfully convened).</p>		
<p>Fiji</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of organised groups in marketplaces reached with a toolkit focused on strengthening groups and their operations.</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of organised groups in the marketplaces reached with a toolkit focused on</p>	<p>Achieved - In Kadavu 2 trainings have been provided on “Getting Stared” which resulted in the MV association being registered as a legal entity and having their own Market Vendor association constitution in place.</p> <p>Achieved – The Getting Started toolkit was successfully rolled out in Samoa and 3 interim market vendors associations are now in place.</p>		<p>Key informant interviews with group leadership; key informant interviews with local authorities; review of minutes and other documents; Gender disaggregated, disaggregated by other socio-economic factors as well; survey to be carried out</p>

<p>protection products for small and micro businesses.</p> <p>Baseline: 50</p> <p>Planned Target: 100</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of service providers that offer improved and accessible financial and / or social protection products for small and micro businesses.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 50</p>	<p>security and agency in financial decision-making in their business and households; and (ii) they are now accessing gender-inclusive financial and social services and have increased business and financial skills, such as starting and maintain savings and recording-keeping.</p> <p>Achieved – Trainings have been provided to Market vendor associations in Samoa.</p>		Impact Statements, Social Media Reports
<p>Fiji</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of market vendors that have been reached with financial and/or business skills training.</p> <p>Baseline: 50</p> <p>Planned Target: 100</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of market vendors that have been reached with financial and/or business skills training.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 50</p>	<p>Achieved – 800 (450 women, and 350 men) are now accessing gender-inclusive financial and social services through the services of a wide range of financial institutions, offering training opportunities to build awareness and access to financial and social services among rural women market vendors.</p> <p>Of the 800 people, 45 couples, 3 persons living with disability, and 450 women, 350 men accessed the services reinforcing the principles of inclusiveness, non-discrimination, leave no one behind and a household approach (men, women, boys, girls, youth, people living with disability and minority group inclusion was taken into consideration).</p> <p>Partially achieved – Trainings have been provided to the market vendors in Samoa.</p> <p>Planned activity did not occur when expected due to competing priorities with Implementing Partners requesting the rescheduling of training. In addition, there were change in planned activities due to the community commitment, requesting for change in activity implementation approach such as doing training in the evening at the Municipal market, instead of taking trainings to the community.</p>	<p>Partially achieved – Planned activity did not occur when expected due to competing priorities with Implementing Partners requesting the rescheduling of training. In addition, there were change in planned activities due to the community commitment, requesting for change in activity implementation approach such as doing training in the evening at the Municipal market,</p>	Quarterly Reports, Back to Office Mission Reports, Impact Statements, and social media posts

		instead of taking trainings to the community.	
<p>Short-medium term outcome: Local government, market management, and other decision-makers are genders responsive, effective, and accountable to women market vendors</p> <p>Fiji</p> <p>Indicator: Number of local level governments (councils) where there is evidence of increased gender mainstreaming in local decision-making process (e.g. amendments to bylaws, ordinances, budgets)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: At least one gender responsive market By-law is implemented, and budgets allocated to specifically address women market vendor needs.</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Indicator: Number of local level governments (councils) where there is evidence of increased gender mainstreaming in local decision-making process (e.g. amendments to bylaws, ordinances, budgets)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: At least one gender responsive market By-law is implemented, and budgets allocated</p>	<p>Achieved - Suva City Council management and Vunisea Market staff are gender responsive, effective, and accountable to gendered needs through putting in place a consultative process to address the market vendors issues in Vunisea Market.</p> <p>To affect this outcome technical assistance through a consultative process of revision of Market By-laws to ensure that regulations are established, and that they are adequate to the situation of the market, and considerations for safety and inclusivity are included.</p> <p>Partially achieved. The Markets for Change Project Management Committee took place in Samoa in 2022 where all the committee members agreed to mainstream gender at the local decision-making process</p>	<p>Partially achieved.</p> <p>Project Management Committee meetings in 2022 & 2023 reflects the engagement of government ministries at the local level and their commitment on mainstreaming gender in their market management and operations. The relevant authorities are now having meetings with the market vendors on market management and improvements in a timely manner. MWCSO also collaborated with UNW M4C with events such as the IDRW 2023 which</p>	<p>Quarterly and Annual report, back to office mission reports and impact statements. Project Management Committee meeting minutes</p> <p>Minutes of Project Management Committee meeting</p>

to specifically address women market vendor needs		portrays their recognition and inclusive approach to gender mainstreaming.	
<p>Output: increased capacity of Local government and market management to adopt gender-responsive market by-laws, policies, plan, and budgets for the provision of safe and secure markets in Rural site Kadavu in Fiji</p> <p>Fiji</p> <p>Indicator: Number of gender-responsive frameworks with that have been drafted and adopted by local government and market management (including gender-responsive market by-laws, policies, plans and budgets)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target:1</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Indicator: Number of gender-responsive frameworks with that have been drafted and adopted by local government and market management (including gender-responsive market by-laws, policies, plans, and budgets)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target:1</p>	<p>Achieved - Completion of consultations carried out with Suva City Council management and the Vunisea, Kadavu market vendors association has laid the groundwork initiating gender responsive requirements with improved for the market (market regulation). Through the consultations, the improvement to women's washroom facilities, proper exhaust outlets for the cooked food women vendors, better lighting, and more space for women to sell from.</p> <p>Achieved – Market administrators in Samoa have pledged at the Project Management Committee meeting to commit in participating in the project supported training and initiatives to build their capacity in gender mainstreaming. Project management committee meetings in 2022 and 2023 reflect the engagement of government ministries at the local level and their engagement with decision making i.e.. considering the needs of women market vendors and including them in planning for the markets and procurement of goods to improve the market environment for the market vendors.</p>		<p>Review of budgets; key informant interviews</p> <p>Minutes of Project Management Committee meeting</p>
Short-medium term results: Physical infrastructure and operating systems are improved to make markets more gender-responsive, safer, more			Quarterly and Annual report, back to office mission reports and impact statements. Project

<p>accessible, and resilient to disaster risks and climate change.</p> <p>Fiji</p> <p>Indicator: Number of marketplaces with improved, gender-responsive physical environments that better meets the health, safety, universal access, and convenience needs of WMV</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Indicator: Number of marketplaces with improved, gender-responsive physical environments that better meets the health, safety, universal access, and convenience needs of WMV</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1</p>	<p>Achieved -The engagement of the women leaders of the market vendors association, the Kadavu Provincial Administrators Office through consultations in the development of an improved market facilities helps the women market vendors of Kadavu to gain self-confidence and self-worth in themselves and their abilities to try new ideas such as value adding of their fruits and vegetable produce to further improve their socio-economic situations.</p> <p>Achieved - The Gender responsive Infrastructure workshop for 2 days with the duty bearers (SLC, ACC & MAF) and our government agencies (MWTI, PUMA, MWCSD) and reps from New Zealand & Australian high commissions.</p> <p>Procurement of goods to undertake minor market improvements together with supplies for better green waste management and health and hygiene improvement at markets were provided across all 3 markets. Public announcement systems and CCTV cameras were installed in all 3 markets to improve communications, safety and security.</p> <p>The training courses in First Aid and for Fire Wardens (both with certificates) were also rolled out.</p>		<p>Management Committee meeting minutes</p>
<p>Output: Marketplace infrastructure is safer and more resilient to risks</p> <p>Indicator: Number of marketplaces that have improved working conditions and environments including improved safety, security, health and hygiene, and disability access.</p> <p>Fiji</p>		<p>Partially achieved – infrastructure improvements and market expansion</p>	

<p>Indicator: Number of marketplaces that have improved working conditions and environments including improved safety, security, health and hygiene, and disability access.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Indicator: Number of marketplaces that have improved working conditions and environments including improved safety, security, health and hygiene, and disability access.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: 1</p>	<p>Partially achieved - The Vunisea Market infrastructure is being made safer and more resilient to risks, including disaster resilience and climate change readiness.</p> <p>This is after works were undertaken to ensure the infrastructure met health, safety, universal access (disability inclusive design) standards and the convenience needs of women market vendors.</p> <p>Prior to the works, consultations were carried out with the Vunisea MVA. Vendors expressed their appreciation as these consultations were something not done before.</p> <p>The outcome of the consultations was an assessment undertaken by the municipal council responsible for the market (Suva City Council) on the climate and weather situations as they affect the Vunisea Market. The assessment has informed the renovations and upgrade of the Vunisea Market. The upgrades involve the use of climate resilient materials that are compliant to Fiji's building standards. The upgraded market is scheduled to be officially opened in January 2024.</p> <p>Achieved - As a result of market assessments and site visits carried out in Samoa in September 2023, A range of supplies CCTV cameras, Tables and chairs, backup water tanks, etc. including minor improvements have been provided to markets in Samoa.</p>	<p>works are currently underway at the Vunisea, Kadavu market.</p>	<p>Monitoring records; progress narrative reports; Site assessment report.</p> <p>Site Assessment Report, Official Correspondence/Letters and Presentations</p>
<p>Long-term outcome: by 2027, people enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, resilient and responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security, justice and peace, ensure participation, and protect their human rights.</p> <p>SAMOA</p> <p>Indicator: Number of initiatives to effectively protect and promote inclusive spaces, mechanisms, and</p>	<p>Achieved – 4 initiatives completed in total, 2 directorship programmes, 2 language of communication/oratory skills programmes targeting women including emerging women leaders to ensure promotion of inclusive spaces for women's leadership and participation in decision-making while advocating for equal</p>		<p>Key informant interviews with participants.</p> <p>Annual report, and impact statements. Project reports.</p>

<p>capacities for public dialogue (refer IRRF 2.4.5)</p> <p>Baseline: 2 (2021)</p> <p>Planned Target: 6</p>	<p>opportunities for women and girls in governance, leadership at all levels.</p> <p>Following training programmes in Samoa, increased public speaking skills, increased understanding and knowledge was noted from 100% of the participants which was evident in their stories and feedback in the post training evaluation responses.</p>		
<p>Output 1.1: Strengthened leadership skills and opportunities.</p> <p>Samoa</p> <p>Indicator 1: Number of young women and emerging women leaders with improved leadership, communication skills to dialogue in the Samoan oratory language.</p> <p>Baseline: 10</p> <p>Planned Target: 50 people.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of aspiring women directors with increased understanding of the roles and responsibilities of a director, application process and criteria.</p> <p>Baseline: 10</p> <p>Planned Target: 30 people.</p> <p>Indicator 3: Improved leadership capacity for women with disabilities.</p> <p>Baseline: 2</p> <p>Target: 15</p> <p>Indicator 4: Gender sensitized reporting training completed.</p> <p>Baseline: 10</p>	<p>Achieved - 73 females passed the practical test and awarded SQA accredited certificates for the Language of Communication course. During the practical test, they demonstrated increased proficiency in using the Samoan proverbs in public speaking and dialogue, they demonstrated improved confidence during their practical test and 100% of the participants testified and stated that the programme was very useful and requested for an advanced programme to further increase their language skills.</p> <p>Achieved - 58 aspiring women directors improved understanding of directorship roles. Participants had improved knowledge and understanding of the legal obligations of being a director, how to read and analyze policies and financial statements to inform a gender balanced perspective for discussion. Also, they had improved understanding of the application process and criteria in addition to improved confidence and acknowledgement of their capacity to lead.</p> <p>Achieved - 15 women with disabilities with strengthened leadership capacities. Participants in their post training feedback stated that they have learned leadership values which can further promote their entitlements as human beings to lead and to advocate for what is right including inclusive spaces for People with Disabilities. Participants learned to appreciate their inner values and to start change from within before they reach out to transform others.</p> <p>Achieved - 28 media practitioners with improved gender responsive reporting skills. The training empowered the participants with the practice of reporting gender issues with a more balanced view of women's participation in society. The training provided the</p>		<p>Training reports, Annual report.</p>

<p>Target: 20</p>	<p>participants with skills, knowledge, and tools for integrating gender perspectives and gender-sensitivity in journalism. In their post training evaluation, the participants demonstrated improved knowledge and skills in gender sensitive reporting which they would use in their daily work.</p>		
<p>OUTCOME 4: EQUITABLE BASIC SERVICES <i>By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient, and quality basic services</i></p>			
<p>Long-term outcome: By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient, and quality basic services</p> <p>Indicator: Number of unintended pregnancies averted</p> <p>FSM Baseline: 739 (2020) Planned Target: 894 (2022)</p> <p>RMI Baseline: 603 (2020) Planned Target: 729 (2022)</p> <p>Solomon Islands</p>	<p>Partially Achieved - FSM: 750 (2023) Partially Achieved - RMI: 711 (2023) Partially Achieved - Solomon Islands: 10,945 (2023)</p> <p>It may be noted that the results for 2023 are based on the 2023 data between Q1-Q3 and extrapolation for Q4 2023.</p> <p>Fiji: 28 FSM: 25 RMI: 30 Solomon Islands: 19 Vanuatu: 23 Endline year: 2022</p>	<p>It may be noted that this indicator is calculated on the basis of contraceptive commodities distributed from the central warehouse to the lower levels of SDPs within each country. The results for this particular outcome cannot be attributed to the current youth SRH project that focused on building an enabling environment and enhancing capacities of service providers.</p> <p>Throughout 2022 and in the early part of 2023, transport, and distribution of contraceptives through the Supplies programmes were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. It is expected that with travel and transport returning to</p>	<p>Desk Review of Annual Country RHCS Reports</p>

<p>Baseline: 11,430 (2020) Planned Target: 15,304 (2022)</p> <p>First 1000 days/Immunization</p> <p>Indicator: Number of targeted PICTs in which the under 5 mortality rates has decreased (SDG 3.2.1, UNPS 4.2)</p> <p>Baseline: Fiji: 25 , FSM: 32 , RMI: 34 , Solomon Islands: 21, Vanuatu: 27 Baseline year: 2017</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of children under five who are stunted (SDG 2.2.1, UNPS 4.8)</p> <p>Baseline: FSM: no data , Kiribati: 35% , Solomon Islands: 32% , Vanuatu: 29% Baseline year: 2018</p> <p>ECD</p> <p>Proportion of children in the Pacific: in Grades 4/6 at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) literacy (ii) numeracy, by sex. (SDG 4.1.1, UNPS 4.6)</p> <p>Baseline: Year 4 literacy: 53% (Girls: 60% Boys: 46%) Year 4 numeracy: 83% (Girls: 87% Boys: 80%) Baseline year: 2018</p>	<p>Partially Achieved</p> <p>FSM: no data, Kiribati: 15% Solomon Islands: 32% Vanuatu: 29% Endline year: 2022</p> <p>Partially Achieved</p> <p>Year 4 literacy: 43% (Girls: 49% Boys: 38%) Year 4 numeracy: 67% (Girls: 72% Boys: 63%) Endline year: 2021</p>	<p>pre-COVID times, the supply chains will be fully restored.</p> <p>4 out of 5 countries achieved a decrease in under-5 mortality rates. 3 of 5 countries achieved SDG targets (FSM, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu).</p> <p>Stunting rates improved between 2018 and 2022 in Kiribati. There was no change in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. However, it should be noted that there is no new data on stunting available for these two countries. Data gaps remain for FSM.</p> <p>PILNA measurement of literacy separated reading and writing in 2021, and only reading data are released to date. Accordingly, 2021 reading performance cannot be compared to 2018 literacy performance.</p>	<p>UN Inter Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation) Report</p> <p>Kiribati MICS, 2018-2019 Solomon Islands DHS 2015 Vanuatu SOWC 2023</p> <p>PILNA</p>
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<p>Birth Registration</p> <p>Number of targeted PICTs whose proportion of children under 5 have been registered with the civil authority by age, have increased (SDG 16.9.1, UNPS 5.3)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Kiribati: 68% Samoa: 57%</p> <p>Solomon Islands: 41% Vanuatu: 59%</p> <p>Baseline year: 2019</p>	<p>Partially Achieved</p> <p>Kiribati – 91% (2022)</p> <p>Solomon Islands – 54% (2022)</p> <p>Samoa, Vanuatu - Data not available</p>	<p>Partially achieved: updated data requested from relevant Government partners in each country but not received as of the date of reporting.</p>	<p>Number of children under one year of age registered: National Civil Registration Offices</p> <p>Kiribati: Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Samoa: Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Solomon Islands: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>Vanuatu: Ministry of Internal Affairs</p>
<p>Short medium-term results: Improved sexual and reproductive health and rights for adolescents and youth.</p> <p>Indicator: Proportion of targeted*¹⁷ Service Delivery Points (SDPs) providing quality-assured, adolescent-friendly, integrated sexual and reproductive health services.</p> <p>FSM, RMI and Solomon Islands</p> <p>Baseline: 0% (2018)</p> <p>Planned Target: 25% (2022)</p> <p>Short medium-term results: First 1000 days/Immunization</p> <p>Strengthened newborn care, childhood nutrition and immunization in PICTs with specific focus on Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, RMI, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu</p>	<p>Achieved. Exceeded Target.</p> <p>FSM: 100%</p> <p>RMI: 100%</p> <p>Solomon Islands: 78%</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>FSM: Yes Kiribati: Yes, Solomon Islands: Yes Vanuatu: Yes</p>	<p>The planned target was 25% as indicated, and all three countries exceeded the target.</p> <p>The decreases experienced in routine immunization over the period have generally been attributed to the effects of COVID-19 during which priorities shifted and parents stayed away from public places, like health centers.</p>	<p>Health Facility Readiness Assessment, Spot-checks and monitoring reports.</p> <p>Committee meeting minutes</p> <p>UNICEF and government reports</p>

¹⁷ Targeted SDPs refer to secondary and tertiary SDPs.

<p>Indicator: Existence of functioning national multisectoral committee for nutrition</p> <p>Baseline: FSM: No, Kiribati: No, Solomon Islands: No, Vanuatu: No</p> <p>Indicator: Children < 1 year receiving DPT-containing vaccine at national level (SDG3.8.1-Child Immunization)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Fiji: 99%, FSM: 78%, Kiribati: 97%, RMI: 79%, Solomon Islands: 94% Vanuatu: 90%</p> <p>Baseline year: 2019</p> <p>Short medium-term results: ECD</p> <p>Strengthened strategic governance, coordination, management, and service delivery of ECD throughout the Pacific</p> <p>Indicator: Number of annual regional status reports on ECD, including reports on progress on implementation of Pasifika Call to Action on ECD across Pacific countries</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Baseline year: 2019 Target: 1 Endline year: 2022</p> <p>Short medium-term results: ECE</p> <p>Improved access to quality ECE through evidence-based planning and budgeting of the ECE sub-sector and strategies for development of the workforce</p>	<p>Fiji: 99%, FSM: 91%, Kiribati: 69%, RMI: 86%, Solomon Islands: 89% Vanuatu: 68%</p> <p>Endline year: 2022</p> <p>Achieved: Status Update for 15 Pacific countries completed ECD status update on progress of Pasifika Call to Action.</p> <p>Achieved: 4 countries (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu)</p> <p>All 4 countries conducted in-depth ECE subsector analysis and diagnostic assessments and identified policy priorities and strategies for ECE subsector. Solomon Islands mainstreamed the identified policy priorities and strategies in National Education Action Plan. Tonga mainstreamed the identified policy priorities and strategies in their education strategy framework. For Fiji and Tuvalu, the priorities and strategies informed the ECE component of their multisectoral ECD policies. In both Tuvalu and Fiji, the new</p>		<p>UNICEF MCPD</p> <p>2018-2022</p> <p>2022 ECD Status Update Report</p> <p>National policies and plans</p> <p>Teacher training modules for Tonga and Tuvalu.</p> <p>Minutes of the meeting of Solomon Islands' Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development.</p> <p>Detailed ECE subsector analysis reports with policy priorities and strategies</p>
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<p>Indicator: Number of targeted countries with ECE mainstreamed in education sector plan, policy or equivalent</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4 countries (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu)</p>	<p>education sector plans will be developed in 2024 (work to kickstart in first quarter of 2024) and the identified ECE priorities and strategies will be mainstreamed in these plans as well.</p>		<p>identified are available for all 4 countries.</p>
	<p>Partially Achieved</p> <p>All ECE teachers in Tonga and Tuvalu received in-service training.</p> <p>Solomon Islands is reviewing and revising the pre-primary year in-service teacher training modules (to be completed in early 2024).</p>	<p>Partially achieved for all 3 countries.</p> <p>In Tonga and Tuvalu, the sustainability of teacher professional development is being prioritized through the development of National CPD Plans, currently underway.</p> <p>Ministry staff in Solomon Islands were deployed to support the Pacific Games 2023.</p>	<p>Teacher training modules for Tonga and Tuvalu.</p> <p>Minutes of the meeting of Solomon Islands’ Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development.</p>
<p>Short medium-term results:</p> <p>Birth Registration</p> <p>Increased birth registration coverage for new-borns in target countries</p> <p>Indicator: Proportion of children born between January and December registered in the same year (Number of new-born registered/Number of expected births during the year)</p> <p>Baseline: Kiribati: 68%, Samoa: 57%, Solomon Islands: 41%, Vanuatu: 59%</p>	<p>Partially Achieved</p> <p><u>Kiribati – 91% (2022)</u></p> <p><u>Solomon Islands – 54% (2022)</u></p> <p><u>Samoa, Vanuatu - Data not available</u></p>	<p>Partially achieved, updated data requested from relevant Government partners in each country but not received as of date of reporting</p>	<p>Number of children under one year of age registered: National Civil Registration Offices</p> <p>Kiribati: Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Samoa: Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Solomon Islands: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>Vanuatu: Ministry of Internal Affairs</p>

Baseline year: 2019			
<p>Output 1 Improved SRHR information and services for adolescents and youth across the development nexus</p> <p>Indicator 1.1: Number of countries with national guidelines for delivering youth friendly sexual reproductive health services, according to international standards.</p> <p>FSM Baseline: No (2018) Planned Target: Yes (2022)</p> <p>RMI Baseline: No (2018) Planned Target: Yes (2022)</p> <p>Solomon Islands Baseline: No (2018) Planned Target: Yes (2022)</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>Achieved</p>		Desk Review of Programme reports
<p>Indicator 1.2: Number of countries that have the capacity to implement the Minimum Initial Service Package at the onset of crises.</p> <p>FSM Baseline: No (2018) Target: Yes (2022)</p> <p>RMI Baseline: No (2018) Target: Yes (2022)</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Achieved</p>		Desk Review of Programme reports

<p>Output 2 Improved access to comprehensive sexuality education (Family Life Education) for in-school youth, with a special focus on very young adolescent girls</p> <p>Indicator 2.1: In-school FLE/CSE in all countries is adapted to meet international standards</p> <p>FSM Baseline: No (2018) Planned Target: Yes (2022)</p> <p>RMI Baseline: No (2018) Planned Target: Yes (2022)</p> <p>Solomon Islands Baseline: No (2018) Planned Target: Yes (2022)</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>	<p>Note: this activity is supported by UNFPA Transformative Agenda programme</p>	<p>Country office annual reports in myResults</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2: Number of countries that have operationalised school-based comprehensive Family Life Education curricula in accordance with international standards.</p> <p>FSM Baseline: No (2018) Planned Target: Yes (2022)</p> <p>RMI Baseline: No (2018) Planned Target: Yes (2022)</p> <p>Solomon Islands Baseline: No (2018) Planned Target: Yes (2022)</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>	<p>Note: this activity is supported by UNFPA Transformative Agenda programme</p>	<p>Country office annual reports in my Results</p>

<p>Output: Expansion of First 1,000 Days</p> <p>Improved service delivery in newborn care and nutrition in FSM, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of healthcare workers (facility) trained Baseline: FSM: 0 Kiribati: 0 Solomon Islands: 27 Vanuatu: 61</p> <p>Indicator: Number of primary health care (PHC) supportive supervision visits per year in UNICEF targeted areas Baseline: FSM: 0 Kiribati: 0 Solomon Islands: 35 Vanuatu: 10 Baseline year: 2020</p> <p>Output: Expansion of First 1,000 Days</p> <p>Improved health promotion and messaging on nutrition and newborn care in FSM, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu</p> <p>Indicator: Existence of communication and social mobilization plans for newborn care and nutrition Baseline: FSM: No Kiribati: Partial Solomon Islands: Partial Vanuatu: Partial Baseline year: 2019</p>	<p>Partially Achieved: FSM: 0 Kiribati: 267 Solomon Islands: 228 Vanuatu: 426</p> <p>Partially Achieved: FSM: 0 Kiribati: 30 Solomon Islands: 11 Vanuatu: 67 - Endline year: 2022</p> <p>Partially Achieved: FSM: Yes Kiribati: Partial Solomon Islands: Yes Vanuatu: Yes Endline year: 2023</p>	<p>Partially Achieved: The communication and social mobilization plan for Kiribati is pending endorsement.</p>	<p>2019 UNICEF report to MFAT</p> <p>UNICEF training reports</p> <p>Communication and social mobilization plans</p>
<p>Output: Immunization</p> <p>Improved service delivery and demand for immunization in Fiji, FSM and RMI</p> <p>Indicator: Months with stock out of measles vaccine at national level</p>	<p>Fully Achieved: 0 in all countries (Fiji, FSM and RMI) Endline year: 2022</p>		<p>Country stock inventory</p>

<p>Baseline: 0 in all countries (Fiji, FSM and RMI) Baseline year: 2019</p>			
<p>Output: ECD Improved enabling environment and support for a multi-sectoral approach and investment in ECD at country level.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of countries with National ECD policy/strategic action plan or ECD included in National Development Plan Baseline: 0 (FSM and Tuvalu) Target: 1 each (FSM and Tuvalu)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of countries with multi sectoral coordinating mechanism for ECD Baseline: 0 Target: 2 (FSM and Tuvalu)</p>	<p>Partially achieved: FSM's national ECD policy is awaiting final review and endorsement. Tuvalu has the ECD policy ready for endorsement.</p> <p>Fully Achieved: National level multi-sectoral advisory committees are functioning in FSM and Tuvalu.</p>	<p>Partially achieved: In FSM, a change in government delayed progress although the new government is eager to fully engage. Although the Tuvalu ECD Policy was finalized, it was not tabled in Parliament due to a change in government. Once there is an opportunity to socialize the new ECD policy, it is expected that this will proceed for endorsement.</p>	<p>Draft FSM ECD policy available and draft Tuvalu ECD policy available. Activity reports submitted by the government.</p> <p>Minutes of the meeting of the national advisory committees, endorsed FSM ECD policy and final draft ECD policy for Tuvalu.</p>
<p>Output: ECE Early childhood education analysis and planning conducted in targeted countries.</p> <p>Indicator: Early childhood education analysis and planning conducted in targeted countries. Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: In-service training pilot, review and scale-up planning conducted in targeted countries</p> <p>Target: 3 (Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu)</p>	<p>Fully Achieved: Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu completed ECE subsector analysis and fully endorsed the ECE priorities and strategies identified.</p>		<p>ECE subsector analysis reports available.</p>

<p>Output: ECE In-service training pilot, review and scale-up planning conducted in targeted countries.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of countries piloting ECE training for scale-up</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 (Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu)</p>	<p>Achieved: for Tonga and Tuvalu, where ECE teachers received in-service training. Work in Solomon Islands started in July 2023 and is expected to be completed by Q1 2024.</p>	<p>Ministry staff in Solomon Islands were deployed to support the Pacific Games 2023, delaying this area of work.</p>	<p>Teacher training modules activity reports for Tonga and Tuvalu.</p>
<p>Output: Birth Registration</p> <p>Indicator: Existence of a CRVS legislation, policy and coordination framework in-line with international standards and practice. (International standards: registration and certificate free of charge for both on time and late registration)</p> <p>Criteria:</p> <p>Existence and regular meetings of CRVS committee CRVS assessment conducted. CRVS action plan completed. CRVS legislation in place, aligned with international standards. (1, 2, 3 are commitments made by all EAP countries at 2015 Ministerial Conference – MTR in Oct 2020)</p> <p>Baseline: Kiribati 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Partially Samoa 1. Partially 2. Unknown 3. Unknown 4. Partially Solomon Islands 1. Partially 2. Partially 3. Yes 4. Partially Vanuatu 1. Partially 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Partially</p>	<p>Mostly Achieved Kiribati 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes Samoa 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Partially 4. Partially Solomon Islands 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Partially 4. Partially Vanuatu 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes Endline result: 2023</p>	<p>While significant progress was achieved across all four countries, some delays were experienced related to developing and enacting birth registration legislative and policy frameworks in Fund-supported countries due to COVID-19 and competing government priorities.</p>	<p>All information provided by CRVS authorities in each country.</p>

<p>Baseline year: 2020</p> <p>Output: Birth Registration Indicator: Caregivers are aware of the importance of birth registration and informed where/how to do it.</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of population reached by public information/awareness messages about importance of birth registration and where/how to do it.</p> <p>Baseline: All countries: 0 Baseline year: 2020</p>	<p>Not Achieved Kiribati, Samoa, and Vanuatu: Data not available</p>	<p>Due to COVID-19, delays were experienced in carrying out planned birth registration system strengthening activities. In agreement with government partners, completing these activities was prioritized over support for awareness raising, as increasing demand for services before fully functioning systems are in place is likely to undermine long-term trust in the system.</p>	
<p>Long term Outcome: <i>Equitable Basic Services - By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient and quality basic services.</i></p> <p>Indicator: Develop a consolidated official location register for citizens of Vanuatu through the allocation of identification numbers and agreed-upon names to all villages</p> <p>Baseline: Six provinces with over 2500 unverified villages</p> <p>Planned Target: Villages in two provinces named and verified.</p>			
<p>Output 1.1: Develop a consolidated official location register for citizens of Vanuatu through the allocation of identification numbers and agreed-upon names to all villages.</p>	<p>Achieved Over 68% of villages in Six Provinces named and verified. Over 300 youth leaders, with 46 trainers were able to register over 1700 Villages across Vanuatu's Six provinces.</p>	<p>Initial planned target was to undertake the verification in only two provinces, however, the subcommittee led by the government felt that with the given budget more than two provinces could be completed, thus the project went to every province starting with Torba the hardest to reach and ending with Tafea.</p>	<p>Kobo Toolbox Data set in Annex II.</p>

<p>Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>Baseline: 6 provinces with over 2500 villages that are not verified and names¹⁸</p> <p>Planned Target: Villages in two provinces to be named and verified.</p>		<p>Working in all provinces meant that the project was able to overachieve against its targets.</p>	
<p>OUTCOME 5: GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: <i>By 2022, more people in the Pacific, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased equitable access to and utilization of inclusive, resilient, and quality basic services</i></p>			
<p>Long term outcome: Effective, transparent and accountable governments promoted and enabling environment for trade, business, investment and sustainable development created.</p> <p>Indicator: United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) reviews by PICTs completed and recommendations prioritized.</p> <p>Baseline: 14 PICTs have acceded to UNCAC. 6 PICTs completed the first and second review cycles. 7 PICTs completed the first review cycle.</p> <p>Planned Target All UNCAC reviews completed by PICTs (n=14)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of national anti-corruption strategies (NACS) established and implemented by PICTs (SDG 16.5, UNPS 5.6)</p> <p>Baseline: 3 PICTs adopted NACS - Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, and the</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>14 PICTs have acceded to UNCAC. 13 PICTs completed the first review cycle. 8 PICTs completed the second review cycle.</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>Progress against target: FSM adopted a NACS; Cooks has prepared a new NACS; Vanuatu has provided an anti-corruption mandate to the Ombudsman and the Public Prosecutor; Kiribati has finalised its second NACS; Fiji received policy advice and indicated commitment to prepare NACS; Tuvalu has developed a NACS and it should be adopted by the end of the year, Samoa initiated preparation for the</p>		<p>Government data, UNCAC review reports,</p> <p>UN-PRAC reports</p> <p>Government data, UN-PRAC reports SDG progress reports; VNRs.</p>

¹⁸ There is no exact number of villages available to any department. Each department has a different way of identifying villages.

<p>Solomon Islands; 3 have begun process to adopt - Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu and Vanuatu</p> <p>Target: 3 PICTs are implementing and monitoring their NACS; 1 PIC has adopted its NACS - FSM; 3 PICS are at advanced stage of development of their NACS - Tuvalu, Cook Islands and Vanuatu</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>PICTs' Governments are perceived to be more effective, transparent and accountable.</p> <p>Transparency International Corruption Perception Index - ranking of PICTs. 2020</p> <p>Baseline: Papua New Guinea - 142 Solomon Islands - 78 Vanuatu - 75</p> <p>Target: Improved ranking of PICTs on the Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index</p> <p>Indicator: Improved rankings of PICTs for Ease of Doing Business</p> <p>Baseline: 2020 Ease of Doing Business – World Bank Report: Rankings out of 190 countries: Federated States of Micronesia - 158 Fiji - 102 Kingdom Tonga-103</p>	<p>development of its NAC Policy. Solomon Islands initiated a process of reviewing and updating its NACS to be adopted by end of the year.</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>The Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perception Index of 2022 shows the following ranking for the Pacific countries: Solomon Islands scored 42/100 and ranked 77/180 with -1 score change since 2021; Fiji scored 53/100 and ranked 49/180 with -2 score change since 2021; Vanuatu scored 48/100 and ranked 60/180, with +3 score change since 2021; Papua New Guinea scored 30/100 and ranked 130/180, with score change -1 since 2021.</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>The Ease of Doing Business report is usually published on a yearly basis, however on 16 September 2021, the World Bank Group announced that "After data irregularities on Doing Business 2018 and 2020 were reported internally in June 2020, World Bank management paused the next Doing Business report and initiated a series of reviews and audits of the report and its methodology".</p>		<p>Transparency International Corruption Perception Index - ranking of PICTs.</p> <p>World Bank's Ease of Doing Business reports</p>
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<p>Kiribati - 164 Marshall Islands- 153 Palau - 145 Papua New Guinea - 120 Solomon Islands - 136 Samoa - 98 Vanuatu - 107</p> <p>Target: Improved ranking by PICTs included in the Ease of Doing Business reports. Rankings out of 190 countries: Federated States of Micronesia - >158 Fiji - >102 Kingdom Tonga - >103 Kiribati - >164 Marshall Islands- >153 Palau - >145 Papua New Guinea - >120 Solomon Islands - >136 Samoa - >98 Vanuatu - >107</p>	<p>Source: https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/statement/2021/09/16/world-bank-group-to-discontinue-doing-business-report</p>		
<p>Short-Medium term outcome: PICTs' broader governance frameworks strengthened in line with UNCAC and SDG 16</p> <p>Indicator: Number of countries with improved public service measures and capacities for an efficient public sector</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 2 PICTs</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, policy advisory and knowledge-sharing activities have been conducted to improve public service measures and capacities for an efficient public sector across 14 PICTs, including specifically policy advice and knowledge on introduction of Right to Information regimes in Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Vanuatu, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, and Solomon Islands (6 PICTs).</p>	<p>The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator.</p>	<p>UNCAC review reports, Government data, UN-PRAC reports</p>
<p>Output: Right to Information (RTI) regimes considered, enhanced or operationalized</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, RTI policy advisory and knowledge-sharing activities have been scaled up in several PICTs, with a focus on Federated States of Micronesia (with FSM having</p>	<p>The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator.</p>	<p>UN-PRAC reports;</p>

<p>Indicator: Number of PICTs provided with policy advice and knowledge on introduction of Right to Information regimes</p> <p>Baseline: Vanuatu Palau, Fiji and the Cook Islands have RTI laws</p> <p>Planned Target: At least 4 PICs provided with policy advice and knowledge on establishment of Right to Information regimes.</p>	<p>submitted its Freedom of Information bill to Congress), Niue, Samoa (Designing of RTI policy is at early stages of being consulted), Vanuatu, Tonga, and Solomon Islands (6 PICTs).</p> <p>Journalists in Tonga have coordinated with MPs to advocate for a private Bill on Freedom of Information. This would formalize and ease the current practice, indeed, while Tonga has not formally adopted RTI laws, it adopted a freedom of information policy in 2010 and established a Freedom of Information (FOI) Unit, with the Ministry of Information and Communications.</p> <p>In 2023, UNDP continued with direct mentoring and legislative support to the Ombudsman in Solomon Islands authorities. The final draft law was submitted to the Ombudsman in May 2023 for further discussions with the Cabinet. It is expected that the legislation will be tabled in a 2024 sitting of Parliament.</p> <p>Cross-reference with output ‘Improved public reporting in public service institutions.’</p>		<p>Analytical and advocacy products on RTI; social media.</p>
<p>Short-Medium term outcome: PICTs’ State and non-State actors more effectively engaged and through partnerships prevent and fight corruption.</p> <p>Indicator Number of new initiatives aimed at involvement of non-State actors incl. civil society and the private sector on anti-corruption initiatives incl. policy dialogue.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target At least 2 initiatives aimed at non-state actors; in 3 different PICTs</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, multiple new partnerships and initiatives have been established with a range of state and non-state actors, including anti-corruption/integrity institutions, Chambers of Commerce from Palau, Fiji, Samoa, Niue, Solomon Islands, PINA, and the Pacific Anti-Corruption Journalists Network; PIFS, SPC, USPSA, New Zealand Ombudsman, the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner, Transparency International Chapters, OHCHR etc.</p> <p>Specifically, the strategic partnership with the University of South Pacific Students Association (USPSA) ensured anti-corruption outreach to youth and other civil society actors in 14 PICTs cumulatively reaching out to 50,000 students through different channels (in person, social media, streaming of events etc.).</p> <p>In 2023, with the adoption of the Youth Vision for Corruption-Resilient Blue Pacific and the establishment of the Youth Advisory Board on Governance, the youth efforts are now valuably translated into specific youth developed and owned-vision and action plan to be led in a structured youth body to sustain the work, which will be link its work to regional the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) agencies, such as Pacific Islands Forum (PIF).</p>	<p>The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator, with more than 5 new initiatives covering 14 PICs.</p>	<p>UNCAC review reports, PacLII, government data incl. website information, UN-PRAC reports</p>

	<p>UN-PRAC has made important contributions to youth-led anti-corruption dialogue in relation to climate change and gender equality in the Pacific.</p> <p>Recognizing that under the new Fiji administration there is an opportunity to revive pre-existing youth national structure in a sustainable manner, UNODC has teamed up with the National Youth Council of Fiji (NYC). NYC was originally established in 1975 with a mandate to advise the Fiji of Youth and Sport on issues of concern to young people, became an independent autonomous organization in 2016 and acts as a consultative and coordinating organisation for its members, advocating the needs and issues of youth, and supporting the implementation of youth focused activities.</p>		
<p>Indicator: Number of new integrity and compliance measures in selected sectors implemented</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Planned Target At least 2 new Integrity and compliance measures implemented in 2 different PICTs.</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, 4 new integrity and compliance initiatives have been implemented in more than 5 PICTs across different sectors (public sector, private sector, among youth). Women's anti-corruption toolkits have been produced in Fiji, Samoa and Palau.</p> <p>In 2023, in strategic partnership with the New Zealand's Fale, Integrity and Ethics Agency Improvement Framework has been finalized and launched on 9 August 2023 jointly by UNDP and the Fale. The Framework supports public service agencies, departments, units or other public entities to diagnose, plan, manage, and measure their integrity and ethics initiatives to build an organizational or system-wide culture of integrity and ethics and enhance public trust and confidence in the integrity of public services.</p> <p>As part of the integrity campaign in Fiji, as per the data provided by FICAC in August 2023, a total of 53 institutions have undergone trainings and awareness campaign.</p>	The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator	Government data incl. website information, UN-PRAC reports
<p>Output: Active youth engagement in integrity initiatives</p> <p>Indicator: Number of PICTs with active anticorruption youth initiatives</p> <p>Baseline: 3 PICTs have active anti-corruption youth initiatives (Kiribati, Solomon)</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, all 14 PICTs were covered with various youth anti-corruption and integrity initiatives (through cooperation with academia, private sector, civil society).</p> <p>Cross reference is made to the information provided under Short-Medium term outcome: PICTs' State and non-State actors more effectively engaged and through partnerships prevent and fight corruption and Cross-reference with output 'Transparency and accountability in the management of public finances improved'.</p>	The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator.	Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption information extracted through membership and social media, government data incl. website information, UN-PRAC reports

<p>Islands, Vanuatu)</p> <p>Planned Target: At least 6 PICTs</p>	<p>During the reporting period, through the partnership established between UNODC and the Kiribati PSO, the Kiribati Youth group from the Kiribati Family Health Association (KFHA) have toured the islands of Tarawa, Nonouti, Maiana and Merakei to perform dance and theatre skits, in four separate acts in Gilbertese. A total of 43 events were conducted (with an average of 30 to 40 attendees per session – total reach of 1,290 to 1,720 attendees).</p> <p>A three-year engagement between UNODC and the Tuvalu Department of Sports, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports- (MEYS) culminated in August 2023 by the finalisation of a Code of Conduct by the Tuvalu Sports Department. The code of Conduct development adopted a consultative and inclusive approach to ensure that the voices of those who are employed, represent, and enjoy sport as stakeholders of the Department can be effectively heard.</p> <p>Recognizing that vocational training is a key pathway towards sustainable growth in the Pacific, and based on earlier partnership established between UN-PRAC and APTC, UNODC and the Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC) collaborated to enhance integrity, ethics, and anti-corruption practices among vocational training providers</p>		
<p>Output: Media oversight over the management of public resources increased and of better quality</p> <p>Indicator Number of stories citing multiple sources and referring to internationally recognized documents and indicators</p> <p>Baseline: 6</p> <p>Planned Target At least 20 corruption related stories from at least 4 national media outlets.</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, with continued capacity and knowledge support provided by UN-PRAC to media, the number of corruption-related stories steadily grew, with cumulative estimated number of more than 800 (50 in 2020, 200 in 2021, 300 + in 2022 and 270 in 2023) stories from media outlets in the 14 PICTs.</p> <p>In 2023 alone, an estimated 270 stories were published by media outlets in PICTs.</p> <p>Building on the long-standing cooperation and partnership with PINA and PACJJN under UN_PRAC, UNODC implemented several activities contributing to output 1.1.3. were delivered in Palau, PNG and Kiribati. PACJN awarded five media anti-corruption grants to individual Pacific journalists, including freelancers to investigate and publish high quality, unbiased and investigative stories that probe corruption issues, boost integrity, have public interest value and potential for societal impact.</p> <p>On 29 May, at the conclusion of the PACJN and UNODC refresher training on Code of Conduct, the Palau Media Council (PMC) unanimously agreed to adopt its first Code of Conduct – committing</p>	<p>The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator</p>	<p>PACNEWS, AP-INTACT, local print media throughout PICTs</p>

	<p>local journalists to ensure their own actions are transparent and accountable.</p> <p>Cross-reference with output ‘Transparency and accountability in the management of public finances improved.’</p> <p>On 3 May- Pacific Islands News Association (PINA) celebrated the World Press Freedom Day which was held under the theme “Shaping a Future of Rights: Freedom of expression as a driver for all other human rights”, signifying the enabling element of freedom of expression to enjoy and protect all other human rights.</p> <p>A Marshall Islands Summit on Democracy: Public Engagement, Communications and the Media from 16-22 June was launched during the Marshall Islands Summit on Democracy: Public Engagement, Communications and the Media in June 2023. This was part of PACJN’s efforts to support Pacific journalists to strengthen their investigative journalism and anti-corruption reporting through more effective engagement with the UNCAC and the Teieniwa Vision. Four experienced PACJN investigative journalists took part to the weeklong Marshall Islands Summit on Democracy: Public Engagement, Communications, and the Media from 16-22 June. It was a series of media training culminating in a two-day high-level summit on Democracy.</p> <p>On 12 and 13 June 2023, UNDP-supported a ‘Corruption Awareness Training for Samoan Investigative Journalists’ which enabled participants to gain knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of investigative journalism</p>		
<p>Short-Medium term outcome: PICTs’ broader governance frameworks strengthened in line with UNCAC and SDG 16</p> <p>Indicator: Number of countries with improved public service measures and capacities for an efficient public sector</p> <p>Target: At least 2 PICs</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, at least 4 PICTs saw improved public service measures and capacities for an efficient public sector with support from UN-PRAC for improved capacities and knowledge on regulatory barriers to meritocracy and accountability provided to Samoa, Fiji, Vanuatu, and Kiribati.</p>	The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator	Government data, UNCAC review reports, UN-PRAC reports
<p>Outputs: Regulatory framework and capacities for efficient public sector updated</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, at least 5 PICTs saw improved capacities and knowledge on regulatory barriers to meritocracy and accountability (Fiji, Samoa, Kiribati and Vanuatu, Solomon Islands).</p>	The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator	Government data, UNCAC review reports, UN-PRAC reports

<p>Indicator Number of PICTs with improved capacities and knowledge on regulatory barriers to meritocracy and accountability</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target At least 3 PICTs</p>	<p>In 2023, In Solomon Islands, training was provided on implementation of the Integrity and Ethics Agency Framework methodology.</p> <p>In cooperation with the New Zealand's Fale, the 'Integrity and Ethics Agency Framework' was finalized and launched and will be offered to all Pacific Public Service Commissions through the Fale.</p> <p>As indicated in the recent publication "Considerations to Promote Ethical Behaviour in the Public Sector" under output 1.2.3 .“ Public officials may engage in corruption as a result of behavioural norms, as well as their calculation of the reward they may receive if they engage in corruption compared to the risk of getting caught”. The support provided to the Leadership Code Commission (LCC) of Solomon Islands respond to this need, by strengthening the legal and regulatory framework as well as strengthen capacity for verifications of asset declarations, thus enhancing the accountability framework.</p> <p>Cross reference with the outputs “Improved focus on people effectiveness in the public sector” and “Integrity and compliance measures introduced in selected sectors”.</p>		
<p>Short-medium term outcome: Increased transparency and accountability in decision-making and management of public resources</p> <p>Indicator: Number of youth groups that become actively engaged in policy advocacy related to management of public resources</p> <p>Number of PICTs where the media is effectively reporting on management of public resources</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>At least 2 youth groups in 2 different PICTs</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, 14 PICTs were supported with policy advice and tools with focus on critical sectors (such as procurement and public finance management) and various media outlets including through PACJN (Pacific Anti-Corruption Journalists Network) were supported to report on management of public resources.</p>	<p>The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator.</p>	<p>Government data, UNCAC review reports, UN-PRAC reports</p>

At least 4 PICTs			
<p>Output: Transparency and accountability in the management of public finances</p> <p>Indicator Number of PICTs supported with policy advice and tools with focus on critical sectors/ areas including procurement in the context of COVID-19</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target At least 3 PICTs</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, 14 PICTs were supported with policy advice and tools with a focus on critical sectors (such as procurement and public finance management).</p> <p>In 2023, UNDP supported a dialogue among accountability institutions in Honiara, Solomon Islands led by the Office of the Auditor-General (OAG) and co-organized with IMF. The dialogue aimed to bring together institutional authorities and other stakeholders from Solomon Islands to share knowledge, lessons learned, good practices and success stories in promoting accountability. The dialogue resulted in proposing action points for addressing the recommendations of the COVID-19 audit report by the OAG through an inter-institutional cooperation.</p> <p>During this reporting period GOPAC-UNODC Constituency Development Funds Conference Paper was published¹⁹. This report recaps the key findings presented and refined during the Workshop on Regional Anti-Corruption Trends: Constituency Development Funds and Anti-Money Laundering held in Wellington, New Zealand from 28-29 November 2022. In March 2023, the Solomon Islands government through cabinet initiative endorsed the new Solomon Islands Constituency Development (SICD) Policy 2023-2032.</p> <p>In parallel to the Country visit in February 2023 in Kiribati, UNODC undertook a UNCAC briefing with the Clerk of Kiribati Parliament, Global Organisation of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC) Kiribati Parliament Chair and Parliament staff, including the parliamentary counsel who is the Parliament's representative on the National Anti-Corruption Committee and who attended the UNCAC review country visit.</p> <p>In cooperation with UNDP Papua New Guinea, UNDP supported regional participation from Vanuatu and Solomon Islands to attend training on whistleblower protection for judges, magistrates and lawyers organized in Papua New Guinea in September 2023. The session was designed to provide expertise, knowledge tools, and practical skills on whistleblower protection and promote regional cooperation.</p>	<p>The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator.</p>	<p>World Bank and IMF reports; UNCAC article 9 review reports of PICTs.</p> <p>UNPRAC reports; social media</p>

¹⁹https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/pacific/2023/CDF_conference_report.pdf

	Cross-reference to outputs ‘Media oversight over the management of public resources increased and of better quality’ and ‘Regulatory framework and capacities for efficient public sector updated’.		
Output: Improved public reporting in public service institutions Indicator Number of PICTs supported with policy advice and tools for improved public reporting in public service institutions. Baseline: 0 Planned Target At least 3 PICTs	Achieved: Throughout the project, 14 PICTs were supported with policy advice and tools for improved public reporting in public service institutions. In 2023, UN-PRAC released 6 new joint UNDP-UNODC knowledge products as follows: ADVISORY NOTE: Corruption in Healthcare Systems in the Pacific; ADVISORY NOTE: Mainstreaming Anti-Corruption into the Sustainable Development Agenda in the Pacific; Corruption Below Water - Improving Governance through Corruption Prevention in the Fisheries Sector of the Pacific Island Countries; INFORMATION NOTE: Considerations to Promote Ethical Behaviour in the Public Sector; Providing Access to Information in Pacific Island Countries to Better Address Corruption. Under the partnership established with Palau OSP, work has been progressed during the reporting period to improve access to Open Government and reporting of government corruption. The OSP conducted an anonymous survey at the beginning of 2023 and the summary report of the responses was published for public consumption and will be used to provide guidance on improving the public reporting processes at all levels of government. Cross-reference with output ‘Right to Information (RTI) regimes considered, enhanced or operationalized’	The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator.	World Bank and IMF reports; UNCAC article 9 review reports of PICTs; UNPRAC reports; social media
Output: Improved focus on people effectiveness in the public sector Indicator: Number of PICTs with improved knowledge of creative, systemic and long-term approaches to behavioural change among the people employed in the public service Baseline: 0 Planned Target: At least 3 PICTs	Achieved: Throughout the project, 4 PICTs benefited from several knowledge and capacity initiatives aimed to improve people effectiveness in the public sector. Cross reference with 1.2.3: INFORMATION NOTE: Considerations to Promote Ethical Behaviour in the Public Sector Cross reference with output ‘Regulatory framework and capacities for efficient public sector updated’ referring to the development of a public integrity and ethics methodology (framework) with the Fale (NZ) made available to 14 PICs (tested in Fiji and presented to Solomon Islands as well).	The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator 	Government data incl. websites, UN-PRAC reports; social media

<p>Short-Medium outcome: PICTs' broader governance frameworks strengthened in line with UNCAC and SDG 16</p> <p>Indicator: Number of countries with improved public service measures and capacities for an efficient public sector</p> <p>Target: At least 3</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, more than 3 PICTs saw improved public service measures and capacities for an efficient public sector.</p> <p>This was achieved through an increased understanding of corruption risk assessments in at least 4 PICTs (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Fiji) and various sectors have introduced integrity and compliance measures in at least 5 PICTs (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Palau, Samoa, and Niue).</p>	<p>The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator</p>	<p>Government data, UN-PRAC reports; media reports</p>
<p>Output: Increased understanding of the importance of corruption risk assessment and analysis in public/private sector entities</p> <p>Indicator Number of PICTs with increased understanding of corruption risk assessments in selected areas, including health specifically</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target 6 entities.</p> <p>n at least 3</p> <p>PICTs</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, 10 entities in at least 4 PICTs have benefited from increased understanding of corruption risk assessments in selected areas.</p> <p>Enhanced synergies between crimes facilitated by corruption and anti-corruption work are crucial for the implementation of the UNCAC and of the Teieniwa Vision. In this framework, from June to August 2023, UNODC supported the Solomon Islands Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) to strengthen its capacity to mitigate against the risk of corruption by undertaking a corruption risk management (CRM) process.</p> <p>UNODC supported the Solomon Islands Environment and Conservation Division and the Vanuatu Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation and national counterparts to develop a Rapid Reference Guide for the investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime. The Capacity Building & Consultative Workshop on the Rapid Reference Guide for the Investigation and Prosecution of Wildlife Crime was conducted from the 13-15 June 2023 in Honiara and from the 21 – 23 June 2023 in Port Vila.</p>	<p>The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator</p>	<p>Government data, UN-PRAC reports; media reports</p>
<p>Output: Integrity and compliance measures introduced in selected sectors</p> <p>Indicator: Number of sectors that have introduced integrity and compliance measures</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, the promotion of individual and collective action on businesses in line with Global Compact Principle 10 and SDGs was piloted in at least 5 PICTs (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Palau, Samoa, and Niue).</p> <p>Cross reference with outputs integrity and compliance measures as well as public finance management.</p> <p>Upon the request of the Office of the Public Prosecutor in Vanuatu UNODC developed and conducted a training course designed to</p>	<p>The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator</p>	<p>Corruption risk assessment reports,</p> <p>Government data, UN-PRAC reports; social media</p>

<p>Planned Target: Promotion of individual and collective action of businesses in line with Global Compact</p> <p>Principle 10 and SDGs piloted in 2 sectors in at least 2 PICTs (public and/or private)</p>	<p>enhance the skills and capabilities of public prosecutors and investigators in investigating frauds related to public management expenditure, with a specific focus on projects funded by the European Union (EU) through the European Development Fund (EDF) instrument (23 June)</p>		
<p>Short-Medium outcomes: PICTs' State and on-State actors more effectively engaged and through partnerships prevent and fight corruption.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of new initiatives aimed at involvement of non-State actors incl. civil society and the private sector on anti-corruption initiatives incl. policy dialogue</p> <p>Indicator: Number of new integrity and compliance measures in selected sectors implemented</p> <p>Number of new partnerships established between non-State actors incl. civil society and the private sector, and the government on anti-corruption.</p> <p>Targets: At least 2 initiatives aimed at non-State actors: in 3 different PICTs. At least 2 new Integrity and compliance measures implemented in 2 different PICs At least 2 across the PICTs</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, at least 5 PICTs benefitted from strengthened internal control mechanisms and compliance among women-owned businesses, this included initiative in Palau, Samoa, Fiji, Niue and with USP (regional initiative).</p>	<p>The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator</p>	<p>Government data, UN-PRAC reports; social media, Chamber of Commerce report</p>
<p>Output: Strengthened internal control mechanisms, ethics, and compliance in sectors with predominantly women-owned/managed businesses</p> <p>Indicator: Number of PICTs with women-owned businesses with</p>	<p>Achieved: Throughout the project, at least 5 PICTs benefitted from strengthened internal control mechanisms and compliance among women-owned businesses.</p> <p>The partnership with the Kiribati Chamber of Commerce & Industry has been strengthened. UNODC assisted the KCCI to present to the UNCAC Review in Tarawa in February 2023 and also to the NACS Review that same week.</p>	<p>The cumulative results achieved have exceeded the target of this indicator</p>	<p>Chambers of Commerce data Government data, information from women-owned businesses, associations of businesses, UN-PRAC reports, social media</p>

strengthened internal control mechanisms and compliance (including adopted Code of Conducts; number of businesses that become registered) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: At least 3 PICTs	Cross reference with UN-PRAC's work on integrity and compliance measures and gender equality mentioned above.		
Data /Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)			
Long-Term outcome 5.2 <i>MICS/DHS/Census: Increased public availability and utilization of data on women, children and adolescents to support evidence-based legislation, public policy, and programming in support of Pacific regional and national development priorities. (UNICEF and UNFPA)</i> Indicator: Availability of disaggregated data on child related indicators (UNICEF) Baseline: COK (0) FIJ (0), VUT (0) Targets: COK(1) FJ (2), VAN (2)	Achieved Fiji 2 Vanuatu 1 Nauru 1 COK 0	The progress in the planning of MICS in Cook Islands was constrained due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and also due to lack of interest on the part of the government, Cook Islands was dropped and instead Nauru MICS was supported by UNPSF. VUT postponed its MICS to 2023 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and also due to disruption by frequent natural disasters such as tropical cyclones and other national priorities. Fieldwork has concluded and the results will become available in early 2024. NRU postponed its MICS to 2023 due to COVID. Fieldwork has concluded and the results will become available in early 2024.	MICS reports
	Achieved. Exceeded Target.	FSM postponed its census to 2023 and has just completed its census data collection. Hence, analyses is not possible within this project time frame	Reports identified under indicator targets

	<p>KIR Kiribati 2020 Population and Housing Census: General Report and Results²⁰ KIR. Volume 1, Census Atlas TON Preliminary results, Volume 1, Fact sheets, VUT Preliminary Results, Volume 1, Three monographs (Disability, Gender, Youth), Volume 2 (census), Three Fact Sheets on Disability, Gender, Youth. FIJ Three monographs (Ageing, Gender, Youth), Three Fact Sheets on Ageing, Gender and Youth. RMI PHC Volume 1 WSM Basic Tables, Fact Sheets. CI Completed census without UNFPA support</p> <p>Deeper Analysis of SRH and DV data from MICS was done in partnership with Spotlight initiative for the following 4 countries. The draft reports will be finalized by end December 2023.</p> <p>Kiribati Census Atlas²¹ KIR, TON, TUV and WSM</p> <p>TON: <i>Preliminary Results Tonga Population Census2021²², Tonga 2021 Census of Population and Housing²³ Tonga 2021 Population and Housing Fact sheets Fact sheets²⁴</i> VUT: <i>2020 Vanuatu Preliminary Results²⁵ Vanuatu 2020 Basic Tables Report²⁶, Three monographs (2020 PHC Vanuatu Thematic report on Disability²⁷, 2020 PHC Vanuatu Thematic report on Gender²⁸, 2020 PHC Vanuatu Thematic report on Youth²⁹), 2020 Vanuatu PHC Volume 2</i></p>		
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²⁰ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1opSuodvue4bO3ggWxF7ij3McNQFYCFgq/view>

²¹ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gpGPLpCUDrUaU2LIHmIoDWutBKkDJluk/view>

²² <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ATEt1aP2euqxWYK8ayJrRO78OMOKsCws/view>

²³ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rCGHFuLEdPpwEBKGhmH96kz3-HZo7G1/view>

²⁴ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ODGYIFnjlLvz6e0PrMon70DsXC6KS5x/view>

²⁵ <https://vnso.gov.vu/index.php/en/census-and-surveys/census/national-population-housing-census/2020populationhousingcensus#preliminary-results>

²⁶ <https://vnso.gov.vu/index.php/en/census-and-surveys/census/national-population-housing-census/2020populationhousingcensus#volume-1-basic-tables-report>

²⁷ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1d5TcRhuqhNuwbklGo7EUbQ5EqRhyzha6/view>

²⁸ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/14AxhokgMBgN0K1XhWyrFexwrZ5X1q8I5/view>

²⁹ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HFjLbGQa8kQ8rZbfl-r0_z9JBkQ4BzwY/view

	<p>Report³⁰, Three Fact Sheets on (Disability Vanuatu³¹, Women's position in Vanuatu: Findings from the 2020 Census³² Youth Vanuatu³³) Three Policy Briefs (Youth in Vanuatu³⁴, Disability in Vanuatu³⁵, Gender³⁶)</p> <p>FIJI: Three monographs (Fiji 2017 PHC Thematic Report on Ageing,³⁷ , Fiji 2017 PHC Thematic Report on Gender³⁸ , Fiji 2017 PHC Thematic Report on Youth³⁹), Three Fact Sheets (Ageing Fiji: Findings from the 2017 PHC⁴⁰, Gender Fiji: Findings from the 2017 PHC⁴¹, Youth Fiji: Findings from the 2017 PHC⁴²), Three policy briefs (Youth, Ageing, Gender), Three policy briefs (Youth in Fiji⁴³, Ageing in Fiji⁴⁴, Gender⁴⁵)</p> <p>RMI Republic of Marshall Islands 2021 Census Report: Volume 1 Report⁴⁶</p> <p>WSM Samoa Population and Housing Census 2021 Basic Tables⁴⁷ Factsheet-Samoa PHC 2021⁴⁸ CI Cook Islands Census of Population and Dwellings 2021⁴⁹ Completed census without UNFPA support</p>		
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³⁰ <https://vnso.gov.vu/index.php/en/census-and-surveys/census/national-population-housing-census/2020populationhousingcensus>

³¹ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1t3_MWroA6VfMRzS7hk0TAxWTn14yBUNv/view

³² <https://drive.google.com/file/d/14AxxhokgMBgN0K1XhWyrFexwrZ5X1q815/view>

³³ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qYAc0IRjqUoyDHSrEyPiFAG8kyDx0Wox/view>

³⁴ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HU7ooEUjvu-NeN-QxjH9n2iuRa0TIBKV/view>

³⁵ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/10DFFNQurv48vRMwY-JpTDNCmeokCRaF/view>

³⁶ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/14AxxhokgMBgN0K1XhWyrFexwrZ5X1q815/view>

³⁷ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zWEfbWUytZlhyud-Sr8_rnpRIyEnFFUu/view

³⁸ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZCd7ddIRUFeyuuA6UZml0WLqg_WSm4W0/view

³⁹ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1115aPZUQeAL07uubvaars1yxS1L-EMKT/view>

⁴⁰ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1i-lzW-tc1oM6amPj0-CmwTpBKwJizDCI/view>

⁴¹ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ymkn2b4bNpZ1jSisGpOzYrUl3auYmF-Q/view>

⁴² <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pwvHysZnAwoJ9Mv0neFAvCjNy6TI5q88/view>

⁴³ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Dv3r31ajeRErPh6DjfqNz7BOXLvtndkM/view>

⁴⁴ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/15ivzzGBCuemHifk4HBrNPd-7jQLPqE8n/view>

⁴⁵ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZCd7ddIRUFeyuuA6UZml0WLqg_WSm4W0/view

⁴⁶ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1l-E9qPLjoDEopzUiwnijnpUM5Z24rKc/view>

⁴⁷ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dGMPf8EcdrvL6-nnzHmmOY2C_K_EJhf/view

⁴⁸ https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qlofoBTwtSu1uxMzFeX8_uMyYTU-xwnN/view

⁴⁹ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UuuqkcwbOY2teu37Gfy-lfESRgB8hKte/view>

	<p>Secondary Analysis of SRH and DV data from MICS was done in partnership with Spotlight initiative for the following 4 countries, and the draft reports will be finalized by the end of December 2023 for Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu.</p> <p>Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence in Kiribati: Findings from KSDIS Data, 2019–2020.⁵⁰</p> <p>Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence in Tonga: Findings from DHS_MICS Survey data⁵¹</p> <p>Sexual and Reproductive Health and GBV in Tuvalu: Findings from MICS Data, 2019–2020⁵²</p> <p>Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence in Samoa: Findings from MICS Data, 2019-2020.⁵³</p>		
<p>Medium-term outcome 5.2.1</p> <p>Increased availability of data on women, children and adolescents (UNFPA/UNICEF)</p>	<p>Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu (from census)</p> <p><i>Additionally</i></p> <p>Fiji, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, and Samoa (from census)</p> <p>Fiji (MICS)</p>		
<p>Indicator 1: Number of targeted countries organized data interpretation and report compilation workshops (DIRC)</p> <p>Targets: Fiji, Vanuatu, Cook Islands</p>	<p>Partially achieved.</p> <p>Cook Islands was replaced by Nauru.</p>	<p>Partially achieved. The set target was achieved for Fiji with DIRC workshop held from 12-15 July 2021 and Fiji MICS final Survey Findings Report (SFR) officially launched in August 2022. For both Vanuatu and Nauru, DIRC workshop and SFR launch are expected in Q1 of 2024</p>	<p>Fiji MICS2021 Survey Findings Report</p> <p>NSO's websites for MICS</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Number of countries in which disaggregated key indicators are available on women, adolescents and young people's sexual and reproductive health based on DHS/MICS and/or Census results</p> <p>Targets</p>	<p>Partially achieved.</p> <p>Kiribati (Census)</p> <p>Tonga (Census)</p> <p>Vanuatu (Census)</p>	<p>Partially achieved: FSM postponed Census to 2023 and has completed data collection in 2023. Clean Census dataset not yet available.</p>	

⁵⁰ <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1HoXSe82NF6BX-EWYPri0-X-cioNe-Mjh/edit>

⁵¹ <https://docs.google.com/document/d/19dwIhZU1TAX4uDN3uvA6WbOzeXMFPWDq/edit?rtfpof=true>

⁵² <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1zdF-NswHjdseJXWpKKcGrHgT98MqsRU8/edit>

⁵³ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MVtbPRzVlIdMBh3uVCJ0lhoHIEkeZIYt/view>

FSM (Census) Kiribati (Census) Tonga (Census) Vanuatu (Census)	<p>In addition, Census data available for RMI, Samoa and Tuvalu.</p> <p>FSM was supported for Census data collection.</p>		
OUTPUT1. Planning and advocacy for MICS (UNICEF) Indicator: Number of targeted countries with approved survey plans, budgets and signed MOU (MICS) Baseline: 0/3 (Fiji, Vanuatu, Nauru) Target: 3/3 (Fiji, Vanuatu, Nauru)	Achieved Fiji, Nauru, Vanuatu	Achieved. Achieved for Fiji and Nauru in February and August 2020, respectively, while for Vanuatu in September 2022	Signed MoU and Survey Plan documents including budget
OUTPUT 2. Survey personnel receive technical support and training on survey design, data processing and further analysis and dissemination (MICS, UNICEF) Indicator: Number of targeted countries that have received MICS technical support and training on survey design, data processing, and further analysis and dissemination (Led by UNICEF, supported by UNFPA). Baseline: 0/3 (Fiji, Vanuatu, Nauru) Target: 3/3 (Fiji, Vanuatu, Nauru)	Achieved 3/3 countries: Fiji Vanuatu Nauru		Training reports Mission trip reports
Indicator: Number of countries with analytical reports on SRH/DV (UNFPA) Baseline: Cook Islands(0) Fiji (0) Vanuatu(0) Target: Cook Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu	Achieved Details and links to the documents provided above. Census Monographs, fact sheets and policy briefs for Fiji (Youth, Gender and Ageing) and Vanuatu (Youth, Gender, and Disability) Deeper Analysis of SRH and DV data from MICS was done in partnership with Spotlight initiative for the following 4 countries. The draft reports will be finalized by the end of December, 2023. Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Samoa		Cook Islands was replaced by Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Samoa

<p>Output 3: Census. Planning and advocacy for census is followed by technical support in key areas of implementation including questionnaire, design, data processing analysis and dissemination (UNFPA)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of countries with final clean census datasets</p> <p>Baseline: FSM (o) Kiribati (o) Tonga (o) Vanuatu (o)</p> <p>Target: FSM, Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu have final clean census datasets.</p> <p>Additionally,</p> <p>Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tuvalu also have final census datasets.</p> <p>Other support provided included:</p> <p>Support with CAPI and GIS implementation.</p> <p>Vanuatu Statistics Act of 2022</p> <p>Assessment of data quality of Vanuatu 2020 PHC</p> <p>PHC training package for the Pacific</p>	<p>FSM postponed its census to 2023 and completed data collection in December 2023.</p>	<p>NSO's websites</p> <p>NSO, SPC and UNFPA administrative records</p>
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iii) Evaluation, Best Practices and Lessons Learned

Evaluation

There was a Mid-Term Review commissioned in March 2022. Unfortunately, the consultant did not deliver on the Terms of Reference. A second, successful Mid-Term Review was promptly undertaken from June- August 2022 by the same consultant who reviewed the UN Pacific Strategy. The Mid-Term Review Report was finalized in October 2022.

The Mid-Term Review discussed several challenges, including that the Fund was not developed in tandem with the strategy it supports and that its operationalization coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic. The reviewer found that, despite those challenges, the Fund turned out to be a novel instrument that facilitated more efficient implementation of three outcomes of the UNPS. The report noted that most of its joint programmes are flagship initiatives for the region. MICS, the census, the regional anti-corruption initiative, ECE, ECD and immunization work, and the gender-focused M4C initiative are all high-profile and high-visibility programmes.

It was found that the UNPS Fund promoted a range of cross-cutting issues, including gender, and furthered the joint delivery of the UN system with the coordination and leadership of the Resident Coordinators and their offices. It was assessed to be a more cost-effective and efficient way to drive progress than bilateral support to single agencies or single countries. It was also assessed to have promoted an inclusive and transparent allocation of funds and to have promoted South-South knowledge exchange and shared best practices.

In May 2023, a consultant was engaged to consider options for the redesign of the entire Fund and of the New Zealand-supported funding window. The two reports he produced were used as the basis for discussions and are being used to inform the design of the next pooled trust fund for the Pacific. In October 2023, the Steering Committee agreed that there was no need for a final evaluation of the UNPS Fund.

Best Practices

The Fund's best practices collectively underscore the importance of collaborative and evidence-based approaches, adaptability to local contexts, and efficient regional coordination in addressing complex socio-economic challenges in the Pacific region. The specific best practices include:

- Inter-sectoral coordination, strengthened through the joint programmes, contributed to sustainability and increased government ownership. For example, national committees comprised of stakeholders from the Ministries of Health and Education fostered efficient collaboration on youth SRH issues.
- The adaptation of international guidance to local contexts, without compromising its core principles and informed by stakeholders in-country, ensured the cultural relevance and local ownership of youth-friendly SRH services and in-school FLE. The translation of sensitive terms into local languages ensured that sensitive topics were addressed in a culturally sensitive manner.
- Collaboration and a regional approach to data collection were strongly supported by the joint programme and illustrated by the establishment of a Pacific Regional Statistics Methods Board and coordinated partnership among development partners for improved methodologies, increased efficiency, reduced duplication, and improved statistical governance. Joint planning and implementation of census and MICS enhanced the quality and timeliness of data and minimized duplication of efforts.
- The governance structures and processes of the Fund were transparent and included clear guidelines for Project/Joint Programme selection, funding allocation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The reviews that were conducted provided the Steering Committee and implementing staff with many ideas for improvement. These were applied and, by the end of the implementation period, joint design, implementation, and reporting were improved.

- Community engagement, prioritized in all UN interventions, was much more evident as the joint programmes progressed and increased the speed of delivery, particularly during the six-month extension programmes. Partnerships with local governments, NGOs, and community organizations supported inclusion and contributed to the sustainability of the interventions. Engagement with youth, as carried out by the Vanuatu Geo-Data Location Registry programme, showcased the potential for youth involvement in community development.

Challenges

While some of the challenges that were encountered were related to force majeure, operational challenges were addressed through the adjusted workplans, the use of ICT and innovation and with the support of the Resident Coordinators, underscoring their key role in the successful implementation of joint programmes.

- Disasters, such as earthquakes and tropical cyclones, and extreme weather conditions.
- Changes to key stakeholders in partner governments and organisations and the relatively small size of PICTs' government ministries.
- The COVID-19 pandemic, and its prolonged impacts across sectors.
- The high cost of doing business in PICTs (including electricity, connectivity, transport, etc.) is a significant challenge that can be planned for or addressed by adapting work plans.
- Centralized systems make accessibility to services difficult. Decentralization is a long and complex process.

Lessons Learned

The Fund's lessons collectively emphasize the importance of inclusion, adaptability, sustainability, and stakeholder engagement in development initiatives across diverse sectors in the Pacific region. Specific lessons include:

Inclusion:

- The programmes demonstrated the importance of socializing gender terms in local languages and engaging all stakeholders to promote gender-sensitive language as well as consensus building on gender issues.
- Engagement with parents, communities, young people, and persons with disabilities in planning, implementation, and assessment ensured that initiatives had their critical buy-in and responded to their needs and concerns.

Adaptability:

- It was important for women beneficiaries of the Markets 4 Change programme to embrace digitalization and to make good use of the opportunities it presents, such as social media marketing, during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Innovation was also promoted as part of the adjustments that were made to the joint programmes in response to unforeseen challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Partners and beneficiaries around the region embraced the chance to do things differently. The "Health Care on Air Pacific" radio shows delivered training to front-line workers during the pandemic are a good example of adaptability.

Sustainability:

- Strengthening, decentralizing, and building the resilience of government systems requires time and consistent investment. This is essential to leaving no one behind and ensures equitable access to better quality services. The early identification and support of internal champions and timely human resources supplementation are important.
- As community engagement increases local ownership and the likelihood that they will work to promote the programmes' objectives long after they are closed, the joint programmes sought to involve

communities as much as possible. For example, district development committees engaged with Women in Leadership in Samoa Phase 2 and will continue to support women to pursue leadership roles.

Engagement:

- Efficient data management practices and harmonized monitoring frameworks to ensure the timely dissemination of information and to assess progress of joint programmes. The Fund's operations made clear the need for UN INFO, a centralized database that became operational in late 2023.
- PICTs share common challenges and experiences, and exchanges between them are encouraged through regional approaches.

iv) Specific Stories

Markets 4 Change

Ms Filomena Tubuna has been farming for 25 years and has been a market vendor for 10 years. “I had a small canteen but was making a loss due to a lot of dinau (credit). After this training, I am determined to restart my business using a different approach to ensure the sustainability of the business.” Markets 4 Change training helped her understand how to run a successful business and gave her the confidence to try again. Ms Tubuna also received tools- including a wheelbarrow- and seeds from Markets 4 Change, support by New Zealand through the UNPS Fund, in 2022.



PC: UNDP

Women in Leadership in Samoa, Phase 2

Women in Samoa were supported to become public and private sector board directors through Women In Leadership in Samoa, Phase 2. 28 women from District Development Committees and Women's Advisory Committees and one male advocate from Savaii were assisted to complete application forms for directors' posts and were taught about the role and responsibilities of board directors. “I am more than confident now to apply in the next call (for board directors) as well as carrying out my duty in the Committee as my way of serving my community”, said Ianeta Masoe, Asau, Programme Participant.





29 Graduates of the three-day training, Photo: JM/UNDP

Women with disability within the public service, the private sector, and in decision-making spaces at all levels accessed a Village Leadership Development Initiative (VLDI) leadership training programme. Ms Mary Pepe reflected that “Through this training, I am able to understand and have an idea of how to address my fears. Being in this circle of like-minded people, I have found that we can learn from each other, lean on each other, and find positive solution to address our fears.”



Ensuring Reproductive Health during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Marshall Islands

A state of emergency was declared 4 days after confirmation of community transmission of COVID-19 in the Marshall Islands in August 2022. Health facilities were transformed into COVID-19 management centers, and reproductive health clinics faced closure, which would disrupt essential reproductive health services and risk the health of women and adolescent girls.

MOHHS and the UN, through UNFPA, acted swiftly to ensure the continuity of essential reproductive health services. One of the SRH nursing staff, Ms. Ana Koliniwai, recalled, “It was timely that we had received training from the UNFPA Pacific Humanitarian Team just last year in 2021 about the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) in Crisis Situations, because we were able to apply it this time during this COVID-19 pandemic.”

The delivery of care was adapted- virtual consultations and hotlines ensured that care was accessible, a mobile family planning clinic and drive-through pharmacies provided vital treatments, and maternity wards separated COVID-positive and uninfected patients.

These interventions not only minimized the impact of COVID-19 but set the stage for integrating SRH into emergency responses.

In July 2023, a MISP Readiness Assessment was conducted for 19 participants from the Government and NGOs to develop a National Action Plan that 1) ensures SRH is integrated into disaster planning and 2) strengthens national health systems to deliver life-saving interventions during humanitarian situations.



Figures: ASRHiE training in October-November 2022 (left) and MISP Readiness Assessment Workshop in July 2023 (right) in RMI



Figure: UNFPA's Dr. Marie Lanwi- Paul assisting the COVID-19 response at the Alternative Care Site in Ebeye, RMI

Family Life Education: The Micronesian Way

Sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR) resources obtained from international donors were not effective in FSM or the Marshall Islands.

“...previous activities we have tried did not really work...the programme would just go straight into the school and a lot of the resources we were using had to be translated by us and some of the words they were using were not appropriate for us. So, the teachers did not want to proceed with the program. In a way it was good because we learned a lot from those experiences.” [PSS staff and curriculum specialist, RMI]

FSM and RMI were both supported by the UN to undertake comprehensive initiatives that promoted international standards and engaged health and education professionals to adapt guidelines and resource materials to the local context.

Youth-Friendly Health Services (YFHS) Guidelines and in-school Family Life Education (FLE/CSE) resource materials were developed through an inclusive process in both countries and integrated into the curriculum.

The impact of these interventions is evident in the increased sense of ownership felt by local stakeholders.

“There was a plan to put out contraceptive devices in a vending machine in a shop – who, in FSM, would go and get one? So, we did a small exercise in Yap. We put a jar of condoms next to the cashier and no one touched it. Next, we put it in the back of the shop where people seldom visit. Two days later, they were all gone. This tells us that we must adapt to who, where, and what we want to teach. If we want to teach Family Life Education in Micronesia, we need to teach it in the Micronesian way. And so, I am very happy that FSM was given the opportunity to look over the materials.” [Department of Education employee, FSM]



Figure: Core review committee developing the Guidelines, RMI

Improved Access to Government Services through Civil Registration

Vanuatu is home to over 300,000 people spread across 83 islands, and civil registration, identity management, and tracking the number of villages has been challenging and has impacted the allocation of resources and funding.

21 stakeholders from five different ministries were brought together by the UN to agree on the scope of the Vanuatu Location Registry Project, which has started to develop a consolidated Official Location Register. Each place will have one official name with one spelling, one set of GPS coordinates, and a unique Identifier Number.

300 youth leaders and 47 Trainers took planes, trucks, boats, and walked to officially register 1702 out of the estimated 2500 villages (68%) in Vanuatu.

This will establish evidence-based data to enable a faster and more inclusive response to pandemics and natural disasters and will better illustrate the distance citizens must travel to access government services such as civil registry, health services, or education opportunities. It will also support the implementation of policies such as the Legal Identity, Vital Events and Data Protection Policy and the National Geospatial Data Policy.



Raising the Voices of Youth to Promote Good Governance

Over 90 youth leaders (60 percent female; 40 percent male) from across the Pacific engaged in face-to-face discussions and more than 200 participated virtually in the Pacific Conference on Governance: Pacific Youth Spotlighting Anti-Corruption in Climate Change and Gender Equality from 11-12 May 2023 in Auckland, New Zealand, organized by the University of the South Pacific Students' Association (USPSA) in partnership with the UNDP Pacific Office.

Solomon Islands Youth Activist, Ishmael Aieorea said: “What I learned was the importance of traditional knowledge to approach and combat corruption and climate change. Contextualizing solutions and approaches that people need to adopt and adapt is very important for the sustainability of climate responses.”

The event added support to the Pacific Youth Vision on a Corruption-resilient 2050 Blue Pacific and saw the official launch of the Pacific Youth Advisory Board on Governance by the Secretary General of PIF, Mr. Henry Puna, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Justice and Communication, Tuvalu, Hon. Simon Kofe.

The Board, affiliated to PIFS, will facilitate youth engagement at the regional level in a structured and institutionalized way, increasing the policy and decision-making influence of students and young people.



Figure 1: (From right) Hon. Simon Kofe, Minister for Justice, Communications and Foreign Affairs, Tuvalu; Hon. Nanaia Mahuta, New Zealand's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Disarmament and Arms Control and Associate Minister for Māori Development; H.E. Louisa Wall, New Zealand Ambassador for Gender Equality (Pacific)/Tuia Tāngata; Ms. Yemesrach Workie, UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji Deputy Resident Representative.

Figure 2: Conference participants with Hon. Nanaia Mahuta, New Zealand's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Disarmament and Arms Control and Associate Minister for Māori Development.

Improving Access to Open Government and the Reporting of Corruption in Palau

In May 2023, the Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP), with the support of the UN through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), held a livestreamed forum to announce the results of an anonymous survey on corruption observed in the government, reporting and roadblocks to reporting, and suggestions for improvement.

The event, moderated by the OSP Special Prosecutor, April D. Cripps, and Assistant Special Prosecutor, Mr. Inia Rakaria Tikomaimaleya, was attended by 75 stakeholders, including respected members of Palauan society and UNODC experts. The survey results generated lively discussions and highlighted procedural and integrity issues that can be addressed. A summary report of the responses was published on the OSP web site and will inform the improvement of public reporting processes.

The event also raised awareness of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the world's only legally-binding anti-corruption instrument to which Palau and 188 other states are parties. UNCAC promotes a holistic approach and includes prevention and enforcement measures and mandatory requirements for criminalizing corrupt behaviours.



Figure 3- Joel Toribiong, Senator, National Assembly of the Republic of Palau. During the consultative workshop

Leaving No One Behind- Reaching People in Remote Areas of Fiji and RMI

The UN supported two data collection exercises, the 2021 Population and Housing Census in the Marshall Islands and the 2021 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Fiji, using innovative tools to collect crucial information.

The Marshall Islands decennial census of Population and Housing was designed to take an inventory of the total population and housing units in the RMI and to collect information about their characteristics and is the basis of population estimates; it provides insight into the wellbeing and needs of communities throughout Marshallese society.

The UN also supported Fiji Bureau of Statistics to collect a representative sample of the target population that would capture information on age, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status and other variables.

Challenges in the Marshall Islands, such as the distance between locations and limited transport options, adverse weather conditions, and connectivity issues, were mitigated through meticulous preparation and collaboration with community leaders. Remote areas and adverse weather conditions in Fiji meant that some enumeration teams walked or swam, keeping their equipment dry on bamboo rafts. Simple measures like providing fuel for generators in remote locations helped overcome the interruptions in the electricity supplies.



Figure 1: Picture taken during a one-week low pressure and flash flood across the country on data collection week.



Some of the lessons from the censuses were that efficient platforms for information-sharing and daily troubleshooting and collaboration with other government departments are essential and that, for more remote areas, additional training should be offered on Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Ongoing technical assistance from the UN and the Pacific Community (SPC) would be useful.

Figure 2: Field officers crossing the river to reach remote locations using horses to carry survey equipment.