

## Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE 2022

<p><b>Country</b> Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Palau</p>	<p><b>Submitted by PUNO(s) UN Women or NUNO(s)<sup>1</sup></b> Name of Entity: UN Women Fiji Multi Country Office (MCO) Name of Representative: Delphine Serumaga</p>
<p><b>MPTF Project Number</b> 00105450 00122551</p>	<p><b>Implementing Partners</b></p> <p>Lead Organisation: Vanuatu Business Resilience Council, Vanuatu Co-implementers: Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>Lead Organisation: Medical Services Pacific, Fiji Co-implementer: N/A Lead Organisation: Palau Red Cross Society, Palau Co-implementers: Omekesang (Peoples with Disabilities) NGO</p> <p>Lead Organization: Matavale Women's Association (MWA), Solomon Islands Co-implementers: Mother's Union (faith based), Dorcas Society (faith based), Women's Fellowship (SSEC)</p> <p>Lead Organization: Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga Co-implementers: N/A</p> <p>Lead Organization: Santo Sunset Environment Network, Vanuatu Co-implementers: Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN)</p>
<p><b>Reporting Period</b> January 2022-December 2022</p>	
<p><b>Funding Call</b> <i>Select all that apply</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular Funding Cycle <i>Specify Call (CfP 1, 2, 3, etc.)</i> <u>3</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> WPHF /Spotlight Partnership<sup>2</sup></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COVID-19 Emergency Response Window</p>	
<p><b>WPHF Outcomes<sup>3</sup> to which report contributes for reporting period</b> <i>Select all that apply</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 1: Enabling environment for implementation of WPS commitments <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 2: Conflict prevention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outcome 3: Humanitarian response <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 4: Conflict resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 5: Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and recovery</p>	<p><b>Project Locations</b> <i>List the provinces/regions where projects are being implemented</i></p> <p><b>Fiji:</b> Central, Northern <b>Palau:</b> Republic of Palau (16 States) <b>Vanuatu:</b> Port Vila &amp; Nambeko Village, Remote Western Santo, North-West Santo and West Coast Santo Area Councils, Espiritu Santo Island &amp; SANMA Province <b>Solomon Islands:</b> Makira and Isabelia Provinces, Malaita, Auki &amp; Honiara <b>Tonga:</b> Tongatapu, Eua, Haapai &amp; Vavau</p>
<p><b>Programme Start Date</b></p> <p><b>Report covers 2 rounds of grants:</b> 1. 31 December 2020 2. 31 December 2021</p>	<p><b>Total Approved Budget (USD)</b> <i>Total approved budget for WPHF active country allocation as per the ME and Transmittal Forms</i> <b>1. USD \$912,363.00</b> <b>2. USD \$369,314.00</b></p>
<p><b>Programme End Date</b></p> <p><b>End date for each grant round:</b> 1. 30th June 2022 2. 31st March 2024</p>	<p><b>Amount Transferred to CSOs (USD)</b> <i>Tranche (amount) which was transferred to the CSOs</i> <b>CfP3: USD\$664,556<sup>t</sup></b></p>

## Executive Summary

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

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

In the Pacific, the aim of the Women's Peace Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) is to empower local women to be a force for crisis response and lasting peace. This report covers two rounds of grants under the WPHF: 1) COVID-19 Emergency Response Window and 2) 2021 Regular Call for Proposal. Three remaining grantees under the 2020 COVID-19 Emergency Response Window (ERW) focused on Outcome 3 (Humanitarian response). The grantees were Vanuatu Business Resilience Council (Vanuatu), Medical Services Pacific (Fiji), and Palau Red Cross Society (Palau). With a combined value of USD664,456 the projects have reached a total of 15,034 direct beneficiaries (71% women) and 22,040 indirect beneficiaries.

By the end of 2021, three new grantees, namely, Matavale Women's Association, (Solomon Islands), Santo Sunset Environment Network (Vanuatu) and the Tonga Community Development Trust (Tonga) were selected through a call for proposal. The agreements with these new partners were signed in April 2022, and implementation started from June 2022. In addition, the two partners, Matavale Women's Association (MWA), Solomon Islands and Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN), Vanuatu were one of the 2022 WPHF and Women Have Wings CSO Peer Learning Awards recipients and will develop a joint project in 2023. Currently the signing of the project document and partner agreement are in progress with implementation to convene later in May 2023.

**Vanuatu Business Resilience Council (VBRC), Vanuatu.** The VBRC two-year Phoenix Project endeavoured to accelerate economic recovery from COVID-19 by providing targeted support to women small business owners affected by COVID-19 and building their economic resilience to shocks in business operations. The Project focused on the delivery of technical skills in business and leadership, the development of business plans and funding proposals, networking, and business management. In a male-dominated political and social environment, there are multiple barriers to Vanuatu businesswomen. There is also significant evidence of gender-based violence in the community further affecting Vanuatu women's quality of life. Close mentoring of the women resulted in all successfully completing the development of their business plans. With small business start-up grants provided under the Project, these women progressed to implement their reinvigorated business plans, with demonstrations of improved business planning, management and leadership, enhanced confidence and business growth in assets and number of staff, despite the very depressed economic situation. In addition, the project has also invested in community work and establishing networks to sustain these women-led businesses in the long run for lasting peace and security.

**Palau Red Cross Society (PRCS), Palau:** Traditionally, Palau (total population 18,024) is a matrilineal clan-based society. However, women are underrepresented in leadership roles, including in Senate and government. Historically and traditionally, community emergency and disaster preparedness and response activities were carried out by men. Women concentrated more on their family preparedness, mostly on food and water supplies. The backdrop of the PRCS project is the creation of opportunities for community women leaders to emerge, in the context of Palau's small and fragile health system and community disaster preparedness and emergency response. Each state has local women's groups and PCRS worked with these women, building their capacity to become community health workers within their respective states. The Project trained up to 50 women (women community leaders, clan matriarchs, housewives, retirees, seasonal workers, office workers and youth female leaders) across all 16 states by giving them knowledge and skills to confidently care for themselves, their families, and their communities during COVID-19 times. The women, with expert local knowledge and connections, have become valuable resources, rapidly extending the arms of community health care and practice in Palau.

**Medical Services Pacific (MSP), Fiji.** The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the capacity of health systems to continue the delivery of essential health services. While Fiji's health systems were being challenged by increasing demand for care of COVID-19 patients, it was critical that all other services including sexual reproductive health services were still accessible to the general public, particularly women and girls. Partnering with essential services such as the Ministry of Health, the Department of Social Welfare, and the Fiji Police Force (FPF), MSP has strengthened national protection systems and increased access to justice for survivors in Fiji by continuing to provide essential integrated Sexual Reproductive Health

## Executive Summary

Rights (SRHR) services in Fiji during COVID-19 lockdowns and soon after. MSP's 'one stop shop' service delivery approach gave walk-in and referral clients access to a range of services including legal aid and the 24-hour Child Helpline and Domestic Violence Helpline through which counsellors provided counselling and psychosocial support to women, children, and families during lockdown periods. MSP services reached a total of 7,461 women and girls during the duration of the project.

**Santo Sunset Women's Network (SSWEN), Vanuatu.** A total of 42 villages in remote Western Santo have been energized to prepare for and respond to climate change and disasters through gender responsive crisis planning and capacity building in coordination and humanitarian response. These initiatives have empowered 430 women and girls, and reached persons with disabilities, to expand their participation in and leadership of crises and emergency management, in addition to consolidating their role in community sustainable development. The result has been the establishment of 28 women-led Community Disaster Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs).

**Matavale Women's Association, Solomon Islands.** The collective memory of an 8.0 earthquake in 2016 in West Makira has galvanised communities' commitment to keep themselves safe, through a food security approach. The disaster impacted over 7,000 people and left communities in West Makira months without support for shelter, food, and essential health care. In 2022, MWA contributed to building the resilience of people and communities to cope with shocks and stresses and to recover quickly. The project trained 66 women in agriculture to reduce their vulnerability to disasters, at the same time enhancing their development in food security, livelihoods, and environmental adaptation. Aside from the physical benefits, the project is supported the mental and social wellbeing of the women and their families through active engagement and instilling renewed hope that despite poverty, remoteness, and lack of access to services that things will improve.

**Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga.**

The lack of capacity, information, knowledge, and technology can greatly hinder isolated island populations, especially women and girls and vulnerable community members, from actively participating in disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness, magnifying their vulnerabilities to disasters. TCDT's project carried out widespread awareness and information dissemination in Vavau, Tongatapu and Haapai – three islands where the effects of the Hunga-Tonga-Hunga-Ha'apai underwater volcano was greatly felt. The project is improving access to information allowing individuals and communities to think differently and reassess social norms to avoid reinforcing gender-based vulnerabilities. A total of 290 women and girls were reached.

## 1. Project Profile for Reporting Period

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

Funding CFP <sup>4</sup>	Lead Organization Name	Type of Organization <sup>5</sup>	Coverage/Level of Organization <sup>6</sup>	WPHF Outcome/ Impact Area <sup>7</sup>	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s) and type of Organisation <sup>8</sup>	Project Start and End Date as per PCAs <sup>9</sup>	Total Approved Budget (USD)
COVID-19 ERW	Vanuatu Business Resilience Council (VBRC)	Women Led	National & Subnational	<i>Outcome 3:</i> Humanitarian Response	National Vanuatu (Port Vila)	Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce	07th December 2020 to 30th March 2022.	\$189,000
COVID-19 ERW	Medical Services Pacific (MSP), Fiji	Women-Led	National NGO	<i>Outcome 3:</i> Humanitarian response	Sub-National Fiji (Suva, Labasa)	Medical Services Pacific, Non – Governmental Organisation	7th December 2020 to 30th June 2022.	\$135,000
COVID-19 ERW	Palau Red Cross Society (PRCS), Palau	Other	National	<i>Outcome 3:</i> Humanitarian response	National	Omekeseng (People with Disabilities (NGO)	30th November 2020 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2022.	\$199,957
Cfp3	Santo Sunset Environment Network (SSEN), Vanuatu	Indigenous led	National NGO	<i>Outcome 3:</i> Humanitarian response	Remote Western Santo, North-West Santo and West Coast Santo Area Councils, Espiritu Santo Island & SANMA Province	Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSEN)	29 October 2022 to 25 <sup>th</sup> October 2023	\$86,280
Cfp3	Matavale Women's Association, Solomon Islands	Both Women-led and Women's Rights	National	<i>Outcome 3:</i> Humanitarian response	Wards 5, 6, 7 and 8 West Makira Constituency, Makira-Ulawa Province	Mother's Union (faith-based) Dorcas Society (faith-based) Women's Fellowship (SSEC)	28 April 2022 to 09 <sup>th</sup> May 2023	\$108,873
Cfp3	Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga	Both Women-led and Women's Rights; Community led	National	<i>Outcome 3:</i> Humanitarian response	Tongatapu, 'Eua, Ha'apai and Vava'u	N/A	19 April 2022 to 25 <sup>th</sup> March 2024	\$150,000

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

<sup>5</sup> Type of organizations are: i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Women's Rights and Youth Focused; v) Youth-focused/led; or vi) Other as identified by the CSO.

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

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

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

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

## 2. Beneficiaries and Reach (Consolidated)

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

	CURRENT REPORTING YEAR			CUMULATIVE		
	Direct Beneficiaries for Year	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries	Number of CSOs, CBOs, women's groups supported
Girls (0-17)	989	3358	12	1323	3673	12
Women (18+)	10692	5681	28	13526	7021	28
Boys (0-17)	629	2612	2	1006	3872	2
Men (18+)	2724	5964	4	3294	7645	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,034</b>	<b>17,615</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>19149</b>	<b>22,211</b>	<b>46</b>

Select all that apply

Refugees/IDPs  People/Women living with disabilities  Survivors of SGBV

Child/Single Mothers  Widows  Youth/Adolescents  Others, please specify:

**\*ATTACH WPHF Beneficiary Template.**

## 3. Context/New Developments

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

While most of the Pacific avoided some of the worst health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2022, the knock-on economic effects from border closures, restrictions in movement, and market contractions have impacted all segments of society. COVID-19 had serious impacts on employment, food security and livelihoods across the region. Vital economic links weakened with the evaporation of tourism, severe disruptions to international trade, and a reduction in remittances. The experience from previous natural disasters and economic disruptions has indicated an increased pressure on natural resources, as countries look for opportunities for economic recovery. In addition, these Pacific Island countries all remain vulnerable to the impact of climate change, and other environmental and weather-related risks.

**Vanuatu:** Vanuatu is ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in terms of disaster risk by the Works Risk Report 2021 due to its vulnerability to tropical cyclones, floods, droughts, volcanic hazards, earthquakes, and tsunamis. With the onset of climate change, disaster severity has increased. There are over 2,000 seismic events reported each year, mostly small scale. Larger tremors and quakes of over 5 on the Richter scale do occur on a regular basis, although none occurred in 2022. COVID-19 restrictions and the war in Ukraine has caused supply chain disruptions and spiked fuel costs in Vanuatu (as for other Pacific Islands). These costs are even higher for travel in extreme remote areas, such as where WPHF grantee Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN) works. In addition, there is a current La Nina warning in effect, which typically raises the number of intense tropical cyclones, the most dangerous tend to strike Vanuatu in February-March. SSWEN is actively preparing to respond to an event in the coming months. On the political front, snap elections took place in Vanuatu in October 2022, with only one woman finally joining the 52-member national legislature after 14 years.

**Solomon Islands:** In November 2022, the Solomon Islands were rocked by a 7.0 earthquake, followed by another of magnitude 6.0. Although there were no tsunamis, buildings were damaged and there were widespread power outages. Solomon Islands is ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in terms of disaster risk by the World Risk Report 2021. It has significant vulnerability to extreme rainfall events. Floods in the Solomon Islands are primarily caused by extreme rainfall events. Floods are particularly damaging in the southern islands, including in Makira, where WPHF grantee Matavale Women's Association is based. Sea-levels are rising faster than the global average. Submergence of the lowest-lying islands has already begun and threatens coastal communities.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.preventionweb.net/publication/climate-risk-country-profile-solomon-islands>



**Tonga:** Tonga is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> on the World Risk Index 2021. The eruption of the Hunga-Tonga-Hunga-Ha'apai underwater volcano on 15 January 2022 caused tsunami waves up to 10 meters, destroyed houses and infrastructure along coastal villages, and spewed volcanic ash on the islands, affecting drinking water supply of about 85% of the population. While Tonga was gradually recovering from the volcano, the community transmission of COVID-19 emerged on the main island, Tongatapu, in February 2022. The Tongan government introduced restrictions on movement in the communities to curb the spread of COVID-19, making humanitarian relief efforts challenging. The extreme disaster situation in Tonga meant WPHF grantee Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT) had to deviate from the project aims for a while to distribute much needed relief packages. This project is being implemented within the government policy framework to improve women's participation in community level decision making, in the context of climate change and disaster risk resilience.

**Fiji:** Fiji is ranked 14<sup>th</sup> on the World Risk Index 2021. Tropical Cyclone Cody hit the country on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2022 and brought heavy downpour and widespread flooding in the Central, and Western divisions, leading to extensive damage to roads, homes, and plantations. The cyclone struck the nation just ahead of the violent volcanic eruption that took place in nearby Tonga on 15 January. Fiji quickly felt the effects of the Tonga volcanic eruption with several islands reporting low-level tsunami that caused flooding, strong currents, high waves, and the presence of volcanic ash.<sup>11 12</sup> In some places houses that were low lying were relocated further inland due to the extreme rise in sea level. WPHF grantee Medical Services Pacific (MSP) remained operational during the COVID-19, allowing more than 2,000 members of the public to still access SRHR services and essential medical care from their 'One Stop Shop' clinics. After almost two years of restrictions and several lockdowns, Fiji is slowly returning to normalcy. On the political front, in December 2022, Fiji held general election that saw six women elected to parliament, with three now holding ministerial portfolios and one as Deputy Speaker of the House.

**Palau:** Palau (population 18,024) entered the year 2022 recovering from the effects of Typhoon Rai which made landfall on 14 December 2021. A total of 259 households (of 1,010 individuals) across the 16 States were affected by the tropical storm. Of this, 16 households from 6 States had significant damage or destruction to their homes. The natural disaster had significant impacts to the livelihoods of the people of Palau in addition to the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The highest surge of COVID-19 cases affected Palau at the beginning of 2022, climbing up to 300 new cases per day. This was of serious concern as the population of Palau is relatively small. The most impact was on sources of income and was hardest felt for single female headed households and those taking care of their extended families. WPHF grantee Palau Red Cross Society (PRCS) was at the forefront of the COVID-19 response, carrying out mass community outreach of IECs and Hygiene Kits to help alleviate suffering and assist those hardest hits. Leading the outreach were women community leaders, supported by PRCS disaster response teams.

#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

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

*b) Following this, report on the results achieved<sup>13</sup> or progress towards<sup>14</sup> results for EACH project by WPHF impact area in the country. Also, use any relevant impact and outcome indicators from the CSO results framework to help illustrate the change, including the change from the previous year. Do not describe outputs or activities. Ensure that the linkages between the projects and building peace, gender equality and WPS are explained.*

*c) Include grants for capacity building received at the country level, as outlined in the Project Document submitted to WPHF.*

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

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

**Overall Impact/Results of Country:** Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming.


<sup>11</sup> Semi Turaga; Vijay Narayan. "Full Story: Stay out of the water & away from the shore due to strong currents & dangerous waves – Mineral Resources Department". Fiji village. [Archived](#) from the original on 15 January 2022. Retrieved 15 January 2022.

<sup>12</sup> Movono, Lice (16 January 2022). "Tongan tsunami felt around the Pacific". RNZ. [Archived](#) from the original on 15 January 2022. Retrieved 15 January 2022.

<sup>13</sup> Progress achieved of the impact level or of an outcome is defined as actual change in the value of indicators being tracked as well as other indications that the project has had an effect in contributing to the impact/outcome as stated.


<sup>14</sup> Progress towards an outcome means the target has not yet been met but there is evidence (through data) of meeting incremental milestones towards the eventual achievement of the outcome.

**4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved**

<b>Organisation:</b> Medical Services Pacific (MSP), Fiji.		<b>Stream:</b> 2- Programmatic Funding	
<b>Contributing to WPHF Outcome:</b> 3- Humanitarian response			
<b>Project Outcome:</b> Promoting, protecting, and responding to human rights relating to Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights, Gender-Based Violence and access to justice for everyone.			
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of women and men, survivors accessed and assisted with GBV services during COVID-19.	<b>Target:</b> unspecified	<b>Reporting Value:</b> 2,037 women (1847) and girls (190)	<b>Progress Status:</b>  (Significant progress)

MSP's 'One Stop Shop' Clinics in Fiji's Central and Northern divisions provided essential wrap-around integrated care services at a time when Fiji's main hospitals was overburdened with COVID-19 cases. MSP services included general and GBV medical care including medical forensic services, counselling, social services, legal support, and rights information dissemination. In addition, during the lockdowns and restrictions, MSP clinics were also converted into ante-natal care (ANC) and maternal and child health (MCH) clinics to allow women to still have access to SRHR services and other essential maternal care. Furthermore, MSP's community outreach and mobile clinics have contributed to people's understanding of legal rights and improved access to justice services. In its community outreach to increase awareness of its services MSP reached 2,840 people. During the reporting period, a total of 2,037 women and girls accessed the One Stop Shop clinics. Although the target was not initially specified, the progress on the outcome is assessed to be of significant progress, given that Fiji was only coming out of the COVID-19 restrictions during this time. Furthermore, the following was achieved by MSP during the reporting period:

- 153 referrals through the existing stakeholder referral pathways.
- 34 referrals from Fiji Police Force Child Abuse & Sexual Assault Unit for medical forensic examination and legal support.
- 739 clients were supported to access justice and legal services through MSP's Medical Forensic service, SGBV counselling, Legal Aid service.
- 404 clients supported with counselling services.
- 2,798 SRHR services provided.

<b>Organisation:</b> Vanuatu Business Resilience Council (VBRC), Vanuatu		<b>Stream:</b> 2- Programmatic Funding	
<b>Contributing to WPHF Outcome:</b> 3 – Humanitarian response			
<b>Project Outcome:</b> Women small business owners more effectively manage and grow their businesses.			
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of participant women still actively engaged in business.	<b>Target:</b> 8	<b>Reporting Value:</b> 8	<b>Progress Status:</b>  Target reached

VBRC's Phoenix Project set out to provide targeted support to women small business owners to recover and sustain their operations in the COVID-19 economic downturn and build resilience to future economic shocks. VBRC had an initial cohort of ten women, which was later reduced to eight. Two women had to leave their business aspirations aside, dropping out of the programme to prioritise providing health care to family members affected by COVID-19. With the reduction to eight women, VBRC was still able to meet its target number of women directly benefiting from the project. During the reporting period, all eight women completed their new plans for their businesses which were contingent to them receiving seed funding for business operations. With this start-up funding, and further VBRC support for capacity building and business skills development the businesswomen have grown to effectively manage and enhance their reinvigorated businesses. This has been demonstrated through their effective management of business finances;<sup>15</sup> increased hiring of staff and successful contracting;<sup>16</sup> improved business skills;<sup>17</sup> enhanced business growth;<sup>18</sup> and renewed business confidence leading to effectively managing of business relationships, goal setting, and decision making – one resulting in an entirely new retail store and another building a high street retail presence, both which were previously seen as unattainable goals. The eight women-led businesses have directly benefited a total of 51 family members. In addition, the VBRC project has enabled the eight women to be active, authentic, and meaningful contributors to their own communities through

<sup>15</sup> improved recording of financial expenses and income, effective planning for cash flow, accurate pricing, understanding of key tax obligations (VAT) and the ability to produce monthly profit and loss statements, enhanced ability to discuss profitability and use their financial data to solve problems and have separated business and personal finances.

<sup>16</sup> with compliances to Vanuatu's labour laws

<sup>17</sup> better promotion and marketing thereby increasing client base.

<sup>18</sup> Acquisition of assets and increased profits

#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

participation/leadership in various community initiatives. This is to build long-term trust and local relevance thereby improving resilience and securing a better future as the businesses become embedded in their communities. Through the process of embeddedness in the context, the face of female entrepreneurship is also challenging rigid communal gender structures. Support continues to be readily available to the eight women through the establishment of the Women in Business Network comprising of businesswomen, coaches, trainers, and mentors.

<b>Organisation:</b> Palau Red Cross Society (PRCS), Palau.		<b>Stream:</b> 2- Programmatic Funding	
<b>Contributing to WPHF Outcome:</b> 3 – Humanitarian response			
<b>Project Outcome:</b> Increased capacity of local women's organization to respond to the COVID-19 Pandemic.			
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of local women's organizations (CSOs) supported / provided with capacity building to effectively respond to the crisis.	<b>Target:</b> 15	<b>Reporting Value:</b> 15 local women's organisations and 1 state government	<b>Progress Status:</b> <span style="color: green;">■</span> Target reached

Historically and traditionally, community emergency and disaster preparedness and response activities were carried out by men. Women concentrated more on their family preparedness, mostly on food and water supplies. The project was successful in providing a platform for women to emerge as capable leaders in disaster response by raising the visibility of community women and PRCS female staff in the community outreach programme. With expert local knowledge and connections, the women have become valuable resources, rapidly extending the arms of community health care and practice in Palau. The women-led community outreach was purposeful to 'leave no one behind,' placing special attention on getting to vulnerable families and women-headed households. WHO messages on COVID-19 were adapted to the Palau context and translated, reinforcing the practical safety steps such as washing hands, covering sneezes and coughs, and physical distancing. A total of 202 women headed households, and 1,937 women (approx. 11% of the Palau population) were reached in 16 states with timely public health messages and IEC materials on COVID-19 and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). Of this, 1,483 women, and an additional 61 pregnant/breastfeeding women received basic relief Non-Food Items (NFI) and hygiene kits. An additional 194 women received COVID-19 Single Incident Assistance.

<b>Organisation:</b> Tonga Community Development Trust (TCDT), Tonga.		<b>Stream:</b> 2- Programmatic Funding	
<b>Contributing to WPHF Outcome:</b> 3 – Humanitarian Response			
<b>Project Outcome:</b> Improved participation of women and marginalized groups in decision making at the Village Disaster Committee and better access to information and services have reduced their vulnerability to the effects of climate change and natural disaster.			
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of women participants in community workshops	<b>Target:</b> 360	<b>Reporting Value:</b> 290	<b>Progress Status:</b> <span style="color: orange;">■</span> (Significant progress)

*\*impact level results will be reported in next phase*

On January 15, 2022, the Hunga Tonga Hunga Ha'apai (HTHH) underwater volcano erupted, causing tsunami waves up to 10 meters, and destroyed houses and infrastructures along coastal villages in Tongatapu, 'Eua and Ha'apai island groups. Black volcanic ash from the eruption covered many of the island groups apart from Vava'u and the Niuaus, the northern part of Tonga which affected the drinking water supply of about 85% of the population. While Tonga was gradually recovering from the HTHH natural disaster, the community transmission of COVID-19 emerged in Tongatapu in February 2022. Government COVID-19 restrictions on movement in the communities slowed down much needed humanitarian assistance destined for many of the islands, and delayed TCDT's project implementation by a few months. 15 community workshops were held on three of the islands affected by the volcano and attended by close to 500 community members, of which 290 were women. The volcano disaster, still fresh in participants' minds, brought to the fore many issues faced by women and vulnerable community members. Consensus was reached at every workshop for women and members of vulnerable groups to be part of the disaster response decision-making in their local communities, to enable their voices to be heard and their vulnerabilities to be addressed. Most Village Disaster Committees (VDC) are currently largely made up of men. TCDT's project is working to ensure the compositions of VDCs will be inclusive of women and persons with disabilities.



#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

<b>Organisation:</b> Matavale Women's Association (MWA) Solomon Islands.		<b>Stream:</b> 2- Programmatic Funding	
<b>Contributing to WPHF Outcome:</b> 3 – Humanitarian Response			
<b>Project Outcome:</b> Women and girls have new agricultural technical knowledge to support food security and resilience.			
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of women trained on soils improvement, farming systems and seed selection, preservation, and packaging	<b>Target:</b> 160	<b>Reporting Value:</b> 66	<b>Progress Status:</b> ■ Some progress

*\*impact level results will be reported in next phase*

MWA is contributing to building the resilience of people and communities to cope with shocks and stresses without crisis and to recover quickly. The project has trained 66 women in agriculture to reduce their vulnerability to disasters, at the same time enhancing their development in food security, livelihoods, and environmental adaptation. Aside from the physical benefits, the project is supporting the mental and social wellbeing of the women and their families through active engagement and instilling renewed hope that despite poverty, remoteness, and lack of access to services that things will improve. The women have improved their understanding and skills in agriculture methods such as soils improvement, crop nurturing, crop maintenance, pest controls and food packaging. The first cohort of trained women have begun their community gardens. The revitalised sense of direction is nurturing positive community relationships. Three community high schools requested for their students to be part of the training. The project has fallen short of its aim to train 160 women by this time, largely due to the isolation of some communities and their difficulties in traveling to these communities due to increases in sea and airfares brought on by rising fuel costs. Numbers are expected to pick up in the next quarter.

<b>Organisation:</b> Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network (SSWEN), Vanuatu.		<b>Stream:</b> 2- Programmatic Funding	
<b>Contributing to WPHF Outcome:</b> 3 – Humanitarian Response			
<b>Project Impact:</b> Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming			
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of people directly benefiting from the response	<b>Target:</b> 25% total population of Western Santo (25% of total 5238 = 1310 people, including at least 650 women)	<b>Reporting Value:</b> 568 direct beneficiaries. = 11% of total population	<b>Progress Status:</b> ■ Some progress
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	<b>Target:</b> 75% total population of Western Santo (3928 people, including at least 1900 women)	Estimated at least 4500 people on Western Santo have indirectly benefited, more than 85% of the total population in the target area.	<b>Progress Status:</b> ■ Target reached
<b>Indicator:</b> at least 50% of CDCCCs on Western Santo are women led or women-majority (~20)	<b>Target:</b> at least 50% of CDCCCs on Western Santo are women led or women-majority (~20)	At least 22 CDCCCs now operational in Western Santo with 10 headed by women chairpersons	<b>Progress Status:</b> ■ Significant progress

*\*impact level results will be reported in next phase*

SSWEN directly engaged 420 women, girls, and people with disabilities in 42 remote villages to build resilience, prepare for and respond to climate and disasters through community management and governance approaches. Female community leaders and representatives from 28 existing village Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs) improved the understanding of their roles and responsibilities and, where not yet established, new CDCCCs were established with women in leadership roles. As reliable sources of local climate and disaster information, the women leaders have begun to feed hazard data back to government. SSWEN procured over 10,000USD worth of key nonperishable food and non-food items and prepositioned this relief in accessible sites on Western Santo (e.g., nails, water filters, tarps, rope, blankets etc.), so that when disaster strikes, local women will be able to commence relief and recovery without awaiting a national or provincial response. SSWEN is systematically working with Western Santo stakeholders to create and embed coordination pathways for the CDCCCs to support their vision of women-led humanitarian responses to climate change and disaster risk reduction.

#### 4a. Overall Results (Impact and Outcomes) Achieved

Project results have enhanced the visibility of the Santo Sunset Environment Network as an important community change agent. SSEN has signed historical partnership agreements with World Vision Vanuatu, 3 Link Internet, and Vanuatu Skills Partnership to work together to improve services and the lives of the people to further bring sustainable development. These partnership agreements have positively improved the operation of the organization and to carry out new and additional activities (for example improving sanitation access for disabled women and girls).

#### 4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

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

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

##### Medical Services Pacific, Suva

##### Outputs and Activities

In its community outreach to increase awareness of its services, MSP reached 2,840 people. (190 girls 0 – 17 years, 1,847 women of 18+ years, 101 Boys of 0-17 years, 672 men of 18+ years, 2 LGBTIQ of 0-17 years and 28 LGBTIQ of 18+ years). MSP's community outreach was conducted via its mobile clinics, radio talk back shows, social media platforms and other media platforms, and distribution of IEC materials and visits to communities. MSP teams reached 40 villages, 14 communities, 4 informal settlements and 2 schools. Public health education included risks associated with GBV and COVID-19. In all these events, pre- and post-test questions were circulated to gauge knowledge gained from the sessions, fathom community levels of confidence in accessing services and understand barriers to access. During the COVID-19 lockdowns and restrictions, the MSP clinics were converted into ANC and MCH clinics to allow women to still be able to access SRHR services as the hospitals became increasingly burdened with COVID-19 cases. Services delivered included family planning counselling to postnatal mothers, Jadelle, loop insertion and removal, vaccination of children on Polio and Matis vaccines, Hepatitis, Measles, Pneumococcal vaccine, RotaVirus Vaccine, Pentavalent injections, Maternal Child Health (MCH), and Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI). The following were achieved during this reporting period:

- MSP Northern and Central clinics directly reached 22 communities including:
- 591 clients accessed justice through medical forensic, SGBV counselling, Legal Aid Service.
- 34 medical forensic examination referrals from Child Abuse & Sexual Assault Unit of the Fiji Police
- 2,798 SRHR services were accessed.
- 404 clients accessed counselling services.
- 148 clients accessed legal services.
- 153 referrals were carried out through the existing stakeholder referral pathways.

Engaging men and addressing positive masculinity has been identified as an important strategy to promote SRHR and gender equality. A total of 773 men and boys (101 boys 0-17- and 672-men 18+) were engaged in the community awareness sessions, particularly in the addressing of gender norms as these can influence and shape people's behavior, attitudes, the actions taken, and the decisions made – both in general and in relation to SRH.

##### Vanuatu Business Resilience Council (VBRC), Vanuatu

##### Outputs and Activities

Being a mother, taking care of the family and running a business is a huge responsibility. The project contracted a Business and Life Coach who dedicated her time to empower the women, building them into stronger women in their business, home, and community. The Business and Life Coach delivered 79 sessions and helped the women gain knowledge and skills on how to cope, have hope and maintain dignity despite all that is happening around them. The knowledge and skills gained from the coaching boosted the confidence of the women to build/mend business relationships and deal with business stress.

#### **4b. Outputs and Activities Completed**

In addition, a female mentor with local business experience was also hired and provided 41 one-to-one sessions with the businesswomen over a four-month period. This practical support ensured the implementation of business skills and knowledge that were being gained from business skills workshops to revamp the eight small business. These two approaches were essential as the businesswomen testified that without the life coaching and business mentoring support, they would not have continued with the project. Furthermore, three of the women whose businesses were in the food industry had the opportunity to work with a professional chef for 6 sessions. The chef shared his expertise on pricing, composing menus, food handling and hygiene and social media posting that were specific to the three business needs. The creation of the Women in Business Network (WBN) was a successful outcome. The Network is providing further support to the eight businesswomen as they begin business operations. The Network has held three events, granting the eight women the opportunity to meet with women leaders from different backgrounds and to learn from their stories of failure and success. Hearing these stories brought confidence and boldness for the women to connect with other women in business and to participate in public discussions on women issues. An important component of the project was for effective community participation and leadership. A Leadership Committee consisting of three women leaders was brought in to facilitate community leadership training. The eight women have since participated/led their community events/projects. Through the process of embeddedness in the context, the face of female entrepreneurship is able to build long term trust, local relevance, improve business resilience and also challenge rigid communal gender structures. All eight women submitted their business plan and received their business seed funding which has supported their stronger re-entry into the business community post COVID-19.

#### **Palau Red Cross Society, Palau**

##### **Outputs and Activities**

The Project trained 50 women (women community leaders, clan matriarchs, housewives, retirees, seasonal workers, office workers and youth female leaders) who are members of 15 local women organisations and 1 state government. The capacity building gave women the necessary knowledge and skills for enhanced self, familial and communal caregiving and boosted their confidence in their own capabilities as leaders and responders. Training included Basic Community Disaster Preparedness and Response, Basic Epidemic Control, and Psychological First Aid. In addition to the training community application and simulation exercises took place over a period of three days. PRCS female staff (comprising 53% of all PRCS staff in the outreach teams) played key roles in coordination, communications and being caretakers of their respective teams, providing the necessary psychosocial support for the volunteer women frontliners. The following were outputs achieved.

- 202 women headed households and 1937 women over 18 years of age were reached through public health education messages. These women were also given and distributed with the COVID-19 IEC materials. The awareness on these IEC materials were carried out first before the distribution.
- 1,663 students (including girls) were reached through risk communication, and health and hygiene promotion during Palau National Preparedness Month School Safety Drills.
- 163 people (including women) reached through risk communication, and health and hygiene promotion during the Palau National Preparedness Month Fair.
- Women who were in quarantine and self-isolating at home received psychosocial support during the COVID-19 Single Incident Emergency assistance operations in the height / surge of COVID-19 cases in the beginning of year 2022.
- All women blood donors received hygiene kits and public health education messages that were distributed during all Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donation (VNRBD) activities – blood drives, walk-in blood donations, and World Blood Donor Day event.

**Lead organisation:** Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga.

##### **Outputs and Activities**

15 community workshops were held on three of the islands affected by the undersea volcano and attended by close to 500 community members. A total of 426 participants (58 girls <17 years, 212 women 18+ years, 47 boys <17 years, 55 men 18+ years, inclusive of 13 persons with disabilities, 41 elderly persons 65+ years) were engaged in the workshops. The workshops

#### **4b. Outputs and Activities Completed**

were designed to increase participant's understanding of the importance for women and vulnerable groups to be involved in decision making at their local communities. The workshops held plenary presentations on the National Policy on Gender Development to lay the necessary background on the government's vision for women and girls in the country. Throughout the workshops, common threads emerged of how little there has been of progress for women's leadership at community level and how women's voices, and those of vulnerable community members, are hardly ever heard in any type of community forum. Participants realised very quickly the limitations of not hearing from all members of the community, especially in the context of disaster preparedness and response. Consensus was reached at every workshop for women and members of vulnerable groups to be part of the disaster response decision-making in their local communities, to enable their voices to be heard and their vulnerabilities to be addressed. TCDT staff were also involved in distributing relief packages after the volcano disaster.

**Lead Organization:** Matavale Women's Association, Solomon Islands.

##### **Outputs and Activities**

The project has enabled capacity building in agriculture for 66 women in rural communities to reduce their vulnerability to disasters, at the same time enabling their development in food security, livelihoods, and environmental adaptation. The women undertook capacity building in soils improvement, crop nurturing, crop maintenance, pest control and food packaging. The first cohort in the first training have since started their own group gardens. The booklets supplied during the training has been beneficial not only to the trainees but to many members of the community who are also learning from the women. In addition, the tools supplied to the women have also been shared with community members. The benefits of the training prompted school principals in three community high schools to send ten students to be participants in the current training and future ones. The project indoor workshops focus on discussions around the importance of food security in preparing for future crisis, such as natural disasters, and enabling balanced diets for their families through the availability of additional vegetables and fruits to address dietary deficiencies. The project, the first of its kind to be held in the specific project sites, has been well received. Agriculture training previously held at these sites were conducted by governmental officials for men only.

**Lead Organization:** Santo Sunset Women's Network, Vanuatu.

##### **Outputs and Activities**

Workshops on disaster preparedness and response were held across 42 villages, engaging 68 Girls and 332 women. Additional training was accorded to women community leaders and representatives from 28 existing village Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees (CDCCCs) on topics such as community resilience, early warning, roles and responsibilities, contingency plan drafting, post-disaster assessment, prevention and preparedness activities, distribution approaches, coordination among and across villages, policies, and protocols, data collection and reporting using mobile applications and principles of do no harm in humanitarian response. Where not yet established, new CDCCCs were established with women in leadership roles. Four organizations, namely, Oxfam, World Vision, NDMO and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forest, Fisheries and Biosecurity are now directly supporting CDCCCs with information and capacity building. The project brought together 60 participants including key leaders from the CDCCCs and the community and other stakeholders for a major Disaster and Climate Summit on preparedness, response, and governance. A key outcome was the appointment of women resilience champions as well as focal points to feed local climate and hazard data back to government, including to the National Disaster Management Office. SSWEN is now supporting the development of Disaster Risk Management Maps and Plans for 25 village CDCCCs. SSWEN's public awareness campaign on social media encourages and empowers Western Santo women to step up and lead community resilience initiatives, and partners from NGOs and Government to improve coordination with Western Santo stakeholders. In preparation for the cyclone season which commenced in November 2022, the SSWEN procured over USD\$10,000 worth of key non-perishable food and non-food items (e.g., nails, water filters, tarps, rope, blankets etc.) in June 2022 and prepositioned this relief in accessible sites on Western Santo so that when disaster strikes, local women will be able to commence relief and recovery without awaiting a national or provincial response. At least five posts have tagged UN Women on the Santo Sunset Facebook page, with more than 914 likes, comments, and views on these posts.



### 5. Unintended Results (optional)

*Describe any changes or occurrences that were unintended (or not expected or planned). These can be either positive or negative. If a negative unintended result, describe how this has been/will be mitigated. For example, the expected result was that women increased their economic resources through income generating activities in post-conflict contexts, however this increase caused cases of disputes and violence against women in the household. To address this, project X implemented new activities to engage men's involvement in group meetings.*

**Vanuatu Business Resilience Council Vanuatu:** Business Mentoring as a strategy for recovery was unplanned and was a late inclusion to the project, however it was very effective in bridging the barrier between knowing and doing and ensuring that what was learnt was implemented. The women beneficiaries testified to the effectiveness of the strategy, saying that if it was not for the Business Mentoring, coupled with the Life Coaching, they would have not lasted in the programme. As a result, the eight women were able to successfully implement their business.

### 6. A Specific Story (1/2 page maximum)

*Include a profile of an individual or CSO, success story or case study to highlight a concrete example that has been important during the reporting period. It can be at the programmatic level (a specific achievement) or an individual story. Attach photos to illustrate the story and include captions. The story should illustrate the main objective of the project (WPHF impact area).*

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



**Photos 1 & 2 showing workshops carried out for the establishment of the Climate Change Committees in Santo.**

A new Community Disaster and Climate Change Committee was established by SSWEN in the village of Penouru, and a female was elected by the community as the Chair: Ms. Viran Peta. In 2022, a major landslide occurred in the neighbouring village of Molpoi. One of the first responders was Mrs. Peta. Rather than waiting for external authorities, she, and a group of women from neighboring Penouru village gathered food and other necessities to come to the immediate aid of villagers in Molpoi. This is an example of how the new SSWEN Ranger's network can bridge remote indigenous communities in their collective fight to address environmental risks, including those posed by climate change in the mountains of Western Santo.



In the village of Bethany in Northwest Santo, new SSWEN-trained CDCCC member, Ms Rolina Bong became very interested in tree and forest management and their role in disaster risk reduction. Not only is she a strong advocate for conservation, but she also realized the risks that unmanaged trees around the village pose to homes during cyclones. During a recent cyclone warning, she organized a group of women to go from house to house and trim branches of trees that posed a hazard to vulnerable structures. It is an example of how a capacity building opportunity for one topic (forest management) can inspire action in another sector (disaster risk reduction), and the value of cross pollination of ideas and bringing women together to learn new ideas and share with each other.

## 7. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

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

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

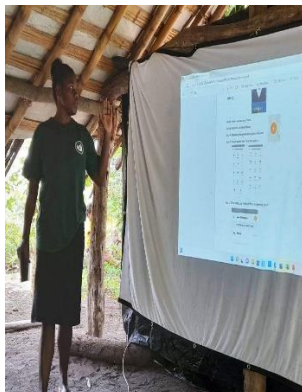
### Santo Sunset Environment Network, Vanuatu:

#### SSEN Facebook:

Reaching 42 villages and handing over of megaphones, hailers short wave radios, torches and solar chargers to CDCCCs.

#### Training for women Rangers at Sauriki village

Several videos were made during the SSWEN Disaster Summit and posted on @SantoSunset Facebook page (see for example (Photo 1) <https://fb.watch/hGawFPTv6A> and <https://fb.watch/hGayOQKA2F> )



**Photo 1 & 2:** Female Ranger Training held at Sauriki village to build the capacity of female CDCCC members and leaders on the development of community disaster risk plans and maps.

**Photo 3:** SSEN workshop on climate change & resilience

### Vanuatu Business Resilience Committee, Vanuatu:

- the project was able to produce some very good communications tools including 2 videos
- <https://www.facebook.com/Vanuatubusinessresilience/videos/825405441672019>
- <https://www.dropbox.com/s/bi7mbdtzx5tv8tx/Phoenix%20Program%20%281%29-final.mp4?dl=0>
- The second video is important in showing the trials and successes of women in business and putting this work into context. It is intentionally narrated from the women's own stories to provide more credibility to other women. From watching the video can see how the program has benefited these women in their business, family, and community.

## 7. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

- An online and newspaper article about the two tailors [Determined Business Women Leading the Way - Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry \(vcci.vu\)](#)
- A newspaper article about retailers Sylvia and Sophie [3 Tips for Other Women in Business | News | dailypost.vu, Melanesian Food at its Best - Vanuatu Chamber of Commerce and Industry \(vcci.vu\)](#)
- A blog podcast of Natural Cosmetics business Tehya Skye
- <https://www.facebook.com/Vanuatubusinessresilience/videos/3062255314033261>
- And the Construction company was featured on Sista Gat Style magazine [Grace Sese - Sista Gat Style - Sista](#)
- There were multiple project updates and features on the VCCI and VBRC Facebook pages.  
As an example: Sylvia's new shop posted on VBRC Facebook page  
<https://www.facebook.com/Vanuatubusinessresilience/posts/4759264740824693>

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

*\*If your country has received additional funding from WPHF for capacity building initiatives, please report against these in Section 4a and 4b above.*

*Briefly describe any capacity building sessions (webinars, in-person, workshops, etc.) that were conducted by the Country Office, Management Entity or other external agencies with CSOs/grantees. DO NOT include capacity building that was conducted by CSO grantees as part of their projects (except for the Women Have Wings Award<sup>19</sup>).*

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

Discussions and virtual capacity building sessions were priorities in the 2022 workplan of the Fiji Multi Country Office (MCO). The four CSOs under the ERW were targeted and ensured to have the GiHA and GBVie trainings carried out before the closure of their projects. Trainings and workshops were organized and carried out with the three partners in 2021 (MSP, Fiji (October 2021), MPCW, Solomon Islands, September 2021 and VBRC, Vanuatu, December 2021). Palau Red Cross was the last CSO partner to have the Protection and GBVie Workshop carried out for three days last year, September 2022. The workshop was co-facilitated by UNFPA, and participants were the Palau Red Cross staff and Volunteers, people of vulnerable situations and other government ministries like the gender machineries<sup>20</sup>.

In addition, one to one coaching session on reporting templates and programme implementation guidance continue with the new partners. The topics covered included partner agreement, clauses clarifications, narrative reporting, financial reporting, reporting timelines and communications guidelines. The sessions and presentations were provided by the Fiji MCO Humanitarian, Finance and Communication teams.

The virtual one-to-one sessions with the grantees have enabled them to submit both their narrative and financial reports. However, there were delays for the submission of their financial reports. Santo Sunset Environment Network (SSEN), Vanuatu took more than 6 months to make their submission as they didn't have the inhouse capacity to write their narrative and put together their financial reports. This has contributed to the delays in their submission and the release of their 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche. Frequent calls made to SSEN remained unanswered most of the times due to their remote location and communication issues. Currently, the Fiji MCO team has organized for a capacity building session in country with the SSEN team from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> of April. The team will travel to Santo and carry out the financial training and ensure that two members of the project team have the capacity to carry out the financial reporting of the project rather than relying on getting someone to do the work for them. The next training on the Narrative and development of case studies will be either end of April or early May.

<sup>19</sup> For grantees that have been engaged in the Women Have Wings Awards, please use this section to report on the main results and activities completed as aligned with the Project Document.

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/543397385768112/posts/engaging-and-empowering-women-are-beneficial-means-of-strengthening-resilience-t/5419745131466622/>

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

The ERW partners have shown big improvements in their reporting. There is a marked clarity in their report writing, and it is noticed that grantees are working diligently to provide sex and age disaggregated data and collect success stories to support their project visibility. In addition, there is an improvement in the way grantees are providing evidence of their various activities in their quarterly submissions. These include photos, training reports, tools, meeting minutes, links to media stories, etc. These are helping the Fiji MCO gain insight into the work undertaken by grantees and improve the quality of reporting.

The Fiji MCO is in the process of having one-to-one sessions on Communications and the development of case studies/success stories to be part of the WPHF Community Platform with the current partners.

The Fiji MCO organized and facilitated a Gender Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) and Protection in workshop in Palau in September 2022. It was attended by more than 50 participants with representatives from the Palau Red Cross and women, youth, and disability organisations.

### 9. Risks and Mitigation

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

<b>Risk Area</b> (contextual, programmatic, institutionally, briefly describe)	<b>Risk Level</b> 4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low	<b>Likelihood</b> 5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare	<b>Impact</b> 5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant	<b>Mitigation</b> Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period to address the risk
COVID-19 Pandemic impacts: Travel restrictions, Change in timelines/delays in projects implementation.	4	5	5	Establishment and training of Protection Committees, prevention strategies, risk communication activities, dissemination of public health education messages on COVID-19 risks. The use of the Personal Protection Equipment (PPEs) depends on the host government. With more virtual sessions/meetings being carried out during lockdown period there is still awareness on the use of PPEs. This is especially with the use of hand sanitizers and observing social distancing guidelines. Curfews and lockdowns in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Palau. Conducting of virtual events such as trainings, learning events, meetings, activities being reformatted to conduct in-country rather than by Fiji MCO. Push back on planned timelines due to ongoing changes in COVID-19 restrictions.
Limited capacity to carry out the roles/responsibilities under the project.	4	5	4	Engagement of the current staff for the project. Evidence of the roles that the project staff is carrying out are documented and submitted to the UN Women MCO office.
Limited ability of UN Women staff in conducting face to face and proper monitoring and evaluation of the project in	4	5	4	Engagement of our field staff where field offices are located to conduct the monitoring of activities.  Continuous virtual sessions both in group

9. Risks and Mitigation				
these countries of implementation.				sessions and one-to-one sessions. The group sessions allow more discussions amongst the partners in different countries.  Strictly monitoring their evidence-based submissions to supplement quarterly reporting.
New programme within the Humanitarian and Resilience Unit, Fiji MCO	3	3	4	The new programme requires more of our time to invest in the initial and inception and full implementation of the programme in the four countries. Thus, contributed to challenges in monitoring of the current grantees and writing of the WPHF Annual Report within the Fiji MCO team. The option that we have now is the engagement of a Volunteer to cover some of these tasks for the WPHF programme.

10. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions
<p><i>If there were delays at the country level, please explain the delays and reasons/factors for contributing to the delay, actions taken to mitigate future delays, and adaptations made to account for the delays. Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes that took place. This section should also include information on contracting and programmatic changes related to COVID-19 or other crisis.</i></p> <p><b>Vanuatu Business Resilience Council, Vanuatu:</b> With an initial cohort of ten women, in this reporting period two women self-withdrew from the Project due to competing priorities. The two women had to prioritize their role as primary healthcare givers during COVID-19 in their respective families, thereby foregoing their business aspirations.</p> <p><b>Medical Services Pacific, Fiji:</b> With the second wave of COVID-19 in Fiji most of the staff were tested positive during the mid-year and end of 2021. This has delayed most of the planned activities in which activities were carried over to 2022. These frontline responders had to go for isolation for 14 days and took even more time to recover before they resumed work. To mitigate, MSP was granted 6 months No Cost Extension (NCE) to carry out these planned activities to achieve the intended results which has allowed the proper completion of activities by June 2022.</p> <p><b>Santo Sunset Women's Association, Vanuatu:</b> This project area is on a remote location where there are difficulties in communicating with the team on the ground for most of the times. Staff turnover caused multiple delays in the submission of their narrative reports.</p> <p><b>Matavale Women's Association, Solomon Islands:</b> Staff turnover and changes in roles caused delays in the submission of their financial report. The recruitment of project staff took more time than expected which contributed to the delay in the project implementation. There were also challenges being experienced with the team at the country level.</p> <p><b>Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga:</b> The implementation of the project has progressed well with multiple workshops being carried out in country. However, there was a delay in the submission of their financial report due to differences in their operating system. This contributed to a delay in their submission for couple of months.</p>

11. Lessons Learned <sup>21</sup>
<p><i>What challenges and lessons were learned during the reporting period at both the project and country level? Include those lessons that can benefit other WPHF countries and of the fund overall. For each challenge, identify and describe the challenge, provide details on what are the factors that may have contributed to it occurring, describe how the challenge was addressed in the reporting period, or will be addressed in the future, and summarize the key lesson that can help inform the project, or improve in the future. These should include both programmatic and operational challenges. Add rows as required.</i></p>

<sup>21</sup> A lesson learned is a systematic reflection of challenges (or successes) that have occurred during the reporting period which has resulted in a change, adaptation, or improvement as a result of the challenge, or a planned change or adaptation in the future.

<b>11. Lessons Learned<sup>21</sup></b>			
<b>Identify Challenge/Describe</b> <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the country program and/or of projects.</i>	<b>What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?</b>	<b>How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?</b>	<b>Key Lesson Learned</b> <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
COVID-19 restrictions – move to virtual events.	Restrictions of in-person, face to face implementation and learning.	Move to virtual learning, reduction in numbers attending face to face meetings.	Improved skills and methods of conducting online training which can be implemented, when necessary, in the future.
Partner staff turnover and unclear defining of staff roles.	Staff leaving to take up positions in other organisations. Roles not clearly formalised in proposal.	Clear recruitment of roles based clearly on guidance from the proposal.	Ensure that roles outlined in the proposed are clearly defined.
Limited evidence to support implementation of activities.	Due to COVID-19 restrictions in person monitoring by UN Women could not take place, therefore additional evidence is now needed to show successful implementation.	Request more photo-based evidence from the CSOs. Draw from internal reports from grantees when submitting Quarterly reports.	Improved communication and capacity building between partners to work together in ensuring implementation and monitoring has continued to a high standard despite restrictions.
Difficulty in articulating how projects contribute to women's resilience and leadership in disaster preparedness and response.	Lack of understanding of bigger picture and capturing results of project activities while implementation focuses on activities and process indicators.	More guidance on the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting to grantees to capture key results.	Needs clear guidance and support on M&E and reporting at each quarter to capture results. (A WPHF M&E Manual will be available once it completed which needs more in country learnings and trainings).
Shortcomings in finance tracking/receipt tracking - keeping records of all transactions and documents.	Lack of organisation and tools to ensure filing is completed correctly.	Provision of technical support to partners/grantees. For example, continuous and strict monitoring with the grantees. Support the partner in setting up a system which works to ensure documentation is safely retained and easily retrievable.	Support is needed to build capacity in the three countries where we have our partners (Vanuatu/Solomon Islands and Tonga) around the necessary tools to file and manage receipts and finance-based documentation.
Unavailability of staff within the partner project team to carry out reporting on the quarterly reporting for both narrative and financial reporting.	Took more time to recruit and with unexpected situations at the project level.	The Fiji MCO team continuously correspond with our partner to explain and carry out one to one virtual discussion on explaining the details of the execution of the required solution.	Always have a Plan B ready for any emergency.

<b>12. Innovations and Best Practices<sup>22</sup></b> <i>Please include information on any innovative practices (programmatic and operational) that emerged during the reporting period, especially those that can be beneficial for other WPHF countries, expand the body of knowledge on women, peace, and security and humanitarian action. Innovations and best practices can be from projects or country level. Please provide details such as CSO name, location, etc.</i>
<p><b>a) Innovations:</b></p> <p><b>Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network, Vanuatu.</b> The women of Western Santo are not culturally allowed to travel from their home villages alone to run major programs or activities. Unfortunately, their role has been confined to the home and to their home village. This project has broken through many of these barriers and allowed a young and</p>

<sup>22</sup> A best practice is strategy, approach, technique, or process that has proven to work well and deemed to be effective or appropriate for addressing a problem based on experience, evaluation or in comparison to other practices, and is therefore recommended as a model. It is also a practice that has been tested and validated and has potential to be replicated and there is value in sharing with others working in similar contexts, sectors, or with similar target groups.



## 12. Innovations and Best Practices<sup>22</sup>

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

powerful team of women to travel to most villages and showcase not only their expertise in matters of climate and disaster, but also their capacity to lead sustainable development in a remote and underserved area. The result has been a re-thinking of the role women can play in village affairs and has given hope and inspiration to a new generation of female leaders. Ensuring women have a safe place at the front of initiatives like this one is an innovation which will likely change attitudes towards women and their capacities for the long term.

### b) Best Practices:

#### **Women Taking Action for Resilience**

Rose Andrew is a new SSWEN-trained CDCCC member in the village of Wusi. At the CDCCC Training, Mrs Andrew learned about the risks posed to the community by upstream soil instability, including increased soil erosion. She shared a powerful testimonial at the workshop about how several homes and the school are now at risk of being washed away by an encroaching stream embankment. After the Training, Mrs Andrews mobilized a team of women from the community and they embarked on a **soil stabilization campaign around the community, planting vetiver grass to keep soil in place** while she and others **fight to keep commercial logging from their mountain forests**. This is an example of how giving indigenous women an opportunity to take official roles within the climate risk sector in indigenous villages can lead to direct benefit and increased resilience across communities.

In the village of Bethany in Northwest Santo, new SSWEN-trained CDCCC member, Ms Rolina Bong became very interested in tree and forest management and their role in disaster risk reduction. Not only is she a strong advocate for conservation, but she also realized the risks that unmanaged trees around the village pose to homes during cyclones. During a recent cyclone warning, she organized a group of women to go from house to house and trim branches of trees that posed a hazard to vulnerable structures. It is an example of how a capacity building opportunity for one topic (forest management) can inspire action in another sector (disaster risk reduction), and the value of cross pollination of ideas and bringing women together to learn new ideas and share with each other.

#### **Women-led business resilience for peace and security**

Being a mother, taking care of the family and running a business is a huge responsibility. The Vanuatu Business Resilience Council contracted a Business and Life Coach who dedicated her time to empower the women, building them into stronger women in their business, home, and community, and a Business Mentor to ensure the implementation of business skills and knowledge that were being gained from business skills training – that is to move the women ‘from knowing to doing’. The effect of these twin approaches pulled the women-led business out of the COVID-19 induced economic doldrums into the road of recovery and resilience. Another important business resilience strategy was to garner public/community support by encouraging the women to be active, authentic, and meaningful contributors to their own communities through participation/leadership in various community initiatives. This is to build long-term trust and local relevance thereby improving resilience and securing a better future as the businesses become embedded in their communities, contributing to broader peace and security goals. Through the process of embeddedness in the context, the face of female entrepreneurship is able to challenge rigid communal gender structures.

## 13. Auditing and Financial Management

*Mention if any projects were audited during the reporting period and provide a brief summary of results. Attach the audit report as an Annex (for internal use only).*

Audits of three grantees were carried out during this reporting period. The scope of the audit is as set out in auditor's terms of reference and included obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the amount of project expenditure reported by the grantees selected for audit is free from material misstatement, whether due to error or lack of proper documentation. Below are recommendations from the audit according to the finding.

### 13. Auditing and Financial Management

*Mention if any projects were audited during the reporting period and provide a brief summary of results. Attach the audit report as an Annex (for internal use only).*

**Medical Services Pacific, Fiji:** The partner has been advised to only record expenditure on the FACE form when an actual cost has been incurred and paid for with proper documentation.

**Vanuatu Business Resilience Committee, Vanuatu:** The recommendation to the partner clarified some misunderstandings that were identified during the audit.

**Palau Red Cross Society, Palau:** The audit was rated low as per audit rating and the partner was advised to ensure have proper documentations done to avoid future issues.

Recommendations were given to each CSO in accordance with the findings. From these audit findings, UN Women Fiji Multi Country Office (MCO) has developed a plan of actions to manage and mitigate these risks. A list of key actions is as follows:

- One-to-one capacity building sessions and close follow up with the grantees on the reporting requirements for both narrative and financial reports.
- Detailed budget to be part of the submissions from the grantees as supporting documentation for their activities budget with a particular focus on potentially problematic components, such as staff salary, office rent, purchase of equipment.
- More thorough monitoring of the submissions of their narrative and financial reports.
- Support from the UN Women country presences in these countries. Recommend having our country office staff closely monitoring our grantees during periods of COVID-19 restrictions and in-country visits when restrictions are lifted. Staff in country to visit our grantees to follow up on implementation.
- Indirect cost – lessons learnt from this audit findings to be re-emphasised with the new grantees.

### 14. Next Steps and Priority Actions

- Strict monitoring on the current grantee's work plans and results framework implementation and quarterly reporting to ensure grantees report according to their indicators and targets/outputs that they planned to achieve.
- Continue to improve on grantees' communications initiatives to improve visibility of their projects.
- The current grantees require more capacity building sessions. Increase in the in-country and one-one virtual capacity building sessions with the grantees on reporting and financial requirements including putting in key measures on the audit findings.
- Conduct communications capacity building sessions as per request from the current grantees, including on the usage of UN Women and WPHF logos, WPHF communication requirements etc.
- Consistent capacity building sessions on financial reporting based on the audit findings to improve local capacity. These financial capacity building sessions include effectively using the financial reporting template, the use of UN Women's FACE form, required supporting documents record keeping and filing.
- Design virtual M&E trainings to improve monitoring and evaluation learning for the grantees and improve on results reporting.
- Improve grantees knowledge of partner agreements to ensure correct guidelines and conditions are followed. The three new partners need more time and effort to see improvements in communication, reporting and financial management and reporting.
- More in country visits for learning sessions are planned for the coming three months. The first in country visit will be on March 12<sup>th</sup> to the Solomon Islands for their learning session on the Narrative and Financial Reporting and development of their case studies. The other two partners, Tonga Community Development Trust in Tonga and Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network will follow, in April and May.

## ANNEX A: Results Framework

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

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

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

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>23</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>24</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
<b>CSO Name: Medical Services Pacific, Fiji</b>					
Impact More peaceful and gender equal societies	Impact Indicator: The prevalence, prevention, and response to GBV in Fiji during Covid 19.			<p>The Project "COVID-19 and prevention and response to gender and equity to reach the most vulnerable and marginalized, especially women and girls both urban and rural in Fiji" has enabled women's participation and agency to improve health, social services and security context and prosecution of sexual offenders. These supported the prevention and response to gender inequality during COVID-19.</p> <p>MSP's interventions had enabled women and girls to have access to protection services including awareness on child protection, GBV counselling and legal aid support on Domestic Violence Restraining Order (DVRO), family court, psychosocial counselling support. With the one Stop Shop clinics, MSP provided a holistic, wrap-around, integrated survivor-centred service model for improved case management and access to justice for survivors of SGBV by integrating health and justice partners.</p>	
<b>Outcomes</b> Promoting, protecting, and responding to human rights relating to Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights, Gender-Based Violence and access to justice for everyone.	Indicator 1: Proportion of women and men, survivors accessed and assisted GBV services during COVID-19.	Not Applicable	Not specified	<p>MSP's One Stop Shop Clinic in the central and northern divisions of Fiji is enabling <b>7461<sup>25</sup> women and girls</b> to access essential GBV services in this resurgence period. MSP reached a total of <b>10,343</b> (870 girls 0-17 years, 7461 women of 18+ years, 439 boys of 0-17 years, 2443 men of 18+ years, 3 LGBTQI of 0-17 years and 29 LGBTQI of 18+ years) people under this project.</p> <p>MSP has <b>increased awareness</b> through Outreach and Social Media platforms understanding of legal rights and the justice services available to the Fijian people and provide basic services, such as referrals, medical care on access to justice and human rights at the community level to reach those in more remote areas of Fiji. Through MSP's achieved results women and girls in Fiji have access to general medical consultations, family planning, sexual reproductive health, reproductive tract cancer screening and awareness including maternal and child health care services.</p> <p>MSP's interventions are enabling women and girls to have access to protection services including awareness on child protection, GBV counselling and legal aid support on Domestic Violence Restraining Order (DVRO), family court, psychosocial counselling support.</p>	
<b>CSO Name: Vanuatu Business Resilience Committee, Vanuatu</b>					
<b>Impact Level</b> Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning frameworks and programming.	<p><b>Indicators</b> The total number of women benefitting from the programme (with dis-segregation of under 18 and over 18)</p> <p>Number of women indirectly benefitting from the response as family members of women involved in</p>	<p>10 Direct</p> <p>30 Indirect</p>	<p>61 indirect household family members</p>	<p>Two women chose to leave the program due to health/family reasons. No mitigating action required as this was an identified project risk, and we are not replacing any lost members.</p> <p>51 indirect household family members in Q3 2021 (18+ indirectly benefitting from the response of family members of women involved in business training)</p>	

<sup>23</sup> Use the indicators from the project document's results framework, ensuring that the disaggregation of the indicator is also included.

<sup>24</sup> Report on the progress made against each indicator, highlighting the indicator value for the reporting period and any cumulative results. These results should align with the narrative in Section 4a and/or 4b.

<sup>25</sup> This is the total for the project implementation period.

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>23</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>24</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)																																																							
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<b>Outcomes</b> Women small business owners more effectively manage and grow their businesses	Number of participant women still actively engaged in business	8 actively engaged	8 Direct women participants	8 women still actively engaged in business.	Employed staff/provident fund being paid																																																							
<b>CSO Name: Palau Red Cross, Palau</b>																																																												
<b>Impact Level</b> Women and girls affected by crisis lead, participate in and benefit from relief and response efforts	<b>Percentage of women</b> benefiting from the humanitarian response.	Vulnerable Pop: 3,955 Vulnerable women: 1978 50% of vulnerable women: 989	50% or 989 Women	<p><b>Targets have been met as according to the indicator that are link to the main impact indicator:</b></p> <p><b>50% of women in households in all 16 states reached through public health education messages. (Over 18 years)</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>No. of Women in 16 States**</td> <td>4403</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Women reached</td> <td>2199</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>50% of household members indirectly benefitting from the public health education messages. (Under 18 and over 18 years)</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>No. of HH Memb. in 16 States**</td> <td>12837</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of HH Members reached</td> <td>6404</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </table> <p>50% of households with COVID-19 vulnerable occupants received hygiene kits by CSO members.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>COVID-19 Vulnerabilities</th> <th>No. of Vul.**</th> <th>No. of Recipients</th> <th>Percentage (No. of Recipients / Vul. Pop)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Special Needs / Serious Illness</td> <td>498</td> <td>550</td> <td>110%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elderly Over 65</td> <td>1003</td> <td>500</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Young Children 3-5 &amp; Babies 0-2</td> <td>502</td> <td>308</td> <td>61%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pregnant / Breastfeeding</td> <td>103</td> <td>67</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>50% of women-headed households and women in households received hygiene kits by CSO members. (Over 18 years)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target Population</th> <th>Total No. of Recipients</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Women Headed HH</td> <td>335</td> <td>205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women in HH</td> <td>4403</td> <td>2153</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>4738</b></td> <td><b>2358</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Percentage (Total Recipients / Population)</b></td> <td><b>50%</b></td> <td><b>50%</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>50% of volunteer women frontline responders received psychosocial support specifically Psychological First Aid training.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PFA Trainings</th> <th>Female Volunteers</th> <th>Total Vol. during period</th> <th>Percentage (Females / Total Volunteers)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No. of Women in 16 States**	4403	50%	No. of Women reached	2199	50%	No. of HH Memb. in 16 States**	12837	50%	No. of HH Members reached	6404	50%	COVID-19 Vulnerabilities	No. of Vul.**	No. of Recipients	Percentage (No. of Recipients / Vul. Pop)	Special Needs / Serious Illness	498	550	110%	Elderly Over 65	1003	500	50%	Young Children 3-5 & Babies 0-2	502	308	61%	Pregnant / Breastfeeding	103	67	65%		Target Population	Total No. of Recipients	Women Headed HH	335	205	Women in HH	4403	2153	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4738</b>	<b>2358</b>	<b>Percentage (Total Recipients / Population)</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>	PFA Trainings	Female Volunteers	Total Vol. during period	Percentage (Females / Total Volunteers)					
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				March 2021	July 2021	March 2022	
				33	65	51%	
				10	15	67%	
				8	11	73%	
<b>Outcomes</b> Increased capacity of local women's organization to respond to the COVID-19 Pandemic.	Indicator Number of local women's organizations (CSOs) supported / provided capacity building to effectively respond to the crisis.	<b>15 out of 16 local women's organizations (CSOs)*</b>  2015 Census of Population Housing and Agriculture in Palau.	<b>15 local women's organizations</b>  <b>1 State Government (Koror State Govt)</b>	Participants from 12 out of 15 local women's organizations and 2 organization for People Living with Disability (OMEKESANG & Palau Parents Empowered) receive capacity building training for COVID-19 response.  15 out of 15 Community Volunteers to include members from Local Women's Organizations, 1 State Government consisting of over 30 Volunteers, and 2 Organizations for People with Disability (OMEKESANG & Palau Parents Empowered) were mobilized during Typhoon Surigae response operations for Initial Damage Assessments and Distribution of COVID-19 HK, IEC materials, and NFIs.  All, except one State (Peleliu), Volunteers attended Typhoon Surigae Hotwash / Lessons Learned Workshop in Oct. 2021.  TY Surigae Post Distribution Monitoring Survey (PDMS) mobilized Community Volunteers from 15 out of 16 States (not including Koror Volunteers) to collect feedback from the community on the TY Surigae response operations.  4 out 15 Community Groups and Youth Volunteers trained in Community Based Surveillance (CBS), Basic Epidemic Control, and Pandemic Safety.			Miscommunication and delays in communication with State government workers and local community groups
<b>CSO Name: Santo Sunset Women's Environment Network, Vanuatu</b>							
<b>Impact Level</b>	Number/Percentage of women participating in decision-making in humanitarian and crisis response (disaggregated by sex and age group (over 18 years and under 18 years)).	N/A	N/A	Not yet applicable for reporting now.			Will be reported in next cycle
Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming.	Types of mechanisms established to improve gender responsive humanitarian and crisis planning, frameworks and programming			Not yet applicable for reporting now.			Will be reported in next cycle
<b>Outcome</b> Increase capacity of local women's organizations to respond to disasters/COVID-19 Pandemic. Increased coordination and capacity of Western Santo stakeholders in implementing women-led humanitarian responses to climate change and disaster risk				Not yet applicable for reporting now			Will be reported in next cycle
<b>Outcome</b> Increased coordination and capacity of Western Santo stakeholders in implementing women-led humanitarian responses to climate change and disaster risk.				Not yet applicable for reporting now			



Expected Results	Indicators <sup>23</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>24</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
Increased levels of internal community readiness to respond to climate and disaster emergencies on Western Santo and lead humanitarian assessments and distributions				Not yet applicable for reporting now	
<b>CSO Name: Matavale Women's Association, Solomon Islands</b>					
<b>Impact Level</b> Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming.	Indicator			Not yet applicable for reporting now	Not yet achieved
<b>Outcome1</b> Women and girls have new agricultural technical knowledge to support food security and resilience.	Number of women trained on soils improvement, farming systems and seed selection, preservation, and packaging.  (Disaggregated by age group).  Number of women and girls that received technical information from trainers.  Baseline 0: Target: Direct beneficiaries of the Soils  Improvement training will be 160 women and girls ages 15 –32 and the indirect beneficiaries will be about 4500 women and girls and more than 5500 men and boys.  85 percent of the entire women's population in the four wards.	Baseline: 1 Target: 160 women	160 women and girls to have gained agricultural technical knowledge to support food security and resilience.  54 have gained the knowledge.	The target is achievable as additional trainings will be conducted over the coming months.	Indoor Trainings and outdoor demonstrations and practical. Seeds and tools distribution.
Women and girls acquire new entrepreneurial skills and knowledge.				Not yet applicable for reporting now	
Female-Led Humanitarian Emergency response teams established.				Not yet applicable for reporting now	

Expected Results	Indicators <sup>23</sup>	Baseline (if applicable)	Planned Target (if applicable)	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator <sup>24</sup> )	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)
<b>CSO Name: Tonga Community Development Trust, Tonga</b>					
<p><b>Impact Level</b></p> <p>Women and girls affected by crisis lead, participate in and benefit from relief and response efforts.</p> <p>Enhanced inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian/crisis planning, frameworks, and programming.</p> <p>Improved participation of women and marginalized groups in decision making at the Village Disaster Committee and better access to information and services have reduced their vulnerability to the effects of climate change and natural disaster.</p>	<p># of women participated in the community workshops</p>	<p>368 women from 560 are direct beneficiaries from participating in the community awareness workshops</p>	<p>290 women from 490 participants are beneficiaries from participating in the community awareness workshops</p>	<p>Will report in the next reporting period.</p>	
<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <p>Increase capacity of local women's organizations to respond to disasters/COVID-19 Pandemic.</p> <p>The proposed project aims to empower Amatakiloa women's network, as well as elderly and women with disabilities to influence and participate in planning and decisions making in their respective communities. This is to ensure their specific needs and safety are included and not compromised.</p>				<p>Not yet applicable for reporting now</p>	<p>Will be reported in next cycle</p>

Add rows as necessary, for each CSO and indicators.