

# UNDP Pacific Office Regional Programme

## Progress Report against the Outcome Indicators\*

### 31 March 2019

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*\* Note: Progress reported is achieved through the Pacific Regional Programme funded by DFAT (core funding), DFAT funding to standalone projects such as PRRP, PFIP, Regional Anti-Corruption Project, and other donors including New Zealand MFAT, European Commission, UNDP Core Resources and other sources of Funds.*

## Outcome 1 - Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.

### Outcome 1 Indicators

#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update Cumulative (up to December 2016)	Overall Target	Achieved against target & Explanation
<b>Output 1.1. National systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and employment- and livelihood-intensive.</b>						
1.1.1	Number of Pacific countries in which development investments are informed by HIES and poverty reports to maximize social, environmental and economic benefits over the medium to long term.	0	Planned: 3  <b>Actual: 2</b> Palau and Samoa	1. Poverty reports for Nauru and Samoa have been completed and submitted to respective Governments 2. Palau Poverty report is currently under formulation and will be completed by end of 2016. 3. Stakeholder's consultation on Poverty in Tonga will be conducted in November and the report is expected to be completed by the end of Q1 2017. 4. <u>New Initiatives:</u> - - Based on emerging requests and demands by PICs for localization of SDGs, UNDP conducted initial mapping of 2030 agenda against national development plans in Tonga and Palau (ongoing). - Initial consultations on alignment of SDGs to national development plans were undertaken in Republic of Marshal Islands (RMI)	Planned: 5  <b>Actual: 4</b>	On the HIES and poverty reports, all targets on poverty reports were met as planned or exceeded except for HIES in RMI for which UNDP is still awaiting government contribution and financing to complete the tasks. Moreover, since HIES is Oxford University led interventions, the university has copyright issues thus requires substantial co-financing allocations by the host governments to complete as well as monitor and measure HIES progress.
1.1.2	Number of Pacific countries that	1 (Samoa)	<b>Planned:</b> 1	Samoa trade sector plan was completed and submitted to Government.	<b>Planned: 4</b>	

	implement targeted initiatives (policies, programmes) to promote niche products and remove barriers to accessing regional and international markets.		<b>Actual: 1</b>	Tuvalu Trade policy framework was completed and trade mainstreamed into the Tuvalu National Development Plan.	<b>Actual 3</b>	Kiribati Trade Policy Framework, National Quality Policy, Investment Policy, Metrology Policy, Cultural Policy and Coconut Sector Development policy.
1.1.3	Number of Pacific countries that implement targeted initiatives to ensure the economic and social participation of women and young people in employment and entrepreneurship.	2 (Fiji, Samoa)	<b>Planned: 2</b>		<b>Planned: 5</b>	
			<b>Actual: 1</b> Vanuatu	<p><b>Actual Cumulative: 2 (Vanuatu and Solomon Islands)</b></p> <p><b>Youth:</b> Formulation of the SDG Farm to Table project for Fiji, Vanuatu and Samoa was completed and the project received funds from the SDG Trust Funds (\$1.5 million) for the 3 countries. Training of youth on organic farming and employment (self and wage) was undertaken in the 3 countries. The project aims to train 700 youths in Fiji, 400 in Vanuatu and 300 in Samoa.</p> <p><b>Women:</b> Approximately 800 women in Fiji, 200 women in Vanuatu and 250 women market vendors in Solomon Islands were trained on financial literacy and basic business management as part of the Markets for change project in collaboration with UN Women and Westpac Bank.</p>	<b>Actual: 4</b>	<p>Solomon Islands addressed the youth employment programme through its peacebuilding projects. In RMI, UNDP was not able to mobilize adequate resources for WEE and in Kiribati, focus has been in supporting the enabling policy environment.</p> <p>The “The Farm to Table” Project in Fiji, Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands and Samoa and “Markets for Change” projects in Fiji, Vanuatu and Sol are initiatives that targets the economic and social participation of women and young people in employment and entrepreneurship.</p>

#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update Cumulative	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 1.2. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy)</b>						
1.2.1	Number of Pacific countries with energy policies or programmes that promote an integrated approach to energy sources, services and uses in planning and implementation	0	<b>Planned: 2</b>		<b>Planned: 5</b>	
			<b>Actual: 2</b>	Input provided to the draft 2015 Republic of the Marshall Islands and National Energy Policy as well as draft updated Tokelau National Energy Policy and Strategic Action Plan (NEPSAP) and associated Household Energy Efficiency Program (HEEP). Before end of 2016, it is planned that technical assistance will be provided to finalization of the draft Fiji National Energy Policy 2014-2020.	<b>Actual: 3</b>	In addition to RMI and Tokelau, input provided to a <a href="#">review of the Nauru Energy Road Map (NERM) 2014-2020</a> and preparation of an updated <a href="#">NERM 2018-2020</a> .
1.2.2	Number of Pacific countries with established household level baselines of energy use	3	<b>Planned: 2</b>		<b>Planned: 5</b>	
			<b>Actual: 2</b>	Urban household level electrical appliances and lighting baselines established for <a href="#">Funafuti</a> , <a href="#">Tuvalu</a> and <a href="#">Nauru</a> :  Surveying completed in the urban areas of Kiribati, i.e. South Tarawa and Christmas Islands (data validation and tabulation and report writing to be done before end of 2016).	<b>Actual: 5</b>	Urban household level electrical appliances and lighting baseline established for <a href="#">Kiribati</a> (2017) and <a href="#">Niue</a> (2018). In collaboration with IUCN a household level electrical appliances and lighting survey was undertaken in the urban areas in Palau in April/May 2018. Data entry has been significantly delayed, thus data validation and tabulation is expected to take place beginning of third quarter 2019.

1.2.3	Number of regional partnership initiatives promoting common approaches and policy frameworks on energy access and poverty reduction	0	<p><b>Planned: 2</b></p>	<p><b>Actual: 1</b></p> <p>Partnership between UNDP, selected PICs and the Government of China.</p> <p>A potentially important foundation for future triangular collaboration between UNDP, selected PICs and the Government of China was established in 2015. Under the UNDP corporate secondment programme, the secondment of the Deputy Director, Department of Aid to Foreign Countries, Chinese Ministry of Commerce, to the former Pacific Center as a Renewable Energy Specialist has proven useful at the initial stages, resulting in the preparation of a concept note for a triangular cooperation pilot project in Fiji on photovoltaic solar home systems. A proposal for <i>Supporting the Electrification of Rural Communities in Fiji (SERF) - a China-UNDP-Fiji approach to community-based solar generation project</i> was submitted by UNDP China to the Government of China in May 2016.</p> <p>UNDP and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) have agreed to work together for the development of the GCF project in <b>Vanuatu</b> focusing on renewable energy based rural electrification.</p> <p>Tentative agreement that UNDP is going to implement the GIZ/EU supported Enabling the Implementation of the <b>Nauru</b> Energy Road Map project.</p>	<p><b>Planned: 5</b></p>	<p><b>Actual: 4</b></p> <p>The Support to the Electrification of Rural Communities in Fiji (SERF) - a China-UNDP-Fiji Approach to Community-based Solar Generation project did not materialize, as was the case with the GCF renewable energy based rural electrification in Vanuatu. However, the GIZ/EU supported Enabling the Implementation of the Nauru Energy Road Map project did materialize and is set to be completed by 31 May 2019. In addition, recently the Solar Home Systems for Funaota project in Tuvalu began implementation, which is funded by the Government of India via the India-UN Development Fund. Lastly, under development is a multi-country solar photovoltaic (PV) project developed by PIDF, which also is funded by the Government of India via the India-UN Development Fund.</p>
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#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update Cumulative	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 1.3. Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems to promote inclusive growth<sup>1</sup></b>						
1.3.1	Number of countries with legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems	0	<b>Planned:</b>	<b>Planned: 2</b>	Planned: 3	
			<b>Actual:</b>		<b>Actual: 0</b>	
1.3.2	Number of countries which have in place planning and budgeting mechanisms for conservation, sustainable use and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, integrate gender equality and reduce the risk of marginalization	0	<b>Planned:</b>	Planned: 2	Planned: 3	
			<b>Actual: 0</b>		<b>Actual: 0</b>	

#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update Cumulative	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 1.4: Countries have an enabling regulatory and policy environment for increasing access to financial products, services and literacy.</b>						
1.4.1	Number of low-income people,	954,000	<b>Planned:</b> 1,004,000		Planned:	

<sup>1</sup> Environment work is funded by vertical funds and is country based – not regional – thus not reported under the regional programme.

	with at least 50% women in Pacific countries with access to appropriate and affordable financial services				1,130,000 (total)	
			<b>Actual:</b> 955,425	1,121,381 (cumulative)	<b>Actual:</b>	Targets achieved, PFIP had already significantly surpassed initial targets set. Cumulative total reached by PFIP is 2 million people.  The Pacific Financial Inclusion programme (PFIP), jointly managed by UNDP and UNCDF, supported the development of National Financial Inclusion Strategies (NFIS) across the Pacific and is presently supporting the implementation working closely with task forces and working groups in six countries, Fiji, Sol, Tonga, PNG, Samoa and Vanuatu. In 2018, 868,063 men and 585,702 women (almost double the baseline target for 2018) accessed formal financial services through the PFIP. Although, these strategies are in various stages of development and implementation, depending on each countries' stage of development in the financial inclusion space, typically, the strategies now incorporate both gender and youth as stand-alone outcomes
1.4.2	Number of previously unbanked people, with at least 50% women, gain access to a formal savings account	688,000	<b>Planned:</b> 713,000		<b>Planned:</b> 775,000 (total)	
			<b>Actual:</b> PFIP 2: 121,899	PFIP 2: 159,565 (with formal savings account tracked from July 2014)	<b>Actual:</b>	
1.4.3	Number of Pacific countries that have national financial inclusion strategies that reflect gender difference and which are based on sound and comprehensive diagnostics	4	<b>Planned:</b> 4		<b>Planned:</b> 6 (total)	
			<b>Actual:</b> 3	5 (Sixth country is under development)	<b>Actual:</b> 6	All 6 countries have national financial inclusion strategies at various stages of development but they all reflect gender differences

1.4.4	Number of countries that have financial literacy strategies and/or offer financial education through core curricula	1	<b>Planned: 1</b>		Planned: 2 (total)	
			<b>Actual:</b>	5 countries with financial literacy strategies incorporated into national financial inclusion strategies (2 with separate strategies)  1 country offering financial education through core curricula	<b>Actual: 6</b>	5 countries with financial literacy strategies incorporated into national financial inclusion strategies (2 with separate strategies)  1 country offering financial education through core curricula (Fiji)

**Outcome 2 - Citizen expectations for voice, effective development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance**

**Outcome 2 Indicators**

#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update Cumulative	Overall Target	Achieved against target & Eexplanation
<b>Output 2.1. Parliaments, constitution making bodies and electoral institutions enabled to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation and representation, including for peaceful transitions</b>						
2.1.1	No of constitutional body secretariats that are capacitated to support constitutional body	1 (Solomon Islands)	<b>Planned: 4</b>		Planned: 2	
			<b>Actual: 0</b>	<b>Actual: 2</b> Support provided in Tuvalu and Vanuatu	<b>Actual: 2</b>	Support provided in Tuvalu and Vanuatu
2.1.2	No of parliaments in which the capacity of members is enhanced to debate and amend draft	2 (Samoa &	<b>Planned: 2</b>	<b>Actual: 4</b> Workshops on SDGs and development issues held in Fiji, Cook Islands, Bougainville (PNG) and Vanuatu Parliaments	Planned: 5	



	laws on key sustainable development issues (climate change, peace-building, gender equality, SDG, post-2015)	Solomon Islands)	<b>Actual: 2</b> (CKI, Fiji)		<b>Actual: 4</b>	Workshops on key development issues were held in Cook Islands, Samoa, PNG and Fiji
2.1.3	No of parliaments in which there is effective budget oversight	2 (Samoa & Solomon Islands)	<b>Planned: 4</b>	<b>Actual: 2</b> Technical Assistance and training provided in Fiji and Tonga	Planned: 7	
			<b>Actual: 1</b> (Fiji)		<b>Actual: 5</b>	Technical assistance was provided to the parliaments of Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and PNG through the Pacific Floating Budget Office.
2.1.4	No of countries where parliamentary communication and outreach has improved resulting in greater opportunities for citizens to interact with their representatives	3 (Solomon Islands, Tonga & Samoa)	<b>Planned: 4</b>	<b>Actual: 1</b> Outreach support provided to Fiji Parliament	<b>Planned: 7</b>	
			<b>Actual: 1</b> (Fiji)		<b>Actual: 4</b>	<b>Actual</b> Support to Parliament outreach activities was provided for Fiji, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands and Tonga through the Speaker's Debate and Committee Consultations.
2.1.5	Number of electoral institutions with increased capacity in planning, preparing and conducting elections and referenda	0	<b>Planned: 1</b>	<b>Actual: 1</b> Technical Assistance and support provided to Vanuatu Election Management Body (EMB) in preparation for potential 2017 referendum	<b>Planned: 3</b>	
			Actual: 0		<b>Actual: 2</b>	Support to electoral institutions was provided to Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Nauru.

#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update Cumulative	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 2.2. Rule of law institutions strengthened to promote access to justice and legal reform to fight discrimination and address emerging issues</b>						
2.2.1	Number of assessments/reviews of national human rights institutions and regional mechanisms that implement initiatives promoting human rights.	1	Planned: 0		Planned: 2	
			Actual:		Actual: 1	1 regional mapping of rule of law and human rights institutions, initiatives and capacities of all 14 Pacific Island Countries was conducted over the period 2017-2018. A final validation session, which brought together representatives from the justice sector from FSM, Palau, RMI, Tuvalu, Cook Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tokelau, SOI, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Fiji, was held in March 2019.  <i>The Access to Justice and Rule of Law Mapping in Pacific Island Countries 2018 Report</i> was published and released in March 2019.
2.2.2	Number of civil society organizations supported to effectively monitor and advocate on human rights and issues in Pacific countries	3	Planned: 2		Planned: 4	
			Actual:		Actual: 0	
2.2.3	Degree to which the Regional Action Plan for Women Peace and Security is integrated into national plans and	0	Planned: 1		Planned: 3	
			Actual:		Actual: 0	

	strategic security and development frameworks					
2.2.4	Degree to which the regional human security framework is utilized as a guide for security and development interventions by Pacific countries	0	<b>Planned: 0</b>		<b>Planned: 1</b>	
			<b>Actual:</b>		<b>Actual:</b>	

\* There was no funding available to implement activities under activities 2.2.2 to 2.2.4 under Output 2.2

#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update Cumulative	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 2.3. Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures across sectors and stakeholders</b>						
2.3.1	Number of countries that have undertaken institutional strengthening to address corruption risks	1	<b>Planned: 1</b>		Planned: 3	
			<b>Actual: 2</b>	Actual: 4	<b>Actual: 15</b>	Target surpassed, 15 countries have been part of institutional capacity building, focused on various topics, such as corruption investigation and prosecution, anti-money laundering, financial intelligence and others.
2.3.2	Number of countries that adopt proposals to mitigate corruption risks	5	<b>Planned: 2</b>		Planned: 5	
			<b>Actual: 2</b>	Actual: 1	<b>Actual: 4</b>	Two countries adopted national anti-corruption strategies (Solomon Islands and Kiribati), one country adopted Anti-Corruption Legislation (Solomon Islands), and one country

						adopted Right to Information Law and rolled out the RTI network.
2.3.3	Number of countries that have acceded to UNCAC and have undergone the UNCAC review process	3	<b>Planned:</b>		<b>Planned:</b>	
			<b>10</b>		<b>10</b>	
			<b>Actual:</b>		<b>Actual:</b>	Target surpassed. All PICs but Tonga have acceded to UNCAC. That makes 13 PICs as states-parties to UNCAC.
					<b>13</b>	

#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update Cumulative	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 2.4. National institutions, systems, laws and policies strengthened for equitable, accountable and effective delivery of basic services to excluded groups, with a particular focus on health and HIV</b>						
2.4.1	Number of countries with human rights compliant legislation and policies to address HIV	5	<b>Planned:</b>		Planned:	
			3		5	
			<b>Actual: 1</b>		<b>Actual: 1</b>	Fiji has anti-discrimination legislation which is the foundation of human rights implementation, including for HIV.
2.4.2	Number of Pacific countries that integrate the voluntary targets on NCDs into their national plans, strategies and budgets, and the number of Pacific countries that have an effective intersectoral coordination	0	<b>Planned:</b>		Planned:	
			4		8	
			<b>Actual: 2</b>	2 (Fiji, Tonga)	<b>Actual: 9</b>	Three countries (Tonga, Tuvalu & Kiribati) integrated NCDs & public health concerns into their trade policies.  UNDP PO contributes to a greater uptake of the Pacific NCD roadmap recommendations at

	mechanism for NCDs in place					country level and to the framing of NCDs as a development issue that needs to be addressed as such As a result, 5 PICs have increased taxes on sugar sweetened beverages and tobacco, three PICs have increased taxes on alcohol and 9 countries have adopted the voluntary targets of “global Monitoring framework on NCDs”
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#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update Cumulative	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 2.5. Measures in place to increase women’s participation in decision-making</b>						
2.5.1	Number of countries that have laws and policies in place to secure women’s participation in decision making	1	<b>Planned:</b> 1		Planned: 3	
			<b>Actual: 3</b>	<b>Actual: 3</b> Bougainville (PNG), Vanuatu & Samoa have legislation on Temporary Special Measures	<b>Actual:</b>	
2.5.2	Number of female parliamentary candidates trained through mock/practice parliaments and seeking election	10	<b>Planned:</b> 120 trained	<b>Actual: 88</b> trained in 2016 Fiji – 50, Tuvalu 17, Nauru 21	<b>Planned:</b> 200 trained	
			<b>Actual: 0</b>		<b>Actual:</b>	In the area of women’s political empowerments and leadership, UNDP is having an impact on efforts to promote gender sensitive parliaments and institutions and in increasing the technical capacities of women to engage in leadership and elections. The % of seats held by women increased in Fiji, Cook Islands and Solomon Islands;  A participant from UNDP’s 2016 mock parliament in Fiji was elected to Parliament in 2018 and now holds

						the parliamentary position of 'Whip' for the Official Opposition; Increased in the % of women candidates for elections, Fiji by 6%, Cook Islands by 7%; supported the creation of 2 parliament women's caucuses in 2 parliaments.
2.5.3	Number of political parties with mechanisms to increase women's participation	0	<b>Planned: 2</b>	<b>Actual: 0</b> Initial workshops on the issue held in PNG	<b>Planned: 4</b>	
			<b>Actual: 0</b>		<b>Actual: 0</b>	

### Outcome 3 - Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change

#### Outcome 3 Indicators

#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 3.1: Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and sub-national levels</b>						
3.1.1	Number of national/sub national development and key sectoral plans in which disaster and	0	<b>Planned: 3</b>		<b>Planned: 8</b>	
			<b>Actual: 11</b> (inclusive of community level plans).	<b>Actual: 2</b> <b>Solomon Islands:</b> Medium-term planning now includes	<b>Actual:</b>	Target was exceeded. <b>National:</b> Fiji – Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR), Gender Sensitive Guidelines. Vanuatu – Risk Governance Assessment linking NAB with development planning. Tonga – Climate Finance and Risk Governance Assessment (CFRGA), Risk

	climate risk management are explicitly addressed.		<p><b>Agriculture sector:</b> risk integrated into Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan (TASP)</p> <p><b>National Development Strategy (NDS)</b> in Solomon Islands</p> <p><b>Sub-national level:</b> 9 community development plans in Fiji.</p>	<p>risk and is being operationalised this year.</p> <p><b>Fiji:</b> risk integrated into agriculture corporate planning process (following TC-Winston)</p> <p><b>Cumulative: 13</b></p>		<p>Informed National Development Plan (TSDFI), Solomon Islands – Risk informed Medium Term Development Plan, Draft risk screening guideline and tools</p> <p><b>Sub-national:</b> Risk informed Development Plans: Fiji - 23 risk informed development plans. Vanuatu - 4 Provincial, 4 Area Council and 41 community development plans risk informed. Tonga - 2 risk informed island development plans and 62 community development plans. Solomon Islands - 11 community risk informed development plans</p> <p><b>Sector:</b> Fiji – Risk informed agriculture sector, Initial rapid assessment toolkit. Vanuatu – Risk informed agriculture project proposals and grant applications, risk informed strategic plan for RRU and multiple risk informed products, 3 school safety plans risk informed. Tonga – Risk informed Tonga Agriculture Sector Plan (TASP). Solomon Islands – Risk informed corporate plan for agriculture and education, risk informed MTDP budget proposals, National drought SOP developed, 5 risk informed and implemented school safety plans</p>
3.1.2	Number of Pacific countries with clearly defined institutional responsibilities and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms for disaster and climate risk management at national and sub-national level	0	<p><b>Planned: 2</b></p> <p><b>Actual: 2</b> Mechanisms for risk governance established and/or strengthened in: <b>Vanuatu:</b> Secretariat function established for National Advisory Board for CCDRM <b>Tonga:</b> Community Protection Committees (CPCs) established to identify and refer</p>	<p><b>Actual: 2</b> Mechanisms for risk governance established and/or strengthened in: <b>Vanuatu:</b> Risk Resilience Unit for agriculture sector established (in 2015) and fully functional (in 2016) <b>Fiji</b> (Western &amp; Northern Divisions): Divisional development planning process involving sectors and partners now integrate risk (for 2016 planning process)</p>	<p><b>Planned: 5</b></p> <p><b>Actual: 4</b></p>	<p>Mechanisms for risk governance established and/or strengthened in: Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga, Solomon Islands at the national and sub-national levels.</p>

			gender and protection issues in disaster context	<b>Actual Cumulative: 3</b> (Vanuatu, Tonga, Fiji)		
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#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 3.2: Preparedness systems in place to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural hazards (geo-physical and climate related) and man-made crisis at all levels of government and community</b>						
3.2.1	Number of livelihood programmes developed that provide women and men with emergency jobs and other diversified livelihoods opportunities within 6 to 18 months after a crisis	0	<b>Planned:</b> 2		Planned: 4	
			<b>Actual: 3</b>	<p><b>Actual 3:</b> Cash for Work program was organized in 8 villages on the eastern side of Koro Island that was devastated by TC Winston and this involved the clearance of debris within the village boundary. Total number of villagers involved was 273 with 218 men and 55 women.</p> <p>117 youth members in Ra province and Koro island (100 % men) trained in Chainsaw handling by Ministry of Forestry. The training is part of a wider certification program that can open opportunities for works in Forestry sector in Fiji and seasonal work overseas (New Zealand, etc.)</p> <p>Pandanus is the major income earner for women in Koro when sold in wheels or after woven into mats. Supplied 6,000 pandanus suckers to the 14 villagers for replanting and these were purchased from 68 suppliers (of</p>	<b>Actual: 0</b>	<p>There was no livelihood programmes developed, however, in 2017, RESPAC provided early recovery support to the Solomon Islands earthquake with the engagement of recovery expert from the Fijian government who developed the SOI Earthquake Recovery Plan (EREP).</p> <p>In 2018, with TRACK 1.1.3 funding, RESPAC supported TC Gita (Tonga) and Ambae Volcano (Vanuatu) with early recovery planning, coordination and assessment.</p>



				which 58 women), and the replanting benefitted 119 plantation owners (of which 99 women).		
3.2.2	Number of national/sub-national authorities in crisis affected countries for which physical and human resources are in place within 18 months of the start of the crisis to enable them to lead and design and implement early recovery efforts	0	<b>Planned:</b> 2		Planned: 4	
			<b>Actual: 3</b>	Four (4) new climate change and Disaster Risk Management (CCDRM) positions have been established in Fiji within the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Agriculture, Commissioner Western and Commissioner Northern Office. The 5th position established through the Ministry of Education was absorbed into the Government system in Quarter 1 2016 following 2 years of funding support.	<b>Actual: 3</b>	Three experts (Individual Contractors) were mobilized to support TC Gita recovery planning, coordination and assessment in Tonga. This include Solomon Island Director NDMO, Fiji PDNA and DRF expert and a Consultant.

#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update Cumulative	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 3.3: Mechanisms are enabled for consensus building around contested priorities, and address specific tensions, through inclusive and peaceful process</b>						
3.3.1	Number of countries in which policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms for consensus building and peaceful management of conflict and tensions are informed by women's participation and contributions	0	<b>Planned:</b> 0		Planned : 2	
			<b>Actual:</b>		<b>Actual:</b>	

3.3.2	Number of countries that have policies and frameworks in support of the women, peace and security agenda	0	Planned: 0		Planned : 2	
			Actual:		Actual: 0	
3.3.3	Number of countries where national mechanisms for mediation and consensus building show increased capacities to build consensus on contested issues and resolve disputes	0	Planned: 2		Planned : 4	
			Actual:		Actual:	

- No interventions have taken place in this area of work within the regional programme. Solomon Islands have Peacebuilding Projects, funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund.

## Outcome 4 - Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles

### Outcome 4 Indicators

#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 4.1. National development plans to address poverty and inequality are sustainable and risk resilient</b>						
4.1.1	Number of targeted countries implementing MAF action plans to drive progress on lagging MDGs through national and/or sub-national budgets	0	Planned: 2		Planned: 2	
			Actual: 2	MDGs Acceleration framework (MAF) project in Vanuatu contributed to formulation of national Reproductive Health policy, mainstreaming of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) into school curriculum and training	Actual: 2	Achieved.

				Reproductive Health service providers and community leaders on youth friendly reproductive health education and services.  Vanuatu and Tonga MAF project will be completed in 2017.		
4.1.2	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to collect, disseminate sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics, and apply gender analysis	0	<b>Planned: 0</b>		Planned: 1	
			<b>Actual:</b>		<b>Actual: 3.</b>	Solomon Islands, Tonga and Palau.
4.1.3	Number of countries with policy and institutional reforms that increase access to social protection schemes, targeting the poor and other at-risk groups, disaggregating by sex, rural/urban	1	<b>Planned: 2</b>		<b>Planned: 4</b>	
			<b>Actual: 2</b>		<b>Actual:</b>	Not Achieved. This is an area of work planned for this programming cycle.

#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update	Overall Target	Achieved against target & explanation
<b>Output 4.2. Countries enabled to gain equitable access to, and manage, ODA and other sources of global development financing</b>						
4.2.1			<b>Planned: 2</b>		Planned: 4	

	Number of activities which demonstrate partnerships amongst development actors in relation to Climate Change	1 (Solomon Islands)	<b>Actual: 1</b>	Actual (Cumulative): 3  1. <b>Development Partners for Climate Change (DPCC):</b> UNDP continue chairing the DPCC  2. <b>CROP+ UNFCCC Support:</b> Working along with SPREP, SPC, PIFS, USP, PIDF and other partners to support Pacific Island Countries in the UNFCCC process.  3. <b>Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) endorsement:</b> Working with SPREP, SPC, USP, ISDR and PIFS. <a href="http://gsd.spc.int/frdp/">http://gsd.spc.int/frdp/</a>	<b>Actual:</b>  3	<b>1. Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP):</b> The FRDP was approved by Leaders in 2016. Pacific Leaders established the FRDP Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) Taskforce in 2017 which comprises of Governments, Development Partners, Civil Society, Academia and Private Sector. In 2018, the PRP Taskforce met for the first time. UNDP chaired the PRP Taskforce Affiliations Committee. In 2019, the PRP held its inaugural Pacific Resilience Meeting (PRM). As an outcome of the PRM, the first PRP Technical working Group (TWG) has been established.  <b>2. CROP+ UNFCCC Support:</b> Working along with SPREP, SPC, PIFS, USP, PIDF and other partners to support Pacific Island Countries in the UNFCCC process COP21 – COP24  <b>3. Development Partners for Climate Change (DPCC):</b> The DPCC has served as an informal forum for development partners to exchange information on topics related to climate change that affect the Pacific. In 2017, it was instrumental in dissemination of information from the COP23 Presidency.
4.2.2	Number of countries with strengthened systems in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on	0	<b>Planned: 3</b>	Planned (Cumulative): 3	Planned: 4	
			<b>Actual: 2</b> Vanuatu and Tonga CFRGA	Actual (Cumulative): 2  1. Vanuatu Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)	<b>Actual: 10</b>	<b>Climate Finance Assessments:</b> UNDP led the Samoa (2012), Tonga, Fiji and Vanuatu Climate Finance Assessments. PIFs in collaboration with SPC/USAID ISACC, USAID Climate Ready have extended the number of countries with climate finance assessments to 10 with Vanuatu doing it

	and verify use of climate finance			2. Tonga Climate Finance and Risk Governance Assessment (CFRGA) – this included partnership with UMWOMEN, PIFS, SPREP, DFAT and USAID <sup>2</sup>		twice (2013 and 2017). This includes a CPEIR for Samoa, Vanuatu, Fiji & PCCFAF pillars for Nauru, RMI, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Palau, FSM and Kiribati.
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#	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Milestone	2016 Update	Overall Target	
<b>Output 4.3. South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships established and/or strengthened for development solutions</b>						
4.3.1	Number of South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships that deliver measurable and sustainable development benefits for participants (national, regional, sub-regional, inter-regional entities)	1	<b>Planned: 1</b>		Planned: 3	
			Actual: 0: See output 1.2.3 regarding China Triangular cooperation and energy  One example is in the area of climate change and disaster management, where a full proposal was developed on South-South Cooperation between Caribbean and the Pacific Regions with a focus on Climate services and regional Climate Change policy, but the donor who indicated interest in funding this initiative initially has decided not to support due to budgetary constraints.	See output 1.2.3 regarding China Triangular cooperation and energy.	<b>Actual:</b>	See Output 1.2.3 regarding Triangular cooperation and energy.
4.3.2		0	<b>Planned: 1</b>		Planned: 3	

<sup>2</sup> <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bwdv44ixfpkyaDNrTkVpVnpoaGM/view?usp=sharing>

	Number of South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships that are facilitated with Pacific regional organizations		<b>Actual: 0</b>		<b>Actual: 0</b>	
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