



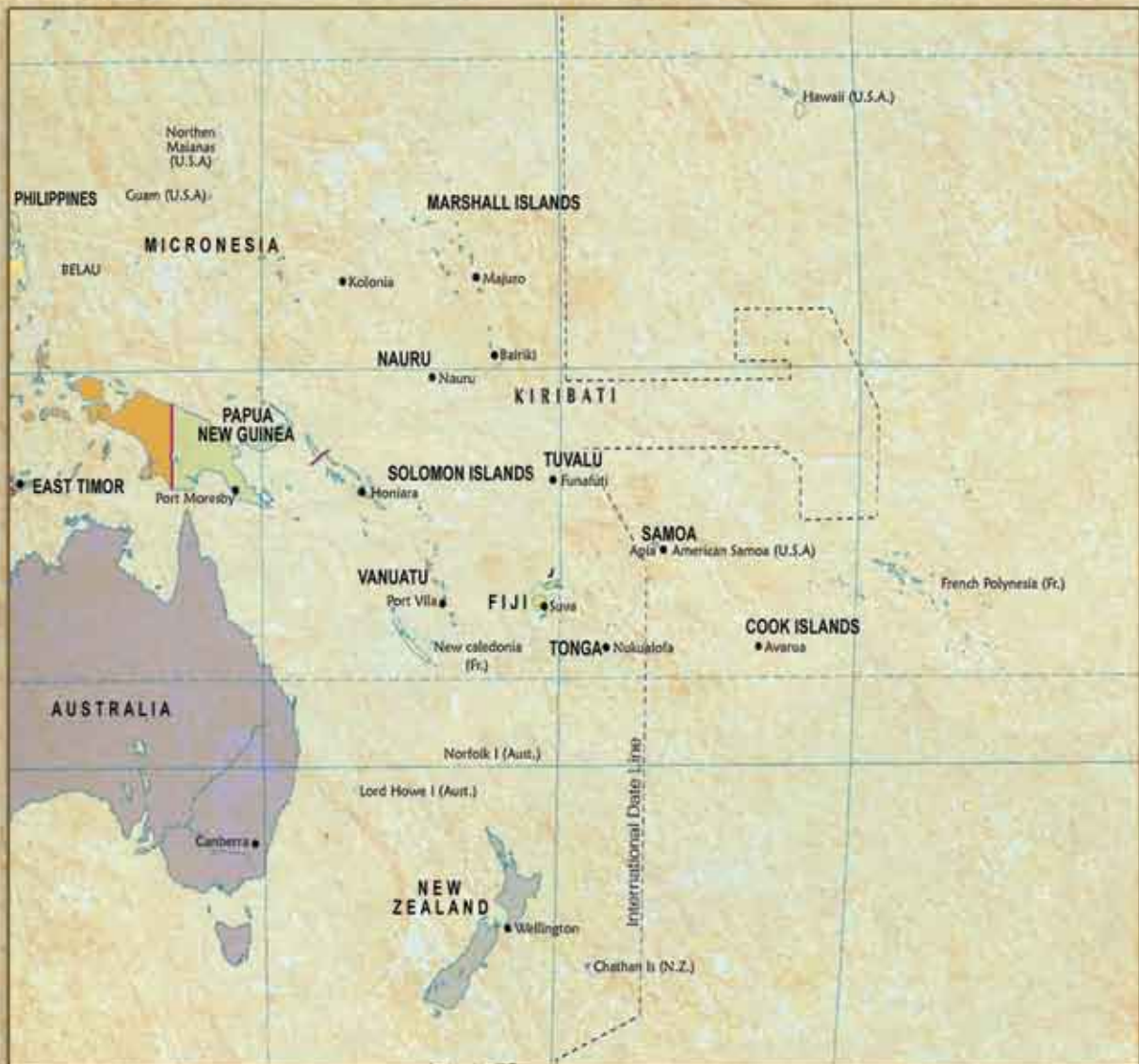
2009 / 2010

LOOKING BACK MOVING FORWARD

A Review and Update on
UNICEF's Work for Pacific
Island Children

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADO	Asian Development Outlook
AHD	Adolescent Health and Development (Programme)
AMDD	Avert maternal death and disability
AMP	Annual Management Plan
ANC	Antenatal Care
APRM	Asia Pacific Representatives Meeting
APSCC	Asia-Pacific Shared Services Centre
AWP	Annual Workplan
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AYA	Australian Youth Ambassador
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BFHI	Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CCCs	Core Commitments for Children
CDC	Centre for Diseases Control (Atlanta, USA)
CDM	Country Development Manager
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination
C4D	Communication for Development
CFS	Child Friendly School
CMT	Country Management Team
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPG	Communications and Partnership Group
CPMP	Country Programme Management Plan
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child/Contracts Review Committee
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
CSO	Civil society organisation
CWV	Community Welfare Volunteer
DAT	Data Authorization Table
DCT	Direct Cash Transfer

DevINFO	Development Information: Geographic Information System
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EAPRO	East Asia and Pacific Regional Office
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department
EmONC	Emergency obstetric and newborn care
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
EVA	Especially Vulnerable Adolescents
EVSM	Effective Vaccine Storage Management
EU	European Union
FA	Focus Area (in context of MTSP)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GS	General Service
GTF	Gender Task Force
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
H&S	Health and Sanitation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HRDT	Human Resource Development team
ICATT	IMCI Computerized Adaptation and Training Tool
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFE	Infant Feeding in Emergencies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IPR	Independent Progress Review
IT	Information technology
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
JCC	Joint Consultative Committee
JCV	Japan Committee for the Vaccines for the World's Children
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
J-PIPS	Japan-Pacific Immunisation Programme Strengthening

JPO	Junior Professional Officer
KAP	Knowledge, attitudes and practices
KRA	Key Result Area (in context of MTSP)
LLEE	Live and Learn Environmental Education
LPA	Local Procurement Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARA	Most At Risk Adolescents
MBB	Marginal Budgeting for Bottlenecks
MCHN	Maternal child health and nutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDGI	Millennium Development Goals Initiative
MEHRD	Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (Solomon Islands)
MICS	Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey
MISA	Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs (Kiribati)
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSC	Most Significant Change (Technique)
MSM	Men who have sex with men
MTCT	Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Tourism (Vanuatu)
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MTSP	Medium-Term Strategic Plan
MWYCA	Ministry of Women, Youth and Children's Affairs (Solomon Islands)
NACC	National Advisory Committee for Children
NCCC	National Coordinating Committee for Children
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGO	Non-government Organisations
NPAN	National Plan of Action for Nutrition
NYHQ	New York Headquarters
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OIA	Office of Internal Audit
OR	Other Resources
PasEFIC	Partnership of Excellence for Pacific Island Children

PAPE	Policy, Advocacy, Planning and Evaluation
PBR	Programme Budget Review
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PCDF	Partners in Community Development
PEDF	Pacific Education Development Framework 2009–2015
PEO	Provincial Education Office
PER	Performance Evaluation Report
PERT	Pacific Emergency Response Team (UNICEF Pacific)
PFTAC	Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PIDB	Programme Information Database
PIC	Pacific Islands country
PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PM&E	Planning Monitoring and Evaluation
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPP	Programme policy and planning
PRIDE	Pacific Regional Initiatives for the Delivery of basic Education
PRISP	Pacific Regional HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan
ProMS	Programme Management Systems
PSB	Property Survey Board
RARP	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project
RBPM	Results-based Planning and Management
RH	Reproductive Health
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
RR	Regular Resources
RRF	Results and Resources Framework
SIA	Supplementary Immunization Activity
SIBC	Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation
SIEMIS	Solomon Island Education Management Information System
SIPPA	Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association
SHC	Strategic Health Communication
SOPAC	South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission

SPBEA	South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
STIs	Sexually transmitted infections
SWAp	Sector wide approach
TA	Technical Assistance
TOA	Table of Authority
TOR	Terms of reference
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGG	UN Gender Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WVI	World Vision International
YFHS	Youth friendly health services
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
UPSA	UNICEF Pacific Staff Association
USP	University of the South Pacific
VEMIS	Vanuatu Education Management Information System
VII	Vaccine Independence Initiative
VMAT	Vaccine Management and Cold Chain Assessment
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
W&G	Williams and Gosling
WFFC	World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organisation





Message from the Representative

Greetings from UNICEF Pacific.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the dedicated, hardworking and committed staff who are this organization's richest resource. This office has achieved much in the past year but there is still much to complete. I have no reservations about achieving results because I know, this team believes in results as much as I do.

Since 2009 most governments in the Pacific began making budget cuts as revenue weakened due to the global food, financial, fuel and economic crisis. When this took place, the delivery of basic services was made worse and there was a slow economic recovery.

In response to this and on the request of the Pacific Island Leaders, UNICEF in collaboration with other UN agencies, the Government of Vanuatu and regional organizations, organized the "Pacific Conference on the Human Face of the Global Economic Crisis," which was held in February 2010. The conference brought together national policy-makers, legislators, civil society, the private sector and development partners to discuss the impacts of the global economic crisis on the most vulnerable categories of people including children, youth, women, people with disabilities, urban and rural poor, and others. It aimed to identify short-term and long-term responses to mitigate these impacts, to ensure countries face future crises with greater resilience, and strengthen the abilities of those most affected to formulate adequate coping strategies. The outcomes of the conference will be reported to the Pacific Forum Leaders at their 2010 Meeting.

Valuable research can be combined with UNICEF's ability to convene government officials in countries to effectively leverage resources on behalf of children. Real-time tracking systems to monitor the situation across many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and World Fit for Children (WFFC) goals in particularly vulnerable areas have been established in eight priority countries to assist governments, with initial results due in January 2010.

This year a Mid-Term Review is scheduled, which will require significant technical support from Regional and NYHQ to address the changing situation for Pacific Island children and women. In particular, the ongoing effects of the global economic crisis, climate change, urbanization, internal and external migration, and the emerging sub-national vulnerabilities in several Middle Income countries in the Northern Pacific (USA Compact Countries).

Coming back to this publication, which looks back at particular approaches and activities that begun in 2009 that have led to results for children and lessons learned from UNICEF's work during the year. It then presents the next steps for implementation in 2010. Several initiatives have forged new ground and these are presented here as innovations from which we can draw inspiration.

Finally, we share stories from children and communities about how UNICEF has touched and changed their lives. A story about what UNICEF's work has meant for one child can be multiplied many times over, and this helps us appreciate the impact of UNICEF's assistance on Pacific Island nations as a whole.

As we unite for children, together we can provide leadership for children in a changing world. Investment in children has an enormous return.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized loop on the left and a horizontal line extending to the right.

Dr. Isiye Ndombi
UNICEF Pacific Representative

Some 2 million people of which just over 900,000 are children below 18 years of age call the Pacific Islands home. The UNICEF Pacific Multi-Country Programme 2008-12 provides support to 14 countries organized in three priority tiers: tier one (top priority), Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands; tier two (second level), Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa and Tuvalu; and tier three, Cook Islands, Niue, Nauru, Palau, Tokelau and Tonga. The overall goal of the UNICEF Pacific multi-country programme 2008-12 is to support the governments of these countries in progressively realising child rights in accordance with National Development Strategies, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the World Fit For Children (WFFC) goals.

Looking back on the second year of the Multi-Country Programme Cycle 2008-2012

2009 was a difficult year for many children, women and vulnerable people in the Pacific with the global financial crisis contributing further to slowing down economic growth in the region. Most Pacific countries experienced continued rise in unemployment and inflation. In response UNICEF Pacific helped governments in eight countries to establish real-time tracking systems to monitor the situation against Millennium Development and World Fit for Children goals in particularly vulnerable areas. Fiji experienced severe flooding on two occasions as the result of a tropical depression and a cyclone. Samoa and Tonga were hit by a tsunami that took several lives and left many more without a home, sanitation and education. These factors further challenged the work of UNICEF Pacific and its partners towards supporting Pacific countries to align key policies, plans, budgets, laws and programmes with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. There was however also good news for children in the Pacific:

Integrity of Data. The UNICEF Pacific Child protection programme launched robust baseline data on child protection in Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands which will contribute to improve multi-year programming for children in this area for many years to come. The HIV and AIDS programme and the Health and Sanitation programme completed collection of baseline data in the same countries.

Education Sector Partnerships. UNICEF Pacific became signatory to sector wide education frameworks under the leadership of the governments of Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands. A priority

of this partnership has been the implementation of policies to reduce parental financial contributions to primary education as a means of increasing access of all children to schooling. In Solomon Islands a Fee Free Education policy came into effect in 2009 while in Vanuatu Universal Primary Education policy will be launched in January 2010. In Kiribati, UNICEF contributed to the drafting of an Education Sector Partnership document which is expected to be signed early in 2010.

Immunisation and H1N1. With support from the UNICEF Health and Sanitation programme thousands of children in Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands were immunised against measles. Following the outbreak of the global H1N1 pandemic UNICEF formed a collaborative effort with WHO and SPC to support Pacific Island countries to communicate with their populations on how to minimise risk behaviour and how to manage the flu if contracted.

Advocacy to address the impact of global economic crisis. UNICEF took on a leading role as one of the UN agencies spearheading preparations for a Pacific Conference on The Human Face of the Global Economic Crisis, which was successfully hosted by the Government of Vanuatu in February 2010. The conference is one of the largest joint UN events ever held in the Pacific bringing sixteen Pacific countries and over 40 development agencies together to share lessons and policy options to protect the most vulnerable in the current and future economic downturns. As part of its contribution to the conference, UNICEF ensured that the voice and participation of young people from the Pacific became an integral feature of the conference programme and focus.

Partnership with ADB. As part of an Asia-Pacific initiative towards a UNICEF-Asian Development Bank (ADB) Memorandum of Understanding, the ADB and the UNICEF Pacific Office reached an agreement on new areas of joint work including: social protection in the context of the Global Economic Crisis and beyond; and data integrity to strengthen evidence-informed policies and development plans to include a focus on children. Potential future areas of collaboration under discussion include Water and Sanitation (in Kiribati and Vanuatu), Maternal, Newborn and Child Health investment cases (in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) and the role of non-state providers in the provision of health and education.

Real-time data to monitor the situation of the vulnerable. Responding to requests from Pacific Island governments, UNICEF together with UN and regional agencies initiated real-time social impact monitoring in 2009 of the current economic crisis to identify the most vulnerable children and women before they are exposed to further risks that will affect their well-being and to inform just-in-time policy formulation and program action.



A snapshot of
progress against
key programme
management
results in 2009

The following are an overall critical and analytical assessment in 2009. More achievements and detailed results are presented in subsequent sections of this document.

Health and Sanitation Programme

UNICEF prepared seven country analysis reports of trends and bottlenecks to the achievement of MDG 4 and 5, as part of the Asia Pacific Representatives Meeting (APRM). This was also shared with all PICs during the MDG review workshop held in March 2009 in Nadi, Fiji. These reports initiated much discussion and action plans to further improve and accelerate the achievement of health-related MDGs in the Pacific Island countries (PICs).

UNICEF's proposal of a Pacific Health Countdown to 2015, (a similar initiative to the global health countdown to 2015), was endorsed by PICs and all key development partners.

Despite the global food, fuel and financial crisis, several countries progressively worked towards the achievement of health-related MDGs. Fourteen out of the 22 PICs sustained high measles immunization coverage (over 90 percent) with UNICEF support in procuring and distribution all the vaccines and vaccination devices.

UNICEF working in close collaboration with WHO and JICA, provided technical and financial support to Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Vanuatu to undertake integrated measles campaign. This included measles vaccination, vitamin A supplementation, de-worming, birth registration and demonstration of hand-washing (the latter two for the first time).

Nutrition security received the highest profile in the national food summits of Fiji Islands, Vanuatu and Samoa, following specific UNICEF advocacy and technical inputs to the concept papers and draft action framework for the 2010 Pacific Food Summit.

Child Protection

2009 was one of consolidating the strategic approach taken by the Child Protection Programme. Key achievements during the year included finalizing, launching and commencing the use of the Child Protection baseline research and its findings.

The baseline research – reflecting the three components of the Programme, i.e., legal and regulatory framework, social welfare system, and societal behavioural change – will provide a solid foundation against which progress will be measured over the coming years. On the basis of the findings and recommendations of the baseline research, the Programme developed several multi-year plans for selected programming areas. For example, “Communication for Social Change Plans” were developed through a consultative process with partners in Vanuatu, Kiribati and Solomon Islands. These documents provide a detailed plan outlining approaches and tactics that will be undertaken to systematically address the findings of the baseline research through communication and social mobilization for social change (component 3 of the Programme).

Multi-year plans were also developed guiding the capacity-strengthening support for the judiciary and police in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

The continued use of the Protective Environment approach effectively helped to verify partners’ engagement in the Programme and the 2009 annual Regional Child Protection meeting noted the active presence of an ever-increasing number of stakeholders from 8 countries.

HIV and AIDS

In 2009, the HIV and AIDS Programme raised the scope of its implementation, using a higher level of engagement with a broader range of partners. This leveraged more resources, saw increased advocacy for high impact interventions known to work elsewhere, and increased support for the quality implementation of activities. The Programme also collected strategic information to be used as baseline data to track the impacts of program implementation. Results of this level of regional engagement have been:

1. Regional Partnerships strengthened
2. Targeted evidence-based interventions accepted by partner agencies :
Regional partners and 12 PICs participated in the Pacific regional workshop. Results of KAP study on most at risk young people shared. Partners reached a consensus that HIV prevention should address the needs of most at risk young people.
3. Four countries were supported to integrate quality PMTCT services
4. Programme engaged and participates in monitoring of Regional HIV and AIDS data
5. Impact of global economic crisis on HIV and AIDS in the PICs monitored

Other achievements include:

HIV prevention advocated for more strongly by faith leaders: On observation of the first “World Day of Prayer” UNICEF Pacific chose HIV prevention to be the theme of the celebration. UNICEF partnered with religious leaders in the Pacific who jointly advocated to their communities to support efforts of HIV prevention for adolescents and youth, as well as women and men. The event was well covered by the media and UNICEF has been asked to convene regular meetings with religious leaders to assist them in their efforts of HIV prevention. The President of Fiji, a strong advocate of HIV prevention, Ratu Epeli Nailatikau also pledged to support UNICEF and religious leaders in their efforts.

Combating Stigma and discrimination conducted in harmonized way on world AIDS day: UNICEF supported 4 countries to conduct sensitization activities during World AIDS Day, both at national level and in selected provinces/outer islands. This was done in the form of community dialogues, workshops, and dramas performances, raising awareness on stigma and support for reduction of discrimination.

Policy, Advocacy, Planning and Evaluation

Building on a new range of partnerships developed during 2008, 2009 provided an opportunity to embark upon several ground-breaking initiatives (e.g., Child Poverty and Disparity Analysis, Global Economic Crisis Impact Monitoring of Vulnerable Groups, Legislative Reform Costing, Import System Assessment, PME Data Diagnostics, and National Advisory Committee for Children Toolkit development) that have set the stage for the remaining three years of the programme cycle.

During 2009, PAPE also provided technical advice to the four other Programmes on Results-based Planning and Management (RBPM), baseline research, communication for development capacity building and planning, and implemented a series of external relations initiatives. Pacific-wide press coverage of these initiatives was monitored through a new partnership with MeltWater News. Results showed an ever-increasing media uptake of news items with, for example, at least 10 media references per month during 2009 made to the phrase “UNICEF Pacific” alone.

Education

Having participated extensively in the Education Sector Partnership Arrangements (SWAp) within the 3 programme focus countries over 2009, UNICEF Pacific has become a formal signatory to multilateral sector agreements in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Kiribati. This strategic engagement has ensured that all 2010 AWP activities are mirrored within the Ministry of Education's Work-Plans. This is a significant result in that it highlights UNICEF's success in advocating for greater attention from MoE's to invest in equity and quality within the basic education cycle. The recent status of UNICEF Pacific as a pooled partner to the SWAP in Vanuatu, alongside AusAID and NZAID, is particularly notable in providing an opportunity for higher level engagement on policy and financing issues.


Over 2009, considerable progress was made in a three year Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Programme in the Solomon Islands, of which UNICEF is the managing agency. The target for completion of 108 schools by November 2010 is on track.

Championing Gender Equity and Equality

In 2009 UNICEF Pacific strengthened the capacity of Programme Emergency Response Task Force (PERT) members and key government and NGO partners to ensure gender sensitive response in emergencies. A Gender Task Force (GTF) with members from all UNICEF Pacific programmes and Field Offices in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu was established to expand the work on gender and coordinate and collaborate closely with the UN Gender Group (UNGG).

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A snapshot of key programme management results planned for 2010

The following results are those listed in UNICEF Pacific's 2010 Annual Management Plan and will be used by the Multi-Country Office to monitor overall programme progress during the year and will be reported against in UNICEF Pacific's 2010/2011 "Looking Back, Moving Forward" report. More details on these planned results are presented in subsequent sections of this document.

Health and Sanitation

- 1) Two mechanisms to promote integrated delivery of maternal, newborn and child interventions developed by end of quarter 3. The two mechanisms are MCH Booklet piloted in Vanuatu by end of June and integrated MNCH communication plan developed in at least one of the focus countries by end of September.
- 2) Six hospitals certified for BFHI by 31 December 2010.
- 3) Nutrition security prominently feature in the Kiribati and Tonga national food summits to be held by end of February and Pacific Food Summit in April 2010 in Vanuatu.
- 4) Schools and communities in selected areas have access to and use improved drinking water and sanitation facilities by 31 December:
 - 10 locations in Solomon Islands, 5 locations in Kiribati, 10 locations in Vanuatu and Fiji Islands
 - Schools- 1 in Kiribati; 9 in Western and 6 in Choiseul provinces in Solomon Islands; 5 in Vanuatu; and 5 in Fiji
 - Communities: 200 households in Abemama; 200 households in South Tarawa; 200-300 house holds in Solomon Islands; and 75 households in Vanuatu.
- 5) Costing and budgeting undertaken in Solomon Islands and introduced to Vanuatu using MBB tool by 31 December 2010.

Child Protection

- 1) By the end of 2010, child protection related laws and regulations are increasingly aligned with child protection principles and best practices in at least Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Kiribati.
- 2) By the end of 2010, despite the Global Economic Crisis, the social welfare system for children's protection in at least Kiribati, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Fiji, is maintained at 2008 (baseline) levels in relation to social welfare positions, budget allocations and capacities to prevent child protection abuses and respond to cases in line with international good practices.
- 3) Children, young people, child care-givers and community leaders report significant changes in relation to child protection issues.

HIV and AIDS

- 1) Most at risk adolescents, youth (10-24), and women have increased knowledge on how to prevent HIV and/or adopt practices that reduce risks of HIV infection through engagement in communication campaigns for HIV prevention.
- 2) Most at risk adolescents, youth (10-24), have increased skills on preventing HIV and/or adopt practices that reduce risks of HIV infection through peer education and life skills sessions.
- 3) 95% of pregnant women and partners access quality PMTCT services in 15 selected health facilities providing such services, in selected provinces and islands of Kiribati, Vanuatu, Fiji and Solomon Islands.
- 4) At least 20% of attendees of adolescent friendly services in areas of program convergence represent most at risk adolescents.
- 5) Traditional, community and religious leaders engaged in participatory programs to address HIV prevention, care and support in selected communities in convergence areas.

PAPE

- 1) Policy and investment options under consideration by national policy makers draw upon National Youth Policy, child-related MDG progress and other thematic analyses (climate change and urbanization).
- 2) Children have first call on resources in national action plans to monitor and respond to the impacts of the global economic crisis.
- 3) National Committee for Children capacity to monitor and report on situation of children enhanced in at least Kiribati, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Education

- 1) By the end of 2010, policy development and reform priorities for the basic education sector draw on comprehensive rights based analysis and inform the development of policies in 2 countries (Vanuatu; Solomon Islands and/or Kiribati).
- 2) Improved primary school services, in accordance with government standards, in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Kiribati.

- 3) By the end of 2010, provincial authorities, teachers, parents and school children in Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Kiribati report an improved understanding of the priorities and funding mechanisms of national education policies.

Emergency Preparedness and Planning

Endorsement of Education in Emergency Preparedness Plans in at least 2 Pacific Island countries.

Championing Gender Equity and Equality

In 2010 with the assistance of the Gender Task Force (GTF) and the UN Gender Group, a number of initiatives are expected to produce gender sensitive response in case of emergencies, improved programming of activities across programmes to promote gender equity and equality as well as strong engagement in UN joint programming to Violence against Women in the Pacific.



The next section in this report provides detailed results from 2009 and updates on 2010 across the following UNICEF Programmes:

- Health and Sanitation
- Education
- HIV and AIDS
- Child Protection
- Policy, Advocacy, Planning and Evaluation
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Operations

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Health and Sanitation

A Review of 2009 & Snapshot of 2010

During 2009, the Health and Sanitation (H&S) Programme worked in partnership with Pacific Island governments and development partners (World Vision International (WVI), Live and Learn Environmental Education (LLEE), Partners in Community Development Fiji (PCDF) to: (1) increase childhood immunization coverage, focusing on low-performing provinces; (2) ensure that evidence-based maternal and child health plans and programmes were strengthened in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu; (3) support community-based hygiene improvement and water safety plans that lead to a reduction in childhood diarrhoea and other water-related diseases in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Fiji and Vanuatu; and (4) continue recovery and reconstruction in the areas affected by the 2007 earthquake and tsunami in Solomon Islands and provide health, nutrition and sanitation in emergency areas.

Looking Back

Last year a number of initiatives to improve and accelerate the achievement of health-related MDGs in the Pacific Island countries (PICs) were undertaken. As part of the Asia Pacific Representatives Meeting (APRM), UNICEF prepared several country analysis of trends and obstacles to the achievement of MDG 4 and 5, which were shared to all PICs during a MDG review workshop held in March 2009 in Nadi, Fiji. UNICEF's proposal for a Pacific Health Countdown to 2015 was approved by PICs and all key development partners. Pacific Health Ministers in their meeting of July 2009 in Papua New Guinea (PNG) agreed to: (a) analyze and identify weaknesses and resources of health systems at all levels; (b) make sector-wide investment cases to remove obstacles; (c) improve Ante-Natal Care (ANC), delivery and neonatal care; (d) focus more on nutrition since it relates to gestational diabetes, infant and young child feeding, micro-nutrients and food security; (e) tackle STIs and provide youth friendly health services; and (f) provide multi-sector and integrated support to water and sanitation programming.

Despite the global food, fuel and financial crisis, several countries managed to sustain accelerated achievement of health related MDGs. Fourteen out of the 22 PICs had high measles immunization coverage (over 90 percent). Through the Vaccine Independent Initiative, UNICEF with WHO, JICA, AusAID and other partners procured and distributed all vaccines and vaccination devices. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Vanuatu to undertake integrated measles campaign which included measles vaccination, vitamin A supplementation, de-worming, birth registration and demonstration of hand-washing (the latter two for the first time)

with funding from AusAID, NZAID and Australian National Committee and working in close collaboration with WHO and JICA. Nutrition security received the highest profile in the national food summits of Fiji Islands, Vanuatu and Samoa, following specific UNICEF advocacy and technical inputs to the concept papers and draft action framework for the 2010 Pacific Food Summit.

UNICEF was also part of the Food Secure Pacific Working Group (alongside WHO, FAO, SPC, CHIP-Australia, AusAID), which organised national and the Pacific Food Summits. Through this initiative UNICEF was able to highlight the importance of nutrition security and the need to control micronutrient deficiencies through food fortification as well as promotion of nutritious foods to children at home and in schools.

As an active member of the UN Global Economic Crisis Group, UNICEF H&S Programme provided technical health, nutrition and WASH information needed to set up a sentinel site monitoring system and will contribute to the Pacific GEC Conference scheduled for February 2010 in Vanuatu.

Moving Forward

A number of priorities are planned for 2010 and beyond. These are:

- (1) Carry out a medium-term review of the health and sanitation programme and contribute to the multi-country programme Mid-Term Review (MTR).
- (2) Complete the assessment of Knowledge Attitude and Practices (KAP) on maternal, child and health nutrition (MCHN) interventions and use the findings and those from various surveys and sources to develop communication plans for MCHN interventions in the three priority countries.
- (3) Maintain high immunization coverage in all PICs, including introduction of new vaccines by supporting:
 - integrated measles immunisation campaigns in Tuvalu and FSM (Chuuk State);
 - introducing the vaccine pentavalent, revising the EPI and Cold Chain Policy and developing a thorough Multi-Year EPI Plan in Vanuatu;
 - a Vaccine Management Assessment (VMAT) and introduction of rotavirus and pneumococcus vaccines in Kiribati;
 - cold chain and routine immunization strengthening in all PICs, including Fiji EVSM certification.

- (4) Advocacy at all levels to influence policies, plans and budgets for the achievement of health-related MDGs by a number of initiatives including the collection of data for the Pacific Health Countdown 2015 Partnerships (PHCDP2015); providing technical and financial support to at least six hospitals in the three priority countries to be awarded Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) status and to increase their capacity to manage pregnancy and newborn complications; advocating and supporting food fortification, Vitamin A, iron and folate supplementation; assisting with the Kiribati national food summit, Pacific Conference on global economic crisis (February 2010 in Vanuatu) and Pacific Food Summit (April 2010 in Vanuatu); and supporting water supply and promoting proper sanitation and hygiene in primary schools and communities.
- (5) During emergencies, provide humanitarian assistance in the areas of health, nutrition and WASH and assist with rehabilitation and reconstruction of WASH installations in affected areas.
- (6) Fund-raise and support communities initially in Vanuatu followed by other PICs, to cope with the effects of climate change and natural disasters, with special attention to women, children, people living with disabilities and HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups in PICs.



Education

A Review of 2009 & Snapshot of 2010

The purpose of the Education Programme is to increase the percentage of children benefiting from the equitable provision and completion of quality basic education. This will be achieved through investment in five key areas: (1) the development of Early Childhood Education and basic education policies; (2) the implementation of Child Friendly Schools – an innovative, evidence-based school improvement programme; (3) the availability and use of primary curricula which improve academic and non-academic learning outcomes; (4) the use of data for improved decision making and planning by teachers, schools and education authorities; and (5) Emergency and Post-Disaster Education Support.

UNICEF works in partnership with Ministries of Education across the Pacific and regional organizations such as the South Pacific Board for Education Assessment (SPBEA), the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the Council of Pacific Educators (COPE) to promote children’s rights to, in and through education.

Looking Back

Education Policy and Reform

Over 2009, UNICEF assisted with the drafting of a costed Early Childhood Education policy in Vanuatu, which will be presented to Cabinet in mid 2010. In Kiribati, an Early Childhood Education policy was finalized with UNICEF technical assistance and endorsed by the Government to serve as a regulatory framework for all ECE providers nationally.

As a result of a capacity development initiative for Ministry of Education officials in Vanuatu on policy formulation, a draft Inclusive Education policy was revised to align with international standards. In Solomon Islands, after much provincial consultation, a language in education policy was finalized with support from UNICEF. The policy echoes the importance of mother tongue instruction for the younger grades, as advocated by UNICEF over the course of policy formulation.

Child Friendly Schools

Under the guidance of the Ministries of Education, national CFS Committees were formed in each of the three focus countries as a first step in the development of national CFS frameworks. In addition,

national CFS standards were drafted for each country therein identifying the key results for the national CFS frameworks.

A key success in 2009 has been the explicit recognition of CFS as a recommended approach within national education policies/plans of the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (noted in the Basic Education Policy and the Vanuatu Education Road Map respectively). Both documents clearly highlight the CFS approach as one which Ministries of Education support as a means of achieving national sector goals.

Improving Primary Curricula

A strategic multi-year Project Corporation Agreement with the South Pacific Bureau for Educational Assessment (SPBEA) was signed in the areas of life-skills benchmarking, literacy and numeracy communication campaigns and educational assessment. A series of print and audio-visual materials on literacy and numeracy were developed for teachers, parents and students by SPBEA and the Ministry of Education in Kiribati with the aim of increasing awareness on the importance of national literacy and numeracy benchmarks.

Following a stock-take of assessment practices of teachers in Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands, Ministries of Education in these countries have prioritized the development of education assessment policies and the strengthening of their in-service teacher training in this area over 2010.

Education in Emergencies

The first Pacific Education in Emergency Planning workshop was held in Vanuatu, supported jointly by UNICEF Pacific and Save the Children as co-leads of the Education Cluster in the Pacific. Following participation from Ministry of Education counterparts of Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Fiji in this workshop, each has since committed to developing Education in Emergency Preparedness Plans for their respective countries in 2010.

The Education Programme provided technical assistance and emergency education supplies for post-disaster responses in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Samoa and Tonga over 2009. Pacific Early Childhood Education kits, developed by UNICEF in 2009, were introduced in these emergency responses.

Moving Forward

In 2010 the Education Programme has prioritized the following areas of support:

- Completion of a Child Friendly Schools Baseline and Evaluation in Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Kiribati. The research study began in late 2009 and will result in the complete education programme baseline.
- Finalisation of costed, national CFS frameworks for Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands based on the national standards developed in 2009.
- Supporting a communication campaign in Vanuatu on the launch of the Basic Education Policy/Fee Free Education Policy.
- Completion of 100% renovation and reconstruction works of tsunami affected schools (108 schools) in Western and Choiseul Provinces, Solomon Islands.
- Education in Emergency Preparedness Plans endorsed in at least 2 Pacific Island countries.
- Development of an Early Grade Literacy design framework for the three focus countries, therein supporting achievement of improved learning outcomes through the Child Friendly Schools approach.
- Strengthening the engagement of UNICEF's Education Programme in the Northern Pacific, identifying areas for longer-term collaboration with Ministries of Education in FSM, Palau and/or RMI.



HIV and AIDS

A Review of 2009 & Snapshot of 2010

The purpose of the HIV and AIDS Programme is to reduce the vulnerability to and impact of HIV and AIDS among the people most at risk in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. There is a special focus on women and children through a selection of high impact interventions for a low prevalence HIV epidemic, including the integration of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) services in maternal and child health services, and prevention initiatives for most at risk and especially vulnerable adolescents and youth.

The programme works with regional Ministries of Health in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, UN agencies and programmes (UNFPA and UNAIDS) and regional partners such as the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Kiribati Family Health Association, Solomon Islands Planned Parenthood Association (SIPPA), Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation (SIBC), Wan Smol Bag, World Vision (Vanuatu), Fiji Network of Positive People (FJN+), Fiji Association of Social Workers, Pacific Islands Counseling Association (Fiji); Men Fiji, and Tuvalu Red Cross Association and Tuvalu Family Health Association.

Looking Back

In 2009, the HIV and AIDS Programme engaged with a wide range of high level partners, hence influencing resources, advocating for interventions known to work elsewhere, and supporting more quality implementation of activities. The Programme also collected strategic information which was used as initial findings to monitor the impacts of program implementation. Results of this level of regional engagement have been:

Strengthened Partnerships: Partnerships with regional agencies were strengthened through active participation in the implementation of activities. For instance, UNICEF as one of the lead agencies and a member of the technical working group implementing the Pacific Regional HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (PRISP 2), contributed to the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) by providing technical assistance to countries and other partners who engage in PMTCT activities. Similarly, UNICEF, as a co-lead agency for HIV prevention among young people, continued (alongside UNFPA and SPC) to support the Adolescent Health Development Programme (AHD), advocating for inclusion of targeted interventions for most at risk adolescents and youth, and especially vulnerable adolescents and youth.

In November religious leaders gathered to celebrate UNICEF's first "World Day of Prayer and Action for Children." The President of Fiji and religious leaders from Fiji and the Pacific attended to discuss and share ideas on how to best use their standings in society to prevent HIV and AIDS. With UNICEF being a neutral organisation, the leaders endorsed UNICEF as the convener of such gatherings. Religious leaders in the Pacific have now agreed to advocate and to support efforts of HIV prevention for adolescents and youth, as well as women and men.

Targeted Evidence-Based Interventions: UNICEF persuaded UNFPA, WHO and four PICs to accept targeted interventions such as in Most At Risk Adolescents (MARA) and Especially Vulnerable Adolescents (EVA). This resulted a sharpened focus on adolescents and youth most in need of HIV prevention. As a result, other PICs have considered reviewing their interventions, and eight countries are in the process of reviewing existing data in their countries. The Programme also promoted integrated PMTCT services in health facilities with high numbers of pregnant women accessing antenatal services, as well as in hospitals with areas serving women identified to have high risk behaviours for HIV.

Engagement and Participation in Monitoring of Regional HIV and AIDS Data: The Programme has engaged in all regional processes of surveillance and monitoring of HIV and AIDS data, as well as factors contributing to it. Currently UNICEF manages the UN joint monitoring project, which will support the establishment of Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks in several PICs for the next three years. UNICEF has also contributed to data gathering and in-country data validation, as part of reporting processes for the Universal Access report, and PMTCT report card, which is a joint activity by UNICEF, WHO and UNAIDS.

Moving Forward

In 2010 a number of priorities are planned.

- The HIV and AIDS Programme is increasing its focus on the prevention of HIV among most at risk adolescents, youth, women and their partners, ensuring that they engage in HIV-risk reduction behaviours in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. UNICEF has supported Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to define and map out where most at risk populations are, and to understand factors which increase their risks and vulnerability to HIV infection. In 2010, UNICEF will assist Fiji and Tuvalu to conduct the same, while Solomon

Islands, Vanuatu, and Kiribati will select interventions which have a high impact in prevention of HIV and other STI. These interventions will involve youth participation and most of the interventions will be implemented through the joint SPC-UNFPA-UNICEF AHD Programme.

- The HIV and AIDS Programme intends on ensuring that current hospitals with Integrated PMTCT services provide quality services. Hence, support will be directed towards logistics supply, establishing supervision mechanisms and quality assurance, while health facilities with high patient volumes, or health facilities which have most at risk populations in their areas, will still be supported to integrate PMTCT services. Furthermore, the Programme will support more linkages with reproductive health.
- Introduction of rapid HIV testing will be supported to facilitate an increase in service demand, while dialogue with the Government of Fiji will be undertaken on the possibility of support to early diagnosis of exposed children, and care of affected children.
- Countries will be supported to implement communication activities, leading to more use of HIV prevention services, and other behaviour changes in relation to HIV and STI.
- The HIV and AIDS Programme will monitor the impact of global economic crisis on HIV and AIDS in the PICs and advocate for early and appropriate interventions. In partnership with UNAIDS and other stakeholders, the Programme is assessing how the global economic crises might intensify the vulnerabilities for new HIV infections and their impacts. Results will be shared in the Pacific Conference on the Human Face of the Global Economic Crisis in February 2010, promoting for earlier, HIV and AIDS-sensitive social protection measures.

Child Protection

A Review of 2009 & Snapshot of 2010

The Child Protection Programme works in partnership with Ministries of Women, Youth and Children's Affairs, Ministries of Social Welfare and Justice, Civil Registry Departments, Judiciaries, Police and NGOs/INGOs (such as ILO, UNFPA, Save the Children Fiji and Save the Children Australia) to build a protective environment for children free from violence, abuse and exploitation. The work of the Programme is mainly in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

The Programme aims to:

1. Ensure that children are increasingly protected by legislation and are better served by justice systems that protect them as victims, offenders and witnesses;
2. Ensure that children are better served by well-informed and coordinated child protection social services that ensure greater protection against and response to violence, abuse and exploitation; and
3. Support families and communities in establishing home and community environments for children that are free from violence, abuse and exploitation.

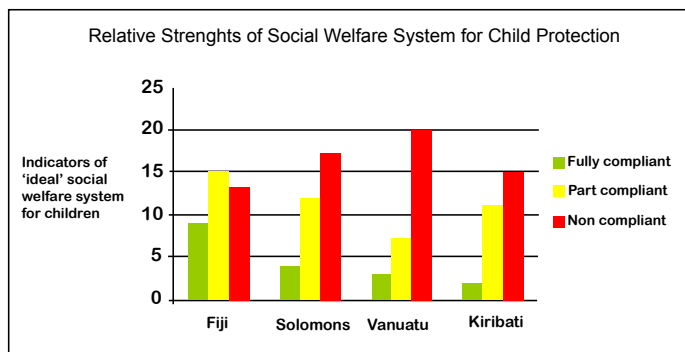
Looking Back

(1) Ensuring that children are increasingly protected by legislation and are better served by justice systems that protect them as victims, offenders and witnesses

- The Child Protection Programme assisted Governments in aligning national laws and regulations with child protection principles and good practices. Using the baseline recommendations for legislative reform, arrangements were made in Vanuatu, Kiribati and Solomon Islands to carry out legal reform, draft new laws and amend existing ones where children and young people are consulted.
- Strong partnership with the Police forces in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, resulted in improved understanding of children's rights, and better practices in relation to diversion, alternative sentencing and community restorative justice. As a result of new police diversion operational procedures and training workshops in Kiribati, all police stations in South Tarawa (the main island) practice diversion. In the past, while informal diversion was often practiced by Police officers through "sending the child home", the new procedures and training conducted by UNICEF helped to formalize some of the good

practices and bring about greater clarity amongst police officers on how to best provide support to young people in conflict with the law. Also noteworthy is that social workers now accompany the child throughout the process of police diversion. This was previously not the case. Formalizing diversion good practices are also underway in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu where Police, Social Welfare and community groups are jointly identifying appropriate community-based diversion programmes for social reintegration of young offenders.

- (2) Ensuring that children are better served by well-informed and coordinated child protection social services that ensure greater protection against and response to violence, abuse and exploitation



- The Programme supported the Governments in Kiribati, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Fiji to keep its current budget allocations to social welfare and maintain its current capacities in responding to and preventing child protection abuses.
- Child Protection social services are still new in many Pacific Island Countries. When comparing what would be considered an 'ideal' social welfare system for Child Protection with the reality in the Pacific, most (if not the majority of) aspects are considered to be "non-compliant" (see graph). Over the year there was much progress in addressing these issues. Amongst the countries researched, Vanuatu – the country with potentially the weakest social welfare system for child protection, will next year implement a child protection system. There is also a plan to establish guidelines for social workers and conduct a training to take on such tasks at the different levels.

- UNICEF continues to support the birth registration systems in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. For the first time in the Pacific, Vanuatu trialed a mobile birth registration system which resulted in registration of close to 17,000 children in Tafea Province, or 87 percent of all children 0-18 years. The national average rate of children 0-5 years registered is 25.6 percent with Tafea Province at 12.5 percent (according to 2008 MICS) before the mobile trial. The birth registration system uses mobile phones through the software "iCount". This innovative system simplifies the process of birth registration by entering information about a newborn baby into an already programmed mobile phone which sends the data into a specific Civil Registry database. Although the "iCount" initiative has been piloted in one province, based on assessment of its success it may be expanded to other parts of the country.
- (3) Supporting families and communities in establishing home and community environments for children that are free from violence, abuse and exploitation
- The child protection baseline research reports for Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu were launched at the Annual Pacific Regional Child Protection Meeting, in November in Nadi, Fiji. The baseline findings provide a useful 'roadmap' for the work ahead under the Child Protection Programme and the recommendations were carefully considered in developing multi-year plans in different areas. The baseline will continue to provide a benchmark against which results and changes will be measured in the years to come. National level launches are scheduled to follow before the end of the year and in the beginning of 2010.
 - Based on the research findings in relation to community behaviour and social change, UNICEF facilitated an in-country process for the development of 'Communication for Social Change Plans' in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The implementation of activities outlined in these Plans have begun with first results expected in 2010.
 - With the aim of enhancing the Programme's capacity to document and report on real results and changes, the "Most Significant Change" (MSC) technique was introduced to be used to measure changes experiences by stakeholders. The use of MSC will provide a systematic, qualitative measure to capture data on changes and impact in domains that are difficult to measure in the short-term, including social mobilization, awareness raising and capacity building. The first 'stories of change' will be collected at the end of the first quarter of 2010.

Moving Forward

The Programme will maintain its approach to: strengthen the legal and regulatory system; strengthen the social welfare system; and address community/individual behaviour for social change. The findings and recommendations by the Baseline research will continue to provide a roadmap for action and a benchmark against which progress will be measured.

2010 will see much implementation of community-based activities for social behavioural change, addressing violence, abuse and exploitation of children under the “Communication for Social Change Plans”. The “Most Significant Change” technique will be introduced to gain evidence of real behavioural and social changes happening as a result of the work of the Programme.


Under the legislative reform initiative, several new child protection-related laws will be drafted and amendments will be made to existing laws.

The Programme will continue to improve capacity of the social welfare system and child protection services. A ‘panel of experts’ from Universities will be established to review lessons learnt, baseline recommendations and develop the most suitable model for the future ‘social welfare’ and ‘child protection service’ for the Pacific.

In collaboration with the Policy, Advocacy, Planning and Evaluation (PAPE) Programme, the Child Protection Programme has finalised the ‘child abuse costing analysis’. This analysis establishes the cost of child abuse in at least one country and weighs such costs against the cost of investing in better child protection systems for prevention, early intervention and response. The results of the analysis will also assist Child Protection partners in undertaking more effective advocacy and gain support for the investments needed to create a protective environment for children in the Pacific.

The Child Protection Programme will also move its focus from the five countries to include the Northern Pacific island countries of Palau, FSM and RMI. The Child Protection baseline research will be undertaken in these countries with the aim of completing the research by mid-2010.



A close-up photograph of a young child with dark, curly hair, wearing a traditional headdress made of woven palm leaves and sticks. The child is smiling slightly and looking towards the camera. The background is blurred, showing a bright outdoor setting with greenery and a blue sky. The text is overlaid on the image.

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Policy, Advocacy, Planning & Evaluation (PAPE)

A Review of 2009 & Snapshot of 2010

The PAPE Programme helps Pacific Island countries place children at the centre of national policy, legislation, planning, budgeting and reporting. It supports the development of evidence-based social and economic policies that address the rights of girls, boys and women, and assists governments to ensure that disaggregated data on these groups are integrated into planning, monitoring and evaluation systems in (at least) Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. PAPE advocates for and promotes active participation of children, young people and women in these processes.

PAPE also works with the four other UNICEF Pacific programmes (Child Protection, Health and Sanitation, Education and HIV and AIDS) to ensure there is a system of results based planning and management; that data and advice are available on specific areas like HIV, juvenile justice, youth, health and nutrition; to support communication for development; and to assist in research, monitoring and evaluations of UNICEF-supported programmes. PAPE also oversees UNICEF Pacific's external relations and fund-raising and contributes strongly to the work of UNICEF Pacific's Emergency Response Team as well as the Gender Task Force

Looking Back

Child-Centred Economic and Social Policy Analysis

The Government of Vanuatu completed the first ever Pacific-based child poverty and disparity analysis report in 2009 facilitated by the University of New South Wales Social Policy Research Centre. The study follows UNICEF's global methodology by focusing on the poverty and disadvantage faced by families with children and looks in detail at how public policies and resources could more effectively reduce child deprivations. The evidence and insights gathered were presented to key policy makers in December 2009. In Kiribati, the National Youth Policy was finalized through consultations facilitated by local consultants and in-house technical assistance. In Solomon Islands, PAPE assisted consultations in four Provinces to finalize the Youth Policy and National Plan of Action for submission to Cabinet. The Solomon Islands Ministry of Women, Youth and Children's Affairs (MWYCA) prepared and conducted the November 2009 National Youth Parliament, the outcomes of which were presented to Cabinet.

Child-Centred Budgeting

PAPE worked with partners to ensure that by the end of 2009 children had first call on resources in national action plans to respond to the impacts of the food and fuel price rises and global economic

crisis in FSM, Fiji Islands, Kiribati, RMI, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. This was done together with UNICEF Pacific Programmes, UN agencies and ADB, by producing a landmark report on the impact of and responses to the global economic crisis in the Pacific. The report (*Protecting Pacific Island Children and Women during Economic and Food Crises*, July 2009), which was released in July 2009, examines some of the known and potential impacts on Pacific Island children and women of the 2008 food price rise crisis and the current economic crisis. It has continued to receive wide media coverage and provided the substantive background to a series of policy briefs and consultations held with Pacific Island and regional development partners governments including all Pacific Island Finance and Economic Ministers when they gathered at their annual regional meeting in Cook Islands in October 2009. PAPE also led a technical task force of UN agencies to help countries monitor the impact of current crisis on the health and welfare of children and women, and at the same time spearheaded preparations for a UN, PIFS, SPC, USP and ADB sponsored Pacific Conference on The Human Face of the Global Economic Crisis to be hosted by the Government of Vanuatu in February 2010.

Child-Centred Legislative Reform

In 2009, PAPE collaborated with the Child Protection Programme to advance outcomes for child protection legislative reform and development. The issue of child abuse is one that is rarely understood in economic terms, thus the initiative sought firstly to develop a costing model to calculate the cost of child abuse and loss of economic potential in Pacific Island Countries. Secondly, it calculated the costs implicated in legislative and child welfare system reform, to clearly identify the economic benefits of investment against the cost of child abuse. The Child Protection Legislative Reform Costing Model piloted in Vanuatu takes into account the context of developing countries, limited availability of data and little to no investment in child abuse prevention and response services. The model will be used in other Pacific Island countries to advocate for greater priority for reform and development of child-centred legislation. The first ever assessment of a national import monitoring system to protect children from unsafe products was also conducted in Vanuatu.

Child-Centred Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Skills

By the end of 2009, PAPE in collaboration with other UNICEF Pacific programmes had contributed to improved partnerships for children by supporting the Provincial Governments of Western and Choiseul Provinces (Solomon Islands), Tafea Provincial Administration (Vanuatu), and Betio, Teinainano and Abemama Island Councils (Kiribati) to draw up Development Plans that are more

inclusive of children's priorities. These plans also incorporate Communication for Development actions for Government and key partners to promote and advocate children's issues in the coming years. PAPE assisted the HIV and AIDS Programme to enhance the capacity of young people to engage in STI- and HIV- prevention interventions through the completion of baseline surveys that seek to identify the most at risk adolescents within Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu so that in 2010 interventions can target their participation in selected sub-national areas. Accurate provincial data will soon also be available from the Health and Sanitation Baseline commenced in 2009. In Vanuatu, the 2007 Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was launched at a special event with strong media coverage, while the Nutrition report (MICS Sub-Sample Survey) was launched at the National Food Summit.

Child-Centred Data Systems

In 2009, PAPE supported continued capacity strengthening of child-related data-use of National Statistics Offices. The Pacific Institute of Public Policy (PIPPS) with joint support from UNICEF and UNFPA completed diagnostics of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) Data in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Adapted from the World Bank, the Diagnostic Studies consider the overall strengths and weaknesses of each government's child- and women-focused Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation system. During 2009, PAPE also continued to strengthen strong linkages with SPC's Demography and Statistics Program, ADB, World Bank, UNDP Pacific Centre, UNESCAP, and UNDP, UNFPA, the UNDAF M&E Group, AusAID and NZAID statistics focal points, in the development of a multi-year, multi-agency data and statistics capacity building framework.

A CEDAW/CRC Orientation Workshop in RMI was conducted with UNIFEM and SPC in early August to establish the roles and functions of a new CEDAW/CRC Committee. Five countries that are signatories to the CRC have yet to submit initial CRC reports – all five are in the Pacific region: Cook Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu. The CRC initial reporting process was initiated in Nauru through a field visit by the Chief of PAPE; a subsequent request for further technical support has been received and will be provided in early 2010. Direct technical support was provided to the other four countries to update their existing drafts. All four countries now have completed initial reports and submitted to their respective Cabinets for onward submission to the Geneva Committee on the Rights of the Child. It should be noted that Solomon Islands this year ratified both CRC Optional Protocols.

MOVING FORWARD

Priority actions planned for 2010 and beyond:

In the area of child-centred policy, activities include: analysis of available social and economic data to determine levels and recent trends in child and youth hardship/poverty, capacity building processes to improve child-centred policy formulation requirements, and support for implementation of the national child and youth policies including studies on climate change and urbanization and their impacts on Pacific children.

In the area of child-centred budgeting: support for sentinel site monitoring of the social impacts of the global economic crisis and policy consultations will continue to ensure investments for children are protected as much as possible.

In the area of child-centred legislative reform: the newly developed costing model will be used in advocacy initiatives with Ministries of Finance.

In the area of child-centred planning, activities include: continuing support for sub-national and national administrations in planning and monitoring; technical coordination of Communication for Development actions for each UNICEF Pacific programme; and joint Government/UN Monitoring and Reviews.

In the area of child-centred data system strengthening: follow-up on the 2009 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Diagnosis and (funding permitting) further DevINFO capacity building.

In the area of child-centred reporting, activities will include: capacity building support to the National Committees for Children, assistance to countries with outstanding CRC Reports and greater emphasis on development of media for, with and about children.

From 2010 and beyond PAPE will be placing greater focus on climate change and urbanization and their effects on Pacific island children by first commissioning scoping studies as part of the Mid-Term Review.



Emergency Preparedness and Response

A Review of 2009 & Snapshot of 2010



Humanitarian response is an essential part of our overall work. Our mandate to respond to emergencies, are clearly stated in the Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies (CCCs).

Looking Back

UNICEF responded to a number of emergencies in 2009. Of most significance were the floods in Fiji in January and the earthquake and subsequent tsunami in September which affected Samoa and Tonga.

During the floods in Fiji in January, some level of coordination was achieved between the UN, particularly through UNICEF heading a multi-agency rapid assessment. Up to 10,000 people were displaced for several weeks. UNICEF was able to mobilize funds from NZAID and AusAID which was used to replenish emergency prepositioned supplies. UNICEF also mobilized funds from ECHO for the restoration of rural water supplies. During the same period UNICEF responded to a flooding emergency in the Solomon Islands. No other UN agencies engaged with this response.

The second major emergency was the Samoa and Tonga earthquake and tsunami in late September. Clusters were launched with UNICEF coordinating the WASH and Education Clusters. UNICEF developed and implemented a rapid response plan for an 8-10 week period and is currently winding down its support for the response while continuing to engage with the Early Recovery Cluster.

A number of “minor” emergencies arose during 2009 including two volcanic eruptions in Vanuatu. UNICEF supported the restoration of damaged water supply systems in these areas. The 2009/2010 Cyclone Season has commenced with a damaging Category 2 cyclone hitting Fiji in December. With the El Nino in effect, we expect further and increased cyclone activity during the current season.

In 2009, UNICEF conducted an assessment of government emergency preparedness and response plans and capacities, in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Vanuatu. The report incorporating partner feedback, provided broad insights and recommendations that provided a collective platform to advance emergency preparedness and response planning and capacities for Pacific Island children.

Moving Forward

Provide health, nutrition and WASH humanitarian assistance according to UNICEF Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) and undertake rehabilitation and reconstruction of WASH installations in areas affected by declared emergencies.

A close-up photograph of four children in school uniforms. The child in the center is smiling and pointing towards the camera. The child to the right is also smiling and holding a book with a red cover. The background is a textured, woven wall.

Championing Gender Equity and Equality

A Review of 2009 & Snapshot of 2010

In 2009 UNICEF Pacific re-affirmed and demonstrated the organisation's commitment to ensuring mainstreaming of activities to promote gender equality in several ways.

Looking back

In the first half of the year the gender mainstreaming focus was on capacity strengthening of UNICEF Pacific Programme Emergency Response Task Force (PERT) members and key government and NGO partners to ensure gender sensitive response in emergencies. This enabled the PERT and key partners to develop country profiles for the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Kiribati with data on 11 demographic, social, political and cultural themes disaggregated by age and sex. A post-disaster Water and Sanitation project in Fiji, funded by the European Union, benefited from support of a gender consultant as a means of ensuring that gendered issues were adequately addressed by the various activities, as did a Mid Term Review of a large School Reconstruction Project managed by UNICEF in the Solomon Islands.

In the second quarter of 2009 the gender mainstreaming focus was broadened in scope with the establishment of a Gender Task Force (GTF) with members from all UNICEF Pacific programmes and Field Offices in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The GTF shared immediately started sharing available resources on gender with all staff and in the third quarter of the year facilitated an internal audit of gender mainstreaming activities in UNICEF Pacific programme. With reference to the internal gender audit, the GTF developed a five point checklist for all programmes for use to ensure that 2010 annual work plans clearly articulate gender mainstreaming activities.

During 2009 the GTF was coordinated and collaborated closely with the UN Gender Group (UNGG), and contributed to focus ongoing discussions in the UNGG on UN joint programming to Violence against Women, with a substantial inclusion of communication for development as a key element to drive both the joint programming and the facilitation of Pacific wide communication and actions on eliminating violence against women and girls. With input from UNICEF, the UNGG also completed a gender scorecard process initiated in 2008, which has contributed to further UN wide dialogue on how to improve accountability and programming on gender mainstreaming.

Moving forward

In first half of 2010 the GTF will commission the technical support of a gender specialist to undertake an in-depth audit of the status of gender mainstreaming activities in UNICEF Pacific operations and programmes, and provide recommendations for how to strengthen gender mainstreaming in the remaining two years of the current Multi-Country Programme Cycle 2008-2012.

The GTF is responding to training needs expressed by staff and partner in 2009 by organizing two-day trainings in first half of 2010 for all UNICEF Pacific staff and key partners in Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Kiribati on how to strengthen gender mainstreaming in all UNICEF supported activities.

In line with the UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign announced by the UN Secretary General in February 2008, a key focus of the GTF in 2010 will be to continue close collaboration with the UNGG to further UN joint programming on addressing Violence against Women in the Pacific. This priority is grounded upon several recent studies by UNICEF and other UN agencies revealing that this is a significant issue in the Pacific impeding progress for women and children in a number of areas.



Information Technolog



Supplies



Finance



Administration



Human Resources

Operations

The operations section provides support to human resources, administration, logistics, supplies and information communication technology related to all programmes and activities of UNICEF Pacific.

Staffing issues

By the end of 2009 UNICEF Pacific has filled 70 out of 71 established posts. The Human Resource Development Team organized monthly 'lunch hour clinics' where staff who had participated in training and learning events shared their experience with others. Specific group learning events were organized on working with colleagues and partners, addressing: issues of negotiation, time management and tolerance; IT and computer skills training; and First Aid training. With a view to fairly balance opportunities for external training and learning for all staff, the HRDT prepared a guideline document for staff members' participation in capacity building initiatives. The office has initiated a number of team building strategies such as Friday morning tea whereby sections host morning tea for all staff (and publicly take or retake the Oath of Office as a reminder of their commitment to the values and principles of the UN).

Supplies

In 2009 UNICEF Pacific prioritised the timely preparation of supply plans. This was monitored carefully and the prioritisation led to improved and apt delivery of supplies. An Internal control policy on warehousing was prepared for both the Suva Office and Field Offices whereby Inventory records were updated and bin cards used to record stock movement. The two Supply staff was also trained in Supply Chain management which has improved their performance and efficiency. The office has initiated a stockpile mechanism whereby emergency supplies are stocked in Suva, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in readiness for immediate distribution to any affected areas within the Pacific. This strategy was tested when the office had two major floods in Fiji and a tsunami which affected Samoa and Tonga. The office responded efficiently with immediate distribution of the stockpiles to the affected areas. The top ten supply items of the office are: 1) ICT Equipment which represents 20 percent of total supplies; 2) Tents and Tarpaulins; 3) Water containers and tanks; 4) Vaccines; 5) Refrigerators; 6) Cold and safety boxes; 7) Office equipment; 8) Office stationary; 9) Print materials; and 10) Outboard motors.

Information communication technology (ICT)

The ICT team continued to service the growing number of UNICEF Pacific staff in 2009 implementing solutions to create a more integrated and unified ICT workspace. This included updating and upgrading mail and office software packages, standardising ICT equipment purchasing, improve the data backup procedure, increase network connectivity and bandwidth and security. Training to understand and use the new ICT solutions was also provided to ICT members and staff.

Emergency Preparedness and Business Continuity

The Emergency Preparedness Plan was revised and updated with extensive inputs from UNICEF Field Office Staff and Section Chiefs. A revised planning format was used for this allowing for multiple Pacific Island countries to be included within a multi-country plan. Lessons learned from 2009 emergency responses including the Fiji Floods, Vanuatu Floods and the Samoan Tsunami was drawn upon during the revision process. Continued investment was also made in the capacity strengthening of Pacific Emergency Response Team members – especially on ensuring a gender sensitive response in emergencies.

The Business Continuity Plan for UNICEF Pacific was also tested and updated in 2009 to include individual Business continuity plans for field offices in Vanuatu, Kiribati and Solomon Islands. In Suva, Fiji, UNICEF Pacific established an external Business Continuity Site that can provide a safe and alternative workplace for essential staff if required at any given point.

Moving forward

Priority actions planned for 2010

Conduct a Market Survey for Fiji including Australian companies and Long Term Agreements signed with identified/recommended companies. Improve management of office inventory including field offices; strengthen the ICT team; ensure reliable and faster connectivity for all UNICEF Pacific offices and that the data backup system becomes fully operational by 30 June 2010; complete a Micro Assessment and Assurance Plan for Fiji; improve staff security and safety through education and training Reports.



Innovations and
lessons learnt

Real-time Monitoring of the Global Economic Crisis and its Impacts on Children in the Pacific

Collecting data and using it to make sound policies is often weak in most countries. Therefore, when it comes to allocating resources to new real-time data collection during a crisis, it becomes an even lower priority.

After much discussion with Government partners, UNICEF pushed to set up a trial phase of sentinel site monitoring of vulnerable groups with WHO, ILO, UNDP and UNFPA as well as eight priority Pacific Island Countries (identified as particularly vulnerable to the economic crisis in early 2009).

It was agreed that the first purpose of real-time social impact monitoring should be to identify the most vulnerable children and women before they are exposed to further risks that will affect their well-being. The second purpose should be that monitoring leads to policy formulation and programme action through timely feedback to policy-makers.

Within each sentinel site, services, families, and communities are assessed. The impact on education, health, livelihood and protection services is monitored through surveys at schools, hospitals, health centres/clinics, pharmacies/medicine retailers, food markets and police posts serving the concerned communities together with administrative data already collected by the government. Impacts on families and communities are assessed by using a small-scale pulse household survey and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). FGDs are held with children, young people, men and women. The pulse surveys and FGDs include opinions of children, young people and women, and their perceptions in changes to household welfare, livelihood, reported illness, nutrition, and community cooperation. The first round of data collection will be completed by the end of January 2010 with a second round of data to be gathered in July 2010 (with two further rounds scheduled in 2011).

The data are complimented by media analysis and human interest stories gathered by NGOs. National workshops are planned at the end of each data round to consider policy and budget implications of the findings. This joint UN initiative will be thoroughly tested and refined over the next two years, and if governments and other partners continue to be supportive, could evolve into a Pacific Poverty and Hardship Alert System to provide real-time social impact information. Such an early-warning system does not exist right now. The objective of a Pacific Poverty and Hardship Alert System would be to provide early indications of how an external shock, like the current economic

crisis, is affecting the economic, social and political welfare of the most marginalized populations and countries within the Pacific. Such a system would help both national policy-makers and communities to ensure the poorest and most vulnerable are protected in a time of crisis. Once operational, such a Pacific Poverty and Hardship Alert System could produce regular Pacific Hardship Alert products (e.g., Pacific Social Impact Monitor Reports similar to the Pacific Economic Monitor Reports released by the ADB). To maintain such a system within the Pacific will require resources and collaboration between organizations with complementary fields of expertise but start-up resources have already been mobilized and collaboration has already commenced.

Birth Notification and Registration Using Mobile Phone and SMS Technology in Vanuatu

The Government of Vanuatu ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992 and despite limited resources, has pursued the fulfillment of the different rights articulated in the CRC and other human rights instruments in partnership with UNICEF, other multi and bilateral donors and partners. Vanuatu is the first country in the Pacific to introduce the use of mobile phones for birth registration through its initiative “iCount”.

The use of pre-programmed mobile phones for birth registration was complemented by a number of other initiatives. The Civil Registry conducted awareness sessions on the importance of birth registration in different communities in Luganville followed by the registration campaign of children which was free of charge. Additional training and information sharing sessions were conducted for Area Secretaries and Heads of Government Departments in Luganville and Sanma. The training focused on awareness, developing systems and training of staff in health, education, the municipality and the province on their role in Birth Registration. Additional training sessions were conducted for teachers, nurses, chiefs and other community leaders on their role on Birth registration in the rural areas.

In Tafea Province mobile birth registration associated with a Measles immunization campaign resulted in registration of close to 17,000 children or 87% of all children 0-18 years up from just 12.5% in 2007 (according to the 2008 MICS).

The next steps are to extend the strategies that have been implemented successfully in the pilot zones to other provinces of the country. From 2010 onwards, the use of mobile phones to instantly

record births with Civil Registry will be expanded to all provinces and its use will be extended beyond health centres and health staff to link with other social services and administrative structures to facilitate birth registration at the village level. Advocacy at policy level, training of staff, and awareness raising at community level will be given priority 2010 in collaboration with all social stockholders (schools, health centres, hospitals).



Real life stories

Mobile Birth Registration System in Vanuatu to Tackle Birth Registration



After a few convincing trials, a new Birth Registration prototype will be adopted in Vanuatu thanks to a partnership between the Government of Vanuatu, Digicel Vanuatu and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

This new technology – Mobile Birth Registration/Notification System – is the fruit of research lead by a former Master of Computing student, Johannes Gambo, now working in the Department of Internal Affairs in New Zealand.

"I was doing my thesis study on Second Life (virtual world accessible via the Internet and enabling its users to interact with each other through avatars), when I read various UNICEF Birth Registration reports and understood how practical research could help improve birth registration."

Birth registration – the official recording of the birth of a child by a state administrative process – is 'an inalienable human right' certified through many articles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

UNICEF Pacific Chief of Child Protection, Ms. Johanna Eriksson-Takyo says "birth registration is one focus of UNICEF's work as it embodies the first legal recognition of a child and is a valuable tool to ensure a child's right to a name and nationality, to be protected from all forms of exploitation and to judiciary protection."

She added that "it also provides access to services such as education, health care, participation in civic and political affairs and access to employment."

When children are not registered, they have to cope with many obstacles throughout their lifetime. They are unable to register in school or to have access to public hospitals. When they are grown up, they cannot marry, find employment or travel. They cannot benefit from fair judiciary processes, cannot exercise their citizen rights, and are unable to stand up for the rights of their own children.



Around 51 million children born between 2000 and 2008 have not had their births registered; in East Asia and the Pacific countries, they represent 28% of all births.

Yet, birth registration numbers, just like other demographic indicators, “are essential for effective social and economic planning by any government.” states Ms. Eriksson-Takyo.

The Pacific Island nation of Vanuatu was chosen for testing this technology because of the tough conditions the country faces. “If it works in Vanuatu, it can work everywhere,” expresses Mr. Gambo, and the results are indeed promising.

The trials took place in Burumba, on Epi, and proved efficient in improving birth registration processes.

The success of this new technology is firstly due to its ease of use. With everyone being familiar with the SMS (Short Message Service) technology, no special training sessions are needed. Furthermore, the new project works using prepaid cards from the local Telecom companies (Digicel and Telecom Vanuatu Limited during the trials in Vanuatu) and thus is not based on any contract.

Secondly, the technology takes into consideration many of the typical problems faced by Pacific Island Countries such as inadequate record storage systems, high registration fees, remoteness from registration centres, etc.

This new system uses the iCount software to convert mobile phones with the requested information for birth registration. The information is entered into the phone by nurses and doctors and sent to a receiving phone based in the Civil Registration Office in Port Vila. The latter then uses Bluetooth to send the data to the central computer located in the same office.

The Mobile Birth Registration System uses solar power to charge mobiles, thereby tackling the energy issue. It also stores the data into drafts when network coverage is missing to automatically resend them when available.

In addition, the technology does not keep personal information which is only stored on one computer. Its reliability is therefore guaranteed as data are secured and can always be corrected if mistaken.

The whole project was self-funded by Mr. Gambo in order to avoid any agency's influence on the outcomes. Still, the former student certifies that "money is not a driven factor for me, because if I put myself in those children's shoes, I would like somebody to care about me." Hence, the invention will be made freely available to any government or organization in the Pacific.

Taking this opportunity, the Government of Vanuatu will be the first one in the world to adopt the system and use it, starting in the province of Sanma.

Thanks to the support of UNICEF and to a partnership with Digicel Vanuatu, 6500 Nokia mobile phones will be distributed across the province and assigned not only to doctors and nurses, but also to headmasters of schools, area secretaries and rural health workers, to ensure a maximal efficiency of the new technology.

At the handing over ceremony of the mobile phones by Digicel, Mr. Gambo repeated his assertion that the Mobile Birth Registration Service could be a breakthrough in birth notification and play a role in improving children's health.

"The technology will be useful not only to record births but also to order medical supplies in the future, as it saves time and there is the ability to send orders directly to the suppliers in Port Vila." he said.

By adopting the new system, Vanuatu is the first country in the world to use an invention based on day-to-day technology to tackle some of the obstacles facing children.

Selina's Baby-Friendly Experience Prompts her to Encourage Other Mothers

It's a windy morning in Rotuma, an island about two and half hours away by flight from Suva, Fiji's capital city. Selina Jione, 27, is in labour with her second child at Rotuma Rural Hospital. She has mixed feelings of excitement and panic.

As her contractions become stronger, Sister Sabin Wendt, Acting Sub-Divisional Health Sister and Dr. Simone Nadakuitavuki, ensure all is in order before her bundle of joy is delivered.



Three hours later, a newborn's cry is heard. After careful checks by the nurses, he is handed to his mother and held to her breast to begin breastfeeding.

Selina has received all the counseling and support from her husband, community and in particular the support group in the village of Malhaha (where she stays). During her routine health clinics at the hospital, she said the nurses would inform her about the benefits and importance of breastfeeding. This is no surprise since all Baby Friendly hospitals must ensure mothers are not only informed about the benefits of breastfeeding, but are also taught how to breastfeed and maintain lactation. Upon the birth of babies, nurses also encourage unrestricted breastfeeding, practice 'rooming in' or allow mothers and infants to remain together 24 hours a day and foster the establishment of breastfeeding support groups.

Sister Wendt said "a training was conducted by Suva based staff and nurses for support groups in each community." These women, she added were selected on a voluntary basis to assist the minimal health staff at the hospital.

“On discharge from the hospital or clinic, mothers are referred to the support group in her village,” said Sister Wendt. With an average of one birth every three months, Sister Wendt said the hospital is able to provide sufficient attention to each case.

Rotuma Rural Hospital became the 21st hospital in Fiji to be awarded the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) on May 11, 2009 making Fiji the only Pacific Island Country to achieve Baby-Friendly status across all its public hospitals. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Nutrition Specialist, Mrs Seini Kurusiga presented the award on behalf of UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO).



Mrs Kurusiga said “Both UNICEF and WHO are proud to share this milestone achievement with the Ministry of Health and the Government of Fiji for one of the simplest interventions and yet challenging tasks of creating the right environment for optimum nutrition resulting in a good start in life for the children of Rotuma and Fiji – the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative.”

She added that “the improved survival rate of mothers and particularly children can be achieved through baby friendly hospital initiatives (BFHI) which recognize each mother’s right to make her decision based on full and accurate information about feeding options. Breastfeeding is one of the proven and effective interventions for reducing maternal and new-born disability and mortality.”

In 1991, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) launched a global breastfeeding strategy called the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI). The initiative sets 10 goals or 10 Steps for Successful Breastfeeding to be achieved by all health care facilities providing maternity services. There are now almost 15,000 baby-friendly hospitals in over 120 countries.

BFHI is a good model on how a health facility can provide quality care and has a role to play in protecting the health of infants and young children in the Pacific. UNICEF, WHO, the governments and other partners in the region are committed not only to revitalize but also to strengthen this initiative.

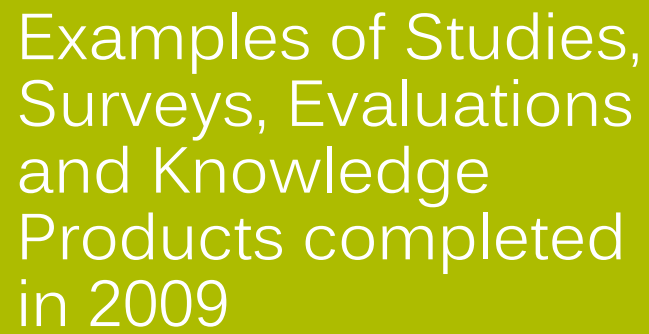
One of the Millennium Development Goals is to reduce child mortality and one of the proven ways to achieve this is to ensure that infants are exclusively breastfed for the first six months of their lives.

Sister Wendt said even before Rotuma Rural was awarded Baby Friendly status, the hospital practiced the baby friendly initiative. "The result is that we hardly see malnourished children in Rotuma because mothers know the good breastfeeding brings."

She said the challenge now was to get mothers to continue breastfeeding with complementary feeding for children after six months. "Formula is a sign of wealth in the community so that poses another challenge for us. But this award reinforces the importance of breastfeeding, and mothers can recognize that."

Still breastfeeding her hungry newborn, Selina says will use her experience at Rotuma Rural Hospital to encourage other mothers-to-be to breastfeed exclusively for at least six months.

Examples of Studies,
Surveys, Evaluations
and Knowledge
Products completed
in 2009



Examples of Studies, Surveys & Evaluations Completed in 2009



Vanuatu Nutrition (MICS) Survey report

The MICS-National Nutrition Survey was conducted throughout Vanuatu from late 2007 through to the first quarter of 2008. This report presents the background, rationale, methodology and results, along with discussion and recommendations, for all nutrition modules that were part of either the standard MICS or the additional nutrition sub-component of this survey.



Vanuatu Main MICS Survey report

This report is based on the Vanuatu Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which was conducted in late 2007 by the Ministry of Health, Government of the Republic of Vanuatu (GoV), with financial and technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Pacific.



Status of the Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 in the Pacific.

This is a knowledge product produced by the Health and Sanitation Programme and is the first step in the Pacific Health Countdown Partnership (PHCP 2015). It was prepared for the APRM meeting in 2008 and revised for an informal launch as working documents at the Regional MDG meeting in March 2009. These seven country case studies analyse MDGs 4 and 5, examine bottlenecks, opportunities and strategies for accelerating progress with equity. All 7 reports are currently being validated by countries.



Child- and Women-Focused Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Diagnosis

The report aims to provide a baseline of what monitoring and evaluation functions already exist and their strengths and weaknesses, in terms of demand especially for data on children and women in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.



Vanuatu Import Monitoring Study to protect the vulnerable from unsafe imports

The first ever assessment of a national import monitoring system to protect children from unsafe products was also conducted in Vanuatu. With the increasing push towards integration of the Vanuatu domestic market to an international free trade regime, there have been growing concerns within the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Tourism (MTCT) among the Government of Vanuatu over the robustness of border control to safeguard the health and welfare of the most vulnerable population of Vanuatu's children and women. The findings are being considered by the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Tourism in order to strengthen data systems on imported items, improve mechanisms to issue complaints when contaminated products are found, improve capacity and clarity on authority of each government agency to protect consumer safety, install appropriate testing facilities at the ports of entry, update and strengthen the laws and regulations to properly authorize and enforce the monitoring role for government and private entities.



Effective Vaccine Store Management Assessment: Fiji

The purpose of the WHO-UNICEF Effective Vaccine Store Management (EVSM) initiative is to encourage countries to procure and maintain equipment and to adopt management and training practices that fully protect vaccines in primary and intermediate vaccine stores. The initiative will provide countries with self-assessment tools, guidelines and model standards, focused specifically on vaccine storage and distribution.

Examples of Knowledge Products developed in 2009



Water Safety cards for Fiji Floods

Make households aware on how to treat drinking water during periods of emergency



Kiribati Birth Registration Brochure

The brochure provides steps on how to register a child in Kiribati. It is aimed at parents and caregivers especially those who have not registered their child/children. It also highlights the importance of birth registration as a child's right (Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child).



Protecting Pacific Island Children and Women during Economic and Food Crises

The report updates the food crisis analysis conducted by UNICEF Pacific since the July 2008 report, as well as provides social budgeting and social protection policy advice based on evidence and lessons learned from around the world and the Pacific.

The report concludes by suggesting a range of policy options to help children and women including how to achieve better returns on investment from social sector spending.



Protecting Pacific Island Children and Women during Economic and Food Crises: Executive summary

The executive summary outlines the current and the broad impact of the global economic crises across the globe and in the Pacific.



Think Children CCC Emergency Assessment Pacific 2009

Conducted in 5 countries, this assessment asks the following main questions: (1) Do government plans reflect priority needs of children and women in the event of an emergency? (2) What capacity does the government have to address these vulnerabilities? (3) What opportunities are there to develop this capacity? The assessment shows overwhelmingly that the government disaster management plans currently do not reflect the crucial actions identified by the CCCs framework. Regional and country-specific recommendations and a capacity building plan are included.



A Baseline Report for creating free from violence, abuse and exploitation of girls and boys in Vanuatu – protect me with love and care

The Vanuatu Baseline report is the first major baseline research on abuse and exploitation of children in Vanuatu. The report provides an in-depth analysis of the findings of the research and includes strategic recommendations for programme design and directions based on the three pillars of Child Protection Framework: legal and regulatory systems, the social welfare and social behavior change system. The research provides the opportunity to build and complement the existing studies and to arrive at a more comprehensive situation analysis of child protection in Vanuatu



A Baseline Report for creating free from violence, abuse and exploitation of girls and boys in Kiribati – protect me with love and care

The Child Protection Baseline Research report is the outcome of the first comprehensive global attempt to identify and describe the current situation of Children in Kiribati. The child protection baseline research extracts key indicators and relevant information on the situation of Kiribati children for social welfare planning that governments, UNICEF and other UN agencies can work closely with in achieving results for children in the Pacific.



A Baseline Report for creating free from violence, abuse and exploitation of girls and boys in Fiji – protect me with love and care

The report provides an in-depth analysis of the findings of the research and includes strategic recommendations for programme design and direction based on the three pillars of the Child Protection Framework: legal and regulatory systems, social welfare systems and social behavior change system. This research provides an opportunity to build on and complement the existing studies to arrive at a more comprehensive situational analysis of child protection in Fiji that is both qualitative and quantitatively sound. It serves as a marker in 2008 for measuring progress and achievement of the child protection interventions by the end of the Government of Fiji and UNICEF programme cycle in 2012.



A Baseline Report for creating free from violence, abuse and exploitation of girls and boys in Solomon Islands – protect me with love and care

The Solomon Islands Baseline report is the first major baseline research on abuse and exploitation of children in the Solomon Islands. The report provides an in-depth analysis of the findings of the research and includes strategic recommendations for programme design and directions based on the three pillars of Child Protection Framework: legal and regulatory systems, the social welfare and social behavior change system. The research provides the opportunity to build and complement the existing studies and to arrive at a more comprehensive situation analysis of child protection in the Solomon Islands



Emergency Hand

UNICEF Pacific Emergency Hands produced as a tool for Communicating messages regarding health, hygiene, sanitation and breastfeeding



Measles Brochure & Poster

Produced for the measles national campaign which was carried out in the Solomon Islands from September 21st - 16 October, 2009



Pocket Guide

10 communication messages developed in consultation with all programmes to support the practice of key behaviors during this emergency in Samoa and Tonga.



Breastfeeding posters

Breastfeeding Posters were produced in collaboration with "World Breastfeeding Day" with the theme "Promoting Breastfeeding in Emergencies".



Hand washing posters (available in Fijian and Hindi)

UNICEF Pacific developed WASH IEC materials for the purpose of advocacy to promote hygienic habits and to be used for orientation and /or training of community groups on hygiene and sanitation promotion in the three priority countries.



Breast Milk is Best poster

Breastfeeding Posters were produced in collaboration with "World Breastfeeding Day" with the theme "Promoting Breastfeeding in Emergencies".



Child Friendly Kit Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Drafted for children and young people in child-friendly language. Using the four guiding principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) – Development, Survival, Protection, Participation - to explain and provide examples of the Articles in the CRC.



Child Friendly Schools Brochure

The brochure provides an overview of the Child Friendly Schools (CFS).



Influenza A H1N1 Leaflet/Brochure

Following the global outbreak of the H₁N₁ pandemic, UNICEF Pacific coordinated with WHO and SPC to develop a set of generic risk communication materials on H₁N₁, that could easily and quickly be adapted by individual Pacific Island Countries. This is the one adapted in Fiji and printed and distributed nationwide with support from UNICEF Pacific.



H1N1 Bookmark



H1N1 Poster



Newspaper strips

Solomon Islands Influenza A H1N1 (A5 leaflet) and
H1N1 Leaflet for Vanuatu



Following the global outbreak of the H1N1 pandemic, this version of WACS was developed in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and printed with support from UNICEF Pacific.



THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN
2006





Some Key Events in
2010 for UNICEF

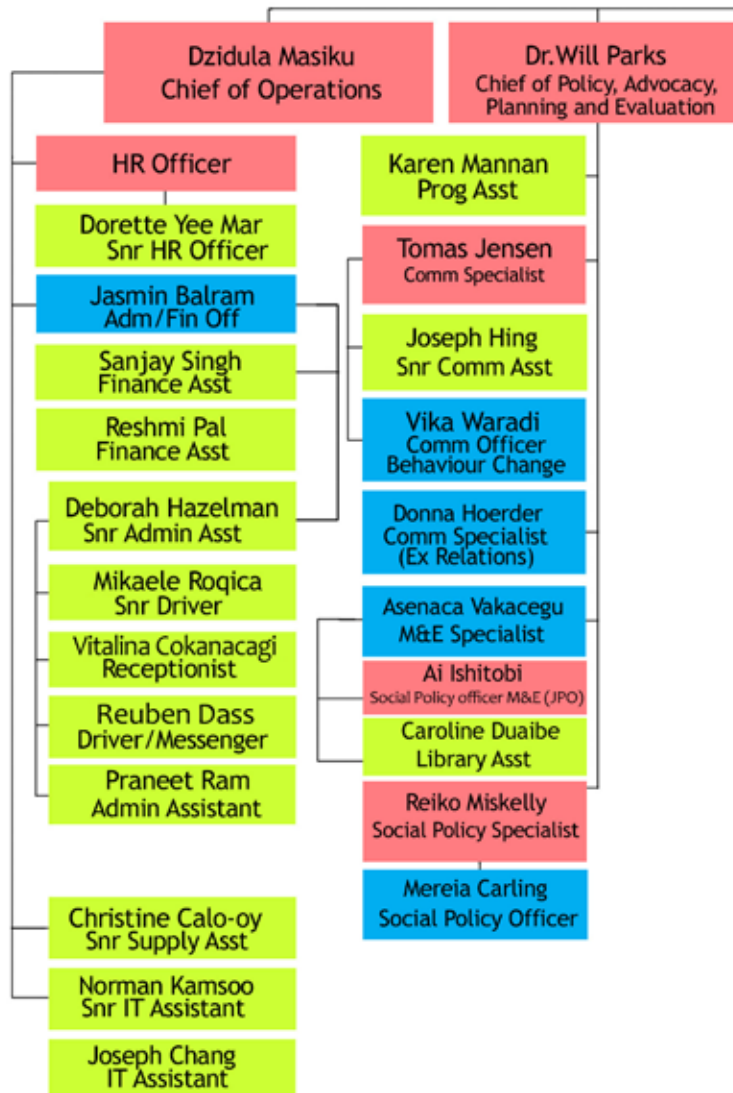
MONTH	International Days and UNICEF events
January	
February	Pacific Conference on the Human Face of the Global Economic Crisis (10-12)
March	<p>International Children's Day of Broadcasting (7) "All Rights All Children"</p> <p>International Women's Day (8) "Equal rights, equal opportunities: Progress for all"</p> <p>World Water Day (22) "Clean Water for a Healthy World"</p> <p>Pacific Forum Education Ministers Meeting, (TBC)</p>
April	<p>World Health Day (7) "1000 cities – 1000 lives"</p> <p>ILO Symposium on Social Justice and Child Labour (20-24)</p> <p>Pacific Food Summit (21-23)</p>
May	
June	<p>World Day Against Child Labour (12) "Go for the goal...end child labour"</p>
July	Pacific Islands Health Ministers' Meeting, (Date TBC)

August	<p>World Breastfeeding Week (1-7) “Just 10 steps! Breastfeeding the Baby-Friendly Way”</p> <p>International Youth Day (12)</p> <p>Tadra Kahani (12-14)</p> <p>Pacific Forum Leaders Meeting, Vanuatu (TBC)</p>
September	<p>Japan-Pacific Immunization Programme Strengthening (J-PIPS) meeting, (TBC)</p>
October	<p>World Teachers Day (5)</p> <p>UN day (20)</p>
November	<p>Universal Children’s Day (20)</p> <p>International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against women (25)</p> <p>Pacific Ministers of Education Meeting (tbc)</p>
December	<p>World AIDS Day (1)</p> <p>State of the World’s Children Report 2010 (TBC)</p> <p>International Human Rights Day (10)</p>



ANNEX

UNICEF PACIFIC APPROVED ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE 2008-2012



Dr. Isiye Ndombi
Representative

Emmaline Veresoni
Executive Assitant

Tim Sutton
Deputy Representative

Shareen Dipti
Programme Budget Assistant



Financial Report 2009



Programme	Available Funds	Funds Spent	Percentage Used
Health and Sanitation	1,971,105.98	1,907,995.50	97%
Education	2,650,026.27	2,633,277.57	99%
Child Protection	1,617,040.94	1,616,919.73	99%
HIV and AIDS	815,077.00	779,326.00	96%
Policy, Advocacy, Planning and Evaluation	1,263,490.01	1,246,110.32	99%
Operations (including Cross Sectoral Costs)	2,353,698.37	2,300,757.43	98%
Total	10,670,438.57	10,484,386.55	98%

