UNICEF-PACIFIC Multi-Country Office

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS REPORT

2008-2012
| 1. Key Results modified or added.  
(If modified or added to the original Matrix by the Mid Term Review or by other formal agreements with Government) | 2. Key Progress Indicators  
(state the indicator, baseline and most recent status: show baseline and the latest available value for each indicator, stating the years for the baseline and latest value) | 3. Descriptions of Results Achieved (a brief, precise description of aggregate achievements with UNICEF contribution for each Key Result contained in Column 1). | 4. Constraints and 
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(a brief and precise description for each Result description in column 3.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| HEALTH  
2.1 HS-PCR1: At all times, children survive, grow and develop to their full potential, especially those from most vulnerable islands and communities in PICTs (YCSD) | Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of a expressed by 1,000 live births (IMR)  
Baseline values:  
Kiribati: 46 in 2007 (SOWC, 2009)  
Solomon Is.: 53 in 2007 (SOWC, 2009)  
Vanuatu: 28 in 2007 (SOWC, 2009)  
Latest Values:  
Kiribati: 46 (2009 DHS Kiribati)  
Solomon Is.: 30 in 2009 (WHS, 2011)  
Vanuatu: 14 in 2009 (WHS, 2011) | Immunization  
- Through pooled procurement of vaccines annually (USD800,000), successfully topping up VII to USD2 million, holding annual PIPS programme review and planning meetings, updating EPI policies and developing c-MYPs, and holding MLM trainings, UNICEF has significantly contributed to polio free status in PICTs since 2000; no measles outbreaks since 2008 to date; and reduced from 8 in 2009 to 3 anticipated in 2012-13 the number of PICT to conduct measles SIAs.  
- UNICEF, in partnership with WHO, for the first time in PICTs introduced delivery of integrated child interventions (vitamin A, deworming tablets, measles/MR, birth registration and hand washing campaign) during the 2009 Measles SIAs and in the now regular Child Health Days in the three focus countries and Fiji. In 2011, 22,904 (21%) out of 105,000 children under five years of age received integrated package of high impact maternal, newborn and child (MNC) inventions during the Child Health Days.  
- Following vaccine management and cold chain assessment in four countries in 2009/10, UNICEF replaced out-dated cold chain equipment and introduced new solar refrigerators achieving 90% cold chain functioning at health facilities in all the 14 PICTs. This has enabled the 14 PICTs to introduce Hib vaccines and prepare for introduction of new vaccines (pneumococcus, rota virus and HPV vaccines) in 2012. | Key constraints related to the limited availability of trained personnel at all levels,, insufficient budget allocations, weak monitoring systems, insufficient capacities for accurate data generation and analysis; and high costs of logistics |
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| **Pneumonia and Diarrhoea prevention**  
- UNICEF has demonstrated in the three focus countries and Fiji that interventions neonatal condition, pneumonia and diarrhoea can be delivered in an integrated manner:  
  UNICEF provide technical, supply and financial support for the adaptation of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) modules to include infants 0-2 months of age and set the stage to reach more health workers through the IMCI Computerized Adaptation and Training Tool (ICATT); introduced zinc tablets and new ORs; introduced Hib vaccines; and developed a proto-type of Integrated MCH booklet as a mechanism for integrated promotion and provision of a package of Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) interventions in Vanuatu.  
- 1,289 health workers and leaders were equipped with knowledge and skills for EPI in all PICTs, for integrated delivery of maternal, newborn and child (MNC) interventions in the focus counties and revitalization of Primary Health Care in Vanuatu. | **Infant and Young Child Feeding**  
- 302 members of Breastfeeding Mothers Support Groups in the three focus countries and RMI were empowered with knowledge of the 10 key IYCF messages (2,000 flipcharts distributed to 14 PICTs) and skills to promote maternal nutrition, |
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<td>exclusive breastfeeding and timely and appropriate complimentary feeding. UNICEF in collaboration with WHO supported adoption of new growth standards integrated with IYCF counselling with training of 83 health workers in Solomon Islands and RMI.</td>
<td>UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance for improved knowledge and skills of 133 national officers on micro-nutrient deficiencies and their control, 100 community members (Vanuatu only) on prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and demonstrated improved micronutrient intake through household food gardens in the Abemama Island in Kiribati.</td>
<td>UNICEF in collaboration with WHO supported adoption of new growth standards integrated with IYCF counselling with training of 83 health workers in Solomon Islands and RMI.</td>
<td>UNICEF provided technical assistance in the design and financial support for Fiji National Iron and Multi-vitamin Supplementation (NIMS) Programme targeting all children under five years of age (106,250), all adolescent girls and all women of child bearing age (WCBA) (187,000). UNICEF supported assessment of micronutrient status in children under five years of age and impact study of wheat flour fortification among WCBAs to inform the Fiji NIMS programme.</td>
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**2.2 HS-PCR2:** By 2012 more mothers and newborns have increased and equitable access to evidenced-based packages of essential services and interventions in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. (MNC).

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<tr>
<th>Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births (MMR)</th>
<th>Safe Motherhood and Newborn Care</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline values – Numbers of deaths</strong></td>
<td><strong>• With UNICEF technical, supply and financial assistance, PICTs participating in the BFHI increased from 1 in 2008 to 4 countries in 2011. 36 hospitals have participated in BFHI of which 30 (83%) have been accredited and 6 (17%) are ready for accreditation in 2012. 46,510 newborns benefitted through BFHI in 2011.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati: 25 (2010)</td>
<td><strong>• In the three focus countries, UNICEF supported, in collaboration with WHO and UNFPA, updating of maternal and neonatal policies and guidelines for community-based maternal and neonatal care, maternal and neonatal death audits; postnatal follow up, and Mother – Baby Friendly Hospital Initiatives.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands: 23 (2010)</td>
<td><strong>• UNICEF provided technical support in setting up Level 2 Neonatal Intensive Care Units in 12 hospitals in Solomon Islands and Kiribati</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu: 18 (2010)</td>
<td><strong>• UNICEF Pacific supported, in collaboration with WHO and UNFPA, enhanced capacity to manage obstetric and newborn emergencies in 57 health facilities with the training of 260 Doctors,</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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| **Latest values – Number of deaths** | Key constraints related to the limited availability of trained personnel at all levels,, insufficient budget allocations, weak monitoring systems, insufficient capacities for accurate data generation and analysis; and high costs of logistics |
| Kiribati: xx, (TBC) | |
| Solomon Islands: 16 (2011) | |
| Vanuatu: xx (TBC) | |

**Baseline - MMR:**
- Kiribati: 56 in 2007 (SOWC, 2009)  
- Solomon Is.: 220 in 2007 (SOWC, 2009)  
- Vanuatu: 130 in 2005 (SOWC, 2007)

**Latest Values - MMR**
- Kiribati: 250 (WHO, 2010)
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<td>2.3 HS-PCR3: By 2012, more schools and communities have improved health, economic and human development outcomes related to water, sanitation, hygiene and climate change in selected PICTs. (WASH/Climate Change)</td>
<td>Proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source (disaggregated by residence and wealth quintile) in each country (WATER) Baselines values Kiribati: 65% in 2005 (SOWC, 2007) Solomon Is.: 70% in 2005 (SOWC, 2007) Vanuatu: 60% in 2005 (SOWC, 2007) Latest Values:</td>
<td>WASH • UNICEF provided technical, supply and financial assistance for rainwater harvesting systems, latrines and hand washing facilities in 13 primary schools and one secondary school, benefitting 1,776 school children in the focus countries. Collection of baseline data for WASH needs was undertaken in partnership with World Vision Vanuatu (NGO) in 66 schools in programme convergence area in Vanuatu. UNICEF advocated for and provided technical assistance for VIP toilet designs adopted and installed, in collaboration with Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of</td>
<td></td>
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| 1. Key Results modified or added. (If modified or added to the original Matrix by the Mid Term Review or by other formal agreements with Government) | Kiribati: 90.6%, Solomon Islands: 70.0% Vanuatu: 83.0%  
Proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility (disaggregated by residence and wealth quintile) in each country (SANITATION)  
**Baselines**  
Kiribati: 40% in 2005 (SOWC, 2007)  
Solomon Is.: 31% in 2005 (SOWC, 2007)  
Vanuatu: 50% in 2005 (SOWC, 2007)  
**Latest Values:**  
Kiribati: 31%  
Solomon Islands: 32%  
Vanuatu: baseline 52%  
Number of categories of adverse effects related to climate change with demonstrated community resilience in Vanuatu and the findings of demonstration disseminated to all the PICTs (Climate Change)  
**Baseline:** 0  
**Latest Values:** Project started 2011 and on-going | Education and Ministry of Health, in schools in Abemama Island in Kiribati. New design has been approved for roll-out to all islands in Kiribati.  
- UNICEF provided technical, supply and financial assistance for improved water supply in 6 villages, benefiting 3,668 people in the focus countries. 20 community groups in Vanuatu and Kiribati were equipped with knowledge and skills to operate and maintain WASH facilities as well as for hygiene promotion and safe water storage and handling practices.  
### Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction  
- UNICEF responded and coordinated eight emergencies- Fiji Floods, cyclone Mick and Tomas in Fiji, Ambrym Volcano eruption and Cyclone Vania and Atu in Vanuatu, Gizo Tsunami and flood in Solomon Islands and drought emergency coordination in Tuvalu.  
### Resource mobilization  
- UNICEF successfully established the WASH sub-component of H&S programme with additional funding from 2011 of approximately USD9.2 million being EU-funded projects for Solomon Islands and Kiribati and UNTFHS-funded projects for Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. In 2010, UNICEF developed assessment forms for “Adopt a school” initiative in Fiji and completed assessment of 14 schools in collaboration Ministry of Education for future private sector | 2. Key Progress Indicators (state the indicator, baseline and most recent status: show baseline and the latest available value for each indicator, stating the years for the baseline and latest value) | 3. Descriptions of Results Achieved (a brief, precise description of aggregate achievements with UNICEF contribution for each Key Result contained in Column 1). | 4. Constraints and facilitating factors (a brief and precise description for each Result description for each Result description in column 3.) |

**Kiribati:** 90.6%, Solomon Islands: 70.0% Vanuatu: 83.0%  
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<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong> 2.4 By 2012, children aged 3 to 5, especially those most disadvantaged, benefit from improved access to quality early learning opportunities in 5 Pacific Island Countries.</td>
<td>1. <strong>% new entrants into primary education who have attended ECE, pre-school or formal early learning opportunity</strong> Baselines: Kiribati (2008)- 55%; Vanuatu (2007)- 96.2%; Solomon Islands (2008)-34.8% Latest values: Kiribati (2010)- 54%; Vanuatu (20XX)-; Solomon Islands (2010)-45%</td>
<td>The establishment of a Pacific Early Childhood Care and Education Council, endorsed by the Ministers of Education, in 2011 - with a regional review of ECE policy/programming completed in collaboration with World Bank. Launching of Early Childhood Education policies (Kiribati, Vanuatu), standards (Vanuatu) and curriculum (Vanuatu) resulting in increased MoE budgetary &amp; management commitment to this sub-sector.</td>
<td>Decreasing budgetary support across PIC’s to this sub-sector and continued reluctance by MoE’s to undertake costing exercise of ECE policies. Gradual yet consistent decline in NER of pre-primary services. Very few national/regional partners engaged in ECE sector, and limited opportunity for strategic ‘Pacific’ dialogue. In light of inadequate data on ECE providers and clients, strategic use of opportunity with WB for joint regional analysis exercise using SABER-ECD framework in 4 countries.</td>
</tr>
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1. Vanuatu Multiple Index Cluster Survey  
2. Gross Enrolment Rate  
3. Ibid

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### 1. Key Results modified or added.
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- **1. Net Enrolment Rate (primary)**
  - **Baselines:** Vanuatu (2008) - 87%; Solomon Islands (2007) - 93%; Kiribati (2008) - 93%
  - **Latest values:** Vanuatu (2011) - 88%; Solomon Islands (2010) - 95%; Kiribati (2010) - 85%

- **2. Net Intake Rate (into Year One)**
  - **Baselines:** Vanuatu⁴ (2008) - 44%; Solomon Islands (2007) - 50%; Kiribati (2008) - 74%;
  - **Latest values:** Vanuatu⁵ (2011) - 41%; Solomon Islands (2010) - 48%; Kiribati (2010) - 67%

- **3. Retention/Survival Rate**
  - **Baselines:** Vanuatu⁶ (2008) - 79%; Solomon Islands⁷ (2007) - 63%; Kiribati⁸ (2008) - 90.1%
  - **Latest values:** Vanuatu (2011) - 77%; Solomon Islands (2010) -

**“Minimum Quality Service Standards for Primary Schools” (MQSS) developed in Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and Kiribati, drawing on UNICEF’s initial Child Friendly School pilot projects. These holistic standards define focus areas for school grant investment and have served as a platform for advocacy on equity across schools.**

The renovation and/or reconstruction of 212 schools in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji and Kiribati benefitting over 12,000 students and 350 teachers.

Introduction of a School Grants scheme for primary schools in Vanuatu in collaboration with Australia and New Zealand which has increased primary student enrolment.

Drafting of a Language Policy in the Solomon Islands, which recognises the importance of mother tongue instruction in the early years within a multilingual society. Inclusive Education policy launched in Vanuatu (2011).

### 2. Key Progress Indicators
*(state the indicator, baseline and most recent status: show baseline and the latest available value for each indicator, stating the years for the baseline and latest value)*

- **4. Net Enrolment Rate in Year 1**
- **5. Ibid**
- **6. Survival Rate to Year 6**
- **7. Survival Rate to Standard 6**
- **8. Survival Rate to Class 5**

### 3. Descriptions of Results Achieved
*(a brief, precise description of aggregate achievements with UNICEF contribution for each Key Result contained in Column 1.)*

2.5 By 2012, primary school aged children have access to schools which uphold minimum national quality standards, and which support student enrolment and retention to the end of the primary cycle in 4 Pacific Island Countries.

Process to develop MQSS with multiple gov’t partners and civil society at national and local levels is intensive and time consuming. However the process allowed for demonstration of child participation and ensured strong ownership of the respective governments. UNICEF’s engagement as a pooled partner in joint education sector programme allowed for integration of prior ‘pilot’ good practice into national primary education system.

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⁴ Net Enrolment Rate in Year 1
⁵ Ibid
⁶ Survival Rate to Year 6
⁷ Survival Rate to Standard 6
⁸ Survival Rate to Class 5
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<td>67%; Kiribati$^9$ (2010)- 88.8%;</td>
<td>4. Use of Corporal Punishment in Schools Baselines; Vanuatu$^{10}$ (2008)- 36%; Solomon Islands$^{11}$ (2008)- 70%; Kiribati (2008)- 40% Latest values: Not Yet Available</td>
<td>In collaboration with the Council of Pacific Education, a South Pacific Teachers’ Code of Ethics has been developed rolled-out to Teacher Association members in Fiji and Tonga.</td>
<td>community based school construction works in isolated terrain, with remote management of contractors am through multi-agency project management were significant challenges to implementation of large scale school reconstruction programme in Solomon Islands. Weaker engagement of one of 2 pilot national Teacher Associations with resulting decision to shift to a new pilot country.</td>
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<td>5. Number of Pacific Island Countries adopting minimum quality standards for primary education Baselines; None Latest values: 3</td>
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<td>Community based school construction works in isolated terrain, with remote management of contractors am through multi-agency project management were significant challenges to implementation of large scale school reconstruction programme in Solomon Islands. Weaker engagement of one of 2 pilot national Teacher Associations with resulting decision to shift to a new pilot country.</td>
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<td>2.6 By 2012, primary school aged children attain national numeracy, literacy and life-skills learning outcomes by the end of the primary education cycle in 4 Pacific Island Countries.</td>
<td>1. Proportion of learners attaining national standards in numeracy and literacy in basic education cycle (years 2,4,8) Baselines: Vanuatu (2009)-English</td>
<td>School Library Policy launched and disseminated in the Solomon Islands, with an accompanying essential primary school reading package elaborated with the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development.</td>
<td>As of 2011, considerable interest by largest bilateral organisations in supporting early grade literacy and increased</td>
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$^9$ Ibid

$^{10}$ % Key informants who report teachers use corporal punishment in schools

$^{11}$ Ibid

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<td>12 Proportion of grade 4 pupils attaining national standards in numeracy &amp; literacy by 2012</td>
<td>Literacy LC rate of 39 and Numeracy LC rate of 53.5; Kiribati (2007) English literacy- 57%; Kiribati (2007)- literacy 75%; numeracy- 47%; Solomon Islands (2004).- 54.1 and 43.8 Latest values: Vanuatu (2011)- 20%; Kiribati – Unknown; Solomon Islands (2010)- Literacy 53% Numeracy 46%;</td>
<td>The development of draft life-skill assessment tools in Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands as a means of gaging non-academic skills. Improved competency of over 1850 primary year one to three teachers of Fiji in new formative assessment practices through the delivery of an accredited, national in-service course. Investment in this area has facilitated establishment of early grade literacy baselines (EGRA) and programming. Limited human resources on assessment within MoE’s have resulted in delays on development of life-skills learning outcome measures and difficulty in sound technical review of these. Limited access to student performance data at sub-national level have challenged the targeting of interventions.</td>
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<td>2.7 By 2012, Ministries of Education in 5 disaster prone PICs equip children and schools with the knowledge and skills to</td>
<td>1. Proportion of children reached in ‘declared’ emergencies with education interventions</td>
<td>‘Education in Emergency’ policies developed in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji outlining key education sector preparedness and response accountabilities. Initial inadequate elaboration of roles/responsibilities in cluster co-leadership</td>
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| cope when disasters strike and lead the provision of education services in post disaster settings. | Baselines: N/A  
Latest values: Samoa (2009) - 60%  
2. Number of operational MoE led education cluster coordination mechanisms  
Baseline: 0  
Latest Value: 3  
3. Proportion of school children and teachers with increased knowledge and skills of emergency response procedures  
Baseline: Unknown  
Latest Values: | In collaboration with Save the Children Australia, ‘standing’ Education Clusters established under MoE leadership in Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and Fiji with dedicated staffing within these Ministries for this function.  
Increased capacity of centralised and provincial education authorities in Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Samoa on disaster preparedness and response for school systems.  
School students in Samoa (2009) availed of education activities following earthquake and tsunami.  
HIV-AIDS 2.8 By 2012, Governments of 5 countries in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Tuvalu have and use sound strategic information for effective HIV programming, to reduce vulnerability to and impact of HIV and AIDS among the most at risk population and most vulnerable populations, Percentage of women aged 15–49 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results  
Baselines:  
Fiji: 44% of ANC women tested for HIV (MOH, Universal access report 2008)  
Kiribati: 2.7% (SGSS, 2008)  
Solomon Islands: 1.6% (SGSS, 2008)  
-UNCEF contributed to the development and implementation of the Pacific regional and national HIV and AIDS Strategic Plans with monitoring frameworks and TA to monitoring of national HIV and other STIs responses in 14 countries.  
-Thus supported strengthening the “Three Ones” approach, with new national plans developed for 3 countries (Fiji, Solomon islands, Kiribati) and processes for other countries  
- Support was provided in building national M & E capacity by training 48 national officers in 12 | and lack of sustainable gov’t funding for EiE positions.  
Integration of DRR within Emergency Preparedness/ Response policies promoted whole of government engagement.  
Integration of training within existing teacher education institutions facilitated greater sustainability in meeting results for increased teachers’ knowledge, skills etc. |

15,111 children reached out of an estimated 2000 children displaced.

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<td>Vanuatu: 0% (SGSS, 2008) Tuvalu: 3% (DHS, 2007) Latest values: Fiji: 67% of ANC women tested for HIV (MOH, Universal access report, 2010) Kiribati: 4.9% (of population 15 to 59 years tested in 2010, Kiribati National Lab data) Solomon Islands: 2.26%* Vanuatu: 2.71%* Tuvalu: 15% * * (% of women and men 15 to 59 years tested in the last 12 months between July 2010-June 2011, PICs STI surveillance reports 5, 6)</td>
<td>countries. -UNICEF (with other partners) supported countries to mobilize and effectively utilize resources proportionally to the type of epidemic, with more resources spent on HIV prevention, HIV testing and counselling, and establishing systems to collect data. -UNICEF supported development of national reports for global submission including UNGASS and Health sector response to HIV/AIDS (Universal Access), which has contributed to data being reported.</td>
<td>Reliable data disaggregated by age and sex, and data on population size estimates are still inadequate. HIV and AIDS data is still not collected routinely in most health facilities; Infrequent population surveys per country, and yet too many due to number of countries supported. the last SGSS/ IBBS were conducted in PICs in 2008. Thus, inadequacy of recent data. Indicators used by the counterparts to monitor HIV trends have not been consistent with relevant indicators for global reporting.</td>
<td>2.9By 2012, most at risk and most vulnerable men, women and children in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Tuvalu have access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who received antiretroviral drugs to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission (target: 100%) Baselines: Fiji-100% (UA report, Jan-Dec</td>
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<td>2008). Use of percentages is misleading due to small number of HIV cases identified, use of numbers is more indicative as shown below: In 2008 9,041 ANC attendees were tested for HIV. 2 were confirmed to be HIV positive, and all of them received antiretroviral drugs to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission Data is not available for other target countries</td>
<td>Four countries (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Kiribati) have been supported in the development of national policies and standards on HIV counselling and testing, PPTCT, and youth friendly health services. More than 270 service providers trained and have capacity to provide quality PPTCT and HIV testing and counselling services.</td>
<td>Low HIV testing and counselling coverage impact on timely provision of services to infected pregnant women and exposed infants difficult. Difficulties in adopting national testing protocols proven (globally) to support scale up of services</td>
<td>Facilitating factors: Pacific Island countries are committed to achieving the virtual elimination of paediatric AIDS and congenital syphilis by 2015, with the President of Fiji championing this.</td>
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<td>Percentage of most-at-risk populations in 5 target countries that have received an HIV test in 2008.</td>
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<td>2.10 By 2012, most at risk and most vulnerable boys and girls, men, women and their partners</td>
<td>UNICEF HIV &amp; AIDS program advocated for and supported strengthening of systems and capacities to reach most at risk adolescents and youth across the</td>
<td>Facilitating factors: Prevention of HIV &amp; AIDS amongst</td>
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| the last 12 months and who know their results  
**Baselines (2009)**  
**Vanuatu:** 6% among 15-19 yrs and 13% among 20-24yrs *(Source: 2009 MARYP Study)*  
**Kiribati:** 26.5% among 15-19yrs and 32.1% among 20-24 yrs  
**Solomon Islands:** 4.5% among 15-19 yrs and 7% among 20-24yrs  
**Latest values:** not available all countries.  
3.2 Percentage of most-at-risk populations in the 5 target countries who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission  
**Baselines:** (2009)  
**Vanuatu:** 26% among 15-19 yrs and 24% among 20-24yrs *(Source: 2009 MARYP Study)*  
**Kiribati:** 11.8% among 15-19yrs and 12.5% among 20-24 yrs  
**Solomon Islands:** 25% among 15-19yrs and 35% among 20-24yrs  
**Latest values:** not available all countries.  
10 pacific island countries  
UNICEF supported baseline studies in 3 countries (Vanuatu, Kiribati and Solomon islands), which explored young people’s (including most at risk and vulnerable young people) knowledge, attitude and practise in relation to HIV and AIDS. These studies have informed targeted interventions for adolescents in the National HIV &AIDS plans for Fiji, Solomon Islands and Kiribati. Young people’s knowledge and skills has also been enhanced through UNICEF supported interventions such as peer education and Family life education, through which more than 200,000 young people have benefited from 2008-2012. UNICEF supported establishing standard of youth friendly health services in focus countries. 3 countries Kiribati, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands now have national minimum standards and monitoring and evaluation tools for establishing quality youth friendly health services, and HIV prevention messages.  
adolescents and youth remains a key priority of governments of Pacific Island countries. Countries have committed to conduct SGSS in 2012-2013. This will provide latest information on the knowledge, attitudes and practices of young people  
**Constraints:**  
HIV & AIDS  
Monitoring systems have been weak and therefore, there are many gaps in HIV data collection and reporting. An accurate picture of the epidemic amongst youth in the Pacific remains fairly unclear at this point in time. |

in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Tuvalu engage in HIV-risk reduction behaviors at all times (including during emergencies)
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<td>3 countries. 3.3 Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 in the 5 target countries who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 Baselines:(2009) Vanuatu: 14.2% males and 8.9% females Kiribati: 13.2% out of which 23.1% males and 7.8% females Solomon Islands: 15% Males: 12.9%, Females: 16.3% Tuvalu: (source DHS 2007) 14.7% males, 1.7% females Latest values: not available for all target countries.</td>
<td>Indicator 1: Degree of alignment between national law/s and relevant child protection CRC/Optional Protocols provisions, based on indicators used in the 2008 baseline research. Baselines (from 2008): Proportion of indicators assessing compliance of relevant laws (full/partial/non-compliance): Fiji: 37%; partially compliant: 33%; non-compliant: 30%</td>
<td>The 2008 child protection baseline research was endorsed by the Cabinets in four countries – Fiji, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomons Islands – which paved the way for Cabinet endorsements to advance legislative reform processes. In Kiribati and Solomon Islands, new Child Protection Bills have been drafted (expected to be endorsed early 2012); in Fiji legislative drafting of amendments to three existing child protection related laws is underway. New Operational Procedures have been finalized for police in Vanuatu and Fiji and Police has been trained on how to handle cases involving children. Better</td>
<td>Limited capacity and frequent turn-over of Government staff slowed down progress in relation to policy development and legislative drafting. This was particularly evident in Vanuatu where up until recently, there was not a functioning Law Reform Commission and frequent changes in</td>
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4. Constraints and facilitating factors  
(a brief and precise description for each Result description in column 3.)

| Kiribati: Full: 17.6%; Partial: 21.6%; Non-compliance: 60.8% | monitoring and reporting of children’s cases along with improved collaboration between police and other stakeholders (social welfare and NGOs) has been noted in particular in Kiribati and greater engagement of police in crime prevention, diversion and community policing has been observed in Fiji, Vanuatu and Kiribati. Guidelines and “practice directives” for the judiciary are also being finalized for Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. |
| Vanuatu: Full: 23.4%; Partial: 2.6%; Non-compliance: 74% | political leadership continued to challenge the process. |
| Solomons: Full: 27%; Partial: 22%; Non-compliance: 51% | In the Pacific, there are many actors (including other UN-Agencies) engaged in legislative reform, in particular in relation to gender-based violence and domestic violence. Coordination with initiatives related to children’s protection from violence and abuse is key and leveraging (financial) resources available in the region to address gender-based violence provide opportunities. However, coordination of approaches is at times a challenge as children’s issues are often overlooked. |

**Baselines (from 2008):** Relative strengths of the justice system to protect children as victims, offenders and witnesses:

- **Fiji:** 25% compliant, 50% partial compliant. 25% non-compliant
- **Kiribati:** 0% compliant, 45% partial compliant. 55% non-compliant
- **Solomons:** 0% compliant, 31% partial compliant. 69% non-compliant
- **Vanuatu:** 5% compliant, 20% partial compliant. 75% non-compliant
- **Samoa, FSM, RMI and Palau baselines to be completed by early 2012.**
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<th>2.12: Children are better served by well informed and coordinated child protection social services which ensure greater protection against and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation.</th>
<th>Baseline: Relative strengths of social welfare system, based on ‘ideal’ system (full/partial/non-compliance with identified indicators)</th>
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<td><strong>Fiji:</strong> Full: 24%; Partial: 40%; Non-compliance: 35%</td>
<td><strong>Baselines (from 2008):</strong> relative strengths of social welfare system, based on ‘ideal’ system (full/partial/non-compliance with identified indicators)</td>
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<td><strong>Kiribati:</strong> Full: 10%; Partial: 37%; Non-compliance: 53%</td>
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<td><strong>Vanuatu:</strong> Full: 10%; Partial: 24%; Non-compliance: 66%</td>
<td><strong>In Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, new Policies for the Child and Family Social Services Systems have been articulated through consultative processes. For the first time in the Pacific, these policies outline roles and responsibilities of Government stakeholders (i.e. social welfare, police) and ‘informal’ stakeholders (i.e. Church and traditional leaders) in relation to children’s protection from violence, abuse and exploitation. The Policy frameworks recognize international standards for child protection as well as traditional and local cultures and resources, making the emerging systems economically sustainable as well as culturally acceptable. Through the process of defining the new policies, child protection has received enhanced recognition and several Governments have increased budget allocations for children’s protection through, among others, establishment of new child protection civil servant posts.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Solomons:</strong> Full: 12%; Partial: 36%; Non-compliance: 52%</td>
<td>Birth registration of children continued to increase over the period with Kiribati reaching close to 90% of children registered (from 2008 baseline indicating)</td>
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<td><strong>Samoa, FSM, RMI and Palau baselines to be completed by early 2012.</strong></td>
<td>Similar to above, limited human resources in small Governments restricted progress at times. However, it was also noted over the period that child protection initiatives received increased recognition and were ‘prioritized’ within Governments which facilitated progress. Broad-ranging partnerships with new actors coming on board also helped to ‘leverage’ resources of others and kept the process moving forward.</td>
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16 The relative strengths of the system should be adjusted based on the new, emerging Child and Family Welfare System policies. Adjusting against these policies will provide a more nuanced and more accurate picture of the real strengths and opportunities for change of the system, based on what is ‘ideal’ for the country, rather than a set blue print and child protection ‘model’ which may not in all parts be relevant to the Pacific islands countries.
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<td>Latest value: an end-line research will be conducted in mid-2012 which will give more precision to the latest values of the indicators above.</td>
<td>35%) and in Vanuatu, 80% of children were registered (from MICS 2008 data indicating 26%) in some provinces. In Solomons, where birth registration has been the lowest in the Pacific with 0.01% of children being officially registered in 2007, steady progress was made in two provinces registering about 50 children per month throughout 2011.</td>
<td>2.13: Children in selected geographical areas grow up in home and community environments that are increasingly free from violence, abuse and exploitation.</td>
<td>It is always a challenge to report in the short-term on what are long-term change processes. This continued to present challenges to the Child Protection Programme. However, the Programme made progress in improving the overall monitoring of programme activities (monthly monitoring up-dates and improved narrative reporting by partners); and by use of Most Significant Change monitoring technique etc. The baseline findings from 2008 continued to provide a benchmark against which progress.</td>
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| Indicator 1: Reports on most significant change in relation to child protection issues (as a result of child protection communication for social change initiatives).  
**Baseline (from 2008):** No MSC stories collected.  
**Latest Values:** Numerous MSC stories from four focus countries demonstrate qualitative changes in relation to positive, non-violent parenting, care and protection.  
**Indicator 2:** Proportion of adults who accept corporal punishment as means of discipline/means of education.  
**Baselines (from 2008):** Caregivers admitting using physical punishment  
Fiji: 72%  
New partnerships were formed during the period with Church-based organizations; corporate sector and Pacific events groups like the “Hibiscus” festival, traditional and provincial/divisional leaders. This resulted in significant changes being reported in relation to increased awareness of child protection, attitudinal and behavioural changes amongst parents, communities and traditional leaders. In Fiji, several village leaders took lead in announcing their village adopting a ‘zero tolerance’ against violence against women and children.  
The Programme produced a series of new ‘resources’ for engagement at different levels, including ‘One Minute Junior’ videos, new community-facilitation resources, ‘key messages’ and training resources.  
As a result of the concerted communication for social change activities, media coverage of child protection issues at regional and national level increased steadily over the period. In addition to family and community based social changes being reported through MSC, child protection issues started to emerge more clearly. | | | |
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<td>Kiribati: 81%  Vanuatu: 78%  Solomons: 72%  Indicator 3: Proportion of teachers who accept corporal punishment as means of discipline/means of education.  <strong>Baselines (from 2008):</strong> Teachers admitting using physical punishment  Fiji: 75%  Kiribati: 40%  Vanuatu: 36%  Solomons: 70%  <strong>Latest value:</strong> an end-line research will be conducted in mid-2012 which will give more precision to the latest values of the indicators above.</td>
<td>in new National Development Plans and sectoral plans.</td>
<td>will be measured and more robust findings will emerge at the time of the planned “end-line” (mid-2012). Communication for Social change initiatives were made evidence based as messages were crafted based on baseline findings and recommendations.</td>
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<td><strong>PAPE</strong>  2.14 By 2012, social and economic policies are evidence-based and progressively address the rights of children, youth and women, particularly those most vulnerable and at-risk in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga, Tuvalu, Samoa and Fiji.  Child-, youth- and women-focused policies and legislation developed with evidence, mainstreamed with sufficient resource allocation and implementation monitored  <strong>Latest values:</strong>  <em>Kiribati</em> – No Child Policy (0), Youth Policy reviewed and mainstreamed, coordinated implementation;  New policies for youth have been developed with UNICEF support in Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. An emphasis on mainstreaming has led to the integration of youth policy objectives into national development plans (Vanuatu), corporate sector strategies (Solomon Islands) and parliament briefings (Kiribati). At the regional level, advocacy for a Pacific youth strategy has led to commitments declared by Pacific Island Forum Leaders.</td>
<td>Reaching agreement with national authorities on the benefits of monitoring the impact of the global economic crisis vulnerable groups took delicate negotiation and slowed down initiation of early warning sentinel site</td>
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<td>Solomon Islands - Child Policy (1), Youth Policy reviewed, mainstreamed and coordinated implementation; Vanuatu - Child Policy (1), Youth Policy (1) coordinated implementation, evidence base developed using census data; Regional – Youth Strategy reviewed. Evidence base regularly updated with sentinel site surveillance, participatory analyses of the realization of children, youth and women’s rights, with particular focus on urbanization, climate change and gender, and of impacts of relevant policies and interventions.</td>
<td>Latest values: Sentinel Site Monitoring in 6 countries Latest values: 1. Report on the impact of and responses to the global economic crisis in the Pacific Protecting Pacific Island Children and Women during Economic and Food Crises (2009); 2. Children and Climate Change in the Pacific (2010); 3. Urbanisation and Children in the Pacific. (2010); 4. Vanuatu Study on Child Poverty</td>
<td>UNICEF initiated and led a technical task force of UN agencies in a coordinated initiative to help countries monitor the impact of current crisis on children and women through Sentinel Site Monitoring (SSM). SSM is now operational in 6 PICs (Fiji, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Tonga) and 3 rounds of data now inform policy response mechanisms. Evidence-based advocacy has led to greater commitment to social policy and social protection measures. UNICEF spearheaded the UN, PIFS, SPC, USP and ADB sponsored Pacific Conference on ‘The Human Face of the Global Economic Crisis (GEC) hosted by the Government of Vanuatu in February 2010. The conference called for attention to be given to and investment made for the most vulnerable, with a specific call to protect social sector budgets. A 6 country sub-regional meeting on Legislative Reform and the CRC, led to increased commitment to improve functions of National Advisory Committees on Children (NACC). In response to 7 country baseline, a NACC Tool Kit has been developed and used for training (Vanuatu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Nauru, Tonga) and review processes (Solomon Islands).</td>
<td>Monitoring. Maintaining UN, PIFS, SPC, USP and ADB partnership in the period after the Pacific Conference on the Human Face of the GEC. Limited national capacity delayed submission of the initial CRC reports (all in countries with no UNICEF presence).</td>
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<td>and Disparities, (2010); 5 Kiribati Study on Child Poverty and Disparities (2012); 6. Climate Change Impacts on Children in the Pacific: Kiribati and Vanuatu, (2011); 7. Report on the State of Pacific Youth 2011, (2011). Functional mechanisms for local/subnational/national levels for sustained community engagement in policy development Baselines: CRC Reporting: 5/14 PICs overdue with Initial CRC report. 6/14 PICs overdue with Periodic CRC report. 3/14 PICs on target. (2008) Latest values: CRC Reporting: 2/14 PICs overdue with Initial CRC report. 4/14 PICs overdue with Periodic CRC report. 6/14 PICs on target.</td>
<td>2.15: By 2012, quality disaggregated children’s, young people’s and women’s social data are available and integrated into monitoring and evaluation systems. Presence of updated Situation Analysis reports on children, women and young people Baselines: 2008 – 14 Sitans. Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Tonga, Tokelau, Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Niue, Fiji, Cook Islands,</td>
<td>Situation Analyses are under way in 7 countries with a focus on progress and disparities in the achievement of the MDGs for children and women. Sub-national data examining inequities based on geography, income, gender, age and disability is highlighted. These Atlases of Social Indicators are being produced in partnership with government and CSOs. In partnership with UNFPA, UNICEF undertook a Recent data that can be disaggregated geographically (provincial/island level), by gender and by income is a constraint on equity-based analysis. However, survey and census data</td>
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<td>Kiribati, Palau and Nauru. Latest values: 7 Atlases of social indicators on children, women and young people (Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands) Number of national M&amp;E systems with segregated data on children, women and young people Baselines: No systematic data collection, storage, analysis, dissemination, and use; only some data are linked to CRC, CEDAW, WFFC goals, and child-related MDG targets and indicators exist (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu) Latest Values: Kiribati: in process Solomon Islands: in process Vanuatu: Child-related MDG targets reported annually Number of qualitative and participatory community monitoring and evaluation activities</td>
<td>Diagnostic Study of National Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Systems in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Technical support for implementation of the recommendations has been provided to Ministries of Women and Children’s Affairs in all 3 countries. Strengthening partnership and capacity of partners through joint monitoring of specific UNICEF supported programmes and on the implementation of the Provincial Development Plans developed for the convergent areas in Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. Most significant change training and collection of stories as component of monitoring behavioural change in communities in Vanuatu, Kiribati and Solomon Islands conducted yearly.</td>
<td>is increasingly available through partnerships with the Secretariat of the Pacific Council (SPC) and UNFPA. Enhancing M&amp;E systems for women and children is hampered by the overall weakness of national PME systems and capacity. In recognition of this, UNICEF has reoriented its support towards strengthening national M&amp;E systems in Kiribati and Vanuatu through a joint UN approach. Delivering as One funding in Kiribati has been leveraged for this purpose. Strengthening national and community ownership of monitoring and evaluation has been constrained by limited skills, understanding of the value of M&amp;E and</td>
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<td>Baselines: 0 Latest values: Joint monitoring of UNICEF programmes and Most Significant Change participatory monitoring conducted annually since 2009 in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu</td>
<td>Number of implemented communication processes and activities that are evidence based, strategically planned and integrated into selected programmes of governments and communities in selected areas Baselines: 0 Latest values: 4 (Child Protection, WASH/PI, HIV/AIDS and Emergencies) in Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. 2 in Tonga and Tuvalu (PI and Emergencies). Number of advocacy and external relations activities that are strategically linked to the achievement of programme results and related strategic communication processes Baselines: 0 Latest values: 4. Media for children Key social protection, health partners and emergency/disaster institutions have been engaged and supported to plan, develop and implement/preposition communication materials and initiatives in support of hand washing, child protection, HIV/AIDS, prevention of and handling of pandemic flu, and key recommended practices for families/groups in emergencies.</td>
<td>Capacity constraints, non-availability of qualified human resources and very limited communicating infrastructure continues to constrain facilitation of effective communication with equity – in priority countries in particular. Factors that can facilitate UNICEF and partners’ strategic communication are strengthening of strategic communication partnerships, internal coordination and resourcing to maximise communication with resources. Tools and methodologies need to be carefully selected to match local capacities and adequate and ongoing support provided.</td>
<td>2.16By 2012, government and communities engage in long-term integrated, strategic communication fostering and sustaining behaviour and social changes to address the survival, development and rights of children, youth and women especially in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tonga, Tuvalu, Samoa and Fiji</td>
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<td>in Fiji, Vanuatu and Sols. Strengthening media reporting on UNDAF. Establishing and engaging youth in the region through social media focusing on climate change and VAWG) Pasific knowledge management and partnership network for children Number of evaluations documenting social change linked to actual implementation of strategic communication Baselines: 0 Latest Values: 3 (Kir, Van, Sols) focusing on WASH documenting strategic communication processes and reach, without reference to social change in the absence of baseline data.</td>
<td>UNICEF has resulted in one regional evaluation on status and results of strategic health communication supported by these partners in the region. and consensus on how to best serve Pacific partners to practice effective strategic communication</td>
<td>equity – and impact. Another key factor is the need for continued advocacy in favour of appropriate regional partners and donors investing more in communication infrastructure with equity.</td>
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