



UNITED NATIONS
PACIFIC



UNITED NATIONS PACIFIC ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT 2024

CHARTING RESILIENCE AND DRIVING
INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PACIFIC

**United Nations Pacific Results Report
2024**

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This document is a formal publication of the United Nations System in the Pacific covering the 14 countries and territories of Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AWU	Australian Workers' Union
AYFHS	Adolescent and Youth-Friendly Health Services
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CIP	Country Implementation Plan
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
DAP	Data, Assessment, and Plan
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EBAEDP	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Enterprise Development Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBDG	Food-Based Dietary Guidelines
FLE	Family Life Education
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
FTUC	Fiji Trades Union Congress
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBViE	Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEAP	Gender Equality Action Plan
H-NAP	Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme
HNAP	Housing Needs Assessment Programme
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JSRs	Joint Sector Reviews
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
MCOs	Multi-Country Offices
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MVAs	Minimum Viable Assessment
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Plan
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAN	Physical Activity and Nutrition
PETALS	Promoting Equality in Teaching and Learning Services
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories

PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
R2R	Ridge to Reef
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TCAP	Technical Cooperation Assistance Programme
UN	United Nations
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCTs	United Nations Country Teams
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USO	Universal Service Obligation
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WinS	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools
YFHS	Youth-Friendly Health Services
RPFSC	Regional Pacific Food Security Cluster
SPC	Pacific Community
PIF	Pacific Island Forum



Foreword by the Resident Coordinators



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We are pleased to share the United Nations Pacific Results Report 2024, which presents the results achieved in supporting positive change for communities in the 14 geographically and culturally diverse Pacific Island countries and territories.

In the spirit of the Pacific, and its long history of adaptation, the UN's support this year was defined by strengthening partnerships and collaboration to promote resilience and empowering people to realise their rights. Through this strong collaboration, the UN has worked with Pacific governments, civil society and partners to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

The UN has demonstrated an unwavering commitment to supporting the Pacific region, reflecting a united Pacific while also recognising the importance of country-specific approaches.

In addressing challenges in the region, the UN has worked tirelessly to ensure no one is left behind. It has maintained a strong focus on inclusion, human rights, and gender equality - working to empower women and youth, advocating for persons with disabilities, and reaching the most remote communities.

Across the Pacific region, climate change continues to pose an increasing threat to all countries and especially to the most marginalized communities. As we reflect on our collective achievements, we acknowledge the UN's humanitarian support for several humanitarian emergencies, particularly the Vanuatu earthquake, and droughts in the FSM and the Marshall Islands.

Our commitment to leaving no one behind was evident in efforts ranging from strengthening governance, from building the capacity of legislatures to supporting civil society engagement, to addressing the surge of non-communicable diseases that remain, to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

2024 was a significant year with the Pacific playing a key role in shaping the global agenda. High-level visits, including the UN Secretary-General António Guterres to attend the Pacific Island Forum Leaders Summit, and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, Rabab Fatima, showed the global significance of the Pacific.

The UN Secretary-General's visit highlighted the importance of regional cooperation, including the partnership with PIFS and the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) agencies in promoting climate action and human rights. This engagement led to meaningful Pacific youth participation at key international forums such as SIDS4 and CHOGM (Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting), informing global policy and programmes on digitalisation and climate action. Leveraging global expertise and digital innovation, our joint efforts aimed to build resilient communities, support progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, and amplify Pacific voices on the global stage.

The Pacific's voice, resilience, and unity are clearer than ever, reinforcing the belief that together, indeed, we are stronger. We remain steadfast as trusted partners, committed to supporting the Pacific's journey towards a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient future.

UNCT Pacific Agencies, Funds, and Programmes



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



International Atomic Energy Agency

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)



International Civil Aviation Organization

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)



International Fund for Agricultural Development

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



International Labour Organization

International Labour Organization (ILO)



International Organization for Migration

International Organization for Migration (IOM)



International Telecommunication Union

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



International Trade Centre

International Trade Centre (ITC)



United Nations Capital Development Fund

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)



United Nations Children's Fund

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)



United Nations Department for Safety and Security

United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)



United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia (UNESCAP)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)



United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



United Nations Human Settlements Programme

United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat)



United Nations Industrial Development Organization

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)



United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)



United Nations Office for Project Services

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



United Nations Population Fund

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



United Nations Volunteers

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)



United Nations Women

UN Women



World Food Programme

World Food Programme (WFP)



World Health Organization

World Health Organization (WHO)



World Meteorological Organization

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Key development partners of the UN development system

MULTILATERAL AGENCIES



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

World Bank



Asian Development Bank

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS



Pacific Islands Forum



SPC
Secretariat of the Pacific Community

Secretariat of the Pacific Community



Pacific Islands Development Forum

Pacific Islands Development Forum



Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme



Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization

Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization



Pacific Aviation Safety Office

Pacific Aviation Safety Office



Pacific Islands Telecommunications Association

Pacific Islands Telecommunications Association



Pacific Power Association

Pacific Power Association



Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency

Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency



Pacific Tourism Organisation

Pacific Tourism Organisation



Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility

Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility



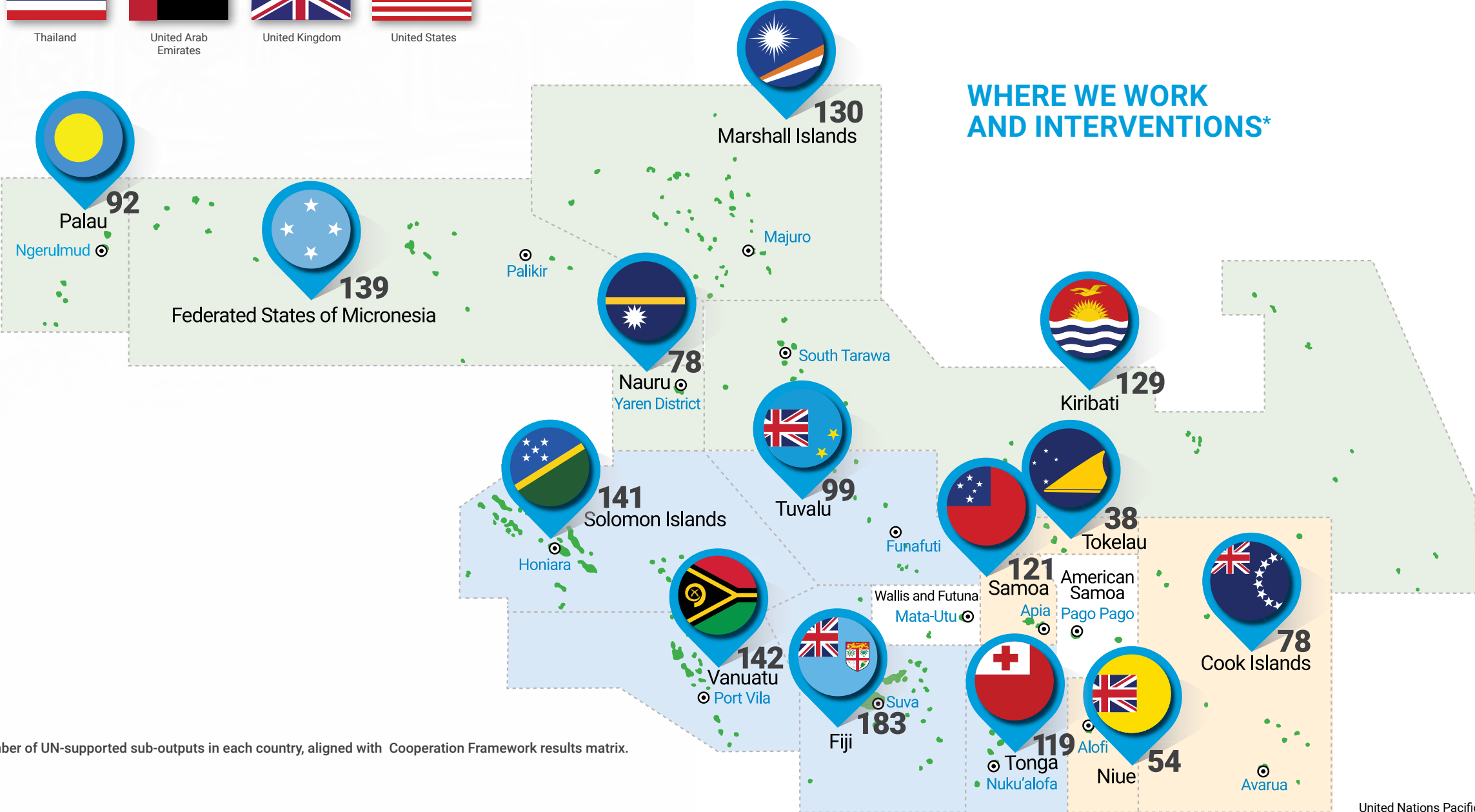
European Union institutions

European Union institutions

BILATERAL DONORS

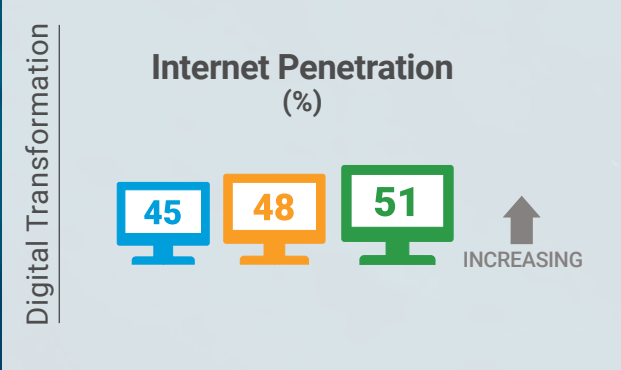
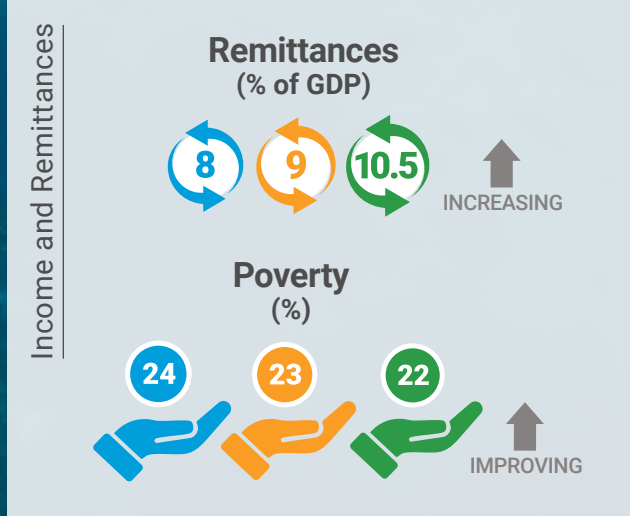
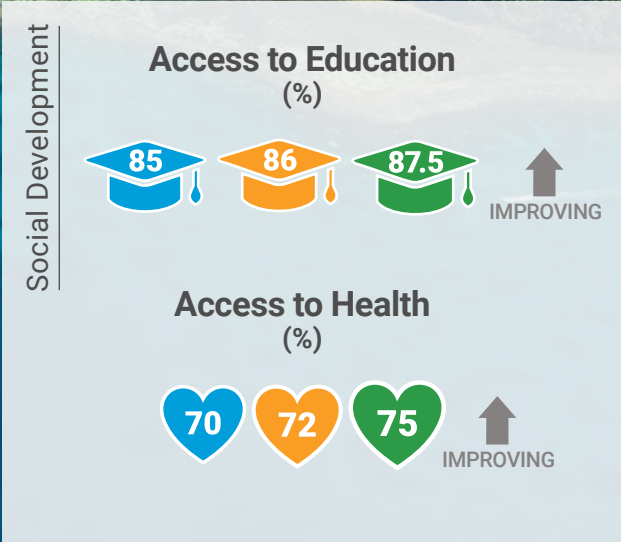
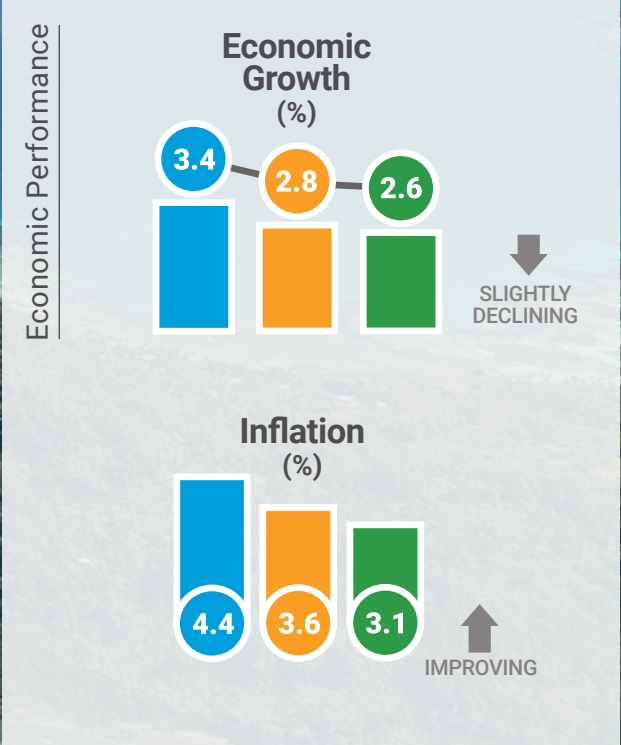
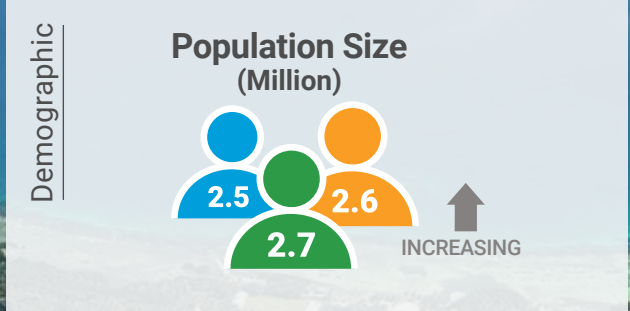


COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES

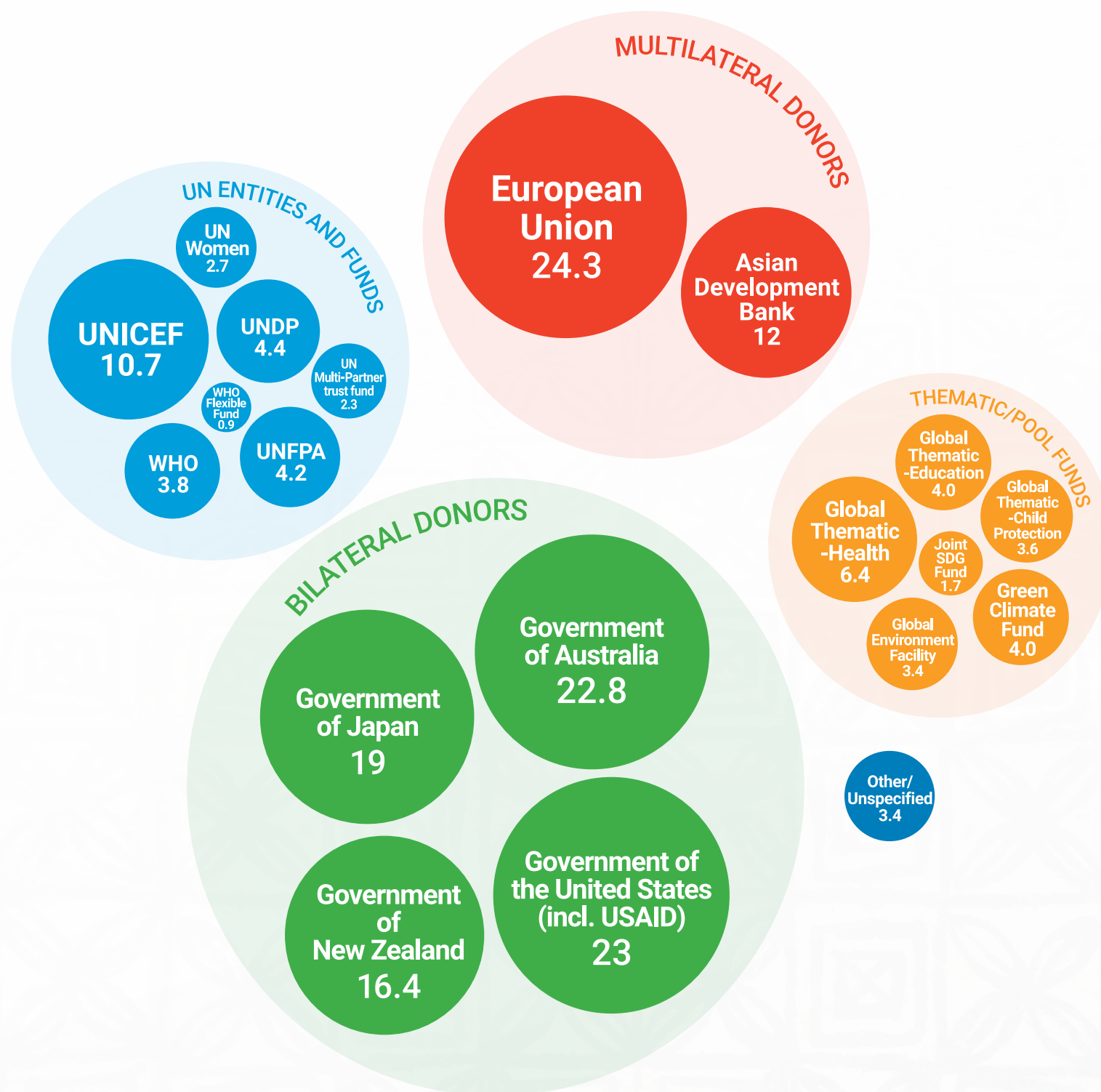


* "Interventions" refer to the number of UN-supported sub-outputs in each country, aligned with Cooperation Framework results matrix.

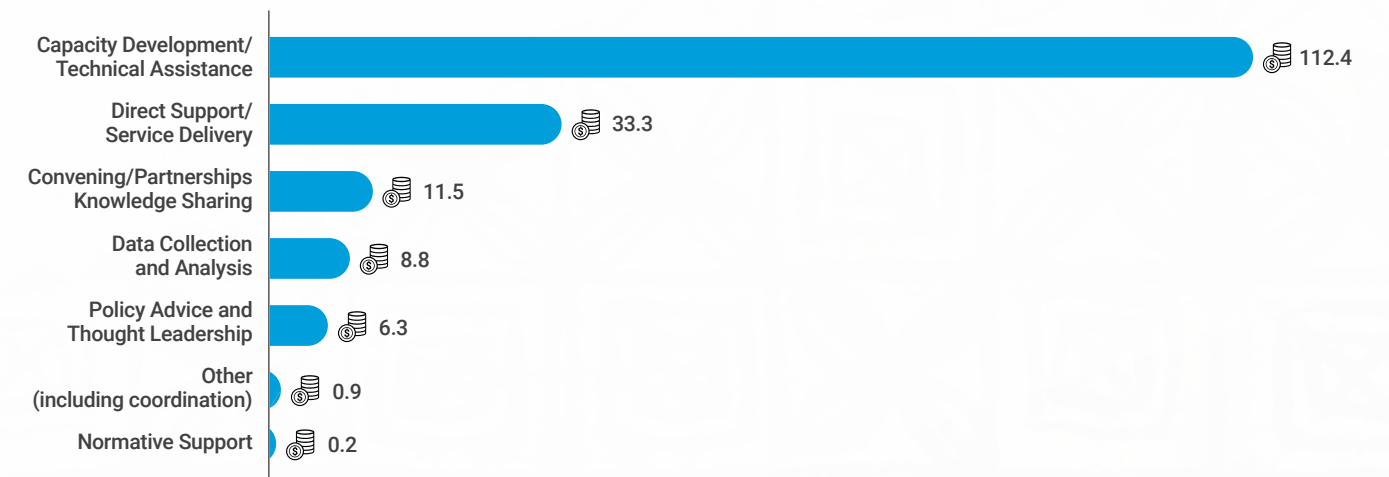
The Pacific at a Glance: Key Trend in Numbers



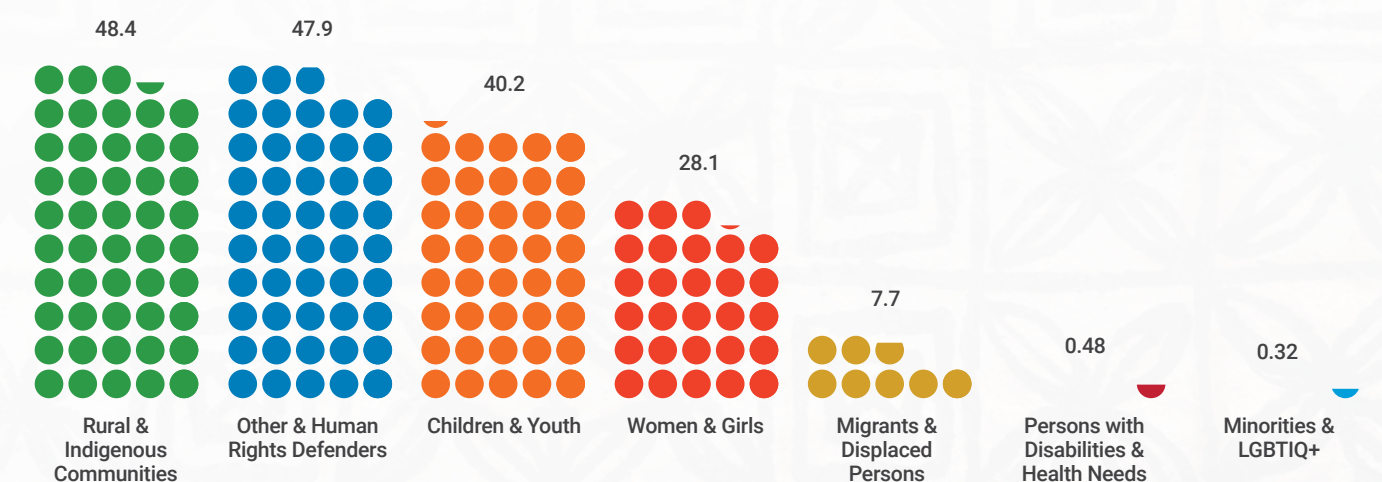
Total Expenditure by Type of Donor Partner (USD MILLIONS)



Total Expenditure by Implementation Modality (USD MILLIONS)



Total Expenditure by Beneficiaries groups (USD MILLIONS)



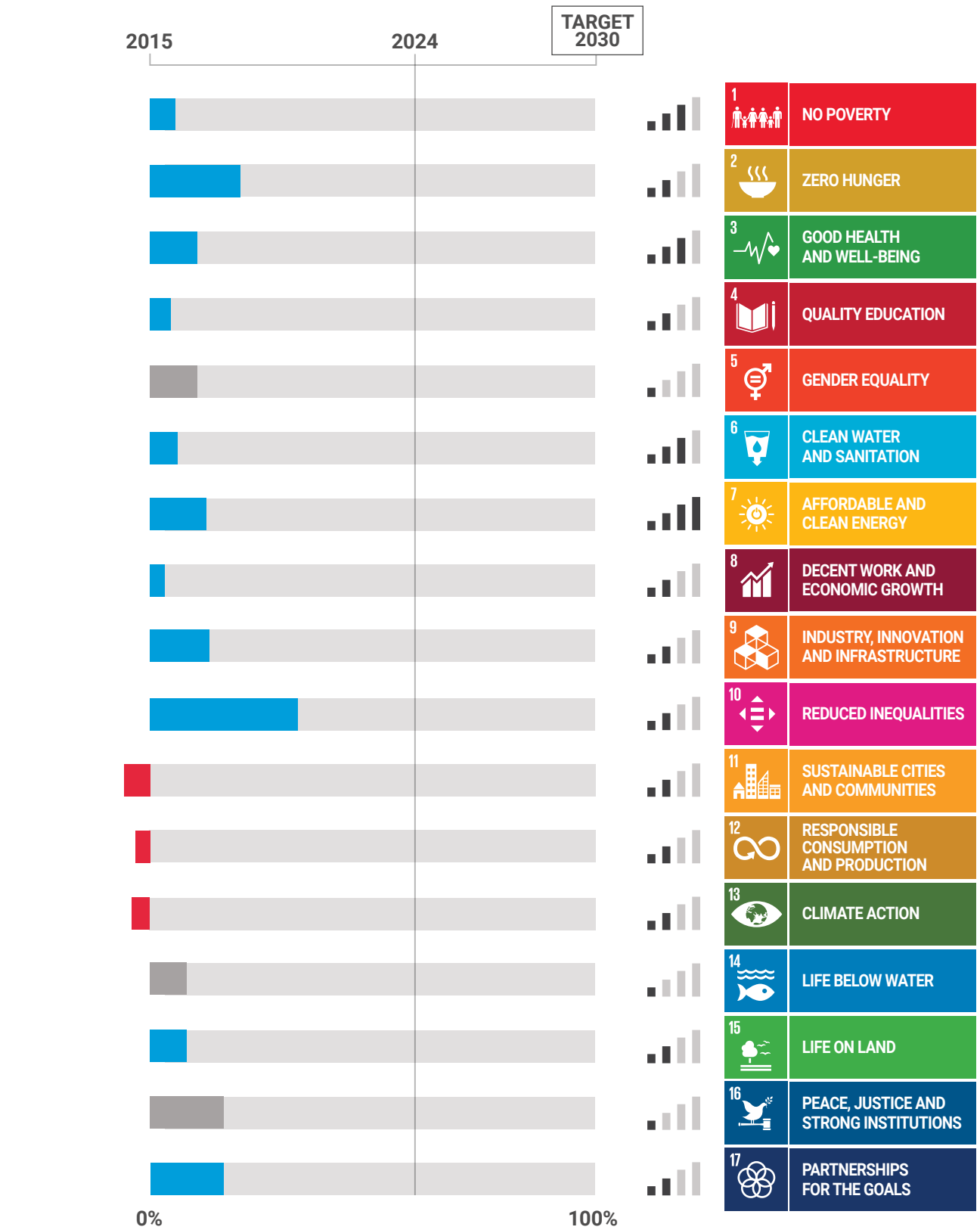
Expenditure by SDGs

(USD MILLIONS)



Photo: UNICEF Samoa. Fauzan Ijazah

Snapshot of SDG Progress in the Pacific, 2024



Photos clockwise from top:
WHO. Tom Vieras | IOM | RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim
OHCHR. Fefen Chuuk | UNICEF Solomon Islands. Fauzan Ijazah | RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim



CHAPTER 1

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT



Key Development Trends, Emerging Issues, and Risks in 2024: Implications for the Pacific's SDG Priorities

In 2024, Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs)—including the Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu—navigated a complex development environment marked by persistent vulnerabilities and emerging challenges. These dynamics influenced SDG progress and underscored the need for responsive, resilient, and inclusive development strategies.

Economic Trends: Uneven Recovery and Structural Constraints



The post-COVID-19 economic recovery remained fragile and uneven. According to the Asian Development Outlook 2024, the Pacific region's GDP growth slowed to 3.4% in 2024, with projections of 4.1% in 2025 (ADB, 2024). Larger economies, such as Fiji and the Solomon Islands, experienced notable slowdowns due to persistent supply chain disruptions, reduced foreign investment, and infrastructure bottlenecks (ADB, 2024).

Tourism-dependent economies—including those of the Cook Islands, Palau, Niue, and Tonga—witnessed a rebound in visitor arrivals, yet remained highly vulnerable to global economic shocks and climate-related disruptions (SPTO, 2024). Resource-dependent economies, such as those of Kiribati, the Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu, continued to rely on fishing licenses, logging, and concessional finance, raising concerns over the long-term sustainability of their revenue streams (PIFS, 2023).

Remittances—especially critical for Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu—stabilized household incomes but revealed structural dependence on labour mobility (World Bank, 2023). The FSM, Kiribati, and Nauru continued to face limited economic diversification and infrastructure constraints, which affected access to digital services and regional markets (UNCTAD, 2024).

Debt vulnerability remained a critical concern. Seven countries—Kiribati, the Marshall Islands (RMI), Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu—were assessed as being at high risk of debt distress (IMF, 2024). In Fiji, public debt reached 79.4% of GDP, about 27% higher than pre-pandemic levels (World Bank, 2024). In Solomon Islands, public debt rose from 14.5% in 2022 to 19.2% in 2023, driven by infrastructure financing (ADB, 2024).

Social Trends: Persistent Inequalities and Emerging Risks



Social development progress was uneven across the region. Youth unemployment remained high in FSM, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Kiribati, fueling migration and social exclusion (ILO, 2023).

Health systems across Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, and RMI continued to face critical shortages of health workers and essential infrastructure (WHO, 2024). Fiji declared a national HIV outbreak in 2024 following a sharp rise in new diagnoses (Fiji Ministry of Health, 2024). Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) driven by dietary changes, urbanization, and limited preventive care continued to be the leading cause of mortality in the region (WHO, 2024).

Education access improved in Samoa, the Cook Islands, and Niue, reaching near-universal primary enrollment. However, high dropout rates in FSM, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu, particularly among girls, remain a barrier to lifelong learning (UNESCO, 2023). Limited access to secondary education in Tuvalu and Tokelau contributed to growing reliance on external scholarships (UNICEF, 2024).



Gender-based violence (GBV) remains one of the most widespread human rights issues, with up to 68% of Pacific women experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner (UN Women, 2024). While Fiji, Samoa, and Palau enacted workplace protections, systemic legal and cultural barriers continue to undermine gender equality (UNDP Pacific, 2024).

Environmental Trends: Escalating Climate Impacts and Ecological Pressures



Climate change remained the defining development challenge for the Pacific in 2024. Atoll nations—Kiribati, RMI, Tokelau, and Tuvalu—faced increased saltwater intrusion, coastal erosion, and freshwater scarcity (IPCC, 2023). Fiji, Palau, Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands recorded more frequent cyclones and flooding, disrupting essential services and livelihoods (SPREP, 2024).

Coral reef degradation, which affects marine ecosystems and fisheries, has emerged as a growing concern in the Cook Islands, Palau, Tonga, and the FSM (UNEP, 2024). The Solomon Islands and Vanuatu continue to experience high rates of deforestation and unsustainable land use, which threaten biodiversity and limit land for food production (FAO, 2023).

These climate and ecological pressures are exacerbating socioeconomic vulnerabilities, making it imperative for PICTs to adopt climate-smart, nature-based development models (UNDP Climate Promise, 2023).

Political and Geopolitical Dynamics



Governance instability was evident. Vanuatu held a snap election following the dissolution of Parliament, and Tonga experienced a prime ministerial resignation due to a no-confidence motion, affecting political continuity (Pacific Islands News Association, 2024).

Geopolitical competition has intensified. China, the US, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan expanded their presence through development assistance and strategic partnerships. While increasing financing options, this also posed challenges to regional coherence and neutrality (Lowy Institute, 2024). The Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) remained pivotal in asserting regional priorities and unity (PIF Leaders Communiqué, 2024).

Photos - L-R: UNICEF Pacific. Bacareza | RCO Micronesia. Oswald Alleyne | UNICEF Damian Mobbs | Pohnpei Public Broadcasting Station



Photo: RCO Micronesia. MaryAnn Eperiam

Significant Implications for Development Support in 2024



1. From Reactive Relief to Resilience Building

Transitioning from short-term aid to resilient systems is critical. Investments must target shock-responsive mechanisms, including early warning systems, adaptive social protection, and ecosystem-based approaches (UNDRR, 2024).



2. Enabling Economic Diversification and Fiscal Sustainability

Support is needed for macroeconomic reform, domestic revenue generation, and investment in sustainable sectors, particularly those related to blue and green economies. This includes bolstering regional value chains and blended financing mechanisms (UNESCAP, 2024).



3. Closing the Digital Divide for Equitable Access

Digital expansion must go beyond infrastructure. Effective digital transformation necessitates inclusive e-services, robust cybersecurity frameworks, and digital literacy, particularly for underserved populations and rural communities (ITU, 2024).

Conclusion: Navigating Complexity, Strengthening Pacific Resilience

The development trajectory of PICTs in 2024 was shaped by intersecting risks, including climate change, debt pressures, inequality, and shifting geopolitics. However, regional solidarity, community resilience, and policy innovation offer a path forward.

Sustained progress hinges on advancing climate justice, inclusive governance, multilateral cooperation, and data-informed development strategies. By anchoring responses in the 2030 Agenda, the Pacific can chart a more sustainable and resilient future.

UN development system support to national development priorities through the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

PLANET

Ensuring Inclusive Resilience to Shocks, Disasters and Climate Change

By 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and stresses, especially related to climate variability impacts, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed and restored.

PROSPERITY

Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

By 2027, more people, especially those at risk of being left behind, contribute to and benefit from sustainable, resilient, diversified, inclusive and human-centred socio-economic systems with decent work and equal livelihoods opportunities, reducing inequalities and ensuring shared prosperity.

PEOPLE

Ensuring Prosperity, Inclusivity and Well-being for all

By 2027, more people, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive, quality basic services, food security/nutrition and social protection systems.

PEACE

Ensuring Peace Human Rights, Gender Equality and Participation

By 2027, people enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, resilient and responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security, justice and peace, ensure participation, and protect their human rights.



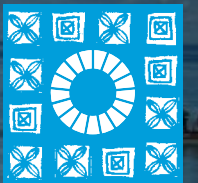
Pacific UNSDCF 2023–2027: One UN, One Framework for Sustainable Development in the Pacific

Structured around four strategic and interlinked priorities—Planet, People, Prosperity, and Peace—the UNSDCF mirrors the priorities embedded in national plans and the SDGs. It supports governments in delivering more inclusive health and education systems, advancing gender equality, strengthening climate resilience and environmental sustainability, promoting green and inclusive economic transformation, and building accountable institutions that uphold justice and human rights. This strategic alignment is evident in the convergence of themes across countries: from social protection systems in FSM and Samoa, to economic innovation in Fiji and Nauru, and climate adaptation in Kiribati and Tuvalu, the UNSDCF is helping governments turn policy into tangible results.

As the Pacific continues to navigate complex development challenges—from climate crises and economic recovery to institutional strengthening—the UNSDCF remains a cornerstone of the region's development architecture. Its flexibility, relevance, and country-driven design position it as a critical enabler of long-term aspirations for a just, resilient, and prosperous Pacific.

CHAPTER 2

OVERVIEW OF UNSDCF RESULTS





STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:

PLANET

KEY RESULTS UNDER THE PLANET PILLAR

OUTCOME 1. By 2027, people, communities, and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and stresses, especially related to climate variability impacts, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed, and restored.

In 2024, UN-supported programming under the Planet Pillar delivered impactful results across Pacific Island countries, advancing environmental protection, climate adaptation, disaster preparedness, and mitigation through integrated, community-driven approaches.

Under **Sub-Outcome 1.1: Better Protected, Managed, and Restored Biodiversity, Environment, and Ecosystems**, significant progress was made in ecosystem conservation. Over **47.5 million hectares** of marine areas in Palau were placed under improved management, while **283,000 hectares** of land and nearshore seascapes were zoned or protected through community-led initiatives. Several countries advanced spatial planning and Ridge-to-Reef (R2R) integration, applying nature-based solutions, invasive species control, and traditional knowledge to national development frameworks. Thirteen regional projects strengthened environmental governance, and three countries piloted climate mobility action plans addressing displacement linked to ecosystem degradation. UN provided ocean accounting capacity building in Samoa.

Countries addressed structural vulnerabilities and institutional resilience under **Sub-Outcome 1.2: Enhanced Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience**. In the RMI, over **13,700 people** gained access to safer water through climate-resilient interventions, benefitting nearly **2,900 households**. Fiji trained over **300 health workers** on climate-health integration and finalized frameworks on land degradation neutrality. Vanuatu implemented six post-disaster recovery projects, restoring food, fisheries, and livestock systems. These actions contributed to stronger community resilience, especially amid increasing climate threats.

Under **Sub-Outcome 1.3: Effective Disaster Risk Management**, fourteen countries strengthened disaster risk governance systems, while **12 countries** enhanced early warning and community engagement mechanisms. More than **10,000 people** were reached through risk awareness campaigns, and **14 institutions** were supported through technical training and coordination efforts. Nine countries received post-disaster assistance, six activated cluster coordination systems and prepositioned emergency supplies. Seven countries institutionalized rights-based and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction (DRR) approaches, reinforcing equity and accountability in emergency planning.

Under **Sub-Outcome 1.4: Scaled-Up Climate Change Mitigation**, Pacific countries accelerated the adoption of clean energy and circular economy models. **Seventy-three solar hybrid systems, 56 electric vehicles** in Samoa, and over **11 weather stations and 10 wave buoys** were deployed across nine countries, enhancing mitigation and early warning capacities. Four countries completed phase-out plans under the Montreal Protocol, while six Climate Sector Action and Communication Plans (CSACPs) were drafted or consulted. Eight regional workshops advanced dialogue on plastic pollution and circular economic innovations.

In 2024, UN programming under the Planet Pillar catalyzed transformative change by linking environmental sustainability with inclusive governance, climate resilience, and sustainable livelihoods. Community-based planning, regional cooperation, and integrated policy frameworks contributed to developing more resilient, low-emission pathways, aligning Pacific countries with global climate and biodiversity goals.



Photo: WHO. Tom Vierus



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:

PEOPLE

KEY RESULTS UNDER THE PEOPLE PILLAR

OUTCOME 2. By 2027, more people, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive, quality basic services, food security/nutrition, and social protection systems

In 2024, UN programming under the **People Pillar** delivered impactful, integrated, and inclusive support across Pacific Island countries, helping governments and communities strengthen resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, and accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UN's work spanned seven interlinked sub-outcomes focused on health, education, nutrition, social protection, housing, WASH, and preventing discrimination and violence, demonstrating both breadth and depth in its response to people-centred development priorities.

Across **Sub-Outcomes 2.1 : Stronger, more inclusive, gender- and shock responsive social protection systems and 2.2: Stronger, inclusive, resilient and high-quality public health systems**, the UN supported efforts to build more inclusive, gender-responsive, and shock-resilient health and social protection systems. Expanded access to essential services, such as immunization, family planning, and adolescent and youth-friendly health services, benefitted communities in 17 countries. Over 1,200 health workers were trained in RMNCAH, GBV response, and SRH, and countries like

Nauru achieved full contraceptive method availability in health facilities. Cash-based interventions supported vulnerable populations, while child-sensitive social protection systems were strengthened in 14 countries. Initiatives also prioritized improved data systems, including multidimensional child deprivation analysis and sector-wide capacity building.

Under **Sub-Outcome 2.3: Addressed drivers of food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition**, the UN helped countries address the root causes of malnutrition and food insecurity by integrating climate-resilient agriculture, community nutrition campaigns, and maternal health services. Over 25,000 individuals benefitted from training and support, with notable successes in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Fiji. Technical support for dietary assessments, food safety protocols, and NCD-preventive actions enhanced national food system governance.

In the **WASH sector (Sub-Outcome 2.4: Increased access to safe and affordable water, sanitation, hygiene services in communities and institutions)**, over 87,000 individuals benefitted from infrastructure

upgrades in Solomon Islands healthcare facilities, and over 1,000 schools were assessed in a national WASH-in-Schools survey. Access to climate-resilient water supply systems improved in FSM and Vanuatu, while 11 countries strengthened WASH governance and service delivery.

Education and skills development (Sub-Outcome 2.5: Increased quality and equitable accessibility of education and skills development) remained a cornerstone of programming, with more than 2,000 early childhood educators trained and 15 countries endorsing the PETALS Framework to promote life skills across curricula. Countries strengthened inclusive education systems through policy rollouts, research on neurodiversity, and integration of climate resilience and digital learning. UN supported targeted capacity building on GBV risk mitigation, GBVie, GBVie case management and anticipation action.

Under **Sub-Outcome 2.6: Adequate and equitable housing conditions and accessibility**, the UN helped three countries (Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati) advance housing policy development while supporting the creation of Voluntary Local Review frameworks to guide local urban planning. The launch of a Pacific-

wide regional strategy on climate-resilient urbanization further supported countries in aligning with the New Urban Agenda and SDG localization goals.

Finally, in **Sub-Outcome 2.7: Effective systems to prevent, mitigate and respond to discrimination, gender-based violence and violence against children**, programming focused on safeguarding the rights and dignity of vulnerable groups. Over 800 people in Samoa participated in GBV and SRH campaigns; more than 500 women vendors across Fiji gained access to safer, disaster-resilient infrastructure; and judicial actors and educators in Kiribati and Vanuatu were trained in GBV and family life education. These efforts bolstered prevention and response systems, expanded inclusive community engagement, and improved access to services in remote and disaster-prone settings.

Overall, the People Pillar's work in 2024 showcased the UN's catalytic role in scaling up inclusive, rights-based systems in the Pacific. By linking service delivery to institutional reform, leveraging data for planning, and investing in community capacities, UN programming strengthened resilience, expanded access, and empowered the most vulnerable to lead healthier, more secure, and dignified lives.

Success in building health resilience and disaster preparedness in the Pacific



Clearing the Air: Communities Can Breathe Easier with New Waste Management

SAMOA



Samoa's new incinerator improves healthcare and environmental safety.

Until recently, hospitals on Savai'i Island had limited means to dispose of medical waste, often resorting to open burning or transporting waste to Upolu. The situation worsened during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In October 2024, UNOPS and the Ministry of Health commissioned a new C100 incinerator on Savai'i with support from the COVID-19 Emergency Fund. Despite infrastructure challenges and power outages, local teams installed the system with technical guidance from UK-based manufacturer Addfield.

The incinerator now safely serves four healthcare facilities, ensuring environmental protection and public health security.

The project sets a precedent for medical waste management solutions in other Pacific Island communities.

"We no longer need to transport waste to Upolu or burn it manually."

Healthcare Waste Staff, Savai'i

Photo: UNOPS

"Now We Feel Safe": Fijian Communities Find Strength in New Evacuation Centres

FIJI



New shelters protect lives and support disaster resilience.

With cyclones, floods, and landslides becoming more frequent, vulnerable villages in Fiji lacked safe evacuation spaces. Families often sheltered in churches or homes without adequate facilities.

The 'Strengthening National and Community Resilience to Disaster and Displacement Risks' project, led by IOM Fiji and funded by KOICA, responded by constructing four new and retrofitting four existing evacuation centres. These now serve as safe shelters and year-round community hubs.

These centres benefit over 500 residents. Over 100 women, youth, and leaders are trained in disaster preparedness, and new food and water storage plans are implemented.

Ongoing capacity-building and early-warning system integration will ensure the centres remain critical resilient tools.

"We finally have a place to care for the elderly, hold workshops, and support one another."

Vani Kamikamica, Maumi Village

Photo: IOM Navneet Narayan

Scaling Up Medical Oxygen in the Pacific: A Lifeline for Kiritimati

KIRIBATI



New oxygen plant delivers life-saving care to one of the region's remotest islands.

In July 2024, the EU established a new oxygen production plant on Kiritimati Island in collaboration with WHO and Kiribati's Ministry of Health. Previously, healthcare workers relied on expensive and delayed oxygen shipments transported over 3,000 km.

The new facility guarantees local access to oxygen, improving treatment capacity for respiratory conditions, surgery, and critical care. The investment included infrastructure, equipment, training, and ongoing technical support.

Hands-on training ensures sustainability and safe operations. The project is a model for improving healthcare access in remote Pacific islands.

"This facility marks a significant milestone in improving healthcare and preparing us for future outbreaks."

Dr. Teraira Bangao, Kiritimati District Hospital

Photo: WHO. Stefan Adriaenssens



Photos: Opposite: IOM Micronesia. Haimanot Abebe | Above: ILO Tonga. Flickr

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:

PROSPERITY

KEY RESULTS UNDER THE PROSPERITY PILLAR

OUTCOME 3. By 2027, more people, especially those at risk of being left behind, contribute to and benefit from sustainable, resilient, diversified, inclusive, and human-centred socio-economic systems with decent work and equal livelihood opportunities, reducing inequalities and ensuring shared prosperity.

In 2024, UN-supported programming under the **Prosperity Pillar** significantly contributed to inclusive economic transformation, climate-smart livelihoods, green innovation, and digital advancement across PICTs. Programming fostered equitable opportunities, strengthened systems for sustainable growth, and expanded public-private engagement in alignment with national development goals and the 2030 Agenda.

Under **Sub-Outcome 3.1: Expansion of Low-Carbon Development Solutions**, countries pursued sustainable, climate-resilient growth through innovative financing and nature-based infrastructure. Notably, **USD 10 million** in domestic private finance was mobilised in Fiji through sustainable bond frameworks supporting the blue economy. Integrated coastal protection projects were launched in Tonga, and green transformation initiatives targeting sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and coastal resilience began in three countries—underscoring momentum toward low-emission development pathways.

Under **Sub-Outcome 3.2: Expansion of Blue, Green, and Creative Economy**, inclusive economic development was accelerated through market infrastructure upgrades and support for informal

sector vendors. In Samoa, **498 vendor tables** and **43 shop units** were upgraded, improving resilience and women's market access. In Vanuatu, **73 market vendors (97% women)** gained food safety certification and financial literacy, while over 10 infrastructure upgrades embedded inclusive, disaster-resilient design. Regional civil society platforms engaged Niue and Samoa in economic policy dialogues, ensuring locally driven development solutions.

Under **Sub-Outcome 3.3: Transformation of Agri-Food Systems**, countries advanced food security and sustainability through climate-smart agriculture, agribusiness support, and stronger food regulation. **One hundred agricultural kits** were distributed in Vanuatu; **over 30 agribusinesses** received technical and promotional support across three countries; and **11 countries** integrated climate-smart agriculture into national policy. Eight countries finalised **Transformational Food Systems Pathways**, and Codex Committees were strengthened in four, contributing to safer, more resilient food systems.

Under **Sub-Outcome 3.4: Equal Opportunities for Decent Jobs and Livelihoods**, inclusive economic participation was promoted through targeted support for women, youth, and marginalised groups. **Five hundred and seventy-five women** in Samoa gained

access to entrepreneurship training, and digital and financial services, while **375 youth** engaged in digital empowerment initiatives. Five countries progressed national population policies and employment data systems, and three hosted or joined **more than 10 regional policy dialogues** on gender equality and economic inclusion. Programmes addressed climate justice and decent work through regional forums and community-based training. UN supported a draft road map for closing the gaps in financial inclusion across Fiji.

Under **Sub-Outcome 3.5: Macroeconomic Stability and Sound Fiscal Management**, countries strengthened public finance systems, data-driven planning, and sustainable budgeting. **15 Pacific ACP countries** completed customs gap assessments; **over 25 customs officers** received specialised training; and **11 countries** improved public expenditure tracking for early childhood and social sectors. Ten countries advanced MICS surveys to inform child-focused policy, and three developed biodiversity finance plans aligning conservation with fiscal strategy.

Under **Sub-Outcome 3.6: Bridging the Digital Divide**, progress was made in digital transformation and service delivery. **Ninety-five % of Vanuatu's**

eligible population received national ID cards, while Samoa digitally registered **375 births**, enhancing CRVS systems. **Over 100 individuals** received digital skills training in Tonga and Nauru, and **15 countries** strengthened customs digitalization. Six countries implemented **e-agriculture strategies**, and five advanced national digital transformation agendas. Samoa piloted CRVS-health system integration, improving data interoperability and digital inclusion.

Overall, 2024 Prosperity Pillar programming catalysed structural economic shifts by embedding digital transformation, climate resilience, and gender equality into national and regional systems. Focused on inclusivity, innovation, and sustainability, these interventions positioned Pacific Island countries for more equitable, future-ready, and resilient prosperity.

UN supported Samoa in finalizing its first National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, also a first for the Pacific Island nations.



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4:

PEACE

KEY RESULTS UNDER THE PEACE PILLAR

OUTCOME 4. By 2027, people enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, resilient, and responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security, justice, and peace, ensure participation, and protect their human rights

In 2024, UN-supported programming under the **Peace Pillar** significantly strengthened democratic governance, inclusive institutions, and human rights protections across Pacific Island countries. Efforts were focused on expanding access to justice, enhancing civic participation, improving public accountability, and enabling more responsive, inclusive, and rights-based systems at national and regional levels.

Under **Sub-Outcome 4.1: Improved Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Human Rights**, over **230 officials and civil society actors** were trained across the region on human rights, asylum frameworks, and anti-trafficking protocols. Nine countries advanced asylum and non-refoulement commitments, while national taskforces and SOPs for trafficking prevention were launched or strengthened in at least five countries. Civil society engagement, including media advocacy and community dialogues, helped expand public awareness and institutional responsiveness to the needs of vulnerable groups, reinforcing national human rights systems.

Under **Sub-Outcome 4.2: Inclusive Political Structures and Processes**, over **500 stakeholders** were engaged through training, peer learning, and civic workshops that promoted inclusive governance and

accountability. Ten countries enhanced participatory mechanisms, five strengthened gender-responsive budgeting and oversight, and three progressed electoral reform and voter education. National parliaments in two countries adopted strategic plans and community engagement frameworks. Through these initiatives, parliaments, electoral bodies, and civil society enhanced trust and transparency, contributing to more resilient democratic institutions and greater social cohesion.

Under **Sub-Outcome 4.3: Strengthened Multi-Level Governance and Institutions**, more than 1,000 stakeholders across nine countries received support to operationalise migration, labour mobility, and displacement governance. Five countries rolled out digital immigration systems, improving data systems and border health responses. Ten countries advanced or developed new policy frameworks on population and migration management, with notable progress in Vanuatu, Fiji, Tuvalu, and FSM. These integrated governance reforms supported multi-sector resilience and rights-based service delivery and strengthened coordination across national and subnational levels.

Under **Sub-Outcome 4.4: Stronger Oversight, Transparency and Accountability**, anti-corruption

systems were strengthened in eight countries, with new strategies and Anti-Corruption Offices established. Three countries completed **UNCAC second cycle reviews**, supported by technical follow-up workshops. A landmark regional judicial conference culminated in adopting the **Pacific Declaration on Judicial Integrity and Well-being**. Simultaneously, financial intelligence units received capacity support for suspicious transaction analysis and interagency collaboration. Legal reforms on cybercrime and access to information, such as in Tuvalu, reflected expanding efforts to institutionalise ethical governance and ensure transparency across public systems.

Under **Sub-Outcome 4.5: Effective Public Resources Management**, FSM adopted a new public audit follow-up tool across three state-level audit offices, improving transparency and fiscal accountability. **Twenty-five civil society leaders** were trained on budget literacy and engaged in citizen-friendly budget dissemination. In RMI, participation in international fora on nuclear legacy and human rights elevated the intersection between public finance, justice, and historical accountability, reflecting a human-centred approach to sustainable development.

Under **Sub-Outcome 4.6: Expanded Women's and Youth Leadership**, substantial strides were made in empowering women and persons with disabilities across governance, resilience, and economic sectors. In Vanuatu alone, over **1,400 women and girls** led disaster preparedness planning, and more than **400 market vendors** were supported with inclusive infrastructure. In FSM and RMI, women gained access to GBV prevention, legal literacy, business skills, and livelihood tools. The Cook Islands piloted a national disability-inclusive disaster risk system and launched a digital accessibility platform. These results underscore a deepening regional commitment to equitable leadership and inclusive decision-making.

Together, programming under the **Peace Pillar in 2024** elevated regional efforts to embed human rights, accountability, and participation at the heart of governance systems. Through a combination of legal reform, capacity building, civic engagement, and institutional innovation, Pacific Island countries advanced peaceful, inclusive, and just societies aligned with SDG 16.

Photos: Opposite: **UNODC** Above: **UNDP Pacific**



CHAPTER 3

UNSDCF PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES, AND OUTPUTS





STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: PLANET HIGHLIGHTS

By 2027, people, communities and institutions are more empowered and resilient to face diverse shocks and stresses, especially related to climate variability impacts, and ecosystems and biodiversity are better protected, managed and restored.



Targets

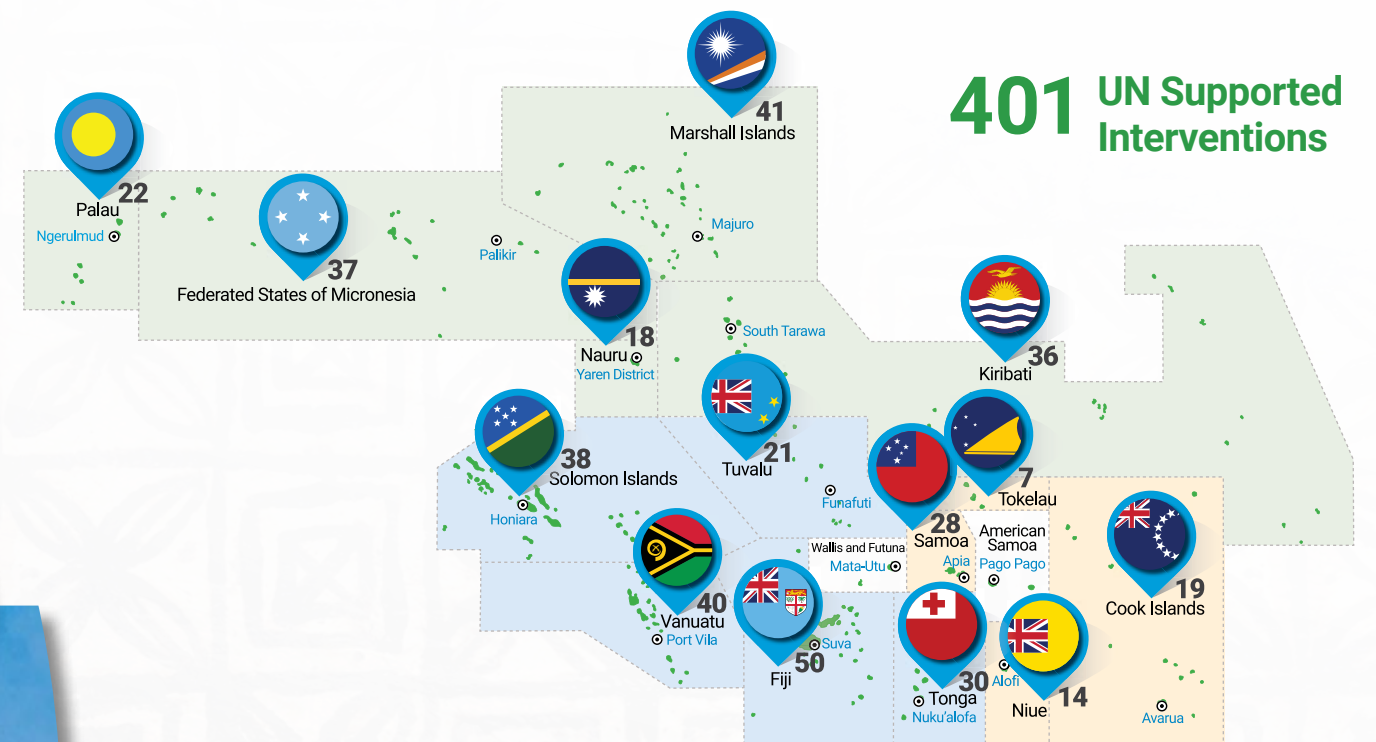
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Photo: IOM. Chewy Lin

Sub-Outcomes

- 1.1 Better protected, managed and restored biodiversity/ environment/ecosystems
- 1.2 Enhanced climate change adaptation and resilience

- 1.3 Effective Disaster Risk Management
- 1.4 Scaled-up climate change mitigation

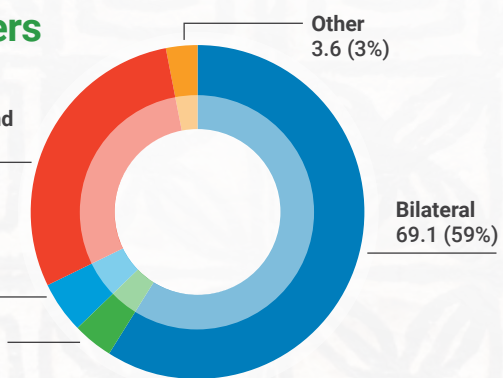


Partners

Pooled Fund
33.6 (29%)

UN Agency
5.4 (5%)

Multilateral
4.4 (4%)



Financial Execution

Available Resources (USD)
\$107M
Delivery %
67.2

Gender Marker

- Gen 0: No contribution (13%)
- Gen 1: Limited contribution (46%)
- Gen 2: Significant contribution (30%)
- Gen 3: Principal objective (8%)
- Not classified (2%)

Human Rights Marker

- HR 0: No contribution (32%)
- HR 1: Limited contribution (18%)
- HR 2: Significant contribution (38%)
- HR 3: Principal objective (12%)

UN Agencies



Key Partners

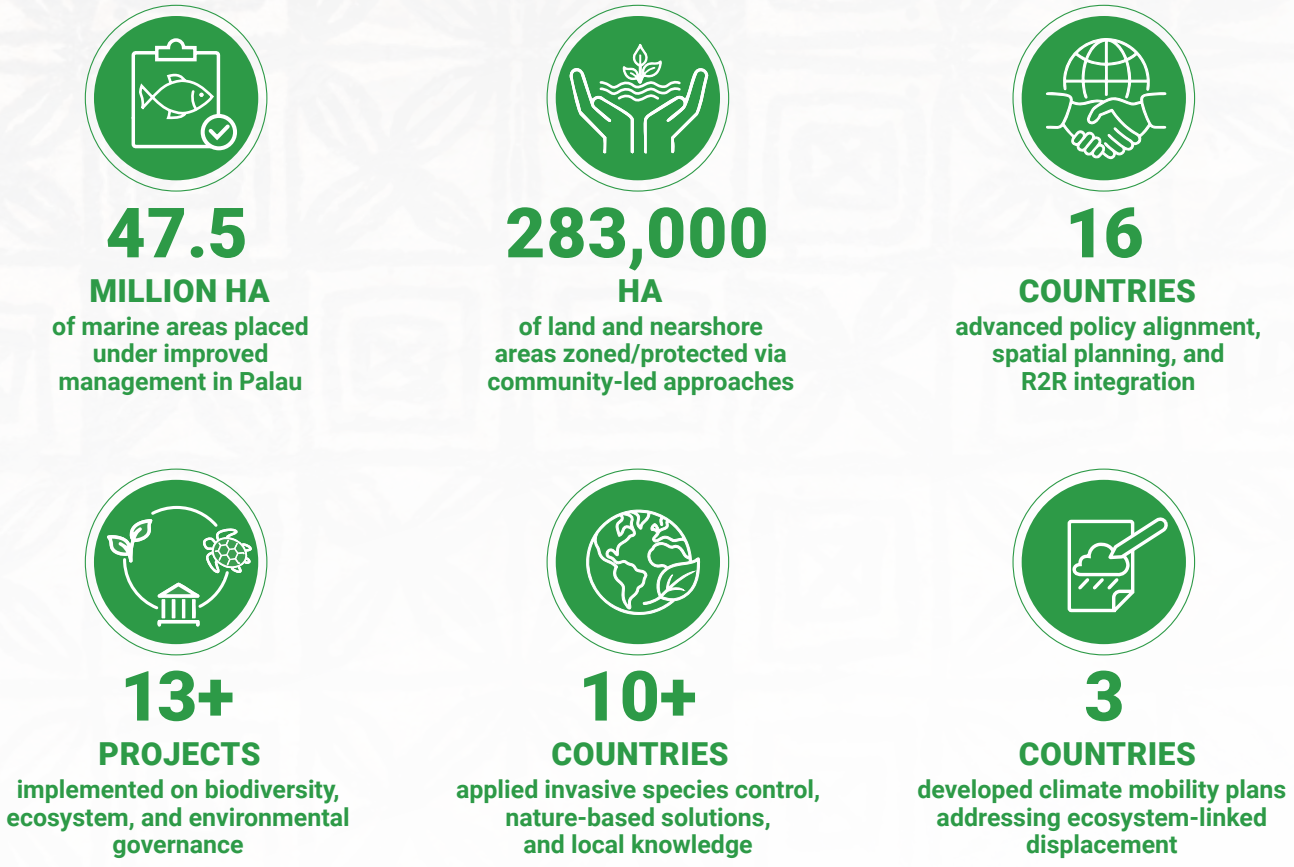




Strategic Outputs

Sub-Outcome 1.1: Better protected, managed and restored biodiversity/environment/ecosystems

KEY RESULTS



Photos: RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | IOM. Chewy Lin

Enhanced Climate Adaptation and Ecosystem-Based Resilience

- **Kiribati, FSM, RMI:** Civil society leadership was strengthened through gender-sensitive grants and capacity-building. In Kiribati, women-led CSOs mapped water salinity and supported household gardens for food security. In FSM and RMI, CSOs advanced displacement prevention, revived traditional livelihoods (e.g., canoe-building in Ailuk), and expanded inclusive gardening for persons with disabilities.
- **Tuvalu:** Developed a national Climate Mobility Action Plan and pre-departure orientation packages aligned with climate adaptation frameworks.
- **Fiji, Tuvalu:** Led regional coordination on climate mobility by organising technical workshops, enhancing rights-based policy alignment, and building the capacity of government officials.
- **Samoa:** Enabled 1,178 people in the Vaisigano Catchment to benefit from ecosystem-based enterprises—including mixed farming, recycling, sewing, and floristry—enhancing climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods.

Supported Biodiversity Conservation, Ridge-to-Reef Integration, and Spatial Management

- **FSM:** Advanced R2R implementation and gender-responsive biodiversity governance through the Protected Areas Network (PAN) operationalisation.
- **Palau:** Legally protected 150,137 hectares (53%) of zoned land and nearshore seascapes; extended improved management to 80% of its Exclusive Economic Zone. Integrated invasive species control into marine spatial planning and biodiversity strategies, supported by public education.
- **RMI:** Strengthened legal and policy frameworks through the Reimaanlok strategy under the Micronesia Challenge, advancing marine and terrestrial biodiversity protection.
- **Samoa:** Launched its 4th State of Environment Report and the 2023–2027 Environment Sector Plan, reinforcing evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable development planning.
- **Tonga:** Maintained progress toward a National Sustainable Spatial Management Framework under the oversight of a national steering committee, despite a temporary political transition.
- **Samoa:** Implemented native reforestation over 12.3 hectares and carried out forest enrichment on an additional 19.1 hectares, contributing to biodiversity restoration, climate mitigation, and sustainable ecosystem management.

Promoted Nature-Based Solutions and Water Security

- **Palau:** Conducted groundwater resource mapping and upgraded water infrastructure aligned with national climate resilience strategies.
- **FSM, RMI:** Applied integrated R2R and community-based approaches to preserve coastal and terrestrial ecosystems, emphasising ecosystem integrity and water resource protection.

Enhanced Governance, Gender Equality, and Inclusive Planning

- **Vanuatu:** Institutionalised gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) in subnational development planning, mapping gender and climate risks in 15% of communities through endorsed SOPs.
- **Tuvalu:** Strengthened inclusive planning by embedding gender-sensitive, participatory approaches into national climate adaptation policies.
- **Solomon Islands:** Integrated climate considerations into the Health National Adaptation Plan (H-NAP), training over 250 health professionals to address climate-sensitive diseases and public health impacts.

Supported Scientific Research, Capacity Building, and Cultural Heritage Protection

- **Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga, Samoa, Solomon Islands:** Participated in regional scientific initiatives including volcanic risk monitoring (Melanesia Volcano Network), seismic hazard assessments, and pilot Global Geopark site assessments in Fiji and Samoa.
- **Samoa:** Completed the first national inventory of native and endemic plants with biomedicinal properties and conducted water quality testing for Savai'i Island.
- **Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu:** Trained local communities on integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) into protecting intangible cultural heritage, with learning resources adapted into Fijian, Bislama, and Tongan.

Facilitated Digital Transformation and Knowledge Sharing

- **Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu:** Conducted Internet Universality ROAM-X assessments to support rights-based, inclusive national digital strategies.
- **Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands:** Advanced creative industries by delivering intellectual property (IP) training and establishing a collective rights management organisation for cultural producers, promoting inclusive cultural entrepreneurship.



Sub-Outcome 1.2: Enhanced Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

KEY RESULTS

13,778
PEOPLE
in RMI gained improved water access and security through targeted adaptation measures

2,864
HOUSEHOLDS
in RMI benefitted from climate-resilient water interventions

302
HEALTHCARE WORKERS
trained on climate change and health integration (Fiji)

6
RESILIENCE PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED
in Vanuatu to restore food, fisheries, and livestock systems

3
COUNTRIES
advanced integrated adaptation and resilience efforts (Fiji, FSM, RMI)

2
NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS
strengthened for climate-health and land degradation neutrality (Fiji, FSM)



Photos: IOM | UNDP Pacific | UNICEF Pacific. Magangat

Strategic Outputs

Strengthened Climate-Resilient Water Access and Infrastructure

- In **RMI**, 13,778 people across 2,864 households benefitted from improved water security interventions supported through multiple funding sources.
- In **FSM**, resilience initiatives focused on outer islands of Yap, Chuuk, and Pohnpei, targeting water management, coastal planning, and climate-resilient livelihoods.
- The **Kosrae Inland Road Relocation Project** provided alternative climate-proof infrastructure for vulnerable communities in high-risk coastal zones.

Resilient Health Systems and Climate-Responsive Healthcare

- In **Fiji**, 302 healthcare workers were trained through the launch of the Health National Adaptation Plan (HNAP).
- Health facility vulnerability assessments were completed, and resilience strengthening plans initiated.
- Environmental and school health teams collaborated to respond to dengue outbreaks, utilising larval control measures and inter-ministerial coordination.

Food Security and Climate-Resilient Livelihoods

- In **Vanuatu**, six projects supported recovery and resilience of food systems, fisheries, and livestock in the wake of Cyclones Judy and Kevin.
- Interventions enhanced household access to nutritious foods and restored productive capacity in affected communities.
- In **Solomon Islands**, projects addressed water-food security, urban nutrition, and nearshore ecosystem adaptation through integrated approaches.

Strengthened Governance and Institutional Frameworks

- In **FSM**, the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) project was launched at national and state levels, including procurement of drones for spatial planning and environmental monitoring.
- In **Fiji**, national planning for climate and health was institutionalised through the HNAP and related resilience measures.
- In **Solomon Islands** and **Vanuatu**, multiple projects supported cross-sectoral coordination, evidence-based planning, and sector resilience.

Shoring Up the Future: Kiribati's Community-Driven Fight Against Rising Seas

KIRIBATI



Local leadership builds resilience in the face of climate threats.

Kiribati, with most of its land just two metres above sea level, is on the frontlines of climate change. Rising seas and coastal erosion threaten lives, homes, and critical services. The Kiribati-Australia Climate Security Initiative, implemented by UNOPS and funded by the Australian Government, is protecting vulnerable sites in South Tarawa through community-led coastal defense.

The initiative engaged over 190 people—more than half women—in designing nature-based solutions using local materials. It created 22 jobs, strengthened technical skills, and emphasized gender-inclusive planning.

"We'll be grateful if a seawall protects our home from rising tides."

Naana Kaata, Bonriki Village

"It's important to protect the hospital's facilities."

Alfred Tonganibeia, Ministry of Health

Moving forward, the project will scale both engineered and nature-based measures and share lessons with other Pacific nations.

Photo: UNOPS



Sub-Outcome 1.3: Effective Disaster Risk Management

KEY RESULTS



ABOVE: UNICEF. Fauzan | RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | UNICEF Pacific. Magangat

Strategic Outputs

Strengthened Emergency Response Coordination and Supply Systems

- Fiji:** Coordinated WASH cluster meetings; constructed sanitation facilities and installed rainwater harvesting systems for displaced communities.
- Vanuatu:** Led WASH responses post-TC Lola and earthquake; distributed emergency supplies across WASH, health, education, and child protection sectors.
- FSM & RMI:** Distributed WASH and dignity kits to vulnerable populations.
- Tonga:** Continued rollout of humanitarian cash transfers for disaster-affected households.
- Niue, Tuvalu, Palau, Nauru, Cook Islands, Kiribati:** Received technical support to strengthen national emergency preparedness frameworks.
- Vanuatu:** Delivered life-saving assistance to over 12,000 people in Vanuatu following the 2024 earthquake, covering food security, WASH, protection, shelter, and cash assistance, supported by a USD1M CERF allocation.
- Fiji, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Niue, Cook Islands, Samoa, FSM, RMI, Palau, Tuvalu, Kiribati:** Rolled out the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for sexual and reproductive health as part of strengthened emergency response systems. Trained national staff are in place across all 12 countries to implement and sustain the MISP approach during crises.
- FSM:** Trained 790 community members across 30+ islands to lead post-Typhoon reconstruction and build climate-resilient homes and public infrastructure, advancing the “build back better” approach to disaster recovery and resilience.

Enhanced Risk Surveillance, Real-Time Monitoring, and Forecasting

- Fiji:** Deployed MICS Plus for real-time data collection and anticipatory action planning.
- Vanuatu:** Applied the Children’s Risk Index to target resilience-building interventions.
- Tuvalu:** Upgraded coastal inundation forecasting; deployed wave buoys and expanded outreach to outer islands.
- Fiji:** Trained over 40 staff from Fiji’s Ministry of Rural, Maritime Development and Disaster Management (MRMDDM) in the Northern Division on online and automated data collection, enhancing real-time monitoring and evidence-based decision-making.

Tuvalu’s Online Hazard and Risk Dashboard: A Game-Changer for Climate Resilience

TUVALU



Digital tools drive smarter adaptation in vulnerable island state.

Tuvalu, with its islands averaging less than one metre above sea level, has developed a powerful online hazard and risk dashboard through the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP), supported by the Green Climate Fund and UNDP and hosted by SPC.

The dashboard allows communities and government officials to visualise wave exposure, sea level rise, and infrastructure risks across all islands. An offline version ensures continued access in low-connectivity areas.

In 2024, over 100 stakeholders received training in GIS tools and climate risk planning, fostering local capacity for proactive adaptation and risk reduction.

“The dashboard helps assess flood risk and economic impact. It’s a powerful tool for communities.”

Herve Damlamian, SPC

Next steps include refining the dashboard with local input and integrating future climate projections to support long-term resilience planning.

Photo: UNDP Pacific

Strategic Outputs

Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Systems

- **Vanuatu:** Integrated climate adaptation in water safety planning and school reconstruction under the Safe, Green, and Resilient Learning Facilities initiative.

Development of Early Warning Systems and Digital Tools

- **Cook Islands, Tuvalu, Niue, Palau, RMI:** Piloted early warning mobile apps; conducted climate outlook forums and developed sectoral communication plans.
- **Niue:** Installed automated weather stations and conducted youth-focused awareness activities.
- **Palau:** Developed a comprehensive climate data platform and traditional knowledge workshops.
- **Samoa:** Established a Health-Climate Early Warning System in Samoa, with full operationalization of flood alerts, directly benefitting over 26,000 people through improved preparedness and risk reduction.

Risk Communication and Public Awareness Campaigns

- **Fiji:** Activated real-time anticipatory messaging during Cyclone Mal; developed risk communication materials in indigenous languages.
- **Tonga & FSM:** Disseminated cyclone alerts targeting vulnerable populations.
- **Kiribati:** Produced children's climate change and health materials, translated for local accessibility.
- **Regional:** Launched awareness campaigns and supported Pacific participation in the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on DRR.

Community-Based Preparedness and Engagement

- **Solomon Islands:** Trained communities in health promotion and WASH resilience; installed school handwashing stations.
- **Nauru, FSM, Vanuatu:** Trained Red Cross volunteers and engaged youth in community-level DRR.

Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

- **Samoa:** Trained Village Disaster and Climate Committees in Upolu and Savai'i.

- **Niue:** Institutionalised disaster SOPs aligned with international standards.
- **Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, RMI, Tonga, Kiribati:** Strengthened coordination among meteorology, health, and disaster agencies.
- **Tonga:** Upgraded emergency operation centre logistics, focusing on vulnerable populations.
- **Vanuatu:** Developed a results-based framework for the Gender and Protection Cluster.

Disaster Preparedness and Simulation Exercises

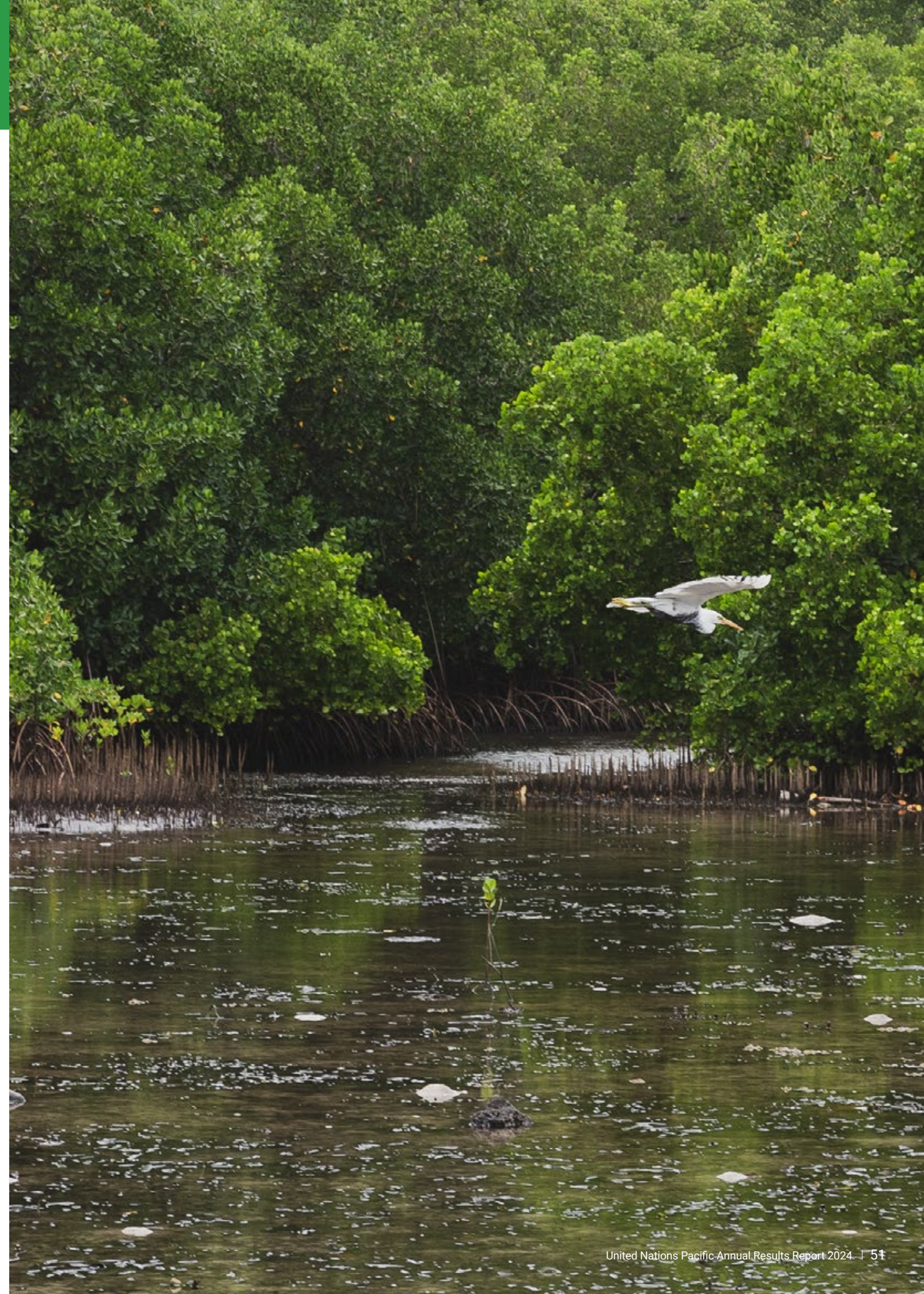
- **Cook Islands, Niue, Vanuatu:** Conducted national and island-level simulation exercises, testing EOC and logistics protocols.
- **Palau:** Implemented full-scale simulations for responders and logistics staff.
- **RMI, Tuvalu:** Tested early warning systems as part of cyclone preparedness.
- **FSM:** Conducted disaster preparedness tabletop exercises (TTX) in FSM with 188 participants, resulting in a 62% increase in preparedness knowledge across key sectors.
- **Fiji:** Adopted the Pacific's first Collective Anticipatory Action Framework for Tropical Cyclones enabling pre-arranged disaster financing and early humanitarian response based on forecasts from the Fiji Meteorological Service. Cabinet endorsement in February 2024 marked a regional milestone in climate resilience, with the use of early warning triggers driving timely action before cyclones strike.

Integration of Human Rights-Based Approaches

- **Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu:** Developed survivor-centred protocols for emergency SGBV.
- **Nauru:** Released national SGBV-in-emergency guidelines, defining inter-sectoral referral pathways.
- **Kiribati:** Hosted mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) dialogues and WHO mhGAP training across multiple islands.
- **Solomon Islands, FSM:** Advanced disability- and gender-inclusive DRR planning through stakeholder engagement and disability-sensitive SOPs.



Photo: RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim





Strategic Outputs

Strengthened Climate Risk Forecasting and Early Warning Systems

- Installed over 11 automatic weather stations and 10 wave buoys to enhance meteorological observation networks across **Tuvalu, Cook Islands, Niue, and Palau**.
- Early warning mobile apps were developed, tested, and launched in **Tuvalu, Cook Islands, RMI, Niue, and Palau**, enhancing public access to real-time climate alerts.
- **Tuvalu** piloted a cyclone inundation forecasting system and convened two Climate Outlook Forums alongside national consultations to support the Climate Security and Adaptation Coordination Plan (CSACP).
- The **Cook Islands** developed a cyclone rapid impact tool and completed a multistakeholder simulation exercise to assess national preparedness.

Transition to Energy-Efficient Infrastructure

- **FSM** installed 73 solar hybrid air conditioning units and 50 inverter units across demonstration buildings, with an additional 75 units scheduled by late 2023.
- Supported the introduction of three national policy initiatives for reducing emissions, energy efficiency, and capacity-building on climate policies and guidelines.
- **Niue** Supported efforts to stabilize the national electricity grid in the aftermath of severe weather events, contributing to more resilient and energy-efficient infrastructure.

Enhanced Climate Transparency and MRV Capacities

- **Fiji** conducted four national workshops to strengthen climate transparency, including: (1) greenhouse gas data collection for the waste and industrial processes and product use sectors; (2) validation of Standard Operating Procedures and Protocols for the Biennial Transparency Report and National Communication ; and (3) inception of a new digital tool to enhance climate data management and reporting.
- **Samoa** completed national consultations and mapping of its MRV system to align with international climate reporting requirements.

Compliance with Montreal Protocol and Phase-Out of HCFCs

- **Vanuatu** and **Fiji** reaffirmed their commitment to fully phase out hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) consumption by 2030 under the Montreal Protocol.
- National-level efforts were supported through inventory updates, monitoring systems, and policy enforcement for ozone-depleting substances (ODS).

Adoption of Renewable Energy and Low-Emission Transport

- **Nauru** launched its first electric bus for public transport under the SMARTEN energy roadmap. A finance expert was hired to support the development of its financial scheme and Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system.
- **Samoa** received 56 electric vehicles and installed charging stations in key areas. Two major reports on sustainable transport and battery disposal were released.

Knowledge Exchange and Plastic Pollution Mitigation

- **Fiji** and **Palau** participated in 3 regional and 1 international workshop on plastic pollution monitoring, management, and transition to circular economy systems.
- Country representatives also joined a study programme in Japan and regional forums on mitigating plastic run-off impacts in the Pacific.
- **Samoa** Recovered 6.6 tonnes of plastics through strengthened collaboration between local recycler associations and schools, enhancing community engagement and youth participation in plastic pollution mitigation efforts.

Sub-Outcome 1.4: Scaled-up Climate Change Mitigation

KEY RESULTS

73
SOLAR HYBRID SYSTEMS
50 INVERTER AC UNITS
installed at climate-resilient demo sites

56
ELECTRIC VEHICLES
deployed in Samoa, supported by charging infrastructure

11+
WEATHER STATIONS
10 WAVE BUOYS installed across
9 COUNTRIES to strengthen early warning systems

8
WORKSHOPS
on plastic pollution and circular economy attended by Pacific countries

6
CLIMATE SECTOR ACTION and COMMUNICATION PLANS (CSACPs)
drafted or under consultation

5
COUNTRIES
launched early warning mobile apps for public access

4
COUNTRIES
completed phase-out plans under the Montreal Protocol

Photos: RCO Micronesia. MaryAnn Eperiam | IOM Micronesia. Chewy Lin | RCO Micronesia. MaryAnn Eperiam

Driving Sustainable Energy: Nauru's First Electric Bus

NAURU



E-bus marks a breakthrough in Nauru's green energy transition.

To reduce its heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels and improve public transportation efficiency, Nauru launched its first electric bus in 2024 in Yaren District. This historic step is part of the Supporting Mainstreamed Achievement of Roadmap Targets on Energy in Nauru (SMARTEN) project.

Implemented by UNDP Pacific and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), SMARTEN supports Nauru's National Energy Roadmap. The e-bus is a pilot for sustainable transport, expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and inspire broader clean energy initiatives.

"This milestone is a tangible step toward sustainable transport and a resilient future."

Hon. Asterio Appi, Minister for DCCNR

Building on this momentum, the project will next roll out solar power systems, strengthen infrastructure efficiency, and expand access to renewable energy.

Photos: UNDP Pacific



Photo: RCO Micronesia, Eunle Kim



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: PEOPLE HIGHLIGHTS

By 2027, more people, particularly those at risk of being left behind, benefit from more equitable access to resilient, and gender-responsive infrastructure, quality basic services, food security/nutrition and social protection systems.

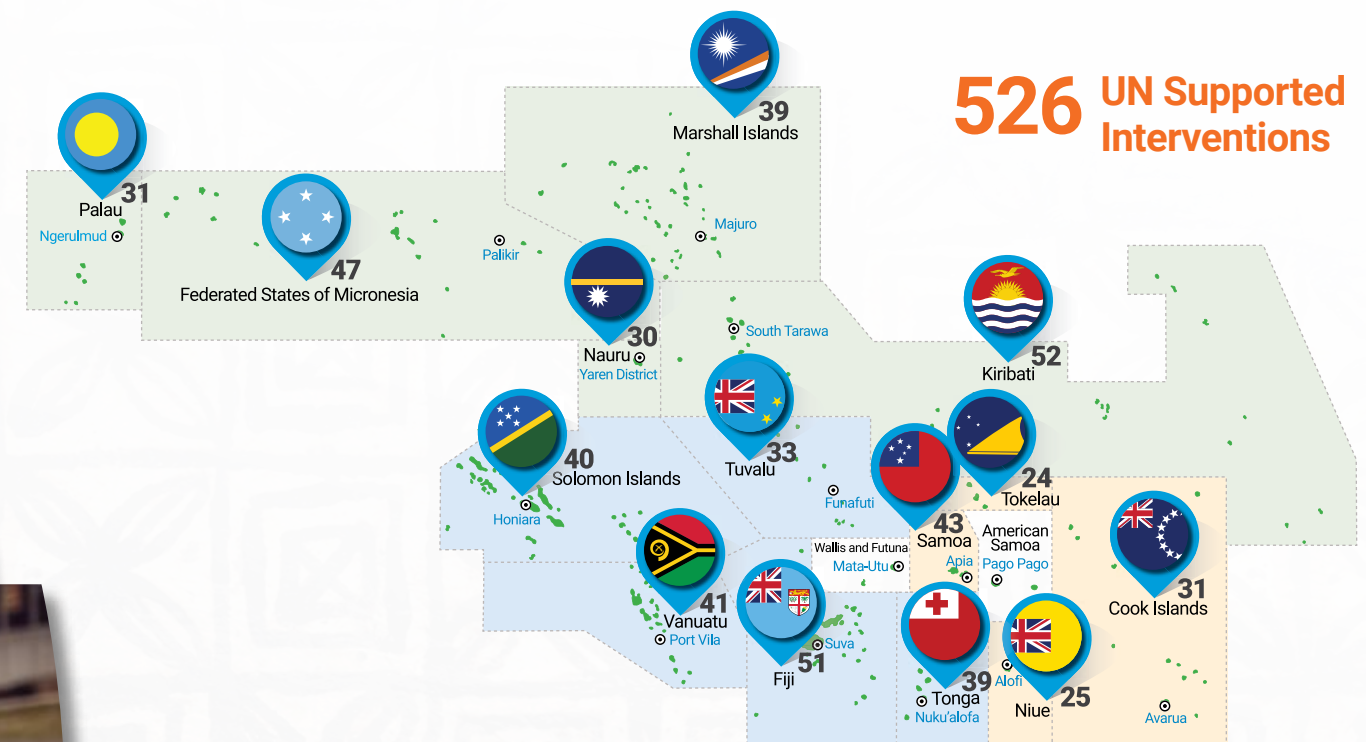


Photo: UNICEF, Lasse Bak Mejlvang

Sub-Outcomes

- 2.1 Stronger, more inclusive, gender - and shock responsive social protection systems
- 2.2 Stronger, inclusive, resilient and high-quality public health systems
- 2.3 Addressed Drivers of Food Insecurity and All Forms of Malnutrition

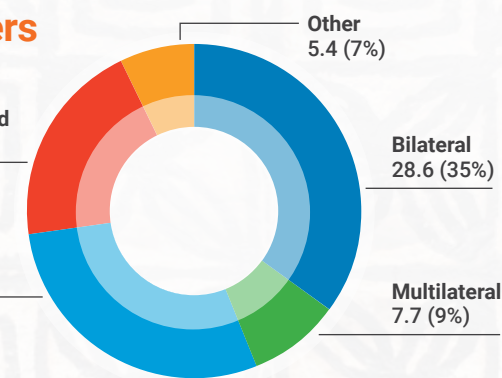
- 2.4 Increased Access to Safe and Affordable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services in Communities and Institutions
- 2.5 Increased Quality and Equitable Accessibility of Education and Skills Development
- 2.6 Adequate and Equitable Housing Conditions and Accessibility Enhanced Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience
- 2.7 Effective Systems to Prevent, Mitigate, and Respond to Discrimination, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Violence Against Children



Partners

Pooled Fund
16.0 (20%)

UN Agency
23.6 (29%)



Financial Execution

Available Resources (USD)
\$89M

Delivery %
61.6

Gender Marker

- Gen 0: No contribution (4%)
- Gen 1: Limited contribution (34%)
- Gen 2: Significant contribution (39%)
- Gen 3: Principal objective (22%)

Human Rights Marker

- HR 0: No contribution (9%)
- HR 1: Limited contribution (31%)
- HR 2: Significant contribution (35%)
- HR 3: Principal objective (24%)
- Not classified (1%)

UN Agencies



Key Partners





Strategic Outputs

Strengthened Social Protection Systems for Children and Vulnerable Groups

- **Vanuatu, Tokelau, RMI, FSM, Nauru:** Advanced child-sensitive policy development and cash transfer programming to improve coverage and access.
- **Niue, Cook Islands:** Upgraded governance and information systems to better integrate disaster preparedness, migrant needs, and children's welfare.
- **Tonga:** Implemented humanitarian cash transfers for children with disabilities and post-disaster recovery.
- **Solomon Islands:** Launched training on child-sensitive protection and initiated a climate-smart framework aligned with disability inclusion.
- **Fiji, Tuvalu, Samoa, Kiribati:** Conducted in-depth multidimensional child poverty analyses to inform targeted interventions.

Inclusive Refugee Protection and Health Service Access

- **Fiji:** Forcibly displaced persons received support through cash-based assistance, private sector job referrals, and partnerships for shelter and food.
- **Samoa:** Strengthened refugee support systems through needs assessments and civil society engagement.

Health Facility Readiness and Anticipatory Cash Systems

- **Fiji, Tonga, Solomon Islands:** Advanced hospital infrastructure assessments, demolition planning, and detailed health facility designs.
- **Fiji:** Implemented early warning messaging and post-distribution monitoring as part of a multi-purpose anticipatory cash pilot.
- **Tonga:** Prepared to launch a cash-based readiness initiative ahead of the 2025–2026 cyclone season.

Livelihood and Vocational Support for Resilience and Inclusion

- **Regional (14 PICTs):** A total of 2,231 individuals (1,632 women, 599 men, 20 youth, and 2 persons with disabilities) completed vocational training in climate-smart agriculture, value addition, and business skills.
- **Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu:** 108 market vendors (103 women, 5 men) benefitted from savings and financial inclusion support through the Saver Plus Initiative.
- **Tonga and Tuvalu:** Civil society partners delivered community-based training, policy advocacy, and facilitated dialogue on health and protection services.

Sub Outcome 2.1 : Stronger, more inclusive, gender - and shock responsive social protection systems

KEY RESULTS



14

PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES
strengthened child-sensitive social protection systems



6

COUNTRIES
completed multidimensional child deprivation analyses



Over 2,200

INDIVIDUALS
benefitted from climate-resilient vocational training and livelihood support



108

VENDORS
in 3 countries gained access to savings accounts and financial literacy tools



CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS

supported recovery and inclusion for refugees and disaster-affected populations





Strategic Outputs

Expanded Immunization and Cold Chain Coverage

- **Regional:** Delivered intensified immunization outreach, typhoid and HPV campaigns, new vaccine introductions, and Effective Vaccine Management Assessments.
- **Regional:** Equipped over 40 health facilities with cold chain systems and introduced electronic immunization registries in six countries.
- **Kiribati, RMI, FSM:** Rolled out national SOPs and health worker training to improve cold chain logistics and vaccine delivery.

Strengthened Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Services and Family Planning

- **Fiji:** Launched the YES mobile app for youth SRH education and conducted outreach in 11 schools and communities.
- **Nauru:** Trained health workers in family planning (including LARC); over 875 women accessed services
- **Tonga, Kiribati:** Delivered FP Training of Trainers and midwifery curriculum development for facility roll-out.
- **Samoa, Kiribati:** Validated Youth-Friendly Health Services (YFHS) guidelines and began national SRH policy consultations.
- **Nauru:** Completed a 10-week SRH outreach campaign, detecting and treating cervical abnormalities in 12 women.
- **Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, RMI, FSM, Samoa, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga:** Provided family planning services to over 210,500 women, with inclusive approaches targeting persons with disabilities.
- **FSM, Samoa, Kiribati, RMI, Vanuatu:** Rolled out Family Life Education (FLE) programs for in- and out-of-school adolescents, promoting informed attitudes on SRH, health rights, and gender equality.

Strengthened Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Mental Health Response

- **Nauru:** Developed its first Clinical Practice Guideline for GBV survivors, enhancing coordination between health and justice sectors.
- **Nauru:** Expanded GBV awareness and SRH outreach, emphasizing disability inclusion.
- **Kiribati:** Rolled out mental health interventions via WHO's mhGAP, training over 200 responders across three outer islands.

Island Innovations: Turning Tides into Triumphs

FIJI



Empowered voices: Mariana's journey to reproductive health rights.

In Somosomo Village Hall, Taveuni, Mariana Vani sat beside her sign language interpreter, learning for the first time about her right to health and dignity. Born deaf and mute, Mariana had lived much of her life in isolation. Thanks to Fiji's first Community-Based Sexual and Reproductive Health Outreach Programme for Persons with Disabilities, led by the Ministry of Health and supported by UNFPA, Mariana discovered vital health information and her voice.

The programme, developed in response to regional assessments in Fiji, Samoa, and Vanuatu, has reached over 339 people and their caregivers, training community-based officers with disabilities to lead outreach and awareness. It tackles stigma, promotes rights, and strengthens healthcare inclusion across Fiji.

"I feel stronger now. I know I have rights, and I want to help others understand theirs too."

Mariana Vani, Taveuni

Photo: UNFPA Pacific

Sub Outcome 2.2: Stronger, inclusive, resilient and high-quality public health systems

KEY RESULTS



17

COUNTRIES
advanced inclusive immunization and nutrition services



1,200+

HEALTH WORKERS
trained in RMNCAH, SRH, and GBV response



362

INDIVIDUALS
initiated latent TB treatment across the Pacific



230+

WOMEN
accessed community-based cancer and SRH services in Nauru



100%

OF NAURU'S HEALTH FACILITIES
stocked with 5 modern contraceptive methods



44

HEALTH FACILITIES
equipped with new cold chain and immunization infrastructure



3

COUNTRIES
(Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga)
validated and rolled out AYFHS guidelines



Photos: UNICEF Tuvalu. Lasse Bak Mejlvang | WHO. Tom Vierus | UNICEF Pacific. Magangat

Strategic Outputs

- **Tonga:** Delivered SRH and GBV data training to 25 health officers, enhancing surveillance systems.
- **Regional:** Strengthened crisis resilience through SRH and GBV services; certified 61 MISP ToT trainers and 71 national trainers.

Youth and Disability-Inclusive Health Systems

- **Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati:** Validated Adolescent and Youth-Friendly Health Services (AYFHS) guidelines and completed national ToTs for over 30 health workers.
- **Solomon Islands:** Expanded disability-inclusive outreach services.
- **Fiji:** Introduced youth SRH services at universities and community drop-in centres.
- **Nauru:** Adapted SRH services for people with disabilities through rights-based health worker training.

Health Facility Readiness and Community-Based Services

- **Kiribati, Nauru:** Conducted readiness assessments across 100+ health facilities, evaluating stock, preparedness, and service quality for RMNCAH and SRH.
- **Nauru:** Reached over 230 women with cervical and breast cancer screening and SRH education through community outreach.
- **Vanuatu, Fiji:** Supported health facility preparedness through infrastructure and service quality assessments.



Echoes of the mind: A youth's plea for mental health awareness

PALAU



From silence to strength: Youth advocate for mental wellness in Palau.

Dee-Raya Antonio, an 18-year-old youth from Koror, is challenging the stigma around mental health in Palau. Her story highlights how cultural silence prevents young people from seeking support. Although counselling exists, its visibility and lack of anonymity deter access. For youth in remote islands, services are often unavailable altogether.

Now an advocate, Dee-Raya is calling for youth-led conversations and mental health awareness across schools and communities. Her voice underscores the urgent need for safe, inclusive mental health care across the Pacific.

"Mental health must be led by youth conversations. We need to speak, to share, to listen."

Dee-Raya Antonio, Youth Advocate

Photo: Eco Paradise Ngerel Belau



Photo: RCO Micronesia. MaryAnn Eperiam



Strategic Outputs

Sub-Outcome 2.3: Addressed Drivers of Food Insecurity and All Forms of Malnutrition

KEY RESULTS



25,000+
PEOPLE

(community members, farmers, health workers) reached with training and support across 10+ countries



8,300+
FARMERS

in Solomon Islands trained in sustainable agriculture, nutrition awareness, and food processing



4,773
CHILDREN

screened for malnutrition in Vanuatu



3,600
FARMERS

in Fiji received planting materials; 2,800 received farm tools



1,554
PEOPLE

in Solomon Islands engaged through community nutrition campaigns



1,025
PREGNANT WOMEN

in Vanuatu received maternal nutrition counselling

Strengthened Nutrition Service Delivery and Community Outreach

- **Solomon Islands** trained 100 health workers on HINI and 58 on IMAM, conducted a school nutrition assessment, scaled nutrition screening, and reached 1,554 community members with child and maternal nutrition messaging.
- **Vanuatu** trained 133 health workers on nutrition screening and 40 on maternal nutrition counselling, screened 4,773 children, and provided counselling to 1,025 pregnant women.
- **Kiribati** trained 339 health workers and mobilised village welfare groups for community sensitisation on the first 1,000 days of life, breastfeeding, and maternal nutrition.
- **Palau** deployed SMS reminder systems for antenatal and child health visits, improving service uptake.
- **RMI** and **FSM** hosted multi-sectoral workshops to activate national nutrition action frameworks.
- **Tuvalu, Nauru, Samoa,** and the **Cook Islands** are engaged in policy advocacy, dietary guideline development, breastfeeding promotion, and food systems mapping.

Agrifood System Transformation and Climate-Resilient Practices

- **Palau, Tonga, RMI, Niue,** and **Nauru** implemented national agrifood system projects to address NCDs by promoting sustainable agriculture, healthier diets, and nutrition-sensitive policies.
- **Samoa, Tonga,** and **Kiribati** introduced ecologically based alternatives to hazardous pesticides and improved food safety systems.
- **Fiji** under PIRAS trained 1,495 farmers (33% women), prepared land for 3,095 farmers, distributed planting material to 3,600, and provided tools to 2,800 rural farmers.
- **Solomon Islands** trained 8,300+ farmers in soil management, seedling production, and nutrition awareness, while distributing planting materials, piglets, chickens, and upgrading SME processing capacities.

Improved Food Safety and Regulatory Frameworks

- **Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa** strengthened National Codex Committees and national food control systems to align with international food safety standards.
- **Tonga** improved capacities to mitigate ciguatera poisoning risks.
- **Samoa** focused on pesticide alternatives and food regulation governance.

Supported Gender-Sensitive and Community Empowerment Initiatives

- **Vanuatu** hosted a fisheries management forum for 40 women, enhancing their knowledge and leadership in food systems.
- **Solomon Islands** and **Fiji** promoted inclusive agriculture through hackathons, diversity fairs, and support to women-led farmer networks.

Supported Improvements in Data Systems and Regional Coordination

- **Regional:** Adopted the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) tool to strengthen food security and nutrition data.
- **Samoa:** Conducted a Cost of Diet analysis to identify nutrient gaps for targeted nutrition interventions.
- **Regional:** The Pacific Food Security Cluster (rPFSC) enhanced emergency preparedness and resilience coordination.
- **Samoa:** Provided technical support for NCD policy planning, expansion of the PEN programme, and implementation of NCD STEPS surveys.



Photos: UNICEF Samoa. Fauzan Ijazah | RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim



Sub-Outcome 2.4: Increased Access to Safe and Affordable Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services in Communities and Institutions

KEY RESULTS



87,000+
INDIVIDUALS

benefitted from WASH infrastructure upgrades in healthcare facilities in Solomon Islands



3,300+
PEOPLE

in FSM reached through hygiene awareness and risk communication campaigns



1,600+
PEOPLE

in FSM and 1,000+ in Vanuatu gained access to climate-resilient water supply systems



1,051
SCHOOLS

assessed in a nationwide WASH-in-Schools (WinS) survey in Solomon Islands



11

PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES strengthened WASH sector governance, infrastructure, or technical capacity



Photos: UNICEF Pacific. Haleyalbug | Lelu Elementary School. Edwin | UNICEF Pacific. Haleyalbug

Strategic Outputs

Strengthened Governance and Sector Coordination

- **Tokelau, Tuvalu, Niue, Nauru, Cook Islands, Palau** enhanced WASH governance frameworks, including policy development, climate resilience planning, and water resource management.
- **Solomon Islands** facilitated consultations on water legislation, supported sector coordination, and finalised the WASH climate rationale.
- **Kiribati** engaged key ministries to improve sector coordination and conducted needs assessments to plan water infrastructure.

Expanded WASH Services in Communities

- **Solomon Islands** conducted a national WASH-in-Schools (WinS) survey covering 1,051 schools, trained 679 teachers and 4,530 children on WASH and menstrual hygiene management (MHM), and upgraded 12 healthcare facilities.
- **Fiji** and **Samoa** assessed and upgraded WASH facilities in schools and healthcare settings.
- **Vanuatu** integrated sanitation improvements into 30 Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans (DWSSPs).
- **FSM** and **Palau** upgraded school and healthcare WASH infrastructure and provided IPC materials.

Improved Risk Communication and Hygiene Awareness

- **FSM** and **RMI** conducted community-based Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) campaigns, reaching 3,300+ people through hygiene promotion, educational materials, and outreach programmes.
- **In RMI**, 24 public WASH facilities were installed across 6 atolls, improving community resilience and infection prevention.
- **Solomon Islands** trained 262 trainers in Community-Led Total Sanitation and supported national advocacy campaigns.

Supported Emergency and Climate-Resilient Preparedness

- **Kiribati** initiated the Drought Mitigation Project, conducting rapid needs assessments and planning interventions across Betio, South Tarawa, and Abaiang Atoll. Project implementation was paused mid-2024 due to restrictions on in-country missions, pending resumption in 2025.

Turning the tide: Empowering Pacific youth and schools through health, hygiene, and hope

SOLOMON ISLANDS AND KIRIBATI



Clean hands, clean water, clear futures for Pacific children.

Solomon Islands: At Laloato Community High School in Guadalcanal, Principal Billy Mark and his team faced failing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities. After training through UNICEF's WASH in Schools (WinS) programme, teachers conducted a needs assessment and developed a WASH Improvement Plan. They transformed the school's water systems and sanitation infrastructure with support from UNICEF and New Zealand Government. Today, the school has clean, reliable toilets, improved hygiene, and proud students.

"This is just the beginning. Laloato is now a model school."

Billy Mark, Principal

Kiribati: At Nikierere Primary School, 11-year-old Kaiea Tounroko and his WASH Club peers lead hygiene education, from handwashing songs to brushing routines. UNICEF provided infrastructure like tanks and taps, while the school integrated hygiene into daily life. Health improved, and absenteeism dropped.

"We wash our hands to stop sickness so we can come to school."

Kaiea Tounroko, Year 6 Student

Photo: UNICEF. Fauzan



Strategic Outputs

Sub-Outcome 2.5: Increased Quality and Equitable Accessibility of Education and Skills Development

KEY RESULTS



2,000+

**EARLY CHILDHOOD
EDUCATORS AND
SCHOOL STAFF**
trained across Pacific countries



14

COUNTRIES
endorsed the Pacific Employment,
Transferrable, All-life Skills
(PETALS) Framework



13

COUNTRIES
advanced national Early
Childhood Development (ECD)
policies or implementation
frameworks



3

COUNTRIES
finalised or rolled out inclusive
education policies or manuals



2

COUNTRIES
conducted neurodiversity-focused
action research to improve
inclusive classroom practices



Strengthening Early Childhood Education and ECD Systems

- **Kiribati, RMI, FSM, Tuvalu, Samoa, Tokelau, Niue, Palau, Nauru, Cook Islands, Tonga, Fiji, and Vanuatu** advanced national ECD policy frameworks or action plans.
- **Kiribati** finalised 13 ECE storybooks in the local language to promote literacy and cultural identity.
- **RMI** distributed 500 Marshallese-language early readers to all ECE centres.
- **Tuvalu** developed its first Continuous Professional Development (CPD) strategy for ECE teachers, set for piloting in 2025.
- **Fiji** developed an ECE framework, reviewed ECE policy, and supported curriculum strengthening.

Advancing Inclusive Education and Education Sector Reform

- **Solomon Islands** launched a national Inclusive Education Manual, trained staff in 70 schools, and embedded inclusive ECE in its education legislation.
- **Vanuatu** endorsed a new Inclusive Education Policy and completed a Climate Change in Education study.
- **FSM** integrated indigenous knowledge into its education transformation agenda and rehabilitated 16 ECE schools.
- **Samoa, Cook Islands, RMI, and Fiji** completed school safety and inclusive education surveys or action plans.

Improved Education Sector Planning and Resilience

- **Fiji, Nauru, Cook Islands, Tokelau, Palau, and Samoa** enhanced education sector planning through evidence-based frameworks using MICS and EMIS data.
- **Vanuatu** completed an ECCE sector diagnostic report and launched DRR policies for schools.
- **Palau** rehabilitated the High School Teacher's Training Centre to climate-resilient standards.
- **Solomon Islands** conducted a mid-term review of its education plan and initiated an education ICT master plan.

Supported Regional Cooperation on Skills and Curriculum Development

- **15 Pacific countries** endorsed the PETALS Framework to guide the integration of employment and life skills into curricula and teacher training. The framework was launched in July 2024 and co-published with the University of the South Pacific.
- **Solomon Islands** piloted integration of the 6 Capabilities Curriculum (6Cs), with workshops supporting pre-service teacher curriculum reform.
- **Samoa and Tuvalu** rolled out Family Life Education (FLE) syllabi for Years 9–13, supporting youth development in and out of school.

Promoted Inclusion and Support for Vulnerable Groups

- **FSM and Kiribati** completed an action research project on neurodivergent learners, identifying stigma, resource gaps, and community-led solutions.
- **Fiji** supported 4 recognised refugees under a Pacific higher education scholarship scheme, promoting vocational pathways and integration.
- **Samoa** delivered targeted FLE training to over 170 out-of-school youth and LGBTQI+ individuals through community-based programmes.



Sub-Outcome 2.6: Adequate and Equitable Housing Conditions and Accessibility Enhanced Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

KEY RESULTS



2

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR)
frameworks developed (Honiara; Lautoka and Labasa underway)



3

NATIONAL AND LOCAL
housing policy processes supported (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati)



1

REGIONAL STRATEGY
launched to guide climate-resilient urbanisation and housing across the Pacific

Strategic Outputs

Regional Frameworks and Policy Alignment

- **Regional:** Launched the Pacific Regional Urban Strategy 2030, integrating SDG localisation, housing policy, and climate resilience into a regional framework supporting alignment with all four UNSDCF pillars.

National and Subnational Housing Policy Strengthening

- **Kiribati:** Secured full national endorsement of the South Tarawa Slum Upgrading Strategy, paving the way for informal settlement improvements.
- **Solomon Islands:** Revived National Housing Policy discussions through a 2023 multi-stakeholder workshop; supported Honiara's Voluntary Local Review (VLR) framework finalisation in early 2024.
- **Fiji:** Advanced finalisation of the National Housing Policy and initiated data-driven local housing policy development through two VLRs (Lautoka and Labasa) under the SDG localisation initiative.

Supported Localised Housing and Settlement Interventions

- **Regional:** Conducted site visits to informal settlements to identify adaptation needs and initiate small-scale climate resilience interventions, including improved infrastructure, upgraded shelter, and community-driven solutions.

City-Level Climate Action and Livelihood Integration

- **Fiji and Solomon Islands:** Advanced infrastructure partnerships with local councils to support city-wide climate action and local livelihoods, resulting in community-informed local climate plans aligned with SDGs.

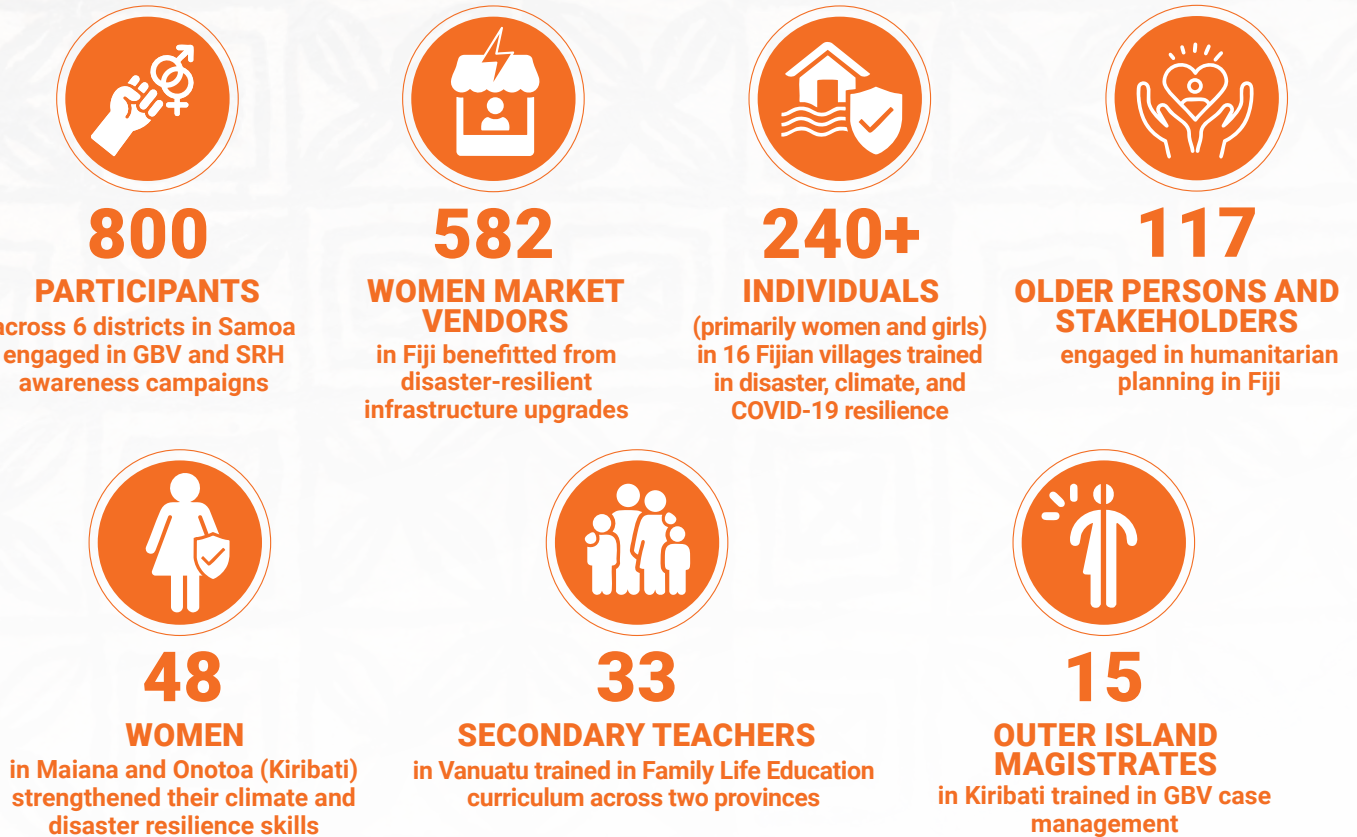




Strategic Outputs

Sub-Outcome 2.7: Effective Systems to Prevent, Mitigate, and Respond to Discrimination, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Violence Against Children

KEY RESULTS



Photos: IOM. Haimanot Abebe | RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | UNICEF Tuvalu. Lasse Bak Mejlvang

Supported Legal and Institutional Reform

- **Kiribati** strengthened its justice sector by revising police SOPs, developing a gender-sensitive Magistrates' Bench Book, and reviewing 3 national policies (ESGBV, Family Peace Act, Gender Equality Policy) to ensure inclusive legal frameworks. Kiribati also reviewed its disability legislation.
- **Solomon Islands** updated the Child and Family Welfare Act and progressed the amendment of the Islanders Marriage Act.
- **Cook Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, and Niue** improved child protection policies, legislation, and coordination frameworks.

Gender-Responsive Data and Systems Strengthening

- **RMI**: Advanced ethical GBV data practices through new regional commitments and a three-part training series on data visualization to strengthen survivor-centred programming
- **Kiribati** Institutionalized GBV Information Management Systems across 10 organizations and justice entities, improving policy and services using Pacific-adapted data protocols.
- **FSM, Tonga, RMI** Enhanced multi-sectoral coordination for child protection, safeguarding, and case management, especially in emergency contexts.
- **Solomon Islands, Fiji** Conducted economic cost studies on violence against children, generating evidence to inform policy and budgeting.
- **Fiji** Carried out a pioneering gender analysis of legislation on Technology-Facilitated GBV in partnership with the Ministry of Women and the NAP EVAWG, advancing digital safety and legal reform.

Disaster-Resilient Market and Infrastructure Development

- **Fiji** Upgraded Vunisea and Levuka market facilities with cyclone-resilient design, solar power, and inclusive amenities, benefitting 582 vendors—over 70% of whom are women.
- **Rural Fiji**: Weather-resistant tents and sanitation tools were distributed to 12 markets, benefitting over 300 rural vendors, most of whom were women.

Strengthened Community-Based Child Protection and GBV Services

- **Vanuatu** launched the National Child Protection Bill, updated referral pathways, and piloted para-social worker models and community parenting initiatives.
- **Tonga** and **Samoa** strengthened partnerships with churches and CSOs for child protection and community outreach.
- **FSM** and **RMI** expanded safeguarding training during regional events (e.g., Micronesia Games), with over 120 stakeholders trained.

Increased Inclusive Education and Awareness

- **Vanuatu** trained 33 teachers in 9 secondary schools on Family Life Education (FLE), developed draft syllabi for Years 4–13, and conducted curriculum validation workshops.
- **Samoa's** FLE and GBV awareness campaigns reached 800 people across 6 districts, including community and youth leaders.

Enhanced Women's Leadership in Disaster Resilience and Climate Action

- **Fiji** Empowered 2,052 people (including 1,452 women and girls) in 17 communities through WRD programming focused on economic empowerment, DRR leadership, and business continuity.
- **Kiribati** trained 94 women from 16 women's organisations on DRR, gender-sensitive data collection, and climate-resilient agriculture; developed a draft CBDRR manual; and led consultations with over 40 women in Tebunginako Village.
- **Fiji** and **Kiribati** facilitated regional and local women's dialogues to influence disaster policy, supported by gender toolkits and visual communication materials in local languages.

Supported Humanitarian Response and Inclusive Protection

- **Vanuatu** led a rapid post-earthquake humanitarian response, integrating GBV and gender-sensitive strategies across relief coordination, benefitting 1,698 displaced persons.
- **Fiji** conducted Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments with 117 participants, spotlighting the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities in humanitarian planning.
- Regional training reached 35 participants from 6 countries, building capacity in gender-sensitive humanitarian needs assessments.

Supported Regional Engagement and Policy Influence

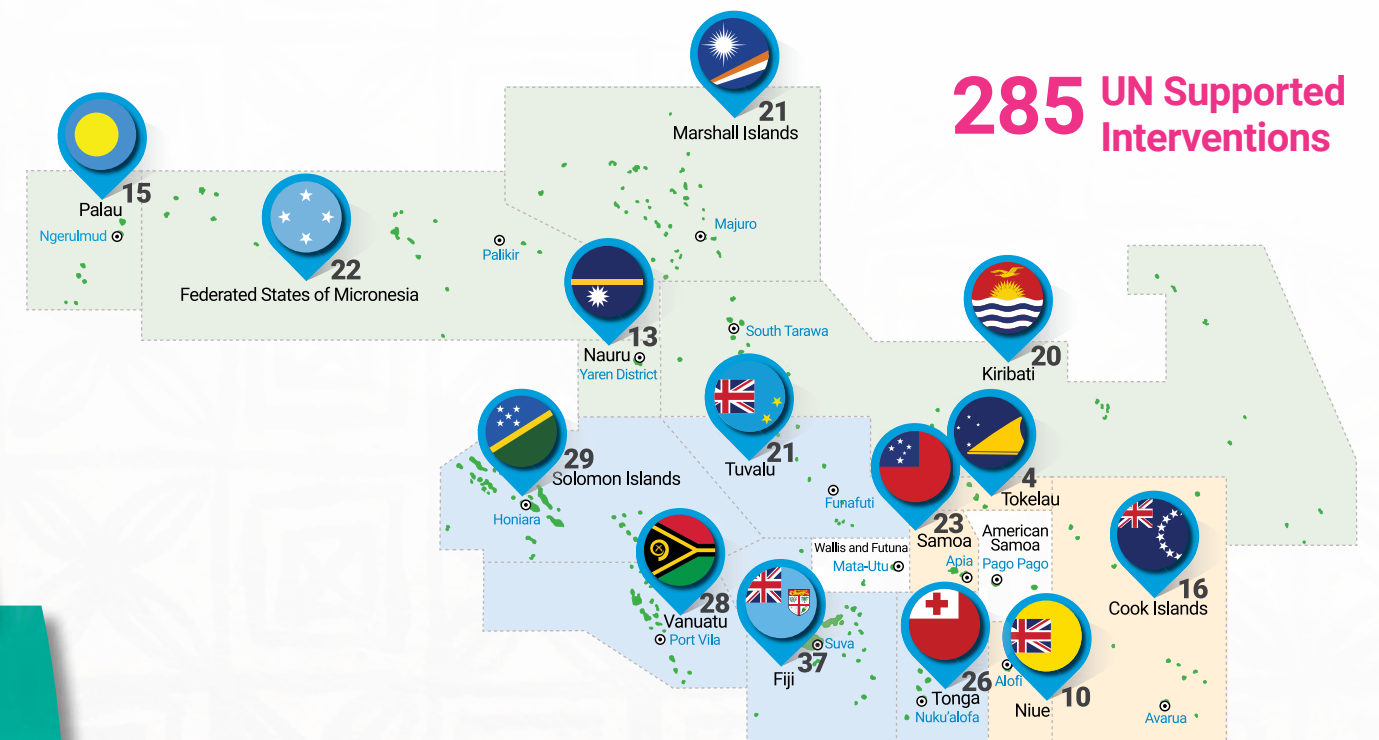
- **FSM, Nauru, and Kiribati** actively participated in Beijing+30 processes, Triennial Ministerial meetings, and Asia-Pacific CSO forums, ensuring that their gender equality priorities were represented in global platforms.
- **Kiribati** and **FSM** contributed to developing the Draft Regional GBV Counselling Framework, aligning regional service standards with cultural and survivor-centred approaches.



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: PROSPERITY

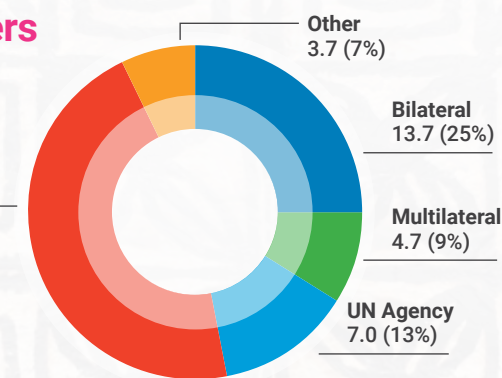
HIGHLIGHTS

By 2027, more people, especially those at risk of being left behind, contribute to and benefit from sustainable, resilient, diversified, inclusive and human-centred socio-economic systems with decent work and equal livelihood opportunities, reducing inequalities and ensuring shared prosperity.



Partners

Pooled Fund
25.3 (46%)



Financial Execution

Available Resources (USD)
\$52M
Delivery %
36.2

Gender Marker

● Gen 0: No contribution (9%)
● Gen 1: Limited contribution (44%)
● Gen 2: Significant contribution (37%)
● Gen 3: Principal objective (7%)
● Not classified (3%)

Human Rights Marker

● HR 0: No contribution (36%)
● HR 1: Limited contribution (19%)
● HR 2: Significant contribution (31%)
● HR 3: Principal objective (14%)
● Not classified (0%)

Sub-Outcomes

- 3.1 Expansion of Low-Carbon Development Solutions
- 3.2 Expansion of Blue, Green and Creative Economy
- 3.3 Transformation of Agri-Food Systems

- 3.4 Equal Opportunities for Decent Jobs and Livelihoods
- 3.5 Macroeconomic Stability and Sound Fiscal Management
- 3.6 Bridging the Digital Divide

UN Agencies



Key Partners





Sub-Outcome 3.1: Expansion of Low-Carbon Development Solutions

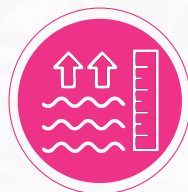
KEY RESULTS



USD 10m
IN DOMESTIC PRIVATE FINANCE
mobilised for Fiji's blue economy via sustainable bond frameworks



Green
TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVES
launched in 3 countries, focusing on sustainable farming, coastal resilience, and renewable energy



Integrated
COASTAL PROTECTION AND ADAPTATION PROJECTS
projects initiated in Tonga to strengthen climate resilience



Photos: RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | IOM. Haimanot Abebe

Strategic Outputs

Scaling Climate-Resilient Infrastructure and Local Adaptation

- **Tonga:** A coastal resilience project addressed coastal inundation through immediate protection works and long-term adaptation planning. Local stakeholders received capacity-building to manage sustainable, community-owned projects.
- **Vanuatu:** The Vanuatu Green Transformation Project advanced national climate targets by supporting low-carbon development pathways and green transition capacity-building.

Strengthening Climate Finance and Blue Economy Investments

- **Fiji:** The development of a national sustainable bond framework enabled the government to raise USD 10 million in domestic private finance, specifically targeting blue economy initiatives.

- **Pacific Region/Tuvalu:** The Financing of the Blue Economy initiative was launched to bridge funding gaps for sustainable small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the blue sector, enabling environmentally responsible growth across ocean-based industries.

Promoting Low-Carbon Agriculture and Sustainable Technologies

- **Pacific Region:** The SAFE project supported the development of sustainable agricultural policies and facilitated farmers' access to climate-resilient technologies and green finance, enabling the adoption of low-carbon practices and boosting agricultural resilience across multiple countries.
- **Tokelau:** Adopted a Blue Economy Strategy to promote the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems and strengthen the enabling environment for scaling up blue economy investments.



Photo: IO



Sub-Outcome 3.2: Expansion of Blue, Green and Creative Economy

KEY RESULTS



498

VENDOR TABLES
and 43 shop units upgraded
in Samoa, boosting women's
economic resilience and
market access



73

MARKET VENDORS
(97% women) in Vanuatu
strengthened income
security through food safety
certification and financial
literacy



10+

**MARKET
INFRASTRUCTURE
UPGRADES**
implemented with a focus
on disaster preparedness
and inclusive design



2

COUNTRIES
(Niue, Samoa)
engaged in regional civil
society platforms for
inclusive economic and
environmental policy
dialogue



Photos: RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim

Strategic Outputs

Green Economy and Sustainable Market Infrastructure

- **Samoa:** Disaster-resilient infrastructure and communication systems established at Fugalei Market and other vendor facilities. Upgrades included 498 revitalised vendor tables, 99 secure flea market counters, 43 shop units, solar air-conditioning, handwashing stations, weatherproof tents, PA systems, and digital connectivity (Wi-Fi and QR code systems).
- **Samoa:** Ten accessibility ramps were installed, enhancing all vendors' inclusive and emergency-responsive design.
- **Samoa:** Institutional capacity enhanced for managing emergency communications, health safety, and facility operations, ensuring long-term infrastructure sustainability and business continuity for market vendors.

Financial Inclusion and Informal Sector Empowerment

- **Vanuatu:** 40 rural women from Shefa Province received food safety certification, enabling legal sale of cooked food and boosting public health and income-generating potential.

- **Vanuatu:** 33 urban market vendors (94% women) in Port Vila gained access to formal financial systems and strengthened their business management through matched savings, financial literacy, and risk management training.
- **Vanuatu:** Participants developed skills in cash flow forecasting, succession planning, and emergency fund creation, contributing to resilience and long-term economic security in line with national development targets.

Civil Society Engagement in Creative and Sustainable Economies

- **Niue:** Civil society representatives participated in regional preparatory forums and the Asia-Pacific Civil Society Forum on the Beijing+30 Review, contributing to inclusive dialogue on sustainable development, economic equity, and gender equality.
- **Niue:** Engagement strengthened grassroots input into economic, climate, and gender strategies, ensuring the country's context-specific priorities are reflected in regional and global economic and environmental frameworks.



Photo: RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim



Sub-Outcome 3.3: Transformation of Agri-Food Systems

KEY RESULTS



100

AGRICULTURAL KITS

distributed in Vanuatu, enhancing household food self-sufficiency



73

MSMEs

from 5 countries enhanced export readiness and market access



30+

AGRIBUSINESSES

supported in Solomon Islands, Samoa, and Fiji; 9 promoted at regional platforms



20+

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

strengthened through training, technical support, and toolkits



10+

PACIFIC COUNTRIES

integrated climate-smart agriculture into national policy frameworks



8+

NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATIONAL PATHWAYS

finalised



4

COUNTRIES

strengthened food control systems and operationalised Codex Committees



Photos: RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim

Strategic Outputs

Supported National Policies and Investment Planning

- **Tuvalu, Samoa, Palau, Tonga:** Supported preparation and validation of agri-food investment plans, including economic, environmental, and financial analysis.
- **Solomon Islands, Tuvalu:** Food Systems Transformational Pathway reports finalised to guide long-term agri-food sector strategies.
- **Kiribati:** Livestock Policy is supported and is awaiting government endorsement.
- **Palau, Tuvalu:** Integrating climate-smart agriculture into policy through regional programming frameworks.

Data Systems and Evidence-Based Policymaking

- **FSM, Tuvalu, Tonga, Samoa:** Strengthened national agriculture statistics systems and SDG-aligned data collection through national statistics offices and agriculture ministries.
- **Kiribati, FSM, Nauru, RMI:** Improved government capacity to assess and respond to global food, energy, and finance crises using enhanced forecasting and analysis tools.

Supported Community-Level Production, Innovation, and Resilience

- **Vanuatu:** 100 agricultural kits and technical support were distributed to farmers across four islands; farmer forums facilitated grassroots feedback and government engagement.
- **Solomon Islands:** Support for seed saving, beekeeping, urban gardens, and plant health clinics to promote sustainable and organic farming practices.
- **Fiji:** 9 local partners supported with training in agro-processing, composting, queen bee production, and value chain development.
- **Tonga:** Vanilla training and agro-processing support delivered through local farmer networks.

Enhanced Value Chains, Trade, and Market Access

- **Vanuatu, Fiji:** Strengthened kava value chains through public-private partnerships, product development, and international market access initiatives
- **Solomon Islands, Fiji, Samoa:** Enabled 14 SMEs to participate in international trade fairs, resulting in 240+ buyer contacts and over USD 1.8M in export sales
- **Samoa:** Enhanced market access for local food producers; improved productivity and value chain linkages.
- **Solomon Islands, Fiji, Samoa:** 30 agribusinesses supported via regional competition; 9 showcased at the Pacific SIDS Forum.
- **Pacific-wide:** Delivered capacity-building support to 73 SMEs and 10 institutions to enhance export readiness, marketing, and climate-smart production practices
- **Regional:** Supported the Regional Kava Development Strategy 2024–2028 and facilitated South-South knowledge exchange to promote inclusive agribusiness governance

Supported Nutrition and Health Integration

- **Tuvalu, Samoa:** Addressed noncommunicable diseases through food system reform that promotes sustainable production, healthier diets, and improved nutrition outcomes.
- **Solomon Islands:** Piloted community sites to grow nutritious vegetables for improved public health and climate resilience.

Improved Food Control Systems and Standards

- **FSM, Solomon Islands:** Strengthened National Codex Committees and food safety systems to align with international standards, improving national food trade and regulation capacity.



Sub-Outcome 3.4: Equal Opportunities for Decent Jobs and Livelihoods

KEY RESULTS



575
WOMEN

in Samoa supported with entrepreneurship training and access to digital and financial services



375
YOUTH

engaged through consultations and digital empowerment initiatives



200+
PARTICIPANTS

joined the regional Business and Human Rights Forum on decent work and climate justice



108
FAMILIES

trained in organic farming and resilient nursery practices



5
COUNTRIES

advanced national population policies and data systems for youth and employment inclusion



3
COUNTRIES

hosted or engaged in 10+ regional dialogues on gender equality and policy coordination

Photos: RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | IOM

Breaking barriers: SAVER PLUS empowers women in Vanuatu

SDG 5 SDG 8



Financial literacy programme boosts women's independence.

The SAVER PLUS Initiative, jointly led by UNDP and ANZ Bank, is strengthening women's financial literacy and savings in the informal economy. Initially launched in Fiji and now expanded to Vanuatu, the programme targets rural women market vendors.

Participants receive budgeting, goal setting, and saving training, supported by peer networks and access to formal banking services. Incentives are offered to reach savings milestones and build financial confidence and independence.

"The training was a turning point. I learned to manage money better, spend wisely, and save for the future."

Jackyln Samson, Market Vendor

The programme will continue to expand, providing more women with the tools to achieve economic security and empowerment.

Photo: UNDP Pacific

Jobs at home: Pacific Nations tackle unemployment with bold new policies

REGIONAL

SDG 8



Regional push for decent work aims to reduce youth unemployment and build skills.

Eight Pacific nations—Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu—are developing National Employment Policies (NEPs) with support from the ILO to tackle high youth unemployment and labour migration.

These policies include data-driven action plans to boost skills, promote decent work, and ensure local job creation. In countries like Kiribati and Tuvalu, youth unemployment rates exceed 20 per cent, and many young people are not in education, employment, or training.

"Employment is more than a job—it's a path to dignity and inclusion."

ILO Pacific Office

The national policies are expected to be adopted in 2025, and their implementation will focus on building resilient labour markets across the region.

Photo: ILO

Strategic Outputs

Women's Economic Empowerment and Entrepreneurship - Samoa

- 575 women market vendors supported with business, financial literacy, digital literacy, and crop nursery training.
- 50 women gained access to digital financial platforms; 108 families improved resilience through sustainable agriculture.
- Women showcased products at regional fairs, expanding business networks and earning international recognition.
- Leadership training resulted in 17 women serving in executive roles across market vendor associations.

Youth Engagement and Digital Inclusion

- **Samoa:** Youth consultations were held for the development of the "Talavou" youth app, which was soft launched to over 300 youth at the CHOGM Youth Forum. The app includes Family Life Education content and promotes youth digital empowerment.
- **Nauru:** Youth Monograph finalised to inform government investment in young people's health and employment outcomes.
- **Vanuatu, Fiji:** Support was provided for national population policy development, including youth and employment-related data; and ICT devices procured in Vanuatu to support statistical work on employment and demographics in 2025.

Policy and Data for Inclusive Development

- **Fiji:** Initiated first National Population Policy; national consultation and inter-agency committee established; and population projection workshop convened, supporting data for planning on employment and demographic shifts.
- **Samoa:** Supported the Voluntary National Review printing and population data systems.

Gender Equality and Labor Inclusion in Regional Dialogue - Palau, RMI, Samoa

- Actively engaged in Beijing+30 review, regional women's conferences, and civil society forums.
- Shared national progress on integrating gender into economic, social, and climate policy.
- In Samoa, the "Let It End With Me" campaign leveraged rugby for social norm change, including youth and male allyship for violence prevention.
- Multi-tiered intervention combined education, youth leadership, male advocacy, and community festivals.

Human Rights and Business Practices - Regional

- Over 200 participants attended the Pacific Business and Human Rights Forum.
- Dialogues addressed decent work, labour migration, and digital equity.
- Strengthened regional platforms to align business practices with human rights principles, including labour standards and climate justice.



Photo: RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim





Strategic Outputs

Evidence-Based Budgeting and Public Expenditure Tracking

- **Solomon Islands:** Completed cost analysis of violence against children; supported health and education sector budget analysis with Parliament and developed policy and legal frameworks to improve service delivery.
- **Samoa:** Scheduled quantitative assessment on the economic cost of inadequate ECD services; implemented real-time monitoring through MICS Plus; and public expenditure tracking initiated for ECD.
- **Kiribati, RMI, Tuvalu, Tokelau, FSM, Vanuatu:** Received technical support for ECD-focused public expenditure tracking.

Strengthening Social Sector Data Systems and MICS Implementation

- **Niue, Cook Islands, Palau:** Strengthened child-focused data systems and policy development using MICS data.
- **Nauru:** Launched new MICS to inform child and gender-sensitive policies.
- **FSM, Tonga:** Ongoing implementation of MICS.
- **Vanuatu:** Completed and launched national MICS.
- **RMI:** MICS advocacy and preparatory work initiated.

Trade Facilitation and Customs Modernization

- Regional (15 Pacific ACP Countries)

- Conducted comprehensive gap analysis of customs procedures and legal frameworks to align with international standards.
- Capacity building for over 25 customs officials and trade stakeholders on tariff systems and customs valuation.

Biodiversity and Green Fiscal Planning

- Regional

- National Biodiversity Finance Plans launched in 2 countries, Fiji and Solomon Islands, through new projects initiated in March 2024.
- Focus placed on identifying biodiversity finance gaps, greening sectoral budgets, and designing sustainable financing solutions aligned with national development priorities

Sub-Outcome 3.5: Macroeconomic Stability and Sound Fiscal Management

KEY RESULTS



25+

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS
trained in tariff and valuation
procedures across the region



15

PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES
completed customs legal and
procedural gap assessments



11

COUNTRIES
received technical support for
public expenditure tracking in
ECD and social sectors



10

COUNTRIES
implemented or prepared
national MICS surveys to
strengthen child-focused policy
and planning



3

COUNTRIES
advanced national biodiversity
finance plans to support
sustainable environmental
investment





Strategic Outputs

Development of National Digital Transformation Frameworks

- **Fiji:** Assessed and updated national digital strategy and policy frameworks. Finalised National Single Window Blueprints to streamline e-governance systems.
- **Solomon Islands:** Ongoing development of national digital transformation strategy with technical assistance.
- **Tonga:** Finalisation of Universal Service Obligations (USO) and infrastructure sharing guidelines underway.
- **Nauru, FSM, Kiribati:** Drafted a digital transformation strategy that has been developed and is under government review.
- **Niue:** Developed resource mobilisation strategy and implementation plan aligned with national ICT and digital strategy.

Smart Islands Implementation and Digital Skills Development

- **Vanuatu, Tonga, Nauru, Rotuma, RMI (Jaluit Atoll):** Smart Islands programmes implemented with pilot sites identified. In Tonga and Nauru, over 145 participants received digital literacy and foundational ICT training.
- **Fiji:** Technical assistance was provided for the digital television model assessment.

Modernisation of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)

- **Samoa:** Digitised 375 new birth records across four district hospitals; the integration prototype between Tamanu (health system) and CRVS was tested; and stakeholder training and a digitised document management system (DMS) initiated for future deployment.
- **Fiji:** Provided technical assistance to strengthen Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems, supporting improved data quality, service delivery, and policy planning for inclusive development.

Agricultural Digitalisation and E-Agriculture Platforms

- **Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Samoa, Fiji:** Supported developing or revising national e-agriculture strategies; Digital Farmer Registries

developed in Tonga and Cook Islands to improve resource targeting and climate resilience. In the Solomon Islands, farmer registration systems have been enhanced for better productivity and data management.

- **Cook Islands:** Introduced an app-based Digital Agriculture Platform for resource planning, enhancing productivity and sustainability.

Trade Facilitation and Digital Capacity Building 15 Pacific Island Countries

- Customs officials trained on the Harmonised System and valuation standards.
- Strengthened capacity for accurate tariff application and digital trade reforms (44% female participation).

Inclusive Digital Development and Human Rights-Based Digitalisation

- **Samoa:** Multi-agency dialogue was initiated on the national digital ID system and the interoperability of public systems.
- **Fiji:** Conducted youth consultations and digital inclusion survey to inform policy recommendations.
- **Solomon Islands, Vanuatu:** Labour market assessment for persons with disabilities initiated to inform digital inclusion in employment.
- **Cook Islands:** Integrated disability data into the national Geoportal map to strengthen emergency response systems, and developed a Digital Accessibility Platform Strategy to enhance inclusion and access to services for persons with disabilities (PWDs).

Digital Governance for Climate-Smart Public Services

- **Vanuatu:** Issued national digital ID cards to 95% of eligible citizens, enhancing transparency and enabling climate-smart digital service delivery.
- **Tuvalu, Kiribati, Fiji:** Developed or revised National Emergency Telecommunication Plans (NETPs) to boost emergency preparedness and response.
- **Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga:** Completed early warning communication gap assessments, informing national EW4ALL roadmaps under Pillar 3.
- **Samoa:** Hosted the 2024 Asia-Pacific Regional Radio Seminar, strengthening national radio frequency management and aligning with global spectrum regulations.

Sub-Outcome 3.6: Bridging the Digital Divide

KEY RESULTS



95%

**OF ELIGIBLE
POPULATION IN
VANUATU**

received national ID cards,
enhancing digital governance
and service access



375

BIRTHS

digitally registered in Samoa,
strengthening civil registration
systems



**OVER
2,700**

**INDIVIDUALS
TRAINED**

(55% women) in digital skills
across 10 countries



15

**PACIFIC ISLAND
COUNTRIES**

received training on
customs digitalisation



6

COUNTRIES

developed or implemented
e-agriculture strategies



5

COUNTRIES

advanced national digital
transformation strategies



Data at a glance: ASYCUDA dashboard transforms customs reporting in FSM

SDG 17



Automation brings real-time insights to improve trade efficiency.

In 2023, FSM's Customs and Tax Administration launched the UNCTAD-supported ASYCUDA system to automate customs processes. In 2024, the addition of the ASYCUDA Dashboard further streamlined operations.

With real-time data access, customs management can generate timely reports, track trade flows, and ensure data accuracy. The system replaced manual reporting and has improved transparency.

"The Dashboard gives management instant access to reliable trade data."

Van David, FSM Customs Data Analyst

Supported by the EU-funded IMPACT Project, ASYCUDA offers a scalable model for customs modernisation across Pacific Island countries.

Photo: ASYCUDA Pacific

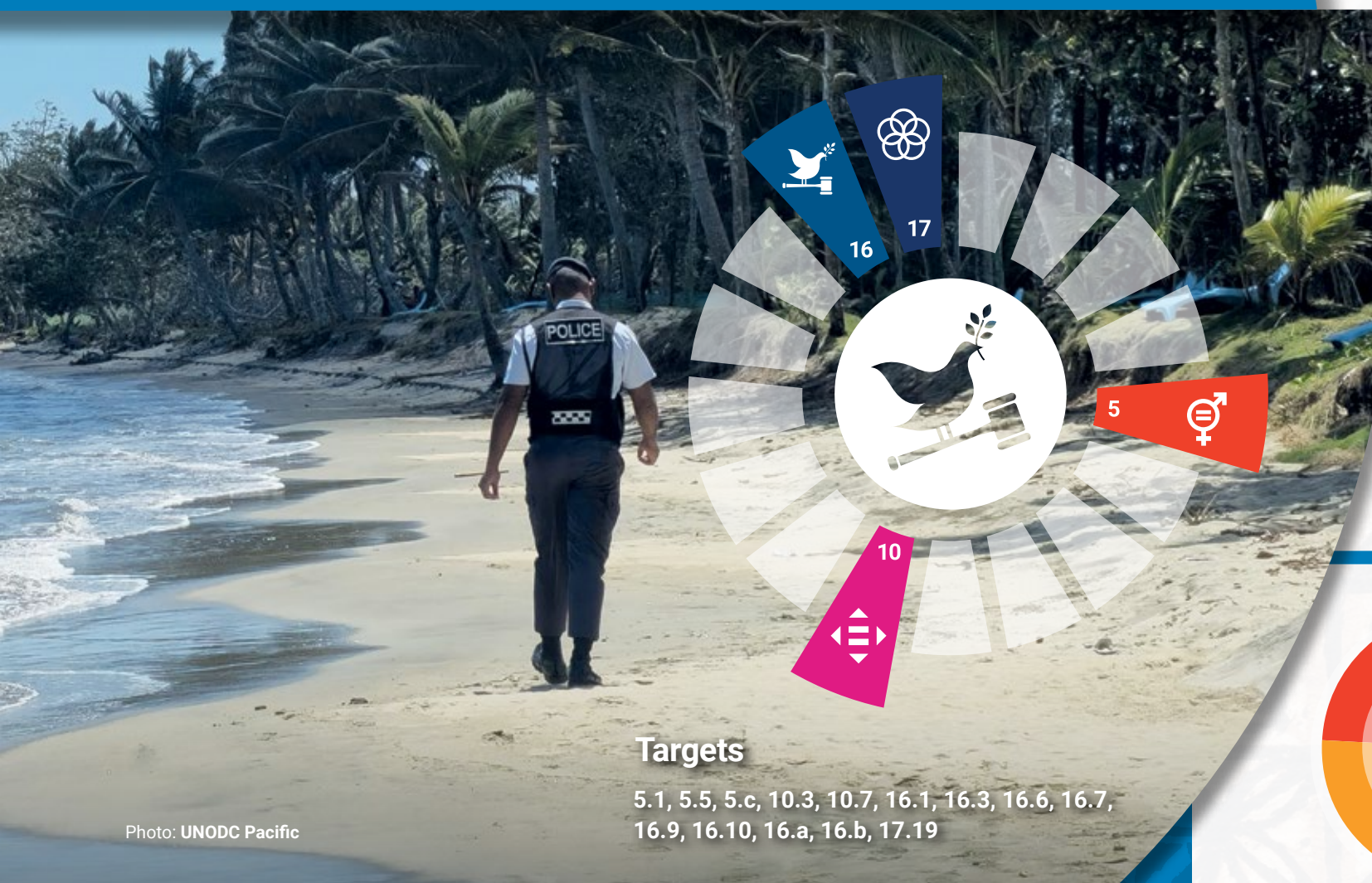


Photo: RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim



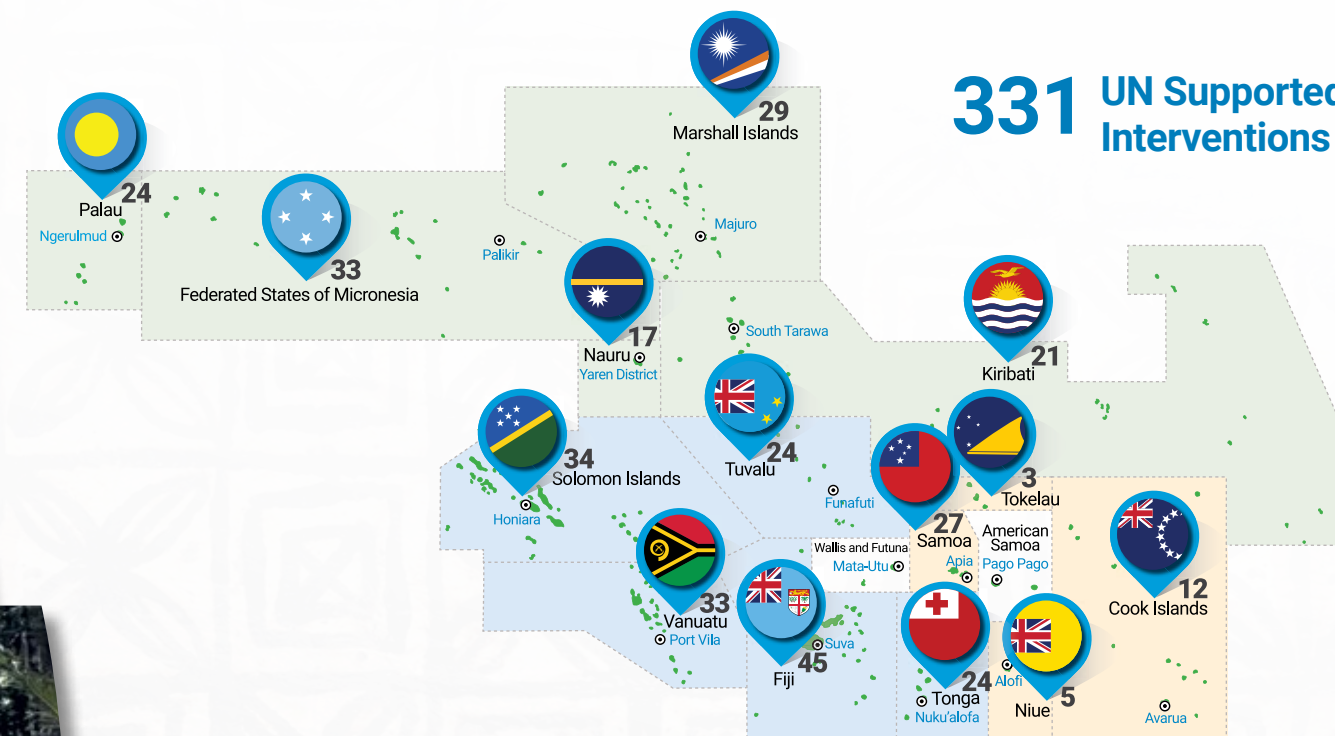
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: PEACE HIGHLIGHTS

By 2027, people enjoy and contribute to more accountable, inclusive, resilient and responsive governance systems that promote gender equality, climate security, justice and peace, ensure participation, and protect their human rights

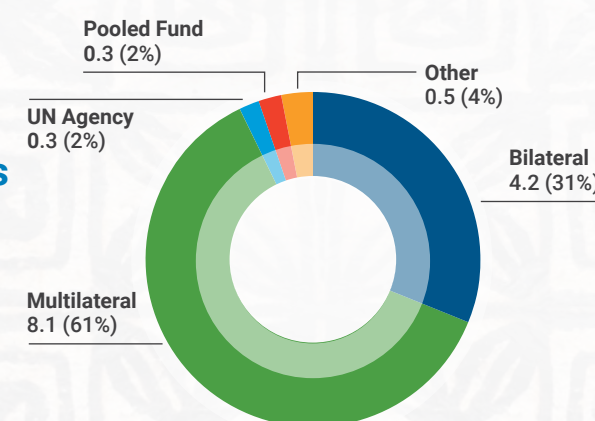


Sub-Outcomes

- 4.1 Improved Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Human Rights
- 4.2 Inclusive Political Structures and Processes for Human Security, Social Cohesion, and Dialogue
- 4.3 Strengthened Multi-Level Governance, Institutions, and Processes
- 4.4 Stronger Human Rights Protection, Oversight, Transparency and Accountability Systems
- 4.5 Effective Public Resources Management
- 4.6 Expanded Women's and Youth's Leadership and Role in Decision-Making



Partners



Financial Execution

Available Resources (USD)
\$21M
Delivery %
97.3

Gender Marker

- Gen 1: Limited contribution (36%)
- Gen 2: Significant contribution (40%)
- Gen 3: Principal objective (24%)

Human Rights Marker

- HR 1: Limited contribution (13%)
- HR 2: Significant contribution (42%)
- HR 3: Principal objective (45%)

UN Agencies



Key Partners





Sub-Outcome 4.1: Improved Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Human Rights

KEY RESULTS



230+

OFFICIALS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS
trained on human rights, anti-trafficking, and asylum frameworks



33

MEDIA PROFESSIONALS
trained in anti-trafficking awareness and advocacy in FSM



9

PACIFIC COUNTRIES
engaged on access to asylum and non-refoulement



6+

COMMUNITY DIALOGUES
conducted on human rights with vulnerable groups



5

NATIONAL TASKFORCES
or SOPs established or advanced



Photo: RCO Micronesia. Eunie Kim | UNODC Pacific | UNDP Pacific

Strategic Outputs

Strengthened Frameworks to Prevent Trafficking and Labour Exploitation

- **FSM:** Re-established National TIP Taskforce and updated National Action Plan; conducted Training of Trainers and community rollouts reaching 81 stakeholders; formed state-level TIP Taskforce in Kosrae; trained 33 media professionals to raise trafficking awareness.
- **Tuvalu:** Reactivated Combined Law Agencies Group with expanded TIP mandate; drafted TIP NAP (2025–2029) and held national-level training.
- **Solomon Islands:** Launched National Crewing Policy to promote decent working conditions in the fishing sector.
- **RMI:** Integrated asylum considerations into TIP law reform with sustained technical assistance.

Enhanced Public Financial Management and Civic Engagement

- **Solomon Islands:** Developed a people-centred audit model shared with the Auditor General.
- **Tonga:** Produced Citizens Budget Guide and conducted PFM awareness activities under regional support.
- **Vanuatu, Tuvalu:** Advanced digital tools for governance, including budget tracking with gender and climate tagging.
- **Fiji:** Integrated gender and social inclusion in 60% of parliamentary budget analyses; legislative processes improved through inclusive stakeholder engagement.

Strengthened Democratic Governance, Human Rights, and Treaty Implementation

- **Vanuatu:** Electoral authorities received technical assistance to harmonise legal frameworks and improve electoral credibility.
- **Fiji:** Provided human rights training to police officers, including CID, Women's Association, and Special Mobile Unit; established enhanced National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF) in August 2024.

- **Regional:** Conducted 6 human security dialogues with vulnerable groups (women, LGBTI+ persons, elderly, persons with disabilities); delivered capacity-building sessions across Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, RMI, and Nauru to support human rights treaty ratification and reporting.

Strengthened Asylum and Refugee Protection Systems

- **Fiji:** Advanced national Refugee Policy and RSD SOPs through joint training with the Ministry of Immigration; developed 'Know Your Rights' guide for asylum seekers.
- **Solomon Islands:** Developed theory of change for asylum framework.
- **Kiribati:** Reinitiated dialogue on statelessness law reform; conducted asylum-related training.
- **Palau:** Identified improvements for protection-sensitive entry systems.
- **Samoa:** Engaged stakeholders on humanitarian visa options.
- **Tuvalu, Niue, FSM, Tonga, Vanuatu:** Participated in PIDC regional capacity-building.



Strategic Outputs

Sub-Outcome 4.2: Inclusive Political Structures and Processes for Human Security, Social Cohesion, and Dialogue

KEY RESULTS



500+

STAKEHOLDERS
engaged through training,
peer learning, and civic
participation workshops



10+

PACIFIC COUNTRIES
enhanced inclusive governance
and political participation
mechanisms



5

COUNTRIES
advanced oversight,
accountability, and gender-
responsive budgeting



3

COUNTRIES
supported in electoral reform, voter
education, and system modernization



2

NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS
adopted strategic plans and community
outreach frameworks



Electoral Institutions and Inclusive Voting Processes

- **Vanuatu** conducted its first-ever National Referendum, with 189,000 registered voters and 50% turnout, supported by strengthened capacity of its Electoral Office and Civil Registration Department.
- In **FSM**, electoral management bodies participated in a Pohnpei elections workshop, improving understanding of regional electoral standards and coordination.
- **Nauru**'s Electoral Commission advanced preparations for the 2025 elections, supported by legal and strategic technical frameworks.
- **Samoa** engaged civil society and disability advocates ahead of its Voluntary National Review (VNR), ensuring inclusive political dialogue and SDG monitoring.

Enhanced Parliamentary Oversight and Gender-Responsive Budgeting

- In **Fiji**, 60% of parliamentary budget reports incorporated gender and inclusion lenses through Floating Budget Office (FBO) initiatives.
- **Solomon Islands** finalised a draft mechanism for people-centred audits of public finances.
- **Tonga, Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands** participated in FBO missions to institutionalise equitable budgeting practices.
- Civil society in **Tonga** engaged in peer learning on public financial management and collaborated with Parliament through the South Pacific Fiscal Oversight Conference.

Strengthened Legislative Systems and Community Engagement

- **FSM**'s legislatures received ICT support to digitise libraries, install document systems, and enable livestreaming. In Yap, youth were engaged through legislative participation campaigns.
- **Nauru** developed and launched its first Parliamentary Strategic Plan and a Community Engagement Strategy to foster legislative transparency.
- **FSM**'s Pacific Islands Parliamentary Group received equipment and assessments to modernise its legislative operations before elections.

Legal and Institutional Reform for Inclusive Governance

- **Nauru** progressed on electoral reform, institutional justice partnerships, and gender electoral mapping to enhance women's political participation.
- **Tonga** facilitated signing an MoU between the police and the auditor general, promoting inter-agency collaboration.
- **Samoa** launched workshops on freedom of expression and access to information, culminating in adopting the Commonwealth Principles on Media and Governance.

Political Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups and Civic Engagement

- **Samoa** convened persons with disabilities to co-develop recommendations for the national SDG process.
- **Vanuatu** integrated civic participation across its public finance and referendum processes.
- **Tonga** engaged civil society and faith actors in governance dialogue and budget literacy programmes under the Vaka Pasifika Project.



Sub-Outcome 4.3: Strengthened Multi-Level Governance, Institutions, and Processes

KEY RESULTS



1,000+

STAKEHOLDERS

trained in governance, migration, disaster resilience, and data systems



10+

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

developed or advanced on population, displacement, labour mobility, and border management



9

COUNTRIES

strengthened migration governance, including 6 with formalized national migration policy processes



5

COUNTRIES

operationalised digital immigration systems, enhancing border data and public health response



Strategic Outputs

Strengthened National and Subnational Migration Governance Systems

- **Vanuatu** finalised its National Action Plan on Human Trafficking and Smuggling and operationalised MIDAS at Port Vila Airport.
- **Fiji** launched its MIDAS system at Nausori Airport, finalised a Migration Governance Policy, and held extensive cross-sector consultations.
- **Tuvalu** coordinated its Labour Migrants Reintegration Strategy, advancing budgeting and training components for returning workers.
- **Tonga** completed a national Country Needs Assessment on migrant vulnerabilities and is progressing on Pacific Migrant Protection Manual integration.
- **Palau** initiated its first national migration policy, supported by a national training workshop for border management officials.
- **FSM** and **RMI** formalised National Migration Taskforces and conducted Port of Entry readiness assessments, upgrading infrastructure for public health risk mitigation.
- **Solomon Islands** enhanced its governance of displacement through CSO partnerships and began integrating tracking systems.
- **Samoa** resumed implementation of its border governance project following government-led consultations in late 2024.

Gender-Responsive Population and Labour Mobility Policies

- **Fiji** initiated a National Population Policy and conducted gender-sensitive consultations for its Migration Governance Policy.
- **Vanuatu** hosted national consultations, community trainings, and reintegration workshops for returning women migrants, reaching over 580 participants.
- **Tuvalu** piloted business and financial training for returnees under the LMRS and incorporated gender components.
- **Tonga** participated in regional consultations to integrate protection for women migrants and is developing protocols aligned with the Pacific Migrant Protection Manual.

Disaster Preparedness and Climate Mobility Governance

- **Vanuatu** advanced a predictive modelling system and drafted a policy paper on durable solutions to climate-induced displacement.
- **Tuvalu** developed a Climate Mobility Action Plan focusing on community-led, culturally appropriate solutions.
- **Fiji** and **Solomon Islands** institutionalised governance arrangements through National Durable Solutions Taskforces with implementation planning.
- **Tonga** developed SOPs for planned relocation and completed assessments for site improvements and behaviour change campaigns.

Enhanced Border and Health Systems Integration

- **Vanuatu** and **Tonga** improved border management by deploying MIDAS and upgrading screening, isolation, and quarantine infrastructure.
- **RMI** received ambulance, hygiene, ventilation, and communication equipment to support safe public health responses at Points of Entry.
- **Tuvalu** initiated seaport facility enhancements for health screening and passenger flow control.
- Over 150 government officials from immigration, customs, and health ministries in all beneficiary countries received training.

Digital Governance and Cybercrime Readiness

- All countries undertook cybercrime assessments and participated in regional digital security training focused on digital evidence, cryptocurrency, and ransomware threats.
- **Vanuatu** advanced the development of an online case management tool for tech-facilitated trafficking cases and piloted a cybersecurity policy.
- A cybercrime laboratory was established in **Vanuatu's** Police Force to improve investigative capabilities.



Strategic Outputs

Strengthened Anti-Corruption Legal and Institutional Frameworks

- **Tonga** launched the Office of the Anti-Corruption Commissioner and hosted the PUAC#2 event promoting implementation of the Teieniwa Vision.
- **Solomon Islands** launched its revised National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2024–2027), including reforms to the Leadership Code Commission Act and training on asset declaration.
- **Samoa** finalised its second-cycle UNCAC review and advanced its Intelligence Management framework within the Financial Intelligence Unit.
- **Tuvalu** began drafting a Right to Information Act and clarified the structure and supervisory responsibilities of its future Financial Intelligence Unit.
- **Kiribati** participated in the APSACC and published the executive summary of its UNCAC second-cycle review, and mentoring was provided to strengthen SOPs for STR analysis.
- **FSM's** audit follow-up processes and investigation capabilities were improved through UNCAC workshops and anti-corruption training.

Strengthened Financial Oversight and AML/CFT Capacity

- **In Tuvalu**, authorities mapped law enforcement responsibilities for AML and CFT prosecution and developed regulatory guidance for financial institutions.
- **Tonga's** National Bank AML unit was supported, and inter-institutional roles in corruption prevention were clarified through multiple stakeholder dialogues.
- **RMI's** FIU received training on case documentation and construction of analytical link charts to enhance typology identification.
- **FSM's** FIUs across all 4 states participated in workshops on corruption detection, case management, and UNCAC implementation follow-up.

Cybercrime and Digital Integrity Systems - Regional (including Tuvalu, Tonga, Samoa, Solomon Islands, FSM)

- National cybercrime assessments were conducted and complemented by sub-regional prosecutor roundtables.
- Trainings were held on digital evidence collection, scams, ransomware threats, and cryptocurrency investigation and regulation.
- These initiatives helped establish technical capabilities to combat emerging threats across legal, financial, and digital sectors

Regional Integrity Dialogue and Judiciary Support - Nauru (with regional participation)

- A regional judicial conference hosted in Nauru convened judges and legal stakeholders to exchange ideas on integrity, judicial well-being, and social media use.
- The conference culminated in adopting the Nauru Declaration on Judicial Well-Being, a significant step in regional efforts to promote ethical conduct and institutional resilience within the judiciary.

Sub-Outcome 4.4: Stronger Human Rights Protection, Oversight, Transparency and Accountability Systems

KEY RESULTS



8+

COUNTRIES

strengthened anti-corruption institutions and legislation, including new Anti-Corruption Offices and national strategies



3

UNCAC

second cycle reviews and 2 follow-up workshops conducted to support implementation



1

REGIONAL JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

held, resulting in a Pacific-wide declaration on judicial integrity and well-being



MULTIPLE FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNITS

received technical support for STR analysis and interagency coordination



CYBERCRIME ASSESSMENTS

financial investigation trainings, and digital evidence workshops conducted across several countries



RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Information legislative process initiated in Tuvalu





Sub-Outcome 4.5: Effective Public Resources Management

KEY RESULTS



3

STATE-LEVEL AUDIT OFFICES

in FSM adopted a public audit follow-up tool



25

CIVIL SOCIETY LEADERS
in FSM engaged through citizen-friendly budget dissemination



RMI

STRENGTHENED ITS ENGAGEMENT
in global and regional fora on nuclear legacy and human rights

Strategic Outputs

Strengthened Public Audit and Oversight Mechanisms - FSM

- The public Auditor Offices of the national government, Pohnpei State, and Chuuk State officially adopted a standardised audit follow-up tool, improving accountability in public financial management.
- These tools support the systematic tracking of audit recommendations and enhance institutional capacity to follow through on public finance reforms.

Increased Fiscal Transparency and Citizen Engagement - FSM

- A citizen-friendly budget document was disseminated to 25 representatives of civil society organisations, improving public understanding of national budget processes and promoting demand for accountability.
- The initiative fostered dialogue between public finance institutions and non-state actors on allocating and using public funds.

Human Rights Advocacy in Public Resource Discourse - RMI

- National leadership actively engaged in global and regional discussions linking the nuclear legacy to public resource and human rights priorities.
- During the 53rd Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Meeting, the country organised a dedicated side event on nuclear legacies to advocate for sustained global attention and support.
- Engagement with UN country teams and intergovernmental bodies reinforced the integration of human rights in sustainable development discourse.

Beyond technology: A people-first digital future for the Pacific REGIONAL



Whole-of-society approach ensures inclusive digital transformation.

Digital innovation offers enormous promise –but without inclusion, it risks deepening existing inequalities. UNDP Pacific is advancing a Whole-of-Society Digital Transformation model that puts people, not technology, at the centre.

The approach prioritises digital rights, citizen engagement, civil society empowerment, and safe online environments. From elections to service delivery, the goal is to build digital systems that strengthen, not undermine, democracy.

"Democracy is not a service provider, and citizens are more than customers."
UNESCO report on AI and Democracy

Future efforts will further localise digital strategies across the Pacific, ensuring communities shape their own digital futures.

Photo: UNDP Pacific





Strategic Outputs

Gender-Responsive Disaster and Climate Resilience - Vanuatu

- Inclusive disaster management institutionalized across 26 government and civil society institutions.
- Early warning and risk communication systems modernized with gender and disability integration.
- 20 government personnel trained in gender-sensitive assessment tools.
- 5 ministries adopted gender-responsive planning and budgeting practices.

Women's Community Leadership in Preparedness and Resilience - Vanuatu

- Over 1,400 women, girls, and persons with disabilities took leadership roles in Community Disaster and Climate Change Committees.
- Village risk maps and response protocols co-developed by women leaders now serve 2,822 residents.
- Women leaders in Shefa Province trained in sustainable waste management, linking recovery and environmental stewardship.

Inclusive Market Governance and Vendor Leadership - Vanuatu

- 140+ women vendors advanced leadership through forums, training, and municipal engagement.
- Women built skills in strategic communication, governance, and legal compliance.
- Increased visibility through public advocacy events, with two vendors representing Vanuatu at a regional market platform.

Disability-Responsive Market Systems and Coordination - Vanuatu

- 42 stakeholders trained in inclusive governance and accessibility assessments.
- Institutional coordination formalized between vendor associations and government.
- Market action plans now integrate gender and disability inclusion.

Infrastructure and Operational Support for Women Vendors - Vanuatu

- 400+ vendors in Port Vila and Luganville supported through facility upgrades and operational equipment.
- 350 stools and benches distributed to improve safety and hygiene.
- ICT tools, sanitation equipment, and digital registration systems installed for better operations and emergency readiness.

Legal Empowerment and Youth Participation - FSM

- 100+ women in Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae completed legal literacy and GBV prevention sessions.
- 4 women's groups received training and tools for food production and resilience building.
- Support provided to the Chuuk Girls Basketball Team, promoting youth leadership in sports.

Women's Entrepreneurship in Sustainable Tourism - RMI

- 9 women entrepreneurs in Majuro, Wotje, and Likiep supported with startup funding and capacity-building.
- Practical tourism training delivered, enhancing business operations, experiential services, and digital marketing skills.
- A national platform and guide developed to sustain women-led tourism businesses.

Disability-Inclusive Emergency and Digital Governance - Cook Islands

- A national disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction workplan developed, aligned with the Disability Act.
- A Disability Resource Team established to engage persons with disabilities in emergency response.
- Disability data integrated into a national geoportal for timely alerts and services.
- A centralized digital accessibility platform launched to improve service access for women and youth with disabilities.

Sub-Outcome 4.6: Expanded Women's and Youth's Leadership and Role in Decision-Making

KEY RESULTS



2,822

RURAL COMMUNITY MEMBERS
(including 1,135 women) in Vanuatu now benefit from localised disaster risk systems



1,400+

WOMEN, GIRLS, AND PERSONS
with disabilities led disaster preparedness planning in Vanuatu



400+

MARKET VENDORS
supported with inclusive infrastructure and services in Vanuatu



140+

WOMEN VENDORS
trained in leadership, advocacy, and governance in Vanuatu



100+

WOMEN
in FSM participated in GBV prevention and legal literacy sessions



42

STAKEHOLDERS
trained on gender - and disability-inclusive market governance in Vanuatu



4

WOMEN'S GROUPS
in FSM equipped with tools and training to enhance food security and livelihoods



9

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS
in RMI received business and tourism training



NATIONAL DISABILITY-INCLUSIVE

DRR systems and a digital accessibility platform developed in the Cook Islands



UPHOLDING THE PRINCIPLE OF LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND



The UN system in the Pacific, through multi-agency collaboration, has made significant progress in strengthening youth empowerment, gender equality, human rights, Indigenous inclusion, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

These programmes have been reinforced by integrating digital transformation, policy advocacy, and targeted capacity-building initiatives. They have empowered youth, advanced gender equality, expanded human rights protections, integrated Indigenous leadership, and strengthened PSEA frameworks, ensuring that regional development is inclusive, sustainable, and rights driven. The section below highlights Micronesia, Fiji, and Samoa MCOs' key results across various thematic areas.

Youth Engagement & Empowerment Across the Pacific

The UN system has catalysed youth leadership in governance, climate action, digital inclusion, and employability, shifting youth from beneficiaries to active policy drivers.

- In Micronesia, youth led anti-corruption advocacy, engaged in online policy consultations, and gained skills in cybersecurity, digital literacy, and climate-smart agriculture.
- In Fiji, youth represented the Pacific in global climate talks and led peacebuilding and resilience initiatives at the community level.
- In Samoa, youth shaped climate mobility policies, boosted digital engagement, and contributed to the Pacific Youth Development Framework.

Advancing Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment

The UN has embedded gender-responsive programming into governance, economic inclusion, and GBV prevention.

- In Micronesia, women advanced in politics, climate resilience, and entrepreneurship; GBV services and legal protections were strengthened.
- In Fiji, women gained access to financial tools, market inclusion, and leadership mentorship; thousands trained for GBV response in emergencies.
- In Samoa, women influenced policy development, accessed business leadership pathways, and benefitted from improved GBV legal frameworks.

Strengthening Human Rights & Inclusion

UN efforts have strengthened legal protections, promoted inclusive governance, and advanced disability rights.

- In Micronesia, reforms improved access to justice, gender equity, and inclusive planning.
- In Fiji, disability-friendly infrastructure, electoral reforms, and enhanced human rights institutions built accountability.
- In Samoa, treaty compliance, disability rights, and planning integration ensured protections for vulnerable groups.

Promoting Indigenous Leadership & Sustainability

The UN elevated Indigenous leadership in climate action, governance, and economic resilience.

- In Micronesia, Indigenous knowledge guided climate adaptation and policy frameworks.
- In Fiji, traditional perspectives shaped economic planning, and Indigenous women gained market access.
- In Samoa, community-led forums influenced land and water management, reinforcing cultural resilience and youth advocacy.

Safeguarding Against Sexual Exploitation & Abuse (PSEA)

UN action has institutionalised PSEA accountability, embedding zero tolerance policies and victim-centred support.

- In Micronesia, legal reforms expanded survivor services and complaint mechanisms.
- In Fiji, training and monitoring ensured partner compliance and strengthened reporting systems.
- In Samoa, multi-sectoral training reinforced protection within government and humanitarian sectors.

Conclusion: Collective Action for a Resilient Pacific

These results mark a regional shift toward equity, inclusion, and community-led resilience. As the Pacific faces climate, economic, and digital transitions, UN-supported transformation is positioning the region for sustained, inclusive development—with no one left behind.

Support for partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda

United Nations Joint Programmes in the Pacific: Advancing Sustainable Development in 2024

In 2024, the United Nations (UN) Joint Programmes in the Pacific played a critical role in advancing national and regional development priorities, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These programmes tackled key challenges by leveraging digital transformation, social inclusion, economic diversification, and environmental sustainability to foster long-term resilience and growth.

With USD 23.3 million in pooled funding and multi-agency collaboration, UN Joint Programmes maximised impact through coordinated interventions across various countries and territories. These efforts delivered targeted interventions, ensuring that UN support remained strategic, efficient, and responsive to the unique needs of PICTs.



Total resources

4.3m

Number of interventions

3

SDG's covered

6



Participating Agencies



Key Donors



The Micronesia Multi-Country Office (MCO) coordinated three joint programmes (JPs) with a total budget of USD 4.3 million, advancing digital transformation, disability inclusion, and governance. These initiatives support six SDGs (3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 17) and involve nine UN agencies: The section below provides a summary of each JP and key results for 2024:

Accelerating SDG Achievement through Digital Transformation

USD 3.8M | SDG 17 | FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, RMI

Agencies: UNESCO, UNODC, ITU, UNOPS, ILO, FAO

- Finalised Digital Transformation Strategies in FSM, Kiribati, and Nauru
- Established Digital Hubs in FSM, RMI, and Nauru providing e-services and training
- Integrated ICT in education across 4 project countries, expanding digital learning
- Trained 2,000+ individuals in digital literacy and 1,000+ government officials in cybersecurity and e-governance
- Palau launched a digital payment system, improving public service delivery

Enabling Inclusion and Rights through Country Analysis and CRPD Capacity Building

USD 250K | SDGs 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 | Palau, FSM, RMI, Nauru, Kiribati

Agencies: UNICEF

- Ensured meaningful support and engagement of OPDs in planning and implementation through formal agreements and transfer of funds
- Onboarded trainers and undertook multistakeholder preparations for institutional capacity building to promote alignment with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
- Laid foundations for inclusive policy-development and service delivery through coordination of resources and inputs for country-level analysis

Advancing SDGs monitoring and governance to accelerate implementation through innovative solutions and capacity building at scale

USD 250K | SDGs 4, 5, 7, 11, 16, 17 | FSM

Agencies: UNOPS, ESCAP, Global Pulse

- Initiated multi-stakeholder consultations to assess governance structures and data systems for SDG implementation
- Conducted several technical and policy dialogues to align national planning with SDG priorities

Total resources
3.5m

Number of
interventions

6

SDG's covered
10



Participating
Agencies



Key Donors



The **Samoa Multi-Country Office (MCO)** coordinated six joint programmes with a total budget of USD 3.49 million, addressing food security, sustainable livelihoods, disability inclusion, and digitalisation. These initiatives span 10 SDGs (SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16) and involve six UN agencies.

Building Forward Better: Nature, Food, and Resilience

Samoa – Natural Capital & Ecosystem Services

USD 777K | SDG 13 | Samoa
Agencies: UNESCO, UNEP, ESCAP

- Launched State of the Environment Report and Environmental Sector Plan
- Identified 5 medicinal plant species with potential for diabetes treatment
- Introduced GIS tools and gender-inclusive climate research methodologies to enhance evidence-based environmental action

Niue – Food Security & Digital Innovation

USD 770K | SDGs 2 & 9 | Niue
Agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNICEF

- Developed E-Agriculture Strategy and National ICT Policy
- Digitised traditional recipes and dietary guidelines to preserve food heritage and promote nutrition
- Launched a Blue Economy Strategy to enhance ocean-based livelihoods and resilience

Cook Islands – Food Security & Public Health

USD 966K | SDGs 2, 3 & 9 | Cook Islands
Agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNICEF

- Launched AgriLink – Cook Islands Connect, a smart farming platform integrating digital tools for farmers
- Established a Digital Hub and trained women, youth, and persons with disabilities in ICT and sustainable agriculture
- Introduced national ICT and dietary guidelines to promote healthier communities and digital inclusion

Tokelau – Marine Sustainability

USD 424K | SDGs 2, 3 & 14 | Tokelau
Agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNICEF

- Finalised the Early Childhood Development Policy to support inclusive human development
- Established community gardens to strengthen food security and nutrition
- Launched the Blue Economy Roadmap (2025–2030) to guide marine resource conservation and sustainable use

Cook Islands Inclusion: Persons with Disabilities

USD 300K | SDG 10 | Cook Islands
Agencies: UNICEF, UNDP

- Trained 118 participants (45% persons with disabilities, 77% women) in inclusive service delivery
- Reviewed and updated the Disability Action Plan
- Launched a national sign language initiative to improve accessibility
- Mainstreamed disability inclusion into public services and disaster response protocols

Total resources
15.5m

Number of
interventions

7

SDG's covered

8



Participating
Agencies



Key Donors



The **Fiji Multi-Country Office (MCO)** coordinated seven joint programmes with a total budget of USD 15.5 million, on addressing economic diversification, gender equality, human rights, and environmental resilience. These programmes cover eight SDGs (SDG 4, 5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17) and are supported by 10 UN Agencies.

Social Cohesion & Civic Participation

USD 2M | SDG 5 | Regional
Agencies: UNDP, OHCHR

- Laid groundwork for women's leadership, inclusive governance, and human rights reform
- Facilitated national dialogues and local engagement on civic participation and legal inclusion

Rural Women's Economic Empowerment

USD 5M | SDG 17 | Regional
Agencies: WFP, UN Women, FAO, IFAD

- Boosted Market Vendor Associations and linked them to 7 national ministries to influence policy and planning
- Developed tailored plans for income stability, health access, and support services targeting rural women entrepreneurs

Labour Mobility & Climate Resilience

USD 1.85M | SDG 8 | Fiji, Vanuatu
Agencies: ILO, IOM

- Endorsed Regional Labour Mobility Principles to guide fair migration practices
- Supported returning migrants with reintegration packages and local economic opportunities
- Strengthened labour laws in Fiji and Vanuatu to enhance rights-based protections

Economic Diversification & Digital Transformation

USD 5.96M | SDG 8 | Regional
Agencies: Multi-agency (incl. ILO, ITU, UNDP)

- Developed national digital and employment policies to support economic transformation
- Delivered broadband and ICT training to 1,000+ individuals across island communities
- Trained 500 MSMEs and launched Smart Island Initiatives for innovation and sustainability

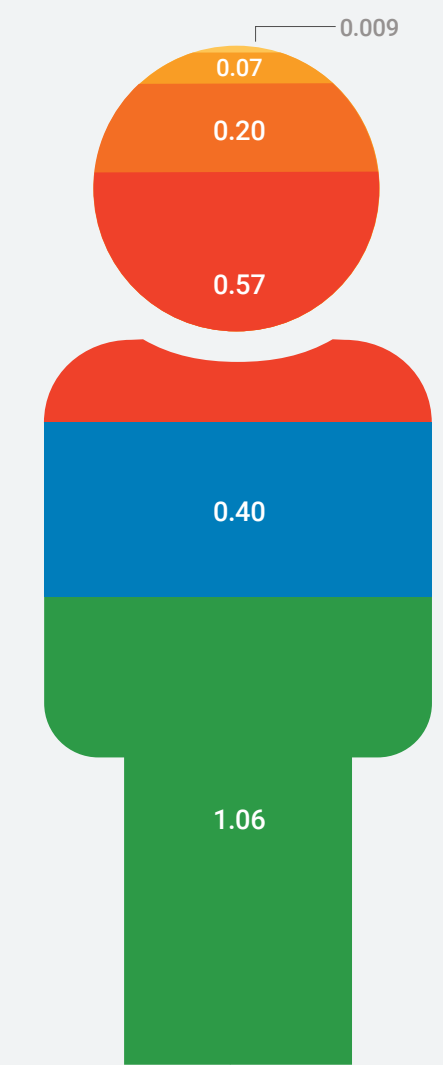
Ecosystem Restoration

USD 409K | SDGs 13 & 15 | Regional
Agencies: FAO, UNEP

- Developed ecosystem monitoring frameworks to guide land and marine conservation
- Demonstrated best practices in resource management in pilot communities
- Built local capacity to access climate finance for nature-based solutions

Results of the UN working more and better together: coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency

Cost Savings by categories (USD MILLIONS)



- General Administration (46%)
- Facilities & Premises (17.2%)
- Security & Transport (24.6%)
- IT & Digital Infrastructure (8.7%)
- HR & Recruitment (3.1%)
- Finance & Administration (0.4%)

Delivering Results through UN Reform: Strengthening Coordination, Coherence, and Impact Across the Pacific

In 2024, the United Nations in the Pacific made significant strides in delivering on the UN Reform agenda by deepening inter-agency collaboration, streamlining operations, and enhancing coherence to support national and regional development priorities. The UN strengthened its collective impact across the Pacific region through joint programming, thematic coordination, shared advocacy, and strengthened operational efficiency.

Promoting Gender Equality Through Coordinated Action

UN agencies sustained strong coordination on gender equality through the Gender Thematic Group, co-led by UN Women. In preparation for the Beijing+30 Asia-Pacific Regional Review, UN Women convened Pacific ministers and stakeholders to develop a unified regional position. Civil society consultations ensured inclusive inputs, reinforcing the UN’s commitment to participatory engagement.

The 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign, led by UN Women with support from UNICEF and others, amplified Pacific advocacy under the global theme: ‘UNITE! Invest to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls.’ The campaign showcased joint efforts to address violence and promote gender justice.

The 2024 Gender Scorecard assessment engaged 19 UN entities, including all three Pacific RCOs. Despite operational challenges, the exercise strengthened shared accountability, highlighted programming gaps, and supported gender mainstreaming across UN interventions.

The UN also actively supported the 15th Triennial Conference of Pacific Women and the 8th Meeting of Pacific Ministers for Women, underscoring regional commitments to gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Amplifying Youth Leadership and Engagement

Youth remained a central focus of UN collaboration. Through the Youth Thematic Group, co-led by UNFPA and UNICEF, agencies supported youth participation in high-level dialogues, including a youth pre-meeting with the Tongan Parliament ahead of the UN Secretary-General’s visit.

UN support for the Pacific Youth Senior Officials Meeting and the Pacific Youth Ministers Meeting contributed to the decision to develop a new 10-year Pacific Youth Development Framework. Engagements in CHOGM Samoa and the global youth campaign ‘Imagine a World Without Islands,’ led by UNIC, elevated youth voices in regional and global forums.

Advancing Human Rights and Environmental Justice

The UN Pacific strengthened coordination on human rights and environmental justice. At the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting (PIFLM53), OHCHR led two high-level side events with Pacific governments and civil society. One focused on nuclear legacies and transitional justice, while the other advanced recognition of environmental rights.

Youth and civil society played central roles in shaping the dialogue, affirming the UN’s commitment to rights-based, inclusive development. The UN also provided coordinated support for Fiji, Vanuatu, and Kiribati during their Universal Periodic Review (UPR) processes.

Enhancing Efficiency Through Common Services and Business Operations

Implementation of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) led to over USD 2.39 million in cumulative cost avoidance across the three Pacific MCOs.

- In Fiji, cost avoidance totaled USD 2.19 million, driven by efficiencies in travel, conference services, and internet connectivity.
- In Micronesia, shared premises, cleaning services, and logistics yielded over USD 100,000 in savings.
- In Samoa, joint procurement and sustainable energy upgrades resulted in cost avoidance of approximately USD 100,000.

These efforts reflect a shift toward greater operational coherence and resource optimisation across the UN system in the Pacific.

Strengthening Strategic Communications and Advocacy

The Pacific UN Communications Group (UNCG) refined its regional strategy to align with the UNSDCF and reinforce inclusive, people-centred messaging. With an emphasis on human rights, gender, youth, and disability inclusion, the UNCG advanced joint campaigns and coordinated messaging around major events.

The UN Secretary-General’s visit to Tonga and the lead-up to COP29 served as key moments for joint advocacy. UNCG supported media engagement, storytelling, and the formation of a regional climate communications taskforce to elevate Pacific leadership in global discussions.

The UNCG also led campaigns for UN Day, Human Rights Day, and the 16 Days of Activism, tailoring content to national contexts while maintaining regional coherence.

Supporting Evidence-Based Planning and SDG Localization

UN agencies provided technical support to four Pacific countries (Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu) in preparing Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) submitted to the 2024 High-Level Political Forum. Support included methodological guidance, stakeholder engagement, and data system strengthening, particularly in Samoa and Palau via the SDG Tracker and LNOB platform.

UN agencies also provided support to strengthen national reporting systems, including enhanced monitoring and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), helping Pacific countries improve data availability, quality, and alignment with global development frameworks.

Suva City became the first Pacific municipality to complete a Voluntary Local Review (VLR), supported by ESCAP and the UN Country Team. The VLR assessed progress across eight SDGs and identified key data and service gaps, offering a foundation for future urban policy and planning.

These efforts reflect the growing momentum for localising the 2030 Agenda and using data-driven approaches to guide national and municipal SDG implementation.

Evaluations and lessons learned

Country Implementation Plans in the Pacific

In the fourth quarter of 2024 and early 2025, Multi-Country Offices (MCOs) across the Pacific facilitated a series of Joint Strategic Reviews (JSRs) at both the country level and across the UN Country Team (UNCT). These reviews assessed the progress of Country Implementation Plans (CIPs) across PICTs, serving as a critical mechanism for accountability, reflection, and strategic course correction.

Structured as inclusive and participatory dialogues, the reviews brought together government officials, national institutions, civil society organisations, and other stakeholders to provide candid feedback on the relevance, effectiveness, and alignment of UN programming with national priorities and the SDGs. These consultations strengthened the region's coherence, responsiveness, and results-oriented collaboration.

Stakeholders widely acknowledged the CIP as a valuable strategic tool, contributing to greater coherence, visibility, and alignment of UN support with national planning frameworks. Across the region, partners reaffirmed the importance of national leadership, coordination mechanisms, and the timely use of data to improve delivery and results.

Common Challenges Identified Across the Region

While the CIP process has improved strategic focus, stakeholders highlighted persistent bottlenecks affecting delivery and outcomes:

- Limited human resource capacity and high staff turnover within national institutions
- Fragmented coordination among implementing partners and donors
- Inadequate use of data and evidence for decision-making and reporting
- Digital infrastructure gaps, particularly in outer islands
- Short-term and fragmented funding cycles, undermining programme sustainability

The 2024 Reviews confirmed that the CIP remains relevant to the PICTs. However, partners highlighted the need for more agility to help localise the SDGs, build stronger institutions, and improve policy coordination in support of existing national sustainable development plans and priorities.



"This Joint Steering Committee plays a pivotal role... ensuring we leave no one behind as we work together to achieve the SDGs."

Vice President of Palau

"It is vital that we manage our time and resources well. Coordination of donor activities via focal points will ensure that technical assistance and programmes are directly aligned with government priorities in a sustainable manner."

Senior official, Ministry of Finance and Sustainable Development, Nauru

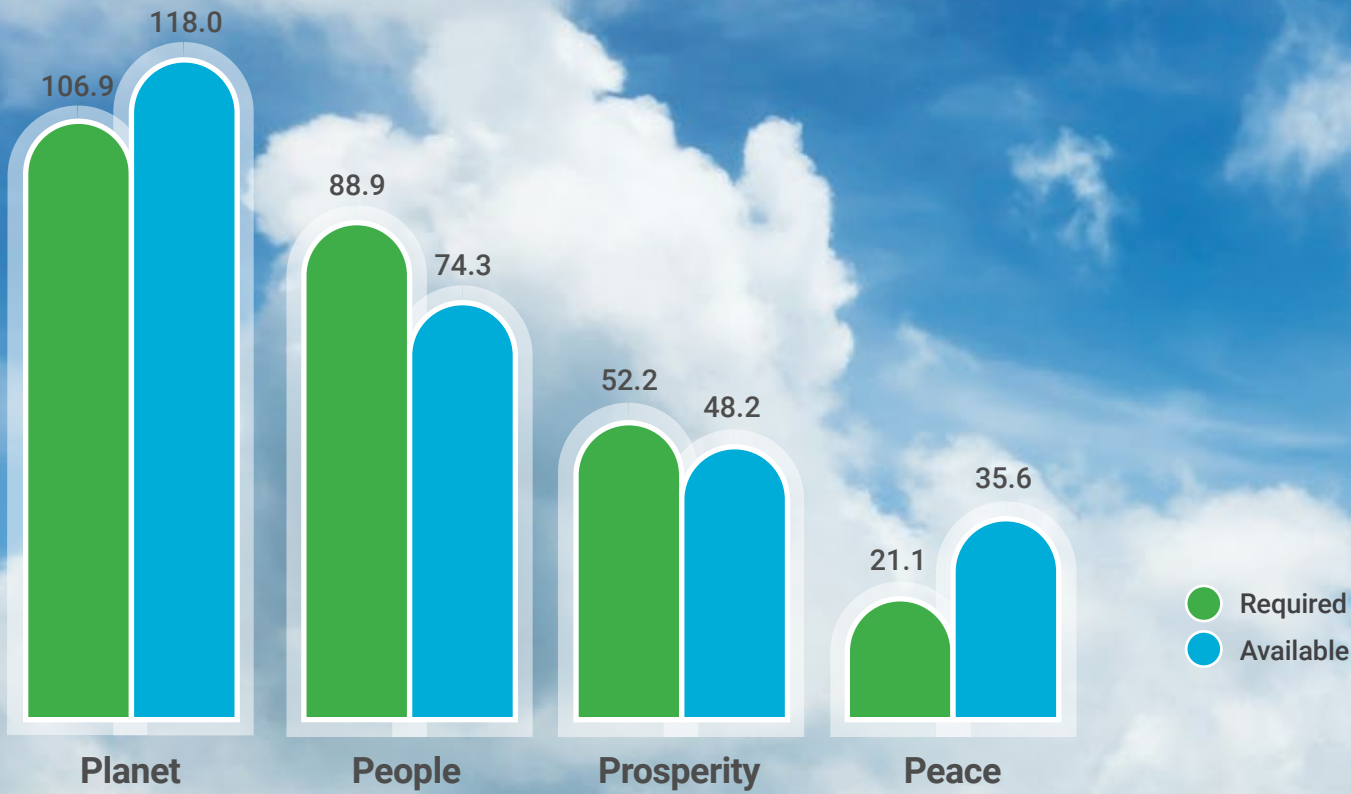
"We want the UN to go beyond delivering programmes—to empower people and communities to lead."

Civil society representative, Palau

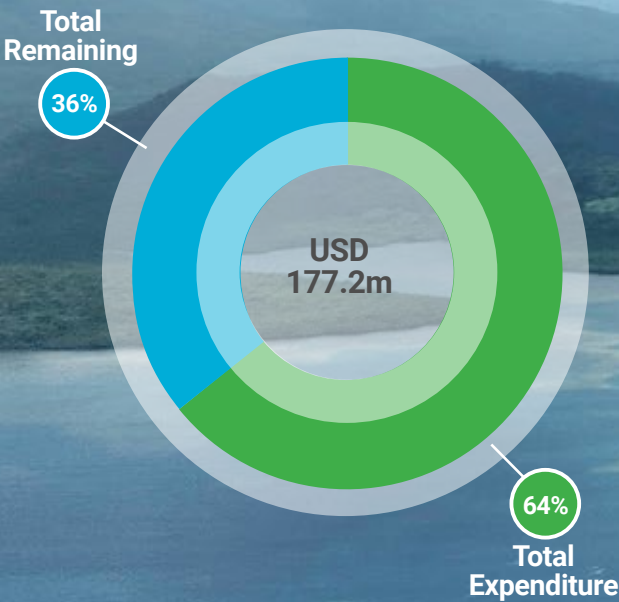


Financial overview and resource mobilisation

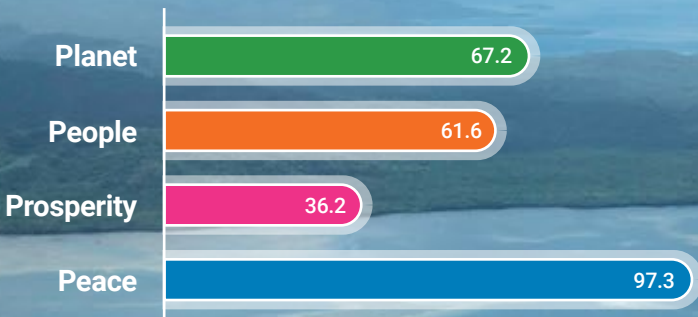
Total Resource in (USD)m by Pillar



Overall UNSDCF Delivery Rate (%)



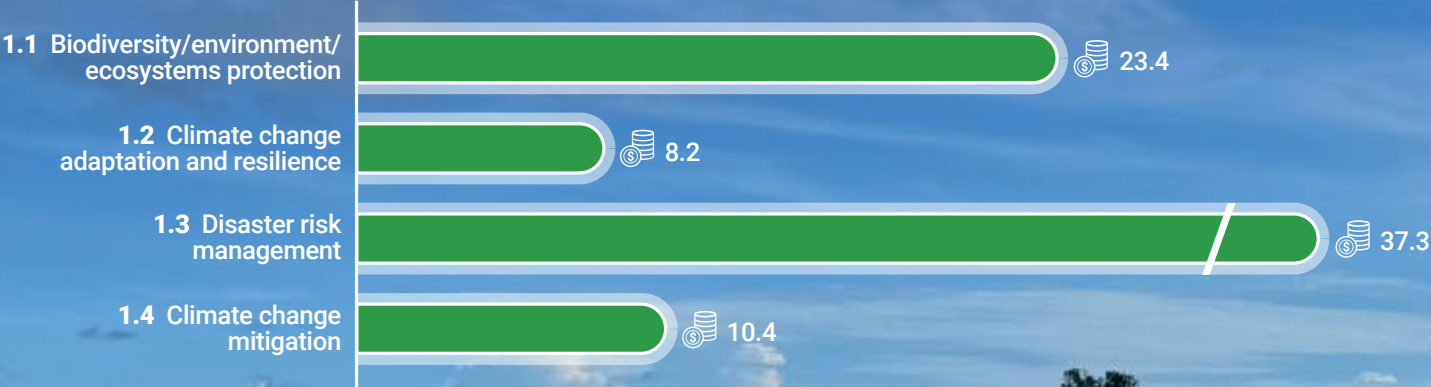
Delivery Rate (%) by UNSDCF Pillar



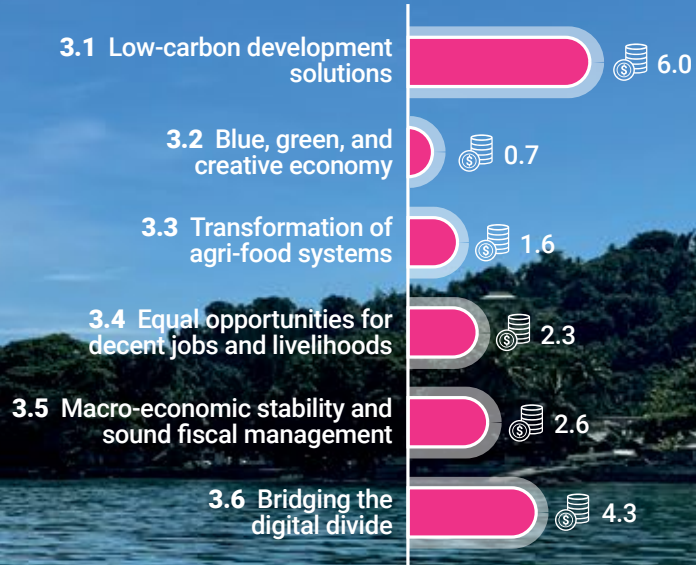
Expenditure by Pillar

(USD MILLIONS)

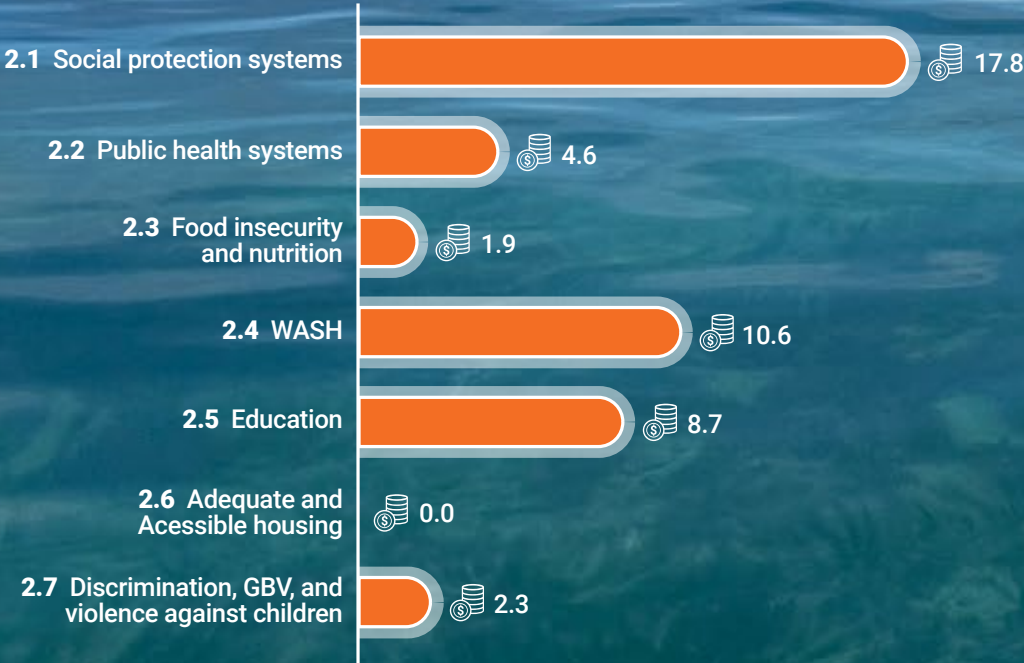
Expenditure by Sub-Outcome: Planet Pillar



Expenditure by Sub-Outcome: Prosperity Pillar



Expenditure by Sub-Outcome: People Pillar



Expenditure by Sub-Outcome: Peace Pillar



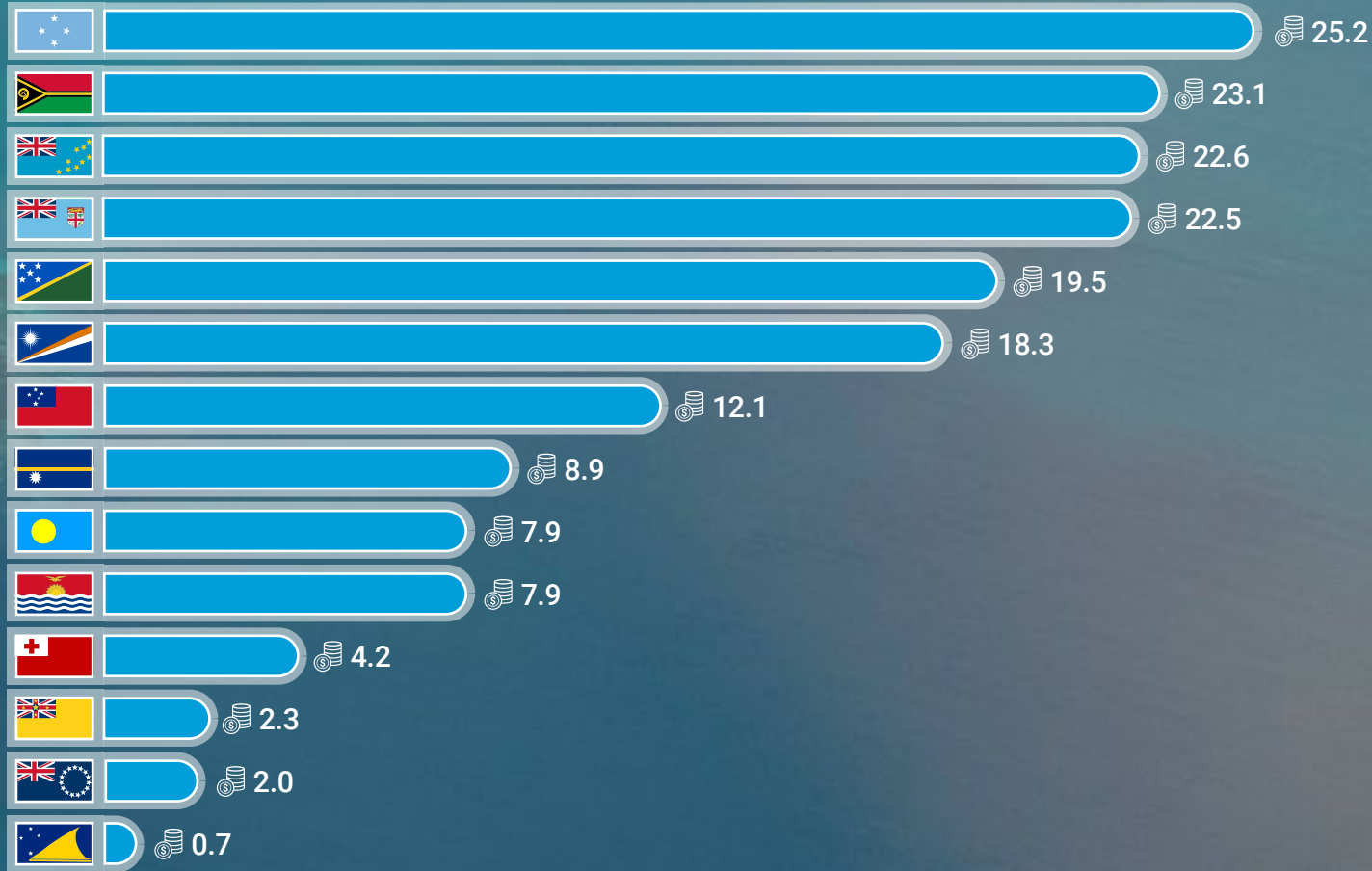
2024 Expenditure by Agency

(USD MILLIONS)



2024 Expenditure by Country

(USD MILLIONS)



Key Focus for the UNCT in 2025

Delivering Coherent, Inclusive, and Country-Aligned Support

Building on 2024 progress, the UN Pacific enters 2025 focused on deepening national alignment, strengthening resilience, and accelerating delivery across the following priority areas:



1. Climate Action and Resilience

Climate action remains a top priority, with continued support for adaptation, mitigation, and locally led resilience efforts across the region.



2. Country Implementation Plans (CIPs)

Tailored Country Implementation Plans will localise the Pacific UNSDCF (2025–2027), aligning UN support with national development priorities. Key investments will target vocational training, workforce development, and technical assistance in health, education, tourism, renewable energy, and climate resilience.



3. Digital Transformation

Guided by the UN Global Digital Compact, the UN will scale up digital infrastructure and inclusive access—especially in remote areas—through the Pacific Digitalisation Plan. Efforts will enhance service delivery, and data.



4. Youth Empowerment

Youth engagement will be mainstreamed, supporting leadership and innovation through the Pact for Future Generations and Summit of the Future outcomes.



5. Gender Equality

The Gender Equality Acceleration Plan will continue to be implemented, focusing on gender mainstreaming, GBV prevention, and women's leadership.



6. UN Reform and Efficiency (UN80)

The UN will align operations with the UN80 initiative to enhance efficiency, streamline delivery, and maximize value for money.



7. Partnerships and Localized Delivery

Stronger government leadership, community-driven design, and multi-stakeholder partnerships will ensure inclusive, context-driven, and innovative implementation.





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Credits

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