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**INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY**

**PERFORMANCE AND LEARNING REVIEW
OF THE REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK**

**FOR NINE PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES (PIC9):
THE REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI, THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, THE FEDERATED
STATES OF MICRONESIA, THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU, THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU, THE
INDEPENDENT STATE OF SAMOA, THE KINGDOM OF TONGA, TUVALU, AND THE REPUBLIC
OF VANUATU
FOR THE PERIOD FY2017-FY21**

February 6, 2020

**Papua New Guinea and Pacific Islands Country Management Unit
East Asia and the Pacific Region**

**The International Finance Corporation
East Asia and the Pacific Region**

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

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The date of the last Regional Partnership was February 28, 2017.

FISCAL YEAR

Country	FY
The Republic of Kiribati	1 January - 31 December
The Republic of the Marshall Islands	1 October - 30 September
The Federated States of Micronesia	1 October - 30 September
The Republic of Nauru	1 July - 30 June
The Republic of Palau	1 October - 30 September
The Independent State of Samoa	1 July - 30 June
The Kingdom of Tonga	1 July - 30 June
Tuvalu	1 January - 31 December
The Republic of Vanuatu	1 January - 31 December

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

As of December 31, 2019

Country	Currency	1 US\$ equivalent
The Republic of Kiribati	Australian dollar (AU\$)	1 US\$ = 1.43 AU\$
The Republic of the Marshall Islands	United States dollar (US\$)	n.a.
The Federated States of Micronesia	United States dollar (US\$)	n.a.
The Republic of Nauru	Australian dollar (AU\$)	1 US\$ = 1.43 AU\$
The Republic of Palau	United States dollar (US\$)	n.a.
The Independent State of Samoa	Tālā (SAT)	1 US\$ = 2.61 WST
The Kingdom of Tonga	Pa'anga (TOP)	1 US\$ = 2.30 TOP
Tuvalu	Australian dollar (AU\$)	1 US\$ = 1.43 AU\$
The Republic of Vanuatu	Vatu (VUV)	1 US\$ = 114.00 VUV

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APIP	Australia–Pacific Islands Partnership Trust Fund
APP	Ave Pa’anga Pau (remittance voucher)
APW	Faleolo Airport
ASA	Advisory Services and Analytics
AU\$	Australian dollar
BAV	Bankers Association of Vanuatu
Cat-DDOs	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Options
CCPA	Climate Change Policy Assessment
CERC	Contingency Emergency Response Component
CMU	Country Management Unit
CXI	Cassidy Airport
CSU	Central Support Unit
CY	Calendar year
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
DOF	Department of Finance
DPL	Development Policy Loan
DPO	Development policy operation
EA	Executing agency
EAP	East Asia and Pacific
ECCE	Early childhood care and education
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMC	East Micronesia Cable
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
FM	Financial management
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
FUN	Funafuti Airport
FY	Fiscal year
GDP	Gross domestic product
GBV	Gender-based violence
GHG	Greenhouse gas
HCI	Human Capital Index
HIES	Household Income Expenditure Survey
IA	Implementing agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICR	Implementation Completion and Results Report
ICT	Information and communication technology
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPF	Investment project financing
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
km	Kilometers
kW	Kilowatts
kWh	Kilowatt hours
Mbps	Megabits per second
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MOF	Ministry of Finance

MTDMS	Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt hours
NBV	National Bank of Vanuatu
NCD	Non-communicable disease
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Center
NPL	Non-performing loan
NZMFAT	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NZ\$	New Zealand dollar
ODA	Official Development Assistance
P4R	Program for Results
PACER	Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations
PAIP	Pacific Aviation Investment Program
PASO	Pacific Aviation Safety Office
PCRAFI	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
PEARL	Pacific Early Age Readiness and Learning
PER	Public Expenditure Review
PERMU	Public Enterprise Review and Monitoring Unit (PERMU)
PF	Procurement Framework
PF4	Pacific Facility 4
PFTAC	Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre
PIC9	Nine Pacific Island Countries (the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of Nauru, the Republic of Palau, the Independent State of Samoa, the Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Vanuatu)
PICBP	Pacific Islands Capacity Building Program
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PLP-ESS	Pacific Learning Partnership for Environmental and Social Standards
PLR	Performance and Learning Review
PLS	Pacific Labour Scheme
PMU	Project Management Units
PNA	Parties to the Nauru Agreement
PPA	Programmatic Preparation Advance
PPP	Purchasing power parity
PREP	Pacific Resilience Program
PRIF	Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility
PROP	Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program
PV	Photovoltaic
RERF	Revenue Equalization Reserve Fund
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
RPF	Regional Partnership Framework
SAT	Samoan tala
SME	Small and medium enterprise
SPC	Pacific Community
SWP	[Australian] Seasonal Workers Programme
TAE	Total Allowable Effort
TBC	To be confirmed
TBU	Fua'amotu Airport
TC	Tropical Cyclone
TRW	Bonriki Airport

TSCP	Tonga Transport Sector Consolidation Project
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
US\$	United States dollar
VAV	Vava'u Airport
VDS	Vessel Day Scheme
VLI	Bauerfield Airport
WBG	World Bank Group

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THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU,
THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU, THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF SAMOA,
THE KINGDOM OF TONGA, TUVALU, AND
THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU**

PERFORMANCE AND LEARNING REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This Performance and Learning Review (PLR) of the World Bank Group (WBG) Regional Partnership Framework (RPF) for nine Pacific Island Countries (PIC9) for Fiscal Year (FY) 17-21 (Report No. 100997-EAP) identifies key regional and country developments since the adoption of the RPF, assesses progress toward the achievement of RPF objectives, draws lessons from program and portfolio implementation, proposes adjustments to WBG engagement in the region for the remainder of the RPF period, and extends the RPF period by 2 years to FY23.

2. The nine countries included in the present RPF are the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of Nauru,¹² the Republic of Palau, the Independent State of Samoa, the Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Vanuatu. The RPF is structured around four Focus Areas: (i) fully exploiting the available economic opportunities; (ii) enhancing access to employment opportunities; (iii) protecting incomes and livelihoods; and (iv) strengthening the enablers of growth opportunities (such as macroeconomic management, infrastructure, and knowledge).

3. This PLR confirms that the FY17–21 RPF continues to be relevant and well aligned with PIC9 development priorities. Achievement of the RPF objectives is broadly on track following strong, timely delivery of scaled-up development support through the eighteenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA18), as well as implementation of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) 3.0 approach in the Pacific, combined with delivery of a robust portfolio of Advisory Services and Analytics (ASAs) and IFC advisory work. Out of eleven RPF objectives, five have been achieved and three are on track. Three objectives are on track but delayed: (i) addressing the education and skills gap; (ii) strengthened resilience to natural disasters and climate change; and (iii) increased access to basic services and improved connective infrastructure.

4. Delays in achieving objectives are largely related to the challenges of implementing infrastructure projects. Such projects routinely encounter procurement issues deriving from thin client capacity as well as the remoteness of PIC9 countries, which complicates timely delivery of goods and services by contractors. Implementation also continues to be influenced by issues related to safeguards (especially surrounding land use) and the impacts of natural disasters (especially if resources are diverted from development to reconstruction). The wide variation in progress among the nine countries in implementing infrastructure projects has complicated the aggregate assessment of progress toward RPF objectives, but at the same time, the overall assessment has yielded an array of substantive lessons to inform the design and implementation of projects and programs in support of RPF objectives.

¹ Note that Nauru is not a member of IFC and that Tuvalu joined in 2019.

² Note that Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu are not members of MIGA.

5. Considering these circumstances, and recognizing that 14 of 50 projects in the active portfolio were approved only in FY19 and that 15 more projects are in the pipeline for FY20, this PLR extends the RPF period by two years to FY23. The two additional years will facilitate three substantial accomplishments. First, the extension will give projects more time to make progress in implementation, especially projects only recently approved by the World Bank Board. Second, the extension will enable the WBG to continue providing intensified implementation support and focused capacity building to clients. Third, it will ensure that the Bank draws key lessons from implementation of the significantly expanded IDA18 portfolio to set the stage for future engagement. An additional consideration is that five of the PIC9 countries are expected to hold elections between now and FY21, and an extended RPF will allow time to engage with new governments following the elections.

6. This PLR proposes no changes to the Focus Areas of the RPF, but it does propose revisions to four objectives, primarily to refine and narrow their scope. Adjustments are also proposed at the indicator level, including the revision of 22 indicators, the addition of 10 indicators, and the removal of 6 indicators.³ The substance of the revised indicators does not change; the revisions consist only of adjustments in wording, the addition/removal of relevant countries, or changes in targets/timing. The 10 new indicators are proposed mostly to capture results of recently approved projects. The 6 dropped indicators were either not tracked by the relevant projects or were replaced by new indicators, reflecting how pipeline projects have materialized. To streamline the results framework, all supplementary progress indicators were dropped.

II. MAIN CHANGES IN COUNTRY CONTEXT

Changes in Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity

7. At the start of the RPF period, data on the incidence of poverty were available for six of the PIC9, showing negligible extreme poverty (2011 PPP US\$1.90 per day) in Samoa (0.8%), Tonga (1.1%), and Tuvalu (3.3%) and a higher incidence in Kiribati (14.1%), Vanuatu (14.7%), and FSM (17.4%). No Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES) data were available for Palau, Nauru, and RMI, but other data sources suggested that poverty levels in Palau would resemble those in Samoa and Tonga, and the level in RMI would be similar to FSM. Since the publication of the RPF, new HIES data have become available for Samoa (2012–13 and 2018–19), Tonga (2015–16), and Tuvalu (2015–16). The data show little movement in extreme poverty and other internationally comparable poverty measures. Tonga's 2015–16 poverty rate was 1%, a 0.1 percentage point drop from 2009–10, while poverty in Samoa ticked up slightly from 0.8% in 2008–09 to 1.1% in 2012–13. Inequality as measured by the Gini Index also showed little movement. Any further analysis is complicated by infrequent data collection, but updates are expected as several PIC9 countries are conducting a HIES (RMI, Kiribati, and Vanuatu) or plan to do so within the next two years (Nauru, Palau, FSM, Tuvalu, and Tonga).

Key Macroeconomic and Debt Developments

8. The economies of the small PICs continue to be driven primarily by fishing, agriculture, and tourism, as well as the construction of public infrastructure, including infrastructure installed in response to natural disasters such as Tropical Cyclone (TC) Pam, which hit Vanuatu and Tuvalu in 2015, and TC Gita, which hit Tonga and Samoa in early 2018. Revenue from fishing licenses has driven budget surpluses in Kiribati, Tuvalu, and the North Pacific countries, while prudent fiscal policy has helped Samoa and Tonga to move toward more balanced budgets. Countries that have benefited from increased revenues in recent years have experienced pressure to increase spending, and several countries are grappling with the question of how to balance spending now (including spending on critical development needs) versus saving for the future. Many recent drivers of higher revenues may

³ Excluding supplementary progress indicators.

not persist. For instance, revenues from fishing license fees can vary greatly from year to year; they are subject to structural shifts arising from cyclic El Niño patterns and climate change. Vanuatu has seen a sharp increase in revenue from economic citizenship⁴ schemes in recent years, but because external demand (and domestic political appetite) for these schemes is inherently volatile, they should not be regarded as a stable source of revenue over the longer term. Overall, ongoing budgetary prudence will be necessary in the small PICs to secure long-term fiscal sustainability.

9. Debt sustainability is a related challenge. The seven small PICs that receive IDA financing (in other words, excluding Nauru and Palau), are subject to IDA's Non-Concessional Borrowing Policy. Of these seven, six are rated as having a high risk of debt distress. Only Vanuatu is classified as having a moderate risk of debt distress, although its external public debt has risen sharply since 2014, partly because the government needed to finance reconstruction after TC Pam. Samoa and Tonga have been reclassified from a moderate to a high risk of debt distress since the RPF was adopted, although these reclassifications primarily resulted from changes in methodology to account more accurately for the average annualized cost of natural disasters in long-term growth and fiscal balance projections. While public debt tends to be lower in PICs than in other emerging regions of the world, the small PICs have structural characteristics that limit their capacity to carry debt, including their modest long-term economic growth prospects and marked vulnerability to natural disasters. Several PICs have developed debt management strategies that provide rules related to contracting new debt. Even so, scope remains to strengthen public investment management frameworks to ensure that spending on capital works in particular is efficient and effective.

Key Political and Social Developments

10. The PIC9 exhibit a diverse array of political profiles, population size, development status, and potential for instability. Governments have broadly been stable in recent years, with intermittent but unsuccessful leadership challenges during the period under review.

11. Five general elections have been held in the PIC9 since the RPF was approved: Tonga (November 16, 2017), FSM (March 19, 2019), Nauru (August 24, 2019), Tuvalu (September 9, 2019), and RMI (November 18, 2019). The election in Tonga did not occasion a major shift in the country's direction or development agenda, and it had no substantive impact on the strategic alignment of country priorities with the RPF. Similarly, no major shift from the RPF is expected in FSM, although the new government is yet to confirm any new development priorities. The latest election in Nauru is not expected to impact the RPF, given that the Bank's ability to provide International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) resources to the country is still constrained. It remains to be seen whether recent changes in the Tuvalu government will require an adjustment in the Bank program.

12. The rest of the PIC9 are set to hold elections over the next two years: Kiribati (early 2020), Vanuatu (April 2020), Palau (November 2020), and Samoa (no later than March 2021).

Natural Disasters and Emergencies over the RPF Period

13. The defining features of the PIC9 are their extreme remoteness, small size, geographic dispersion, environmental fragility, and high degree of exposure to a volatile mix of economic shocks, climate change, and natural disasters. Although the likelihood of being struck by a severe⁵ natural disaster in a given year varies by country (Table 1), the Pacific has generally seen an increase in natural

⁴ These programs offer Vanuatu citizenship to foreigners in exchange for a one-time financial contribution.

⁵ "Severe" as it refers to a statistically significant impact on GDP growth.

disasters since 2000.⁶ Because frequent natural disasters with economy-wide impacts limit private sector investment, the public sector will continue to play a major role in development investment throughout the PIC9.

14. TC Gita, a Category 5 cyclone, hit Tonga in February 2018. It directly affected an estimated 80% of the population, with damages totaling 38% of gross domestic product (GDP) (US\$164.2 million). Agriculture incurred significant losses (US\$41 million), as did housing (US\$50.1 million), with over 800 homes destroyed and a further 4,000 damaged. Public buildings including health facilities and schools were affected as well. The post-disaster rapid needs assessment undertaken by the government of Tonga with support from the World Bank and other development partners estimated that 75% of schools on the main island were damaged, leaving thousands of students without classrooms, and that water, sanitation, and health facilities needed to be rebuilt or repaired.⁷ TC Gita also reached Samoa, where its impact was not as severe; there was an estimated US\$3.7 million in damages to the power grid and a 0.1% slowdown in GDP growth.

Country	Likelihood^a (%)
Kiribati	10.8
RMI	16.2
FSM	24.3
Palau	2.7
Samoa	27.0
Tonga	29.7
Tuvalu	16.2
Vanuatu	56.8

Source: Lee, Zhang, and Nguyen 2018.
^a "Likelihood" refers to the probability that at least one natural disaster will occur in a given year.

15. Among the PIC9, Vanuatu has experienced the most natural disasters during the RPF period so far. Volcanic eruptions on Ambae Island in September 2017, and again in March 2018, prompted the evacuation of 11,000 residents as ashfall contaminated water supplies, destroyed crops, and cut off road access. The displacement of the Ambae population put heavy pressure on the resources of the adjacent island, Maewo. Volcanic activity in southeastern Ambrym also forced 70 families to move in December 2018. Vanuatu was in the path of TC Donna in May 2017, which affected 1,000 people and 180 households, and of TC Oma in February 2019 which resulted in people being evacuated in Torba, Samna, and Malmapa as flash floods and rain damaged both homes and crops.⁸

16. Other natural disasters affecting the PIC9 during the RPF period include heavy rains and prolonged floods in the island capital and southern islands of Kiribati in January 2019, where homes and drinking water sources were damaged, and Typhoon Wutip in FSM, which struck the islands of Chuuk and Yap in February 2019 and resulted in US\$2 million in damages to infrastructure and the loss of 106 homes. These events illustrate the regularity with which environmental and climate shocks throughout the PIC9 present substantial risks to long-term fiscal health, growth, and productivity, particularly where capacity for disaster relief and recovery is low. Resources often need to be diverted from development to reconstruction.

17. An ongoing measles epidemic has also claimed 70 lives in Samoa from October 2019, mostly children below the age of 4. Close to 5,000 cases have been identified by December 2019. A State of Emergency was declared on November 15, 2019 for 30 days.

⁶ Lee, D., H. Zhang, and C. Nguyen. 2018. "The Economic Impact of Natural Disasters in Pacific Island Countries: Adaptation and Preparedness." IMF Working Paper. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund (IMF). Available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2018/05/10/The-Economic-Impact-of-Natural-Disasters-in-Pacific-Island-Countries-Adaptation-and-45826>

⁷ Government of Tonga. 2018. "Post-Disaster Rapid Assessment." Available at: <https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/tonga-pdna-tc-gita-2018.pdf>

⁸ Government of the Republic of Vanuatu. 2019. "Tropical Cyclone Oma: NEOC Situation Update 2." Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/02-ndmo-vanuatu-tc-oma-situation-update-18-Feb-2019.pdf>

New or Emerging Country/Development Issues

18. Although total Official Development Assistance (ODA) and fisheries revenue across the PIC9 have increased since FY17, sustainable economic growth remains elusive. The PIC9 continue to be highly exposed to a range of external shocks and face limited prospects for fostering economies of scale. The internal dispersion of populations across scattered islands makes it difficult to reduce the costs of basic public services. As a number of vital foreign revenue streams come to an end (such as the Compact Sector Grants, scheduled to be phased out in FY23 in the North Pacific)⁹ and the Australian Regional Processing Center in Nauru is scaled down, the PIC9 are facing considerable medium-term challenges for maintaining government revenue, fiscal buffers, and long-term sustainability.

19. FSM is the first PIC to undertake a Climate Change Policy Assessment (CCPA) as part of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Article IV mission. The CCPA is a joint initiative by the IMF and the World Bank to assist small states to understand and manage the expected economic impact of climate change, while safeguarding long-run fiscal and external sustainability. The CCPA for FSM explores the possible impact of climate change and natural disasters, takes stock of the country's climate response plans, and assesses the macroeconomic and fiscal implications of FSM's planned response. It suggests reforms to strengthen the national climate response strategy and identifies policy gaps and resource needs. A CCPA is also planned for Tonga in early 2020. Meanwhile, RMI is the first (and currently only) country to have submitted its second Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the 2015 Paris Agreement, which includes increased commitments on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets. RMI is also preparing a National Adaptation Plan and adopting a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach in NDC-related planning, programming, and implementation. The Bank is providing support in selected areas of NDC implementation through the Pacific Resilience Program (PREP, P155257 and P160096) and the RMI Sustainable Energy Development Project (P160910). The RPF will continue to provide a framework for the Bank to engage in building countries' resilience against environmental and climate shocks, and to facilitate and promote increased ambition and action on climate change.

20. Most Pacific countries have also completed the first layer of digital connectivity (in other words, the "first mile"), such as laying of undersea cables. Through the Pacific Regional Connectivity Program, people in Kiribati, FSM, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu are being connected to internet that is cheaper, faster, and more reliable. The next phase of engagement by the Bank will leverage this improved connectivity and focus on reducing remaining access gaps and identifying opportunities for digital economy and digital government (service delivery) development. For example, the Samoa Connectivity Project (P128904) has been restructured to include a new component on digital identification and digital government platform design. The Tonga Digital Government Support Project (P154943) was recently approved. The Digital RMI (P171517) and Digital FSM (P170718) projects are under preparation and will focus on terrestrial infrastructure investments to improve connectivity and mobilize investments in digital services so that people can access and unlock critical public and private sector services.

21. Challenges in human development persist. A child born in the PIC9 today will be, on average, 50.4% as productive when s/he grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health, according to the Human Capital Index (HCI). The HCI, which is a component of the World Bank's Human Capital Project, measures the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18—specifically, by comparing the productivity of the next generation of workers to a

⁹ The USA intends to begin negotiations on certain provisions of the Compacts with RMI and FSM, and to begin Compact Review discussions with Palau. In preparation for FY23, the Bank provided analysis of the effectiveness and efficiency of public spending and recommendations to support improved budget formulation and execution as part of a Public Expenditure Review (PER) for FSM in FY17 and is currently preparing a PER for RMI.

benchmark of complete education and full health. The index has been developed for 157 countries, including 4 of the PIC9 to date (Table 2). Globally, these four are ranked in the second-lowest quartile, and all score below the average for the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) Region (0.61). Among lower-middle-income countries, Kiribati and Vanuatu rank slightly lower than the average for their income group (0.48). Tonga and Tuvalu also score lower than the average for their income group (the upper-middle-income group) (0.58). Demand for projects in human development is increasing among the PIC9. The Skills and Employment for Tongans Project (P161541) and RMI Multisectoral Early Childhood Development Project (P166800) were approved in FY19, and the Tuvalu Early Learning Project (P171681) has been a late addition to the IDA18 pipeline. Guided by the four Focus Areas of the RPF, the Bank is consulting with the PIC9 countries regarding the IDA19 pipeline, and a further emphasis on human development is expected.

22. For example, a programmatic ASA, Expanding Labor Mobility and Social Protection in the Pacific Islands (P171638), is underway and expected to inform policymaking and development assistance relating to short-term migration and social protection in selected PICs. In a context where domestic employment is not growing rapidly enough to absorb new entrants into the labor market, an important focus of this ASA will be to discern how labor mobility can provide Pacific Islanders with a means to gain employment and income where such opportunities are not available domestically. The ASA will also examine adaptive social protection, in which social protection systems are integrated with disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change. This work will include the development of tools and mechanisms to link social assistance programs and systems with disaster response, such as supporting the establishment of beneficiary registries to make them more disaster-responsive, preparation of hazard and vulnerability maps to identify and support the poorest populations for policy decision-making, and promotion of literacy for climate change and resilience. These activities will help strengthen the Bank’s engagement and dialogue with client countries to facilitate the inclusion of labor mobility and social protection into future development policy operations (DPOs).

Table 2. Human Capital Index data for four PIC9 countries

Country	HCI ^a /rank ^b	Probability of survival to age 5 ^c	Expected years of school ^d	Harmonized test scores ^e	Learning-adjusted years of school ^f	Adult survival rate ^g	Healthy growth (not stunted) ^h
Kiribati	0.479/105	95	11.6	383	7.1	81	NA
Tonga	0.512/95	98	10.9	376	6.5	87	92
Tuvalu	0.554/83	98	11.9	387	7.4	NA	90
Vanuatu	0.471/108	97	10.6	356	6.1	87	72

Source: World Bank Human Capital Project, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/human-capital>.

Note: NA indicates that data are not available.

^a The HCI calculates the contributions of health and education to worker productivity; the final index score ranges from 0 to 1.

^b Rank is out of 157 countries.

^c Calculated by subtracting the under-5 mortality rate from 1 (under-5 mortality rates are retrieved from the *UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimates*, supplemented with data provided by World Bank staff).

^d Calculated as the sum of age-specific enrollment rates between ages 4 and 17.

^e Scores retrieved from the *Global Database on Education Quality*, which harmonizes scores across major international student achievement testing programs, and where 300 is minimal attainment and 625 is advanced attainment.

^f Calculated by multiplying the estimates of expected years of school by the ratio of most recent harmonized test scores to 625, where 625 corresponds to advanced attainment.

^g Calculated by subtracting the mortality rate for 15–60 year-olds from 1.

^h Calculated by subtracting stunting rates from 1 (stunting rates retrieved from the *UNICEF-WHO-World Bank Joint Malnutrition Estimates*, supplemented with data provided by World Bank staff).

III. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Overview of Progress Toward Achieving RPF Objectives

23. As summarized in Table 3, achievement of the RPF objectives under all four Focus Areas is broadly on track, considering the strong, timely delivery of the IDA18 scale-up and the implementation of the IFC 3.0 approach in the Pacific, combined with delivery of a robust portfolio of World Bank ASAs and IFC advisory work.

Table 3. Progress toward original RPF objectives

Objective	Overall status	Number of RPF Objective Indicators ^a				
		Total	Achieved	On track	On track, with delays	No progress
Focus Area 1. Fully exploiting available economic opportunities	On track	5	3	2	0	0
Improved management of oceanic and coastal fisheries	On track	2	1	1		
Increased incomes from agriculture	Achieved	2	2			
Expanded tourism opportunities	On track	1		1		
Focus Area 2. Enhancing access to employment opportunities	On track, with delays	7	5	0	1	1
Broadened opportunities for access to labor markets	Achieved	1	1			
Addressing education and skills gap	Delayed	4	2		1	1
Addressing gender inequality and gender-based violence	Achieved	2	2			
Focus Area 3. Protecting incomes and livelihoods	On track, with delays	5	3	0	2	0
Strengthened resilience to natural disasters and climate change	Delayed	3	1		2	
Strengthening health systems and addressing NCDs ^b	Achieved	2	2			
Focus Area 4. Strengthening the enablers of growth opportunities	On track, with delays	17	6	3	6	2
Frameworks to improve fiscal management developed and maintained	Achieved	3	3			
Increased access to basic services and improved connective infrastructure	Delayed	12	3	1	6	2
Address knowledge gaps	On track	2		2		

^a Excluding supplementary progress indicators.

^b Non-communicable diseases.

Focus Area 1: Fully exploiting available economic opportunities—On track

24. The combined challenge of small size, remoteness from major markets, and internal dispersion increases the costs of private production and public administration, lowers the return to market activities, and narrows the feasible set of economic opportunities for the PIC9. Given low growth and limited employment opportunities, the PIC9 need to fully exploit the set of economic opportunities available to them. This Focus Area specifically emphasizes the objectives of supporting the improved management of oceanic and coastal fisheries, increasing incomes from agriculture, and expanding tourism opportunities, which are essential activities to PIC9 economies. The achievement of these objectives is on track. For example, 100% of the oceanic purse seine tuna catch within the waters of participating countries (RMI, FSM, and Tuvalu) continues to be managed under the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS)¹⁰ with enhanced support from the World Bank Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program (PROP). A similar project was approved in FY19 for Tonga (Tonga Pathway to Sustainable Oceans, P164941) and in early FY20 for Samoa (Samoa Agriculture and Fisheries Productivity and

¹⁰ The Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) sets an overall Total Allowable Effort (TAE) limit on the number of days fishing vessels can be licensed to fish in PNA Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) per year. Each country is allocated a share of the TAE for use in its zone each year. These VDS days can be traded between countries in cases where a country has used up all its days while another has spare days." See <https://www.pnatuna.com/vds>.

Marketing Project, P165873). Kiribati is also anticipated to join the PROP countries later in FY20. Under the Samoa Agriculture Competitiveness Enhancement Project (P115351), the value of fruit and vegetable sales by growers increased by 68%, and the value of sales by livestock producers increased by 46%, both exceeding RPF targets. Under an IFC project to expand tourism opportunities in Vanuatu, the government and private sector have adopted several recommendations to increase growth of the Chinese tourism market. At the halfway point of the project, targets have been reached or exceeded, with further steady growth projected.

Focus Area 2: Enhancing access to employment opportunities—On track

25. Because access to employment is central to improving the well-being of PIC9 populations, this Focus Area emphasizes objectives related to broadening opportunities for access to labor markets, closing educational attainment and skills gaps among the poor, and addressing gender inequality and gender-based violence (GBV). Achievement of these objectives is on track, notwithstanding implementation delays arising from school reconstruction under the Vanuatu Infrastructure Reconstruction and Improvement Project (P156505). Data collected from the Pacific Labor Mobility Programmatic ASA (P155609) have been used to inform reforms to the Australian Seasonal Workers Programme (SWP) and present a strong business case for hiring Pacific workers to Australian employers currently using other sources of labor. Limits on the number of Pacific workers eligible to participate in the SWP have since been lifted, which is expected to improve uptake of the SWP by Australian industry. The Australian government has also established a new multi-year scheme for semi-skilled workers from the Pacific, consistent with arguments made in support of such schemes in the Pacific Possible report on labor mobility.¹¹ The Pacific Labor Mobility Programmatic ASA (P155609) was also a valued resource for IFC in partnering with the Tonga Development Bank on the Ave Pa'anga Pau remittance voucher, which reduced the cost and improved the efficiency of sending remittances between New Zealand and Tonga.¹² Meanwhile, the Pacific Early Age Readiness and Learning ASA (PEARL, P145154) successfully piloted a community intervention in Tonga to improve school readiness; an impact evaluation showed improvements in children's numeracy, literacy, and reading scores. Tuvalu subsequently designed and implemented a similar model in its preschools with support from PEARL. A reading intervention piloted in Tonga provided Grade 1 and 2 teachers with training, coaching, and materials to teach children to read using scripted lessons. The program led to better reading outcomes for children: compared to children in control schools, children in treatment schools displayed an improvement of 11.3% in reading comprehension by the end of Grade 2. Similar pilots were carried out in Kiribati and Tuvalu. As a result of this work, Tuvalu allocated a portion of its IDA18 allocation to finance an early learning project scheduled for delivery in FY20 (Tuvalu Early Learning Project, P171681). Another ASA focuses on preventing, mitigating, and addressing GBV and violence against children in transport projects in the Pacific (GBV and Violence Against Children—Awareness and Mitigation, P166879). A gender analysis informed 90% of the IDA projects in the active portfolio, and 69% have a gender indicator.

Focus Area 3: Protecting incomes and livelihoods—On track

26. Protecting the incomes and livelihoods of the poor is particularly important in the context of climate change, frequent natural disasters, and economic shocks. The objectives emphasized in this Focus Area, which have mostly been achieved, are to strengthen resilience to natural disasters and climate change, as well as to strengthen health systems and address non-communicable diseases (NCDs). To strengthen resilience, participating PICs (RMI, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu) received

¹¹ Curtain, Richard, Matthew Dornan, Jesse Doyle, and Stephen Howes. 2016. "Pacific Possible: Labour mobility: The ten billion dollar prize." Pacific Possible, Australian National University, and World Bank, Washington, DC. Available at: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/555421468204932199/pdf/labour-mobility-pacific-possible.pdf>.

¹² IFC is working on extending the remittance program to Australia in partnership with other Pacific Island banks.

payment¹³ within a month of the occurrence of an insured event through the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI). Multi-hazard early warning systems have been established and are operational in Samoa, increasing the coverage of hazard forecast and warning messages from 50% to 84% of the population at risk. Progress in Tonga has been delayed, however, partly due to delays in procurement of key consultants, shortcomings in contract monitoring and work planning, as well as the impact of TC Gita, which led to an emergency scaling up of the project to rebuild and retrofit schools. Conditional cash transfer programs are also being developed in RMI (P166800) and Tonga (P161541). Both programs are developing poverty-based targeting systems so that vulnerable and poor people can be easily identified, not only for social assistance programs but also for other programs, including disaster response. In addition, an evaluation is underway to assess the cash transfer top-ups received by social assistance beneficiaries in Tonga after TC Gita. Lastly, data are being collected to develop poverty and hazard maps and conduct a vulnerability mapping analysis that will assist with disaster preparedness. Meanwhile, to strengthen health systems, Kiribati and Vanuatu completed annual analyses of public expenditures on health and used the results to inform the health policy dialogue. To improve health and nutrition outcomes and reduce the incidence of NCDs, DPOs in Samoa supported the introduction of excise taxes on sugary and salty products. A DPO in Tonga supported implementation of key fiscal measures to reduce consumption of alcohol, cigarettes, and fatty, salty, and sugary foods and beverages, and increase consumption of healthy alternatives.

Focus Area 4: Strengthening the enablers of growth opportunities—On track

27. The objectives of this Focus Area emphasize developing and maintaining frameworks to improve fiscal (macroeconomic) management, increasing access to basic services and improving connective infrastructure, and addressing knowledge gaps. The achievement of these objectives is largely on track. In Kiribati, a DPO series and technical assistance from the World Bank Treasury enabled the government to make significant gains in managing its sovereign wealth fund, the Revenue Equalization Reserve Fund (RERF). The RERF is now managed in accordance with international benchmarks, with substantially reduced costs (0.08% of fund value in 2018, compared with 2% in 2015). In 2018, the government of Kiribati also successfully completed the transfer of RERF assets to new custodians, following a competitive international selection process, and adopted a new set of investment objectives to maximize the benefits of the RERF for current and future generations. Meanwhile in Tuvalu, oversight of the banking sector increased significantly in FY19 with multiple on-site examinations of credit risk, operational risk, and overall governance and strategy.

28. More progress remains to be made in closing digital connectivity and transport infrastructure gaps in the PIC9 during the remainder of the RPF period. Achievement of this objective is broadly on track given delivery of the IDA18 pipeline so far, but implementation will require sustained and intensive support from the Bank to ensure timely and satisfactory progress to the end of the RPF period. For example, the rehabilitation/upgrading of airport terminals (Kiribati and Tuvalu) and runways (Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu) is on track but delayed, as is installation of navigation and safety aids for aviation (Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu). Implementation delays mostly arise from delays in procurement, which occur partly because procurement capacity in client countries is thin and partly because the remoteness of these locations affects the ability of contractors to deliver goods on time. As a result, the achievement or successful revalidation of regulatory certification of safety and security in project airports has also been delayed.

29. Delays notwithstanding, the various Pacific Aviation Investment Program (PAIP) projects and the Pacific Aviation Safety Office (PASO) Reform Project (P145057) are ensuring better connectivity

¹³ As this is a regional insurance pool, the indicator is reported for all four participating countries as a group, although not every country experienced an insured event during the reporting period.

through international aviation, which is a regional public good essential for PICs. These efforts promote wider, more sustainable growth across the region through investments in infrastructure, improvements in aviation safety and security, the development of aviation legislation and a platform for regional coordination, and the enhancement of capabilities that lead to stronger, more resilient connectivity. More specifically, PAIP provides support to harmonize regional aviation policy and standards and to ensure regional compatibility of safety and security infrastructure and equipment, sometimes procured for several countries under a single package. While investment and support under PAIP occur mostly at the country level, the impacts extend beyond national boundaries, because they relate to activities or operations with a regional (even international) footprint, mainly targeting international airports. As a result, beyond creating local employment, the improved operations in airports and airlines resulting from PAIP investments have generated wider network effects, enhanced access to distant markets for local producers, and spurred a significant increase in tourism.

30. In parallel, Bank support to PASO has been instrumental in enabling this regional safety and security oversight organization to overcome its early financial problems and strengthen its capabilities. PASO has now established a pool of regional aviation inspectors and supported its country members to update legislation and improve regulatory oversight from a regional perspective. PASO's services are more accessible and more widely used by its member states. Capacity across the region has improved through the analysis and prioritization of training needs and the provision of training in specific areas of aviation expertise. PASO serves as a platform for coordination and dialogue at the regional level, from technicians to decision-makers, and with regional stakeholders such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Australia, New Zealand, and other donors. Quarterly meetings of the Program Steering Committee (comprising at least one high-level representative of each participating country) provide another forum for participating countries to create synergies, exchange experiences across the region, and support each other technically.

31. To enhance digital connectivity, Samoa has installed 1,385 kilometers of fiber optic cable (against a target of 1,300 kilometers), which increased access to internet services from the baseline of 27 per 100 people to 60 per 100 people. The price of wholesale international capacity fell from the US\$1,500 baseline to US\$107. Tonga expanded access to internet services from the baseline of 1 per 100 people to 50 per 100 people, reducing the price of wholesale international capacity from the US\$495 baseline to US\$155. The recently completed Telecommunications and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Project in Kiribati (P126324) has introduced competition and led to a reduction in prices for consumers, leading to good uptake of services. The recent expansion of mobile/mobile broadband services to four remote outer islands of Kiribati has enabled those populations to connect with the rest of the world. Social media, video streaming services, and messaging services such as Viber and Facebook Messenger to connect to the diaspora are very popular among users, especially young people, throughout Kiribati. Backhaul by satellite remains a bottleneck, but it will be eliminated through the East Micronesia Cable System¹⁴ supported under the Kiribati Connectivity Project (P159632) and the FSM Connectivity Project (P130592). Progress on connectivity has been slower in these two countries, where disbursements have been low and implementation was delayed by protracted negotiations among the East Micronesia Cable partners (particularly in FSM and Nauru) and the organizational and management capacity constraints faced by the newly established cable operator. Because the Tuvalu Connectivity Project (P159395) was approved only in January 2019, it is too early to report on progress.

32. Finally, Kiribati moved ahead with renewable solar energy infrastructure by installing a photovoltaic (PV) system and connecting it to the grid, to which it will contribute an estimated 1,165,000 kilowatt hours (kWh) each year. To replace costly imported diesel with renewable energy,

¹⁴ With ADB co-financing for Nauru.

solar PVs with a total capacity of 729 kilowatts (kW) were installed across four sites on the South Tarawa energy grid; now 8.1% of the current energy generation mix comes from this renewable source, against an end target of 7%. The installation of renewable energy in Tuvalu was slowed by two sets of difficulties beyond the implementing agency's control: challenges in accessing suitable land for project sites and issues in finalizing the Solar PV Facility contract. IFC and IDA—via the Private Sector Window—are also collaborating on a proposed US\$50 million risk-sharing facility with a regional bank for commercial financing of renewable energy and small infrastructure in eight PIC markets, including Timor-Leste. The risk-sharing facility includes up to US\$5 million from the IDA18 Private Sector Window as well as support from the government of New Zealand.

IDA18 Policy Commitments and Corporate Priorities

33. In addition to progressing well toward the RPF objectives, several of the PIC9 are also well on track to meet selected IDA18 policy commitments under the IDA18 Special Themes.¹⁵ For example, under the Governance and Institutions Special Theme, the Bank aims to strengthen domestic resource mobilization. In Tonga, the tax to GDP ratio has increased by over five percentage points of GDP from FY14 to FY19, reflecting the government's commitment to improving domestic revenue generation and fiscal resilience, including through DPO-supported reforms to: (i) review tax exemptions and investment incentives; (ii) increase excise rates on fuel and unhealthy foods; (iii) strengthen tax recovery and compliance; and (iv) introduce a set of transparent fiscal anchors with targets for revenue, debt, and the wage bill. Meanwhile, the Country Economic Memorandum and Public Expenditure Review (PER) currently under preparation in RMI will support the government in determining a prioritized list of reforms to strengthen long-term fiscal sustainability, including specific measures to increase tax collection (via both policy reform and enhanced compliance with existing policy) and to address regressive and distortionary aspects of the tax system. Similarly, the PER for FSM (completed in FY17) highlights the need to enhance domestic revenue mobilization and encourages the government to review the tax system and the composition of tax revenues, evaluate sin tax options, and enact tax administration reforms, including tax roll management. To this end, the ongoing Public Financial Management Project (P161969) in FSM is supporting the procurement of a new Financial Management Information System and a new Revenue Management System and working on strengthening capacity in the Customs and Tax Administration. The outcomes of the project include improved efficiency of tax administration and enhanced taxpayer compliance.

34. Citizen engagement and beneficiary feedback are also a priority for improving governance and institutions. In RMI, for example, citizen engagement and beneficiary feedback are being integrated into the delivery of public services. The RMI Strengthening Budget Execution and Financial Reporting Systems Project (P163131) includes an online mechanism for the public to provide feedback directly to the Ministry of Finance with the goal of improving the transparency of government budgeting and spending. The RMI Early Childhood Development and Nutrition Project (P166800), which is based on a model of inclusive, adaptive management of activities, strongly emphasizes outreach and awareness-raising. The project's monitoring and evaluation methodology facilitates adjustments in education, health, and gender affairs programs based on feedback from beneficiaries and the broader public.

35. Digital transformation is viewed in the Pacific as a key enabler in building open, effective, and accountable governance institutions. When implemented well, digital technologies can transform the lives of citizens and the functions of government while enhancing social and civil inclusion for all, especially women. Digital improvements in government functions will also enhance the working

¹⁵ The Special Themes intend to deepen and catalyze focus and results in critical areas. These Special Themes will continue under IDA19, which will cover the remainder of the RPF period.

environment for civil servants. For example, the application of digital technologies to the delivery of government services can significantly improve effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, and accountability by: (i) making services available directly to users, saving time and effort; (ii) enabling government to monitor service delivery performance; (iii) facilitating citizen engagement; and (iv) facilitating access to data and information. In the PIC9, the Bank provides support to develop the foundation of digital government in Tonga and, on a smaller scale, in Samoa. The Bank is also undertaking a regional ASA to identify opportunities to develop the foundations of digital government from a shared services or regional perspective.

36. In alignment with the IDA18 Gender and Development Special Theme, the Digital FSM (P170718) project to be delivered in FY20 includes a gender assessment and analysis to identify gender gaps and/or concerns relevant to the context in which each project operates. The gender assessment comprises: (i) a desk-based literature review; (ii) a series of in-country stakeholder consultations and focus group discussions to identify potential gender gaps; and (iii) the formulation of specific project actions that respond to those gaps. The gender assessment process has been designed to further inform, support, and provide an evidence base for the work of the national gender office in FSM. The Digital FSM project includes funding for the gender office to play a key role in project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, not only to support the gender mainstreaming that is being undertaken in the project setting but also to ensure the ongoing collection of data to track progress toward reducing gender gaps. The gender office could also act as a conduit for ongoing community consultation—for example, through activities related to digital literacy, entrepreneurship, and online safety—and in this way provide a valuable avenue for tracking community awareness in relation to project objectives. The Bank will provide ongoing capacity support to make certain that a framework is in place for the national gender office to carry out this work, including assistance in recruiting consultants and technical support. The Digital RMI (P171517) project, which is planned for IDA19 delivery will have similar activities and measures.

37. Finally, the Bank has committed to integrating beneficiary feedback in 100% of projects financed by IBRD/IDA through investment project financing (IPF). In this regard the Bank is lagging in the PIC9, where a beneficiary feedback indicator was included in only 85% of the 26 projects approved and assessed from FY17 to FY19. The Bank is surpassing corporate targets on climate change and gender in the PIC9, however. The average climate co-benefit of approved and assessed PIC9 projects from FY17 to FY19 is 45%, exceeding the corporate target of 35%. At the same time, 82% of IDA projects approved in the PIC9 in FY17 were gender-tagged. Gender tagging indicates that gender gaps identified for a given project have been directly linked to specific project actions designed to close those gaps, which are then tracked in the results framework. In FY18, 80% of IBRD/IDA projects approved in the PIC9 were gender-tagged, and this share was roughly maintained at 78% in FY19, consistently exceeding the corporate annual target of 55%.

Portfolio Overview

World Bank

38. **Lending.** The World Bank delivered 39 projects in the PIC9¹⁶ with a total net commitment of US\$525 million from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2019, including 3 regional projects. The overall commitment comprises US\$339.9 million in national IDA¹⁷ and additional financing leveraged from the regional IDA window (US\$127.7 million), the Crisis Response Window (US\$20 million), the global matching fund for Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Options (Cat-DDOs) (US\$4.35 million), and trust

¹⁶ Excluding Nauru and Palau, which are not eligible for IDA financing.

¹⁷ Includes US\$48 million in FY17, US\$66.9 million in FY18, and US\$225 million in FY19.

funds (US\$33.1 million). The current outlook for FY20 puts the PIC9 on track for full utilization of national IDA18 allocations.

39. **Active portfolio.** As of June 30, 2019, the PIC9 portfolio had 50 active projects¹⁸ amounting to US\$908.2 million, including 9 regional projects with a total net commitment of US\$64.8 million. Disbursements increased from US\$66.3 million in FY17 to US\$126.6 million in FY18 and maintained a similar pace in FY19 at US\$110.9 million (Table 4). The disbursement ratio at the end of FY18 leapt to 26.5% from 14.7% in FY17 and was broadly maintained in FY19, closing at 25.8%. On average, the PIC9 disbursement ratio over the RPF period has been higher than disbursement across the broader Pacific region (that is, across the PIC9, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands), and it has also surpassed the EAP target of 20%.

Table 4. PIC9 portfolio trends (FY17–19)			
	FY17	FY18	FY19
Portfolio and disbursements			
Number of active projects	44	45	50
Net commitments (US\$ million)	665.70	714.56	908.16
Total disbursements (US\$ million)	210.58	296.12	322.78
Disbursements in FY (US\$ million)	66.34	126.59	110.88
Disbursement (%; IPF only) ^a	14.7	26.5	25.8
Portfolio riskiness			
Number of actual problem projects	7	7	6
Problem projects (%)	15.9	15.6	12.0
Number of potential problem projects	1	4	3
Number of projects at risk	8	11	9
Projects at risk (%)	18.2	24.4	18.0
Commitments at risk (US\$ million)	141.48	108.07	211.14
Commitments at risk (%)	21.3	15.1	23.2
Proactivity (%)	75.0	85.7	85.7

Source: BI Portal as of July 2019.

^a IPF is investment project financing.

40. **Problem projects and proactivity.** Proactivity in the PIC9 has also consistently exceeded proactivity in the broader Pacific portfolio throughout the RPF period. From FY17 to FY19, proactivity has been 100% across the PIC9, excluding regional projects. When regional projects are included, proactivity drops to 85.7%, which is still well above the 80% EAP target. As of June 30, 2019, three of the six PIC9 problem projects were regional projects.¹⁹ A major conclusion of this review, discussed in Section IV, is that the Bank must continue to deepen its understanding of regional organizations—their nature, political economy, and modes of engagement with the Bank—to determine the most effective arrangements for close collaboration in the governance and implementation of regional projects.

41. **Restructurings.** From FY17 to FY19, 35 restructurings were undertaken for 26 projects, including 9 for regional projects. The majority (66%) entailed extensions ranging from five months to two years. More than half of those extensions were arranged when a month or less of project life remained, which suggests that restructuring could have been more proactive. The reasons for extensions varied, but extensions commonly sought to accommodate implementation delays due to thin client capacity (particularly if the implementing agency had limited experience with World Bank projects) and remoteness, which hampered the timely delivery of goods and services by contractors. A large proportion of restructurings entailed changes to the results framework (37%) and legal covenants (34%). Six projects had two or more restructurings within FY17–19, suggesting that the

¹⁸ The active portfolio includes IDA and large recipient-executed trust funds > US\$5 million.

¹⁹ The two P-codes for the Tonga Pacific Resilience Program (P154840 and P156334) refer to the same project, but Bank reporting systems count them separately. If this inconsistency were corrected, the PIC9 would have only five problem projects, three of them regional.

initial restructuring inadequately addressed the needs of the project. The discussion of country portfolio reviews in Section IV highlights lessons and recommendations related to these concerns. Both the country portfolio reviews and this learning review underscore the need for substantially strengthening project monitoring and evaluation.

42. **ASAs.** From FY17 to FY19, 23 ASAs were completed, including the Pacific Labor Mobility Programmatic ASA (P155609) and PEARL (P145154); as noted, PEARL led Tuvalu to request preparation of the Tuvalu Early Learning Project (P171681) for FY20 delivery. Other completed ASAs included the provision of technical assistance in debt management to selected countries, which consisted of debt management performance assessments and support to prepare medium-term debt strategies. For example, the Bank reviewed the structure and functions of Samoa's Debt Management Unit, which currently sits within the Aid Coordination and Debt Management Division of the Ministry of Finance, and provided recommendations to improve its effectiveness. The Bank also reviewed implementation of Samoa's Public Debt Management Reform Plan (January 2013), reviewed the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDMS) 2016–20, and commented on a draft On-Lending Policy prepared by the Debt Management Unit. In Vanuatu, the Bank supported preparation of an updated MTDMS and provided advice to ensure consistency between the MTDMS and other reforms related to debt management, including ongoing reforms to public financial management legislation and regulations. In RMI, the Bank assisted the government to complete a money-laundering and terrorism-financing risk assessment. A program of health ASAs assisted the participating countries (Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu) and development partners to improve health service outcomes through more efficient, equitable, and quality expenditure. These ASAs have built a broader base of evidence to inform decision-makers in participating countries and the wider region on strategies for sustainably improving the management, financing, and delivery of healthcare. A second iteration of this ASA program is underway and is facilitating continuous dialogue with governments on public financial management and service delivery in the health sector. Ongoing work under a project for Improving Data Dissemination and Use in Pacific Islands Countries (P164889) is expected to inform the design of Pacific regional statistics projects in Kiribati, Tonga, and the Pacific Community (SPC), which are planned for FY20 delivery.

43. Broadly speaking, the ASA portfolio has strongly supported policy dialogue and/or downstream lending, or at a minimum it has informed project preparation and/or ongoing project implementation. An additional 22 ASAs are expected to be completed in FY20, including work on digital development, further building and mainstreaming disaster and climate resilience, and expanding labor mobility and social protection.

International Finance Corporation and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

44. The IFC has made no new investments in the PIC9 to date, although several investments are in the pipeline, including the infrastructure risk-sharing facility in six of the PIC9, retail in Samoa, and a hotel in Tonga.²⁰ IFC's continued presence via an equity stake in the National Bank of Vanuatu (NBV) from 2013 to present helped NBV to stabilize after Cyclone Pam and achieve improved financial performance (FY18 and FY19). Despite investment challenges, IFC engagement has begun to produce strong development outcomes in the financial, trade, and tourism sectors. In the financial services sector, IFC partnered with the Tonga Development Bank to develop the Ave Pa'anga Pau remittance voucher, which can be sent between New Zealand and Tonga. As of June 2019, the cost of sending remittances using the voucher was 4.59%, compared to the average cost of 9.66% for the corridor, resulting in a savings of 5.07% for nearly 2,000 Tongan users. IFC is now working with the Tonga Development Bank to replicate this voucher in Australia. IFC's support to the Bankers Association of

²⁰ The IFC also assessed several prospective investments that ultimately did not meet its criteria, such as telecommunications in Kiribati, port infrastructure in RMI, and agriculture in Vanuatu.

Vanuatu (BAV) is progressing after BAV endorsed IFC's Domestic Debit Card Interoperability and a number of banks—BRED (Vanuatu) Limited, Bank South Pacific, Australia and New Zealand Bank, and NBV—agreed on draft terms and conditions to help local banks link automated teller machines. This reform represents a first in the Pacific and a major improvement in banking services in Vanuatu. Technical support to Samoa and Vanuatu provided jointly by the WBG/IFC payments team under the Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation Global Practice has introduced reforms in the area of payments and helped build the legal framework and financial infrastructure for national payment systems. Samoa enacted the National Payment System Act in 2014 and is working on the regulations and guidance for implementation. The draft National Payment System Bill in Vanuatu is expected to be approved in 2020. The implementation of the Automated Transfer System and the Central Securities Depository System was launched in Samoa in March and is expected to go live in May 2020, and Vanuatu's systems are expected to go live by end of 2020. IFC also helps banks in Vanuatu to reach bilateral agreements to implement card interoperability and comprehensive credit reporting.

45. IFC's tourism engagement in Vanuatu has supported meaningful change in the sector with technical support and strong implementation from the Vanuatu Tourism Office, surpassing targets on recommendations implemented. The change in international tourist (non-resident) arrivals is on track to reach the target of 10,000 by 2024 because of IFC support to develop the China and cruise markets. IFC, Australia, and Carnival Australia (an industry partner) provided Vanuatu with the first cruise impact data through the "Assessment of the Economic Impact of Cruise Tourism to Vanuatu."²¹ IFC and World Bank teams collaborate on project design and joint interface with governments to identify private investment opportunities in the sector and to ensure that regulatory and public infrastructure investments are informed by the tourism lens.

46. IFC's work in trade facilitation reform has now reached seven of the PIC9 markets. Work in Samoa has so far focused on a trial of the ePhyto system. This electronic system for transmission and receipt of phytosanitary certificates reduces clearance times for exports and imports and improves the integrity of biosecurity management. In Vanuatu, trade facilitation reform focuses on preparing for the introduction of a single window for trade, which will allow all trade-related documents and clearances to be processed through a single portal, reducing the cost and time to trade. Diagnostics on current practice in trade facilitation have been undertaken in Kiribati, RMI, FSM, and Palau, with a further diagnostic planned for Tuvalu. The results will assist these countries in developing reform programs and will also inform work proposed by IFC to assist signatories to the PACER (Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations) Plus free trade agreement to achieve the best value from the agreement.

47. In April 2019, IFC initiated a gender program to expand female labor force participation through targeted interventions across the PIC9 that increase the awareness among Pacific businesses of the business case for gender and equality and provide access to tools that help businesses to attract, retain, and promote female employees. This program will: (i) provide deep-dive gender advisory support to two firms; (ii) partner with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency to improve women's employment in fisheries; and (iii) establish a platform for companies across the Pacific to receive support for addressing GBV as a workplace issue.

48. Meanwhile, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) is continuing to explore opportunities to support cross-border private sector investment through its political risk insurance product. MIGA is also working in close coordination with the Bank and IFC to look for opportunities to make use of the support of the IDA Private Sector Window when applicable.

²¹ Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Carnival Australia, and International Finance Corporation (IFC). 2014. "Assessment of the Economic Impact of Cruise Ships to Vanuatu." Available at: [https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/656e8666-c426-47f3-9804-
ea233524125f/Assessment+of+the+Economic+Impact+of+Cruise+Ships+to+Vanuatu+REPORT.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=kFruDWL](https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/656e8666-c426-47f3-9804-
ea233524125f/Assessment+of+the+Economic+Impact+of+Cruise+Ships+to+Vanuatu+REPORT.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=kFruDWL)

Overview of Implementation Challenges

49. From FY17, the World Bank has undertaken five portfolio reviews in the PIC9 (one each in RMI, Samoa, and Vanuatu, and two in Tonga) to identify and address project implementation issues in the active portfolio. A comprehensive picture of common challenges across the portfolio emerges from these reviews and several other sources: Implementation Completion and Results Reports (ICRs) for projects that have closed during the current RPF period, Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISRs) and Restructuring Papers from the active portfolio, ongoing monitoring of the portfolio, and the continuing dialogue between the Pacific Country Management Unit (CMU) and clients. This section details the most significant implementation challenges arising over the review period; it is followed by a section describing the actions and strategies pursued in response. The discussion lays the groundwork for Section IV, which is a broader synthesis of lessons emerging from this performance review, focusing on what has worked well and what needs improvement.

Operating environment

50. **Fragility.** The PIC9 are all vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural disasters, but the World Bank classifies FSM, Kiribati, RMI, and Tuvalu as fragile states based on especially high levels of vulnerability. Since FY17, eight natural disasters have struck the PIC9, with four affecting Vanuatu alone. The most severe natural disaster over the RPF period so far has been TC Gita, which mainly affected Tonga and Samoa, as mentioned.

51. Severe natural disasters can significantly delay the implementation of projects. Implementing agencies, where capacity is already thin, experience considerable stress in redirecting resources to disaster response. Vanuatu's Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards Project (P112611) was restructured²² to redirect some activities to support post-disaster recovery, while the Tonga Pacific Resilience Project (P154840/P156334) used a Contingency Emergency Response Component (CERC) and allocated additional resources to the recovery effort with support from the Crisis Response Window. Based on the learning from operations implemented in the PIC9, more PIC9 projects now include a CERC, and future projects are more likely to feature a CERC as well.

52. **Economic geography.** Structural barriers to development in the PIC9 include their remoteness from major markets, fragmented geographies, and small populations. High transport costs inevitably raise the unit costs for most productive activities and the provision of public services. Most civil works investments in the PIC9 are of comparatively small value, and because they are located in remote areas, access is logistically complex and time-consuming. For those reasons, opportunities in the Pacific are not always particularly attractive for international or regional contractors, while the technical requirements or size of the investments tend to surpass the capacity of national contractors. Development of the private sector is highly constrained by these geographic and market realities, as well as by the weak administrative environment. These same conditions hamper project implementation in general and procurement in particular. The number of suppliers in the market is limited, operating costs are extremely high, and appropriately skilled national and international consultants are few and costly to hire.

53. Because private sector investment opportunities in the PICs are limited by remoteness, small scale, and limited management capacity, IFC has focused its engagement in the PIC9 on ASAs. As discussed, this work has emphasized improvements in trade facilitation and financial infrastructure and has explored opportunities offered by regional platforms such as the risk-sharing facility for renewable energy.

²² Restructuring was done partly to reduce the scope of standalone activities related to agriculture and water supply and to integrate them, where possible, into the micro-projects aimed at enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities affected by TC Pam and other vulnerable communities.

Fiduciary management

54. **Safeguards.** Land is a critical resource in PICs, particularly in the South Pacific where many people rely on some level of farming for subsistence. Land scarcity is particularly acute in the atoll countries where rising sea levels are reducing the total land mass and urbanization is growing on the larger islands. Most PICs also have communal land tenure systems in which land is held within the community or family. Land rights often are intertwined with formal governance structures and social hierarchies. One consequence of communal land tenure is that property rights for certain parcels are not clearly defined; another is that customary decision-making processes can limit the transfer of ownership or access to land. Such issues have delayed the implementation of projects and added to their complexity. Eminent domain exists within the legal framework for land administration in PICs, but it is rarely used out of consideration for customary decision-making processes related to land tenure. Voluntary land donation or negotiated lease arrangements (including payment of compensation) are preferred over compulsory acquisition.

55. Beyond land issues, the implementation of environmental and social safeguards more generally is stymied by limited capacity within Project Management Units (PMUs) and among supervision engineers and contractors. The number of local environmental and social safeguards professionals available to work on projects in most PICs is very low, and deploying international safeguards specialists on an intermittent basis does not always have the desired effect due to the absence of regular oversight and follow-up. Capacity in the region is increasing, however. The Bank is developing a network of local practitioners to informally share experiences and good practices. In addition, through an approach developed jointly with development partners, international safeguards advisors have been recruited into Central Support Units (CSUs) in RMI, FSM, and Tonga. These advisors have been of great value to individual projects by providing support to implement safeguards and build PMU capacity. They have played an even more important and effective role at the portfolio level, however, by building strategic relationships with implementing agencies, regulators, local service suppliers, and other stakeholders. The CSU in Samoa will recruit a safeguards advisor later this year. The CSUs are described in detail in the next section (“Responding to Implementation Challenges”) and in Section IV, which also highlights the need for intensive support for clients to comply with safeguards under the Bank’s new Environmental and Social Framework.

56. **Financial management (FM).** Wherever possible, the World Bank seeks to use country FM systems, with due consideration of local FM capacity and institutions. The FM systems of most of the PIC9 are sufficiently robust to comply with World Bank project policies. Even so, many projects encounter thin capacity or a shortage of skilled staff, along with high staff turnover and limited training opportunities, all of which restrict effective fiduciary management on the ground. Other common FM issues include lapses in internal control procedures, especially in projects involving multiple implementing agencies with weak coordination and collaboration mechanisms. As a result, poor data input and inconsistent application of accounting principles reduce the quality or timeliness of audit reports and Interim Financial Reports. Over FY17–19, 66% of audits were submitted after the due date (four months late, on average). Section IV outlines pragmatic options for complying with fiduciary requirements where staff capacity and numbers are limited.

57. **Procurement.** Inadequate procurement capacity, poor work planning, and weak contract management by implementing agencies are key implementation challenges. When procuring services, terms of reference take longer to prepare than initially planned, so the timely preparation of terms of reference is now a focus of procurement support. The procurement of goods and civil works suffers from similar issues in the preparation of technical specifications and cost estimates. Once procurement is completed—that is, once contracts are signed—ineffective contract management tends to delay implementation and reduce the quality of outputs. In some larger civil works contracts, delays have caused defect liability periods to extend beyond project closing dates. Remoteness and

underdeveloped local construction and supply industries compound procurement problems, as mentioned. The World Bank has rolled out its Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement system in the region, which should make it easier for implementing agencies to monitor procurement progress, but poor connectivity is limiting the system's adoption in some countries, such as Tuvalu and Kiribati. Section IV outlines efforts to develop guidance and more streamlined options for managing procurement where staff capacity and numbers are limited.

Project management

58. **Project management capacity.** A scarcity of professional project managers in the Pacific makes it extremely difficult not only to fill core positions but to retain expertise in project teams. Many projects experience high staff turnover and a recurrent shortage of the skills needed for effective and efficient project implementation. Remote countries usually take longer than anticipated to hire skilled technical international consultants, and many such consultants do not complete their full contract term. The cost of international consultants is also a relatively high expense in project budgets.

59. **Prior experience with multilateral development banks.** An implementing agency that has not previously worked on a project with the World Bank or ADB usually faces a steep learning curve with its initial project, and implementation delays are common. Less experienced implementing agencies often require more intensive support during the first years of implementation to develop a practical command of World Bank FM, procurement, and safeguards requirements.

60. **Monitoring and evaluation.** As mentioned, 66% of the restructurings in the PIC9 portfolio in the period under review entailed extensions to the project closing date. Another common reason for restructuring was to revise the results framework. Several ICRs noted ambiguity in the indicators as well as concerns about the methodology for determining indicators. These issues stem partly from inadequacies in baseline data that lead to incorrect assumptions and targets. Across the portfolio, the collection of data for project monitoring remains a challenge. The use of unclear or complex data collection methodologies is compounded by staff turnover. Some PMUs noted that the infrastructure or skills are not available to develop a Management Information System to enable easier monitoring and evaluation of investments.

Responding to Implementation Challenges in the PIC9

61. During the RPF period, as the Pacific CMU learned more about the structural challenges for project implementation in the PIC9 operating environment, it adopted measures to respond to those challenges. The CMU bolstered implementation capacity, made use of the new instruments that have become available during IDA18, and become highly engaged in leveraging the evolving partnerships in the Pacific region.

62. IFC strengthened support for implementation by appointing a Resident Representative to the WBG office in Suva, Fiji to oversee IFC operations in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu, as well as a senior resource in Sydney who is responsible for RMI, FSM, Palau, and Vanuatu. A country-based staff member is proposed for Vanuatu. In Samoa, IFC has engaged a consulting firm as its business advisor whose main responsibility is to source and facilitate business opportunities for IFC to consider.

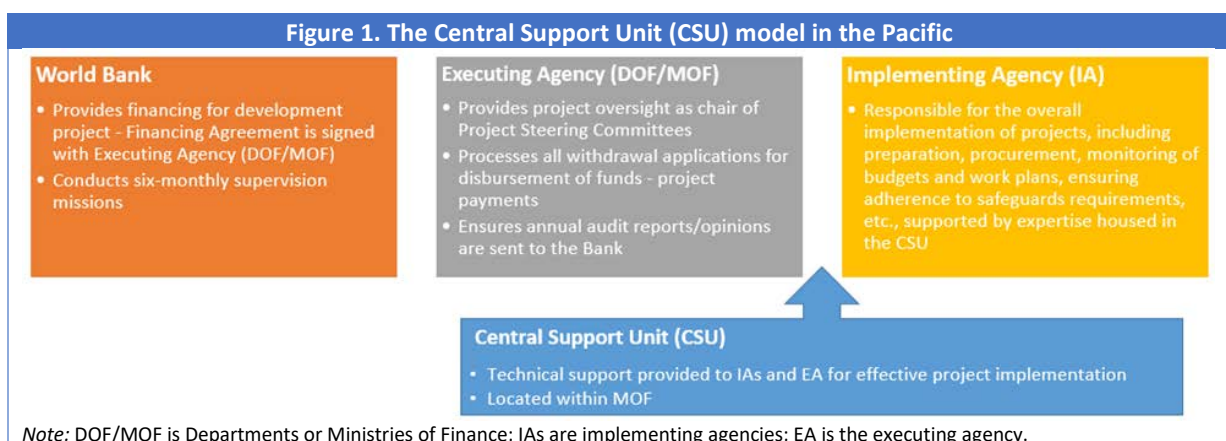
Bolstering implementation capacity

63. **Strengthening country systems.** As noted, the World Bank utilizes country FM systems wherever possible, with due consideration of local capacity. Because country systems are used extensively for financial management of World Bank-supported projects in the PIC9, client country staff learn to effectively apply their own financial management requirements to projects, which helps build sustainable in-country capacity. For example, the Supreme Audit Institution of the client country

is responsible for auditing all Bank-financed projects. In RMI and FSM, World Bank projects are included in government annual financial statements, which means that only one yearly audit report is issued, covering all projects, rather than issuing multiple project audit reports, which stretches client capacity. For most countries, aid is “on-budget” and scrutinized by Parliament, and the projects follow the government’s FM regulations. To varying degrees, the PIC9 also use government accounting and treasury systems for projects, although project reporting remains largely outside the country systems. Further, the Bank has supported Kiribati, Samoa, and Tuvalu in improving public procurement systems through DPOs. Activities have included updating legislation on public procurement as well as relevant implementing rules, regulations, and manuals, among others, to support the establishment and/or improvement of the national procurement system. Public procurement reform has also been embedded in the RMI Strengthening Budget Execution and Financial Reporting Systems Project (P163131), including: (i) updating and modernizing the Procurement Code and issuing its Implementing Rules and Regulations; (ii) creating and strengthening the Public Procurement Office; (iii) standardizing procurement documents, forms, and templates; (iv) developing a generic procurement manual that can be adapted for use by various procuring entities; and (v) training.

64. To strengthen safeguards capacity, the Bank entered into a Pacific Learning Partnership for Environmental and Social Standards (PLP-ESS) with the ADB, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program, and the University of the South Pacific in April 2019. Through this partnership, training will be delivered through several modalities across several locations to best address the capacity-building needs of the PIC9, including coaching (on-the-job training), twinning, mentoring, and online training. A new course at the University of the South Pacific, focusing on good international industry practice for environmental and social risk assessment and management, will be used for targeted formal training, along with the Learning Centre in Manila, Philippines. A training and technical support consultant for PLP-ESS will work closely with partners to undertake largely field based capacity building in environmental and social risk management in PICs.

65. **Establishment of CSUs.** As noted, to strengthen project readiness and support implementation, the Bank is supporting RMI, FSM, Samoa, and Tonga to establish CSUs that consolidate core functions such as FM, procurement, safeguards, communications, monitoring, and evaluation within national Departments or Ministries of Finance (Figure 1). Staffed with experienced and knowledgeable experts in these areas, CSUs aim to build the in-house capacity of implementing agencies (and thus mitigate risks stemming from limited client capacity). CSUs will also increase cost and time efficiencies for clients, as the same pool of experts located in national Departments or Ministries of Finance will support all active and pipeline projects in the World Bank portfolio and may eventually support other donor-financed projects. The structure of each CSU is tailored to the country context.



66. The CSU model is expected to have a number of other benefits aside from making full-time international expertise available within a country (versus a fly-in, fly-out modality for projects). For instance, the CSU will make it possible to share cross-cutting resources throughout the portfolio, decreasing fragmentation and using IDA resources more efficiently. The CSU should enable a deeper understanding of country systems and increase the Bank's ability to align to those systems. It will also help to standardize approaches and procedures, and ensure consistency across the portfolio and equal treatment of World Bank-financed project staff. Training and capacity building in government institutions can be sustained over a longer period, and the loss of knowledge and data after a project closes will be reduced. Another advantage of the CSU model is that it allows for twinning of national staff in functions usually carried out by international consultants.

67. The establishment of CSUs is moving forward. The two CSUs in the North Pacific are almost fully staffed and in the early stages of implementation. The experience has been positive so far; knowledge of the country context and government systems is increasing, and some bottlenecks have already been removed. Support for project preparation by CSU staff is embedding knowledge of project preparation into government early in the process, and the knowledge and early engagement of the CSU have helped to facilitate more pragmatic project designs (in line with the lesson in Section IV on improving project readiness and design). The Tonga CSU has similarly started providing support services to PMUs. Recruitment for the Samoa CSU is underway.

68. **Proactive and targeted capacity building.** The Pacific Islands Capacity Building Program (PICBP), a structured client capacity-building program supported by the Bank, focuses on improving the speed and quality of project implementation in PICs. Under PICBP, a Pacific-wide learning needs assessment highlighted the need to build core competencies in the following areas: World Bank guidelines and processes, project management, procurement, FM, monitoring and evaluation, and safeguards (a need reinforced by the lessons emerging from this review). Expected proficiency levels have been differentiated between all project staff and specialists in each area of expertise. Initial course materials were piloted in training delivered to 205 government and PMU staff as part of the in-country portfolio reviews in Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu. The first official PICBP pilot was conducted in RMI in October 2019, followed by a second run in Tonga in November 2019. In addition to the PICBP, the Bank's procurement, FM, and safeguards teams also continue to provide intensive and targeted fiduciary training to clients. Enhanced operational support from the Pacific CMU from an increased number of operations analysts and operations officers also provides opportunities for one-on-one coaching and mentoring of government and PMU staff across the portfolio.

69. **Policy reforms in support of implementation in key areas.** In the PIC9 countries, policy reforms supported through budget support engagements and advisory work have also helped strengthen implementation in priority sectors. For example, DPOs and ASAs in Samoa and Vanuatu with a strong focus on climate change and disaster risk resilience have helped inform and bolster implementation of a range of measures to build resilience. In Samoa, a technical analysis led by the World Bank in 2012 led to revisions in the National Building Code, while the budget support process helped to develop the associated implementation guidelines, which were approved by the Cabinet. In Vanuatu, a stand-alone DPO with a Cat-DDO (P168749) to be delivered in FY20 is expected to not only to strengthen the financial capacity of the government to respond and recover in a timely manner following a disaster, but also to support risk-informed land and settlement development, with minimum standards for disaster risk reduction, through the approval of the National Land Subdivision Policy by the Council of Ministers. In Tonga, a DPO series that concluded in FY19 supported health policy actions to address NCDs, including the implementation of key fiscal measures to incentivize reduced consumption of alcohol, cigarettes, and fatty, salty, and sugary foods and beverages, and increased consumption of healthy alternatives.

Using new instruments available during IDA18

70. **Programmatic Preparation Advances (PPAs) and project-specific preparation advances.** The Bank has made strategic use of the PPA since it was introduced in 2017, and the Pacific CMU was the first unit in the Bank to use the new instrument. PPAs support activities that help clients: (i) systematically identify priority operations (such as the formulation of sector-wide strategies); (ii) ensure the readiness of implementing agencies to undertake specific operations by enabling them to considerably advance project preparation, prior to Board approval; and (iii) strengthen agencies that affect the quality of project preparation, implementation, and monitoring (for instance, by establishing CSUs). PPAs are currently active for Kiribati, FSM, Samoa, and Tonga. In addition to PPAs, the PIC9 can also access traditional project-specific preparation advances. These advances have facilitated efficient project preparation in the Pacific CMU, with preparation time from concept to approval of IPF in the Pacific taking 12–13 months, faster than the EAP average of 15 months.

71. **Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Options.** IDA's first ever "hybrid" budget support operation, which combined a regular DPO with a Cat-DDO, was approved for Samoa in November 2018. Cat-DDOs provide immediate liquidity to countries in the aftermath of a significant natural disaster, while longer-term recovery funding is mobilized. This structure is particularly appropriate for small island developing states such as the PIC9, given: (i) the importance of policy reforms to address vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change; (ii) the need for financing that disburses quickly and with certainty in the aftermath of a natural disaster, in addition to traditional budget support; and (iii) in an environment where capacity is thin, the efficiency gains of working with one operation (rather than two separate operations), one set of prior actions, and one set of reporting requirements, both for the government and for the Bank. A similar hybrid operation is currently under preparation for Tuvalu. Vanuatu is using a portion of its IDA18 allocation for a standalone Cat-DDO.

Leveraging evolving partnerships in the Pacific

72. Some of the largest bilateral partners in the Pacific are Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, the European Union, and the USA. The WBG works very closely with Australia and New Zealand in the region. Total ODA from Australia to the PIC9 has been estimated at AU\$171.8 million for 2018–19 (Table 5) and at NZ\$347 million from New Zealand for the three-year period of 2015–18 (Table 6).

73. **Pacific Facility 4 (PF4).** Support to the PIC9 from Australia and New Zealand is channeled primarily through PF4, a multi-donor trust fund established in July 2014. PF4 leverages the Bank's substantial lending capacity, technical and development expertise, and strong fiduciary and accountability systems to support fit-for-purpose analytical work and scaled-up projects in the Pacific. Australia and New Zealand initially committed to providing AU\$20 million and NZ\$3.8 million in core funding, respectively, from July 2014 to June 2018. The trust fund has been extended to June 2022, with Australia committing an additional AU\$22 million in core funding and New Zealand an additional NZ\$24.6 million. Core contributions through PF4 have complemented the Bank budget and have been instrumental in ensuring that client countries have been able to maximize the impact of the substantial increase in IDA funding. PF4 has supported the timely delivery of the IDA18 scale-up by directly contributing to the preparation of selected IDA18 investments, including the RMI Early Childhood Development and Nutrition Project (P166800), the RMI and FSM Maritime Investment Projects (P161382, P163922), the Samoa Agriculture and Fisheries Productivity and Marketing Project (P165873), the Tonga Pathway to Sustainable Oceans (P164941), and the Tuvalu Telecommunications and ICT Development Project (P159395).

Country	2018–19 total Australian ODA estimate	2019–20 total Australian ODA estimate	2019–20 bilateral budget estimate
Kiribati	\$27.4	\$27.3	\$20.2
RMI	\$9.5	\$8.4	\$5.0
FSM			
Palau			
Samoa	\$34.0	\$32.0	\$23.6
Tonga	\$28.9	\$26.6	\$17.6
Tuvalu	\$9.0	\$9.3	\$6.6
Vanuatu	\$63.0	\$66.2	\$41.9

Country	2015–18 total New Zealand ODA	2018–21 total New Zealand ODA allocation
Kiribati	\$57.78	\$91.00
RMI	\$3.42	
FSM		
Palau		
Samoa	\$80.09	\$79.77
Tonga	\$79.28	\$64.77
Tuvalu	\$30.48	\$38.33
Vanuatu	\$95.97	\$76.99

74. PF4 has also enabled the Bank to be responsive to client requests for ASAs. The fund has supported the Pacific Labor Mobility Programmatic ASA (P155609) and the programmatic Pacific Health Analytical and Technical Assistance (2015–18). It currently supports the new program of health ASAs (Pacific Health Analytical and Technical Assistance 2018–22, P166032), as well as work related to violence awareness and mitigation (GBV and Violence Against Children—Awareness and Mitigation, P166879) and digital development (Pacific Digital Opportunities, P170396), among other efforts.

75. **Australia–Pacific Islands Partnership Trust Fund (APIP).** APIP is a programmatic, multi-sector, single-donor trust fund established with Australia in December 2015 to support Bank programs across the 12 PICs²³ that are members of the World Bank. This fund complements PF4 and builds on the strong partnership established through the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (discussed below). Commitments from Australia through APIP directly support RPF project activities as well as associated implementation support costs in Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, and Tonga in various sectors. For example, APIP currently supports the Palau Telecommunications Reform (P160504), the Samoa Connectivity Project (P128904), the Samoa Enhanced Road Access Project (P145545), the Skills and Employment for Tongans Project (P161541), which includes establishment of the Tonga CSU), and additional financing to the Tonga Pacific Resilience Program (P158480).

76. **Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF) and the PRIF Trust Fund.** PRIF is a coordination facility for principal development partners in the region that also provides technical assistance, research, and knowledge products on key infrastructure issues to PICs.²⁴ There is also, a PRIF Trust Fund, which is a multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank that aims to improve both the quality and quantity of infrastructure support in PICs. The trust fund was initiated in 2009 by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (NZMFAT) joined 2014. In addition to supporting advisory and knowledge services, the PRIF trust fund provides infrastructure financing that blends funding from PRIF grants, multilateral loans, PIC government budgets, and private sector equity/loans to finance the costs of providing sustainable infrastructure services. PRIF has been, and continues to be, a key donor coordination mechanism in the region, which ensures that multilateral and bilateral support to PICs is well targeted and does not duplicate or conflict with the work of other development partners.

77. **Australia–New Zealand–IFC Pacific Partnership.** IFC’s second Pacific Partnership was signed with Australia for A\$20 million in January 2017, and with New Zealand in May 2017 for US\$3 million. The new five-year partnership delivers interventions across the following three strategic priority areas: (i) accelerating access to infrastructure; (ii) leveraging existing business through direct and indirect

²³ PIC9, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands.

²⁴ See <https://www.theprif.org/>.

investments (primarily in manufacturing, agribusiness, and services), exploring small and medium enterprise (SME) linkages, and risk-sharing with partner banks; and (iii) enabling market opportunities through improving access to and reducing costs of payment systems, mobile banking, remittances, and ICT; lowering the cost and complexity of doing business (investment policy, trade facilitation, systems simplification); and intervening at the sector or thematic levels (gender, tourism). These three strategic priority areas map closely to the central findings of the WBG Systematic Country Diagnostic and RPF and are directly derived from the IFC Pacific Strategy.

78. **Renewed international interest in the Pacific.** In November 2018, Australia, Japan, and the USA signed the Trilateral Partnership for Infrastructure Investment in the Indo-Pacific, which aims to “mobilize and support the deployment of private sector investment capital to deliver major new infrastructure projects, enhance digital connectivity and energy infrastructure, and achieve mutual development goals in the Indo-Pacific.”²⁵ This combined effort reflects the renewed emphasis on engaging in the Pacific region, which was signaled in Australia’s 2017 *Pacific Step Up*²⁶ and New Zealand’s 2018 *Pacific Reset*.²⁷ The USA joined PRIF in December 2018 to support infrastructure development across the Pacific and to better coordinate its ODA in the region. In June 2019, the United States Department of Defense released its *Indo-Pacific Strategy Report*,²⁸ which explicitly states that the Indo-Pacific region is a top priority for US security and development. Meanwhile, China’s engagement in the region is actioned primarily through bilateral mechanisms and the Belt and Road Initiative, which is the primary vehicle for China’s global development agenda.

79. Another key player coming into the region, the UK, is expanding its overseas network (which includes nine additional Commonwealth Posts) and rolling out its latest *Pacific Uplift Strategy*. The UK recently established new diplomatic posts in Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu. It has committed US\$88 million to the Commonwealth Clean Oceans Alliance,²⁹ a new initiative to fight plastic pollution in the Pacific and other oceans. Tuvalu has also received a new diplomatic post, with Australia becoming the second government with a diplomatic mission there (the first being Taiwan, China).

IV. EMERGING LESSONS FROM PORTFOLIO AND PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND PERFORMANCE

What Has Worked Well

Selectivity

80. In the past, the World Bank Pacific portfolio included a proliferation of small trust-funded projects.³⁰ Such projects require at least the same level of fiduciary and implementation support as regular IBRD, IDA, and large trust-funded operations, if not more. Implementation of a large number of small projects seriously stretched client capacity. To address this issue and reduce fragmentation within the Pacific portfolio, the Pacific CMU applied a US\$5 million minimum to all operations and restricted its IDA18 pipeline to four IPFs and one DPO series per country, facilitated by frontloading

²⁵ The Governments of Australia, Japan, and the United States of America. 2018. Joint Statement of The Governments of Australia, Japan, and the United States of America on the Trilateral Partnership for infrastructure investment in the Indo-Pacific. Available at: <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/joint-statement-governments-australia-japan-and-united-states>

²⁶ Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. 2017. *Foreign Policy White Paper*. Canberra. Available at: <https://www.fpwwhitepaper.gov.au/>

²⁷ New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. 2018. *Strategic Intentions*. Wellington. Available at: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/MFAT-Corporate-publications/MFAT-Strategic-Intentions-2018-2022.pdf>

²⁸ United States Department of Defense. 2019. *Indo-Pacific Strategy Report: Preparedness, Partnerships, and Promoting a Networked Region*. Washington, DC. Available at: <https://media.defense.gov/2019/Jul/01/2002152311/-1/-1/1/departement-of-defense-indo-pacific-strategy-report-2019.pdf>

²⁹ See <https://bluecharter.thecommonwealth.org/action-groups/marine-plastic-pollution/>.

³⁰ Recipient-executed trust funds < US\$5 million.

(in some cases, exceptionally) of IDA18 resources. It is expected that these parameters will be tightened to three IPFs and one DPO series per country in IDA19, although the Bank makes exceptions for projects of strategic or critical importance to clients. For example, the following additional financings of less than US\$5 million were included in the pipeline: Tuvalu Aviation Investment Project Additional Finance (P163856) and Samoa Enhanced Road Access Project Additional Finance (P165943) in FY18, and the PREP projects in RMI (P166974), Samoa (P167152), and Tonga (P167166), as well as the Samoa Aviation Investment Project Additional Finance (P169279), in FY19.

Increased World Bank staffing across the Pacific, combined with the establishment of CSUs

81. Considering the fragile context, inherent challenges in the operating environment, and capacity constraints in the PIC9, strong project preparation and implementation support from the World Bank was central to ensure that the push to deliver the IDA18 scale-up did not slow implementation. The Bank increased its regional presence in the Pacific from 108 staff in FY17 to 125 by the end of FY19 and opened a new South Pacific Hub in Suva, Fiji. An operations officer is now based in Pohnpei in FSM, where plans to open a liaison office are underway. The Pacific CMU has six dedicated liaison officers in the Pacific (one shared with the ADB), in addition to more operations analysts, operations officers, fiduciary specialists, and technical specialists based in the region to provide direct assistance to client countries. Operations staff in particular are able to provide more intensive, hands-on, and real-time implementation support across the portfolio. IFC's reorganization resulted in a prolonged vacancy in Vanuatu, but as noted, a Resident Representative has been assigned in Fiji as well as a senior resource in Sydney. A local hire is proposed to be engaged in Vanuatu.

82. The CSUs are also showing promise, with in-country capacity already increasing. In RMI and FSM for example, the CSUs ensure a consistent procurement approach and quality assurance across World Bank-financed projects. The CSUs have also arranged for a pool of procurement specialists to be available under framework agreements to meet all project procurement demands during surge periods. Meanwhile, the Tonga CSU is quickly becoming an important focal point for comprehensive solutions on public procurement matters under World Bank-financed projects. For example, in August 2019 the CSU hosted the first Business Opportunities Seminar in Tonga, which not only provided information to local companies on upcoming opportunities but reviewed strategies for winning government contracts. The Bank has since received requests for support to establish CSUs in Kiribati and Tuvalu.

Proactive review of individual country portfolios

83. Since FY17, the Pacific CMU has systematically undertaken in-country reviews of the PIC9 portfolio. As noted, portfolio reviews in four PIC9 countries (RMI, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu) are complete. These reviews examine the performance of the Bank's active portfolio in each country and identify critical cross-cutting issues within the portfolio. Box 1 presents a selection of lessons from the reviews. The reviews are a significant step toward improving operational efficiency in current and future projects in the Pacific, through frank discussion and close collaboration with client countries. The portfolio reviews have also provided an opportunity for the Bank to deliver targeted capacity building to clients to address key issues identified as impeding project implementation. Such training has served as a precursor to the PICBP, leading to the first official PICBP course, which was held in RMI in October 2019, following the portfolio review.

Box 1. Key findings and lessons of recent country portfolio reviews

Land issues require a high level of planning, monitoring, and timely action. Complications in land ownership and management can increase the risk of implementation delays. The availability of land is often uncertain (particularly in atoll states), social tensions are potentially associated with land acquisition, and clients and the World Bank must invest significant time in managing these risks. Land issues require a high level of intervention

and monitoring, and projects need to ensure timely action and sequencing of activities, particularly in relation to land compensation. The early design and identification of land requirements is an important factor in mitigating the risk of delays, as well as strong participation and input from relevant land ministries. Ongoing and inclusive stakeholder engagement is also essential to help manage these risks. For example, in Vanuatu land ownership issues prevented the implementing agency of the Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards Project (P112611) from accessing the seismic monitoring station at the mount of the Yasur Volcano. The issue was resolved through consultations with the landowners through the provincial authorities and the Nikoletan Council of Chiefs. A presentation described the project, emphasized the importance of the station for monitoring risks posed by the volcano, and raised awareness of disaster preparedness in the surrounding communities. Following the consultation, the project was granted access to use the land indefinitely for the monitoring station.

Procurement should be strategic rather than transactional. In a number of instances, project management and work programming failed to consider the timing and sequencing of activities and to assign sufficient time and resources to manage the related procurement processes, especially for design, works, and supervision. Significant delays in key procurement activities delayed implementation and caused original disbursement estimates and actual disbursements to diverge. When procurement activities are treated as transactional rather than strategic, they can lead to inadequate terms of reference, technical specifications, and approaches to market, as well as to numerous contract variations. Unsatisfactory documentation requires procurement submissions to undergo several revisions, so procurement takes longer than ordinarily expected. In Tonga, as a result of delayed procurement under projects related to aviation, Cyclone Ian, and transport sector consolidation, the defects liability period for several works extended beyond the project closing date, meaning that the government was then responsible for costs and resources associated with monitoring and managing the defects liability period.

Proactive, strategic contract management would ease implementation, improve the quality of project inputs, and reduce costs. Several projects across the country portfolios under review showed no evidence of formal contract management planning. Because many contracts were managed reactively rather than proactively, contract performance and compliance were often suboptimal. In some cases, contracts expired before the expected output was delivered; in others, payments were not made in accordance with the terms of the contract, resulting in overpayment and potentially ineligible expenditures that exposed government to adverse financial impacts. In Samoa, for example, poor contract administration and understanding of contract variations meant that the Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Coastal Resources and Communities Project (P126596) undertook an entirely new procurement process for consultants instead of extending contracts for current consultants whose performance had been satisfactory. In Vanuatu, many contracts under the Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards Project (P112611) reached their time or value limits before the deliverable was provided. As a result of poor contract administration, consultants routinely claimed 28 days per month, reaching the contract ceiling before the end of the contract period. A clear understanding of contract provisions and remedies, as well as the close monitoring of contract performance and payment, is critical for effective project implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation require systematic attention. Work plans, both formal and informal, and sequencing of project activities often were not aligned with yearly targets in project results frameworks, and implementing agencies frequently treated results monitoring as an afterthought. To address this concern in Vanuatu, it was recommended that the government undertake regular Project Steering Committee meetings to provide an opportunity for looking closely at the results frameworks and achievement of results across projects. The portfolio reviews raised awareness among counterparts about using project restructuring to adjust project results frameworks.

Clarify the government's position at the outset to limit the impacts of changes in government direction on project implementation and outcomes. Vested interests of influential stakeholders may affect work planning and budgets, and frequent changes in government direction can slow project implementation and undermine activities. For example, the Tonga Transport Sector Consolidation Project (P096931) shifted from using force accounts to using private contractors, then reverted to force accounts, and then reverted once again to private contracting when a new minister was appointed. These shifts exacerbated delays in procurement and the completion of works. To the extent possible, it is important to minimize the impacts of changes in government on projects by clarifying the government's position before/during project preparation.

Avoid budget shortfalls through better project costing and budget monitoring. The underestimation of project costs requires projects to seek additional financing to cover budget shortfalls. The portfolio reviews found that project budgets were often tight, with no contingencies, and that close monitoring and reporting were required, especially as projects neared closing. Budget shortfalls can be minimized by building physical, price, and currency contingencies into project budgets at the outset and ensuring that project management and FM staff are able to monitor and manage these contingencies.

Ensure that stakeholders are aware of project benefits, impacts, and grievance redress options. Citizen awareness and communication campaigns are important to achieve project development objectives. Across and within projects, ensure consistency of messaging to facilitate stakeholders' understanding of project benefits and impacts. Sometimes a greater effort is needed to improve beneficiaries' and stakeholders' understanding of grievance redress mechanisms and how to use them.

A pragmatic approach to the application of fiduciary requirements in the Pacific

84. **Financial management.** Considering FM capacity constraints in the PIC9, a general approach now applied in the region is to require interim financial reports to be submitted on a six-monthly rather than quarterly basis. The option also exists to extend the audit submission period from the usual six months to a longer period, if this alternative aligns with the country's own legal requirements; for example, RMI and FSM allow nine months for the submission of audits. Finally, the Bank uses an exception to set a "fixed date" for the first audit of a new project, which can cover a period longer than the usual 12 months. For instance, if a project is approved in March and the reporting period ends in June, rather than requiring an audit after only three months, the Bank can stipulate in the legal agreements that the first audit will cover a 15-month period and subsequent audits will occur annually thereafter, which reduces the burden on clients.

85. **Procurement.** Noting that thin procurement capacity and poor work planning by implementing agencies are key issues in the PIC9, the Bank has prepared and provided detailed Procurement Implementation Guidance to implementation agencies in PIC9. This guidance note provides detailed descriptions of steps and procedures for implementing procurement activities and templates for preparing procurement documents in accordance with Bank requirements. To date, about 27 projects have also been prepared and approved under the new Procurement Framework (PF) in the PIC9. It is expected that another 13 projects will be delivered within FY20 under the new PF. Use of the Project Procurement Strategy for Development is providing implementing agencies with a better understanding of procurement planning during project preparation. The PF also focuses the Bank's prior review on high-value/high-risk contracts, so that the Bank can better use its resources to handle the increased portfolio in the Pacific, provide more assistance to PMUs in preparing procurement arrangements, and build capacity. For example, the prior review threshold for individual consultants was increased from US\$50,000 to US\$200,000 (high risk), US\$300,000 (substantial risk), and US\$400,000 (moderate risk). Procurement method thresholds were similarly increased; the shopping threshold for civil works is now US\$1 million, which is the highest in the Bank. These steps provide more flexibility for the PIC9 to simplify the procurement process and contracts. The PF also provides more flexibility for streamlining procurement arrangements, including for projects co-financed with other donors through Alternative Procurement Arrangements (discussed later) or joint procurement, to reduce the load on clients and simplify procurement.

Close collaboration with development partners

86. The WBG works closely with Australia, New Zealand, ADB, and other key development partners on macroeconomic policy and public FM issues in the region, for example through quarterly meetings of the technical working group on economic policy reform and through the annual Friends of Pacific Budget Support meetings. Providers of budget support to the Pacific take a coordinated approach and agree on joint policy matrices to minimize the burden of required policy actions on

clients. In addition, the Pacific Financial Inclusion Donor Group meeting and the semi-annual Private Sector Development donor group meetings are active and regular coordination platforms. The Bank, IFC, and development partners will continue this approach. Regular discussions with budget support partners are valuable for sharing information and jointly developing a “Pacific approach” to budget support that maximizes development impact while minimizing transaction costs for clients. Similar technical working groups enhance collaboration for fisheries, gender, and health (for example, the Pacific Health Quintilateral+ Group).

87. The Pacific CMU also continues to streamline processes with development partners. For example, the World Bank and ADB agreed to jointly prepare the South Tarawa Water Supply Project (P162938) and the Kiribati Outer Islands Transport Infrastructure Investment Project (P165838) to minimize duplication, transaction costs, and complexity for the client. The Alternative Procurement Arrangements specified under the World Bank PF allow the World Bank to rely on and apply ADB procurement rules and procedures, and for ADB to take the lead in providing implementation support and monitoring of procurement activities for these projects. The World Bank and ADB will also adopt a common approach to address each donor’s respective environmental and social requirements, as well as technical supervision arrangements.

88. Other kinds of close collaboration with development partners are facilitated by various formal and informal coordination mechanisms in the Pacific, both at the regional and individual country level. Country-level coordination mechanisms differ, and so does their effectiveness, yet regional coordination among the key traditional development partners in the Pacific is generally excellent. The most successful regional mechanisms, such as Friends of Pacific Budget Support, Pacific Financial Inclusion Donor Group, and PRIF, benefit from substantial investments in time and/or funding by development partners, a strong focus on substantive dialogue and deliberation (as opposed to mere information sharing), and frequent and/or lengthy meetings of working-level practitioners who can identify and solve critical operational as well strategic issues.

What Needs Improvement

Project readiness and design

89. The World Bank could take more steps to improve project readiness before implementation begins. Such steps include continued and strategic use of PPAs and project-specific preparation advances, as well as sustained support to CSUs. Project implementation (and monitoring, as discussed next) also suffer if activities are vaguely defined. While the Bank has made strides in improving the selectivity of its interventions in the PIC9, project designs need to ensure that project development objectives, procurement plans, and expectations are realistic about the results that can be achieved over the course of implementation. Selectivity will also continue to be important at the portfolio level, especially if the IDA19 replenishment is of a similar magnitude to IDA18. Considering the structural challenges in the PIC9 operating environment, which include limited client capacity and the high levels of risk and vulnerability related to natural disasters, selectivity will remain essential for minimizing the fragmentation and reducing the complexity of individual country portfolios.

Monitoring and evaluation

90. The World Bank could also take steps to monitor progress more closely once projects are underway, as monitoring and evaluation remain weak across projects in the PIC9. The Bank should continue to provide intensive capacity building to PMUs and CSUs in these areas, not only through the PICBP, but also through more targeted and in-depth training. Additional operational support from the Pacific CMU may include one-on-one mentoring of PMU staff, which could be undertaken during regular implementation support missions. Close and intensive implementation support on fiduciary issues also remains essential in the PIC9.

Working with regional organizations to improve project performance

91. The nine regional projects active at the end of FY19 represented 18% of the portfolio with respect to the number of operations. As noted, three of the nine projects are regarded as problem projects. In March 2018, the Pacific CMU undertook an internal review of its regional projects, which found:

- *An incomplete understanding of the nature of regional organizations.* The Bank assumed that regional organizations would be the most appropriate implementing agencies for projects that were regional in scope. At the outset, however, the Bank did not fully appreciate the considerable variation across regional organizations in legal structures, mandates, skill sets, sources of funding, and ways of working, or the extent to which the operational processes of some organizations differed from those of the Bank. These differences have had a profound impact on project ownership, which in turn has affected the timeliness and quality of implementation, as well as the sustainability of project benefits, to varying degrees.
- *A limited appreciation of the political economy in the regional space.* The Bank also regarded all regional organizations as playing a broadly convening and uniformly influential role in the region. Different regional organizations have different memberships and different political economies, however, and not all of these members are necessarily members of the Bank. When regional organizations are expected to provide a service to Bank client countries through a project but cannot provide the same service to their other members, relationships between/among the regional organization and its membership are affected.
- *A need to improve regional organizations' understanding of the World Bank operational model and modalities of support.* The Bank's operational model, policies, and procedures are specifically tailored to governments as recipients of Bank support. Many regional organizations in the Pacific have experienced other modes of engagement with the Bank, however. For example, they have operated as contractors under Bank-executed work, as contractors under work executed by governments that were recipients of Bank support, or as a direct implementing agency. Each of these modes has different requirements, but these differences are not always clear to the regional organizations, which expect to operate in the same manner under each modality.

92. In light of these findings, the Bank is re-evaluating its approach to regional organizations. Efforts to deal more proactively with regional projects in problem status have markedly improved, rising from 0% in FY17 to 50% in FY18 and nearly 67% in FY19. Notably, the Bank has stepped up its engagement with senior management in client regional organizations, which is facilitating better understanding on both sides of how best to work together to achieve project development outcomes, without stretching each other's mandates. This engagement is also encouraging greater project ownership and increased attention to implementation progress and performance. Nevertheless, the Bank needs to continue to more thoughtfully consider the most suitable governance and implementing arrangements for regional projects in the Pacific, which will require further and closer collaboration with client regional organizations.

93. The IFC has faced challenges in building an investment pipeline, including weak governance, market remoteness, small scale and associated high cost structure, and the limited number of sponsors that meet the economic and social standards and process requirements of IFC. For that reason, IFC is developing regional or platform investments with regional banks and companies with a presence in more than one market. IFC has selected potential partners in commercial renewable energy, climate change mitigation, and sustainable agriculture, recognizing that although the

opportunities are not investment-ready, selective upstream engagement will help IFC do more in future.

A final consideration: The need for more intensive support for safeguards

94. Safeguards is an area that does not necessarily require improvement but rather requires more intensive support to adapt to the requirements of the Bank's new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The ESF is applied to IPFs with concept decision notes dated after October 1, 2018, including technical assistance projects and Programs for Results (P4Rs) with IPF components. The Bank is mindful that for several years the new ESF and the Bank's previous safeguards policies will be in effect in the Pacific portfolio. Given thin capacity in the PIC9, the Pacific CMU anticipates that client countries may require more intensive support to ensure compliance with the correct safeguards requirements.

V. ADJUSTMENTS TO THE REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

95. The RPF remains relevant and valid at this juncture. The PIC9 are still seeking WBG support for the objectives set out in the RPF. That said, in light of the lessons discussed here and in recognition of the relatively long time needed for implementation to deliver results in the region, this review recommends extending the RPF period by two years to FY23. The extension would: (i) give projects more time for implementation, especially projects only recently approved by the World Bank Board; (ii) enable the Bank to continue providing intensified implementation support and focused capacity building to clients, which is critical to ensure that the expected push for delivery under the forthcoming IDA19 cycle does not slow implementation of the active portfolio; and (iii) ensure that the Bank draws key lessons from the implementation of the significantly expanded IDA18 portfolio to set the stage for future engagement. Given that five of the PIC9 are also expected to hold elections between now and FY21, the extended RPF will also allow sufficient time to engage with new governments following the elections.

96. The PLR also makes two types of adjustments to the RPF results framework: (i) revisions to four objectives, primarily to refine and narrow their scope, and (ii) adjustments to indicators, including revisions to 22 indicators, the addition of 10 indicators, and the removal of 6 indicators.³¹ The revised indicators reflect no changes in substance—only adjustments in wording, the addition/removal of relevant countries, or changes in targets/timing. New indicators are proposed mostly to capture expected results from recently approved projects. Selected indicators have been dropped because they were not being tracked by the relevant projects, or because they were replaced by new indicators, based on how pipeline projects have materialized. To streamline the results framework, all supplementary progress indicators were dropped.

VI. RISKS TO THE REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK PROGRAM

97. The risk ratings for the RPF program are unchanged. The overall risk continues to be rated as Substantial. Key risks still include: (i) exogenous macroeconomic shocks; (ii) political and governance risk; (iii) the risk of recurring natural disasters of increased frequency and intensity; and (iv) implementation and capacity constraints. See the summary in Table 7.

³¹ Excluding supplementary progress indicators.

Table 7. Previous and current risk ratings derived from the Systematic Operations Risk Rating Tool		
Risk category	Previous ratings	Current ratings
Political and governance	High	High
Macroeconomic	Substantial	Substantial
Sector strategies and policies	Moderate	Moderate
Technical design of project or program	Moderate	Moderate
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Substantial	Substantial
Fiduciary	Substantial	Substantial
Environment and social	High	High
Stakeholders	High	High
OVERALL	SUBSTANTIAL	SUBSTANTIAL

ANNEX 1. UPDATED RPF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

FOCUS AREA 1. Fully exploiting available economic opportunities																				
Objective 1.1. Improved management of oceanic and coastal fisheries supported																				
RPF Indicators	Key World Bank Group Activities																			
<p><i>Management of Fisheries</i></p> <p>Purse seine tuna catch in relevant countries encompassed within the VDS of the total annual allocation (%)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%;">Baseline</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">89% (09/2016)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (06/2023)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90% (09/2016)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (09/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td style="text-align: center;">94% (09/2016)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Number of additional coastal fisheries legally managed by stakeholders in each country, with support from the government</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%;">Baseline</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 (09/2016)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7 (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	FSM	89% (09/2016)	100% (06/2023)	RMI	90% (09/2016)	100% (09/2020)	Tuvalu	94% (09/2016)	100% (06/2023)		Baseline	Target	Tuvalu	0 (09/2016)	7 (06/2023)	<p><i>Management of Fisheries</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P151760: PROP RMI - P151754: PROP FSM - P165873: Samoa Agriculture and Fisheries Productivity and Marketing Project - P164941: Tonga Pathway to Sustainable Oceans - P151780: PROP Tuvalu <p>Pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P165821: PROP Kiribati 	
	Baseline	Target																		
FSM	89% (09/2016)	100% (06/2023)																		
RMI	90% (09/2016)	100% (09/2020)																		
Tuvalu	94% (09/2016)	100% (06/2023)																		
	Baseline	Target																		
Tuvalu	0 (09/2016)	7 (06/2023)																		
Objective 1.2. Increased incomes from agriculture																				
RPF Indicators	Key World Bank Group Activities																			
<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p> <p>Percentage increase in the value of sales of fruit and vegetable growers participating in the Matching Grant Program</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%;">Baseline</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td style="text-align: center;">36%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	36%	40%	<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P165873: Samoa Agriculture and Fisheries Productivity and Marketing Project <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P115351: Samoa Agriculture Competitiveness and Enhancement Project 													
	Baseline	Target																		
Samoa	36%	40%																		

	(03/2016)	(03/2018)	
Percentage increase in the value of sales of livestock producers participating in the Matching Grant Program			
	Baseline	Target	
Samoa	21% (03/2016)	30% (03/2018)	
Increased average value of sales of fruit and vegetable growers and livestock producers (SAT)			
	Baseline	Target	
Samoa	3,999 (07/2019)	4,400 (06/2023)	
Objective 1.3. Expanded tourism opportunities			
RPF Indicators		Key World Bank Group Activities	
<i>Expanded Tourism opportunities</i>		<i>Expanded Tourism opportunities</i>	
Change in tourist (non-resident) international arrivals from China, both air and cruise tourism		Ongoing - 602286: Solomon Island, Vanuatu, and Pacific Island Tourism (IFC)	
	Baseline	Target	
Vanuatu	0 (2017)	8,500 (2023)	
Increase in sales revenue from businesses implementing IFC recommendations (US\$)			
	Baseline	Target	
Vanuatu	0 (2017)	5,000,000 (2023)	

FOCUS AREA 2. Enhancing access to employment opportunities

Objective 2.1. Broadened opportunities for access to labor markets

RPF Indicators

Key World Bank Group Activities

Labor Mobility

Labor Mobility

Increase the number of Pacific seasonal workers participating in the Seasonal Worker Programme (SWP) and Pacific Labour Scheme (PLS) annually over the RPF period.

Ongoing

- P161541: Skills and Employment for Tongans
- P171638: Expanding Labor Mobility and Social Protection in the Pacific Islands ASA

Workers from PICs (excluding Timor-Leste)

Closed

- P155609: Pacific Labor Mobility Programmatic ASA

	Baseline	Target
SWP	4,266 (2015–16)	8,532 (2020–21)
PLS	0 (2017)	1,000 (2020–21)

Objective 2.2. Addressing education and skills gap

RPF Indicators

Key World Bank Group Activities

School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy

School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy

Pilot of school readiness interventions completed

Closed

- P145154: Pacific Early Age Readiness and Learning ASA

	Baseline	Target
Tonga	No (2016)	Yes (2019)
Tuvalu	No (2016)	Yes (2019)

Pipeline

- P171681: Tuvalu Early Learning Project

Pilot of the early grade literacy program completed

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	No	Yes

	(2016)	(2019)		
Tonga	No (2016)	Yes (2019)		
Tuvalu	No (2016)	Yes (2019)		
<i>Enhanced Skills Development</i>			<i>Enhanced Skills Development</i>	
Number of beneficiaries enrolled in a certificate-level qualification			Ongoing - P161541: Skills and Employment for Tongans	
	Baseline	Target		
Tonga	0 (08/2018)	600 (06/2023)		
Number of beneficiaries in work ready pool				
	Baseline	Target		
Tonga	0 (08/2018)	1,600 (06/2023)		
Objective 2.3. Addressing gender inequality				
RPF Indicators			Key World Bank Group Activities	
<i>Gender</i>			<i>Gender</i>	
Percentage of new IBRD/IDA projects (approved from FY17) in the PIC9 portfolio that are gender-tagged			Ongoing - FY17–19 pipeline - 603990: SI and PIC WINVest (IFC)	
	Baseline	Target	Pipeline - FY20–23 pipeline	
% projects	72% (06/2018)	≥66% (06/2023)		
Number of people directly benefiting from entities' improved labor policies				

	Baseline	Target
Number of people	0 (2016)	5,000 (2022)

FOCUS AREA 3. Protecting incomes and livelihoods																																
Objective 3.1. Strengthened resilience to natural disasters and climate change																																
RPF Indicators	Key World Bank Group Activities																															
<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p> <p>Direct project beneficiaries</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>7,000 (09/2016)</td> <td>13,000 (11/2022)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>38,000 (11/2016)</td> <td>100,000 (06/2023)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>24,000 (11/2016)</td> <td>60,000 (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Increased coverage of hazard forecast and warning messages to population at risk</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>50% (11/2016)</td> <td>80% (11/2022)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>30% (11/2016)</td> <td>70% (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Participating PICs have received payment within a month of the occurrence of a covered (insured) event</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>0 (11/2016)</td> <td>100% (06/2023)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>0 (11/2016)</td> <td>100% (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	RMI	7,000 (09/2016)	13,000 (11/2022)	Samoa	38,000 (11/2016)	100,000 (06/2023)	Tonga	24,000 (11/2016)	60,000 (06/2023)		Baseline	Target	Samoa	50% (11/2016)	80% (11/2022)	Tonga	30% (11/2016)	70% (06/2023)		Baseline	Target	RMI	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)	Samoa	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)	<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P155257: PREP RMI - P154839: PREP Samoa - P154840: PREP Tonga - P155256: PREP Vanuatu 	
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Samoa	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)																														

Tonga	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)
Vanuatu	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)

Objective 3.2. Strengthening health systems and addressing NCDs

RPF Indicators	Key World Bank Group Activities																								
<p><i>Health</i></p> <p>Annually completed/updated health public expenditure analysis used to inform policy dialogue</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>Yes (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>No (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>No (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>Yes (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Number of beneficiaries receiving health/nutrition promotion</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>0 (06/2019)</td> <td>TBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>0 (06/2019)</td> <td>TBC</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Kiribati	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Samoa	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Tonga	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Vanuatu	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)		Baseline	Target	RMI	0 (06/2019)	TBC	Samoa	0 (06/2019)	TBC	<p><i>Health</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P166800: RMI Multisectoral Early Childhood Development Project - P166032: Pacific Health Programmatic ASA - P164382: Samoa Health P4R - DPOs supporting health reforms in Samoa and Tonga
	Baseline	Target																							
Kiribati	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																							
Samoa	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																							
Tonga	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																							
Vanuatu	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																							
	Baseline	Target																							
RMI	0 (06/2019)	TBC																							
Samoa	0 (06/2019)	TBC																							

FOCUS AREA 4. Strengthening the enablers of growth opportunities (macroeconomic management, infrastructure, and addressing knowledge gaps)

Objective 4.1. Frameworks to improve fiscal management developed and maintained

RPF Indicators	Key World Bank Group Activities												
<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p> <p>Kiribati. Revenue Equalization Reserve Fund is managed according to the prevailing market standards with substantially reduced costs <u>Baseline:</u> Costs of 0.2% (12/2015) <u>Target:</u> Costs of no more than 0.08% (12/2018)</p> <p>Samoa. Revenue buoyancy increases from recent average levels. <u>Baseline:</u> Average ratio of domestic revenue to GDP = 24.8% (FY12–16) <u>Target:</u> Average domestic revenue to GDP > 26% (FY18–21)</p> <p>Tonga. Improve wagebill affordability <u>Indicator:</u> Public wagebill as a proportion of domestic revenue <u>Baseline:</u> 57% (06/2014) <u>Target:</u> 53% or lower (07/2019)</p> <p>Tuvalu. The oversight of the banking sector is increased <u>Baseline:</u> No regular monitoring reports (01/2015) <u>Target:</u> Monitoring reports are produced regularly, including information on non-performing loans (NPLs), and tabled to the Cabinet for information (12/2019)</p>	<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p> <p>Ongoing - DPO series in Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu</p>												
<p><i>Improved Access to Financial Services</i></p> <p>Number of transactions supported via the Ave Pa’anga Pau (APP) remittance voucher, New Zealand–Tonga</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="203 1145 658 1251"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>0 (07/2016)</td> <td>7,000 (06/2022)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Number of transactions supported via APP Australia–Tonga</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="203 1348 658 1380"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Tonga	0 (07/2016)	7,000 (06/2022)		Baseline	Target				<p><i>Improved Access to Financial Services</i></p> <p>Ongoing - P585727: Technical Assistance Pacific Payments Project (IFC)</p>
	Baseline	Target											
Tonga	0 (07/2016)	7,000 (06/2022)											
	Baseline	Target											

Tonga	0 (01/2019)	2,000 (06/2022)
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Objective 4.2. Increased access to basic services

RPF Indicators			Key World Bank Group Activities	
<i>Basic Services</i>			<i>Basic Services</i>	
Generation capacity of energy constructed or rehabilitated (MW)			<p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P160910: RMI Sustainable Energy Development Project - P165183: FSM Sustainable Energy Development and Access Project - P165183: Sustainable Energy Development Project - P144573: Tuvalu Energy Sector Development Project - P150908/P160658: Vanuatu Rural Electrification Projects I and II <p>Pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P162938: South Tarawa Water Supply Project <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P112615: Kiribati Adaptation Phase III (closed) - P148560: FSM Energy Sector Development Project - P121878: Kiribati Grid Connected Solar PV Project 	
	Baseline	Target		
FSM	0.0 (10/2016)	12.2 (11/2022)		
Kiribati	0 kW (03/2013)	549 kW (10/2018)		
RMI	0 (12/2017)	5 (12/2022)		
Tuvalu	0.0 (12/2016)	0.75 (09/2020)		
Vanuatu	0.00 (09/2017)	4.5 (06/2022)		
Number of people provided with access to improved water sources				
	Baseline	Target		
Kiribati	5,000 (07/2016)	29,000 (06/2023)		

Objective 4.3. Improved connective infrastructure

RPF Indicators			Key World Bank Group Activities	
<i>Connective Infrastructure – Aviation</i>			<i>Connective Infrastructure – Aviation</i>	
Regulatory certification of safety and security at project airports achieved			<p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P143408: Samoa Aviation Investment Project - P128939: Tonga Aviation Investment Project 	
	Baseline	Target		

Kiribati (Bonriki Airport – TRW)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2018)
Kiribati (Cassidy Airport – CXI)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2018)
Tonga (Fua'amotu Airport – TBU)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)
Tonga (Vava'u Airport – VAV)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)
Tuvalu (Funafuti Airport – FUN)	No (10/2016)	Yes (06/2020)

- P128940: Tuvalu Aviation Investment Project
- P154149: Vanuatu Aviation Investment Project

Closed

- P128938: Kiribati Aviation Investment Project

Regulatory certification of safety and security at project airports maintained

	Baseline	Target
Samoa (Faleolo Airport - APW)	Yes (07/2016)	Yes (06/2020)
Vanuatu (Bauerfield Airport – VLI)	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2019)

Airport terminals/runways upgraded or rehabilitated

	Baseline	Target
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Kiribati (Bonriki Terminal)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2019)		
Kiribati (Cassidy Terminal)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2019)		
Tonga (Fua'amotu Runway)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)		
Tonga (Vava'u Runway)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)		
Tuvalu (Funafuti Runway)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2020)		
Tuvalu (Funafuti Terminal)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2020)		
Vanuatu (Bauerfield Runway)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)		
<i>Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads</i>			<i>Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads</i>	
Direct project beneficiaries (male/female)			<p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P126504: Samoa Enhancing the Climate Resilience of West Coast Road - P145545: Samoa Enhanced Road Access Project - P165782: Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project - P161539: Tonga Climate Resilient Transport Project - P156505: Vanuatu Infrastructure Reconstruction and Improvement Project <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P122151: Kiribati Road Reconstruction Project - P096931: Tonga Transport Consolidation Project 	
Roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)				
	Baseline	Target		
Kiribati	50,100 (07/2017)	60,000 (06/2018)		
Vanuatu	0 (03/2016)	14,000 (06/2021)		

Kiribati	38.28 (06/2016)	38.5 (06/2018)
Samoa	2.3 (08/2017)	32 (08/2022)
Tonga	29.5 (09/2016)	60 (12/2022)
Vanuatu	0 (10/2019)	65 (12/2022)

Number of km of roads under regular road maintenance

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	34.8 (06/2016)	56 (06/2018)
Tonga	462 (09/2016)	462 (06/2018)

Water crossings constructed/rehabilitated

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	1 (06/2016)	5 (08/2022)
Vanuatu	0 (10/2019)	4 (12/2022)

Pipeline

- P167382: Vanuatu Climate Resilient Transport Project

Connective Infrastructure – Maritime

Climate-resilient maritime investments constructed/rehabilitated and operational

	Baseline	Target
Tonga	0% (09/2018)	100% (12/2022)
Tuvalu (Nanumaga)	0% (01/2019)	80% (01/2023)
Tuvalu	0%	80%

Connective Infrastructure – Maritime

Ongoing

- P161382: RMI Maritime Investment Project
- P163922: FSM Maritime Investment Project
- P161540: Tuvalu Maritime Investment in Climate Resilient Operations

(Funafuti)	(01/2019)	(01/2023)																																					
<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p> <p>Increased access to internet services (number of subscribers per 100 people)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>15 (12/2016)</td> <td>45 (05/2022)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>2.8 (05/2018)</td> <td>40 (01/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>27 (06/2015)</td> <td>55 (07/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>25 (08/2016)</td> <td>40 (07/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>2,800 (10/2018)</td> <td>3,500 (11/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Reduced internet wholesale bandwidth price (US\$/Mbps)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>700 (12/2016)</td> <td>250 (05/2022)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>1,800 (05/2018)</td> <td>700 (01/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>1,500 (06/2015)</td> <td>400 (07/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>495 (08/2016)</td> <td>150 (07/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>750 (10/2018)</td> <td>350 (12/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Baseline	Target	Kiribati	15 (12/2016)	45 (05/2022)	FSM	2.8 (05/2018)	40 (01/2020)	Samoa	27 (06/2015)	55 (07/2020)	Tonga	25 (08/2016)	40 (07/2018)	Tuvalu	2,800 (10/2018)	3,500 (11/2021)		Baseline	Target	Kiribati	700 (12/2016)	250 (05/2022)	FSM	1,800 (05/2018)	700 (01/2020)	Samoa	1,500 (06/2015)	400 (07/2020)	Tonga	495 (08/2016)	150 (07/2018)	Tuvalu	750 (10/2018)	350 (12/2021)	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P159632: Kiribati Connectivity Project - P130592: FSM Connectivity Project - P128904: Samoa Connectivity Project - P159395: Tuvalu Connectivity Project <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P113184: Tonga Connectivity Project
	Baseline	Target																																					
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Objective 4.4. Support closing of gaps in poverty data																																			
RPF Indicators		Key World Bank Group Activities																																	
<p><i>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</i></p> <p>Most recent HIES data available for poverty analysis in PIC9 are less than five years old.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Latest HIES</th> <th>Years since completion of latest HIES</th> <th>Target next HIES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>2013/14</td> <td>5</td> <td>2021/22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>2006</td> <td>13</td> <td>2019/20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>2002</td> <td>17</td> <td>2019/20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>2018/19</td> <td>0</td> <td>TBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>2015/16</td> <td>3</td> <td>2020/21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>2015/16</td> <td>3</td> <td>2020/21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>2010</td> <td>9</td> <td>2019/20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Latest HIES	Years since completion of latest HIES	Target next HIES	FSM	2013/14	5	2021/22	Kiribati	2006	13	2019/20	RMI	2002	17	2019/20	Samoa	2018/19	0	TBC	Tonga	2015/16	3	2020/21	Tuvalu	2015/16	3	2020/21	Vanuatu	2010	9	2019/20	<p><i>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</i></p> <p>Pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P171380: Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in Kiribati - P171377: Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in Tonga - P168122: Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in the Pacific (SPC) - P164889: Improving Data Dissemination and Use in Pacific Islands Countries (ASA) <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P163131: RMI Public Financial Management Improvement Project - P166346: A Review of Spatial Development Issues in Pacific Island Countries (ASA) 	
	Latest HIES	Years since completion of latest HIES	Target next HIES																																
FSM	2013/14	5	2021/22																																
Kiribati	2006	13	2019/20																																
RMI	2002	17	2019/20																																
Samoa	2018/19	0	TBC																																
Tonga	2015/16	3	2020/21																																
Tuvalu	2015/16	3	2020/21																																
Vanuatu	2010	9	2019/20																																

Supplementary Progress Indicator

A similar system to the VDS is introduced for managing access to the two long-line fisheries (tropical long-line fishery and southern albacore long-line fishery)

	Baseline	Target
FSM	No (09/2016)	Yes (09/2020)
RMI	No (09/2016)	Yes (09/2020)
Tuvalu	No (092016)	Yes (09/2020)

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped.

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped to streamline the results framework.

Objective 1.2. Increased incomes from agriculture

Original RPF Indicators	Revised RPF Indicators	Rationale for Change																								
<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p> <p>Percentage increase in the value of sales of fruit and vegetable growers participating in the Matching Grant Program</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>36% (03/2016)</td> <td>40% (03/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Percentage increase in the value of sales of livestock producers participating in the Matching Grant Program</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>21% (03/2016)</td> <td>30% (02/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	36% (03/2016)	40% (03/2018)		Baseline	Target	Samoa	21% (03/2016)	30% (02/2018)	<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p> <p>No change. Percentage increase in the value of sales of fruit and vegetable growers participating in the Matching Grant Program</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>36% (03/2016)</td> <td>40% (03/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No change. Percentage increase in the value of sales of livestock producers participating in the Matching Grant Program</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>21% (03/2016)</td> <td>30% (02/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	36% (03/2016)	40% (03/2018)		Baseline	Target	Samoa	21% (03/2016)	30% (02/2018)	<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p> <p>No change.</p> <p>No change.</p>
	Baseline	Target																								
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<p><i>Supplementary Progress Indicator</i></p> <p>Client days of training provided to farmers (male/female) on technologies and practices for more resilient agriculture</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>0 (03/2016)</td> <td>300 (02/2017)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	0 (03/2016)	300 (02/2017)	<p>New. Increased average value of sales of fruit and vegetable growers and livestock producers (SAT)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>3,999 (07/2019)</td> <td>4,400 (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Supplementary Progress Indicator</i></p> <p>Dropped.</p>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	3,999 (07/2019)	4,400 (06/2023)	<p>New indicator consistent with the relevant project.</p> <p><i>Supplementary Progress Indicator</i></p> <p>Dropped to streamline the results framework.</p>
	Baseline	Target												
Samoa	0 (03/2016)	300 (02/2017)												
	Baseline	Target												
Samoa	3,999 (07/2019)	4,400 (06/2023)												

Objective 1.3. Expanded tourism opportunities

Original RPF Indicators	Revised RPF Indicators	Rationale for Change																					
<p><i>Expanded tourism opportunities</i></p> <p>Change in tourist (non-resident) international arrivals both air and cruise tourism (<i>Indicative</i>)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>131,000 (09/2016)</td> <td>145,000 (09/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>108,000 (09/2016)</td> <td>130,000 (09/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	131,000 (09/2016)	145,000 (09/2020)	Vanuatu	108,000 (09/2016)	130,000 (09/2020)	<p><i>Expanded tourism opportunities</i></p> <p>Revised. Change in tourist (non-resident) international arrivals from China, both air and cruise tourism</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>0 (2017)</td> <td>8,500 (2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>New. Increase in sales revenue from businesses implementing IFC recommendations (US\$)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>0</td> <td>5,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Vanuatu	0 (2017)	8,500 (2023)		Baseline	Target	Vanuatu	0	5,000,000	<p><i>Expanded tourism opportunities</i></p> <p>Revised to limit indicator to changes in international tourist arrivals from China only. Baseline and target revised to reflect this change. Samoa dropped from the project scope.</p> <p>New indicator consistent with ongoing project.</p>
	Baseline	Target																					
Samoa	131,000 (09/2016)	145,000 (09/2020)																					
Vanuatu	108,000 (09/2016)	130,000 (09/2020)																					
	Baseline	Target																					
Vanuatu	0 (2017)	8,500 (2023)																					
	Baseline	Target																					
Vanuatu	0	5,000,000																					

	(2017)	(2023)
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FOCUS AREA 2. Enhancing access to employment opportunities

Objective 2.1 Broadened opportunities for access to labor markets

Original RPF Indicators	Revised RPF Indicators	Rationale for Change																														
<p><i>Labor Mobility</i></p> <p>Increase the number of Pacific seasonal workers participating in the SWP annually over the RPF period.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline (06/2016)</th> <th>Target (06/2021)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>11</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nauru</td> <td>17</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>185</td> <td>330</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>2,179</td> <td>3,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>7</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>567</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline (06/2016)	Target (06/2021)	Kiribati	11	20	Nauru	17	30	Samoa	185	330	Tonga	2,179	3,900	Tuvalu	7	10	Vanuatu	567	1,000	<p><i>Labor Mobility</i></p> <p>Revised. Increase the number of Pacific seasonal workers participating in the SWP and PLS annually over the RPF period.</p> <p>Workers from PICs (excluding Timor-Leste)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SWP</td> <td>4,266 (2015–16)</td> <td>8,532 (2020–21)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLS</td> <td>0 (2017)</td> <td>1,000 (2020–21)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	SWP	4,266 (2015–16)	8,532 (2020–21)	PLS	0 (2017)	1,000 (2020–21)	<p>Though attribution is difficult to establish, a focus on the total number of workers coming to Australia under the SWP and the new PLS is appropriate, given the important role the Bank’s ASA work has played in informing the establishment and design of such schemes. A focus on numbers from individual countries is not appropriate, as an employer’s choice of workers from different PICs is very much outside the control of the Bank, and the Bank’s regional ASA work does not explicitly seek to increase numbers from a specific country.</p>
	Baseline (06/2016)	Target (06/2021)																														
Kiribati	11	20																														
Nauru	17	30																														
Samoa	185	330																														
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Tuvalu	7	10																														
Vanuatu	567	1,000																														
	Baseline	Target																														
SWP	4,266 (2015–16)	8,532 (2020–21)																														
PLS	0 (2017)	1,000 (2020–21)																														

Objective 2.2 Addressing education and skills gap

Original RPF Indicators	Revised RPF Indicators	Rationale for Change																		
<p><i>School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy</i></p> <p>Number of early childhood care and education (ECCE) and school readiness interventions completed</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>0 (06/2016)</td> <td>1 (06/2017)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>0 (06/2016)</td> <td>1 (06/2017)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Kiribati	0 (06/2016)	1 (06/2017)	Tuvalu	0 (06/2016)	1 (06/2017)	<p><i>School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy</i></p> <p>Revised. Pilot of school readiness interventions completed</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Tonga	No (2016)	Yes (2019)	Tuvalu	No (2016)	Yes (2019)	<p><i>School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy</i></p> <p>Revised for clarity. Added Tonga. Dropped Kiribati as it did not participate in the pilot.</p>
	Baseline	Target																		
Kiribati	0 (06/2016)	1 (06/2017)																		
Tuvalu	0 (06/2016)	1 (06/2017)																		
	Baseline	Target																		
Tonga	No (2016)	Yes (2019)																		
Tuvalu	No (2016)	Yes (2019)																		

Number of early grade reading improvement interventions completed

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	0 (06/2016)	1 (06/2017)
Tuvalu	0 (06/2016)	1 (06/2017)

Supplementary Progress Indicators

Production of country diagnostic reports on ECCE services and early grade reading levels

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	0 (03/2016)	2 (06/2018)

Revised. Pilot of the early grade literacy program completed

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	No (2016)	Yes (2019)
Tonga	No (2016)	Yes (2019)
Tuvalu	No (2016)	Yes (2019)

Supplementary Progress Indicators

Dropped.

Revised for clarity. Added Tonga.

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped to streamline the results framework.

Increased Access to Education

Number of schools reconstructed and upgraded to higher structural safety standards

	Baseline	Target
Vanuatu	0 (03/2016)	40 (06/2021)

Increased Access to Education

Dropped.

Increased Access to Education

More appropriately considered a supplementary progress indicator, and such indicators are being dropped to streamline the results framework.

Enhanced Skills Development

Number of beneficiaries graduating from pre-employment training (tracked by gender)

Enhanced Skills Development

Dropped.

Enhanced Skills Development

Replaced with new indicator for Tonga that is more aligned with the relevant project.

	Baseline	Target														
Tonga	0 (08/2018)	40 (06/2021)	<p>New. Number of beneficiaries enrolled in a certificate-level qualification</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>0 (08/2018)</td> <td>600 (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>New. Number of beneficiaries in work ready pool</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>0 (08/2018)</td> <td>1,600 (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Tonga	0 (08/2018)	600 (06/2023)		Baseline	Target	Tonga	0 (08/2018)	1,600 (06/2023)	<p>New indicator consistent with the relevant project.</p> <p>New indicator consistent with the relevant project.</p>
	Baseline	Target														
Tonga	0 (08/2018)	600 (06/2023)														
	Baseline	Target														
Tonga	0 (08/2018)	1,600 (06/2023)														
<p><i>Supplementary Progress Indicator</i></p> <p>Percentage of beneficiaries who report an increase in knowledge, skills, and confidence to participate in the labor market</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>0 (08/2018)</td> <td>60% (06/2021)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>0 (08/2018)</td> <td>60% (06/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Baseline	Target	Male	0 (08/2018)	60% (06/2021)	Female	0 (08/2018)	60% (06/2021)	<p><i>Supplementary Progress Indicator</i></p> <p>Dropped.</p>	<p><i>Supplementary Progress Indicator</i></p> <p>Dropped to streamline the results framework.</p>				
	Baseline	Target														
Male	0 (08/2018)	60% (06/2021)														
Female	0 (08/2018)	60% (06/2021)														
<p>Objective 2.3 Addressing gender inequality and gender-based violence</p>			<p>Revised. 2.3. Addressing gender inequality</p>	<p>Dropped the reference to gender-based violence, as activities and expected results in this area are not well defined.</p>												
<p>Original RPF Indicators</p>			<p>Revised RPF Indicators</p>	<p>Rationale for Change</p>												
<p><i>Gender</i></p>			<p><i>Gender</i></p>	<p><i>Gender</i></p>												

Percentage of active IDA projects in the country portfolio that are gender informed

	Baseline	Target
% projects	66% (06/2018)	66% (06/2021)

Percentage of all projects under implementation that have one or more gender related indicators in the results framework

	Baseline	Target
% projects	72% (06/2018)	≥66% (06/2021)

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Stock-take and analysis of GBV in the PIC9 and identification of specific WBG activities on GBV

Dropped.

Revised. Percentage of new IBRD/IDA projects (approved from FY17) in the PIC9 portfolio that are gender-tagged

	Baseline	Target
% projects	72% (06/2018)	≥66% (06/2021)

New. Number of people directly benefiting from entities' improved labor policies

	Baseline	Target
Number of people	0 (2016)	5,000 (2022)

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped.

Dropped, as this information is also captured by the gender tag indicator below.

Revised to more clearly refer to projects added to the active PIC9 portfolio after approval of the RPF, and for consistency with the corporate gender-tagging process.

New indicator consistent with ongoing project. The project addresses gender/labor issues in the workplace and is expected to benefit both men and women. Results will be disaggregated by gender, but as clients are still being identified, it is not possible to indicate the proportion of men/women at this time.

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped to streamline the results framework.

FOCUS AREA 3. Protecting incomes and livelihoods

Objective 3.1 Strengthened resilience to natural disasters and climate change

Original RPF Indicators	Revised RPF Indicators	Rationale for Change																								
<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p> <p>Direct project beneficiaries</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="129 427 577 596"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>38,000 (11/2016)</td> <td>75,000 (11/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>24,000 (11/2016)</td> <td>60,000 (11/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	38,000 (11/2016)	75,000 (11/2020)	Tonga	24,000 (11/2016)	60,000 (11/2020)	<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p> <p>Revised. Direct project beneficiaries</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="792 427 1240 663"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>7,000 (09/2016)</td> <td>13,000 (11/2022)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>38,000 (11/2016)</td> <td>100,000 (10/2023)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>24,000 (11/2016)</td> <td>60,000 (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	RMI	7,000 (09/2016)	13,000 (11/2022)	Samoa	38,000 (11/2016)	100,000 (10/2023)	Tonga	24,000 (11/2016)	60,000 (06/2023)	<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p> <p>The target for Samoa was increased. Timing of targets for Samoa and Tonga adjusted. Added RMI.</p>			
	Baseline	Target																								
Samoa	38,000 (11/2016)	75,000 (11/2020)																								
Tonga	24,000 (11/2016)	60,000 (11/2020)																								
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<p>Increased coverage of hazard forecast and warning messages to population at risk</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="129 826 577 995"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>50% (11/2016)</td> <td>80% (11/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>30% (11/2016)</td> <td>70% (11/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	50% (11/2016)	80% (11/2020)	Tonga	30% (11/2016)	70% (11/2020)	<p>Revised. Increased coverage of hazard forecast and warning messages to population at risk</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="792 826 1240 995"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>50% (11/2016)</td> <td>80% (11/2022)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>30% (11/2016)</td> <td>70% (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	50% (11/2016)	80% (11/2022)	Tonga	30% (11/2016)	70% (06/2023)	<p>Timing of targets for Samoa and Tonga adjusted.</p>						
	Baseline	Target																								
Samoa	50% (11/2016)	80% (11/2020)																								
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<p>Participating PICs have received payment within a month of the occurrence of a covered (insurance) event.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="129 1161 577 1394"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>0 (11/2016)</td> <td>100% (11/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>0 (11/2016)</td> <td>100% (11/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>0 (11/2016)</td> <td>100% (11/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	RMI	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)	Samoa	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)	Tonga	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)	<p>Revised. Participating PICs have received payment within a month of the occurrence of a covered (insured) event</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="792 1161 1240 1394"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>0 (11/2016)</td> <td>100% (06/2023)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>0 (11/2016)</td> <td>100% (06/2023)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>0 (11/2016)</td> <td>100% (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	RMI	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)	Samoa	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)	Tonga	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)	<p>Adjusted wording. Timing of targets for RMI, Samoa, and Tonga adjusted.</p>
	Baseline	Target																								
RMI	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)																								
Samoa	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)																								
Tonga	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)																								
	Baseline	Target																								
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Samoa	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)																								
Tonga	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)																								

Vanuatu	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)
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Supplementary Progress Indicator

Multi-hazard early warning systems are established and operating

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	No (11/2016)	Yes (11/2020)
Tonga	No (11/2016)	Yes (11/2020)

Vanuatu	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)
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Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped.

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped to streamline the results framework.

Objective 3.2 Strengthening health systems and addressing NCDs

Original RPF Indicators	Revised RPF Indicators	Rationale for Change																											
<p><i>Health</i></p> <p>Annually completed/updated health public expenditure analysis used to inform policy dialogue</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>Yes (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>No (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>Yes (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Kiribati	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Samoa	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Vanuatu	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	<p><i>Health</i></p> <p>Revised. Annually completed/updated health public expenditure analysis used to inform policy dialogue</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>Yes (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>No (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>No (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>Yes (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Kiribati	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Samoa	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Tonga	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Vanuatu	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	<p>Table revised to include Tonga.</p>
	Baseline	Target																											
Kiribati	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																											
Samoa	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																											
Vanuatu	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																											
	Baseline	Target																											
Kiribati	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																											
Samoa	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																											
Tonga	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																											
Vanuatu	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																											

Timely and accurate production of monthly, quarterly, and annual financial reports to inform annual business plan and budget

	Baseline	Target
Vanuatu	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)

Dropped.

Dropped as this is not being undertaken under the relevant programmatic ASA.

New. Number of beneficiaries receiving health/nutrition promotion

New indicator consistent with the relevant projects.

	Baseline	Target
RMI	0 (06/2019)	TBC
Samoa	0 (06/2019)	TBC

FOCUS AREA 4. Strengthening the enablers of growth opportunities (macroeconomic management, infrastructure, and addressing knowledge gaps)

Objective 4.1 Frameworks to improve fiscal management developed and maintained

Original RPF Indicators	Revised RPF Indicators	Rationale for Change
<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p> <p>Kiribati. Revenue Equalization Reserve Fund is managed according to the prevailing market standards with substantially reduced costs <u>Baseline:</u> Costs of 0.2% (12/2015) <u>Target:</u> Costs of no more than 0.08% (12/2018)</p>	<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p> <p>No change.</p> <p>New. Samoa. Revenue buoyancy increases from recent average levels. <u>Baseline:</u> Average ratio of domestic revenue to GDP = 24.8% (FY12–16) <u>Target:</u> Average domestic revenue to GDP > 26% (FY18–21)</p>	<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p> <p>No change.</p> <p>New indicator consistent with the relevant projects.</p>
<p>Tonga. Improve wagebill affordability</p>	<p>No change.</p>	<p>No change.</p>

<p><u>Indicator:</u> Public wagebill as a proportion of domestic revenue <u>Baseline:</u> 57% (06/2014) <u>Target:</u> 53% or lower (07/2019)</p> <p>Tuvalu. The oversight of the banking sector is increased <u>Baseline:</u> No regular monitoring reports (01/2015) <u>Target:</u> Monitoring reports are produced regularly, including information on NPLs, and tabled to the Cabinet for information (12/2019)</p>	<p>No change.</p>	<p>No change.</p>												
	<p><i>Improved Access to Financial Services</i></p> <p>New. Number of transactions supported via APP New Zealand–Tonga</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="797 715 1249 820"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>0 (07/2016)</td> <td>7,000 (06/2022)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>New. Number of transactions supported via APP Australia–Tonga</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="797 983 1249 1088"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>0 (01/2019)</td> <td>2,000 (06/2022)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Tonga	0 (07/2016)	7,000 (06/2022)		Baseline	Target	Tonga	0 (01/2019)	2,000 (06/2022)	<p><i>Improved Access to Financial Services</i></p> <p>New indicator consistent with the relevant projects.</p> <p>New indicator consistent with the relevant projects.</p>
	Baseline	Target												
Tonga	0 (07/2016)	7,000 (06/2022)												
	Baseline	Target												
Tonga	0 (01/2019)	2,000 (06/2022)												
<p>Objective 4.2 Increased access to basic services and improved connective infrastructure</p>	<p>Revised.4.2. Increased access to basic services</p>	<p>Revised to split the original objective in two.</p>												
<p>RPF Objective Indicator</p>	<p>Revised RPF Indicators</p>	<p>Rationale for Change</p>												
<p><i>Basic Services</i></p> <p>Generation Capacity of Renewable Energy (other than hydropower) constructed</p>	<p><i>Basic Services</i></p> <p>Revised. Generation capacity of energy constructed or rehabilitated (MW)</p>	<p><i>Basic Services</i></p> <p>Revised to capture generation capacity of all energy infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated. The baseline</p>												

	Baseline	Target
Tuvalu	0.00 MW (12/2016)	1.13 MW (03/2019)

Number of people provided with access to improved water sources

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	0 (06/2016)	62,000 (32,000 female) (06/2021)

	Baseline	Target
FSM	0.0 (10/2016)	12.2 (11/2022)
Kiribati	0 kW (03/2013)	549 kW (10/2018)
RMI	0 (12/2017)	5 (12/2022)
Tuvalu	0.0 (12/2016)	0.75 (09/2020)
Vanuatu	0.00 (09/2017)	4.5 (06/2022)

Revised. Number of people provided with access to improved water sources

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	5,000 (07/2016)	29,000 (06/2023)

and target for Tuvalu were adjusted for consistency with most recent ISR information. Added FSM, Kiribati (active during RPF period), RMI, and Vanuatu.

Revised target for consistency with the current Project Appraisal Document.

Objective 4.2 Increased access to basic services and improved connective infrastructure

Original RPF Indicators

Connective Infrastructure – Aviation

Regulatory certification of safety and security at project airports

Revised. 4.3. Improved connective infrastructure

Revised RPF Indicators

Connective Infrastructure – Aviation

Revised. Regulatory certification of safety and security at project airports achieved

Revised to split the original objective in two.

Rationale for Change

Connective Infrastructure – Aviation

Revised to differentiate between project airports achieving regulatory certification for the first time and project airports maintaining their existing certification/s.

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	No (12/2016)	Yes x 2 airports (12/2018)
Samoa	Yes (07/2016)	Yes – revalidation (06/2019)
Tonga	No 12/2016)	Yes x 2 airports (12/2018)
Tuvalu	No (10/2016)	Yes (09/2017)
Vanuatu	Yes (12/2016)	Yes – revalidation (06/2019)

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati (Bonriki Airport – TRW)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2018)
Kiribati (Cassidy Airport – CXI)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2018)
Tonga (Fua’amotu Airport – TBU)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)
Tonga (Vava’u Airport – VAV)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)
Tuvalu (Funafuti Airport – FUN)	No (10/2016)	Yes (06/2020)

Revised. Regulatory certification of safety and security at project airports maintained

	Baseline	Target
Samoa (Faleolo Airport - APW)	Yes (07/2016)	Yes (06/2020)
Vanuatu (Bauerfield Airport – VLI)	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2019)

Airport terminals/runways upgraded or rehabilitated

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati (Bonriki and Cassidy terminals)	No (12/2016)	Both terminals upgraded (12/2018)
Vanuatu (Bauerfield runway)	No (12/2016)	Bauerfield runway rehabilitated (06/2018)

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Navigation and safety aids fully operational

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	10% (06/2016)	100% (12/2018)
Samoa	0% (07/2016)	100% (06/2018)

Revised. Airport terminals/runways upgraded or rehabilitated

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati (Bonriki Terminal)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2019)
Kiribati (Cassidy Terminal)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2019)
Tonga (Fua'amotu Runway)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)
Tonga (Vava'u Runway)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)
Tuvalu (Funafuti Runway)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2020)
Tuvalu (Funafuti Terminal)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2020)
Vanuatu (Bauerfield Runway)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped.

Table revised to more clearly identify terminals/runways that are being upgraded or rehabilitated. Added Tonga and Tuvalu.

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped to streamline the results framework.

Tonga	70% (12/2016)	100% (12/2018)
Tuvalu	75% (10/2016)	100% (06/2017)
Vanuatu	0% (12/2016)	100% (06/2017)

Original RPF Indicators

Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads

Direct project beneficiaries (male/female)

	Baseline	Target
Vanuatu	0 (03/2016)	14,000 (7,000 female) (06/2021)

Roads rehabilitated (km), rural

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	3.48 (06/2016)	5.80 (06/2018)
Tonga	24.5 (09/2016)	35 (06/2018)

Roads rehabilitated (km), non-rural

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	34.8 (06/2016)	56 (06/2018)
Samoa	2 (06/2016)	33 (04/2019)

Revised RPF Indicators

Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads

Revised. Direct project beneficiaries (male/female)

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	50,100 (07/2017)	60,000 (06/2018)
Vanuatu	0 (03/2016)	14,000 (06/2021)

Revised. Roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	38.28 (06/2016)	38.5 (06/2018)
Samoa	2.3 (08/2017)	32 (08/2022)
Tonga	29.5 (09/2016)	60 (12/2022)
Vanuatu	0 (10/2019)	65 (12/2022)

Rationale for Change

Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads

Added Kiribati (active during RPF period).

Revised to remove differentiation between rural and non-rural roads, as roads in PICs are difficult to strictly classify as one or the other. Baselines and targets adjusted for consistency with most recent ISR information and to account for new projects. Added Samoa and Vanuatu (pipeline).

Tonga	5 (09/2016)	5 (06/2018)
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Number of km of roads under regular road maintenance

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	34.8 (06/2016)	56 (06/2018)
Tonga	462 (09/2016)	462 (06/2018)

Bridges rehabilitated to improved standards

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	0 (06/2016)	6 (04/2019)

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Climate-resilient policies, codes, and standards for road construction and maintenance developed and adopted by government

	Baseline (FY17)	Target (FY20)
Samoa	Identified	Adopted

No change. Number of km of roads under regular road maintenance

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	34.8 (06/2016)	56 (06/2018)
Tonga	462 (09/2016)	462 (06/2018)

Revised. Water crossings constructed/rehabilitated

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	1 (06/2016)	5 (08/2022)
Vanuatu	0 (10/2019)	4 (12/2022)

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped.

No change.

Revised to capture water crossings other than bridges, e.g., fords. Added Vanuatu (pipeline).

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped to streamline the results framework.

Original RPF Indicators

Connective Infrastructure – Maritime

Revised RPF Indicators

Connective Infrastructure – Maritime

Rationale for Change

Connective Infrastructure – Maritime

Regulations in place with improved monitoring enforcement and compliance mechanisms

	Baseline (06/2016)	Target (06/2021)
Tonga	No	Yes
Tuvalu	No	Yes

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Number of maritime assets improved for safety/resilience/access (tentative)

	Baseline (06/2016)	Target (06/2021)
Tonga	0	3
Tuvalu	0	3

Dropped.

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped.

New. Climate-resilient-maritime investments constructed/rehabilitated and operational

	Baseline	Target
Tonga	0% (09/2018)	100% (12/2022)
Tuvalu (Nanumaga)	0% (01/2019)	80% (01/2023)
Tuvalu (Funafuti)	0% (01/2019)	80% (01/2023)

Replaced with new indicator that is more aligned with the relevant projects.

Supplementary Progress Indicator

Dropped to streamline the results framework.

New indicator consistent with the relevant projects.

Original RPF Indicators	Revised RPF Indicators	Rationale for Change																																																
<p data-bbox="114 228 781 260"><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p> <p data-bbox="114 292 781 355">Access to broadband Internet Services (number of subscribers per 100 people %)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="114 387 580 627"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Fixed Baseline (06/2016)</th> <th>Fixed Target (06/2021)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>2</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palau</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>3</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="114 659 580 898"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mobile Baseline (06/2016)</th> <th>Mobile Target (06/2021)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>55</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>1</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palau</td> <td>1</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>30</td> <td>45</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Fixed Baseline (06/2016)	Fixed Target (06/2021)	Kiribati	2	10	FSM	2	3	Palau	2	3	Tuvalu	3	10		Mobile Baseline (06/2016)	Mobile Target (06/2021)	Kiribati	55	60	FSM	1	35	Palau	1	35	Tuvalu	30	45	<p data-bbox="786 228 1453 260"><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p> <p data-bbox="786 292 1453 355">Revised. Increased access to internet services (number of subscribers per 100 people)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 387 1252 754"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>15 (12/2016)</td> <td>45 (05/2022)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>2.8 (05/2018)</td> <td>40 (01/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>27 (06/2015)</td> <td>55 (07/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>25 (08/2016)</td> <td>40 (07/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>2,800 (10/2018)</td> <td>3,500 (11/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Kiribati	15 (12/2016)	45 (05/2022)	FSM	2.8 (05/2018)	40 (01/2020)	Samoa	27 (06/2015)	55 (07/2020)	Tonga	25 (08/2016)	40 (07/2018)	Tuvalu	2,800 (10/2018)	3,500 (11/2021)	<p data-bbox="1458 228 2123 260"><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p> <p data-bbox="1458 292 2123 483">Revised for clarity and to remove the differentiation between fixed and mobile internet services, which the relevant projects are not monitoring/capturing. Baselines and targets adjusted for consistency with most recent ISR information. Added Samoa and Tonga (active during RPF period). Dropped Palau (no engagement).</p>
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Objective 4.3. Address knowledge gaps	Revised. 4.4. Support closing of gaps in poverty data	Revised to narrow down the scope of this objective.																																															
Original RPF Indicators	Revised RPF Indicators	Rationale for Change																																															
<p data-bbox="125 268 434 292"><i>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</i></p> <p data-bbox="125 331 734 387">Most recent HIES data available for analyzing poverty in RMI and Kiribati are less than five years old</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="129 427 566 595"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>No (06/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2021)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>No (06/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="125 866 752 962">Study completed on outer island challenges, including an examination of service delivery, infrastructure, migration, connectivity, etc.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="129 994 566 1098"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Studies completed</td> <td>No (06/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Kiribati	No (06/2016)	Yes (06/2021)	RMI	No (06/2016)	Yes (06/2021)		Baseline	Target	Studies completed	No (06/2016)	Yes (06/2021)	<p data-bbox="797 268 1106 292"><i>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</i></p> <p data-bbox="797 331 1370 387">Revised. Most recent HIES data available for poverty analysis in PIC9 are less than five years old.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="801 427 1397 799"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Latest HIES</th> <th>Years since completion of latest HIES</th> <th>Target next HIES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>2013/14</td> <td>5</td> <td>2021/22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>2006</td> <td>13</td> <td>2019/20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>2002</td> <td>17</td> <td>2019/20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>2018/19</td> <td>0</td> <td>TBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>2015/16</td> <td>3</td> <td>2020/21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>2015/16</td> <td>3</td> <td>2020/21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>2010</td> <td>9</td> <td>2019/20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="797 866 904 890">Dropped.</p>		Latest HIES	Years since completion of latest HIES	Target next HIES	FSM	2013/14	5	2021/22	Kiribati	2006	13	2019/20	RMI	2002	17	2019/20	Samoa	2018/19	0	TBC	Tonga	2015/16	3	2020/21	Tuvalu	2015/16	3	2020/21	Vanuatu	2010	9	2019/20	<p data-bbox="1467 268 1776 292"><i>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</i></p> <p data-bbox="1467 331 2051 387">Revised for clarity and to include other PIC9 countries where the Bank has engagement.</p> <p data-bbox="1467 866 2056 890">Dropped as outside the scope of the revised objective.</p>
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ANNEX 3. PROGRESS TOWARD ORIGINAL RPF OBJECTIVES

FOCUS AREA 1. Fully exploiting available economic opportunities																																							
Objective 1.1. Improved management of oceanic and coastal fisheries																																							
RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																																				
<p><i>Management of Fisheries</i></p> <p>Percentage of oceanic tuna catch within a country's waters that is encompassed within the VDS³³ or a compatible system</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>90% (09/2016)</td> <td>100% (09/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>89% (09/2016)</td> <td>100% (09/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>94% (09/2016)</td> <td>100% (09/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Number of additional coastal fisheries legally managed by stakeholders in each country, with support from the government</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>0 (09/2016)</td> <td>24 (09/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	RMI	90% (09/2016)	100% (09/2020)	FSM	89% (09/2016)	100% (09/2020)	Tuvalu	94% (09/2016)	100% (09/2020)		Baseline	Target	RMI	0 (09/2016)	24 (09/2020)	<p><i>Management of Fisheries</i></p>	<p><i>Management of Fisheries</i></p> <p>Achieved. To date, 100% of oceanic tuna catch within participating countries' waters are encompassed within the VDS or a compatible system.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>100% (06/2019)</td> <td>100% (09/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>100% (06/2019)</td> <td>100% (09/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>100% (06/2019)</td> <td>100% (09/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>On track. The Tuvalu target was met and exceeded ahead of schedule. Progress was also made in RMI, but the relevant indicator was restructured to focus on communities, as one community could potentially manage more than one fisheries area.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>Not applicable</td> <td>Not applicable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Progress	Target	RMI	100% (06/2019)	100% (09/2020)	FSM	100% (06/2019)	100% (09/2020)	Tuvalu	100% (06/2019)	100% (09/2020)		Progress	Target	RMI	Not applicable	Not applicable	<p><i>Management of Fisheries</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P151760: PROP RMI - P151754: PROP FSM - P165873: Samoa Agriculture and Fisheries Productivity and Marketing Project - P164941: Tonga Pathway to Sustainable Oceans - P151780: PROP Tuvalu <p>Pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P165821: PROP Kiribati
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³³ The VDS succeeds previous methods to curb overfishing by trading vessel days fishing at sea in places that are subject to the PNA. The indicator covers PIC9 where the PROP is currently being implemented (RMI, FSM, and Tuvalu).

Tuvalu	0 (09/2016)	7 (09/2020)
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A similar system to the VDS is introduced for managing access to the two long-line fisheries (tropical long-line fishery and southern albacore long-line fishery)

	Baseline	Target
RMI	No (09/2016)	Yes (09/2020)
FSM	No (09/2016)	Yes (09/2020)
Tuvalu	No (09/2016)	Yes (09/2020)

Tuvalu	9 (06/2019)	7 (09/2020)
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On track. The target for FSM has been achieved, while an electronic monitoring system for the tropical long-line fisheries has been piloted in RMI. Tuvalu is addressing this issue regionally through its involvement in setting quotas and target reference points through the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. Achievement of this indicator in Tuvalu by 2019 will depend on regional outcomes.

	Progress	Target
RMI	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (09/2020)
FSM	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (09/2020)
Tuvalu	No (06/2019)	Yes (09/2020)

Objective 1.2. Increased incomes from agriculture

RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program
<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p> <p>Percentage increase in the value of sales of fruit and vegetable growers participating in the Matching Grant Program</p>	<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p>	<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p> <p>Achieved. The target in Samoa was exceeded by completion of the relevant project. Growers participating in the Matching Grant Program reported a 68% increase in the value of fruit and vegetable sales, compared to the target of 40%. A 2018 market survey found that between 2013 and 2017, the absolute volume of</p>	<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P165873: Samoa Agriculture and Fisheries Productivity and Marketing Project <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P115351: Samoa Agriculture Competitiveness and Enhancement Project

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	36% (03/2016)	40% (03/2018)

Percentage increase in the value of sales of livestock producers participating in the Matching Grant Program

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	21% (03/2016)	30% (03/2018)

Client days of training provided to farmers (male/female) on technologies and practices for more resilient agriculture

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	0 (03/2016)	300 (02/2017)

local fruits sold increased by 28%, and the volume of local vegetables sold increased by 85%.

	Progress	Target
Samoa	68% (12/2018)	40% (03/2018)

Achieved. The target in Samoa was exceeded by completion of the relevant project. Livestock producers participating in the Matching Grant Program increased the value of their livestock sales by 46%, compared to the target of 30%.

	Progress	Target
Samoa	46% (12/2018)	30% (03/2018)

Achieved. The relevant project did not specifically monitor the number of client days of training, but by project closure 230 farmers had received training on improved agricultural production practices, and 882 farmers had received training on improved animal husbandry practices. If each training session with each farmer is counted as a "client day," it is estimated that at least 1,112 client days of training were provided, as some farmers attended more than one training session.

	Progress	Target
Samoa	≥ 1,112 (12/2018)	300 (02/2017)

Objective 1.3. Expanded tourism opportunities																					
RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																		
<p><i>Expanded Tourism Opportunities</i></p> <p>Change in tourist (non-resident) international arrivals both air and cruise tourism (<i>Indicative</i>)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>131,000 (09/2016)</td> <td>145,000 (09/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>108,000 (09/2016)</td> <td>130,000 (09/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	131,000 (09/2016)	145,000 (09/2020)	Vanuatu	108,000 (09/2016)	130,000 (09/2020)	<p><i>Expanded Tourism Opportunities</i></p>	<p><i>Expanded Tourism Opportunities</i></p> <p>On track. The indicator has been refined to report changes in international tourist arrivals from China only. The baseline (0) and target (10,000) have been adjusted accordingly, and Samoa has been dropped from the project scope.</p> <p>The government and private sector in Vanuatu have taken up project recommendations to grow the China market. Targets were already reached halfway through the project, and further steady growth was projected.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Progress</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>Not applicable</td> <td>Not applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>0 (2017)</td> <td>6,154 (2019)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Progress	Samoa	Not applicable	Not applicable	Vanuatu	0 (2017)	6,154 (2019)	<p><i>Expanded Tourism Opportunities</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 602286: Solomon Island, Vanuatu and Pacific Island Tourism (IFC)
	Baseline	Target																			
Samoa	131,000 (09/2016)	145,000 (09/2020)																			
Vanuatu	108,000 (09/2016)	130,000 (09/2020)																			
	Baseline	Progress																			
Samoa	Not applicable	Not applicable																			
Vanuatu	0 (2017)	6,154 (2019)																			
FOCUS AREA 2. Enhancing access to employment opportunities																					
Objective 2.1 Broadened opportunities for access to labor markets																					
RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																		
<p><i>Labor Mobility</i></p> <p>Increase the number of Pacific seasonal workers participating in the SWP annually over the RPF period.</p>	<p><i>Labor Mobility</i></p>	<p><i>Labor Mobility</i></p> <p>Achieved in part. The Bank has provided a clear sense of the development impacts of the SWP, as well as a roadmap for how those impacts can be further maximized</p>	<p><i>Labor Mobility</i></p> <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P155609: Pacific Labor Mobility Programmatic ASA 																		

	Baseline (06/2016)	Target (06/2021)					
Kiribati	11	20					
Nauru	17	30					
Samoa	185	330					
Tonga	2,179	3,900					
Tuvalu	7	10					
Vanuatu	567	1,000					
<p>moving forward. Data collected under the ASA were used to inform reforms to the SWP and to present a strong business case for hiring Pacific workers to Australian employers currently using alternative sources of labor. The SWP has since been uncapped, and other reforms have been made to simplify participation by employers. These changes are expected to have an impact on industry uptake of the SWP.</p> <p>Notwithstanding challenges in attributing increased numbers to the ASA, employment opportunities for Pacific seasonal workers could be considered to have been enhanced as a result of the programmatic task.</p>							
Objective 2.2 Addressing education and skills gap							
RPF Objective Indicator		Supplementary Progress Indicator		Progress to Date		WBG Program	
<i>School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy</i>		<i>School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy</i>		<i>School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy</i>		<i>School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy</i>	
Number of ECCE and school readiness interventions completed				<p>Achieved. Pilots of the school readiness intervention under PEARL were completed in Tonga and Tuvalu. Kiribati did not participate in this pilot.</p>		<p>Closed - P145154 - Pacific Early Age Readiness and Learning</p>	
	Baseline	Target		Progress	Target		
Kiribati	0 (06/2016)	1 (06/2017)		0 (06/2017)	0 (06/2017)		
Tuvalu	0 (06/2016)	1 (06/2017)		1 (06/2017)	1 (06/2017)		
				Tonga	1 (06/2017)	1 (06/2017)	
				Tuvalu	1 (06/2017)	1 (06/2017)	

Number of early grade reading improvement interventions completed

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	0 (06/2016)	1 (06/2017)
Tuvalu	0 (06/2016)	1 (06/2017)

Production of country diagnostic reports on ECCE services and early grade reading levels

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	0 (06/2016)	1 (06/2018)

Achieved. Pilots of the early grade literacy program under PEARL were completed in Kiribati, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	1 (06/2017)	1 (06/2017)
Tonga	1 (06/2017)	1 (06/2017)
Tuvalu	1 (06/2017)	1 (06/2017)

Achieved. Several reports on school readiness and early grade reading were completed for various countries as show below, exceeding the target, which was limited to Samoa.

Number of baseline surveys on school readiness and data analysis reports completed

	Progress (2016)	Target (2017)
Kiribati	1	1
Samoa	1	1
Tonga	2	2
Tuvalu	1	1

Number of early grade reading assessments and data analysis reports completed

	Progress (2016)	Target (2017)
Kiribati	1	1

Samoa	1	1
Tonga	6	6
Tuvalu	1	1

Increased Access to Education

Number of schools reconstructed and upgraded to higher structural safety standards

	Baseline	Target
Vanuatu	0 (03/2016)	40 (06/2021)

Increased Access to Education

Increased Access to Education

On track, with delays. The first four schools to be reconstructed in Vanuatu are well-advanced and expected to be completed by the second half of calendar year (CY) 2019. Contracts for another 13 schools have been signed with construction expected to be completed by the end of CY19.

	Progress	Target
Vanuatu	0 (05/2019)	40 (06/2021)

Increased Access to Education

Ongoing
 - P154840: PREP Tonga
 - P156505: Vanuatu Infrastructure Reconstruction and Improvement Project

Enhanced Skills Development

Number of beneficiaries graduating from pre-employment training (tracked by gender)

	Baseline	Target
Tonga	0 (08/2018)	40 (06/2021)

Enhanced Skills Development

Percentage of beneficiaries who report an increase in knowledge, skills and confidence to participate in the labor market

	Baseline	Target
Male	0 (08/2018)	60% (06/2021)
Female	0 (08/2018)	60% (06/2021)

Enhanced Skills Development

No progress. Implementation of the relevant project in Tonga (approved August 2018) is still in the very early stages.

Enhanced Skills Development

Ongoing
 - P161541: Skills and Employment for Tongans

Objective 2.3 Addressing gender inequality and gender-based violence																											
RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																								
<p><i>Gender</i></p> <p>Percentage of active IDA projects in the country portfolio that are gender-informed</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>% projects</td> <td>66% (06/2018)</td> <td>66% (06/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Percentage of all projects under implementation that have one or more gender-related indicators in the results framework</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>% projects</td> <td>72% (06/2018)</td> <td>≥66% (06/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	% projects	66% (06/2018)	66% (06/2021)		Baseline	Target	% projects	72% (06/2018)	≥66% (06/2021)	<p><i>Gender</i></p> <p>Stock-taking and analysis of GBV in the PIC9 and identification of specific WBG activities on GBV</p>	<p><i>Gender</i></p> <p>Achieved. A gender analysis was done for 90% of IDA projects under implementation.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>% projects</td> <td>90% (06/2019)</td> <td>66% (06/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Achieved. Of all projects under implementation to date, 69% have a mechanism to track gender outcomes.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>% projects</td> <td>69% (06/2019)</td> <td>≥66% (06/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Achieved in part. In addition to the stock-taking and analysis of GBV completed as part of the development of the PIC9 RPF, an ASA is being undertaken on preventing, mitigating, and addressing GBV and violence against children in the Pacific in transport projects, with support from the State and Peace Building Fund.</p>		Progress	Target	% projects	90% (06/2019)	66% (06/2021)		Progress	Target	% projects	69% (06/2019)	≥66% (06/2021)	<p><i>Gender</i></p>
	Baseline	Target																									
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	Progress	Target																									
% projects	69% (06/2019)	≥66% (06/2021)																									

FOCUS AREA 3. Protecting incomes and livelihoods

Objective 3.1 Strengthened resilience to natural disasters and climate change

RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																																				
<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p> <p>Direct project beneficiaries</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>38,000 (11/2016)</td> <td>75,000 (11/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>24,000 (11/2016)</td> <td>60,000 (11/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Increased coverage of hazard forecast and warning messages to population at risk</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>50% (11/2016)</td> <td>80% (11/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>30% (11/2016)</td> <td>70% (11/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Participating PICs have received payment within a month of the occurrence of a covered (insurance) event.</p>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	38,000 (11/2016)	75,000 (11/2020)	Tonga	24,000 (11/2016)	60,000 (11/2020)		Baseline	Target	Samoa	50% (11/2016)	80% (11/2020)	Tonga	30% (11/2016)	70% (11/2020)	<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p>	<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p> <p>On track, with delays. The target in Samoa has been exceeded, while progress has been delayed in Tonga due partly to the impacts of TC Gita.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>82,400 (02/2019)</td> <td>75,000 (11/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>24,000 (04/2019)</td> <td>60,000 (11/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>On track, with delays. The target in Samoa has been exceeded. In Tonga, designs for the Emergency Operating Centers and Met/National Emergency Management Office Buildings have just been completed.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>84% (02/2019)</td> <td>80% (11/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>30% (04/2019)</td> <td>70% (11/2020)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Achieved.³⁴ Participating PICs have received payment within a month of the occurrence of a covered (insurance) event.</p>		Progress	Target	Samoa	82,400 (02/2019)	75,000 (11/2020)	Tonga	24,000 (04/2019)	60,000 (11/2020)		Progress	Target	Samoa	84% (02/2019)	80% (11/2020)	Tonga	30% (04/2019)	70% (11/2020)	<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P155257: PREP RMI - P154839: PREP Samoa - P154840: PREP Tonga - P155256: PREP Vanuatu
	Baseline	Target																																					
Samoa	38,000 (11/2016)	75,000 (11/2020)																																					
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³⁴ Not all four countries have experienced an insured event during the reporting period, but as this is a regional insurance pool, the indicator is reported for the participating countries as a group.

	Baseline	Target
RMI	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)
Samoa	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)
Tonga	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)
Vanuatu	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)

Multi-hazard early warning systems are established and operating

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	No (11/2016)	Yes (11/2020)
Tonga	No (11/2016)	Yes (11/2020)

	Progress	Target
RMI	100% (02/2019)	100% (10/2023)
Samoa	100% (02/2019)	100% (10/2020)
Tonga	100% (04/2019)	100% (10/2020)
Vanuatu	100% (04/2019)	100% (11/2020)

On track, with delays. In Samoa, the existing early warning system and the design of a new multi-hazard system has been assessed. The system will include hydrological stations, a seismic station, and equipment to be procured for the new National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) building. Construction of the NEOC started in March 2019 with some delays due to heavy rainfall. The Cabinet has decided to move ahead with a new building for the Seismic Operations Center on the current site. A design and supervision contract is expected to be signed by September 2019.

Progress has been delayed in Tonga due partly to the impacts of TC Gita.

	Progress	Target
Samoa	Yes (02/2019)	Yes (11/2020)
Tonga	No (04/2019)	Yes (11/2020)

Objective 3.2 Strengthening health systems and addressing NCDs																												
RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator		Progress to Date	WBG Program																								
<p><i>Health</i></p> <p>Annually completed/updated health public expenditure analysis used to inform policy dialogue</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>Yes (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>No (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>Yes (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Kiribati	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Samoa	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Vanuatu	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	<p><i>Health</i></p>		<p><i>Health</i></p> <p>Achieved. In Kiribati and Vanuatu, the annual expenditure trend analysis has been completed each year and used to inform policy dialogue. Samoa completed a public expenditure review in 2018.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>Yes (06/2019)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>No (12/2018)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>Yes (06/2019)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In addition, DPOs in Samoa have supported: (i) the introduction of excise taxes for sugary and salty products to improve health and nutrition outcomes and reduce the incidence of NCDs; (ii) the increase of excise taxes on alcoholic and sweetened beverages and tobacco; (iii) the approval of an Alcohol Control Bill to minimize harmful effects from the consumption and abuse of alcohol; and (iv) improvements to pharmaceutical procurement and inventory management, to increase the efficiency and reduce the costs of procurement, and to help prevent stock-outs and reduce wastage.</p> <p>In Tonga, a DPO has supported the implementation of key fiscal measures to</p>		Progress	Target	Kiribati	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)	Samoa	No (12/2018)	Yes (06/2018)	Vanuatu	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)	<p><i>Health</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P166800: RMI Multisectoral Early Childhood Development Project - Pacific Health Programmatic ASA - P164382: Samoa Health P4R - DPOs supporting health reforms in Samoa and Tonga
	Baseline	Target																										
Kiribati	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																										
Samoa	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																										
Vanuatu	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																										
	Progress	Target																										
Kiribati	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)																										
Samoa	No (12/2018)	Yes (06/2018)																										
Vanuatu	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)																										

<p>Timely and accurate production of monthly, quarterly, and annual financial reports to inform annual business plan and budget</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="129 587 577 689"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>No (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Vanuatu	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)		<p>incentivize reduced consumption of alcohol, cigarettes, and fatty, salty, and sugary foods and beverages, and increased consumption of healthy alternatives. This aim was achieved through changes to excise taxes and import duties.</p> <p>Achieved. Financial reporting in Vanuatu has been completed as planned.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1137 587 1585 689"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>Yes (06/2019)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Progress	Target	Vanuatu	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)	
	Baseline	Target													
Vanuatu	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)													
	Progress	Target													
Vanuatu	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)													

FOCUS AREA 4. Strengthening the enablers of growth opportunities (macroeconomic management, infrastructure, and addressing knowledge gaps)

Objective 4.1 Frameworks to improve fiscal management developed and maintained

RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program
<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p> <p>Kiribati. Revenue Equalization Reserve Fund is managed according to the prevailing market standards with substantially reduced costs.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Costs of 0.2% (12/2015) <u>Target:</u> Costs of no more than 0.08% (12/2018).</p> <p>Tonga. Improve wagebill affordability</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> Public wagebill as a proportion of domestic revenue <u>Baseline:</u> 57% (06/2014)</p>	<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p>	<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p> <p>Achieved. Figures for 2017 suggest that the management cost was 0.078% of the capital value, meaning that the results indicator was met for 2017. Figures for 2018 are still being confirmed.</p> <p>Achieved. The FY20 Budget has FY18 actuals (47.9%) and FY19 revised estimates (51.6%), though the preliminary DPO1 macro framework has the ratios as 49.3% in FY18 and 52.6% in FY19, due to slightly</p>	<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p> <p>Ongoing - DPO series in Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu</p>

<p><u>Target:</u> 53% or lower (07/2019)</p> <p>Tuvalu. The oversight of the banking sector is increased.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> No regular monitoring reports (01/2015)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Monitoring reports are produced regularly, including information on NPLs, and tabled to the Cabinet for information (12/2019).</p>		<p>lower domestic revenue estimates in both years compared to official government budget figures.</p> <p>Achieved. According to the latest information from the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC), the Public Enterprise Review and Monitoring Unit (PERMU) receives financial information, most likely including information on NPLs, from the banks on a quarterly basis, as part of their monitoring role. Cabinet receives a summary prepared by PERMU.</p> <p>An externally engaged Supervision Expert has been working with the Ministry and PERMU on assessing the banks' governance and risk management since late last year, and will move on to financial risk assessments with the new reporting for June and September quarters.</p> <p>In general, oversight of the banking sector in Tuvalu has increased significantly in the last 12 months with multiple on-site examinations of credit risk, operational risk, and overall governance and strategy.</p>	
Objective 4.2 Increased access to basic services and improved connective infrastructure			
RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program
<p><i>Basic Services</i></p> <p>Generation Capacity of Renewable Energy (other than hydropower) constructed</p>		<p><i>Basic Services</i></p> <p>On track, with delays. Installation in Tuvalu has been delayed due to challenges in accessing suitable land for project sites and</p>	<p><i>Basic Services</i></p> <p>Ongoing - P121878: Kiribati Grid Connected Solar PV Project</p>

<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>0.0 MW (12/2016)</td> <td>1.13 MW (03/2019)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Tuvalu	0.0 MW (12/2016)	1.13 MW (03/2019)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline (06/2016)</th> <th>Target (06/2021)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>0</td> <td>62,000 (32,000 female)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline (06/2016)	Target (06/2021)	Kiribati	0	62,000 (32,000 female)	<p>Number of people provided with access to improved water sources</p>	<p>delays to the finalization of the Solar PV Facility contract. The installation of 750 kW solar power plant with a 1 MWh battery is expected to be completed by September 2020. The closing date of the project and the target were revised accordingly.</p> <p>No progress. The relevant operation remains in the pipeline.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P160910: RMI Sustainable Energy Development Project - P148560: FSM Energy Sector Development Project - P165183: Sustainable Energy Development Project - P144573: Tuvalu Energy Sector Development Project - P150908/P160658: Vanuatu Rural Electrification Projects I and II <p>Pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P162938: South Tarawa Water Supply Project <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P112615: Kiribati Adaptation Phase III (closed)
	Baseline	Target														
Tuvalu	0.0 MW (12/2016)	1.13 MW (03/2019)														
	Baseline (06/2016)	Target (06/2021)														
Kiribati	0	62,000 (32,000 female)														
<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Aviation</i></p> <p>Regulatory certification of safety and security at project airports</p>	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Aviation</i></p>	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Aviation</i></p> <p>On track, with delays. In Kiribati, the Chief Executive Officer position of the Airport Authority has been filled, which should accelerate preparations for achieving airport certification at Bonriki Tarawa airport (TRW). The certification will not be completed before the close of the project, as the assessment is not scheduled until December 2019.</p> <p>In Samoa, Faleolo airport (APW) was certified by the Civil Aviation Authority of New Zealand in March 2000, and the airport remains compliant.</p>	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Aviation</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P143408: Samoa Aviation Investment Project - P128939: Tonga Aviation Investment Project - P128940: Tuvalu Aviation Investment Project - P154149: Vanuatu Aviation Investment Project <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P128938: Kiribati Aviation Investment Project 													

Fua'amotu (TBU) and Vava'u (VAV) airports in Tonga are now both compliant with International Civil Aviation Organization standards.

In Tuvalu, challenges have been encountered regarding the runway and apron resurfacing. Since completion of the works, the newly resurfaced runway has experienced defects which need to be addressed.

In Vanuatu, certification has been partially achieved for Bauerfield (VLI). Five of six certificates held by Airports Vanuatu Ltd have been recertified, and the aerodrome (Part 139) recertification is ongoing.

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	No (12/2016)	Yes x 2 airports (12/2018)
Samoa	Yes (07/2016)	Yes – revalidation (06/2019)
Tonga	No 12/2016)	Yes x 2 airports (12/2018)
Tuvalu	No (10/2016)	Yes (09/2017)
Vanuatu	Yes (12/2016)	Yes – revalidation (06/2019)

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	No (05/2019)	Yes x 2 airports (12/2018)
Samoa	Yes (06/2019)	Yes – revalidation (06/2019)
Tonga	Yes x 2 airports (06/2019)	Yes x 2 airports (12/2018)
Tuvalu	No (05/2019)	Yes (09/2017)
Vanuatu	Yes – partial (04/2019)	Yes – revalidation (06/2019)

Airport terminals/runways upgraded or rehabilitated

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati (Bonriki and Cassidy terminals)	No (12/2016)	Both terminals upgraded (12/2018)
Vanuatu (Bauerfield runway)	No (12/2016)	Bauerfield runway rehabilitated (06/2018)

Navigation and safety aids fully operational

On track, with delays. In Kiribati, upgrades to Bonriki and Cassidy terminals are 90% complete. In Bonriki, a major item to be rectified is the incorrect sizing of the doors and frames, while in Cassidy, outstanding works include some minor defects to be addressed, installation of the baggage carousel, and final completion works for Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting.

The Fua'amotu and Vava'u runways in Tonga have been rehabilitated, while repairs to Bauerfield, Whitegrass, and Pekoa airport pavements in Vanuatu have been completed.

	Progress	Target
Kiribati (Bonriki and Cassidy terminals)	90% (05/2019)	Both terminals upgraded (06/2019)
Vanuatu (Bauerfield runway)	Yes (06/2019)	Bauerfield runway rehabilitated (06/2018)

On track, with delays. In Kiribati, installation of navigational aids and airfield ground lighting was installed in May 2019, and they are almost fully operational.

In Samoa, lighting and power systems were delivered in June 2019 (5-month delay), and air traffic control equipment is expected to be delivered October 2019 (8-

month delay). Delivery times were affected by a global shortage in electronic parts. Further, unknown soil conditions on site caused delays in trenching and installation works for airfield ground lighting works.

Navigation and safety aids are 100% operational in Tonga, while in Tuvalu, a fire incident in the navigation aids container resulted in damage to the equipment. The government is considering options for replacing the equipment.

In Vanuatu, procurement of navigation aids has not yet commenced due to a shortage of funding under the current project. The government has indicated that it will use its own funds to fill the shortfall.

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	10% (06/2016)	100% (12/2018)
Samoa	0% (07/2016)	100% (06/2018)
Tonga	70% (12/2016)	100% (12/2018)
Tuvalu	75% (10/2016)	100% (06/2017)
Vanuatu	0% (12/2016)	100% (06/2017)

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	90% (05/2019)	100% (12/2018)
Samoa	40% (06/2019)	100% (06/2018)
Tonga	100% (06/2019)	100% (12/2018)
Tuvalu	10% (05/2019)	100% (06/2017)
Vanuatu	0% (04/2019)	100% (06/2017)

RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program												
<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads</i></p> <p>Direct project beneficiaries (male/female)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>0 (03/2016)</td> <td>14,000 (7,000 female) (06/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Roads rehabilitated (km), rural</p>		Baseline	Target	Vanuatu	0 (03/2016)	14,000 (7,000 female) (06/2021)	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads</i></p>	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads</i></p> <p>On track, with delays. The number of direct beneficiaries with improved road and pedestrian access in Vanuatu has been approximated based on the percentage of road improvements completed to date.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>6,020 (05/2019)</td> <td>14,000 (06/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Achieved. Targets have been met in Kiribati and exceeded in Tonga. Relevant projects closed in June 2018 and December 2018, respectively.</p> <p>In Kiribati, 5.8 km of rural roads were rehabilitated against the revised target of 5.8 km. In Tonga, 40 km of rural roads were rehabilitated against the revised target of 35 km.</p>		Progress	Target	Vanuatu	6,020 (05/2019)	14,000 (06/2021)	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P126504: Samoa Enhancing the Climate Resilience of West Coast Road - P145545: Samoa Enhanced Road Access Project - P165782: Samoa Climate Resilient Transport project - P161539: Tonga Climate Resilient Transport project - P156505: Vanuatu Infrastructure Reconstruction and Improvement Project <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P122151: Kiribati Road Reconstruction Project - P096931: Tonga Transport Consolidation <p>Pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P167382: Vanuatu Climate Resilient Transport project
	Baseline	Target													
Vanuatu	0 (03/2016)	14,000 (7,000 female) (06/2021)													
	Progress	Target													
Vanuatu	6,020 (05/2019)	14,000 (06/2021)													

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	3.48 (06/2016)	5.80 (06/2018)
Tonga	24.5 (09/2016)	35 (06/2018)

Roads rehabilitated (km), non-rural

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	34.8 (06/2016)	56 (06/2018)
Samoa	2 (06/2016)	33 (04/2019)
Tonga	5 (09/2016)	5 (06/2018)

Number of km of roads under regular road maintenance

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	5.80 (06/2018)	5.80 (06/2018)
Tonga	40 (12/2018)	35 (06/2018)

Achieved. Targets have been met in Kiribati and exceeded in Tonga. Relevant projects closed in June 2018 and December 2018, respectively.

In Kiribati, 42.7 km of non-rural roads were rehabilitated against the revised target of 32.7 km. Additional works (mostly in Betio) increased the total length of non-rural road rehabilitated by 10 km. In Tonga, 5 km of non-rural roads were rehabilitated against the target of 5 km.

Baselines and targets for Samoa were recalculated as part of a restructuring of the relevant project in May 2018.

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	42.7 (06/2018)	32.7 (06/2018)
Samoa	2.3 (02/2019)	2.3 (10/2020)
Tonga	5 (11/2018)	5 (12/2018)

Achieved. Targets have been met in Kiribati and exceeded in Tonga. Relevant projects closed in June 2018 and December 2018, respectively.

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	34.8 (06/2016)	56 (06/2018)
Tonga	462 (09/2016)	462 (06/2018)

Bridges rehabilitated to improved standards

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	0 (06/2016)	6 (04/2019)

Climate-resilient policies, codes and standards for road construction and maintenance developed and adopted by government.

In Kiribati, the target was revised because some sections of road included at the time of project inception for ongoing maintenance were excluded during project implementation: (i) the Nippon Causeway was under rehabilitation, and (ii) the condition of some sections of the main road north of the Bonriki Airport and some secondary roads was deemed not suitable for inclusion in the routine maintenance contracts.

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	48.6 (06/2018)	48.6 (06/2018)
Tonga	488 (11/2018)	462 (12/2018)

On track. Baselines and targets for Samoa were recalculated as part of a restructuring of the relevant project in May 2018. The relevant project has completed the reconstruction of the Leone Bridge in 2017. Civil works for Mali'oli'o Bridge started in October 2018.

	Progress	Target
Samoa	1 (02/2019)	3 (10/2020)

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	Identified (FY17)	Adopted (FY20)

RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																		
<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Maritime</i></p> <p>Regulations in place with improved monitoring enforcement and compliance mechanisms</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline (06/2016)</th> <th>Target (06/2021)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline (06/2016)	Target (06/2021)	Tonga	No	Yes	Tuvalu	No	Yes	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Maritime</i></p> <p>Number of maritime assets improved for safety/resilience/access</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline (06/2016)</th> <th>Target (06/2021)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline (06/2016)	Target (06/2021)	Tonga	0	3	Tuvalu	0	3	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Maritime</i></p> <p>On track, with delays. The Tonga Transport Sector Consolidation Project (TSCP, closed) supported the development of a new Transport Sector Policy and Planning Framework, a National Transport Sector Strategy, and a Maritime Sector Strategic Development Plan. It also financed a maritime safety needs assessment for all main ports in Tonga’s outer islands. The ports in Vava’u and Ha’apai were rehabilitated under TSCP, while ports in Niuas and ‘Eua will be rehabilitated under the new Tonga Climate Resilient Transport Project (approved November 2018). TSCP also provided funds to: (i) finance equipment such as navigational aids and marine safety, maintenance, and environmental protection equipment for all outer islands; and (ii) a safety campaign focused on smaller vessels for fishing and transportation.</p> <p>Meanwhile, implementation of the relevant project in Tuvalu (approved December 2018) is still in the very early stages.</p>	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Maritime</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P161382: RMI Maritime Investment Project - P163922: FSM Maritime Investment Project - P161540: Tuvalu Maritime Investment in Climate Resilient Operations <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P096931: Tonga Transport Sector Consolidation Project
	Baseline (06/2016)	Target (06/2021)																			
Tonga	No	Yes																			
Tuvalu	No	Yes																			
	Baseline (06/2016)	Target (06/2021)																			
Tonga	0	3																			
Tuvalu	0	3																			

RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																														
<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p> <p>Access to broadband Internet Services (number of subscribers per 100 people)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Fixed Baseline (06/2016)</th> <th>Fixed Target (06/2021)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>2</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palau</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>3</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mobile Baseline (06/2016)</th> <th>Mobile Target (06/2021)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>55</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>1</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palau</td> <td>1</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>30</td> <td>45</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Fixed Baseline (06/2016)	Fixed Target (06/2021)	Kiribati	2	10	FSM	2	3	Palau	2	3	Tuvalu	3	10		Mobile Baseline (06/2016)	Mobile Target (06/2021)	Kiribati	55	60	FSM	1	35	Palau	1	35	Tuvalu	30	45	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p>	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p> <p>On track, with delays. The proposed East Micronesia Cable (EMC) system will connect Kiribati (Tarawa), FSM (Kosrae-Pohnpei), and Nauru with onward connectivity from Pohnpei to Guam (US) via the HANTRU-1 cable. While implementation of the EMC cable has been delayed, the terms of collaboration between the three countries for the supply, installation, and operation of the EMC system have since been agreed, pursuant to a Construction and Maintenance Agreement and IRU (International Road Transport Union) Deed signed by the responsible implementing entities for each of the three countries on April 2019. Draft procurement documents for the supply and installation of the EMC system have been prepared and are being reviewed.</p> <p>In Samoa, the Tui Samoa cable was completed and ready for service in</p>	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P159632: Kiribati Connectivity Project - P130592: FSM Connectivity Project - P128904: Samoa Connectivity Project - P159395: Tuvalu Connectivity Project <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P113184: Tonga Connectivity Project
	Fixed Baseline (06/2016)	Fixed Target (06/2021)																															
Kiribati	2	10																															
FSM	2	3																															
Palau	2	3																															
Tuvalu	3	10																															
	Mobile Baseline (06/2016)	Mobile Target (06/2021)																															
Kiribati	55	60																															
FSM	1	35																															
Palau	1	35																															
Tuvalu	30	45																															

Reduction in internet wholesale bandwidth price (international bandwidth cost/Mbps in US\$)

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	950 (06/2016)	<500 (06/2021)
FSM	900 (06/2016)	141 (06/2021)
Palau	650 (06/2016)	400 (06/2021)

February 2018. Additional spurs to Wallis & Futuna and Fiji (Savusavu) are also ready for service. Operators are reporting a significant increase in the volume of data usage and are now also offering new data plans and prices with increased data.

In Tonga, the relevant project closed in July 2018. The project enabled internet access for most of the Tongan population. At project completion: (i) international internet bandwidth increased from a baseline of 37 Mbps to 4,400 Mbps; (ii) access to internet services increased from a baseline of one per 100 people to 50 per 100 people; and (iii) the price of wholesale international capacity link decreased from a baseline of US\$495 to US\$155.

There is no progress to date in Tuvalu as implementation of the relevant project (approved January 2019) is in the very early stages.

On track, with delays. See above.

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	700 (04/2019)	250 (05/2022)
FSM	1,800 (05/2018)	700 (01/2020)
Palau	Not applicable	Not applicable

Tuvalu	1,000 (06/2016)	<600 (06/2021)
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Tuvalu	None (06/2019)	100 (12/2023)
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Objective 4.3 Address knowledge gaps

RPF Objective Indicator	Supplementary Progress Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program															
<p><i>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</i></p> <p>Most recent HIES data available for analyzing poverty in RMI and Kiribati are less than five years old</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>No (06/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2021)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>No (06/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Study completed on Outer Island challenges, including an examination of service delivery, infrastructure, migration, connectivity, etc.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Studies completed</td> <td>No (06/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2021)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Kiribati	No (06/2016)	Yes (06/2021)	RMI	No (06/2016)	Yes (06/2021)		Baseline	Target	Studies completed	No (06/2016)	Yes (06/2021)	<p><i>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</i></p>	<p><i>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</i></p> <p>On track. Kiribati and RMI have commenced fieldwork for their 2019/20 HIES round. It is expected that the new HIES data will be available for poverty analysis by the end of CY20.</p> <p>On track. The ASA on spatial development issues in PICs is underway. The study will have three main parts.</p> <p>The first part will be descriptive, analyzing: (i) geography and demographics; (ii) socio-economic development; (iii) administrative and government arrangements and service delivery on the outer islands; (iv) political economy of the outer islands; (v) the drivers of international and inter-island migration and demographic dynamics on the outer islands; and (vi) current spatial development objectives, policies, and approaches in the PICs.</p>	<p>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</p> <p>Pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P171380: Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in Kiribati - P171377: Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in Tonga - P168122: Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in the Pacific (SPC) - P164889: Improving Data Dissemination and Use in Pacific Islands Countries (ASA) <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P166346: A Review of Spatial Development Issues in Pacific Island Countries (ASA)
	Baseline	Target																
Kiribati	No (06/2016)	Yes (06/2021)																
RMI	No (06/2016)	Yes (06/2021)																
	Baseline	Target																
Studies completed	No (06/2016)	Yes (06/2021)																

	<p>The second part will review policy and investment options regarding fostering the livelihoods of outer island populations and achieving countries' development objectives vis-à-vis spatial development. The focus would be on connectivity (air, sea, ICT), service delivery (health, education), infrastructure (roads, maritime, energy, water, climate resilience), livelihoods (opportunities to support incomes and livelihoods on outer islands, labor mobility, cost of living, transfers, and resilience to shocks); and migration (including work on urban management to accommodate internal migration).</p> <p>The third part will present a framework for policymakers in the Pacific to think about spatial development and prioritization and related trade-offs in the context of PICs' fiscal constraints.</p> <p>The main output expected in FY20 will include an overview report, supported by a series of background papers and country studies.</p>	
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ANNEX 4. PROGRESS TOWARD REVISED RPF OBJECTIVES

FOCUS AREA 1. Fully exploiting available economic opportunities																																						
Objective 1.1. Improved management of oceanic and coastal fisheries supported																																						
RPF Objective Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																																				
<p><i>Management of Fisheries</i></p> <p>Purse seine tuna catch in relevant countries encompassed within the VDS³⁵ of the total annual allocation (%)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">89% (09/2016)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (06/2023)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90% (09/2016)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (09/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td style="text-align: center;">94% (09/2016)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Number of additional coastal fisheries legally managed by stakeholders in each country, with support from the government</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 (09/2016)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7 (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	FSM	89% (09/2016)	100% (06/2023)	RMI	90% (09/2016)	100% (09/2020)	Tuvalu	94% (09/2016)	100% (06/2023)		Baseline	Target	Tuvalu	0 (09/2016)	7 (06/2023)	<p><i>Management of Fisheries</i></p> <p>Achieved. To date, 100% of purse seine tuna catch within participating countries' waters are encompassed within the VDS or a compatible system.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (06/2019)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (06/2023)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (06/2019)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (09/2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (06/2019)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100% (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Achieved. The target for Tuvalu has been met and exceeded ahead of schedule.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9 (06/2019)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7 (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Progress	Target	RMI	100% (06/2019)	100% (06/2023)	FSM	100% (06/2019)	100% (09/2020)	Tuvalu	100% (06/2019)	100% (06/2023)		Progress	Target	Tuvalu	9 (06/2019)	7 (06/2023)	<p><i>Management of Fisheries</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P151760: PROP RMI - P151754: PROP FSM - P165873: Samoa Agriculture and Fisheries Productivity and Marketing Project - P164941: Tonga Pathway to Sustainable Oceans - P151780: PROP Tuvalu <p>Pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P165821: PROP Kiribati
	Baseline	Target																																				
FSM	89% (09/2016)	100% (06/2023)																																				
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³⁵ The VDS succeeds previous methods to curb overfishing by trading vessel days fishing at sea in places that are subject to the PNA. The indicator covers PIC9 where the PROP is currently being implemented (RMI, FSM, and Tuvalu).

Objective 1.2. Increased incomes from agriculture																																
RPF Objective Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																														
<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p> <p>Percentage increase in the value of sales of fruit and vegetable growers participating in the Matching Grant Program</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>36% (03/2016)</td> <td>40% (03/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Percentage increase in the value of sales of livestock producers participating in the Matching Grant Program</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>21% (03/2016)</td> <td>30% (03/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Increased average value of sales of fruit and vegetable growers and livestock producers (SAT)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>3,999 (07/2019)</td> <td>4,400 (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Samoa	36% (03/2016)	40% (03/2018)		Baseline	Target	Samoa	21% (03/2016)	30% (03/2018)		Baseline	Target	Samoa	3,999 (07/2019)	4,400 (06/2023)	<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p> <p>Achieved. The target in Samoa was exceeded by completion of the relevant project. Growers participating in the Matching Grant Program reported a 68% increase in the value of fruit and vegetable sales, compared to the target of 40%. A 2018 market survey found that between 2013 and 2017, the absolute volume of local fruits sold increased by 28%, and the volume of local vegetables sold increased by 85%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>68% (12/2018)</td> <td>40% (03/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Achieved. The target in Samoa was exceeded by completion of the relevant project. Livestock producers participating in the Matching Grant Program increased the value of their livestock sales by 46%, compared to the target of 30%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>46% (12/2018)</td> <td>30% (03/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No progress. Implementation of the relevant project (approved July 2019) is in the very early stages.</p>		Progress	Target	Samoa	68% (12/2018)	40% (03/2018)		Progress	Target	Samoa	46% (12/2018)	30% (03/2018)	<p><i>Increased Incomes from Agriculture</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P165873: Samoa Agriculture and Fisheries Productivity and Marketing Project <p>Closed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P115351: Samoa Agriculture Competitiveness and Enhancement Project
	Baseline	Target																														
Samoa	36% (03/2016)	40% (03/2018)																														
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Objective 1.3. Expanded tourism opportunities																										
RPF Objective Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																								
<p><i>Expanded Tourism Opportunities</i></p> <p>Change in tourist (non-resident) international arrivals from China, both air and cruise tourism.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>0 (2017)</td> <td>8,500 (2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Increase in sales revenue from businesses implementing IFC recommendations (US\$)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>0 (2017)</td> <td>5,000,000 (2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Vanuatu	0 (2017)	8,500 (2023)		Baseline	Target	Vanuatu	0 (2017)	5,000,000 (2023)	<p><i>Expanded Tourism Opportunities</i></p> <p>On track. The government and private sector in Vanuatu have taken up project recommendations to grow the China market. Targets were already reached halfway through the project, and further steady growth was projected.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Progress</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>0 (2017)</td> <td>6,154 (2019)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>On track.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Progress</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>0 (2017)</td> <td>4,988,793 (2019)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Progress	Vanuatu	0 (2017)	6,154 (2019)		Baseline	Progress	Vanuatu	0 (2017)	4,988,793 (2019)	<p><i>Expanded Tourism Opportunities</i></p> <p>Ongoing - 602286: Solomon Island, Vanuatu and Pacific Island Tourism (IFC)</p>
	Baseline	Target																								
Vanuatu	0 (2017)	8,500 (2023)																								
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FOCUS AREA 2. Enhancing access to employment opportunities																										
Objective 2.1 Broadened opportunities for access to labor markets																										
RPF Objective Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																								
<p><i>Labor Mobility</i></p> <p>Increase the number of Pacific seasonal workers participating in the SWP and PLS annually over the RPF period.</p> <p>Workers from PICs (excluding Timor-Leste)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SWP</td> <td>4,266 (2015-16)</td> <td>8,532 (2020-21)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLS</td> <td>0 (2017)</td> <td>1,000 (2020-21)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	SWP	4,266 (2015-16)	8,532 (2020-21)	PLS	0 (2017)	1,000 (2020-21)	<p><i>Labor Mobility</i></p> <p>No progress. Implementation of the relevant ASA (Activity Initiation Note approved July 2018) is in the very early stages.</p>	<p><i>Labor Mobility</i></p> <p>Ongoing - P161541 - Skills and Employment for Tongans - P171638 - Expanding Labor Mobility and Social Protection in the Pacific Islands ASA</p> <p>Closed - P155609: Pacific Labor Mobility Programmatic ASA</p>															
	Baseline	Target																								
SWP	4,266 (2015-16)	8,532 (2020-21)																								
PLS	0 (2017)	1,000 (2020-21)																								

Objective 2.2 Addressing education and skills gap																																												
RPF Objective Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																																										
<p><i>School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy</i></p> <p>Pilot of school readiness interventions completed</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Pilot of the early grade literacy program completed</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Tonga	No (2016)	Yes (2019)	Tuvalu	No (2016)	Yes (2019)		Baseline	Target	Kiribati	No (2016)	Yes (2019)	Tonga	No (2016)	Yes (2019)	Tuvalu	No (2016)	Yes (2019)	<p><i>School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy</i></p> <p>Achieved. Pilots of the school readiness interventions were completed in Tonga and Tuvalu.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Progress</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Achieved. Pilots of the early grade literacy program were completed in Kiribati, Tonga, and Tuvalu. At least 1,600 students were taught with the PEARL reading approach.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Progress</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>No (2016)</td> <td>Yes (2019)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Progress	Tonga	No (2016)	Yes (2019)	Tuvalu	No (2016)	Yes (2019)		Baseline	Progress	Kiribati	No (2016)	Yes (2019)	Tonga	No (2016)	Yes (2019)	Tuvalu	No (2016)	Yes (2019)	<p><i>School Readiness and Early Grade Literacy</i></p> <p>Closed - P145154 - Pacific Early Age Readiness and Learning</p>
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<p><i>Enhanced Skills Development</i></p> <p>Number of beneficiaries enrolled in a certificate-level qualification</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>0 (08/2018)</td> <td>600 (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Tonga	0 (08/2018)	600 (06/2023)	<p><i>Enhanced Skills Development</i></p> <p>No progress. Implementation of the relevant project (approved August 2018) is in the very early stages.</p>	<p><i>Enhanced Skills Development</i></p> <p>Ongoing - P161541: Skills and Employment for Tongans</p>																																				
	Baseline	Target																																										
Tonga	0 (08/2018)	600 (06/2023)																																										

<p>Number of beneficiaries in work ready pool</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>0 (08/2018)</td> <td>1600 (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Tonga	0 (08/2018)	1600 (06/2023)	<p>No progress. Implementation of the relevant project (approved August 2018) is in the very early stages.</p>																			
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<p>RPF Objective Indicator</p>	<p>Progress to Date</p>	<p>WBG Program</p>																								
<p><i>Gender</i></p> <p>Percentage of new IBRD/IDA projects (approved from FY17) in the PIC9 portfolio that are gender-tagged</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>% projects</td> <td>72% (06/2018)</td> <td>≥66% (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Number of people directly benefiting from entities improved labor policies</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>People</td> <td>0 (2016)</td> <td>5,000 (2022)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	% projects	72% (06/2018)	≥66% (06/2023)		Baseline	Target	People	0 (2016)	5,000 (2022)	<p><i>Gender</i></p> <p>Achieved. Of 50 IBRD/IDA projects approved from FY17 to FY19, 40 were gender-tagged.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>% projects</td> <td>80% (06/2019)</td> <td>≥66% (06/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No progress. Implementation of the relevant project is in the very early stages.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>People</td> <td>0 (2016)</td> <td>5,000 (2022)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Progress	Target	% projects	80% (06/2019)	≥66% (06/2023)		Progress	Target	People	0 (2016)	5,000 (2022)	<p><i>Gender</i></p> <p>Ongoing - 603990: SI and PIC WINVest (IFC)</p>
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<p>FOCUS AREA 3. Protecting incomes and livelihoods</p>																										
<p>Objective 3.1 Strengthened resilience to natural disasters and climate change</p>																										
<p>RPF Objective Indicator</p>	<p>Progress to Date</p>	<p>WBG Program</p>																								
<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p> <p>Direct project beneficiaries</p>	<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p> <p>On track, with delays. The target in Samoa has been exceeded, while progress has been delayed in Tonga due partly to the impacts of TC Gita.</p>	<p><i>Disaster and Climate Resilience</i></p> <p>Ongoing - P155257: PREP RMI - P154839: PREP Samoa</p>																								

	Baseline	Target
RMI	7,000 (09/2016)	13,000 (11/2022)
Samoa	38,000 (11/2016)	100,000 (10/2023)
Tonga	24,000 (11/2016)	60,000 (06/2023)

Increased coverage of hazard forecast and warning messages to population at risk.

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	50% (11/2016)	80% (11/2022)
Tonga	30% (11/2016)	70% (06/2023)

Participating PICs have received payment within a month of the occurrence of a covered (insured) event.

	Baseline (11/2016)	Target (11/2020)
RMI	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)
Samoa	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)
Tonga	0 (11/2016)	100% (06/2023)
Vanuatu	0 (11/2016)	100% (11/2020)

	Progress	Target
Samoa	82,400 (02/2019)	75,000 (11/2020)
Tonga	24,000 (04/2019)	60,000 (06/2023)

On track, with delays. The target in Samoa has been exceeded. In Tonga, designs for the Emergency Operating Centers and Met/ National Emergency Management Office Buildings have just been completed.

	Progress	Target
Samoa	84% (02/2019)	80% (11/2020)
Tonga	30% (04/2019)	70% (06/2023)

Achieved.³⁶ Participating PICs have received payment within a month of the occurrence of a covered (insurance) event.

	Progress	Target
RMI	100% (02/2019)	100% (06/2023)
Samoa	100% (02/2019)	100% (06/2023)
Tonga	100% (04/2019)	100% (06/2023)
Vanuatu	100% (04/2019)	100% (11/2020)

- P154840: PREP Tonga
- P155256: PREP Vanuatu

³⁶ Not all four countries have experienced an insured event during the reporting period, but as this is a regional insurance pool, the indicator is reported for the participating countries as a group.

Objective 3.2 Strengthening health systems and addressing NCDs

RPF Objective Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																														
<p><i>Health</i></p> <p>Annually completed/updated health public expenditure analysis used to inform policy dialogue</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="129 491 577 794"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>Yes (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>No (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>No (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>Yes (12/2016)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Kiribati	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Samoa	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Tonga	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	Vanuatu	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)	<p><i>Health</i></p> <p>Achieved. Kiribati and Vanuatu have completed the annual expenditure trend analysis each year and used it to inform policy dialogue. Samoa completed a public expenditure review in 2018.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="792 491 1240 794"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>Yes (06/2019)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>No (12/2018)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>Yes (06/2019)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>Yes (06/2019)</td> <td>Yes (06/2018)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In addition, DPOs in Samoa have supported: (i) the introduction of excise taxes for sugary and salty products to improve health and nutrition outcomes and reduce the incidence of NCDs; (ii) the increase of excise taxes on alcoholic and sweetened beverages and tobacco; (iii) the approval of an Alcohol Control Bill to minimize harmful effects from the consumption and abuse of alcohol; and (iv) improvements to pharmaceutical procurement and inventory management, to increase the efficiency and reduce the costs of procurement, and to help prevent stock-outs and reduce wastage.</p> <p>In Tonga, a DPO has supported the implementation of key fiscal measures to incentivize reduced consumption of alcohol, cigarettes, and fatty, salty, and sugary foods and beverages, and increased consumption of healthy</p>		Progress	Target	Kiribati	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)	Samoa	No (12/2018)	Yes (06/2018)	Tonga	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)	Vanuatu	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)	<p><i>Health</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P166800: RMI Multisectoral Early Childhood Development Project - P166032: Pacific Health Programmatic ASA - P164382: Samoa Health P4R - DPOs supporting health reforms in Samoa and Tonga
	Baseline	Target																														
Kiribati	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																														
Samoa	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)																														
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Samoa	No (12/2018)	Yes (06/2018)																														
Tonga	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)																														
Vanuatu	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)																														

Number of beneficiaries receiving health/nutrition promotion	Baseline	Target	
	RMI	0 (06/2019)	TBC
	Samoa	0 (06/2019)	TBC

alternatives. This result was achieved through changes to excise taxes and import duties.

No progress. Implementation of the relevant project in RMI (approved February 2019) is in the very early stages, while the relevant project in Samoa has only been recently approved.

FOCUS AREA 4. Strengthening the enablers of growth opportunities (macroeconomic management, infrastructure, and addressing knowledge gaps)

Objective 4.1 Frameworks to improve fiscal management developed and maintained

RPF Objective Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program
<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p> <p>Kiribati. Revenue Equalization Reserve Fund is managed according to the prevailing market standards with substantially reduced costs. <u>Baseline:</u> Costs of 0.2% (12/2015) <u>Target:</u> Costs of no more than 0.08% (12/2018).</p> <p>Samoa. Revenue buoyancy increases from recent average levels. <u>Baseline:</u> Average ratio of domestic revenue to GDP = 24.8% (FY12-FY16) <u>Target:</u> Average domestic revenue to GDP > 26% (FY18-FY21)</p> <p>Tonga. Improve wagebill affordability <u>Indicator:</u> Public wagebill as a proportion of domestic revenue <u>Baseline:</u> 57% (06/2014) <u>Target:</u> 53% or lower (07/2019)</p>	<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p> <p>Achieved. Figures for 2017 suggest that the management cost was 0.078% of the capital value, meaning that the results indicator was met for 2017. Figures for 2018 are still being confirmed.</p> <p>On track. Recent data indicates domestic revenue was 26.4% of GDP in FY18, and domestic revenue is currently projected to be greater than 27% of GDP in FY19, FY20, and FY21.</p> <p>Achieved. The FY20 Budget has FY18 actuals (47.9%) and FY19 revised estimates (51.6%), though the preliminary DPO1 macro framework has the ratios as 49.3% in FY18 and 52.6% in FY19, due to slightly lower domestic revenue</p>	<p><i>Improved Macroeconomic Management</i></p> <p>Ongoing - DPO series in Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu</p>

Tuvalu. The oversight of the banking sector is increased.
Baseline: No regular monitoring reports (01/2015)
Target: Monitoring reports are produced regularly, including information on NPLs, and tabled to the Cabinet for information (12/2019).

estimates in both years compared to official government budget figures.

Achieved. According to the latest information from PFTAC, PERMU receives financial information, most likely including information on NPLs, from the banks on a quarterly basis, as part of their monitoring role. Cabinet receives a summary prepared by PERMU.

An externally engaged Supervision Expert has been working with the Ministry and PERMU on assessing the banks' governance and risk management since late last year, and will move on to financial risk assessments with the new reporting for June and September quarters.

In general, oversight of the banking sector in Tuvalu has increased significantly in the last 12 months with multiple on-site examinations of credit risk, operational risk, and overall governance and strategy.

Improved Access to Financial Services

Number of transactions supported via APP New Zealand–Tonga

	Baseline	Target
Tonga	0 (07/2016)	7,000 (06/2022)

Number of transactions supported via APP Australia–Tonga

	Baseline	Target
Tonga	0 (01/2019)	2,000 (06/2022)

Improved Access to Financial Services

Number of transactions supported via APP New Zealand–Tonga

	Progress	Target
Tonga	16,152 (07/2016)	7,000 (06/2022)

Number of transactions supported via APP Australia–Tonga

	Progress	Target
Tonga	0 (01/2019)	2,000 (06/2022)

Improved Access to Financial Services

Ongoing
 - P585727: Technical Assistance Pacific Payments Project (IFC)

Objective 4.2 Increased access to basic services

RPF Objective Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program
<p><i>Basic Services</i></p> <p>Revised. Generation capacity of energy constructed or rehabilitated (MW)</p>	<p><i>Basic Services</i></p> <p>On track, with delays. The target has been exceeded in Kiribati, with 729 kW of PV installed and connected to the grid with an estimated energy contribution of 1,165,000 kWh over the year. The installation of solar PVs across four sites on the South Tarawa grid network was intended to replace diesel with renewable energy, and the end result of 729 kW is equivalent to 8.1% energy from renewables in the current energy generation mix against an end target of 7%.</p> <p>The Investment Plan for Kiribati’s Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program identified around US\$65 million in investments in renewable energy and storage, which will assist Kiribati to achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution and renewable energy targets, build in resilience in the investments, and deliver regulatory frameworks to support renewable energy (ADB is taking the lead on these investments in light of IDA/project count constraints).</p> <p>In RMI, the construction and rehabilitation of conventional generators of total 1 MW capacity are already under implementation in Ebeye. The bidding document for 4 MW solar PV in Majuro was published in September 2019. Implementation of both installations is expected to be completed by December 2022.</p> <p>In FSM, under the Energy Sector Development Project (P148560), (i) conventional generation capacity was increased by 6.2 MW, 32% above the end target, and (ii) renewable energy generation capacity was increased by 0.4 MW, 100% above the end target.</p>	<p><i>Basic Services</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P121878: Kiribati Grid Connected Solar PV Project - P160910: RMI Sustainable Energy Development Project - P148560: FSM Energy Sector Development Project - P165183: Sustainable Energy Development Project - P144573: Tuvalu Energy Sector Development Project - P150908/P160658: Vanuatu Rural Electrification Projects I and II

Installation in Tuvalu has been delayed due to issues in accessing suitable land for project sites and delays to the finalization of the solar PV facility contract. The installation of a 750 kW solar power plant with a 1 MWh battery is expected to be completed by September 2020. The closing date of the project and the target were revised accordingly.

In Vanuatu, VREP I (first phase of the Vanuatu Rural Electrification Project) has already delivered solar home systems to around 16,000 households (28%), making lighting, phone charging, and television accessible. VREP II is under implementation to provide access to better solar home systems and mini-grids capable of supplying electricity for more productive use.

The Improved Electricity Access Project (P133701) directly assisted around 2,000 low-income households to connect to the grid and catalyzed the connections of another 2,500 households (combined 8%).

The Bank's contribution to energy sector reform and investments through the Vanuatu National Energy Road Map, together with the above projects, will increase access to electricity for Vanuatu consumers from 27% in 2012 to 85% by 2022.

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	0 kW (03/2013)	549 kW (10/2018)
RMI	0 (12/2017)	5 (12/2022)
FSM	0.0 (10/2016)	12.2 (11/2022)
Tuvalu	0.0	0.75

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	729 kW (04/2019)	549 kW (10/2018)
RMI	0 (12/2017)	5 (12/2022)
FSM	6.2 (10/2016)	12.2 (11/2022)
Tuvalu	0.0 (12/2016)	0.75 (09/2020)

	(12/2016)	(09/2020)		Vanuatu	0.17 (06/2019)	4.5 (06/2022)	
Vanuatu	0.00 (09/2017)	4.5 (06/2022)					
Number of people provided with access to improved water sources			<p>On track. Three planned groundwater abstraction galleries have been completed in North Tarawa, Kiribati increasing the total supply of freshwater by 22 m3/day. With proper maintenance, the groundwater galleries are expected to be resilient to 60 continuous months of drought, and have a design life of 200 years. A follow-up project for South Tarawa is in the pipeline.</p>			<p>Pipeline - P162938: South Tarawa Water Supply Project</p> <p>Closed - P112615: Kiribati Adaptation Phase III (closed)</p>	
	Baseline	Target		Progress	Target		
Kiribati	5,000 (06/2016)	29,000 (06/2021)		Kiribati	12,780 (12/2018)	29,000 (06/2021)	
Objective 4.3 Improved connective infrastructure							
RPF Objective Indicator			Progress to Date			WBG Program	
<i>Connective Infrastructure – Aviation</i>			<i>Connective Infrastructure – Aviation</i>			<i>Connective Infrastructure – Aviation</i>	
Regulatory certification of safety and security at project airports achieved			<p>On track, with delays. In Kiribati, the Chief Executive Officer position of the Airport Authority has been filled, which should accelerate preparations for achieving airport certification at Tarawa airport (TRW). The certification will not be completed before the close of the project, as the assessment is not scheduled until December 2019.</p> <p>Fua’amotu (TBU) and Vava’u (VAV) airports in Tonga are now both compliant with International Civil Aviation Organization standards.</p> <p>In Tuvalu, challenges have been encountered regarding the runway and apron resurfacing. Since completion of the</p>			<p>Ongoing - P143408: Samoa Aviation Investment Project - P128939: Tonga Aviation Investment Project - P128940: Tuvalu Aviation Investment Project - P154149: Vanuatu Aviation Investment Project</p> <p>Closed - P128938: Kiribati Aviation Investment Project</p>	

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati (Bonriki Airport – TRW)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2018)
Kiribati (Cassidy Airport – CXI)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2018)
Tonga (Fua'amotu Airport – TBU)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)
Tonga (Vava'u Airport – VAV)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)
Tuvalu (Funafuti Airport – FUN)	No (10/2016)	Yes (06/2020)

Regulatory certification of safety and security at project airports maintained

works, the newly resurfaced runway has experienced defects which need to be addressed.

	Progress	Target
Kiribati (Bonriki Airport – TRW)	No (05/2019)	Yes (12/2018)
Kiribati (Cassidy Airport – CXI)	No (05/2019)	Yes (12/2018)
Tonga (Fua'amotu Airport – TBU)	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (12/2019)
Tonga (Vava'u Airport – VAV)	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (12/2019)
Tuvalu (Funafuti Airport – FUN)	No (05/2019)	Yes (06/2020)

On track, with delays. In Samoa, Faleolo airport (APW) was certified by the Civil Aviation Authority of New Zealand in March 2000, and the airport remains compliant.

In Vanuatu, certification has been partially achieved for Bauerfield (VLI). Five of six certificates held by Airports Vanuatu Ltd have been recertified, and the aerodrome (Part 139) recertification is ongoing.

	Baseline	Target
Samoa (Faleolo Airport - APW)	Yes (07/2016)	Yes (06/2020)
Vanuatu (Bauerfield Airport – VLI)	Yes (12/2016)	Yes (06/2019)

Airport terminals/runways upgraded or rehabilitated

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati (Bonriki Terminal)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2019)
Kiribati (Cassidy Terminal)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2019)
Tonga (Fua'amotu Runway)	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)
Tonga	No (12/2016)	Yes (12/2019)

	Progress	Target
Samoa (Faleolo Airport - APW)	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2020)
Vanuatu (Bauerfield Airport – VLI)	Yes – partial (04/2019)	Yes (06/2019)

On track, with delays. In Kiribati, upgrades to Bonriki and Cassidy terminals are 90% complete. In Bonriki, a major item to be rectified is the incorrect sizing of the doors and frames, while in Cassidy, outstanding works include some minor defects to be addressed, installation of the baggage carousel, and final completion works for Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting.

The Fua'amotu and Vava'u runways in Tonga have been rehabilitated, while repairs to Bauerfield, Whitegrass, and Pekoa airport pavements in Vanuatu have been completed.

	Progress	Target
Kiribati (Bonriki Terminal)	90% (05/2019)	Yes (06/2019)
Kiribati (Cassidy Terminal)	90% (05/2019)	Yes (06/2019)
Tonga (Fua'amotu Runway)	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (12/2019)
Tonga	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (12/2019)

(Vava'u Runway)		
Tuvalu (Funafuti Runway)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2020)
Tuvalu (Funafuti Terminal)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2020)
Vanuatu (Bauerfield Runway)	No (12/2016)	Yes (06/2018)

(Vava'u Runway)		
Tuvalu (Funafuti Runway)	Yes (05/2019)	Yes (06/2020)
Tuvalu (Funafuti Terminal)	Yes (05/2019)	Yes (06/2020)
Vanuatu (Bauerfield Runway)	Yes (06/2019)	Yes (06/2018)

RPF Objective Indicator

Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads

Direct project beneficiaries (male/female)

Progress to Date

Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads

On track, with delays. In Kiribati, direct beneficiaries of the relevant project (closed in June 2018) include private car users, bus and truck operators, freight handlers, retailers and wholesalers, utility providers, public transport users, motorcyclists, cyclists, pedestrians, residents, schoolchildren, businesses, and the government. At project closure, it was determined that the improved road network is serving 60,936 people (of which 52% is female). The improved condition of South Tarawa's main road network contributed to reduced travel time, increased the overall quality and reliability of travel, improved road safety, and improved drainage.

In Vanuatu, the number of direct beneficiaries with improved road and pedestrian access has been approximated based on the percentage of road improvements completed to date.

WBG Program

Connective Infrastructure – Improved Roads

- Ongoing**
- P126504: Samoa Enhancing the Climate Resilience of West Coast Road
 - P145545: Samoa Enhanced Road Access Project
 - P165782: Samoa Climate Resilient Transport project
 - P161539: Tonga Climate Resilient Transport project
 - P156505: Vanuatu Infrastructure Reconstruction and Improvement Project
- Closed**
- P122151: Kiribati Road Reconstruction Project
 - P096931: Tonga Transport Consolidation
- Pipeline**
- P167382: Vanuatu Climate Resilient Transport project

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	50,100 (07/2017)	60,000 (06/2018)
Vanuatu	0 (03/2016)	14,000 (06/2021)

Roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	38.28 (06/2016)	38.5 (06/2018)
Samoa	2.3 (08/2017)	32 (08/2022)
Tonga	29.5 (09/2016)	60 (12/2022)
Vanuatu	0 (10/2019)	65 (12/2022)

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	60,936 (06/2018)	60,000 (06/2018)
Vanuatu	6,020 (05/2019)	14,000 (06/2021)

On track, with delays. Targets have been met in Kiribati and are on track with delays in other countries.

The relevant project in Kiribati closed in June 2018. In Kiribati, 5.8 km of rural roads were rehabilitated against the revised target of 5.8 km, and 42.7 km of non-rural roads were rehabilitated against the revised target of 32.7 km. Additional works (mostly in Betio) increased the total length of non-rural road rehabilitated by 10 km.

In Tonga, 40 km of rural roads were rehabilitated against the revised target of 35 km, and 5 km of non-rural roads were rehabilitated against the target of 5 km under a project which has closed.

Baselines and targets for Samoa were recalculated as part of a restructuring of the relevant project in May 2018.

The relevant project in Vanuatu remains in the pipeline.

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	48.5 (06/2018)	38.5 (06/2018)
Samoa	2.3 (08/2017)	32 (08/2022)
Tonga	45 (09/2016)	60 (12/2022)
Vanuatu	None (06/2019)	65 (12/2022)

Number of km of roads under regular road maintenance

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	34.8 (06/2016)	56 (06/2018)
Tonga	462 (09/2016)	462 (06/2018)

Water crossings constructed/rehabilitated

	Baseline	Target
Samoa	1 (06/2016)	5 (08/2022)
Vanuatu	0 (10/2019)	4 (12/2022)

Achieved. Targets have been met in Kiribati and exceeded in Tonga. Relevant projects closed in June 2018 and December 2018, respectively.

In Kiribati, the target was revised because some sections of road included at the time of project inception for ongoing maintenance were excluded during project implementation: (i) the Nippon Causeway was under rehabilitation, and (ii) the condition of some sections of the main road north of the Bonriki Airport and some secondary roads was deemed not suitable for inclusion in the routine maintenance contracts.

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	48.6 (06/2018)	48.6 (06/2018)
Tonga	488 (11/2018)	462 (12/2018)

On track. In Samoa, reconstruction of the Leone Bridge was completed in 2017. Civil works for Mali'oli'o Bridge started in October 2018.

The relevant project in Vanuatu remains in the pipeline.

	Progress	Target
Samoa	1 (02/2019)	5 (08/2023)
Vanuatu	None (06/2019)	4 (12/2022)

RPF Objective Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																								
<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Maritime</i></p> <p>Climate-resilient maritime investments constructed/rehabilitated and operational</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>0 (09/2018)</td> <td>100% (12/2022)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu (Nanumaga)</td> <td>0% (01/2019)</td> <td>80% (01/2023)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu (Funafuti)</td> <td>0% (01/2019)</td> <td>80% (01/2023)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Baseline	Target	Tonga	0 (09/2018)	100% (12/2022)	Tuvalu (Nanumaga)	0% (01/2019)	80% (01/2023)	Tuvalu (Funafuti)	0% (01/2019)	80% (01/2023)	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Maritime</i></p> <p>On track, with delays. The TSCP (closed) supported the development of a new Transport Sector Policy and Planning Framework, a National Transport Sector Strategy, and a Maritime Sector Strategic Development Plan. It also financed a maritime safety needs assessment for all main ports in Tonga’s outer islands. The ports in Vava’u and Ha’apai were rehabilitated under TSCP, while ports in Niua and ‘Eua will be rehabilitated under the new Tonga Climate Resilient Transport Project (approved November 2018). TSCP also provided funds to: (i) finance equipment such as navigational aids and marine safety, maintenance, and environmental protection equipment for all outer islands; and (ii) a safety campaign focused on smaller vessels for fishing and transportation.</p> <p>Meanwhile, implementation of the relevant project in Tuvalu (approved December 2018) is still in the very early stages.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Progress (06/2019)</th> <th>Target (06/2021)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu (Nanumaga)</td> <td>0%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu (Funafuti)</td> <td>0%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Progress (06/2019)	Target (06/2021)	Tonga	2	3	Tuvalu (Nanumaga)	0%	100%	Tuvalu (Funafuti)	0%	100%	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – Maritime</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P161382: RMI Maritime Investment Project - P163922: FSM Maritime Investment Project - P161540: Tuvalu Maritime Investment in Climate Resilient Operations
	Baseline	Target																								
Tonga	0 (09/2018)	100% (12/2022)																								
Tuvalu (Nanumaga)	0% (01/2019)	80% (01/2023)																								
Tuvalu (Funafuti)	0% (01/2019)	80% (01/2023)																								
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Tuvalu (Nanumaga)	0%	100%																								
Tuvalu (Funafuti)	0%	100%																								
RPF Objective Indicator	Progress to Date	WBG Program																								
<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p> <p>Increased access to internet services (number of subscribers per 100 people)</p>	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p> <p>On track. The proposed EMC system will connect Kiribati (Tarawa), FSM (Kosrae-Pohnpei), and Nauru with onward</p>	<p><i>Connective Infrastructure – ICT</i></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P159632: Kiribati Connectivity Project 																								

connectivity from Pohnpei to Guam (US) via the HANTRU-1 cable. While implementation of the EMC cable has been delayed, the terms of collaboration between the three countries for the supply, installation, and operation of the EMC system have since been agreed, pursuant to a Construction and Maintenance Agreement and IRU Deed signed by the responsible implementing entities for each of the three countries on April 2019. Draft procurement documents for the supply and installation of the EMC system have been prepared and are being reviewed.

In Samoa, targets have been exceeded across all indicators. To date: (i) 1,385 km of cable has been built against a target of 1,300 km; (ii) access to internet services increased from a baseline of 27 per 100 people to 60 per 100 people, against a target of 55; and (iii) the price of wholesale international capacity link decreased from a baseline of US\$1,500 to US\$107. Operators are reporting a significant increase in the volume of data usage and are now also offering new data plans and prices with increased data.

In Tonga, the relevant project closed in July 2018. The project enabled internet access for most of the Tongan population. At project completion: (i) international internet bandwidth increased from a baseline of 37 Mbps to 4,400 Mbps; (ii) access to internet services increased from a baseline of one per 100 people to 50 per 100 people; and (iii) the price of wholesale international capacity link decreased from a baseline of US\$495 to US\$155.

There is no progress to date in Tuvalu as implementation of the relevant project (approved January 2019) is in the very early stages.

- P130592: FSM Connectivity Project
- P128904: Samoa Connectivity Project
- P159395: Tuvalu Connectivity Project

Closed

- P113184: Tonga Connectivity Project

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	15 (12/2016)	45 (05/2022)
FSM	2.8 (05/2018)	40 (01/2020)
Samoa	27 (06/2015)	55 (07/2020)
Tonga	25 (08/2016)	40 (07/2018)
Tuvalu	2,800 (10/2018)	3,500 (11/2021)

Reduced internet wholesale bandwidth price (US\$/Mbps)

	Baseline	Target
Kiribati	700 (12/2016)	250 (05/2022)
FSM	1,800 (05/2018)	700 (01/2020)
Samoa	1,500 (06/2015)	400 (07/2020)
Tonga	495 (08/2016)	150 (07/2018)
Tuvalu	750 (10/2018)	350 (12/2021)

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	89 (04/2019)	45 (05/2022)
FSM	2.8 (05/2018)	40 (01/2020)
Samoa	60 (03/2019)	55 (07/2020)
Tonga	50 (06/2018)	40 (07/2018)
Tuvalu	None (06/2019)	3,500 (11/2021)

On track. See above.

	Progress	Target
Kiribati	700 (04/2019)	250 (05/2022)
FSM	1,800 (05/2018)	700 (01/2020)
Samoa	107 (03/2019)	400 (07/2020)
Tonga	155 (06/2018)	150 (07/2018)
Tuvalu	None (06/2019)	350 (12/2021)

Objective 4.4 Support closing of gaps in poverty data																																				
RPF Objective Indicator		Progress to Date		WBG Program																																
<p><i>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</i></p> <p>Most recent HIES data available for poverty analysis in PIC9 are less than five years old.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Latest HIES</th> <th>Years since completion of latest HIES</th> <th>Target next HIES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FSM</td> <td>2013/14</td> <td>5</td> <td>2021/22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kiribati</td> <td>2006</td> <td>13</td> <td>2019/20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RMI</td> <td>2002</td> <td>17</td> <td>2019/20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samoa</td> <td>2018/19</td> <td>0</td> <td>TBC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonga</td> <td>2015/16</td> <td>3</td> <td>2020/21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuvalu</td> <td>2015/16</td> <td>3</td> <td>2020/21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vanuatu</td> <td>2010</td> <td>9</td> <td>2019/20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Latest HIES	Years since completion of latest HIES	Target next HIES	FSM	2013/14	5	2021/22	Kiribati	2006	13	2019/20	RMI	2002	17	2019/20	Samoa	2018/19	0	TBC	Tonga	2015/16	3	2020/21	Tuvalu	2015/16	3	2020/21	Vanuatu	2010	9	2019/20	<p><i>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</i></p> <p>On track. Kiribati and RMI have commenced fieldwork for their 2019/20 HIES round. It is expected that the new HIES data will be available for poverty analysis by the end of CY20.</p>		<p><i>Addressing Knowledge Gaps</i></p> <p>Pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P171380: Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in Kiribati - P171377: Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in Tonga - P168122: Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in the Pacific (SPC) - P164889: Improving Data Dissemination and Use in Pacific Islands Countries (ASA)
	Latest HIES	Years since completion of latest HIES	Target next HIES																																	
FSM	2013/14	5	2021/22																																	
Kiribati	2006	13	2019/20																																	
RMI	2002	17	2019/20																																	
Samoa	2018/19	0	TBC																																	
Tonga	2015/16	3	2020/21																																	
Tuvalu	2015/16	3	2020/21																																	
Vanuatu	2010	9	2019/20																																	

ANNEX 5. NATURAL DISASTERS THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO AND DURING THE RPF PERIOD

NATURAL DISASTERS OVER TIME				
	Pre-RPF	FY17	FY18	FY19
Kiribati	—	—	—	—
RMI	Severe droughts—2013 and 2016 Affected about 50% of the population.	—	—	—
FSM	Typhoon Maysak—2015 Caused damages estimated at about 3.5% of GDP.	—	Tropical Depression Jelawat—March 2018 Damage to infrastructure and the agricultural sector.	Typhoon Wutip—February 2019 Chuuk, Yap Islands Costs of emergency needs and damage to infrastructure were estimated at US\$2 million as of April 2019. 106 homes were lost.
Nauru	—	—	—	—
Palau	Typhoon Bopha—2012 92 homes were destroyed while 59 others sustained severe damage. Total damage amounted to US\$10.1 million with repair costs estimated at US\$15–20 million. Super Typhoon Haiyan—2013	—	—	—
Samoa	Earthquake and tsunami—2009 143 reported deaths and an estimated 5,274 people became homeless. Direct damages and economic losses were estimated at US\$124 million (equivalent to more than one-fifth of the country's GDP).	—	TC Gita—February 2018 Damage was limited. At least 233 people sought refuge in emergency shelters. An estimated 10 million Samoan tala (US\$3.7 million) in damages to the power grid. Negative impact on economic growth estimated to be about 0.1 percentage point.	—

NATURAL DISASTERS OVER TIME				
	Pre-RPF	FY17	FY18	FY19
	<p>TC Evan—2012 14 lives lost and over 7,500 people displaced. Crops decimated, affecting thousands of farmers. The total economic loss was estimated to exceed US\$210 million (about 30% of GDP).</p>			
Tonga	<p>TC Ian—2014 Destroyed almost 1,000 homes and buildings in the Ha’apai island group.</p> <p>TC Ula—December 2015 to January 2016</p>	—	<p>TC Gita—February 2018 Affected almost 80% of the population. The total economic value of the effects caused by TC Gita amounted to approximately T\$356.1 million (US\$164.1 million), which is equivalent to 37.8% of the nominal GDP in Tonga. Figures released by the National Emergency Management Office indicate 4,451 houses were damaged and destroyed in Tongatapu, and 257 in ‘Eua, for a total of 4,708 houses damaged or destroyed. Approximately 4,500 people sought refuge in evacuation centers.</p>	—
Tuvalu	<p>TC Pam—2015 Large-scale damage of houses, agriculture, and livestock: 90% of crops were damaged in Nui and Nukufetau. Nanumanga suffered the worst damage of the three northern islands, with 60 to 100 houses flooded and damage to the health facility.</p>	—	—	—

NATURAL DISASTERS OVER TIME				
	Pre-RPF	FY17	FY18	FY19
	TC Ula—December 2015 to January 2016			
Vanuatu	<p>TC Pam—2015 Extensive damage. 70% of population affected, 11 lives lost, 66000 homes lost, economic damages equivalent to two-thirds of GDP across multiple sectors. Net effect on account deficit was approximately 25%. Tourism and agricultural output declined sharply in 2015.</p>	<p>TC Donna—May 2017 1,000 people and 180 households affected. Destructive rain and heavy winds caused significant damage.</p>	<p>Ambae: Mount Manaro Volcanic Eruption—September 2017 More than 7,000 people were relocated to 14 evacuation centers, all 11,000 residents of Ambae island were evacuated.</p> <p>Ambae: Mount Mona Volcanic Eruption—March 2018 11,000 residents evacuated, water supply contaminated, school roof destroyed, many crops (and incomes) destroyed, landslides cut off road access. Ambae population now dispersed; many relocated to semi-permanent homes along the adjacent Maewo coast. Maewo fisheries resources under stress with the rapid doubling of the Maewo population and Ambae agricultural output ceasing.</p>	<p>TC Oma—February 2019 The February situation report indicated that 11,000 were in areas exposed to wind speeds > 90 km per hour, while the locales of Torba, Samna, and Malmapa saw flash flooding and rain damage to homes and crops. 500 people were evacuated from Samna.</p> <p>Southeast Ambrym Volcano Activity—Ongoing. Alert level 2 (March 2019) likely to remain in effect with ongoing volcanic activity. 70 families moved in December 2018.</p>

ANNEX 6. COUNTRY PROGRAMS OF IDA-ELIGIBLE PIC9 COUNTRIES

Republic of Kiribati

Forward Pipeline as of November 2019

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P169179	Kiribati Sixth Economic Reform Development Policy Operation	DPL ^a
P162938	South Tarawa Water Supply Project	IPF
P171380	Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in Kiribati	IPF
P165821	Kiribati Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program	IPF
P165838	Kiribati Outer Islands Transport Infrastructure Investment Project	IPF

^a Development Policy Loan.

Active Portfolio

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P159632	Kiribati Connectivity Project	IPF
P167263	Kiribati Fifth Economic Reform Development Policy Operation	DPL

Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI)

Forward Pipeline as of November 2019

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P172014	RMI Pacific Resilience Project II	IPF
P171517	Digital RMI	IPF
P171924	RMI Education and Skills Strengthening Project	IPF

Active Portfolio

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P160910	RMI Sustainable Energy Development Project	IPF
P151760	RMI Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program	IPF
P160096	RMI Pacific Resilience Program II	IPF
P163131	RMI Public Financial Management Improvement Project	IPF
P166800	RMI Multisectoral Early Childhood Education Project	IPF
P161382	RMI Maritime Investment Project	IPF
P155257	RMI Pacific Resilience Program	IPF

Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)

Forward Pipeline as of November 2019

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P170718	Digital FSM	IPF
P172225	FSM Climate Resilient Roads Project	IPF

Active Portfolio

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P130592	FSM Connectivity Project	IPF
P165183	FSM Sustainable Energy Development and Access Project	IPF
P151754	FSM Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program	IPF

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P161969	FSM Public Financial Management Improvement Project	IPF
P163922	FSM Maritime Investment Project	IPF

Independent State of Samoa

Forward Pipeline as of November 2019

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P171764	Samoa First Resilience and Economic Reform Development Policy Operation	DPL
P164382	Samoa Health System Strengthening Program	P4R

Active Portfolio

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P165928	Samoa Second Resilience Development Policy Operation with a Cat-DDO	DPL
P165873	Samoa Agriculture and Fisheries Productivity and Marketing Project	IPF
P128904	Samoa Connectivity Project	IPF
P126596	Samoa Enhancing Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities	IPF
P126504	Samoa Enhancing Climate Resilience of West Coast Road	IPF
P143408	Samoa Aviation Investment Project	IPF
P145545	Samoa Enhanced Road Access Project	IPF
P165782	Samoa Climate Resilient Transport Project	IPF
P154839	Samoa Pacific Resilience Program	IPF

Kingdom of Tonga

Forward Pipeline as of November 2019

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P171071	Tonga First Resilience Development Policy Operation	DPL
P171377	Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in Tonga	IPF

Active Portfolio

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P159263	Tonga Third Inclusive Growth Development Policy Operation	DPL
P154943	Tonga Digital Government Support Project	IPF
P164941	Tongafish Pathways to Sustainable Oceans Project	IPF
P161541	Skills and Employment for Tongans	IPF
P128939	Tonga Aviation Investment Project	IPF
P161539	Tonga Climate Resilient Transport Project	IPF
P154840	Tonga Pacific Resilience Program	IPF
P156334	Tonga Pacific Resilience Program	IPF

Tuvalu

Forward Pipeline as of November 2019

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P170558	Tuvalu First Resilience Development Policy Operation with a Cat-DDO	DPL
P171681	Tuvalu Learning Project	IPF

Active Portfolio

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P159395	Tuvalu Telecoms and ICT Development Project	IPF
P144573	Tuvalu Energy Sector Development Project	IPF
P151780	Tuvalu Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program	IPF
P128940	Tuvalu Aviation Investment Project	IPF
P161540	Tuvalu Maritime Investment in Climate-Resilient Transport Project	IPF

Republic of Vanuatu

Forward Pipeline as of November 2019

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P168749	Vanuatu Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Grant with Cat-DDO	DPL
P167382	Vanuatu Climate Resilient Transport Project	IPF

Active Portfolio

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P160658	Vanuatu Rural Electrification Project Stage II	IPF
P154149	Vanuatu Aviation Investment Project	IPF
P155256	Vanuatu Pacific Resilience Program	IPF
P156505	Vanuatu Reconstruction Project	IPF

Pacific Islands (Regional)

Forward Pipeline as of November 2019

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P168122	Statistical Innovation and Capacity Building in the Pacific	IPF

Active Portfolio

Project no.	Project name	Product line
P148238	Pacific Regional ICT Regulatory Development Project	IPF
P098423	Pacific Islands GEF (Global Environment Facility) Sustainable Energy Finance	IPF
P152653	Pacific Islands Sustainable Energy Industry Development	IPF
P131655	Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program	IPF
P153429	Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program	IPF
P147839	Pacific Resilience Program SPC	IPF
P163699	Pacific Resilience Program SPC II	IPF
P161533	PCRAFI: Disaster Risk Finance	IPF
P145057	Pacific Aviation Safety Office Reform	IPF