

## VI. RESULTS

68. While it is desirable to have composite measures of success for the region as a whole (e.g., average growth rate of GDP), the scope of the Bank’s engagement and the variation across countries in terms of ownership and capacity for implementation, as well as variation in donor commitments, render it unrealistic at the broad regional level. Guided by the strategic directions of the regional engagement framework, activities will be tailored to fit the demands and capacity of the client members, where success—or lack thereof—of the Bank’s interventions can be gauged. The objectives of the country-level engagement and the instruments to track progress and measure long-term impacts will also be customized to match each intervention.

69. A preliminary overview of the outcomes the Bank expects to influence is contained in Table 8. Corresponding indicators for measurement will be identified at the individual country level where the specific activity is undertaken. The intended long-term impact of these outcomes is also presented here along with some suggested indicators that lend themselves to measurement. However, the time frame for these impacts to eventuate would be considerably beyond that of the current strategy. (The following section VII discusses overall risks.)

70. Given the paucity of data in the region, the Bank would work closely with its donor partners to put tracking mechanisms in place. Efforts to improve the statistical information base through the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, South Pacific Commission; and the University of South Pacific would be supported as appropriate.

**Table 8. Outcomes of Bank Assistance and their Intended Long-Term Impacts**

<i>Thematic Focus</i>	<i>Outcomes the Bank expects to influence during strategy period (specific indicators to be defined at the country-level where the activity is undertaken)</i>	<i>Intended long-term impact (suggested indicators)</i>
<b>Improve Effectiveness of Public Expenditures</b>		
Social sectors	<p>Increased awareness among clients and donors of the mismatch between the inputs and outcomes of social sector financing.</p> <p>Better accountability frameworks in the social sectors.</p> <p>Improvement in the modes of delivery of social services.</p>	<p>Improved quality of health and education services. More equitable distribution of services to outer islands.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> Improvement in population-wide education and health outcomes.</p>
Infrastructure	<p>Create conditions for private participation in infrastructure maintenance, improvements in service coverage</p>	<p>Improved public asset management, reduced rebuilding activities, access with reliability</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> Savings to public budget through efficiency gains and less frequent construction activities; increase in coverage of services</p>
Hazard Management	<p>Mainstreaming risk management into national economic planning</p>	<p>Enhanced resilience to hazards.</p>

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	Increased capacity within key ministries to conduct vulnerability assessments and hazard-proofing.	<i>Indicators:</i> Reduction in damages as a percentage of GDP, proportion of population affected, fatalities.
<b>Improve environment for private sector-led job creation</b>		
Reducing the cost of doing business	Increased awareness of administrative & regulatory barriers to private investment.  Facilitate reduction in time and cost of doing business through implementation assistance on reforms.  Create conditions for improving access, reduced cost of utilities.	Increased domestic and foreign private sector activity.  <i>Indicators:</i> Increase in local business formation, increase in FDI.
Increasing revenues and sustainability of natural resource-based sectors	Increased capacity for conducting economic valuation of natural resources  Improved legal and regulatory environment for resource exploitations, framework for optimizing revenue in place.	Improved sustainability & revenue sharing in natural resource based industries  <i>Indicators:</i> Reduction in rate of logging, improved revenue-sharing.
Improving access to regional labor markets	Knowledge gaps on the benefits of enhanced labor mobility in the region and measures to mitigate real or perceived costs for both sending and receiving countries would be addressed.  Active regional dialogue on labor mobility in the context of closer regional integration.	Stronger regional integration, reduction in unemployment in the PICs, labor shortages addressed in developed markets.  <i>Indicators:</i> Number of jobs secured by Pacific Islanders in neighboring developed markets, volume and impact of remittances on migrant-sending communities