

**United Nations Development System
Fiji and Samoa**



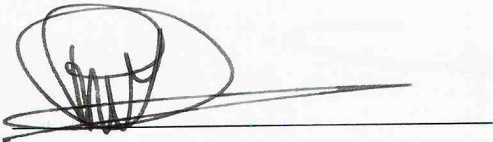
**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK for
the PACIFIC SUBREGION
2008 – 2012**

May 2007

Preamble

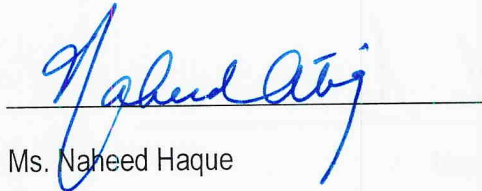
In this United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the Pacific Subregion, the UN team in the Pacific has come together with governments to forge a regional framework for the pursuit of equitable economic growth, poverty reduction, good governance, human rights, equitable social and protection services, and sustainable environmental management for all countries in the region.

Forged in the spirit of partnership between Pacific governments and peoples and the two UN Country Teams and 15 agencies, funds and programmes in the Pacific, the UNDAF represents our recognition of the need to improve aid coordination and effectiveness in this region, and commits us to work together in complementary and reinforcing ways. We affirm our commitment to achieve the outcomes of the UNDAF in the spirit in which it was forged, and to help make the aspirations of Pacific peoples a reality.



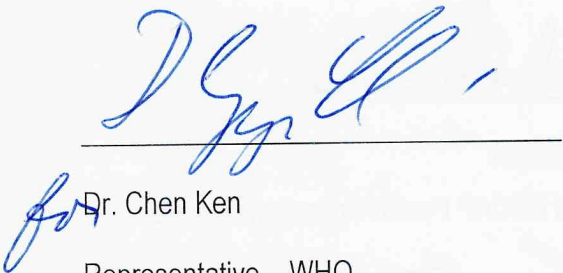
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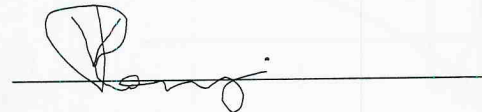
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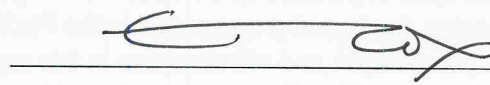
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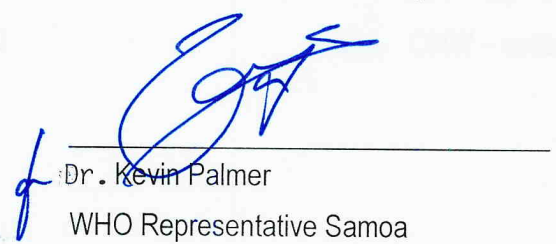
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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|---------------|
| PREAMBLE..... | 2 |
| ACRONYMS..... | 2 |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 4 |
| I. INTRODUCTION..... | 6 |
| BACKGROUND: PACIFIC CONTEXT | 6 |
| THE UNDAF PROCESS IN THE PACIFIC | 6 |
| PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE UNDAF 2008 – 2012..... | 8 |
| II. RESULTS..... | 10 |
| 1. EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION | 10 |
| 2. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS | 12 |
| 3. EQUITABLE SOCIAL AND PROTECTION SERVICES | 14 |
| 4. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | 17 |
| III. INITIATIVES OUTSIDE OF THE RESULTS MATRIX..... | 19 |
| IV. ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS | 21 |
| V. IMPLEMENTATION | 22 |
| OVERALL UNDAF COORDINATION | 22 |
| COORDINATED UN PROGRAMMING | 23 |
| ENHANCED UN PRESENCE 23 | |
| VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION | 24 |
| UNDAF M&E COORDINATION STRUCTURE | 24 |
| M&E MECHANISM 24 | |
| SUPPORT FOR REGIONAL M&E CAPACITY | 25 |
| INDEPENDENT EVALUATION 25 | |
| | |
| ANNEX I. REGIONAL RESULTS MATRIX | I |
| | |
| ANNEX II. COUNTRY RESULTS MATRIX | X |
| I. KIRIBATI..... | X |
| II. SAMOA | XVI |
| III. SOLOMON ISLANDS..... | XXI |
| IV. TUVALU | XXVII |
| V. VANUATU | XXXII |
| | |
| ANNEX III. M&E FRAMEWORK | XXXVII |
| | |
| ANNEX IV. DECLARATION – UNDAF STAKEHOLDERS MEETING 8, 9 MAY 2007 | XLV |
| | |
| ANNEX V. PARTICIPANT LIST – UNDAF STAKEHOLDERS MEETING 8, 9 MAY 2007 | XLIX |

Acronyms

| | |
|-----------|--|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| APLF | Asia Pacific Leadership Forum |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women |
| CPAP | Country Programme Action Plan |
| CROP | Council of Regional Organisations |
| CYP | Commonwealth Youth Programme |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| DevInfo | A database system that provides a method to organize, store and display data in a uniform format to facilitate data sharing at country level across government departments and UN agencies using the same system (from www.devinform.org). |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FFA | Forum Fisheries Agency |
| FSPI | Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) |
| IFOAM | International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movement |
| IFRC | International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MSI | Mauritius Strategy for Implementation |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Program of Action |
| NCSA | National Capacity Self-Assessment |
| NUS | National University of Samoa |
| NSDS | National Sustainable Development Strategies |
| OCO | Oceania Customs Organisation |
| OECD- DAC | Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee |
| OHCHR | Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| OUM | Oceania University of Medicine |
| PFnet | People First Network |
| PIC | Pacific Island Country |
| PFTAC | Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre |
| PIFS | Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat |
| PINA | Pacific Islands News Association |
| PIPSO | Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation |

| | |
|---------|--|
| PP | Pacific Plan |
| PPA | Pacific Power Association |
| RRRT | Regional Rights Resource Team |
| SNC | Second National Communications |
| SOPAC | Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission |
| SPBEA | South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment |
| SPC | Secretariat of the Pacific Community |
| SPREP | Pacific Regional Environment Programme |
| SPTO | South Pacific Tourism Organisation |
| STI | Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| SWAps | Sector-Wide Approaches |
| UN | United Nations |
| UN OCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| UNDG | United Nations Development Group |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCAP | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UN Refugee Agency) |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund (formerly United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) |
| UNIFEM | United Nations Development Fund for Women |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| UNSC | United Nations Security Council |
| USP | University of the South Pacific |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the Pacific Subregion (hereon referred to as the UNDAF) sets out the strategic focus for the UN's dialogue with the Pacific Islands Countries (PICs) from 2008 to 2012. It is the product of partnerships between the UN Country Teams of Fiji and Samoa and the 15 UN agencies, programmes and offices¹ in the Pacific, and is driven by the needs and priorities of governments of 14 PICs (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Tonga, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa and the Solomon Islands).

Whereas in the past the UN has developed separate UNDAFs for five of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the region (Samoa, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu), for the 2008-2012 programming cycle it is proceeding with a regional UNDAF, in order to obtain greater programme cohesion and harmonisation among agencies. It will focus on the five LDCs in the region, directing roughly 58% of its resources to the LDCs and 42% to the nine non-LDCs. The UN will also work only in areas in which it can have the greatest impact in accordance with its comparative advantages, choosing capacity development and policy support as its main tenets of assistance in the region.

The UN has sought to embed its UNDAF within national and regional development plans, and to generate national ownership of and commitment to development initiatives. This UNDAF was developed based on a review of national and regional plans, strategies and policies from 14 PICs and regional bodies, UN mandates, and UN areas of expertise, which led to the identification of four UN priority areas. Particularly important in the analysis was the Pacific Plan, whose objectives closely align with the identified UN priorities. Once it had formulated regional objectives in each priority area, the UN embarked on extensive consultations with Governments at both the regional and national levels, through regional meetings such as the Forum Economic Ministers' Meeting and as a side event to the Forum Officials Committee meeting, as well as through in-country consultations with PICs, refining the areas of future dialogue and intervention. Throughout the formulation of the UNDAF, the UN also endeavoured to consult with civil society organisations, regional agencies and development partners.

The UN is strongly aware of development challenges in the region, in which aid per capita exceeds that of any other region and yet has not translated into uniform human development gains. The region has been experiencing high levels of poverty and low levels of economic growth; coupled with the fact of low human development, it is clear that the Pacific is in danger of missing many Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets. As a consequence, the UN in the Pacific has given priority to improved **aid effectiveness**, in accordance with the Paris Declaration and the Pacific Principles on Aid Effectiveness, and on **promotion of the MDGs**. The UNDAF seeks to coordinate and harmonise its work across agencies, build national ownership over aid programming, and work only in areas of UN comparative advantage.

In recognition of the importance of human rights and gender equality to sustainable development in the Pacific, the UN has adopted a **rights-based approach** throughout its programming, and **gender equality** is a core underlying issue in the UNDAF. Human rights and gender equality have been mainstreamed in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes in the UNDAF.

The UNDAF aims to achieve the following priorities or 'outcomes':

Equitable economic growth and poverty reduction, by supporting the development and implementation of evidence-based, regional, pro-poor National Sustainable Development Strategies to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and decent employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

Good governance and human rights, by enhancing national and regional governance systems that exercise the principles of inclusive good governance, respecting and upholding human rights; and supporting the development of resilient Pacific island communities participating in decision-making at all levels.

¹ FAO, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNESCAP, UNDP (including the Pacific Centre), UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNOPS, WHO and WMO. More UN agencies are expected to join the UNCTs in Fiji and Samoa, such as IFAD and UNEP.

Equitable social and protection services², through support to the development of evidence-based and inclusive policies and plans; improved systems to deliver accessible, affordable, well-managed, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services; and individual and community behaviour that reflects healthy lifestyles, social protection and better use of social services.

Sustainable environmental management, by mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and renewable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and supporting Pacific communities to sustainably use their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.

The UN has estimated that it will be able to mobilise and contribute around US\$309.7 million overall to UNDAF outcomes 2008 – 2012, directing approximately US\$93.8 million towards economic growth and poverty reduction, US\$38.3 million towards good governance and human rights, US\$95.3 million towards equitable social and protection services, and US\$60.3 million towards sustainable environmental management. Though the UNDAF will guide the majority of UN agencies' work in the region 2008 – 2012, a small proportion (around 7%) of agency work, generally that which is highly specialised and undertaken by a single agency, will fall outside of the framework of the UNDAF.

The implementation of the UNDAF will be overseen by the two UNCTs in Fiji and Samoa, with the support of four (4) Outcome Groups around each UNDAF outcome and the two RC offices. The RC offices will provide ongoing support to the UNCTs and Outcome Groups, and monitor UNDAF implementation on an ongoing basis. The Outcome Groups will coordinate UNDAF implementation in their respective areas, promoting joint programming and collaboration, both between UN agencies and between the UN and external partners. UN Joint Programmes will be an important modality of enhanced UN cooperation, and Joint Programmes on HIV/AIDS, Young People, MDGs, Civil Society and the Environment are planned, to be supervised by Outcome Groups.

Progress towards UNDAF results will be reviewed on an annual basis, based on joint monitoring and evaluation processes around the UNDAF outcome areas, aligned to the greatest extent possible with national development strategy / plan review processes and with monitoring and evaluation of other regional strategies and plans, particularly the Pacific Plan. The UNDAF will undergo an independent evaluation in its penultimate year (2011).

²Equitable social and protection services include: education, health, water and environmental sanitation, nutrition, population, injuries and protection (including rehabilitation and integration services).

I. INTRODUCTION

The UN Development Assistance Framework for the Pacific Subregion (UNDAF) represents the first region-wide response to the UN operational reform process, and is a product of several *partnerships in development*, including between two UN Country Teams in Fiji and Samoa covering a total of 15 UN agencies, offices and programmes³, and between the UN and the governments of 14 Pacific island countries. While the UNDAF will guide the majority of UN agencies' work in the Pacific, a minority of activities fall outside of its objectives, due to the unique mandates or ongoing programmes of specific UN agencies. Programmes outside of the UNDAF are listed by agency and country in Section 3.

Background: Pacific context

The development challenges in the Pacific are significant. It is a geographically vast, culturally and ecologically diverse and, in human development terms, highly variable region. Middle Income Countries function alongside five Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the region, and the Millennium Development Goal indicators in rural areas or on the outer islands of many countries are well below national average and equivalent to any LDC.

Societies in the Pacific have been experiencing dramatic social, economic and environmental transformations over the past decades. Governance systems have, in general, struggled to meet the human development needs of their populations, and often co-exist uneasily alongside traditional forms of governance. A myriad of factors have led to political instability and civil conflict in several countries in recent years. Human rights are not widely understood, gender inequality is pervasive, and half of the population of the region is under 25 and faces limited social, economic and political opportunities.

Subsistence production dominates the economic life of most of the region's people, but urbanisation, migration, high population growth, declining rural productivity, globalisation, and small / slow-growing formal economies, amongst other factors, are transforming economies around the region. Poverty is a problem: an average of one in four households has an income below national basic needs poverty lines in the region.

Population growth and economic changes are putting strain on the natural environment on which most people depend. The rich biodiversity of the region is threatened through contact with humans, resource exploitation and pollution, and Pacific people and ecology are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change. Each of these problems has human rights and gender dimensions.

There are 15 UN agencies, programmes and offices (with more joining) and numerous other bilateral and multilateral development partners operating in the Pacific, and the region has high aid per capita rates. The stagnation of human development indicators despite high inflows of aid highlights an aid effectiveness challenge that demands better aid coordination and focus on behalf of the UN agencies.

On the other hand, regional intergovernmental cooperation is significant and growing. 16 countries participate in the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), an inter-governmental organisation that brings together national leaders annually and which also chairs the 10-member Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP). PIF launched the Pacific Plan in 2005, a plan of action to tackle common regional challenges. The UN has aligned its own planning closely to this nationally-owned and endorsed regional platform.

The UNDAF Process in the Pacific

Lessons from previous experience

In 2003, the UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF developed individual UNDAFs for Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Kiribati. The Samoa UNCT developed jointly the Samoa UNDAF 2003-2007. Hindsight reveals that the first generation of the UNDAF did not have significant operational consequences, and resources were not committed to conducting a formal mid-term review of the UNDAFs. The countries focussed on, five LDCs, formed only a limited part of the agencies' operational mandates, and the UNDAFs had not carried national ownership nor been used to focus discussions with governments, mobilise resources, or promote UN cooperation or collaboration. Moreover, agencies that were not involved in drafting the UNDAFs had not been

³ FAO, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNESCAP, UNDP (including the Pacific Centre), UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNOPS, WHO and WMO. More UN agencies are expected to join the UNCTs in Fiji and Samoa, such as IFAD and UNEP.

significantly engaged in the process, and potential alignment and resource mobilisation cooperation opportunities were not realised.

The recent generation of the UNDAF is intended as a programming tool, and its process of development has sought to address the deficiencies of its predecessor through a regional approach, genuine government consultation, deeper joint implementation and monitoring structures, and universal UN participation. Moreover, the current UNDAF is responsive to past criticism of a lack of focus and participation in national development dialogues, and the non-harmonised nature of UN work.

UNDAF 2008 – 2012: partnerships in development

The UN has been reforming internally for over a decade, and the latest reforms have changed the nature of the UNDAF. The impetus towards consolidated inter-agency programming at the UN has increased, with the aim of achieving ‘one programme, one team, one leader’ for all UN agencies in one country. The current UNDAF is intended to serve as a common programming tool for all UN agencies.

In response, the UN Country Teams in Fiji and Samoa have not only sought to implement the reforms for their own multi-country offices, but embarked on a process to jointly coordinate UN agency activities on a regional scale. Due to the complexity and uniqueness of development issues in Papua New Guinea, the UNCT in PNG is following its own strategic planning process and independently developing its own UNDAF.

Analysis & Formulation

Starting in April 2006, the two UN Country Teams undertook a joint Pacific-wide situational analysis, based on regional and national development policies and plans, especially the Pacific Plan⁴. A UN Strategic Planning Retreat identified four priority (also referred to as outcome) areas of UN focus in the region based on the joint Pacific situational analysis, UN agency mandates and comparative advantages, and tasked four Working Groups to develop UN objectives (outcomes and outputs) in each area. Together, all objectives formed the first draft of a Regional Results Matrix. Throughout this process, the gender issues in each outcome area were considered, and commitment to gender equality was mainstreamed at the level of objectives in all four outcome areas.

Geographic & substantive focus

Early in the process, the UN identified specific geographical and substantive focus areas that are in line with its commitment to working in areas where it can have the most impact, given the scope of issues and diversity in the Pacific.

Geographically, the UN has chosen to focus on the region’s five Least Developed Countries – Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu – in UNDAF 2008 – 2012. The five LDCs will receive

Gender mainstreaming in the UNDAF

Over the course of UNDAF development, the UNCTs implemented several activities that would strengthen capacity to ensure gender mainstreaming in the processes of UNDAF preparation. For example, the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) on Gender, chaired by UNIFEM, and the Chair of the Human Rights Theme Group provided additional training on gender and the human rights-based approach for UN staff in Fiji and Samoa.

Subsequent to these trainings, the IATF Gender reviewed the draft UNDAF Regional Results Matrix and identified critical areas for gender mainstreaming.

Also, sessions emphasising gender mainstreaming as a key strategy were programmed into each of the UNDAF country consultations with the five Least Developed Countries (LDCs). A gender mainstreaming checklist was prepared by a consultant for these UNDAF country consultations. The consultant completed a gender analysis for the results matrices

⁴ Analysis informing this paper includes, inter alia: national plans and sectoral strategies; *Auckland Declaration*, Pacific Islands Forum, 2004; *Pacific Plan for Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Integration* (and supporting analysis), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, 2005; *Pacific Islands Regional MDG Report*, SPC/UNDP, 2004; *Toward a New Pacific Regionalism*, ADB and Commonwealth Secretariat, 2005; *Responding to the Priorities of the Poor*, ADB, 2005; *How are the Neighbours: The Millennium Development Goals and our Region*, World Vision, 2006; *Pacific 2020: Challenges and Opportunities for Growth*, AusAID, 2006; *Asian Development Outlook*, ADB, 2006; and *The Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asia and the Pacific 2006*, UNESCAP, UNDP and ADB. Regional challenges have been analysed in the context of: the *Human Development Report*, UNDP, 2005; *UN Secretary General’s Progress Report on the MDGs*, 2005; *United Nations Development Group Action Plan on the Millennium Declaration, MDGs and other International Development Goals 2006-2008*; *Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit*; *UN Report on the World Social Situation: The Inequality Predicament*, 2005; and *Millennium Development Goals Report*, UNDESA, 2006.

roughly 58% of the UN's funding in the region, and have individual, specific Country Results Matrices based on the Regional Results Matrix to guide programming in their countries.

Programmes in the non-LDCs of the region will be guided by the Regional Results Matrix. This is part of UN's new approach to maintain focus and operate strategically given the relatively limited resources it has.

Substantively, the UN understands that it is more of a technical support agency in the Pacific, and will focus its work around its comparative advantages of policy development and capacity building in order to have the greatest impact in the region.

Consultation

In the latter half of 2006 through to early 2007, the UN engaged in an extensive process of government engagement and consultation on the UNDAF. The UN presented its draft Regional Results Matrix for feedback at the Pacific Islands Forum Economic Ministers' Meeting in July 2006 and at a side event of the Pacific Island Forum meeting in October 2006, and feedback was also solicited from various development partners, regional agencies, and an external Readers' Group. After obtaining feedback and endorsement, the UN finalised the Regional Results Matrix for the Pacific region.

Beginning in late 2006, the UN initiated a series of national consultations designed to generate substantive agreement with the recipient Government and development partners on how Pacific countries could best make use of their UN and to firmly place UN interventions within the context of national development priorities and strategies, within the framework of the Regional Results Matrix.

For the five LDCs (Kiribati, Tuvalu, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu), a capacity-building workshop empowered government focal points to design and run consultations in their respective countries, with UN support. At country consultations, government focal points invited key government and non-governmental stakeholders as well as development partners to engage in the UN planning process, and worked jointly to produce Country Results Matrices linked to both national development strategies and the Regional Results Matrix of the UNDAF. A UN core team travelled to each country to support the process, and worked with government focal points to develop the Country Results Matrices in the weeks that followed (*see Annex 2 for Country Results Matrices*). The UN also undertook missions and consultations with each of the non-LDCs, reconfirming that the Regional Results Matrix reflected their national priorities and establishing areas in which specific interventions at regional and national levels could be determined.

The final Regional and Country Results Matrices were endorsed in principle by governments, LDC and non-LDC alike, participating in the UNDAF Stakeholders Meeting that took place 8,9 May 2007, firmly embedding UN interventions within the context of national development priorities and strategies (see Annex IV for Declaration and Annex V for Stakeholder Meeting Participant List).

Principles Guiding the UNDAF 2008 – 2012

As mentioned above, human development indicators for the Pacific are highly variable but low overall, and have only marginally improved in the past decade. Globally, only the Caribbean experiences lower rates of economic growth, and only Sub-Saharan Africa fares worse in terms of poverty. As a result, there is a significant likelihood that the region will not achieve many Millennium Development Goal targets by 2015. This situation persists despite high per capita aid directed to the region. Aid effectiveness is therefore an overriding priority of the UN in the region, and is an underlying principle in the formulation and execution of the UNDAF.

In this context, the UN has employed several principles in line with the Paris Declaration and the Pacific Principles on Aid Effectiveness to ensure that the UNDAF guides effective UN action in the Pacific:

Aid coordination and harmonisation: This UNDAF coordinates the majority of UN activities in the Pacific, and institutes a common implementation and coordination structure that will further harmonise UN activities and operations. Further, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the UNDAF will be aligned to national and regional M&E processes to the greatest extent possible (see Section VI).

The UN has worked to consult with other development partners and regional organisations in the development of the UNDAF, and will seek to further align its programming with these other partners in the implementation of the UNDAF. The UN will hold a regular dialogue with development partners and CROP agencies and will build partnerships in the context of the Joint Programmes that are anticipated to be developed in a phased

manner in the UNDAF (*see Section II: Results for more on the Joint Programmes*).

National ownership: The UNDAF has been aligned to country priorities and policies, by basing the UNDAF on regional and national development strategies, especially on the Pacific Plan; by consulting regional bodies and governments throughout the development of the UNDAF; and by undertaking individual country-level consultative processes to achieve consensus on how governments could best use their UN. The UN has obtained endorsement of the final UNDAF from 14 PIC governments, and will work closely with them in implementing the UNDAF 2008 – 2012.

UN comparative advantages: The UN is committed to working in areas where it can have the most impact, and the UNDAF is based around utilising the UN's comparative advantages and expertise. As mentioned above, the UN is focusing substantively on policy development and capacity building in its programming as the areas in which it can add most value. It has also identified its comparative advantages as *technical expertise, multi-sectoral approaches, global knowledge, political neutrality, presence and visibility* and *its credibility* as a trusted partner in the Pacific community, and will seek to leverage these advantages in support of the development priorities of the region.

Promotion of MDGs

The Pacific may not achieve many of the targets of the MDGs, and many countries struggle to implement and monitor the multilateral and international agreements and conventions to which they are signatory. The MDGs are prioritised in the UNDAF, and are mainstreamed throughout its results and its monitoring and evaluation framework. In particular, the UN supports government efforts at meeting MDG targets and their other international development commitments.

Rights-based approach

The achievement of human rights is a basic prerequisite for dignity and equality, and it is only through empowering the men and women of the region to recognise and uphold their rights and duties that development will be forthcoming and sustainable. The UN has therefore adopted a rights-based approach in the UNDAF, prioritising the development of the awareness and capacity of duty-bearers and claim-holders to fulfill their rights and obligations, and empowering individuals and communities to make positive change and decisions.

Gender equality

In recognition of the fundamental importance of gender equality for the social and economic development of the Pacific as a whole, gender is mainstreamed throughout the UNDAF. Addressing gender inequality in Pacific countries is fundamental to development and integrally linked to a rights based approach. Pacific women and girls remain disadvantaged in all countries in varying degrees in education, access to labour markets, access to income generating activities, and political representation. Gender inequality is manifested in unequal access to resources and property, high incidence of sexual and domestic violence, and under-representation of women in decision-making in public life and local and national politics. National women's machinery in government is generally low in the hierarchy of government structures, poorly resourced. National women's policies and plans and domestic legislation are not yet harmonised with governments' global and regional commitments to promote gender (CEDAW, UNSC Resolution 1325 and the Pacific Platform for Action on Advancement of Women and Gender Equality 2005-2015). Greater capacity in the development of gender indicators and the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data is required to monitor and report on CEDAW (UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women).

II. RESULTS

The UN has identified four priority or outcome areas for UN intervention in the Pacific: equitable economic growth and poverty reduction, good governance and human rights, equitable social and protection services, and sustainable environmental management. These areas emerged from the extensive situational analysis on regional and national needs and priorities, and were reaffirmed through government and regional consultations.

The following narrative provides an introduction to and overview of the key results of the Regional Results Matrix, which can be found in full detail in *Annex 1*. The Regional Results Matrix will determine interventions at the regional level and in the non-LDCs of the region. The UN held consultations with each LDC to develop more detailed Country Results Matrices, which are linked to both the Regional Results Matrix and national priorities.

1. Equitable economic growth and poverty reduction

Pacific Context⁵

The geographic isolation and small size of Pacific Island Countries result in small, high-cost economies. The overall economic performance of PICs in the last ten years has been mixed, with low or negative rates of per capita income growth being experienced in most countries. While forecasts predict growth of up to 2.9% – 3.0% in 2006-2007, it is widely accepted that without a sustained acceleration in economic growth coupled with sustained investment in the social sectors, the region will be unable to overcome its development challenges and will likely fall short in the overall achievement of the MDGs.

Greater urbanisation, which is in part motivated by a lack of opportunities in rural areas, is contributing to greater rural dependency and, along with high population growth (up to 3.2% per annum in some countries⁶) putting greater pressure on available land, resources and rural productivity. The largely subsistence-based traditional rural economies are gradually becoming more cash-based, but employment in the formal sector remains generally low and the creation of new employment opportunities falls far short of the demand from those entering the labour force, particularly impacting the half of the Pacific population who are under 25.

Despite increases in their participation in the labour force, women remain disadvantaged in the formal sector, with evidence from Fiji that occupations remain stratified by sex; women are paid less, are less likely to be promoted, and continue to suffer stereotyping, direct discrimination in hiring practices, and unequal access to training programmes⁷. They also tend to be restricted to lower earning types of production in rural areas.

There is also evidence that poverty is significant and increasing. On average about one-in-four households suffers from basic needs poverty across 10 of the 15 PICs⁸, and a significant proportion of the population in the Pacific may be living on less than US\$1 per day (an estimate of 20% or higher in six of nine countries⁹). The share of the poorest 20% of the population is less than 5% of national consumption for the seven PICs for which data is available¹⁰.

Governments tend to dominate the economy, particularly in the smaller countries, leading to a largely unfavourable environment for private sector development in most PICs. There is a general dearth of reliable statistical information systems to support governments in decision-making and budgeting processes, and to assist in monitoring progress towards targets, including for the MDGs.

The challenge for countries in the region is to create employment and income earning opportunities for youth, ensure sufficient and equitable distribution of economic growth to enhance economic opportunities and livelihoods, reduce poverty, and provide a sustained base for the achievement of the MDGs, while preventing

⁵ Economic statistics in this section are sourced from the Asian Development Outlook, ADB, 2006e and include Papua New Guinea. Data related to poverty and income inequality are sourced from the Pacific MDG Report, 2004.

⁶ Notably in the Melanesian countries and Kiribati; in many other countries, whilst fertility rates remain high, out-migration has kept overall population growth rates low, e.g. Samoa, Tuvalu, Tonga and Fiji. This out-migration to neighbouring developed countries is threatening not only the viability of rural economies, but also the viability of the smaller economies as sovereign nations.

⁷ Pacific MDG Report, 2004.

⁸ Basic needs poverty indicates the insufficient income (including subsistence production) to meet minimum dietary needs and goods and services required for a basic standard of living; the 10 PICS studied are Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

⁹ Abbott and Pollard derived purchasing power parity (PPP) values for income data for nine Pacific countries, using the cost of 100 calories in the local diet. The nine countries for which PPP values were developed are Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, FSM, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

¹⁰ FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu.

the loss of environmental and cultural resources. Reliable information systems are essential to support the pursuit of equitable economic growth and monitor its impacts.

UNDAF Outcomes

As a leading global advocate of the Millennium Development Goals, the UN has an important role to play in poverty reduction in the Pacific. It can also draw upon global experience, its access to extensive global and regional information sources and expertise, and existing regional and national partnerships and networks to promote equitable economic growth.

The UN drew upon the Pacific Plan and other regional and national priorities, agency mandates and the UN's focus on its comparative advantages of policy support and capacity development in the Pacific to formulate its plans in this area against the background of the unique economic and poverty characteristics of the region.

Pacific Plan objectives:

Increased sustainable trade (including services) and investment (Economic Growth)

Increased private sector participation in, and contribution to, development (Economic Growth)

Reduced poverty (Sustainable Development)

Millennium Development Goals:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

8. Develop a global partnership for development

UNDAF Outcome 1:

Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

Expected results & synergies

Together, UN agencies will support the alignment of plans, strategies and budgets with the MDGs, focussing on building national capacity in policy development, planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting, developing relevant MDG and poverty data collection and analysis systems, and targeting the most marginalised and vulnerable groups.

A **Joint Programme on MDGs** will be developed to realise synergies between agencies and external partners in the pursuit of the MDGs, which is a key priority of the UN. The Joint Programme will support PICs to achieve the MDG-related objectives mentioned above, as well as providing policy advice and undertaking advocacy work on behalf of the MDGs. The Joint Programme will become an entry point for mobilising and jointly leveraging and managing resources from participating UN agencies and external partners, enhancing aid effectiveness.

UN agencies will also support the development of harmonised national and regional statistical information systems and databases focusing on demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators and harmonising them with DevInfo, and focusing on building national capacity on the use of data for policies, plans, strategies and reports.

Finally, agencies will also work to build sustainable, pro-poor and equitable trade mechanisms, private sector partnerships and employment generation initiatives, focussing on national capacity development, improved participation of the private sector, CSOs, women and marginalised groups in economic policy formulation, and supporting micro, small- and medium-sized businesses.

Gender-specific UN outputs for Outcome 1

Gender equity is fundamental to achieving equitable economic development and preventing the feminisation of poverty. Several gender-specific outputs and results were developed for this Outcome Area:

1.1.1. Enhanced national capacity¹ to incorporate ... gender-responsive approaches in national and sectoral policy, planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting ...

1.1.2 Country poverty and MDG reports include ... gender-sensitive and poverty-related indicators.

1.3.1 Improved national capacity facilitates fair, equitable gender-sensitive and inclusive trade negotiations.

1.3.2 Private and public partnerships and dialogue improved, facilitating participation in policy formulation by ... women ... in trade, investment, employment and macro-economic policy.

1.3.4 Initiatives demonstrate and upscale developments in sustainable livelihoods, employment generation, financial services and entrepreneurship for women and men and young people.

UNDAF results will be achieved collaboratively by UN agencies working in this area, coordinated by the

Outcome Group on Equitable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction. The Outcome Group will also oversee the Joint Programme on MDGs.

Role of partners

UN agencies will identify partnership opportunities with National Planning, Finance, National Statistics Offices, Trade, Women, Youth, Employment and sectoral Ministries, building on the partnerships re-affirmed during UN country consultations around the UNDAF. It also recognises the role that regional organisations such as the FFA, OCO, PFTAC, PIFS, PIPSO, SOPAC, SPC, SPREP, SPTO, and USP have to play in this area, and will approach regional organisations and development partners to participate in its Joint Programme on MDGs. UNIFEM will explore beyond the traditional micro financing and enterprise programmes for women, to look at strengthening women's management of agricultural and fresh food markets in the region.

The UN will aim for cooperation and collaboration in this area with development partners such as ABS, ADB, Australia, China, Commonwealth Secretariat, EU, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, US, and World Bank, and will explore partnership opportunities at the regional and country level.

At the country level, some potential areas for cooperation have been explored. Discussions between UNFPA and AusAID are currently underway to collaborate on the analysis and dissemination of the 2005 population census in Kiribati, and there may be potential for UN agencies to explore working with AusAID, the ADB and PFTAC to work with the Kiribati Ministry for Finance and Economic Development on supporting private sector development, and to work with AusAID and the Public Service Office in support of the Kiribati National Human Resource Development Plan 2007 – 2009.

In Tuvalu, the UN will work to engage with development partners in the Tuvalu Trust Fund at the operational level, and will engage in the benchmark development process that is being pursued by various development partners such as New Zealand, Australia, ADB, IMF, and JICA.

2. Good governance and human rights

Pacific Context

Societal change over the past two decades has been dramatic in the Pacific region, involving significant political, economical, social and technological transformations. This dynamic environment has put keen pressure on public institutions to reform and accommodate escalating responsibilities. Weak internal capacity to undertake required governance transformations is an impediment across the region that often prevents public institutions from carrying out their duties in an equitable, efficient and transparent manner. Pacific governments are increasingly experiencing difficulties in meeting the needs of their people and discharging their essential sovereign functions of delivering effective national policies and basic services. Politically, many governments have under resourced institutions (including legislature, judiciary, and law enforcement agencies), struggle with accountability and transparency, and often do not have adequate capacity nor resources to fulfil their roles. Political stability has been a major problem in several PICs, threatened by volatility in the electoral process, and, in a number of cases, civil conflict.

Gender inequality and violence against women are reportedly widespread throughout the Pacific and women are more vulnerable during times of conflict and disaster. Levels of Pacific women's participation and representation in politics remain the lowest in the world. The regional average for the proportion of women in national legislative bodies in the Pacific states (excluding Australia and New Zealand) stands at a mere 2.5 percent, and this is a trend that has not changed in the past decade. Five countries in the sub-region—the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, the Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu—have no women in Parliament¹¹.

Moreover, the peoples of the Pacific are socially and culturally diverse, both between and within countries. Enhancing the inclusiveness of decision-making and decentralised governance is necessary for conflict prevention, transformation, and post-conflict recovery. Addressing traditional gender inequalities and the exclusion of women is an important step in the harmonisation of modern and traditional systems of governance.

¹¹ Women in Parliament in 2006: The Year in Perspective, www.ipu.org/pdf/publications/women06_en.pdf

The region is also prone to natural disasters, making the imperative of good governance all the more urgent. Regional coordination and cooperation are becoming stronger and more institutionalised, not just in natural disaster risk mitigation and management but across a range of issues and at the intergovernmental and non-governmental levels, and these positive processes must be supported.

Despite many PICs being signatory to international human rights treaties, the emphasis has been in ratification and reporting rather than legislative and normative change. Human rights are not necessarily widely understood in the Pacific, and support is needed to assist PICs to both build awareness of human rights, and implement and monitor them.

The challenge for countries in the region is to practice inclusive democratic governance in which there is quality of leadership, accountability and transparency, respect for human rights and rule of law, gender equality, ownership and participation in decision making processes, and which reconciles traditional and modern forms of governance and, where applicable, supports peace and reconciliation processes. Reducing vulnerability and risk to the environmental, social and economic impacts of natural disasters is also critical.

UNDAF Outcome

Promotion of human rights is part of the UN's global mandate; is an essential part of all of the UN's work and; is a key area of UN expertise. Moreover, given the UN's focus on enhanced aid effectiveness and coordination, the UN prioritises good governance in the Pacific, seeking to strengthen national ownership, leadership and management capacity in order to support the effectiveness of interventions and support across all sectors and priorities.

The UN developed its plans in this area by drawing on the Pacific Plan and other regional and national development strategies, UN agency mandates and the UN's focus on its comparative advantage of policy support and capacity development, against the background of the unique governance challenges of the region.

Pacific Plan objective:

Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific (Good Governance)

Millennium Development Goal:

8. Develop a global partnership for development

UNDAF Outcome 2:

National and regional governance systems exercise the principles of inclusive good governance, respecting and upholding human rights; and resilient Pacific island communities participate in decision-making at all levels.

Expected results & synergies

UN agencies will collaborate to support PICs to demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability, focusing on increased participation of women in decision-making and on capacity development for both government officials and institutions to perform their roles effectively, and to fulfil their international obligations (including the MDGs).

They will also promote decentralisation and participatory decision making, focusing on capacity development for participation and coordination, on strengthening local governance administration, and on supporting innovative gender-sensitive approaches to local governance.

Agencies will also increase awareness and protection of human rights and human rights mechanisms, focusing on capacity building of state institutions and civil society around international human rights treaties and related mechanisms, and developing national human rights frameworks. Activities related to disaster management will continue to be streamlined and coordinated by the two UN Disaster Management Teams (UNDMT) in Fiji and Samoa respectively.

Gender-specific UN outputs for Outcome 2

Promotion of gender equality is integral to the realisation of human rights, and is also a core UN global mandate. Several gender-specific outputs were also developed in this outcome area:

2.1.1 Enhanced awareness and capacity of state officials, parliamentarians and citizens to support good governance mechanisms and increased participation of women in decision making in all state institutions in line with the Pacific Platform of Action for Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women.

2.2.1 Strengthened local governance structures and systems support participatory decision-making and models and innovative gender-sensitive approaches to local governance are encouraged, supported, documented, disseminated and replicated.

A Joint Programme on Civil Society is being anticipated, starting with a couple of countries, to address the

weakness of civil societies in PICs, to build civil society capacity and credibility as partners in development, and to help civil society organizations to protect the human rights of the citizenry, especially disadvantaged groups. The Joint Programme will focus on the legal and regulatory environment for civil society, CSO participation in key legislative processes, creating the political space for civil society to express alternative views and influence policy dialogue and decision-making at all levels, building civil society capacity to articulate perspectives and policy alternatives and defend the rights of people living in poverty, and advocacy and communications.

UN agencies will also strive to integrate humanitarian and disaster risk reduction and management into development, focusing on consultative regional and national institutional frameworks and plans, institutional capacity development, and responsive multi-stakeholder conflict prevention at national and sub-national levels emphasising the role of women in peace and stability.

These results will be achieved collaboratively by UN agencies working in this area, coordinated by the Outcome Group on Good Governance and Human Rights. The Outcome Group will also coordinate this Joint Programming process on Civil Society.

Role of Partners

UN agencies will explore partnership opportunities with National Parliaments and other government institutions on good governance and human rights programming. Partnerships with civil society organisations, such as the Asia Pacific Forum for National Human Rights Institutions, IFRC and PINA, and regional agencies, including the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre, PIFS, SOPAC, SPC, SPREP and USP will also be explored. The expanded UNDMT, including the Red Cross and JICA, will provide further opportunities for the UN and its partners to coordinate disaster risk reduction activities. Relevant regional agencies and development partners will be approached to join the UN Joint Programming process on Civil Society.

Some opportunities for collaboration or joint programming have been identified through development partner consultations, and further discussions with key agencies, including ADB, Australia, ComSec, EU, France, New Zealand, and the World Bank, will be undertaken. At the regional level, UN agencies may explore supporting or complementing AusAID's Pacific Judicial Development Program, or the Pacific Regional Policing Initiative, by providing additional resources such as technical assistance or funds. UNIFEM will partner with AusAID in a long-term multi-country programme to strengthen women's participation and leadership, to enhance gender equality in democratic governance.

At the country level, AusAID may be interested in contributing at a later stage to the Peace and Youth programme that the UNDP is currently developing in the Solomon Islands. Complementarity between Global Environment Facility initiatives and AusAID's support to the National Disaster Management Office and regional climate change initiative will be explored through donor coordination meetings, also in the Solomon Islands.

3. Equitable social and protection services¹²

Pacific Context¹³

The provision of basic social and protection services in PICs is variable; there have been improvements in some social indicators in PICs, but more progress is required for countries in the region to meet MDG targets. Uneven progress will require different public investments in each country.

While enrolment in universal primary education (MDG 2) in the Pacific is relatively high vis-à-vis other developing countries (83.4%¹⁴), only 83.7%¹⁵ of those who enrol complete primary school, raising concerns over the acquisition of life skills, prospects for higher education and employability.

Regarding health and nutrition, while child and maternal mortality rates are generally in decline and below average for developing countries from a global perspective (90 per 1,000 live births in 2002 for children, 440/100,000 live births for mothers), variations exist at regional and sub-national levels, and only few nations

¹² Education, health, water and environmental sanitation, nutrition, population, injuries and protection (including rehabilitation and integration services).

¹³ All data in this section is from the Pacific MDG Report, 2004.

¹⁴ 14 countries, including PNG.

¹⁵ Data only available for 8 countries, including PNG.

are on track to achieve MDG 4 (reduced child mortality) and MDG 5 (reduced maternal mortality ratio). The Pacific region is dealing with a double burden of communicable (including sexually-transmitted infections) and non-communicable diseases (such as obesity, cardiovascular disease and diabetes). Non-communicable disease rates in the Pacific are among the highest in the world (obesity rate is 50%+), the main cause of ill health and disability, and account for high health care expenditure (11% in Fiji, 27% in Samoa and 18% in Tonga). With regard to HIV/AIDS, the estimated prevalence of HIV infection is thought to be low¹⁶ but poor sexual and reproductive health, limited national capacity and other risk factors suggest that many Pacific Island countries are vulnerable to the rapidly escalating epidemic.

As mentioned in the previous section, natural population growth remains high in the Melanesian countries and in most Micronesian countries while annual population growth rates are significantly reduced through emigration in Polynesia and Fiji, and youth comprise more than half of the population in many countries. As the economies remain relatively small, there are limited opportunities for formal employment; enlarging opportunities for youth in both economic and social spheres is essential to providing productive and healthy futures for Pacific people, and may help to mitigate rising crime and delinquency, youth suicide, HIV/AIDS and teen pregnancies.

Finally, more than half the population of PICs lack basic sanitation, with health and environmental implications.

The challenge for countries in the region is to enhance the supply of quality, basic social and protection services, while motivating the change in behaviour of individuals and communities towards healthier lifestyles and effective use of public services. Political leadership is imperative to address HIV/AIDS as a key development challenge, given the potential reversal of development gains in Pacific countries should the epidemic continue to spread. Greater attention to the gender dimensions of HIV & AIDS will substantially increase the effectiveness of programmes and projects.

UNDAF Outcome

Greater aid coordination will assist the UN in addressing these challenges, by bringing about significant increases in the returns on investment in social and protection services. The UN's *comparative advantage* in being able to improve equitable social and protection services is in its breadth of technical expertise and credibility, as well as in its repository of global best practices. In line with these comparative advantages and the needs of the region, and in support of the MDGs, the UN in the Pacific aims to achieve:

Pacific Plan objectives:

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure development and associated service delivery (Economic Growth)
- Improved health (Sustainable Development)
- Improved education and training (Sustainable Development)
- Enhanced involvement of youth (Sustainable Development)

Millennium Development Goals:

- 2. Achieve universal primary education
- 4. Reduce child mortality
- 5. Improve maternal health
- 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other disease

UNDAF Outcome 3:

Strengthened equitable social and protection services through support to the development of evidence-based policies and enabling environments; and improved capacity to deliver affordable, quality, basic social services with strengthened safety nets and an emphasis on equality, inclusiveness and access.

Results & synergies

UN agencies will work together to ensure that regional strategies, national policies and plans for equitable social and protection services are evidence-based and inclusive. They will focus on building national capacity to operationalise plans and policies, and on supporting institutional frameworks for high quality and up-to-date social and protection services. They will also strive to make social and protection service systems

¹⁶ HIV/AIDS data is currently being compiled for several PICs by SPC and is expected to be available by mid 2007.

accessible, affordable, equitable and gender-sensitive, integrating gender equity into planning and delivery, increasing availability of health, education and child protection services, documenting, sharing and replicating innovative models and approaches, and improving the capacity of civil society for advocacy, management and delivery of services.

Agencies will also aim to promote individual and community behaviour that reflects healthy lifestyles, social protection and better use of social services. They will focus on improving national capacity for behaviour change, communications and planning tools, promoting the development and use of compelling data and information on and community involvement in programmes promoting healthier lifestyles and equitable social services and protection for all people, and on programmes to reduce violence against women and children. They will also strive to develop appropriate HIV prevention education and services for all, enhance the availability, utilization and participation in, and access to care, treatment, support and protection of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, without stigma and discrimination.

A Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS is currently operating to minimise duplication and maximise the effect of HIV/AIDS work in nine PICs, with possible expansion to the remaining Pacific countries. It aims to build commitment to action on HIV at all levels, changing behaviour in the short-, medium- and long-term, making care, treatment and support cost-effective and efficient, and supporting strategic planning and programming. The Joint Programme will emphasise attention on gender and HIV programming.

Further, **Joint Programmes on Young People** in selected countries will be explored to address the myriad challenges of the region's high proportion of youth (>50% under 25), who have limited opportunities to directly participate in their countries' political, civil and economic activities. Based on country circumstances and needs, the Joint Programmes may focus on developing good citizens and leaders (peace, human security, civic education and human rights activities), promoting health lifestyles (adolescent reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, nutrition and healthy eating, sports, domestic violence, culture, empowerment of women and girls), tackling youth unemployment (development of traditional, workplace, professional and entrepreneurial skills as well as making workplaces more youth-friendly), and youth involvement in projects that promote heritage, traditions and the responsible use of the natural resources.

UNDAF results will be achieved collaboratively by UN agencies working in this area, coordinated by the Outcome Group on Equitable Social and Protection Services. The Outcome Group will also coordinate the work of the Joint Programmes on Young People and on HIV/AIDS.

Role of Partners

UN agencies will explore partnership opportunities with Health, Education, Women, Youth, Social Welfare, Environment and other relevant ministries, building on and strengthening partnerships with national governments. It will also engage with civil society and regional agencies, including CYP, Fiji School of Medicine, SPC, PIFS, USP, and SPBEA in its work in this area. For example, UNIFEM will partner with existing regional networks of civil society organisations to pilot and document best practices in the elimination of violence and addressing gender in HIV-related programmes. These efforts will be supported by UNIFEM's catalytic global Trust Fund, and a proposed regional trust Fund, to eliminate Violence against Women.

The UN will also explore joint programming possibilities with ADB, Australia, EU, France, Japan, NZ, and World Bank. UNAIDS (bringing together ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM and WHO), APLF and RRRT are already participating in the Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS, and development partners and regional organisations will be approached for participation in the Joint Programme on Youth. UNICEF is working with AusAID on the Regional Child Protection Framework, and the UN may explore potential for collaboration with the Gender-Based Violence Program and the TB prevention program managed by SPC.

At the country level, in Kiribati, collaboration with the government and AusAID on education development may be explored at an Education

Gender-specific UN outputs for Outcome 3

Gender has been mainstreamed throughout UNDAF results. The elimination of gender-based discrimination is a critical factor in the achievement of equitable and social protection services. Several gender-specific outputs were also developed for this Outcome Area:

- 3.1.1. Capacity building for operationalising plans and policies improves the provision of equitable social and protection services.
- 3.2.1 Equity for women and girls is fully integrated into the planning and delivery of all social and protection services.
- 3.3.1 Strengthened programs reduce violence against women and children.
- 3.3.5 Strengthened programs reduce violence against women and children.

Summit, hopefully to be held in 2007. UNFPA is currently in discussion with AusAID on programmes on the sexual health of women and youth in Kiribati. Shared strategies between the UN and Peace Corps in the areas of education, health and community development may be further explored.

UNESCO is developing sector-wide UNESCO Education Support Strategies in Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, to be prepared by the end of 2007 and to include development partners, CROP agencies, and NGOs (participation will vary from country to country).

In the Solomon Islands, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and AusAID are collaborating in a sector-wide approach to health programming.

4. Sustainable environmental management

Pacific Context

Most Pacific people rely heavily on their fragile terrestrial, coastal and marine environments for their livelihoods and way of life, and these very environments are increasingly under threat. Unsustainable logging practices and agricultural use have depleted forest resources to extremes in some cases, with all marketable or natural primary forests soon to be fully exploited in some countries. Marine and coastal areas are vulnerable to over-exploitation, pollution and climate change, including sea-level rises and climate variability, which has been rising over the past two decades¹⁷. Though most countries have achieved significant abatement in levels of greenhouse gas emissions (albeit from already low levels) and have cooperated on several regional plans on climate change adaptation, more needs to be done.

Access to safe drinking water and to adequate sanitation facilities vary dramatically in the region, from near-universal to less than half of the population, and are nonetheless difficult to measure in a standardised fashion. Contaminated water supplies are a significant problem in some countries, as are waste management and sanitation systems.

In terms of biodiversity, the isolation of some islands in the region has led to high rates of endemism of plant and animal life: over 80% of the flora and fauna on some islands is endemic. Unfortunately, these species are highly susceptible to disturbance, and the largest number of extinctions globally has occurred in the Pacific Islands. Despite a network of protected areas and ongoing initiatives, the region currently has the highest number of threatened species per capita worldwide;¹⁸ conservation efforts are working against time given the Pacific population's high dependency on natural resources for daily sustenance.

The threats that environmental degradation and change pose are being recognised, and PIC governments and development partners have been working together to address environmental challenges. There is potential for further partnership and support, especially to improve planning, data collection and analysis.

The challenge for countries in the region is to ensure the sustainable management of their terrestrial and marine natural resources, from the regional to the local level, and the adaptation of individuals, communities and states to climate and environmental change. At the frontline, individuals and communities must also be empowered to understand, counteract and adapt to changes in their environment, in line with governance challenges and decentralisation efforts in the region. Given that environmental changes disproportionately impact and the burden of adaptation will disproportionately fall to women, they need to be much more actively represented in environmental decision-making. Finally, traditional knowledge and practices with proven environmental value must be incorporated in the use and management of natural resources.

Balance must be struck between immediate and long-term environmental needs (climate change, biodiversity), especially given limited resources, and environmental aims must be pursued in an integrated way with poverty and governance objectives.

UNDAF Outcome

The UN is a significant global player on environmental issues, and has *comparative advantages* in its global technical expertise, knowledge of innovative approaches, and global standards to support its environmental work in the Pacific. It aims to improve its aid effectiveness in this area for its own sake as well as to align with the repositioning of the Global Environment Facility.

¹⁷ As measured by the El Nino / Southern Oscillation episodes

¹⁸ Pacific MDG Report, 2004

The UN developed its plans in this area by drawing on the Pacific Plan and other regional and national development strategies, UN agency mandates and the UN's focus on its comparative advantage of policy support and capacity development, against the background of the environmental challenges of the region.

Pacific Plan objectives:

Improved efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure development and associated service delivery (Economic Growth)

Improved natural resource and environmental management (Sustainable Development)

Recognised and protected cultural values, identities and traditional knowledge (Sustainable Development)

Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific (Good Governance)

Millennium Development Goals:

7. Ensure environmental sustainability

UNDAF Outcome 4:

The mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and Pacific communities sustainably using their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.

Results & synergies

UN agencies will collaborate to support governments to mainstream environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes, including on conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits of natural resources, and sustainable energy. Agencies will focus on building national, regional and global knowledge and information networks and capacity to fulfil multilateral environmental agreements and to implement environment programmes.

The UN will also target the community level, supporting communities to effectively manage and sustainably use their environment and natural and cultural resources. This will be achieved by including indigenous knowledge and practices in local governance systems and decision making processes, and building community capacity to manage and conserve their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage and to prepare adequately for long term threats.

UN agencies anticipate a **Joint Programme on the Environment** to coordinate UN efforts, pool together resources and expertise and to work closely with key partners to address key environmental issues in the Pacific, specifically targeting local/communities. The Joint Programme will focus on supporting local governance systems, documenting and sharing local and traditional knowledge and practices, promoting community-managed conservation areas including eco-friendly income generating activities, capacity-building, and knowledge management.

These results will be achieved collaboratively by UN agencies working in this area, coordinated by the Outcome Group on Environment. The Outcome Group will also coordinate Joint Programming on Environment.

Role of Partners

UN agencies will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Planning, Environment and Fisheries Ministries, building on government partnerships strengthened through its UNDAF consultative process. It will also seek to collaborate with regional organisations where possible, including FFA, PIFS, PPA, SPREP, SOPAC, SPC, and USP.

The UN will work through existing mechanisms for information sharing and coordination with other partners in this area, including the ADB, Australia, China, EU, France, GEF, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, US and the World Bank. Relevant regional agencies and development partners will be approached to join the UN Joint Programme on Environment.

Opportunities for joint programming have been identified through development partner consultation. In the Solomon Islands, complementarity between the work of Global Environment Facility and AusAID's community forestry work and its support for the Lands Department will be explored, and AusAID has expressed interest in upscaling its involvement in environmental work.

III. INITIATIVES OUTSIDE OF THE RESULTS MATRIX

Around seven percent of the programmes of the UN in the Pacific will be unique and not fit within the margins of this joint UNDAF, falling outside the realm of this UNDAF's anticipated coordination, implementation or monitoring mechanisms. These programmes are generally driven by specialized agencies, according to their specific mandates. Also, they may be ongoing partnerships with governments, or be in response to specific, specialized country needs or requests.

These programmes outside of the regional framework are listed briefly by country below, along with the agency responsible, the estimated budget and timeline.

| Programmes | Agency | Budget (in US\$ '000) | Timeline |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Regional | | | |
| Regional Programme for Food Security | FAO (w Government of Italy) | | |
| Mainstreaming of Rural Development Initiatives (MORDI) | IFAD (executed by FSPI) | 3,000 | 3yrs (2008-10) |
| Building Capacities on Certification of Organic Agriculture in the Pacific | IFAD (Implemented by IFOAM) | 200 | 1yr (end of 2008) |
| Development of Regional Certification Standard and Strategy for Organic Agriculture in the Pacific island Countries and territories | IFAD (implemented by SPC) | 200 | 2yrs (2007-09) |
| Youth Skills Development | ILO | 500 | 5yrs |
| Promoting rights at work by improving legislative framework and policies and ratification of conventions. | ILO | 500 | 5yrs |
| Social Protections – development of efficient social security system, increased coverage of social security (social employment protection pension fund) | ILO | 500 | 5yrs |
| Ethics of Science and Technology | UNESCO | 80 | 5yrs |
| Science Policy Assessment and Formulation | UNESCO | 60 | 2yrs (2008-09) |
| Science Communication | UNESCO | 70 | 5yrs |
| Exchange of Wise Practices for Sustainable Development in SIDS | UNESCO | 100 | 5yrs |
| World Heritage | UNESCO | 50 | 5yrs |
| Protection of Intangible Heritage | UNESCO | 50 | 5yrs |
| Language Diversity | UNESCO | 10 | 1yr (2008) |
| Cultural sites and Museums | UNESCO | n/a | |
| Information for All | UNESCO | 300 | 5yrs |

| | | | |
|---|--|-----|------|
| Freedom of Expression | UNESCO | 300 | 5yrs |
| Media Development | UNESCO | 300 | 5yrs |
| Promotion of Anti-Doping and Sports for Development | UNESCO | n/a | |
| Cities Against Racism | UNESCO | 2 | 5yrs |
| Support to social policy networks | UNESCO | 2.5 | 5yrs |
| Hydrology and Water Resources Programme – Pacific Hydrological Observing System (HYCOS) | WMO/SOPAC (with EU Funds) | 2.2 | 4yrs |
| Information Systems and Services (ISS) for Early Warning Systems | WMO (with USA, Australia and United Kingdom) | 374 | 2yrs |
| Kiribati | | | |
| Improving industrial relations and social dialogue. | ILO | 150 | 5yrs |
| Samoa | | | |
| Expanding membership and institutional capacity of workers place in organizations and developing social dialogue mechanism with Government. | ILO | 100 | 5yrs |
| Solomon Islands | | | |
| Promoting tripartite and social dialogue institution. | ILO | 150 | 5yrs |
| Vanuatu | | | |
| Food security, food production and maintenance of soil fertility | FAO | | |
| Institutional capacity of employers. Promote congenial social dialogue | ILO | 150 | 5yrs |

IV. Estimated Resource Requirements

It is estimated that approximately US\$309.7 million is required for the achievement of the UNDAF between 2008 and 2012. Preliminary calculations¹⁹ indicate that this amount will be distributed across the four UNDAF outcomes as summarised in Table 1 below.

| Outcome area | | Total (in US\$) | Total outcome (in US\$) | by |
|--|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----|
| Outcome 1: Equitable economic growth & poverty reduction | LDCs: | 46,866,396 | 93,834,408 | |
| | non-LDCs: | 46,968,012 | | |
| Outcome 2: Good governance & human rights | LDCs: | 22,871,902 | 38,378,728 | |
| | non-LDCs: | 15,506,826 | | |
| Outcome 3: Equitable social and protection services | LDCs: | 66,946,366 | 95,341,482 | |
| | non-LDCs: | 28,395,116 | | |
| Outcome 4: Sustainable environmental management | LDCs: | 29,003,270 | 60,322,442 | |
| | non-LDCs: | 31,319,172 | | |
| Non-UNDAF activities | LDCs: | 14,022,828 | 21,839,656 | |
| | non-LDCs: | 7,816,828 | | |
| Totals | | | US\$309,716,716 | |

Resource requirements for UNDAF 2008-2012 by UN Outcome

The resource gap between funding needs and confirmed contributions is around 65% of the total, and will be mobilised by internal agency fundraising strategies, and, in future years, by an UNDAF resource mobilisation strategy coordinated by the UNCTs. Regional, bilateral and multilateral development partners will be encouraged to coordinate their support to help maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of the UNDAF.

Funding projections are based on the early indications of current Joint Programmes and individual agency programmes. Financial planning rests with the individual agencies and will be developed through (Multi) Country Programmes and further harmonisation of programme and operational processes and procedures throughout the UNDAF cycle. These indicative figures are likely to change as programmes evolve over time and actual execution of such activities would be dependent upon funds being mobilized, which for all the agencies, programmes, funds and offices cannot be known with certainty at the time of signature.

¹⁹ Collected from FAO, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP Fiji, UNDP Samoa, UNESCAP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNESCO and WHO. WHO and OHCHR estimates only cover the first two years of the UNDAF timeline, given their biennial funding cycle.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

The Pacific UNDAF will be implemented by a number of structural and operational changes at the UN in the Pacific, designed to improve UN coordination and enhance the effectiveness of its programmes across 15 agencies and 14 countries (with more UN Agencies expected to join soon).

Overall UNDAF Coordination

The implementation of this UNDAF will be coordinated and monitored by the two UNCTs in Fiji and Samoa, supported by four Outcome Groups around the priorities or outcomes of the UNDAF and the two RCOs of Fiji and Samoa. The UNCTs will:

- *Monitor the implementation* of the UNDAF 2008 – 2012;
- *Oversee the M&E activities* of the Outcome Groups, and implement those elements of the M&E plan which are not undertaken by the Outcome Groups (*see Section VI*);
- *Annually review* progress towards the achievement of UNDAF results and refocus the UNDAF if necessary; and
- *Coordinate the independent evaluation* of the UNDAF in its penultimate year.

At least one joint, coordinated UN mission is being anticipated annually with all 14 Pacific Countries to consult with the national government.

Outcome Groups

The two UNCTs will be supported by four Outcome Groups around each of the UNDAF priority or outcome areas, composed of senior representatives of agencies active in the area and chaired by a head of agency, endorsed by the UNCTs. In their respective areas, they will:

- *Oversee UNDAF implementation*, including coordinating agency planning and programming instruments and facilitating synergies and collaboration between UN agencies and with other actors, including supporting and providing inputs into sector-wide approaches;
- *Oversee joint programming*, including supporting the development of and overseeing the Joint Programmes proposed in the UNDAF 2008 – 2012 and promoting the development of further Joint Programmes and joint programming modalities;
- *Monitor UNDAF results*, per the UNDAF M&E plan (*see Section VI*), including the preparation of annual monitoring reports and proposing the fine-tuning of monitoring and evaluation indicators (where necessary);
- *Report to the UNCTs* on an as-needed and regular basis on activities, progress and issues arising.

The Outcome Groups will operate according to their Terms of Reference, annual work plans and further authority delegated to them by the UNCTs.

The four UNDAF Outcome Groups will replace the existing thematic Inter-Agency Taskforces, except those which are concerned with non-UNDAF programmes. In other words, operational groups, such as the Operations Management Teams, the Communications Team and the Disaster Management Teams, will remain.

Gender

Gender will be mainstreamed in the mandate and activities of all Outcome Groups through the designation of at least one member of each Group as the gender focal point. Gender focal points will be required to have capacity in conducting and applying quality gender analysis across all outcome areas, supported by the RC offices in Fiji and Samoa (see below) with specialist oversight and support from UNIFEM.

Role of RC Office

The RC offices in Samoa and Fiji will provide ongoing and continuous support to the two UNCTs and the four Outcome Groups in the coordination, implementation and oversight of the implementation of the UNDAF.

The Fiji and Samoa RC offices will build on and expand their partnership to realize further synergies in the implementation of the UNDAF. Annual Alignment Meetings and frequent and ongoing communications, including via teleconference and video conference links, will continue to be the norm. Together, they will

scale up their capacity and continuously collaborate to undertake:

- Ongoing monitoring of UNDAF implementation;
- Gender and human rights support to Outcome Groups;
- Communications and advocacy support around UNDAF-related activities and achievements, in collaboration with the existing Inter-Agency Task Force on Communications and Advocacy in Fiji and the Communications Theme Group in Samoa;
- UNDAF progress, review and status in the RC annual report; and
- Operational support to the UNCTs and Outcome Groups.

To ensure that the RC offices will be able to perform these tasks, their capacities in human rights, gender, communications, monitoring and evaluation, and partnership management will be strengthened.

Sector-wide approaches

Sector-wide approaches (SWAs) aim to improve coordination, effectiveness and efficiency in supporting national goals and reduce transaction costs for governments. In countries where SWAs exist, UN organizations will provide relevant technical inputs, while paying specific attention to capacity development of government counterparts. Outcome Group Chairs will actively support both participation in existing SWAs, and the development of new ones.

SWAs have been adopted in the health sector in Solomon Islands (with inputs from WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and AusAID), and UNESCO is supporting sector-wide Education Support Strategies in Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu by the end of 2007. Outcome Groups will draw on the experiences and lessons learned from existing SWAs in participating and collaborating in new SWAs.

UN Joint Programmes

Joint Programmes institutionalise common work plans, budgets and monitoring systems, and build effective partnerships around common issues or mandates. Programming jointly and, where appropriate, developing Joint Programmes will be a key mechanism through which the UN will build effective partnerships both between UN agencies and with other Pacific regional organisations and development partners.

The UN has identified several themes that emerged as priorities in regional and national development documents and in regional and country consultations, and where several agencies working together could help address one target group or a theme in a multi-sectoral manner. Upon review and further stakeholder consultations, these themes were identified as areas for UN Joint Programmes within the context of the UNDAF: MDGs (aligned under Outcome Area 1), Civil Society (aligned under Outcome Area 2), HIV / AIDS (aligned under Outcome Area 3), Young People (aligned under Outcome Area 3), and Environment (aligned under Outcome Area 4). Each Joint Programme has a primary alignment to an outcome area of the UNDAF, and will be accountable to the Outcome Groups to which they are aligned. Due to the complexity of the subregion, it is anticipated that joint programmes will be mostly developed around country-specific outputs rather than regionally.

Further details on the Joint Programmes, in terms of programming, implementation and review will be discussed by the Outcome Groups at the appropriate stages in the UNDAF cycle of 2008 – 2012.

Coordinated UN programming

The UNDAF provides the basis for (Multi) Country Programme Documents for UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA, from which coordinated a (Multi) Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) will be developed covering all PICs included in the UNDAF. Other UN agencies will join the coordinated CPAP where possible, and will use the UNDAF to coordinate their efforts, aligning their activities and programmes, processes and annual consultations to the greatest extent possible.

Enhanced UN Presence

UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF are planning the establishment or strengthening of their presence in Palau, Samoa, FSM, RMI, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Greater presence will ensure that projects and programmes are informed by local conditions, enable the UN to continue and deepen its close partnership with

national governments, and enable the UN to better implement and coordinate the implementation of the UNDAF (and MDGs), in partnership with the national government and other development partners. The UN will also upgrade and integrate its presence under single agency management in the Solomon Islands, given its special needs.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The UNDAF M&E Framework (*see Annex 7*) serves as the framework for the monitoring and evaluation of the Regional Results Matrix over the next five years. In addition, country-specific indicators related to the country-level results of the LDCs were developed in the individual Country Results Matrices, and will guide LDC-specific M&E processes.

Regional indicators were drawn, where possible, from international and regional indicators that are already in use. LDC country-level indicators were determined through a joint consultative process between the UN and national governments and are drawn, where relevant, from existing national indicators. Both regional and country indicators are intended to capture progress towards results without incurring excessive cost in terms of data collection and analysis.

UNDAF M&E Coordination Structure

The two UNCTs in Fiji and Samoa will supervise and coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF 2008 – 2012, with the support of the four Outcome Groups of the UNDAF and the two RC offices in Fiji and Samoa respectively.

The UNDAF, including both Regional and Country Results Matrices, will be reviewed annually at a joint meeting of UNCTs, on the basis of M&E reports from the Outcome Groups on their outcome area, relevant M&E reports from national level exercises, and consultant reviews and evaluations. Revisions to UNDAF results proposed by Outcome Groups, based on progress, changed national or regional circumstances, or to align to changed national priorities, will also be considered and approved.

The RC offices in Fiji and Samoa will prepare a joint UNDAF status report as part of their respective RC annual report.

M&E Mechanism

Three approaches to UNDAF M&E are currently under consideration based on discussions at the Stakeholders' Meeting in May 2007 between UN agencies, national governments and development partners. An understanding was reached that a joint country-specific M&E process would be followed for the five LDCs, whereas for the remaining countries a regional approach closely linked to the Pacific Plan would be preferable (see options below for further detail). The UN will continue to refine the UNDAF M&E mechanism and approach through dialogue with national governments and development partners.

Option 1: UN internal approach

Outcome Groups Chairs will ensure that their Groups collaboratively monitor and evaluate results in their outcome area for all five LDCs and for the region on an annual basis, according to their annual workplan. Outcome Group Chairs will coordinate joint field visits and joint monitoring and review activities to this end, endeavouring to align their M&E processes with national review processes, the reviews of regional organisations, and regional strategy reviews, particularly of the Pacific Plan.

Outcome Groups will develop an M&E report for submission to the two UNCTs for the annual UNDAF review, and for the RC offices to develop their UNDAF status report in their RC annual reports. Their M&E report may include proposed revisions to UNDAF results, reflecting progress, changed national or regional circumstances, or to align to changed national priorities.

The UNCTs may draw upon the expertise of external consultants to review and evaluate progress towards meeting UNDAF results, based on the four reports from the Outcome Groups.

Option 2: Regional integration approach

In order to minimize burdensome impact on national governments and to streamline the work of regional

organisations and development partners, the UN will seek to form one or more partnerships with a regional organization to integrate monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF, Pacific Plan and MDGs. Based on discussions with the two UNCTs, the RC offices in Fiji and Samoa will pursue the development of the partnership in order to pursue a joint M&E strategy within the first year of UNDAF implementation.

In the joint M&E strategy, Outcome Groups may be mandated to coordinate M&E activities in their outcome area, in conjunction with UN partners or independently, and report to both the UNCTs and the UN partner. Outcome Group Chairs will coordinate joint field visits and joint monitoring and review activities to this end, endeavouring to align their M&E processes with national review processes, the reviews of regional organisations, and other regional strategy reviews.

Annual joint UNCT meetings to review the UNDAF will be conducted jointly with reviews of the Pacific Plan and MDGs, per modalities agreed by the UN and its partner(s). M&E reports from Outcome Groups may be utilized in the annual review.

Option 3: National and regional integration approach

The UN will conduct joint monitoring and evaluation processes in close collaboration with national governments on an annual or bi-annual basis, aligned with the government's own M&E processes. An annual or bi-annual UN consultation in each country will be part of the M&E process. In the countries where there is a joint presence between UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF, the joint presence will work with government counterparts to determine the M&E schedule. Where there is no joint presence, the RC offices will take the lead in establishing M&E modalities with the counterpart government, delegating authority to other members of the UNCT as appropriate.

National M&E processes will be coordinated around the outcome areas of the UNDAF, with the Outcome Group Chairs coordinating M&E activities in their respective outcome areas across agencies to the greatest extent possible, in close collaboration with government partners.

At the regional level, the UN will bring together PICs on a regular basis to review UNDAF progress at the regional level. Annually, Outcome Groups will develop an M&E report for submission to the two UNCTs for an annual UNDAF review, and for the RC offices to develop their UNDAF status report in their RC annual reports.

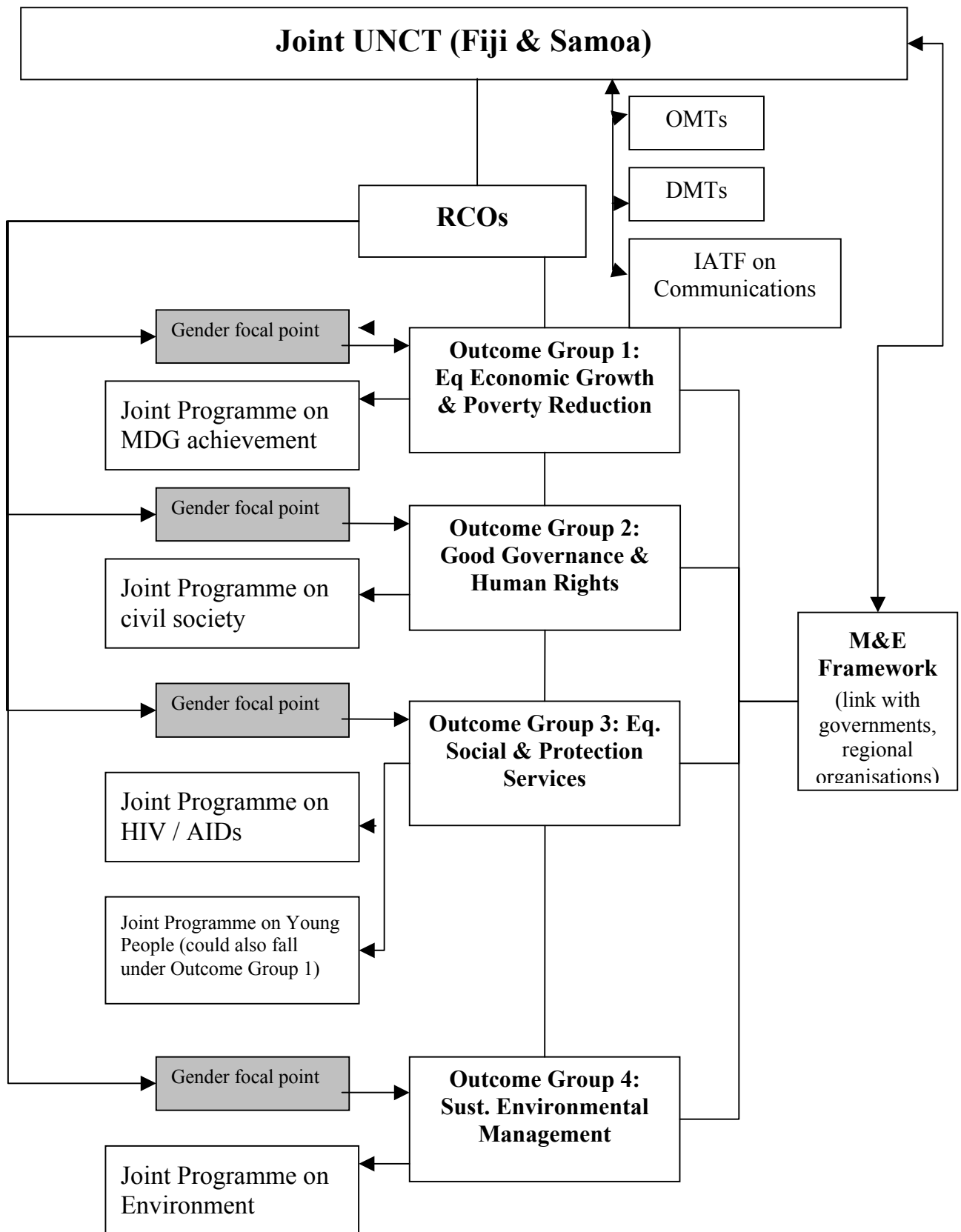
Support for regional M&E capacity

In acknowledgement of a lack of data availability and analysis in the region, support to research, data collection, and coordination to strengthen government and civil society leadership and capacity in monitoring and evaluation are prioritised in UN outcomes in the UNDAF. A central element of the UN's role in the region is to support the Pacific Plan, and UN support for local monitoring and evaluation capacity will reflect this priority.

The UN will provide support to national development planning mechanisms, such as the MDG-based NSDS, and will support national structures and initiatives in data collection and analysis. The UN system will also make available its depth of global practice to the well-developed framework of regional agencies to improve their effectiveness and impact on the region.

Independent evaluation

The two UNCTs will coordinate an independent review of the UNDAF in the penultimate year of the UNDAF (2011) in order to inform the next planning cycle. The review will assess the effectiveness of the coordination, implementation and monitoring structure of the UNDAF, as well as its success in increasing UN coordination and harmonization.



Governance Model for UNDAF implementation

Annex I. Regional Results Matrix

EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION²⁰

| Regional priority or goals: Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8) Key Impact: Sustained economic growth, expanded employment opportunities and reduction of poverty. | | UN Contribution US\$93.8 million (US\$70.6 million unconfirmed) |
|--|--|--|
| UNDAF Outcome 1: Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods. | | |
| UN Programme Outcomes | UN Programme Outputs | Role of Partners |
| 1.1 Pacific islands countries²¹ prepare and implement regional, sectoral and national plans and sustainable development strategies aligned with MDG goals, targets and indicators linked to national budgets. | 1.1.1 Enhanced national capacity²² to incorporate MDG, pro-poor and gender-responsive approaches in national and sectoral policy, planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting (including MDG costing). | UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, FAO, UNESCAP, WHO, ILO and UNESCO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with national Planning, Finance and sectoral Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (PIFS, SPC, SOPAC, SPREP, SPTO and FFA); and development partners (NZ, Australia, Japan, China and ADB). |
| | 1.1.2 Country poverty and MDG reports include assessed forms, characteristics, incidence and trends of poverty in PICs, disaggregated MDG data and gender-sensitive and poverty-related indicators. | UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNESCO, FAO and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with National Statistics Offices; regional agencies (SPC, PFTAC and PIFS); and development partners (ADB, ABS and NZ). |
| | 1.1.3 Nationally-owned and lead National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS), or similar processes, target the most marginalized and vulnerable groups, based on sound data and analysis. | UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, OHCHR, UNESCAP, FAO, ILO and WMO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Planning, Finance and sectoral Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (PIFS, SPC, SOPAC, SPREP, SPTO, PFTAC and FFA); and development partners (NZ, Australia and ADB). |
| 1.2 National and regional statistical information systems and databases are established, strengthened (to support information systems), upgraded and harmonised focusing strongly on demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators. | 1.2.1 Regional and national databases and information systems are introduced and harmonise with DevInfo /POPGIS/CHIPS. | UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO UNESCO, FAO and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with National Statistics Offices; regional agencies (SPC, PIFS, SPREP, SOPAC, PFTAC and USP); and development partners (ADB, AusAID, NZ, Japan, US, France). |
| | 1.2.2 Improved national and regional capacity for collection, analysis and use of sex and age disaggregated social and economic data for policies, plans, strategies and reports. | UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNESCAP, FAO and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with National Statistics Offices and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, PIFS, USP, SPREP and SOPAC); and development partners (ADB, AusAID, NZ, Japan, US, France). This will include support towards statistical offices, data analysis and development of policy tools through research, analysis, capacity building/training and information sharing |

²⁰ This outcome applies to all 14 Pacific countries covered by the UNDAF 2008 – 2012: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Tonga, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa and the Solomon Islands

²¹ Pacific island countries include governments, state institutions, civil society organisations and other non-state actors.

²² National capacity includes government, civil society and the private sector.

| UN Programme Outcomes | UN Programme Outputs | Role of Partners |
|--|--|--|
| <p>1.3 Trade mechanisms, private sector partnerships and employment generation are sustainable, pro poor and equitable.</p> | <p>1.3.1 Improved national capacity facilitates fair, equitable gender-sensitive and inclusive trade negotiations.</p> <p>1.3.2 Private and public partnerships and dialogue improved, facilitating participation in policy formulation by private sector, civil society organisations, women and marginalized groups in trade, investment, employment and macro-economic policy.</p> <p>1.3.3 Enabling environments support employment friendly micro-small- and medium-sized enterprises.</p> <p>1.3.4 Initiatives demonstrate and upscale developments in sustainable livelihoods, employment generation, financial services and entrepreneurship for women and men and young people.</p> | <p>UNDP, UNIFEM, UNESCAP, FAO and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Trade and Women’s Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (PIFS, SPC, USP, OCO and SPTO); and development partners (Com Sec, Australia, NZ, EU, France).</p> <p>UNDP, UNESCAP, UNIFEM, FAO and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Finance, Trade, Employment and Women’s Ministries, CSOs and Trade Unions; regional agencies (PIFS, SPC, USP, SPTO and PIPSO); and development partners (World Bank, ADB, ComSec, Com Sec, NZ and India).</p> <p>ILO, UNDP, UNESCAP, FAO and UNIFEM will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Finance Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (PIFS, SPC, USP, SPTO and PIPSO); and development partners (World Bank, ADB, ComSec, Com Sec, NZ, Indonesia and India).</p> <p>UNDP, UNIFEM, UNESCO, FAO and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Finance, Trade, Employment, Women and Youth Ministries, CSOs and Trade Unions; regional agencies (PIFS, SPC, USP, SPTO and PIPSO); and development partners (World Bank, ADB, ComSec, Com Sec, NZ, EU, Japan, Indonesia and India).</p> |

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

The Outcome Group on Equitable Economic Growth and Poverty Growth will coordinate the implementation of the UNDAF in this area, replacing most coordination mechanisms in place prior to 2008. It will coordinate with internal and external partners and promote joint programming, including through:

- Working in alignment with Pacific Plan and NSDS partnership;
- Supporting the development of and overseeing the UN Joint Programme on MDGs, comprised of UN agencies and interested regional organisations and development partners;
- Promoting and supporting sector-wide approaches to applicable issues, involving UN agencies, regional organisations and development partners;
- Engaging with regional organisations, including through the CROP/UN sustainable development working group;
- Consulting and engaging with Pacific governments, including at the Pacific Islands Forum, Forum Economic Ministers Meeting, ACP and Forum Trade Ministers Meetings;
- Engaging and coordinating with development partners at a regional level, including at the annual PIC/Partners Meeting;
- Engaging and coordinating with regional organisations and development partners at the country level, including:
 - Through the coordination mechanisms of the Tuvalu Trust Fund, with AusAID and ADB

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS²³

| Regional priority or goals: Inclusive governance (reconciling traditional and modern forms), human rights, the rule of law, accountability and transparency, conflict and democratic processes in the Pacific. (MDG 8) | | UN Contribution US\$38.4 million (UN\$25 million unconfirmed) |
|---|---|--|
| Key Impact: A safer and more stable Pacific region with accountable, equitable, transparent, inclusive and effective governance where the human rights of all people are respected, protected and fulfilled. | | |
| UNDAF Outcome 2: National and regional governance systems exercise the principles of inclusive good governance, respecting and upholding human rights; and resilient Pacific island communities participate in decision-making at all levels. | | |
| UN Programme Outcomes | UN Programme Outputs | Role of Partners |
| 2.1 Pacific island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability. | 2.1.1 Enhanced awareness and capacity of state officials, parliamentarians and citizens to support good governance mechanisms and increased participation of women in decision making in all state institutions in line with the Pacific Platform of Action for Gender Equality and the Advancement of Women. | UNIFEM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Government Ministries and CSOs; and regional CROP agencies (i.e. PIFS and SPC s; and development partners (ADB, Australia, EU, NZ and ComSec). |
| | 2.1.2 Improved capacity of national parliaments to enable the efficient and effective performance of oversight, accountability, legislative and representative roles. | UNDP and UNOHCHR will develop and identify partnership opportunities with National Parliaments and relevant Government Ministries; regional agencies (PIFS, SPC and USP); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, ComSec, Australia and NZ). |
| | 2.1.3 Strengthened capacity of governments to promote and implement the MDGs and international treaties. | UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOHCHR ILO and UNIFEM will develop and identify partnership opportunities with relevant Government Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (PIFS, SPC and USP); and development partners (NZ and EU). |
| 2.2 Decentralisation of governance and participatory decision making is enhanced. | 2.2.1 Planning, managing, implementing and monitoring local area development is devolved and delegated to local governments and/or village councils to the extent possible and national capacity for participation, coordination and partnerships incorporated at all levels. | UNDP will develop and identify partnership opportunities with relevant Government Ministries and CSOs; regional CROP agencies; and all development partners. |
| | 2.2.2 Strengthened local governance structures and systems support participatory decision-making and models and innovative gender-sensitive approaches to local governance are encouraged, supported, documented, disseminated and replicated. | UNDP, WHO, and UNIFEM will develop and identify partnership opportunities with relevant Government Ministries and CSOs; regional CROP agencies; and all development partners. |

²³ This outcome applies to all 14 Pacific countries covered by the UNDAF 2008 – 2012: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Tonga, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa and the Solomon Islands

| UN Programme Outcomes | UN Programme Outputs | Role of Partners |
|--|--|---|
| <p>2.3 Pacific island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them.</p> | <p>2.3.1 Increased capacity of state institutions to promote, ratify, report and implement core international human rights treaties and related mechanisms and institutions.</p> <p>2.3.2 Increased capacity of civil society in promoting and implementing treaty standards in related work, including periodic reporting.</p> <p>2.3.3 National human rights legislation, mechanisms, policies and institutions are developed and /or reviewed.</p> | <p>UNOHCHR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNDP and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with relevant Government Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (PIFS, SPC and USP); and development partners (ComSec and NZ).</p> <p>UNOHCHR UNICEF, UNIFEM and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with relevant Government Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (PIFS, SPC and USP); and development partners (ComSec and NZ).</p> <p>UNOHCHR, UNDP and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with relevant Government Ministries and CSOs (such as the Asia Pacific Forum for National Human Rights Institutions); regional agencies (PIFS, SPC and USP); and development partners (ComSec and NZ).</p> |
| <p>2.4 Disaster risk reduction and management of responses to humanitarian crisis and natural disasters are effective and integrated into all forms of development.</p> | <p>2.4.1 Regional and national institutional strategies, policies, management and legal frameworks and plans for disaster risk reduction, humanitarian response, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and recovery are implemented through consultative processes.</p> <p>2.4.2 Regional and national institutional capacities are assessed and strengthened for the effective implementation of the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action</p> <p>2.4.3 Key trigger points for conflicts and disasters are identified for mitigation and response through direct multi-stakeholder action at national and sub-national levels, focusing on the most vulnerable groups and the role of women in peace and stability.</p> <p>2.2.4 Humanitarian assistance is delivered in an efficient and coordinated manner, and responds to the needs of victims for basic social services.</p> | <p>UNDP, UNIFEM, UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNOHCHR, ILO, UNHCR, WMO and WHO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with National Disaster Management Offices and relevant Government Ministries and CSOs (including IFRC); regional agencies (SOPAC, PIFS, SPC, SPREP and USP); and development partners (World Bank, EU, Australia, NZ and France).</p> <p>UNDP, UNIFEM, UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNOHCHR, ILO, WMO and WHO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with National Disaster Management Offices and relevant Government Ministries and CSOs (including IFRC); regional agencies (SOPAC, PIFS, SPC, SPREP, USP, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, and other Early warning Systems like the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre); and development partners (World Bank, EU, Australia, NZ and France).</p> <p>UNDP, UNIFEM, UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNOHCHR, ILO and WHO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with National Disaster Management Offices and relevant Government Ministries and CSOs (including IFRC); regional agencies (SOPAC, PIFS, SPC, SPREP AND USP); and development partners (World Bank, EU, Australia, NZ and France).</p> <p>UNOCHA, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and UNHCR will develop and identify partnership opportunities with National Disaster Management Offices and relevant Government Ministries and CSOs (including IFRC); regional agencies (SOPAC, PIFS, SPC, SPREP, USP,); and development partners (World Bank, EU, Australia, NZ and France).</p> |

| UN Programme Outcomes | UN Programme Outputs | Role of Partners |
|---|----------------------|------------------|
| <p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p> <p>The Outcome Group on Good Governance and Human Rights will coordinate the implementation of the UNDAF in this area, replacing most coordination mechanisms in place prior to 2008. It will coordinate with internal and external partners and promote joint programming through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working in alignment with Pacific Plan; • Supporting the development of and oversee the UN Joint Programme on Civil Society, comprised of UN agencies and interested regional organisations and development partners; • Promoting and supporting sector-wide approaches to applicable issues, involving UN agencies, regional organisations and development partners; • Consulting and engaging with Pacific governments, including at the Pacific Islands Forum, Forum Economic Ministers Meeting, PILOM and FPOC; • Engaging and coordinating with development partners at a regional level, including under the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Partnership Network and at the annual PIC/Partners Meeting; and • Engaging and coordinating with regional organisations and development partners at the country level. • Supporting UN joint programming and collaboration with regional agencies to engender governance programmes and support affirmative actions and special measures to increase women’s political participation and representation across the region. <p>The Disaster Management Team will continue to operate at the country-office level, and the Outcome Groups on Good Governance and Human Rights will liaise with it on natural disaster and humanitarian emergency issues.</p> | | |

EQUITABLE SOCIAL AND PROTECTION SERVICES²⁴

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Regional priority or goals: Equitable social and protection services ²⁵ to ensure healthy and vibrant societies in the Pacific. (MDGs 2,4, 5 and 6) | | UN Contribution US\$95.3 million (US\$43.9 million unconfirmed) |
| Key Impact: All Pacific people accessing equitable, gender and culturally-sensitive and affordable quality basic education, health, protection and other social services. | | |
| UNDAF Outcome 3: Strengthened equitable social and protection services through support to the development of evidence-based policies and enabling environments; and improved capacity to deliver affordable, quality, basic social services with strengthened safety nets and an emphasis on equality, inclusiveness and access. | | |
| UN Programme Outcomes | UN Programme Outputs | Role of Partners |
| 3.1 Regional strategies, national policies and plans for equitable social and protection services are evidence-based and inclusive. | 3.1.1 Capacity building for operationalising plans and policies improves the provision of equitable social and protection services. | WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, FAO and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Health, Education, Women, Youth, Social Welfare and Environment Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC, PIFS, USP); and development partners (ADB, EU, Australia, NZ, Japan and France). |
| | 3.1.2 Institutional frameworks support, strengthen and enforce high quality and up-to-date social and protection services, focusing on those most vulnerable and at risk. | WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNESCAP, UNAIDS, ILO and UNFPA will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Health, Education, Women, Youth, Social Welfare and Environment Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC, PIFS, USP); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, EU, Australia, NZ, Japan and France). |
| 3.2 National systems enhance accessibility, affordability and the well-managed delivery of equitable, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services. | 3.2.1 Equity for women and girls is fully integrated into the planning and delivery of all social and protection services. | UNIFEM, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNDP and UNOHCHR will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Health, Education, Women, Youth, Social Welfare and Environment Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC, PIFS, USP); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, EU, Australia, NZ, Japan and France). |
| | 3.2.2 Increasing availability of quality and well-managed delivery of health, education and child protection services. | WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNAIDS and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Health, Education, Women, Youth, Social Welfare and Environment Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC, PIFS, USP); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, EU, Australia, NZ, Japan and France). |
| | 3.2.3 Innovative models and approaches for affordable, effective, accessible and equitable social and protection services are documented, shared and replicated. | WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNESCAP and UNHCR will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Health, Education, Women, Youth, Social Welfare and Environment Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC, PIFS, USP); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, EU, Australia, NZ, Japan and France). |
| | 3.2.4 Increased capacity of civil society improves advocacy, management and delivery of quality social protection services, particularly for marginalised and vulnerable groups. | UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, ILO, UNESCAP, UNOHCHR and UNHCR will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Health, Education, Women, Youth, Social Welfare and Environment Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC, PIFS, USP); and development partners (EU, Australia, NZ, Japan and France). |

²⁴This outcome applies to all 14 Pacific countries covered by the UNDAF 2008 – 2012: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Tonga, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa and the Solomon Islands

²⁵Equitable social and protection services include: education, health (under the Samoa Commitment and emerging Pacific Regional Health Strategy), water and environmental sanitation (under the Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management and the Regional Solid Waste Management Strategy), nutrition, population, injuries and protection (including rehabilitation and integration services).

| UN Programme Outcomes | UN Programme Outputs | Role of Partners |
|--|--|---|
| <p>3.3 Communities and individuals increasingly practise behaviours that reflect healthy lifestyles, social protection and better use of social services.</p> | <p>3.3.1 Improved national capacity supports the integration and targeting of behaviour change, communications and planning tools.</p> <p>3.3.2 Pacific island countries promote and encourage quality, compelling information on healthier lifestyles, equitable social services and protection for all people.</p> <p>3.3.3 Communities are actively involved in programs promoting and adopting healthier lifestyles and more effectively utilising social and protection services.</p> <p>3.3.4 Appropriate HIV prevention education and services for all enhance the availability, utilization and participation in, and access to, care, treatment, support and protection of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, without stigma and discrimination, in line with the regional HIV/AIDS and STI Strategy.</p> <p>3.3.5 Strengthened programs reduce violence against women and children.</p> | <p>UNICEF, UNFPA , WHO, UNESCO, UNAIDS, FAO, UNICEF and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Health, Education, Women, Youth, Social Welfare and Environment Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC, PIFS, USP); and development partners (EU, Australia, NZ, Japan and France).</p> <p>WHO, UNFPA , UNESCO, UNAIDS, FAO and UNICEF will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Health, Education, Women, Youth, Social Welfare and Environment Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC, PIFS, USP); and development partners (EU, Australia, NZ, Japan and France).</p> <p>WHO, UNFPA , UNESCO, UNAIDS, FAO, UNICEF and ILO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Health, Education, Women, Youth, Social Welfare and Environment Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC, PIFS, USP); and development partners (NZ, Australia, Japan and France).</p> <p>WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNDP, UNIFEM, ILO and UNFPA will develop and identify partnership opportunities with all relevant Government Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC, PIFS, USP); and development partners (Australia, NZ, Japan and France).</p> <p>UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNDP, , UNAIDS, OHCHR, WHO, ILO and will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Health, Education, Women, Youth and Social Welfare Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPC, SPREP, SOPAC, PIFS, USP); and development partners (Australia, NZ, Japan and France).</p> |

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

The Outcome Group on Good Governance and Human Rights will coordinate the implementation of the UNDAF in this area, replacing coordination mechanisms in place prior to 2008. It will coordinate with internal and external partners and promote joint programming through:

- Working in alignment with the Pacific Plan;
- Supporting the development of and oversee the UN Joint Programme on Young People, comprised of UN agencies and interested regional organisations and development partners;
- Overseeing the UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS, comprised of UN agencies and interested regional organisations and development partners;
- Promoting and supporting sector-wide approaches to applicable issues, involving UN agencies, regional organisations and development partners, including UNESCO’s Education Support Strategy in several PICs and the SWAp on health involving UNICEF and WHO in Solomon Islands;
- Consulting and engaging with Pacific governments, including at the Pacific Islands Forum;
- Engaging and coordinating with development partners at a regional level, including at the annual PIC/Partners Meeting; and
- Engaging and coordinating with regional organisations and development partners at the country level

These mechanisms will build on the range of existing programme and coordination modalities such as joint initiatives in reproductive health, immunisation, demographic health surveys, population census, etc.

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT²⁶

| Regional priority or goals: Improved environmental management and use of resources for sustainable development and a more resilient Pacific region. (MDG 7) | | UN Contribution US\$60.3 million (US\$52.6 million unconfirmed) |
|---|--|---|
| UNDAF Outcome 4: <i>The mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and Pacific communities sustainably using their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.</i> | | |
| UN Programme Outcomes | UN Programme Outputs | Role of Partners |
| 4.1 Environmental sustainability and sustainable energy are mainstreamed into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes. | 4.1.1 Policy, legislative and management frameworks are developed and implemented for the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits of natural resources, including biodiversity, fisheries (marine and freshwater), and the promotion of sustainable energy, particularly renewable energy. | UNDP, WMO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Planning, Environment and Fisheries Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPREP, SOPAC, FFA, SPC, PIFS, USP, PPA); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, Australia, NZ, EU, France, Japan, China, Korea and US). |
| | 4.1.2 Strengthened national capacity improves access to and management of multilateral environmental agreements and reporting requirements. | UNDP, WMO, FAO, UNESCO and UNESCAP will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Environment and other relevant Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPREP, SOPAC, FFA, SPC, PIFS, USP, PPA); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, Australia, NZ, EU, France, Japan, China, Korea, US and GEF). |
| | 4.1.3 Improved national, regional and global knowledge and information networks strengthen environmental management. | UNDP, WMO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNESCAP will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Environment and other relevant Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPREP, SOPAC, FFA, SPC, PIFS, USP, PPA); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, Australia, NZ, EU, France, Japan, China, Korea and US). |
| | 4.1.4 Strengthened national capacity improves the implementation of environment programmes. | UNDP, WMO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Environment and other relevant Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPREP, SOPAC, FFA, SPC, PIFS, USP, PPA); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, Australia, NZ, EU, France, Japan, China, Korea and US). |
| 4.2 Pacific communities effectively manage and sustainably use their environment, as well as natural and cultural resources. | 4.2.1 Local governance systems and decision making processes include appropriate local and/or indigenous knowledge and practices to strengthen environmental management at community levels. | UNDP, WMO, FAO and UNESCO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Environment and other relevant Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPREP, SOPAC, FFA, SPC, PIFS, USP, PPA); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, Australia, NZ, EU, France, Japan, China, Korea and US). |
| | 4.2.2 Improved capacity of communities enhances their preparation and response to long term environmental threats. | UNDP, WMO, FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Environment and other relevant Ministries and CSOs; regional |

²⁶ This outcome applies to all 14 Pacific countries covered by the UNDAF 2008 – 2012: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Tonga, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa and the Solomon Islands

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>4.2.3 Improved capacity of communities enhances the management and conservation of their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.</p> | <p>agencies (SPREP, SOPAC, FFA, SPC, PIFS, USP, PPA); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, Australia, NZ, EU, France, Japan, China, Korea and US).</p> <p>UNDP, WMO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO will develop and identify partnership opportunities with Environment and other relevant Ministries and CSOs; regional agencies (SPREP, SOPAC, FFA, SPC, PIFS, USP, PPA); and development partners (ADB, World Bank, Australia, NZ, EU, France, Japan, China, Korea and US).</p> |
|--|---|--|

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

The Outcome Group on Environment will coordinate the implementation of the UNDAF in this area, promoting joint programming between UN agencies and with UN agencies and external partners. It will:

- Support the development of and oversee the UN Joint Programme on Environment, comprised of UN agencies and interested regional organisations and development partners;
- Promote and support sector-wide approaches to applicable issues, involving UN agencies, regional organisations and development partners;
- Engage with agreed regional frameworks, including the Pacific Islands Energy Policy and associated Strategic Action Plan; the Pacific Islands Framework on Climate Change and associated partnership; the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy and associated Integrated Framework for Strategic Action; the Regional Sustainable Development Framework for Pacific Fisheries; the Pacific Water Partnership and key policy and associated action plans related to sustainable freshwater management safe drinking water and for wastewater; the NSDS Partnership; and the Pacific Plan;
- Engage with Pacific governments through regular consultative meetings including the Pacific Islands Forum, Forum Economic Ministers Meeting and the Regional Energy Ministers Meeting; and
- Engage with development partners at the regional and country level, including at the annual PIC/Partners Meeting.

Annex II. Country Results Matrix

I. Kiribati

| EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Goal: Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8) | | | |
| UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome: Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods. | | | |
| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
| 1.2 National and regional statistical information systems and databases are established, strengthened (to support information systems), upgraded and harmonised focusing strongly on demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators. | a) Improved capacity of relevant officers & ministries to carry out, analyse & disseminate sex disaggregated end age-specific surveys on issues such as employment living standards, income distribution, etc | Number of reports on analyses of employment living standards and income generation published on relevant web sites. Proportion of staff trained in labour statistics, database management system, analysis, network and dedicated software usage. | AusAID: ongoing collaboration with UNFPA to support analysis & dissemination of 2005 population census data. PFTAC: multi-year budgeting and cash planning and commitment control phased over 2007 and 2008. |
| | 1.3 Trade mechanisms, private sector partnerships and employment generation are sustainable, pro poor and equitable. | b) Improved mechanisms to facilitate trade and development. c) Strengthened delivery of small credit schemes. | |
| GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS | | | |
| Goal: Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8) | | | |
| UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome: Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods. | | | |
| 2.1 Pacific island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability. | a) Improved capacity of national parliaments to enable the efficient and effective performance of oversight, accountability, legislative and representative functions and roles | Number of parliamentary committee hearings held | AusAID: Judicial Development Program. ADB, Australia, EU, FFA, Forum Sec, Japan, New Zealand, SOPAC, SPC, SPREP, World Bank, & USA. |
| | | Number of reports of parliamentary committees tabled for consideration | |
| | | Proportion of parliamentary questions answered in a timely manner | |
| | | Proportion of reports published that are Hansard reports | |
| | Status of performance of the public accounts committee Proportion of laws examined and submitted by parliamentary committees in a timely manner | | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|--|---|--|--|
| | | Status of Review of the Public Finance Act to address the establishment of an independent Auditor General's Office | |
| | | Number of pro-poor and gender sensitive policies and laws drafted and submitted by national parliament | |
| | b) Broader and deeper participation of CSOs, communities and people in the development process at all levels, specifically in Island Council and Village Council initiatives. | Number of women and young people represented on the Island Council | |
| | | Levels of satisfaction, especially of youth and women, on local projects implemented by the Island Council. | |
| | | Percentage of people actively participating in councils and traditional systems disaggregated by age and sex | |
| | c) Aid management systems developed and coordinated for effective up scaling for MDG achievement | Number of sectoral plans aligned with MDG priorities and linked to national budgets. | |
| | d) Increased capacity of stakeholders for civil registration | Percentage of births registered | ADB, Australia, EU, FFA, Forum Sec, Japan, New Zealand, SPC, SPREP, World Bank, & USA. |
| | | Percentage of deaths registered | |
| | | Percentage of marriages registered | |
| 2.2 Decentralisation of governance and participatory decision making is enhanced. 2.3 Pacific island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them. | e) Increased capacity of government ministries, island councils, village councils, churches, NGOs and other stakeholders to understand human rights obligations and to better plan, manage, implement and monitor local area development, including in relation to advancing the realization of human rights. | Status of local area development priorities integration into the national plan and linkage to budget | |
| | | Number of capacity building training programs conducted on planning and reinforcing laws and monitoring of human rights etc | |
| | | Proportion of leaders and public officials trained in public solicitors, magistrates and high Court at national level disaggregated by sex | |
| | | Number of annual plans generated at the provincial and community level that combine a pro-poor and equitable approach to development | |
| 2.3 Pacific island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them. | f) Improved capacity of States to ratify and implement core international human rights treaties, and to develop, establish and implement national and regional human rights mechanisms e.g. women and violence, child rights, HIV/aids, workers rights; improved capacity of individuals and communities to know about and claim their rights | Proportion of state actors (police, judiciary, state lawyers, civil servants etc) trained on human rights, laws, rights and responsibilities | ADB, Australia, EU, FFA, Forum Sec, Japan, New Zealand, SPC, SPREP, World Bank, & USA. |
| | | Status of ratification of international human rights treaties (including any reservations) | |
| | | Number of laws introduced, amended or repealed to reflect and support international human rights treaties; including in child protection, health, education. | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| | | Status of national CEDAW and CRC committees | |
| | | Proportion of initial and periodic reports submitted to CEDAW and CRC Committees in a timely manner | |
| | | Number of treaty implementation strategies based on quality data | |
| | | Status of reporting obligations under CRC and CEDAW | |
| | | Number of awareness and human rights training conducted and human rights education campaigns developed for the public | |

EQUITABLE SOCIAL AND PROTECTION SERVICES

Goal:

Equitable social and protection services to ensure healthy and vibrant societies in the Pacific. (MDGs 2,4, 5 and 6)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

Strengthened equitable social and protection services through support to the development of evidence-based policies and enabling environments; and improved capacity to deliver affordable, quality, basic social services with strengthened safety nets and an emphasis on equality, inclusiveness and access.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 3.1 Regional strategies, national policies and plans for equitable social and protection services are evidence-based and inclusive. | a) Increased institutional capacity to deliver high quality social and protection services for vulnerable groups aligned to a human-rights based approach. | Proportion of reported cases of child neglect, abuse etc followed up by Assistant / Social Welfare Officers | SPC & AusAID: Gender Based Violence program |
| | | Status of conduct and implementation of recommendations of the Gender-based violence research. | |
| | | Status of implementation and update of DevInfo for maintaining statistical information | |
| | | Status of ratification of international human rights instruments (including any reservations) | |
| | | Status of reporting obligations under international human rights instruments | |
| | b) Increased educational opportunities to vulnerable children through the Community Development Services welfare support scheme for officially selected secondary students with deceased or handicapped fathers or mothers. | Number of children who have received support and completed PSSC. | ADB, Australia, EU, FFA, Forum Sec, Japan, New Zealand, SPC, SPREP, World Bank, & USA. |
| | c) Social security services established to improve assistance to vulnerable groups | Status of completion of research on Pacific social security systems | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | d) TB& STI, HIV/AIDS mainstreamed into national strategic plans and linked to budgets | Status of inclusion of TB, STI and HIV in national strategic plans and policies and linked to budgets | SPC & AusAID: TB prevention program |
| | e) Increased availability of quality education services at all levels especially for vulnerable groups | Percentage of disabled children attending school | ADB, Australia, EU, FFA, Forum Sec, Japan, New Zealand, SPC, SPREP, World Bank, & USA. UNESCO is preparing a sector-wide Education Support Strategy. |
| | | Percentage of teachers trained to teach children with special needs | |
| | | Percentage of disabled children who successfully complete PSSC | |
| | | Percentage of schools equipped with the relevant textbooks & teaching materials | |
| | | Percentage of schools equipped with ICT facilities | |
| | | Percentage of schools that have updated curriculum in primary and junior secondary schools | |
| | | Proportion of teachers undergoing training on TESOL or TEFL disaggregated by sex | |
| | f) Increased capacity to forecast, manage and distribute CH/RH commodities (including improving contraceptive mix in outer islands) | Number of stockouts of essential RH/CH commodities at SDPs and warehouses in 12 months | ADB, Australia, EU, FFA, Forum Sec, Japan, New Zealand, SOPAC, SPC, SPREP, World Bank, & USA. |
| | g) Strengthened institutional capacity of health service providers to deliver preventative & management services to at risk groups - children, women and people living with chronic illness. | Proportion of staff trained to deliver quality health services in health care centres and community outreach programs | |
| | | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG 5) | |
| | | Percentage of HIV positive pregnant women receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission (UNGASS) | |
| | | Percentage of most at risk population who received HIV testing in the last 12 months and know the results (UNGASS) | |
| | | Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis(MDG 6) | |
| | | Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, urban and rural (MDG 7) | |
| | Proportions of schools & households with safe & sustainable water supply. | | |
| | h) HIV/AIDS planned, budgeted, implemented and monitored in collaboration with the regional programme on HIV/AIDS. | HIV responsive budgeting for the Government of Kiribati. | |
| | | Number of sectoral plans, strategies that address HIV/AIDS. | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|--|--|---|--|
| | i) Strengthened health legislation drafted, enacted & enhanced implementation to comply with international health regulations. | Number of health related legislation reviewed / formulated, enacted and reviewed. Surveillance system in place to comply with International health regulation | |
| 3.2 National systems enhance accessibility, affordability and the well-managed delivery of equitable, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services. | j) Families, communities and government system strengthened for effective protection of children and youths against all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation in the home, community & institutions. | Number of Community-based micro-credit scheme established for women | AusAID: participation in UNICEF-managed Regional Child Protection Framework |
| | | Percentage of families who have received information on child protection and positive parenting | |
| | k) Innovative models and approaches established and implemented for NCD control (drafting & enactment of legislation - smoking, alcohol, food import; community & school awareness education & fitness programs) | Number of programs on NCDs. | ADB, Australia, EU, FFA, Forum Sec, Japan, New Zealand, SPC, SPREP, World Bank, & USA. |
| | | Number of users of NCD programs | |
| | | Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with NCDs | |
| | l) Increased availability of quality sexual and reproductive health services for young people | Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (UNGASS) (similar to MDG 6) | AusAID: discussing collaboration with UNFPA on programmes on sexual health for women and youth |
| | | HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old population(MDG 6) | |
| | | Condom use at last high-risk sex, disaggregated by sex and age (MDG 6) | |
| | | Age Specific Fertility rate (Adolescent: 15-19) (MDG 5) | |
| | m) Strengthened community policing, especially for children & young people | Status of Juvenile justice procedure for police | |
| n) Increased availability of services for promoting improved child survival | Infant mortality rate. | AusAID: participation in UNICEF-managed Regional Child Protection Framework. | |
| | Child mortality rate (< 5 years) | | |
| | Maternal mortality rate | | |
| | Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles (MDG 4) | | |
| | Vitamin A coverage | | |
| | Percentage of infants receiving 6 - 12 month exclusive breast feeding in hospital. | | |
| | Number of IMCI consultations | | |
| 3.3 Communities and individuals increasingly practise behaviours that reflect healthy lifestyles, social protection and better use of social services. | o) Increased availability of quality evidence-based Family Planning Information and Services to communities especially various church groups | Number of FP programmes targeting church groups. | AusAID: discussing collaboration with UNFPA on programmes on sexual health for women and youth |
| | | Unmet Need for Family Planning (MDG 5) | |
| | | Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MDG 5) | |

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Goal:

Improved environmental management and use of resources for sustainable development and a more resilient Pacific region. (MDG 7)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

The mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and Pacific communities sustainably using their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| 4.1 Environmental sustainability and sustainable energy are mainstreamed into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes | a) Strengthened national statistical information systems and databases focusing strongly on environment linkages to poverty | Number of sectoral plans based on statistical information and aligned with MDGs 1 and 7 and linked to national budget. | ADB, Australia, EU, FFA, Forum Sec, Japan, New Zealand, SOPAC, SPC, SPREP, World Bank, & USA. | |
| | | Number of environmental risk analyses conducted based on a quality statistical information system and database | | |
| | b) Environment integrated into key national policy areas and plans | Number of government policies incorporating environmental safeguards, disaster risk management responses and occupational health and environmental standards | | |
| | | Proportion of national budget allocated to environmental sustainability activities and programmes | | |
| 4.2 Pacific communities effectively manage and sustainably use their environment as well as their natural and cultural resources | c) Strengthened local institutional, legal and governance systems to improve marine and terrestrial environmental management, including invasive species. | Number of legislation reviewed and/or approved by government. | ADB, Australia, EU, FFA, Forum Sec, Japan, New Zealand, SOPAC, SPC, SPREP, World Bank, & USA. | |
| | | Number of people qualified to enforce environmental law. | | |
| | | Proportion of new policies and plans that include community consultation during developmental phase | | |
| | | Number of particular invasive species effectively contained/controlled | | |
| | | Proportion of marine and terrestrial protected areas with community based management | | |
| | | Incidence and prevalence rates of water-borne diseases. | | |
| | | Percentage of island councils with environmental by-laws in place and currently practised | | |
| | | Percentage of council areas (or islands) where traditional conservation knowledge and practice has been documented | | |
| | d) Improved national and local supported adaptive capacities to address the adverse impacts of climate change | | Number of people completing relevant training programmes | |
| | | | Number of local communities assisted in preparing and adapting to extreme weather conditions, including sea level rise | |
| | | | Status of National Disaster risk management plan | |
| | | | Numbers of reports produced to record and monitor the implementation of NAPA, NCSA and SNC plans | |

II. Samoa

EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

Goal:

Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|---|---|---|--|
| 1.1 Pacific islands countries prepare and implement regional, sectoral and national plans and sustainable development strategies aligned with MDG goals, targets and indicators linked to national budgets. | a) Increased capacity of planning and finance officers to incorporate MDGs, pro-poor and gender-responsive approaches in national and sectoral planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting. | Number of key government planning, finance and sector officials receive/or attend at least one MDG related meeting/training annually | AusAID, NZ Aid, PIFS, ADB |
| | | MDGs reflected in the new Samoa National Strategy for Development (SDS), relevant sectoral plans, policies and budgets | |
| | | Samoa MDG Report 2009 finalised, disseminated and utilised for national planning and policy discussions | |
| 1.2 National and regional statistical information systems and databases are established, strengthened (to support information systems), upgraded and harmonised focusing strongly on demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators. | b) Increased national and sectoral capacity for collection, analysis and use of sex and age disaggregated social and economic data for policies, plans and reports. | Samoa SDS National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework finalised and utilised for monitoring of progress towards SDS, MDGs, CEDAW, CRC, EFA, BPoA etc by 2010 | PFTAC: working on Forward Estimates system for national budget. NZAid, ADB |
| | | Regular HIES reports / studies supported for national and sectoral planning | |
| | | Percentage of government statisticians, planners receiving training and technical assistance in information and systems analysis annually | |
| 1.3 Trade mechanisms, private sector partnerships and employment generation are sustainable, pro poor and equitable. | c) Increased capacity of Government officials, traders and negotiators to more effectively participate in regional and international trade negotiations | Increased number of selected government staff participating in trade-related focused training held locally on an annual basis and targeted technical assistance | EU, NZ Aid, PIFS, ACP, IF |
| | | Increased number of selected Government and civil society trade negotiators receiving specialist international trade training by 2012 | |
| | d) Improved access to and influence of private sector and vulnerable groups (women and youth) on trade, investment, employment and macro-economic opportunities. | National business development organisations effectively providing advice on eco-cultural tourism and alternative livelihoods to women and youth. | NZAid, PIFS, SPC, JICA, AusAID |
| | | Percentage increase in employment rate (15-24) for targeted unemployed youth by 2012 | |
| | | Percentage of targeted women and youth accessing financial credit & savings insurance facilities and support services | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|--|---|---|---|
| | e) Increased national capacity of farmers, fishers and stakeholders in improving and diversifying production | Increased percentage of agriculture and fishery contribution to GDP by 2012. Increase in percentage of agriculture production and exports by 2012. Improved food security status through the increased number of households having easy access to food by 2012. | AusAID, EU, JICA, NZAid, Peace Corps, SPC |
| GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS | | | |
| Goal: Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8) | | | |
| UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome: Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods. | | | |
| 2.1 Pacific island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability. | a) Strengthened capacity of state institutions to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of the Samoa National ICT Strategy | Annual implementation reports released by the National ICT Committee | PIFS, SPC |
| | | E-government programmes implemented including high speed secure email and internet access for civil servants with training and support and the development of online government services including telehealth and distance education | |
| | | E-business programmes implemented including support for small business website development and e-commerce merchant banking and the establishment of rural telecentres | |
| 2.2 Decentralisation of governance and participatory decision making is enhanced. | b) Strengthened Urban Governance Framework that ensures safeguarding of social wellbeing, cultural identity, resources and stimulates opportunities for economic and social development | Urban Governance Framework publicly discussed, approved and established by 2008 | ADB, SPC |
| | | Proportion of government & CSO representatives trained in local governance planning & management (disaggregated by sex/age) | SPC, PIFS |
| 2.3 Pacific island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them. | c) Increased capacity of state institutions and other service providers to implement national commitments to international human rights conventions and treaties such as CEDAW and CRC | Proportion of state actors (judiciary, lawyers, civil servants etc) trained in human rights, laws, rights, & responsibilities | PIFS, SPC, AusAID |
| | | Number of national reports produced with stakeholder input and submitted to relevant international committees e.g. CEDAW, CRC | |
| | | Proportion of recommendations of concluding observations of the Human Rights Treaty Bodies implemented and lifting of any reservation clauses | |
| | d) Enhanced awareness of rights and improved access to child protection, violence against women and other services addressing the protection of rights and needs of the most vulnerable | Increased awareness of human rights in targeted groups of women, youth and children | AusAID, SPC, PIFS, NGOs |
| | | Percentage increase in utilisation levels of selected organisations providing social protection services by 2012 | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | Increased number of human rights cases reported to and taken up by the Ombudsman office | |
| 2.4 Disaster risk reduction and management of responses to humanitarian crisis and natural disasters are effective and integrated into all forms of development. | e) Disaster risk reduction and management of responses to humanitarian crises and natural disasters are effective and integrated into all forms of development | Disaster preparedness, mitigation and response systems are in place for local communities especially the at risk communities (in coastal areas) | Red Cross, SPC, SOPAC |
| | | Evidence of whole of government approach to disaster risk management | |
| | | Percentage of relevant government and NGO officials trained in emergency response & preparedness disaggregated by sex & district | SOPAC |
| | | National & local level disaster preparedness, response and coordination is timely and effective with improved community and CSO involvement | |
| | | Number of disaster risk reduction strategies & policies implemented | |
| EQUITABLE SOCIAL AND PROTECTION SERVICES | | | |
| Goal: | | | |
| Equitable social and protection services to ensure healthy and vibrant societies in the Pacific. (MDGs 2,4, 5 and 6) | | | |
| UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome: | | | |
| Strengthened equitable social and protection services through support to the development of evidence-based policies and enabling environments; and improved capacity to deliver affordable, quality, basic social services with strengthened safety nets and an emphasis on equality, inclusiveness and access. | | | |
| 3.1 Regional strategies, national policies and plans for equitable social and protection services are evidence-based and inclusive. | a) Strengthened health professional capacity to deliver quality medical health services | All rural health centres are adequately staffed by 2012 | NUS, USP, Fiji School of Medicine, OUM |
| | | Ongoing short-term professional development opportunities nationally and internationally provided to health professionals | |
| | | At least 30 medical professionals trained overseas through WHO support from 2008-2012 | |
| | b) Strengthened capacity of Ministry of Education staff in policy and curriculum development, teacher education, assessment and evaluation | Availability of appropriate policies, teacher training, instructional materials and other resources to support the teacher and learning processes, as well as achievement of children and young people with disabilities | NZAID/AusAid/ADB |
| | | Availability of professional development opportunities in policy, curriculum development, teacher education, assessment and evaluation | |
| | | Evidence of improved practices and results in the specified areas | |
| | c) Improved collection & use of sex-disaggregated data to monitor health status and plan health service delivery by region | Percentage of health professionals given training on health information collection, compilation and analysis | USP, SPC, NGOs |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|---|--|--|--|
| | d) Improved collection and use of sex-disaggregated education data to facilitate planning & delivery of education services | Availability of timely and accurate education statistics by sex, age, geographic location | |
| 3.2 National systems enhance accessibility, affordability and the well-managed delivery of equitable, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services. | e) Improved quality, relevance, and accessibility of inclusive education in primary and secondary schools with a focus on children / youth with disabilities and disadvantaged groups. | Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, & tertiary education disaggregated by region | AusAID/NZAID,ADB/GoS SPC, SPBEA, USP, NUS. |
| | | Increased net enrolment, completion, and transition rates in pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary | |
| | | Percentage of grade 8 who have mastered nationally-defined learning competencies (disaggregated by sex, disability and region) | AusAID/NZAID/ADB and GoS |
| | | Percentage of primary and secondary school teachers qualified and trained in inclusive education according to national standards | |
| 3.3 Communities and individuals increasingly practise behaviours that reflect healthy lifestyles, social protection and better use of social services. | f) Strengthened community awareness of and access to information and services on lifestyle diseases | Percentage increase in awareness of targeted groups on lifestyle diseases | SPC, AusAID, NGOs |
| | | Percentage increase in people exercising regularly and eating healthy diets | |
| | g) Enhanced community awareness of and access to quality reproductive health, STI/HIV/AIDS information and services, especially among youth and at risk groups | Percentage increase in HIV/AIDS/STI awareness of targeted groups | SPC, AusAID |
| | | Percentage of targeted youth accessing adolescent reproductive health services | |
| SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT | | | |
| Goal: | | | |
| Improved environmental management and use of resources for sustainable development and a more resilient Pacific region. (MDG 7) | | | |
| UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome: | | | |
| The mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and Pacific communities sustainably using their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage. | | | |
| 4.1 Environmental sustainability and sustainable energy are mainstreamed into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes. | a) Policy Framework for implementation of EMC & Water Resource Management Act and development of relevant legislation relating to land & forests | Proportion of people with sustainable access to improved water source, urban and rural | SPREP, AusAID, SOPAC |
| | | Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural | |
| | | Percentage of developers submitting environmental plans in adherence to their environmental plans | AusAID, NZAid, JICA, SPREP, SOPAC |
| | | Level of compliance with Water Resource Management Act in watershed communities | |
| | | Number of policies & legislation in place | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|---|--|--|--|
| | b) Environmental sustainability and sustainable energy mainstreamed into national plans and budgets | Percentage of provincial budgets allocated to natural resources and environmental management programmes Number of sectoral plans and legislation incorporating environmental sustainability and sustainable energy components | |
| 4.2 Pacific communities effectively manage and sustainably use their environment, as well as natural and cultural resources. | c) Strong institutional, systemic and individual capacities at the national and local levels for the sustainable use and protection of natural resources | Number of environment related resource management policies, strategies and plans for freshwater, biodiversity conservation, marine resources, climate change, land management endorsed by communities and government | AusAID, NZAid, JICA, SPREP, SOPAC |
| | | Number of national and local trainings conducted targeting sustainable natural resource use and management | |
| | | Number of local and national projects incorporating the use of sustainable traditional knowledge and practices for resource management | |
| | d) Increased capacity of resource owners for informed, equitable participation in the use and management of natural resources including risk-reduction from natural and man-made hazards | Percentage of people / communities who have participated in environmental training run by governments & or NGOs (by gender, age etc) | NZAid, AusAID, SOPAC, SPREP, JICA |
| | | Number of community based environment projects in the focal areas of freshwater, biodiversity, land management and marine reserves initiated and implemented by communities with risk-reduction measures incorporated | |
| | e) Increased capacity on sustainable energy including the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency approaches | Number of renewable energy pilot projects implemented | NZAid, AusAID, Denmark, SOPAC, SPREP, JICA |
| Percentage of households using energy efficient systems and appliances - energy audits completed among targeted users, by location (urban vs rural) | | | |

III. Solomon Islands

| EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Goal: Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8) | | | |
| UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome: Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods. | | | |
| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
| 1.1 Pacific Island Countries prepare and implement regional, sectoral and national plans and sustainable development strategies aligned with MDGs goals, targets and indicators linked to national budgets | a) Increased capacity & efficiency of rural service planners / managers in line with provincial budgets. | Proportion of provinces with published provincial development plans <i>MOV: Provincial administration records</i> | EU, WB, ADB, NZ, AusAID, Japan, PIFS, CROP agencies |
| | | Proportion of provinces with gender responsive budgets <i>MOV: Provincial administration records</i> | |
| | b). Poverty reduction and hardship addressed in policies and plans incorporating localised definition of MDG1 | Status of incorporation of MDGs in national policies and plans e.g. NSDS <i>MOV: Census/surveys</i> | |
| 1.2 National and regional statistical information systems and databases are established, strengthened (to support information systems), upgraded and harmonized focusing strongly on demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators. | c) Improved government capacity to collect, analyze and use population & economic data. | Availability of within 12 months of completion of the relevant survey/census of quality disaggregated population data <i>MOV: MOF/NSO records</i> | PFTAC: developing and undertaking training on Financial Instructions. EU, WB, ADB, NZ, AusAID, Japan, PIFS, CROP agencies |
| | | Proportion of national and provincial policies that are evidence based <i>MOV: Dept of Planning and Provincial Administration</i> | |
| | | Availability of regular and reliable economic and fiscal data <i>MOV: MOF/NSO</i> | |
| | d) Increased communities' capacities to develop self-sustaining local industries for environmentally sensitive, alternative income-generation and employment | Proportion of provinces with "environmentally sensitive" alternative livelihood programmes <i>MOV: Provincial administration records</i> | |
| 1.3 Trade mechanisms, private sector partnerships and employment generation are sustainable, pro- poor and equitable. | e) Improved policy framework, affordability of and access to banking facilities, investment mechanisms and taxation incentives for small businesses, particularly in rural areas. | Percentage increase in number of registered and operating businesses in rural areas (PP11) disaggregated by age and sex <i>MOV: National and Provincial economic reports</i> | |
| | | Percentage of small businesses benefiting from taxation incentives <i>MOV: MOFinance records</i> | |
| | | Percentage of small businesses utilising banking facilities <i>MOV: Surveys</i> | |

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Goal:

Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|--|---|---|--|
| 2.1 Pacific island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability. | a) Strengthened capacity of leaders at national, provincial and village levels to uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability | Number of annual plans generated at the provincial and community level that combine a pro-poor and equitable approach to development. | Australia, EU, CROP, PIFS |
| | | Proportion of leaders & public officials trained in public leadership, constitution and good governance | |
| | b) Electoral and birth registration systems reformed to generate participation and transparency in electoral processes | Number of formal agreements between stakeholders (e.g., Min of Health) and Electoral Commission for strengthening the electoral system. | Australia, New Zealand, Commonwealth Secretariat |
| | | Status of Electoral Act amendment | |
| | c) Aid Management Systems on the basis of the Paris Declaration developed for effective aid coordination and up scaling for MDG achievement. | Proportion of government departments networked to Aid Management Systems | |
| | | Proportion of government departments that have had budget formulation training | |
| | | Status of alignment of National Economic Recovery, Reform and Development Plan to MDGs & linkage with national budget | |
| | d) Increased local access to justice services. | Number of cases filed in the local & magistrate courts (by province & sex) | |
| | | Proportion of juvenile cases filed in youth-friendly justice mechanisms | |
| | | Proportion of adult cases processed by public solicitors, magistrates & High Court at national level (by sex). | |
| e) Strengthened leadership capacity of youth, including at the National Youth Congress, in good governance and human rights. | Number of National Youth Forum or Parliament conducted per year | | |
| | Proportion of National Youth Congress members with knowledge of good governance and human rights | | |
| f) Relevant affirmative action strategies in getting women into national & provincial Government (Parliament PC) explored and implemented. | Proportion of women represented in national and provincial Government, including Honiara town council. | | |
| 2.2 Decentralization of governance and participatory decision making is enhanced. | g) Improved intergovernmental relations and strengthened sub-national structure and systems for effective and efficient local governance | Status of amendment to provincial Government act (1997) | |
| | | Budget allocations for devolved functions of the provincial government | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|--|--|---|---|
| | | Ratio of revenue / tax collected locally over one financial year | |
| | | Proportion of provinces with planning & monitoring mechanisms for governance & HR in place aligned to national systems | |
| 2.3 Pacific island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them. | h) Enhanced public understanding of their rights and responsibilities as citizens of their country. | Status of inclusion of HR in school curriculum | Australia, EU, CROP, PIFS |
| | | Numbers of media and community awareness events / workshops / training on HR | |
| | | Number of human rights cases processed by the judiciary and other remedy mechanisms | |
| | i) Strengthened local access to ombudsperson (accountability mechanisms) and accountability institutions (Leadership Court Commission) | Number of persons aware (by province & sex) of the existence & function of the Ombudsman | Australia, New Zealand, Commonwealth Secretariat |
| | | Number of cases processed (by province & sex) by Ombudsperson in one year. | |
| | j) Strengthened government capacity to coordinate, implement, monitor and report on international human rights treaties and other conventions through an institutional framework that includes promotion of free media and access to information | Status of HR commission | NZ Aid, PIFS, Commonwealth Secretariat |
| Status of HR unit within government | | | |
| Status of the Bill of Rights within the new SI Constitution | | | |
| Status of human rights policy/plan of action | | | |
| | | Number of reports on human rights treaties produced by cross sectoral coordinating committees that are endorsed by cabinet in a timely manner | |
| | | Status of Freedom of information bill | |
| | k) Increased community access to information through improved communications systems, including community radio and PFNET stations | Proportion of communities reporting use of community radio and PFNET for local governance | Australia, EU, CROP agencies |
| 2.4 Disaster risk reduction and management of responses to humanitarian crisis and natural disasters are effective and integrated into all forms of development. | l) Strengthened institutional and provincial capacity for planning and coordination of disaster response | Status of implementation of Disaster Response Plan at provincial level | Aus, EU, CROP agencies, New Zealand, Commonwealth Secretariat |
| | | Number of policies and strategies revised to integrate conflict sensitivity and peace building | |
| | | Number of gender and youth sensitive tension reduction strategies developed | |

EQUITABLE SOCIAL AND PROTECTION SERVICES

Goal:

Equitable social and protection services to ensure healthy and vibrant societies in the Pacific. (MDGs 2,4, 5 and 6)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

Strengthened equitable social and protection services through support to the development of evidence-based policies and enabling environments; and improved capacity to deliver affordable, quality, basic social services with strengthened safety nets and an emphasis on equality, inclusiveness and access.

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|--|---|--|---|
| 3.1 Regional strategies, national policies and plans for equitable social and protection services are evidence-based and inclusive. | a) Policies and plans are developed and implemented through inclusive mechanisms and aligned with MDGs, CRC, CEDAW, ICPD, EFA, linked to budgets and address marginalized groups | Proportion of national and provincial policies that are aligned with MDGs, CRC, CEDAW, ICPD and EFA, linked to budgets and that address marginalized groups. <i>MOV: NDS/MDG and other international treaty reports</i> | EU, WB, ADB, CROP agencies, NZAID, AusAID, Japan, PIFS. |
| | | Satisfaction of CSOs in level of engagement with government in service planning and management. <i>MOV: Periodic Surveys of CSOs</i> | |
| | | Number of agreements between CSOs and Government governing implementation of social protection programmes by CSOs <i>MOV: Government Ministry repository of agreements</i> | |
| | b) Strengthened Government and CSO capacity in the conduct, utilisation and dissemination of research and data focused on marginalized groups. | Availability of quality demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators <i>MOV: DevInfo/PacificInfo/POPGIS/PRISM websites and country level databases</i> | |
| Number of policies and reports that include disaggregated data which focuses on marginalized groups <i>MOV: Review of relevant policies and reports</i> | | | |
| 3.2 National systems enhance accessibility, affordability and the well-managed delivery of equitable, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services. | c) Increased capacity of the Ministry of Women, Youth and Children's Affairs and other relevant ministries to provide assistance for the prevention of and in response to child abuse, exploitation and gender-based violence | Proportion of provinces with at least one professional social worker dealing with child abuse, exploitation and gender based violence <i>MOV: Provincial Staff inventories</i> | AusAID is interested in expanding its activities with youth. EU, CROP agencies. |
| | | Proportion of provinces where community based programmes are implemented focusing on prevention of and response to child abuse, exploitation and gender-based violence <i>MOV: Provincial records and community based surveys</i> | |
| | d) Increased community awareness on child abuse, exploitation and gender-based violence and knowledge of available services | Number of cases of gender based violence reported <i>MOV: Social Sector records</i> | |
| | | Number of cases of child abuse reported <i>MOV: Social Sector records</i> | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 3.3 Communities and individuals increasingly practice behaviors that reflect healthy lifestyles, social protection and better use of social services. | e) Strengthened local government and service provider capacity to plan, manage, and implement equitable, inclusive and gender-responsive education services in alignment with national development strategies. | Proportion of schools that have integrated family life education, including life skills programmes, in curriculum <i>MOV: Provincial Education Records and School based surveys</i> | AusAID is interested in expanding its activities with youth. UNESCO is preparing a sector-wide Education Support Strategy. EU, CROP agencies | |
| | | Proportion of schools that have appropriate, practical skills in environmental management in curriculum. <i>MOV: Provincial Education Records and School based surveys</i> | | |
| | | Proportion of trained male & female teachers at early childhood, primary & secondary levels <i>MOV: Provincial Staff Inventories</i> | | |
| | f) Strengthened local government and service provider capacity to plan, manage, and implement equitable, inclusive and gender-responsive health services in alignment with national development strategies. | Proportion of the population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention & treatment measures (MDG 6) <i>MOV: DHS</i> | | AusAID: Health SWAp with WHO & UNICEF. AusAID is interested in expanding its activities with youth |
| | | Proportion of one-year old children immunized against measles (MDG 4) <i>MOV: Ministry of Health Records</i> | | |
| | | Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel(MDG 5) <i>MOV: Ministry of Health Records and DHS</i> | | |
| | | Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MDG 5) <i>MOV: Ministry of Health Records and DHS</i> | | |
| | | Percentage of most at risk population who received HIV testing in the last 12 months and know the results (UNGASS) <i>MOV: Behavioural Surveillance Surveys</i> | | |
| | | Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (MDG 8) <i>MOV: MOH Essential drugs and commodities surveys</i> | | |
| | | Percentage of clients satisfied with improved staff attitude & professional practices, disaggregated by sex and age <i>MOV: MOH Client Satisfaction Survey</i> | | |
| | Status of food safety legislation and policy <i>MOV: legislation report</i> | | | |

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Goal:

Improved environmental management and use of resources for sustainable development and a more resilient Pacific region. (MDG 7)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

The mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and Pacific communities sustainably using their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|---|--|---|--|
| 4.1 Environmental sustainability and sustainable energy are mainstreamed into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes. | a) Increased capacity of government, communities and leaders to improve natural resources and environmental management | Status of natural resource and environmental management legislation | AusAID is interested in upscaling up its involvement environmental work; has ongoing work in community forestry & with the Lands Department; CROP agencies |
| | | Percentage of national and provincial budgets allocated to natural resources and environmental management programmes | |
| | | Number of legislation/sectoral plans reviewed/approved incorporating environmental responses with budgetary allocations at national and provincial levels for environment and sustainable development | |
| 4.2 Pacific communities effectively manage and sustainably use their environment, as well as natural and cultural resources. | b) Increased institutional support for and use and documentation of good community and traditional practices that contribute to the protection of ecological integrity, biodiversity, environmental services and advanced sustainable livelihoods. | Number of trainings conducted targeting efficient and effective resource utilization | AusAID is interested in up scaling up its involvement environmental work. |
| | | Proportion of communities practicing responsible harvesting of resources | |
| | | Availability of Report on traditional knowledge and practices | |
| | | Status of Legislation on protection of indigenous knowledge | |
| c) Strengthened indigenous governance systems contributing to sustainable environmental management through appropriate policies and legislations. | d) Increased government and community capacity to develop self sustaining solid waste management, water sanitation and recycling systems with effective governance, including capacity to employ 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) | Status of indigenous governance systems | AusAID: regional climate change initiative; CROP agencies |
| | | Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural (MDG 7) | EU, CROP agencies |
| | | Proportion of population (male & female) with access to improved sanitation, urban & rural (MDG 7) | |
| | | Number of operational self-sustaining solid waste management systems , disaggregated by province | |

IV. Tuvalu

EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

Goal:

Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| 1.1 Pacific islands countries prepare and implement regional, sectoral and national plans and sustainable development strategies aligned with MDG goals, targets and indicators linked to national budgets. | a) Improved and strengthened aid coordination & management mechanisms. | Percentage increase in ODA level per annum | NZAid, AusAID, ADB, IMF, EU | |
| | | Percentage of staff trained in aid coordination | | |
| | | Proportion of government departments networked to Aid Coordination data system | | |
| | b) Sustainable, gender responsive & balanced budgets formulated aligned to national & international obligations | Status of alignment of National Strategy for Sustainable Development to MDGs & linkage with national budget | General Government deficit as percentage of GDP | PFTAC: providing training on budgeting through ACCESS programme. AusAID, NZAid, ADB, UNDP, Forum Sec, PIFS, ADB |
| | | | Proportion of ministries with gender responsive budgets | |
| | | | Number of staff trained in budget formulation | |
| | | | Number of staff trained in budget formulation | |
| | c) Improved capacity of government, private sector and CSOs to develop & implement pro-poor policies | Status of review/updating of Employment Act | Percentage increase in the number of registered and operating businesses in the outer islands (PP11) | UN agencies will engage with development partners through the Tuvalu Trust Fund (NZAid and AusAID) |
| | | | Proportion of outer islands with income generation and employment programmes for women | |
| | | | Proportion of outer islands with income generation and employment programmes for women | |
| 1.2 National and regional statistical information systems and databases are established, strengthened (to support information systems), upgraded and harmonised focusing strongly on demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators. | d) Improved capacity of government, private sector and CSOs to enhance research-based pro-poor and gender-responsive employment policies & programmes with a special focus on disadvantaged groups* | Percentage increase in micro-credit programme beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and age | Development partners feel the UN could add great value & complement their programmes by building government capacity. UN agencies will engage with development partners through the Tuvalu Trust Fund. NZAid, Tuvalu Chamber of Commerce, PIPSA. | |
| | | Percentage increase in share of domestic trade | | |
| | | Percentage increase in employment in private sector disaggregated by sex and age (PP12) | | |
| | | Percentage increase in ratio of median wage of female-headed household to male-headed household | | |
| | | Proportion of population below \$1 per day | | |
| | | Poverty headcount ratio (PP15) | | |
| | | Poverty gap ratio (PP14) | | |
| | | Share of poorest quintile in national consumption | | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | Status of completion of research on financial security mechanisms suitable for Tuvalu, focused on the disadvantaged and marginalised Status of completion of financial security policy for Tuvalu addressing needs of disadvantaged and marginalised groups | |
| *disabled, elderly, widows, women, orphans, youth, illegitimate children & unemployed | | | |
| GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS | | | |
| Goal: Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8) | | | |
| UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome: Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods. | | | |
| 2.1 Pacific island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability. | a) Improved capacity of national parliament to enable the efficient and effective performance of oversight, accountability, legislative and representative roles | Percentage of MPs participating in induction programmes with increased knowledge of parliamentary procedures Percentage of MPs aware of the constitution and its review processes as a result of legal awareness training programmes Number of oversight committee meetings held per year | Development partners have requested UN agencies to undertake capacity building and technical assistance to complement their work, particularly in the government. Partners also feel that the UN can add value in an aid coordination role. (NZAid, AusAID, ADB, IMF,EU) |
| | b) Tuvalu Constitution and legislation reviewed through consultative processes led by key institutions | Number of workshops held with all stakeholders to review Constitution & legislation Number of draft reviews done with evidence of stakeholders inputs submitted to Cabinet Percentage of population with knowledge of the changes to the Tuvalu Constitution and laws as a result of advocacy programmes, disaggregated by sex and age | |
| | c) Increased participation of women in decision making, including appointment to political leadership & other senior government positions | Percentages of women and men holding senior government positions Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (MDG 3) | |
| 2.1 Pacific island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability. 2.3 Pacific island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them. | d) Increased capacity for the effective implementation of international conventions and obligations relating to good governance, gender and human rights | Status of ratification of international human rights instruments (including any reservations) Status of reporting obligations under international human rights instruments Number of policies and laws passed by cabinet and parliament in accordance with international human rights instruments Number of gender sensitive policies and laws passed by cabinet and parliament in accordance with CEDAW | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|--|---|---|---|
| 2.2 Decentralisation of governance and participatory decision making is enhanced. | e) Increased capacity of Falekaupule, Government, NGOs and CSOs to participate in and take ownership of planning and management for effective local governance, including use of ICT. | Proportion of government, Falekaupule and civil society representatives trained in local governance planning and management; disaggregated by sex and age | |
| | | Proportion of Falekaupule with strategic development plans for outer islands that are gender-sensitive, inclusive and aligned with national priorities | |
| | | Proportion of Falekaupule and local communities reporting use of rural email stations for local governance | |
| EQUITABLE SOCIAL AND PROTECTION SERVICES | | | |
| Goal: Equitable social and protection services to ensure healthy and vibrant societies in the Pacific. (MDGs 2,4, 5 and 6) | | | |
| UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome: Strengthened equitable social and protection services through support to the development of evidence-based policies and enabling environments; and improved capacity to deliver affordable, quality, basic social services with strengthened safety nets and an emphasis on equality, inclusiveness and access. | | | |
| 3.1 Regional strategies, national policies and plans for equitable social and protection services are evidence-based and inclusive. | a) Government ministries & CSOs associated with health, gender, culture and youth have capacity to align national programmes to MDGs, CRC, CEDAW, ICPD, Pacific Plan | Proportion of strategic / corporate plans of central government, Falekaupule & CSOs that are aligned with MDGs, CRC, CEDAW, ICPD, Pacific Plan and linked to national budgets | WHO, AusAID, EU, NZAid, SPC. TA may be solicited from TANGO, TUFHA, TNYC, TAS, TNCW, PRHP, RRRT, PIFS, Pacific Disability Forum, Kaupule, while funding options can be discussed with PIANGO, FSPI, PCRC, IPPF, IRC, ADB. |
| | | Proportion of CSO members trained in international instruments, development planning & management | |
| | | Proportion of government officials trained in international instruments, development planning & management | |
| | | Proportion of parliamentarians & government staff completing WID & gender mainstreaming training | |
| | b) Strengthened national statistical information systems and databases for social and demographic data | Proportion of government staff across all departments completing further training for data collection & statistical analysis | |
| | | Proportion of government departments providing collected age and sex-disaggregated data to central database with chief statistician | |
| | | Availability of up to date social data on Dept of Cultural Affairs website | |
| | | Availability of annual demographic and social data reports with disaggregated trend analysis related to MDGs, ICPD, gender and poverty indicators | |
| | | Status of DevInfo implementation for the maintenance of up-to-date & accurate statistical information | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|---|---|--|------------------|
| | c) Regularly reviewed institutional frameworks support, strengthen and enforce high quality and up-to-date social and protection services focusing on those most vulnerable and at risk. | Proportion of acts/laws or policies that are aligned to CRC, CEDAW, ICPD and EFA Percentage of annual public expenditure on basic social and protection services | |
| 3.2 National systems enhance accessibility, affordability and the well-managed delivery of equitable, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services. | d) Increased availability of quality & well-managed delivery of primary health care services through inclusive and gender-responsive mechanisms | Under five mortality rate (MDG 4) Infant mortality rate (MDG 4) Proportion of one year-old children immunized against measles (MDG 4) Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG 5) Age specific fertility rate (adolescent: 15 - 19 yrs old) (MDG 5) Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG 5) Number of maternal deaths (MDG 5) Unmet need for family planning (MDG 5) Nutrition monitoring and surveillance system in place Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, urban & rural (MDG 7) Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation (MDG 7) | |
| 3.2 National systems enhance accessibility, affordability and the well-managed delivery of equitable, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services. 3.3 Communities and individuals increasingly practise behaviours that reflect healthy lifestyles, social protection and better use of social services. | e) Increased availability of quality & well-managed delivery of HIV/AIDS, STI, NCD & other infectious diseases prevention & control programmes through inclusive & gender-responsive mechanisms | HIV prevalence amongst population between the ages of 15 and 24, disaggregated by sex (MDG 6) Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (MDG 8) Condom use at last high-risk sex, disaggregated by sex and age (MDG 6) Incidence, prevalence and death rate associated with TB and NCDs, disaggregated by sex and age (MDG 6) Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course DOTS (Internationally recommended TB control strategy) (MDG 6) Ratio of girls to boys in 1st, 2nd, 3rd & TVET (MDG 3) Net Enrolment ratio in primary education disaggregated by sex (MDG 2) Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5 (MDG 2) Proportion of Tuvaluan students achieving pass mark against standardised test in year 4 & year 6 by sex | |
| <i>*disabled, elderly, widows, women, orphans, youth, illegitimate children & unemployed</i> | | | |

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Goal:

Improved environmental management and use of resources for sustainable development and a more resilient Pacific region. (MDG 7)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

The mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and Pacific communities sustainably using their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|---|--|--|--|
| 4.1 Environmental sustainability and sustainable energy are mainstreamed into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes. | a) Improved country capacity, practices and participation in international, national and local environment policy making and regulation in various areas including: waste management, climate change preparedness & response, biodiversity, land management. | Number and status of policies & legislation (e.g. Waste Management Act, Land Use Management Act) | ADB and UN agencies to explore taking an aid coordination role in waste management. EU: working on renewable energy, especially for outer islands; SOPAC |
| | | Status of ratification and reservations to and reporting obligations under international and regional multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) | |
| | | Proportion of staff trained in GEF-specific programming (e.g. incremental cost development, co-financing, programme finance management, log framing) | |
| | | Number of environmental strategies aligned with Kakeega II (National Plans), MDGs and linked to national budgets | |
| | | Proportion of legal personnel trained in environmental legal drafting. | |
| | b) Environment database established and data/information integrated into sustainable development plan decisions | Status of environment database | AusAID: working on climate and sea level monitoring (implemented by BoMA:GA:SOPAC) |
| Number of sustainable development plans incorporating analysed environmental data | | | |
| 4.2 Pacific communities effectively manage and sustainably use their environment, as well as natural and cultural resources. | c) Improved government and community capacity to protect marine, land and water resources | Total land & marine area protected as Conservation Area and declared | FFA (fisheries), SPC (agriculture), FAO (agriculture), SPREP, JAPAN & JICA (waste management), AusAID (water, water management), NZAID (capacity development), SOPAC (water & GIS), EU (renewable energy), GGF, FSPI, PIANGO, PCRC, USP (DB set-up). |
| | | Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (MDG 7) | |
| | | Proportion of people with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural (MDG 7) | |
| | | Proportion of urban & rural population (male & female) with access to improved sanitation (MDG7) | |

V. Vanuatu

EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

Goal:

Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1.1 Pacific islands countries prepare and implement regional, sectoral and national plans and sustainable development strategies aligned with MDG goals, targets and indicators linked to national budgets. | a) Improved financial accountability & mechanisms through MDG planning & budgeting / MDG-aligned sectoral budgets developed | Annual review of MDG & PAA monitoring indicators | ADB, AusAID, France, EU, NZ Aid, Japan, China, Millennium Challenge Account, ACP / Forum Secretariat, Commonwealth Funds, Francophonie World Organisation, Canada Fund. |
| | | Degree of overspending or variance in budgets | |
| 1.2 National and regional statistical information systems and databases are established, strengthened (to support information systems), upgraded and harmonised focusing strongly on demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators. | b) Enhanced HIES & other relevant data analysis, reforms & monitoring | Poverty gap ratio | |
| | | Proportion of the population below the national basic needs poverty line (Head Count Index) | |
| | | Share of national consumption of the lowest quintile of the population | |
| | | Percentage of unemployment decreased for youth, men & women by province | |
| 1.3 Trade mechanisms, private sector partnerships and employment generation are sustainable, pro poor and equitable. | c) Increased and equal access to financial services. | Percentage of people accessing financial credit, savings & insurance facilities & support services | |
| | | Percentage of rural households accessing financial services | |
| | | Amount of credit disbursed to youth, men & women | |
| | | Percentage of islands per province with access to financial facilities (data disaggregated) | |
| | d) Increased participation of ni-Vanuatu in business including disadvantaged groups | Percentage increase in number of registered and operating businesses disaggregated by national/foreign (PP 11) | |
| | e) Enhanced trade mechanisms & equitable economic growth policies & strategies | Percentage of smallholder farmers (youth, men & women) engaged in commercial agricultural production | |
| | | Sales or volume share of smallholder farmers in the export industry | |
| Number of decentralised high quality butchery per province for exporting | | | |

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Goal:

Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|--|--|---|---|
| 2.1 Pacific island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability. | a) Strengthened capacity of national and provincial government to enhance national coordination and to plan, allocate and manage public finances in line with good governance principles | Proportion of government departments networked to aid management systems | PFTAC: macro-forecasting programme |
| | | Number of government strategies & plans linking policies & resource allocations | |
| | | Comprehensive statistical system with disaggregated data updated & maintained | |
| | | Proportion of area councils with strategic development plans aligned with national priorities and budgets | |
| | | Proportion of government & CSO representatives trained in local governance planning & management (disaggregated by sex, age & area) | |
| 2.2 Decentralisation of governance and participatory decision making is enhanced. | b) Improved capacity of national parliaments to enable the efficient and effective performance of oversight, accountability, legislative & representative roles | Percentage of MPs participating in induction programs to increase knowledge in parliamentary procedures, roles & responsibilities | AusAID, France, EU, NZ Aid, Japan, China, Millennium Challenge Account, ACP / Forum Secretariat, Commonwealth Funds, Francophonie World Organisation, Canada Fund, Transparency International |
| | | Number of reports (including audits) produced by Auditor General & public accounts committee examined and implemented | |
| 2.1 Pacific island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability. 2.3 Pacific island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them. | c) Appropriate participatory mechanisms enhanced to engage stakeholders (esp. women & young people) in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring | Number of people who have attended awareness raising sessions on policies & laws (modified indicator) | |
| | | Number of people who participated in the policy-making process disaggregated by sex, age & location | |
| | | Number of policy reviews done with evidence of stakeholder inputs | |
| 2.1 Pacific island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability. 2.3 Pacific island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them. | d) Enhanced awareness & capacity of civil servants & state officials & CSOs to uphold good governance & HR mechanisms | Number of awareness & HR training conducted | |
| | | Proportion of state actors (judiciary, lawyers, civil servants etc) trained in human rights, laws, rights, & responsibilities | |
| | | Number of international human rights instruments fully incorporated into Vanuatu laws (modified indicator) | |
| | | Number of cases taken up by the Ombudsman office | |
| 2.3 Pacific island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them. | e) Increased capacity of state institutions to promote, develop, ratify, report, & implement core international human rights treaties & related mechanisms & institutions (e.g. CEDAW, CRC...) | Status of reporting obligations under relevant international HR treaties for eg CEDAW, CRC... (modified indicator) | |
| | | Status of reporting obligations under international human rights instruments | |

EQUITABLE SOCIAL AND PROTECTION SERVICES

Goal:

Equitable social and protection services to ensure healthy and vibrant societies in the Pacific. (MDGs 2,4, 5 and 6)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

Strengthened equitable social and protection services through support to the development of evidence-based policies and enabling environments; and improved capacity to deliver affordable, quality, basic social services with strengthened safety nets and an emphasis on equality, inclusiveness and access.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 3.1 Regional strategies, national policies and plans for equitable social and protection services are evidence-based and inclusive. | a) Integrated primary health care and public health care strategy for Vanuatu | Integrated primary health care and public health care strategy completed and endorsed | AusAID, CYP, France, EU, NZ Aid, Japan, China, MCA, UN Agencies, ACP / Forum Secretariat, Commonwealth Funds, Francophonie World Organisation, Canada Fund, SPC, SPBEA, USP, World Bank. UNESCO is preparing a sector-wide Education Support Strategy. |
| | b) Improved collection & use of sex-disaggregated data to facilitate planning, monitoring and delivery of health, education and child protection services by province | Availability of timely and accurate health statistics by sex, age, geographic location | |
| | | Availability of timely and accurate education statistics (VEMIS) by sex, age, geographic location - moved from | |
| | | Availability of timely and accurate statistics to monitor social services by sex, age, geographic location | |
| | c) Improved management capacity in DoH to develop policy, planning & legislation (HRD plan for MoH) | Cumulative percentage of MoH staff undertaking and completing further education, by job category & by men & women | |
| | | Number of scholarships in health-related professions taken up and completed by men & women | |
| | d) Strengthened vital registration system of Vanuatu (births, deaths, marriages, health, education etc) | Number of births, deaths, marriages registered. | |
| | | Vital statistics by sex, age, geography. | |
| | e) Policies developed and services in place for disabled people and other vulnerable groups | Completed policy on disability | |
| | | Completed report on mapping of vulnerable groups. | |
| f) Finalised and implemented National Youth Policy and Action Plans | National Youth Policy completed | | |
| | Second indicator to measure implementation of NYP - depends on content. | | |
| 3.2 National systems enhance accessibility, affordability and the well-managed delivery of equitable, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services. | g) Improved network of adequate resourced community health facilities staff by well-trained providers. | Percentage of health centres with adequate trained staff | |
| | | Percentage of people with access to health facilities, measured through census | |
| | | Proportion of children immunised against measles, disaggregated by sex | |
| | h) Improved quality, relevance, and accessibility of education (pre-school through tertiary, TVET) with special focus on the needs of girls and rural people. | Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, & tertiary education & in rural & provincial training centres (TVET) | |
| | | Net enrolment ratio in primary years 1 - 6, secondary, tertiary, & TVET | |
| | | Percentage of schools meeting MoE standard | |
| | | Percentage of primary / secondary school teachers qualified (diploma & BED) | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|--|---|---|------------------|
| | i) Development & implementation of Education National Resource Development Plan | Number of scholarships in education-related professions taken up and completed by men & women | |
| | | Number of MoE staff undertaking & completing further training (disaggregated by sex) | |
| | j) Improved planning, fiscal & management in the education sector | Percentage of education budget to repair and maintenance per VT asset disaggregated by province | |
| | | Average unit cost per pupil by primary, secondary & tertiary level of education. | |
| | k) Policies developed and services in place for children and women affected by abuse, neglect and exploitation | Study on domestic violence prevalence and causes completed | |
| | | Number of parents with increased knowledge of good parenting and non-violent discipline techniques (disaggregated by sex). | |
| | | Number of teachers with increased knowledge & practice of positive, non-violent discipline techniques (disaggregated by sex). | |
| 3.3 Communities and individuals increasingly practise behaviours that reflect healthy lifestyles, social protection and better use of social services. | li) Increased ni-Vanuatu content in all levels of educational curricula (improve educational curricula for Vanuatu) | Percentage of schools including vernacular education | |
| | | Percentage of schools equipped with multi-lingual learning resources | |

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Goal:

Improved environmental management and use of resources for sustainable development and a more resilient Pacific region. (MDG 7)

UN Pacific Framework for Action Outcome:

The mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and Pacific communities sustainably using their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 4.1 Environmental sustainability and sustainable energy are mainstreamed into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes. | a) Environmental Policy, legislative and management frameworks developed for improved implementation of relevant legislation relating to natural resources and mainstreamed into national plans and budgets. | Proportion of people with sustainable access to improved water source, urban and rural | AusAID, France, EU, NZ Aid, Japan, China, Millennium Challenge Account, ACP / Forum Secretariat, Commonwealth Funds, Francophonie World Organisation, Canada Fund, SOPAC, SPC, SPREP |
| | | Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural | |
| | | Percentage of developers submitting environmental plans in adherence to their environmental plans | |
| | | Level of compliance with Water Resource Management Act in watershed communities | |
| | | Status of compliance with relevant environmental legislation | |
| | | Percentage of provincial budgets allocated to natural resources and environmental management programmes | |

| Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs | Indicators | Role of Partners |
|--|---|--|------------------|
| | | Percentage of Government plans and legislation incorporating environmental components | |
| 4.2 Pacific communities effectively manage and sustainably use their environment, as well as natural and cultural resources. | b) Strengthened capacities at national and provincial levels including indigenous governance systems and resource owners for informed, equitable participation in the use and management of natural resources including risk reduction from natural and man-made hazards. | Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity (marine and terrestrial) to surface area | |
| | | Number of trainings conducted targeting efficient and effective resource utilisation | |
| | | Number of reports documenting traditional knowledge and practices | |
| | | Income derived from accessing livelihood options from sustainably harvested non-timber forest resources | |
| | | Number of communities accessing livelihood options from sustainably harvested non-timber forest resources | |
| | | Percentage of people / communities who have participated in environmental training run by governments & or NGOs (by gender, age etc) | |
| | | Percentage of villages reflecting sustainable use and protection of natural resources | |

Annex III. M&E Framework

EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION²⁷

Regional priority or goals:

Improved transparency, accountability, equity and efficiency in the management and use of resources in the Pacific. (MDGs 1 and 8)

Key Impact:

Sustained economic growth, expanded employment opportunities and reduction of poverty.

UNDAF Outcome 1:

Pacific island countries develop and implement evidence-based, regional, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

| UNDAF Outcome | Indicator and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1.1 Pacific Island countries prepare and implement regional, sectoral and national plans and sustainable development strategies aligned with MDG goals, targets and indicators linked to national budget. | 1.1.1 Number of PICs (including LDCs) with National Development Strategies/Plans that are aligned with MDGs and linked to national budgets <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, # of PICs with national plans aligned and linked to MDGs and national budgets</i> 1.1.2 Number of PICs with national MDG reports <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, # National MDG reports completed and published</i> 1.1.3 Percentage budget allocation aligned to MDGs by country <i>Baseline:</i> <i>To be determined</i> | 1.1.1 National Development Strategies/Plans with MDG goals/indicators integrated into strategies 1.1.2 Published MDG Reports 1.1.3 UNDP PSRC MDG Reports based on National Reports | Assumptions: Work towards implementation / localizing MDGs in PIC continues. Risks: Lack of political commitment and/or instability in some PICs |
| 1.2 National and regional statistical information systems and databases are established, strengthened, upgraded and harmonized focusing strongly on demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators. | 1.2.1 Number of Countries using DevInfo/ PacificInfo/ POPGIS/PRISM to maintain up-to-date and accurate statistical information systems and databases <i>Baseline –</i> <i>At end 2007, # of PICs using DevInfo/PacificInfo/ POPGIS/PRISM</i> 1.2.2 No of PICs with demographic disaggregated data related to MDGs, ICPD, gender and poverty indicators. <i>Baseline –</i> <i>At end 2007, # of PICs with demographic disaggregated data related to MDGs, ICPD, gender and poverty indicators.</i> | 1.2.1 DevInfo/ PacificInfo/POPGIS/ PRISM websites and country level databases 1.2.2 National Poverty Reports National Census Reports National HIES Reports National DHS Reports | Assumptions: National Statistical Offices are adequately resourced and staffed Risks: High staff turnover Lack of resources |
| 1.3 Trade Mechanisms, private sector partnerships and employment generation are sustainable, pro-poor, and equitable. | 1.3.1 Percentage increase in GDP per capita for each PIC (PP4) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end of 2007, current GDP per capita in each PIC</i> (current and constant prices) 1.3.2 Percentage increase in number of registered and | SPC website: PRISM National Economic Reports Censuses HIES National Employment Surveys | Assumptions: Governments of PICs are committed to pro-poor and equitable policies |

²⁷ This outcome applies to all 14 Pacific countries covered by the UNDAF 2008 – 2012: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Tonga, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa and the Solomon Islands

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>operating businesses by country (PP11) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, number of registered and operating businesses (PP11)</i> 1.3.3 Percentage increase in employment in private sector, disaggregated by country, sex and age (PP12) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, % increase in employment in private sector, disaggregated by sex and age</i> 1.3.4 Unemployment rate for youth each PIC according to national definitions (MDG 8) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, unemployment rates for youth in each PIC</i> 1.3.5 Percentage increase in number of students enrolled in courses at Technical Vocational Education and Training institutions by country, subject area and sex (PP 35) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, % increase in number of students enrolled in courses at Technical Vocational Education and Training institutions by country, subject area and sex</i> 1.3.6 Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below national poverty line) for each PIC (PP 15) (MDG 1) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, most recent poverty headcount ratio for each PIC</i> 1.3.7 Proportion of population with incomes below US\$1 and US\$2 (PPP) per day or below National Basic Needs Poverty Lines (localised MDG 1) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, proportion of population below US \$1 and US\$2 per day is currently not available for PICs</i> 1.3.8 Poverty gap ratio for each PIC (PP14) (MDG 1) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, most recent poverty headcount ratio for each PIC (Tonga, Samoa, Tuvalu, Fiji, FSM)</i> 1.3.9 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption for each PIC (MDG 1) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, most recent share of poorest quintile in national consumption for each PIC</i> 1.3.10 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector urban/rural for each PIC (MDG 3) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, status of indicator in RMDGR 2004 or National MDGR 2005/6</i></p> | <p>National Provident Fund Reports</p> <p>National Employment Surveys</p> <p>National MDG reports</p> <p>National Poverty Reports</p> <p>Min. of Education/TVET statistics</p> <p>HIES/Poverty reports/MDG reports</p> <p>HIES/Poverty reports/MDG reports</p> <p>HIES/Poverty reports/MDG reports</p> <p>HIES/Poverty reports/MDG reports</p> <p>Census/employment/HIES surveys</p> | <p>Risks: External shocks eg impact of globalisation, natural disasters and political instability</p> <p>Lack of political commitment</p> |
|--|--|--|--|

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS²⁸

Regional priority or goals:

Inclusive governance (reconciling traditional and modern forms), human rights, the rule of law, accountability and transparency, conflict and democratic processes in the Pacific.

(MDG 8)

Key Impact:

A safer and more stable Pacific region with accountable, equitable, transparent, inclusive and effective governance where the human rights of all people are respected, protected and fulfilled.

UNDAF Outcome 2:

National and regional governance systems exercise the principles of inclusive good governance, respecting and upholding human rights; and resilient Pacific island communities participate in decision-making at all levels.

| UNDAF Outcome | Indicator and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
|--|---|--|---|
| 2.1 Pacific Island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability. | <p>2.1.1 Voice and Accountability Indicator for each country (PP 44) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>To be determined</i></p> <p>2.1.2 Political Stability Indicator for each country (PP 45) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>To be determined</i></p> <p>2.1.3 Government Effectiveness Indicator for each country (PP 46) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>To be determined</i></p> <p>2.1.4 Regulatory Quality Indicator for each country (PP 47) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>To be determined</i></p> <p>2.1.5 Rule of Law Indicator for each country (PP 48) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>To be determined</i></p> <p>2.1.6 Control of Corruption Indicator for each country (PP 49) <i>Baseline:</i> <i>To be determined</i></p> <p>2.1.7 Number and type of governance reform laws enacted and policies introduced at national and local level <i>Baseline:</i> <i>To be determined</i></p> <p>2.1.8 All Chambers of National Assemblies democratically elected and functioning <i>Baseline:</i> <i>To be determined</i></p> <p>2.1.9 Proportion of seats held by women in</p> | <p>Pacific Plan, Annual Stocktakes of compliance in implementing principles</p> <p>PP Indicators 44-49 monitored by the World Bank Institute www.worldbank.org/wbi</p> <p>PP Indicator 49 Transparency International www.transparency.org.au</p> <p>FEMM Reports</p> <p>Laws/policies</p> <p>Fair elections held, chambers sessions/meeting from parliamentary records</p> | <p>Assumptions: World Bank maintains the relevant indicators</p> <p>Risks: Lack of political commitment</p> |

²⁸ This outcome applies to all 14 Pacific countries covered by the UNDAF 2008 – 2012: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Tonga, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa and the Solomon Islands

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | <p>national parliament (and in local government/provincial assemblies) (MDG 3)</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2006, % seats held by women in national parliaments (and in local government/provincial assemblies)</i></p> <p>2.1.10 Proportion of government departments networked to Aid Management Systems</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, % of government departments networked to Aid Management systems by country</i></p> | | |
| <p>2.2 Decentralization of governance and participatory decision making is enhanced.</p> | <p>2.2.1 Number of PIC Governments using at least 2 participatory policy making approaches</p> <p><i>Baseline</i> <i>To be determined</i></p> <p>2.2.2 Number of PICs promoting decentralization of governance through endorsement of a decentralization policy or act</p> <p><i>Baseline</i> <i>To be determined</i></p> | <p>2.2.1 National Strategic Plans/Laws/Reports</p> <p>2.2.2 National Strategic Plans/Laws/Reports</p> | <p>Assumptions: Commitment of Governments to decentralization and participatory approaches</p> <p>Risks: Political instability Lack of political commitment Lack of capacity</p> |
| <p>2.3 Pacific Island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them.</p> | <p>2.3.1 Status of ratification of international human rights instruments (including any reservations) by country</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, number of International HR Treaties ratified</i></p> <p>2.3.2 Status of reporting obligations under international human rights instruments by country</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, # PICs with timely submission of initial and periodic reports under Int. HR Treaties</i></p> <p>2.3.3 Status of follow-up to concluding observations (recommendations) of United Nations human rights treaty bodies by country</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> <i>Initiatives and concrete political, legislative, institutional, programmatic and other measures taken to implement commitments under Int. HR Treaties</i></p> <p>2.3.4 Number of PICs with functioning national human rights institutions</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, current number of countries with functioning national human rights institutions</i></p> | <p>Instruments of ratification received by the UN SG</p> <p>Reservations withdrawn as communicated to the UN SG</p> <p>Country reports (both state and shadow) submitted to UN Treaty Bodies on implementation of core international human rights treaties</p> <p>Periodic review and monitoring by United Nations human rights treaty bodies resulting in a new set of “Concluding Observations” assessing implementation achievements</p> <p>Universal Periodic Review by the UN Human Rights Council</p> <p>New National Human Rights Institutions recognized by the UN according to the “Paris Principles”</p> | <p>Assumptions: Governments are committed to human rights’ principles</p> <p>Risks: Lack of political will Political instability Lack of financial and technical support</p> <p>Risks: Political instability Lack of political commitment Lack of capacity</p> <p>Risks: Political instability Lack of political commitment Lack of capacity</p> |

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| <p>2.4 Disaster risk reduction and management of response to humanitarian crisis and natural disasters are effective and integrated into all forms of development.</p> | <p>2.4.1 Number of PICs with integrated and funded disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster risk management (DRM) plan by country <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, current number of PICs with integrated disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster risk management (DRM) plans</i></p> <p>2.4.2 Number of national development plans/strategies that specifically address disaster risk management as a development issue by country <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, current number of national development plans/strategies that include disaster risk management</i></p> <p>2.4.3 Percentage reduction of socio-economic impact/costs of natural disasters in the region (over a rolling 5 year period) (PP 54) <i>Baseline</i> <i>To be determined</i></p> | <p>National DRR/DRM plans</p> <p>National Development Plans/ Strategies</p> | <p>Assumptions: PICs have capacity to evaluate risks associated with disasters and develop and implement DRR/DRM plans</p> <p>Risks: Lack of commitment Lack of capacity</p> |
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EQUITABLE SOCIAL AND PROTECTION SERVICES²⁹

Regional priority or goals:

Equitable social and protection services to ensure healthy and vibrant societies in the Pacific. (MDGs 2, 4, 5 and 6)

Key Impact:

All Pacific people accessing equitable, gender and culturally-sensitive and affordable quality basic education, health, protection and other social services.

UNDAF Outcome 3:

Strengthened equitable social and protection services through support to the development of evidence-based policies and enabling environments; and improved capacity to deliver affordable, quality, basic social services with strengthened safety nets and an emphasis on equality, inclusiveness and access.

| UNDAF Outcome | Indicator and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>3.1 Regional strategies, national policies and plans for equitable social and protection services are evidence-based and inclusive.</p> | <p>3.1.1 Number of National Development Strategies/Plans of PICs (including LDCs) that are harmonized with human rights treaties, aligned with MDGs and linked to national budgets <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, # of PICs with plans harmonized with human rights treaties, aligned and linked to MDGs and national budgets</i></p> <p>3.1.2 National Composite Policy Index for HIV <i>Baseline:</i> <i>At end 2007, # NCPI for each PIC</i></p> | <p>3.1.1 National Development Strategies/Plans</p> <p>SPC Annual PRSIP Report</p> | <p>3.1.1 Assumptions: Work towards implementation / localizing MDGs in PICs continues.</p> <p>Availability of disaggregated data related to social and protection services</p> <p>Risks: Lack of political commitment and/or instability in some PICs</p> |
| <p>3.2 National systems enhance accessibility, affordability and the</p> | <p>3.2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education(MDG 2)</p> <p>3.2.2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5(MDG 2)</p> | <p>National MDG Reports Censuses</p> <p>MOE Statistical reports</p> | <p>Assumptions: National governments committed to equitable gender sensitive social services</p> |

²⁹This outcome applies to all 14 Pacific countries covered by the UNDAF 2008 – 2012: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Vanuatu, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Tonga, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa and the Solomon Islands

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| <p>well-managed delivery of equitable, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services.</p> | <p>3.2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds (MDG 2) 3.2.4 Adult literacy rate(MDG 2) 3.2.5 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education (MDG 3) 3.2.6 Ratio of literate females to males 15-24 year olds (MDG 3) 3.2.7 Under five mortality rate (MDG 4) 3.2.8 Infant mortality rate (MDG 4) 3.2.9 Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles (MDG 4) 3.2.10 Unmet Need for Family Planning (MDG 5) 3.2.11 Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG 5) 3.2.12 Age Specific Fertility rate (Adolescent: 15-19) (MDG 5) 3.2.13 Maternal mortality ratio (or Number of maternal deaths) (MDG 5) 3.2.14 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (MDG 5) <i>Baseline for all above indicators: At end 2007, status of indicators in RMDGR 2004 or National MDGR 2005/6</i></p> | <p>MOE Statistical reports/censuses MOE Statistical reports/censuses Censuses/MOE statistics Censuses/MOH statistics Censuses/MOH statistics DHS/MOH statistics DHS MOH statistics Censuses/MOH statistics Censuses/MOH statistics MOH statistics MOH statistics</p> | <p>Risks: Lack of capacity Lack of resources Lack of data</p> |
| <p>3.3 Communities and individuals increasingly practice behaviors that reflect healthy lifestyles, social protection and better use of social services.</p> | <p>3.3.1 Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who are HIV infected (UNGASS) (MDG 6) 3.3.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex, disaggregated by age (MDG 6) 3.3.3 Percentage of most at risk population who received HIV testing in the last 12 months and know the results (UNGASS) 3.3.4 Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who received antiretroviral³⁰ to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission (UNGASS) 3.3.5 Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (UNGASS , similar to MDG 6) 3.3.6 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with malaria(MDG 6) 3.3.7 Proportion of the population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention & treatment measures (MDG 6)</p> | <p>National MDG Reports Censuses DHS MOH statistical reports SPC PRISP SPC/WHO SGS Youth Behavioural Surveys MOH statistics DHS MOH statistics</p> | <p>Assumptions: National governments committed to equitable gender sensitive social services Population will respond to Healthy Lifestyle Initiatives Risks: Lack of capacity Lack of resources Lack of data</p> |

³⁰ According to Regional/National Protocols

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| | <p>3.3.8 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis(MDG 6)</p> <p>3.3.9 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course DOTS (Internationally recommended TB control strategy)(MDG 6)</p> <p>3.3.10 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with NCDs</p> <p>3.3.11 Number of cases of GBV reported</p> <p>3.3.12 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis (MDG 8)</p> <p><i>Baseline for above MDG indicators: At end 2007, status of indicators in RMDGR 2004 or National MDGR 2005/6</i></p> | <p>MOH statistics</p> <p>MOH statistics</p> <p>Justice/Police records & MOH records</p> <p>Essential Drug and Commodity Surveys</p> | |
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SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Regional priority or goals:

Improved environmental management and use of resources for sustainable development and a more resilient Pacific region. (MDG 7)

Key Impact:

A more resilient Pacific region that will sustainably use and manage its environment and natural resources.

UNDAF Outcome 4:

The mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and Pacific communities sustainably using their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.

| UNDAF Outcome | Indicator and Baselines | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>4.1 Environmental sustainability and sustainable energy are mainstreamed into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes.</p> | <p>4.1.1 Number of National Development Strategies/Plans of PICs (including LDCs) include environmental sustainability issues <i>Baseline: At end 2007, # of PICs with plans include environmental sustainability issues</i></p> <p>4.1.2 Number of legislation/sectoral plans reviewed/approved integrating environment and linked to national/provincial/local budgets <i>Baseline: At end 2007, # of PICs with legislation/sectoral plans that integrate environment and are linked to national/provincial/local budgets</i></p> <p>4.1.3 Percentage of provincial budgets allocated natural resources and environmental management programmes</p> | <p>National Development Strategies/Plans</p> <p>Legislation/Sectoral Plans National/Provincial/Local budgets</p> <p>Provincial budgets</p> | <p>Assumptions: Governments are committed to environmental sustainability and sustainable energy</p> <p>Risks: Lack of political commitment and/or instability in some PICs</p> |

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| <p>4.2 Pacific communities effectively manage and sustainably use their environment, as well as natural and cultural resources</p> | <p>4.2.1 Proportion of land covered by forest (MDG 7) 4.2.2 Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area(MDG 7) 4.2.3 Proportion of population using solid fuels.(MDG 7) 4.2.4 Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural (MDG 7) 4.2.5 Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural (MDG 7) 4.2.6 Tuna resources harvested within agreed sustainable biological reference points (PP 21) 4.2.7 Percentage increase in number of intellectual property rights, patents and trademarks protecting traditional knowledge and practice approved (PP43) 4.2.8 Proportion of population with access to renewable energy, disaggregated by sex <i>Baseline for above MDG indicators: At end 2007, status of indicators in RMDGR 2004 or National MDGR 2005/6 Baseline for PP Indicators See PP: To be determined</i></p> | <p>National MDG Reports Censuses</p> <p>FFA Strategic Plan 2005-2020 www.ffa.int</p> <p>Data from country intellectual property offices (data from World Intellectual Property Organizations www.wipo.int)</p> <p>Censuses</p> | <p>Assumptions: Governments are committed to environmental sustainability</p> <p>Risks: Lack of political commitment and/or instability in some PICs</p> |
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Annex IV. Declaration – UNDAF Stakeholders Meeting 8, 9 May 2007

Colleagues

Ladies and gentlemen,

In our capacity as UN Resident Coordinators in the Pacific region, Naheed Haque and I have the honor and privilege to present for your consideration and adoption the joint UNDAF, the UN Pacific Framework for Action.

This joint UNDAF, undertaken by both UN Country Teams of Samoa and Fiji, is the result of a considerable process of analysis, consultation, deliberation and consensus building. We have in partnerships with the Pacific Island Countries worked to develop a new standard for programme consultation to enhance aid effectiveness and national ownership of the UN's programmes. There have been contributions from a wide range of stakeholders that have been taken into account from the start of the preparation in April 2006.

The two UN Country Teams of Fiji and Samoa have laboured long and hard, starting in Nadi, during the Regional UNDAF Workshop, to the Strategic Planning Retreat in Apia in June, Foreign Economic Ministers Meeting in July and Pacific Forum meeting in October, to the Country Consultation Orientation Workshop in Apia in December of 2006. In 2007, we started more focused consultation meetings with the respective Pacific island governments which lasted for 13 weeks. The UN system consulted with all Pacific island countries under the jurisdiction of the UN Multi-Country Teams based in Fiji and Samoa.

We would like to take this moment to express our sincere appreciation and thanks to all those who participated in the spirit of true UN Reform and aid effectiveness but more importantly for the sustainable growth of the Pacific and for all the people who live in this region.

As you have seen and heard, the presentations by representatives from the Pacific LDCs and UN staff and in the subsequent discussions, this has not been an easy task for the UN. Our team, for the first time, has truly come together to establish a collaborative plan on how the UN can work together to do what it can do best in the Pacific, building on its capacity and partnership with the various stakeholders – many of whom are here.

The joint UNDAF builds on the various development plans that have already been established such as the Pacific Plan, national MDG Reports, and other national development strategies in the Pacific.

Drafting this document, we have set ourselves the goal of elaborating the joint UNDAF for the next 5 years, partnering as one team to support human rights and sustainable development for the Pacific people. In the midst of our analysis and drafting process, we were faced with unexpected political and social uncertainties as well as natural disasters in the Pacific region. It heightened our awareness on the importance of sustainable growth based on the basic human rights that safeguard individuals.

The joint UNDAF identified the following priorities for action for the next 5 years by the two UN Multi-Country Teams based in Fiji and Samoa:

1. Equitable Economic Growth;
2. Good Governance and Human Rights;
3. Equitable Social and Protection Services;
4. Sustainable Environmental Management

These priorities have been addressed at 2 levels: Regional and at the country level, as the focus of the two UNCTs in this joint UNDAF. For each of these priorities, a number of outcomes and outputs have been identified, as they have been presented to you by our Pacific government colleagues. Also, we have presented our plans for the UNDAF implementation through the governance model, the M&E Framework, anticipated joint programmes and the CPAP.

The deliberations of the last two days have brought forward a number of salient issues that are worth highlighting;

- **National Ownership;** the participatory nature of the consultation process at the national levels has established not only strong national ownership of the UNDAF, but also a clear coherence with national development frameworks, plans and strategies.
- **UN Focus;** the UNDAF proposes a broad menu of development dialogue areas reflecting “what the UN does best”. This is based on the UN’s analysis of national and regional plans and strategies, as well as the extensive process of regional and national consultations. The broad scope of the UNDAF responds to the diverse development needs of 14 Pacific Island and showcases the broad based technical capacities of 15 UN agencies. The presentation of the country matrices by the Pacific LDCs showed clearly that country level dialogues will be more narrowly focused around national needs and priorities. The UN and Pacific Island Countries need to ensure that the country level dialogues remain focused and over time do not become fragmented and incoherent.
- **Aid Effectiveness;** The UN has started a journey to improve its internal coordination and effectiveness, as well as seeking further engagement on the overall Pacific agenda on aid effectiveness and efficiency. The UN needs to be aware that its internal harmonization is a necessary, but not sufficient condition for this engagement. The UN plans to pursue stronger partnerships through its annual development dialogues in Pacific Island Countries and seeking to coordinate and harmonize dates and agendas of such consultations with CROP agencies and other development partners.
- **Sector Wide Approaches;** The UN system will seek to engage in Sector Wide Approaches (SWAPs) in Pacific Island Countries. The UN system currently supports these processes mainly focused in Education and Health, through capacity development for analysis, planning, policy making, management, coordination and accountability.
- **Gender;** the achievement of MDGs in the Pacific requires a strong commitment to all gender dimensions as outlined in the Pacific Platform for Action on the Advancement of Women and Gender Equality 2005-2015. The harmonization of gender indicators across UN agencies and other development actors and the new generation of gender equality policies in the Pacific region are highlighted as important initiatives. The UN system will continue to drive its internal dialogues on gender and further the gender mainstreaming perspective in programme design and implementation. The UN’s continued drive on gender equality and gender mainstreaming will seek to empower the national development dialogues, with special focus on the ground breaking work done by NGOs and Civil Society.
- **Human Rights;** The UN system confirms that Human Rights are the core foundations of its work. The UNDAF pursues a programmatic approach with specific actions around Human Rights treaties and Human Rights institutions. It also has effectively mainstreamed Human Rights and Rights-based approaches. Thus, Human Rights will remain a core value for the UN agencies in programme development, formulation and implementation..
- **Joint Programmes;** The meeting concluded that the further development of joint UN programmes needs to be driven by country level demands and that they should be coordinated with other development partners and where possible embedded in different regional strategies and interventions.

- **Youth;** The Meeting recognized the importance of focused strategic activities dealing with the Youth bulge in the Pacific. It noted the existence of a regional strategy and the ongoing programmes by a number of development partners in this area. Taking into consideration that joint programming for Young people was a strong demand indicated by the Countries during the national consultations and reaffirmed at the stakeholder meeting, the UN system will proceed to develop the underpinning analysis to assess how it can add value to ongoing initiatives.
- **HIV AIDS;** the stakeholder meeting recognized the importance attributed to the UN system as an implementation partner in the regional Strategy on HIV and AIDS. The meeting was encouraged by the good results achieved by UN agencies in joint programming in the first real year of implementation for this new Joint UN programme. The need to firm up its managerial structures and create a further outreach to development partners was signaled.
- **Civil Society;** The participants to the stakeholder meeting agreed to the overall rationale for the UN system to focus on Civil Society capacities around MDGs and social services. The joint programme needs to take due account of the need to bolster internal governance, accountability and management of Civil Society and ensure that Governments are in a position to empower Private Sector, Church Groups, NGOs and CBOs to structurally engage development dialogues.
- **Environment;** Noting that the UNDAF outcome area 4 provides a strong focus on environmental management, the meeting endorsed the need for joint programming by UN agencies. The choice for strong focus at the sub-national level, building on the GEF Small Grants programme, would need to be validated through further dialogue and consultations, also including CROP agencies and other development partners
- **MDGs;** the meeting provided strong validation for immediate action by UN agencies and Pacific Island Countries to bolster capacities to monitor, plan, budget and implement programmes for MDG achievement. This Joint Programme would need to be elaborated during the Action Planning stage that will be initiated during the second half of 2007.
- **M&E Framework;** The operationalization of the M&E Framework hinges on the strategic choices that Pacific Island Countries have made concerning their internal development monitoring. A number of countries indicated the capacity to structurally engage the UNDAF M&E process, and seek alignment within their own systems. A number of other countries had sought to align their development monitoring through different regional mechanisms and saw more value in engaging with the UN system in similar fashion. Overall the integration of different M&E frameworks for UNDAF, Pacific Plan and other regional strategies into the national M&E frameworks was seen as an objective worth pursuing.
- **Action Planning:** The meeting strongly endorsed the consultative processes that lie at the foundation of the UNDAF and sought to ensure that empowerment of Government to conduct action planning, as well as participation of various stakeholders would become an across-the-board operational norm. As the process becomes more nationally owned, efforts would be made to engage CROP agencies and other development partners. UN agencies committed themselves to ensure that at least one annual UN consultation would be conducted in the Pacific Island Countries. The meeting recognized that the UN would need to make a major effort to continue to coordinate itself and that it would make every effort to ensure it would present itself in a harmonized, coordinated and aligned fashion.
- **Partnership;** the participant to the meeting endorsed that the last months of consultation had been a learning exercise on all sides. Partnership will deepen over the next years as the UN and Governments are committed to improve and expand the participation of consultative and action planning processes.

We have come as far as we could in the process and in the content of the UNDAF document can be seen as a statement of intent on the part of the UN for all 15 UN agencies to partner with 14 Pacific

Island Countries. We do not doubt that we will face many unforeseen events in the years to come that would require us to adapt to the new situations that arise. And to this extent, we believe that our joint UNDAF document sets out a flexible but strategic outlook, a clear perspective on how we can work together in meaningful partnership.

We, along with our UN colleagues, firmly believe that our joint UNDAF will guide the UN agencies to further fulfill their development goals through harmonization, alignment and most importantly through partnership. We hope that it will be possible for most UN agencies to work “inside” the UNDAF rather than “outside” it.

We speak on behalf of our UN colleagues to maintain our commitment in working towards aid effectiveness through our planned programme, thereby, approach our work as “business as NOT usual.” We have confidence that this new approach, process and plan are a solid beginning for the UN and addresses the level of strategic thinking requested by our development partners. We therefore recommend this document of joint UNDAF for adoption.

Richard Dictus
UN Resident Coordinator, Fiji

Naheed Haque
UN Resident Coordinator, Samoa

Annex V. Participant List – UNDAF Stakeholders Meeting 8, 9 May 2007

Stakeholders

| | COUNTRY PARTICIPANTS | | DONORS & DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS | | REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS |
|-----|------------------------------|----|-------------------------------|----|------------------------|
| | Country | | Donors | | Agency |
| 1. | Cook Islands | 1. | JICA | 1. | PI Forum Secretariat |
| 2. | Fiji | 2. | UK | 2. | SOPAC |
| 3. | Republic of Marshall Islands | 3. | Japan | | |
| 4. | Nauru | 4. | New Zealand | | |
| 5. | Niue | 5. | USA | | |
| 6. | Kiribati | 6. | IMF | | |
| 7. | Samoa | | | | |
| 8. | Solomon Islands | | | | |
| 9. | Tuvalu | | | | |
| 10. | Vanuatu | | | | |

UN PARTICIPANTS & ATTENDEES

| | Agency | Name | Title |
|-----|--------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | UN (Fiji) | Richard Dictus | UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP RR, Fiji |
| 2. | UNRCO (Fiji) | Eiko Narita | Resident Coordinator Analyst |
| 3. | ILO | Temesgen Samuel | Officer-in-Charge |
| 4. | ILO | Surkafa Katafono | Programme Assistant |
| 5. | UNAIDS | Stuart Watson | UNAIDS Pacific Programme Coordinator |
| 6. | UNESCAP | Alastair Wilkinson | Officer-in-Charge/Regional Adviser on Social Development & Planning |
| 7. | UNFPA | Najib Assifi | Representative & CST Director |
| 8. | UNFPA | Giulia Vallese | Deputy Representative |
| 9. | UNFPA | Dr. Annette Robertson | Adviser on Reproductive Health, Programme Assessment & Operations Research |
| 10. | UNICEF | Dr. Isiyé Ndombi | Representative |
| 11. | UNICEF | Tim Sutton | Programme Officer |
| 12. | UNICEF | Dr. Will Parks | Chief, Policy Analysis, Planning & Evaluation |
| 13. | UNIFEM | Elizabeth Cox | Regional Programme Director |
| 14. | UNOCHA | Charles Bernimolin | Regional Disaster Response Advisor for the Pacific |
| 15. | UNOHCHR | Paulo David | Chief, Regional Office for the Pacific Region |

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|-----|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| 16. | UNDP | Toily Kurbanov | Deputy Resident Representative |
| 17. | UNDP | Asenaca Ravuvu | Team Leader – Environment Unit |
| 18. | UNDP | Beatrice Olsson | UNDP Governance Young Professional |
| 19. | UNDP | Garry Wiseman | Manager – Pacific Centre |
| 20. | WHO | Dr. Chen Ken | Representative |
| 21. | WHO | George Slama | Senior Programme Management Officer |
| 22. | UNDP | Virisila Raitamata | Team Leader – Poverty Unit |
| 23. | UNDP | Ronald Ho | Team Leader – Development Services Unit |
| 24. | UNDP | Laisa Bale-Tuinamoala | Team Leader – Governance Unit |
| 25. | UNICEF | Sumithra Bala | UNICEF Consultant |
| 26. | UN (Samoa) | Naheed Haque | UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP RR, Samoa |
| 27. | UNRCO (Samoa) | Charmina Saili | Resident Coordinator Advisor |
| 28. | FAO | Aru Mathias | Forestry Officer |
| 29. | FAO | Paul Tomane | Assistant Representative (Programme) |
| 30. | UNDP | Easter Galuvao | Assistant Resident Representative (Environment) |
| 31. | UNDP | Martin Anae | Communications Associate |
| 32. | UNESCO | Visesio Pongi | Director |
| 33. | UNESCO | Susan Vize | Social & Human Science Adviser |
| 34. | UNESCO | Shaukat Hakim | Administration Officer |
| 35. | WHO | Stephan Terras | Programme Management Officer |
| 36. | IFAD (Rome) | Ariko Toda | Country Programme Manager, Asia & Pacific Division, Programme Management Department |

RAPPORTEURS

| | | | |
|-----|---------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 37. | UNESCAP | Anti Piispanen | Programme Officer |
| 38. | UNV | Patricia O'Loughlen | Programme Officer |
| 39. | UNDP | Radhika Murti | Young Professional – (Poverty) |
| 40. | UNDP | Beatrice Olsson | Young Professional – (Governance) |

SECRETARIAT

| | | | |
|-----|--------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 41. | UNDP | Christine Fong | Executive Associate |
| 42. | UNDP | Benjamin Blake | Young Professional – (Procurement) |
| 43. | UNFPA | Vela Serukalou | Programme Assistant |
| 44. | UNIFEM | Salote Chan | Administration/Communications Clerk |
| 45. | UNDP | Inoke Bainimarama | Communications Associate |
| 46. | UNAIDS | Amelia Makutu | Communications Associate |
| 47. | ILO | Peter Blumel | Communications Associate |