### Country: Pacific Sub-Region[[1]](#footnote-1)

### Reporting period: 2013-2017

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (1/2 page maximum)**

The Pacific Sub Regional Programme Document (SRPD) is guided by the UNDAF Action Plan 2013-2017 and its fourteen individually endorsed country results matrices, four of which fall under the Samoa Multi-Country Office. The Pacific Office in Fiji (PaO) recently integrated the former Pacific Center and Fiji Multi-Country Office and was officially launched as the PaO on 1 April 2016. It is a combination of a regional hub that provides policy services to 15 countries in the Pacific (including Papua New Guinea), a hub that implements regional programmes, and a multi-CO that covers 10 countries. Only eight of the 14 countries are ranked in the Human Development Index. The sub-region has many key differences with regards to geography, size, culture, economics, political systems and history.

UNDP in the Pacific contributed positively towards national and regional development priorities, in four broad programme areas of work (sub-regional programme outcomes):

i) **Inclusive growth and poverty** **reduction**: UNDP strengthened national capacities,working closely with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) on MDG-based policies and aid effectiveness. This successfully put in place building blocks for SDG localisation and tools to address underlying causes of hardship, exclusion and multi-dimensional poverty. UNDP supported formulation of inclusive growth polices with increased scope and depth of financial inclusion programmes that reached out to women and youths who benefitted from strengthened business policies and initiatives of small and medium sized enterprises in the international market. UNDP worked with SPC to strengthen data systems of national government institutions. In Samoa, UNDP partnered with the private sector from different business associations and trained youth workers who found work in local businesses.

**ii) Political and economic governance:** UNDP worked with parliaments to strengthen their legislative and oversight capacities; and advocated for stronger political representation of women, as well as for increased country commitment to fight corruption. Support to political and economic governance systems were extended to develop capacities of local authorities to govern and provide development services; and fostered civic education, social accountability and partnerships with civil society and the media to report on governance and human rights. UNDP continued to work closely with PIFS and other regional and national stakeholders on a range of conflict prevention and peace building initiatives and with SPC on HIV AIDS.

**iii) Gender equality**: UNDP empowered women by fully harnessing their contributions in the efforts to build a sustainable economy, and through flagship projects that resulted in women comprising 16% of parliamentarians in the region.

**iv) Environmental management, climate change and disaster risk management:** UNDP worked to strengthen the resilience of Pacific communities and provided policy advice to governments on improving access to climate financing as well as strengthen the linkages between disaster risk reduction andclimate changethat has been mainstreamed into plans with far reaching impacts on local communities**.** UNDP has also facilitated knowledge sharing across regions in the area of disaster risk management and climate change. UNDP worked with SPREP, SPC and national partners on a range of environment and energy matters.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: Pacific Sub-Region: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2013 – 2017** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **SRPD Outcome 1**    By 2017, inclusive economic growth is enhanced, poverty is reduced, sustainable employment is improved, livelihood opportunities and food security are expanded for women, youth and vulnerable groups and social safety nets are enhanced for all citizens. | | See section III, page 11 | i) Share of population below national basic needs poverty line and with access to social protection services (both indicators disaggregated by sex and age); ii) share of women in non-agricultural wage employment; iii) youth unemployment ratio  Baseline: 2011 or latest available data  Target: To be determined, on country basis | 1. **Indicator: Share of population below national basic needs poverty line**  * Since 2013 the analyses for Vanuatu (2013), Samoa and Nauru (2016), Palau (report awaiting publication) and Tonga (draft report completed). These reports show the share of population below national basic needs poverty line. (Vanuatu (national 12.7%, urban 18.4 %, Rural 10.0%), Nauru (national, urban and rural 24.0%), Palau (national 19.3%, urban 17.7%, 26.8%) and Tonga (national 22.5%, 21.4%, 23.2%). * **Social Protection:** Tuvalu’s trade policy framework formulated and endorsed by government, advocated for the benefits of trade to address growing hardship, promoting women in economic development and ensuring revenues from trade for improving social protection services  1. **Indicator share of women in non-agricultural wage employment;**  * Access to financial services Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme supported innovative financial products and digital services reached rural and under-served markets in 6 countries. In 2016, the initiative reached a cumulative total of 1,121,381 low-income clients across the Pacific, surpassing the programme goal of 1 million beneficiaries. 42% of individuals supported by the programme are now active users on a monthly basis, which is higher than a global average. Over 60% of all clients are micro-insurance policyholders, while others participate in microfinance schemes and savings clubs. In Solomon Islands, women micro-entrepreneurs, who are part of the grassroots savings clubs, were able to not only access credit for the first time, but also loans to access solar power. Approximately 800 women in Fiji, 200 women in Vanuatu and 250 women market vendors in Solomon Islands were trained on financial literacy and basic business management as part of the Markets for change project in collaboration with UN Women and Westpac Bank.  1. **Indicator: share of youth unemployment ratio**  * To address the Unemployed youth rateSDG Farm to Table project was formulated for Fiji, Vanuatu and Samoa, the project received funds from the SDG Trust Funds ($1.5 million) for the 3 countries * Training of youth on organic farming and employment (self and wage) was undertaken in the 3 countries. The project has trained 200 youths in Fiji, approx. 437 households in Vanuatu. * Samoa:unemployed youths were trained in different type of skills and gained employment in the area of culinary, hospitality, wood crafting and carpentry. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  SRPD Outputs:   1. Policy advisory support on the acceleration frameworks to achieve MDGs and other country-owned development goals were designed and implemented, specifically targeting women and youth 2. Technical support was provided to enhance strategic partnerships for acceleration of MDG achievement, implementation of inclusive policies, strengthened social protection systems, improved development effectiveness, expanded financial inclusion, effective public-private partnerships 3. Increased capacities for improved development effectiveness, including through nationally owned aid coordination mechanisms   Progress and Achievements:   1. UNDP provided policy advisory support on the acceleration frameworks to achieve MDGs. Technical assistance provided to COs in areas pertaining to Human Development, MDG Achievement, National Development Strategies as well as to produce MDG reports. MAF designed and implemented in Tonga and currently support is provided to SDGs on the unfinished business of MDGs. 2. Technical support provided to PIFS for annual MDGs Tracking report in enhancing strategic partnerships for acceleration of MDGs achievement and to countries in aligning SDGs with their national plans and strategies. UNDP has started providing technical assistance and capacity building of national planning and budget ministries to ensure that both official and administrative data is appropriately disaggregated and available in a timely manner. While support has been given to Tonga and Palau, three countries (RMI, Nauru and Solomon Islands) are in the pipeline for similar support. UNDP is also providing technical assistance to RMI, Solomon Islands and Nauru in strengthening horizontal and vertical policy coherence. 3. UNDP undertook extensive research on poverty in the Pacific and built upon previous HIES analyses and work on poverty in the Pacific to develop ‘uniquely Pacific indicators of both poverty and progress’. HIES Analysis for countries (Palau, Nauru, Samoa, Vanuatu and Tonga) completed. Poverty reports for Nauru, Samoa and Palau have been completed and submitted to respective Governments. RMI national development strategy finalised. 4. UNDP focused its support to the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) by putting in place the building blocks of SDG localization, including the introduction of tools for coordination, planning and budgeting, and data and monitoring, as well reporting of community level development results at the national level. Specifically, UNDP supported national consultations including mapping national development strategies and data systems with SDG targets and indicators in Palau, RMI, Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu and PNG 5. UNDP published “*The state of Human Development in the Pacific”*, report which shows that, inequality and exclusion are on the rise in many PICS and that most vulnerable people are likely to be women, youth, the disabled and the elderly, as well as those living in the outer islands and rural areas. This report informs the governments on dealing with the challenge of reversing this rising tide of vulnerability and exclusion while also providing safety nets and social protection for those at risk that will require Pacific governments to adopt new policy approaches and make some difficult choices. 6. In Samoa, UNDP supported data collection, analysis and publication “Samoa Hardship and Poverty report 2016” which indicated 8% of the proportion of population who live below the basic needs poverty line. 7. Supported the creation of meaningful employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded through regional programs and technical assistance to COs, Regional Organisations and CROP agencies (eg Samoa). Through UNDP’s technical and advisory support prorammes such as *Markets for Change Project* in Fiji, 2217 market vendors (89% women) in 10 marketplaces received basic financial literacy and business training, knowledge opportunities that were not otherwise available to them. Additionally, through technical support the programme *Fiji Engaging Youths in Organic - A Farm to Table Approach*, out of 205 farmers that attended the Organic Awareness Meeting, 174 had completed Organic Interest Registration form. 81 (39%) of these young farmers have been trained and now connected to farm-to- table supply chain. 8. With regards to the empowerment of women in the informal sector, in collaboration with PIPSO and Pacific Cooperation Foundation, New Zealand, a pilot of 10 week “*Grow Pacific E-commerce programme*” was launched with training on digital platforms to grow online sales, building market data base and managing digital traffic and social media to maximize profitability and customer satisfaction. 12 women entrepreneurs from 5 countries (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) completed the training and are currently being supported in digitizing their businesses. The PaO under the Market for Change programme in collaboration with UN Women has been supporting women in the informal sector as market vendors, to (a) develop financial literacy and business skills; (b) manage money and book-keeping; and (c) access to financial services including usage of digital financial products like *“Mpaisa”.* Results from internal evaluation have shown significant increase in women market vendors’ skills in managing their personal and business funds but awareness on other financial products like micro insurance and micro savings is still tacking. The PaO is working closely with the DFAT-funded Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme (PFIP) on the feasibility of such products and customizing them to suit the needs of market vendors. 9. As founding member of Trade Pasifika (TP), the Pacific Office collaborates with PIPSO and provided support in organizing TP trade shows for private sector participants of which 25% were women and 15% youth; and in 2016, for 12 businesses across the pacific which included about 25% women. 10. UNDP provided technical assistance to Fiji on conducting Development Finance Assessments to capture internal and external resource flows. The Assessment has been completed and awaiting endorsement by the Government. UNDP PO has initiated a similar study in RMI (RMI consultant has been identified and work will start mid 2017), while Tonga (delays in Tonga DFA will now be conducted in Samoa – scheduled to begin in 2nd half of 2017) and few more countries have shown keen interest in DFAs. At the regional level, UNDP supported the Pacific Island Forum in the design and implementation of the SDG Roadmap, the selection of regional SDG indicators and means of implementation of SDGs in the Pacific. | | | | |
| **SRPD Outcome 2**  Regional, national, local and traditional governance systems are strengthened, respecting and upholding human rights, especially women’s rights, in line with international standards. | See section III, page 11 | | 1. Number of countries that pass legislation and introduce policies to increase parliamentary accountability and transparency and address key human rights and anti-corruption issues; number of countries that develop service delivery mechanisms to ensure greater equity and inclusion of the most vulnerable in the population   Baseline: 2011 or latest available data  Target: To be determined, on country basis | * In Samoa, the office of the Clerk of the Legislative assembly has issued a number of standing orders that will lead to increased transparency of the parliament by making use of an online system for publishing parliamentary documents. This has improved improve the accountability of the assembly both in substantive quality and timeliness of statements. * UNDP continued to strengthen governance systems in the Pacific through targeted support to parliamentarians and sub-national authorities, including training and orientation on roles, functions and services. In 2016, this work covered 60% of MPs in Fiji, 80% in RMI, 75% in Vanuatu, 24% in Solomon Islands, 50% in Kiribati and 47% in Nauru. In Fiji, following years of military rule, UNDP supported 6 Fiji Parliament standing Committees (Economic affairs, public accounts, social affairs, foreign affairs & defense, justice law & human rights, and natural resources) to re-establish their functions building on open and participatory processes. * UNDP trained CSOs on engaging with the committees (in Fiji 4 divisional information sharing with CSOs, on the work of the parliament and how to engage effectively with the parliament through the work of the standing committees, and supported the Parliament in conducting community consultations in remote areas. As a key contribution towards SRPD outcome on legislation and accountability, UNDP introduced around 6 Speaker’s Debates, which gathered policymakers, CSOs and the public in Fiji to deliberate issues such as climate change and gender-based violence. In an environment where discussion of opposing views is rare, these debates contributed to greater awareness among policymakers of public concerns |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  SRPD Outputs:  a) Parliamentary capacities strengthened to legislate for and improve local service delivery; reviewed and allocated appropriate budgets; and ensuring effective legislative oversight of government decision-making  (b) Enhanced institutional arrangements that support decentralization and improve basic service delivery and community resilience  (c) Improved capacity to promote social cohesion and institutional strengthening for countries in post-conflict transition  (d) Civic education programmes developed and social accountability partnerships promoted to increase the delivery of services at the community level  (e) Increased national commitment to security sector reform, anti-corruption, freedom of information, and human rights-based approaches to development  Progress and Achievements:   1. To strengthen the capacity of Pacific recipient parliaments, UNDP facilitated learning with partners such as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), Inter-Parliamentary Union, and Twinning parliament arrangements with New Zealand Parliament and the Federal and State legislatures of Australia. 2. UNDP enhanced Parliaments institutional arrangements through advice, placements and attachments with Parliaments in Australia & New Zealand, professional development programme, and design and implementation of operating procedures drawing on lessons learnt from New Zealand, Australia and other similar sized parliaments. UNDP assisted Parliaments to discharge their mandates through ongoing professional development for staff. As a result, in-house capacities of Fiji Parliament was improved that support was phased out in 2016 at the request of Parliament - a positive sign since 90% of Parliament Staff had nil Parliamentary experience nor administrative and human resource at the start; 3. In Samoa, the parliament benefited from a number of positions supported by UNDP such as i) information and communication Technology manager, ii) Community outreach manager; and iii) International Relations manager who supports partnership between the parliament and other international partners including international organizations. 4. Parliamentary Committees in Fiji and Solomon island undertook their roles with UNDP advice and facilitation of international comparative experience and best practices, especially in the design of inclusive and participatory committee consultation processes. 5. UNDP contributed to increased access of the poor & remote rural communities to social and legal services. 1034 people (49% women) engaged with a mobile service delivery team in partnership between UNDP, the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, Legal Aid Commission and Fiji Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission. Exit surveys showed that 80% of participants had greater understanding of economic, social and legal rights, including gender, due to this initiative. While the numbers may be significantly small, UNDP support ensured that the furthest and remotest part of Fiji accessed social and legal services not otherwise easily available, in line with SDGs aim to *leave no one behind*. 6. *Fiji Strengthening Youth Participation in Democracy Project* from inception in 2012 supported the institutional strengthening of the National Youth Council of Fiji, through formal registration under the Fiji Charitable Trusts Organisation to get the youth council legally recognized. In 2016, Project supported the recovery processes following massive devastation during Tropical Cyclone Winston through a Youth *Cash for Work* Programme in Koro Island for debris clearance and management. About two hundred and seventy-three (273) youths were engaged in the *Cash for Work* program from eight villages, of which twenty-one percent (21%) were females and around seventy-nine percent (79%) were males. The cash for work programme provided the youths with immediate temporary livelihood through cash to clear the debris. 7. Increased national commitment to security sector reform, anti-corruption, freedom of information, and human rights-based approaches to development Progress and Achievements Responding to direct requests from the Parliaments of PNG and Bougainville, through the UNDP PNG Country Office (CO), the PO facilitated ICT assessments of both legislatures to examine current capacity and provided recommendations on ways in which ICT could improve the effectiveness of the institutions. Additionally, the PO provided technical and organizational input into a training session for selected Bougainville and PNG MPs and Parliament staff in Fiji that focussed on the role of MPs in their work in the legislature and in their wider community roles. In Niue, the PO responded to a request for training for the Parliament and Public Accounts Committee on financial oversight, through a joint intervention by the Regional Programme and the United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project (UN-PRAC). 8. Fiji Rights, Empowerment & Cohesion for rural & urban *Fijians Rights, Empowerment and Cohesion project (REACH),* during 2015 and 2016 mobile teams, comprised of representatives from the Legal Aid Commission and Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, and UNDP; raised the awareness of 1,275 people (547 women and 572 men and 156 children), with approximately 90% of participants reporting increased knowledge and awareness. Importantly the mobile teams delivered 855 services to the people who attended these presentations that were conducted in 55 remote rural communities across Northern Division and Central Division 9. UNDP’s comparative advantage as a significant player in the health sector is based on its experience in multi-sectoral approach to HIV/AIDs and its Intellectual capital on the analysis of NCDs and other health issues from as a socio-economic/development angel rather than through a narrow bio-medical scope, which leads to greater focus on the diseases’ underlying causes/ socio-economic determinants. In addition, as the Principal Recipient (PR) of the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) in the Pacific (and globally in about 25 countries), UNDP leveraged GF grants for health systems strengthening beyond HIV, TB and malaria and played a role in strengthening the normative agenda for example, implementing people centered policies and human-rights based approaches. 10. With the support of DFAT, UNDP PO contributed to regional efforts aimed at strengthening multi-sectoral action on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). More specifically, UNDP pooled resources with WHO, SPC and other partners, to develop capacities for legislative and regulatory approaches to NCDs and promote greater policy coherence between health and trade. 11. UNDP played a broker role between health and other sectors such as trade and the law, which is a role not played by any other agency. Through UNDP’s efforts, NCDs are now being analyzed as a socio-economic/ development issue rather than a bio-medical health issue only. | | | | |
| **SRPD Outcome 3**  Increased women’s participation through legislation and policies that advance women’s leadership at all levels. | See section III, page 11 | | a. Number of women in national parliaments and provincial or local councils and in leadership positions in public and private sectors; Human Development Report gender development index  Baseline: 2011 or latest available data  Target: To be determined, on country basis | * There is no ongoing projects linked to this outcome as women's political participation is fully integrated in projects under Outcome 1. Working with Pacific Governments to promote and discuss the legal framework to support Temporary Special Measures (TSMs) including gender quota, remains a challenge for UNDP in its effort to increase women's political participation. The new UNDP knowledge product on this issue should assist in facilitating national and regional discussions. UNDP has started work with Solomon Island political parties to review party structures and possible strategies to support women candidates during the 3 phases of the electoral cycle. This work will be scaled up, as political parties prepare for 2018 national elections to fulfill the mandatory 10% quota of women candidates endorsed to stand for party in the elections. Providing support for establishment of a women caucus has had no movement in the 10 countries which UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji is working in. This is due in part to the fact that there are no women MPs, with the exception of Fiji and RMI. * Through UNDP support, the number of women candidate during the last election in Samoa has increased by 200%. Through the enactment of the special measure, Samoa managed to fill the 10% quota of women in the parliament. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  SRPD Outputs:   1. Special measures adopted in some countries to support increased participation of women in parliament, or other efforts towards women political empowerment and leadership development based on country contexts, and implemented. Women’s capacity and enabling policies, and the legal environment for women’s productive participation in the market and in the informal economy, are enhanced.   Progress and Achievements:   1. UNDP's results were through; Practice Parliaments for women in Fiji, Nauru and Tuvalu to encourage greater participation at the highest levels of decision making. UNDP, in partnership with the respective parliaments, trained 90 women leaders (Fiji 50, Nauru 23, Tuvalu 17). Knowledge products to improve knowledge in the region on Temporary Special Measures & Training Manual for Women Practice Parliament produced showcasing success stories and lessons learnt from the Pacific in implementing Temporary Special Measures. The products provided invaluable training and experience for women leaders on parliamentary work, drawing on UNDP's experience in the Pacific since 2011. It is expected to inspire women's political participation. Training programme for Political parties in Solomon Islands to empower women within their own party across the 3 phases of the electoral cycle helped political parties identify strategies to implement mandatory provisions of the Solomon Islands Integrity Act 2014, which sets a 10% quota for women candidate to contest elections under a political party, and encourages political parties structure at all level to be representative. 2. UNDP targeted potential women leaders in rural and urban areas, working with CSOs and women's groups and political party commissions, elections office and parliaments to provide a conducive environment to support & promote women's political participation. In the Solomon Island, this resulted in political parties taking steps to meet the Political Parties Integrity Act for a 10% female candidate quota for the 2018 election 3. The special measure has been adopted in Samoa to ensure a minimum 10% quota of women in the parliament. This measure was activated in the last election and women have 10% representative in Samoan parliament since 2016. | | | | |

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| **SRPD Outcome 4**    Improved resilience of PICTs, with a particular focus on communities, through the integrated implementation of sustainable environmental management, climate change adaptation and/or mitigation and disaster risk management. | See section III, page 11 | i) Share of budget resources earmarked for environmental sustainability, disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and mitigation; ii) share of population with sustainable access to improved water sources and to renewable energy (disaggregated by gender and age); iii) area protected to maintain biological diversity  Baseline: 2011 data or latest available data  Target: To be determined, on country basis | **Samoa:** There are no baseline and data available on the sum of funding allocation to support Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management activities. Nevertheless, recent approval of Green Climate Fund of 57 Million USD would significantly increase the share of budget allocation on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management activities in Samoa for the year 2017 onward.  **UNDP PaO in Fiji:**  **i)**UNDP Pacific Office mobilized a total of US25.9M for ridge to reef environmental management and food security and US20M for climate change adaptation and or mitigation and disaster risk management across the 10 countries.  ii) 2000 people (including 35 gardeners and 200 school children) have improved capacity on climate-related impacts through community-based adaptation measures related to their livelihoods in Tuvalu   * 93 women, 123 men, 20 boys, 7 girls and 4 people living with disabilities have improved capacity on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the Solomon Islands * Following the devastation of a category 5 cyclone that hit Fiji, UNDP supported 273 villagers (20%women) with emergency employment and built skills of 737 volunteers (40% women) in disaster waste management in Fiji * UNDP further supported the re-establishment of food security in the cyclone-affected areas covering 670 households in all 14 villages of Koro Island, Fiji. * A total of 80 developments plans at all levels integrated climate change and disaster risk management were established in 5 cyclone/disaster risk countries including Vanuatu, Tonga, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. * In Palau, 11 households have successfully accessed Renewable Energy Fund Window (REFW) and are utilizing solar home systems for domestic energy demands. Out of the 11 households, 10 have on grid systems while one household has the off-grid system. A total of 15 households and two commercial clients have benefitted from the REFW.  1. Tonga Fangauta Lagoon marine reserve and catchment covering 2,835ha of water and 8,000ha of land with significant agricultural, coastal biodiversity and other ecosystem services value are protected and managed under the Fangauta Lagoon Management Plan  * 80hectares of mangroves and other biodiversity of the Fangauta Lagoon Catchment protected areas are also covered and protected through this initiative |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  **SRPD Outputs**  a) Enhanced policy and regulatory frameworks that facilitate transition to green, low-carbon climate-resilient paths of development and increased access to renewable energy are put in place.  (b) Capacities of local government departments are strengthened for effective, participatory environmental governance.  (c) Demonstration projects on natural resources management and biodiversity at the community level that can be scaled up are implemented, and the formulation of evidence-based policies is supported.  (d) Levels of climate change funds accessed by PICT governments are increased.  **Progress and Achievements**   1. Policies and regulatory frameworks that facilitate transition to green, low carbon climate resilient paths of development that increased accessibility to renewable energy were established through UNDP’s support in Palau, Marshall Islands, Fiji and currently in Nauru. UNDP also supported Vanuatu, Tonga and Kiribati on the submission of their Second and Third National Communications (NCs) and Intended National Determined Contributions (INDC) reports to UNFCCC 2. 4 countries including Vanuatu, Solomon, Tonga and Fiji established a Disaster Risk Position in their Government Department that strengthened effective and participatory environmental governance. 80% of the established projects were under national implementation modality (NIM) with UNDP’s support services which also strengthened effective and participatory governance within Government departments. Environmental Information Management Systems (EMIS) were established in Kiribati, Palau and now envisaged for Vanuatu and Fiji Department of Environment to support and strengthen environmental governance via data management to inform environmental management. 3. The ridge to reef ecosystem based management approach was adopted in Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, , Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu through the support of UNDP. This approach focused on the active participation of local communities, governments, non-government organizations, private/public sectors on natural resources management to support livelihoods and food security. Given the geographical composition of these islands, the reef to ridge approach mainly focused around integrated coastal zone management. The Fangauta Lagoon Catchment Protection project in Tonga has now established an ecotourism venture supporting the livelihood of these coastal communities along the Faungauta lagoon. 4. Levels of climate change funds accessed by PICT governments increased through the introduction of the Global Climate Fund (GCF), Russia Government, DFAT and EU. Tuvalu was the first country to receive GCF approval on a US36Million Project for the next five years. 7Million was allocated by Russia funding for PICTs on Disaster Risk Management and Early Warning Systems, with an additional $6Million for Pacific Risk Resilience Programme. This is expected to heighten in the next five years through the support of GCF, EU, DFAT, and Governments. 5. UNDP project "Integration of Climate Change Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa" has contributed up to 75 ha of increased forest area. 6. Through the “Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Projects (PIGGAREP)" project a total of 6,086 Mega Watt hour of renewable energy have been generated by the project during its implementation from 2007 to 2016. | | | |
| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)  Key Achievements: Major Lessons Learnt:   1. UNDP is considered a trusted partner to national governments in the region. Trust, however, needs to be built with regional organizations to establish partnerships. Establishing and expressing UNDP’s added value is key. 2. Resource mobilization strategies need to be instituted at the sub regional and national level. National governments rely on UNDP for support to access funding (vertical funds) and technical expertise but are challenged by the inflexibility of funding rules associated with vertical funds, which requires further negotiation. Cost recovery from projects and programmes, through Direct Project Costing requires UNDP’s clear articulation of its role, technical value, outcomes to be achieved and timeframes for delivery to increase partner confidence in return on investment. 3. Confidence needs to be maintained (externally and internally) regarding the structural changes to UNDP in the Pacific and, and transition to new management structures, including maintaining the roles of technical focal point and knowledge management previously fulfilled by the Pacific Centre. 4. The preliminary success of UNDP’s support to the acceleration of MDGs can be built upon to respond to the SDGs localization efforts of countries, the increased demand for support for data collection and management and in complementing and partnering in the lead role of Regional Organisations in relation to the SDGs. 5. In all outcome areas, the priority for quality data collection, management and utilization in programme development, monitoring and reporting is emphasized. National systems and capacity are, however, limited in relation to data and require ongoing targeting and mainstreaming in new programme design. 6. The success of UNDP’s work in the Pacific is directly linked to its capacity to harmonize and align with the UN through effective monitoring, data collection and knowledge management. | | | |

III. Country Programme Resources (Expenditures from 2014 to 2016 only; the former Pacific Center not included)

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| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| SRPD Outcome 1: Inclusive Economic Growth |  |  | 2,612,510 | 3% |
| SRPD Outcome 2: Democratic Governance |  |  | 3,128,037 | 4% |
| SRPD Outcome 3: Increased Women’s Participation |  |  | 540,498 | 1% |
| SRPD Outcome 4: Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management |  |  | 28,676,476 | 37% |
| Unlinked to SRPD Outcome (Note that all country level expenditures except Fiji and Samoa are unlinked.) |  |  | 42,529,325 | 55% |
| Total |  |  | 77,486,846 |  |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| * **Sub-Regional Programme Document Review 2013-2014** * **UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji - ROAR 2016** * **UNDP Samoa Multi-country office ROAR 2016** * **UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji DFAT-funded UNDP Regional Programme Activities: Annual Report January-December 2016** * **Samoa Hardship and Poverty Report;** * **Final Evaluation: Samoa Parliamentary Support Project;** * **Final Evaluation: Increasing Political Participation of Women in Samoa;** * **Terminal Evaluation: Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP)** * **Foundation Training and Enhancement of Organizational  Skills  for Political Parties and Training of Trainers of Political Parties’ and ‘workshop on Empowering Women and strengthening Political Parties’ in the SECSIP Progress Report – 1st January – 30th April 2017.** * **For expenditures, each Country page from 2014 to 2016. This Corporate Planning System information available only from 2014 (thus 2013 figures not included.)**   [**https://intranet.undp.org/sites/WSM/sitepages/programmehome.aspx?year=2014**](https://intranet.undp.org/sites/WSM/sitepages/programmehome.aspx?year=2014) |

1. UNDP has two offices in the sub-region: the Pacific Office in Fiji implementing sub-regional, multi-country and country-level programmes in Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; and the office in Samoa implementing multi-country and country-level programmes in Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)