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Draft multi-country programme document, 2008-2012

**Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands,
Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands,
Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu**

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Introduction

1. The UNDP multi-country programme document (MCPD) 2008-2012 has been endorsed by the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu following wide stakeholder consultations with governments, civil society, regional organizations and development partners. The MCPD will be implemented by the UNDP Fiji multi-country office (MCO) and is aligned with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), country priorities as reflected in national development plans, the regional United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2008-2012 and the Pacific Plan for regional integration and cooperation.

I. Situation analysis

2. Pacific island countries (PICs) face common challenges resulting from their small size, geographic isolation and natural disaster vulnerability. Broadly, Melanesia (Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) is characterized by larger, resource-rich land masses and populations; Polynesia (Tuvalu and Tonga) by smaller but relatively compact land masses, and Micronesia (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau and Nauru) by very small and widely dispersed resource-poor atolls. As Small Island Developing States (SIDS), PICs have committed to the Mauritius Strategy and their National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) are being increasingly aligned with the MDGs. The Pacific region has been experiencing high levels of poverty and low levels of economic growth; coupled with low human development gains in past decades, many PICs are in danger of missing critical MDG 1, 3 and 6 targets.

3. Even though over the past decade, a number of PICs have achieved improved macroeconomic outcomes, this has not translated into rises in per capita incomes in light of *population growth of around 2.4 percent* in the medium term. The significant net aid inflows to PICs have yet to be integrated in national planning and budgeting processes. Increasingly PICs are focusing on the Pacific Aid Effectiveness Principles and their capacity for aid coordination and management, adopting sector wide approaches (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) in education and health. Ensuring inclusive growth and globalization is particularly challenging in the least developed countries (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). Across the region, these problems are compounded by unfavourable policies and regulatory environment for trade and private sector development. Due to the lack of employment opportunities, increasing hardship and social instability, inequality has disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups, such as rural poor, women and girls, who remain disadvantaged to varying degrees in education, access to labour markets and political representation, as well as young people aged 15-24, who comprise almost half the population in some countries. In addition, available evidence on HIV infection rates, especially among people aged 15-49, point to the possibility of a rapidly escalating HIV epidemic and multi-sectoral approaches to prevention, care and treatment efforts are seen as imperative.

4. Sustainable and equitable economic growth and poverty reduction are dependent on significant governance improvements. Increasing concerns over alleged abuse of power, corruption and cronyism has contributed to instability and conflict and a failure to uphold human rights. Accountability institutions are often under-resourced and/or poorly functioning. Although decentralization and participatory decision making are being enhanced in small atoll countries such as Kiribati and Tuvalu, mechanisms to encourage full and real participation by women and minority groups are largely lacking. Leveraging information and communication technology (ICT) for local government and outer island planning and management requires action. As in various PICs, the value of broad-based civic education programmes is increasingly recognized. Civil society organizations (CSOs) are increasingly seen as key partners by governments and donors in governance and human rights education. While many PICs have ratified key human rights conventions, there are shortcomings in reporting. All countries but three have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and have national plans of action to promote gender equality and strategies to address gender-based violence, but most do not have legal and institutional mechanisms to implement them.

5. Exposure to natural hazards such as volcanoes, tsunamis, cyclones, earthquakes (Solomon Islands and Vanuatu who are among the most disaster prone countries in the world) and experiences of civil unrest and conflict over the past decade (Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu), have highlighted the need to focus more strongly on disaster risk reduction, peace and stability dialogues, early warning systems, and the role of women in crisis prevention and recovery. In the long-term, it is increasingly

recognized that democratic governance and poverty reduction are key in preventing potential conflicts. Tensions between traditional and modern systems of governance contribute to this pattern or curtail effective mitigation as seen in Tonga and in Fiji. The Solomon Islands experienced instability due to ethnic tension and civil unrest from 1999 to 2002. Stability and an environment conducive to the strengthening of Solomon Island's peace architecture have emerged from various interventions, including the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI). The recent political crisis in Fiji and the Secretary General's call for an early return to democracy, indicate the need for an enhanced focus on good governance, peace dialogue and building community resilience.

6. Almost all PICs rely heavily on primary commodity production and exports, marine-based resources, and tourism, highlighting community-based management of natural resources and maintenance of the environment as a key to growth and poverty reduction. Competing demands on the environment and differentiated impacts of climate change (Kiribati and Tuvalu), waste management (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati and Marshall Islands), and poor natural resource management pose significant challenges to all PICs due to their limited resource base. Contributing factors include: limited integration and non-implementation of environment in national or sectoral plans and strategies, non-existent or outdated environmental legislation, limited documentation of traditional practices, and inadequate capacities of communities to practice responsible and equitable harvesting of natural resources. Concerns about improving equitable access to natural resources, including renewable energy, to enable opportunities for sustainable livelihood options require special consideration given the patrilineal nature of most Pacific societies. Increasingly, environmental policy is mainstreamed into national and regional agreements and frameworks, such as the Micronesia Challenge.

7. Stronger regional cooperation presents opportunities for countries with constrained capacity to implement effective national policies and provide basic services to meet the needs of their people. The Pacific Plan has established a framework to support national development policies, including commitments to the MDGs. The relatively small circle of development partners in the Pacific can enhance the way aid is delivered and managed in line with the Paris Declaration and the Pacific Principles on Aid Effectiveness.

Key country indicators

	Fiji	FSM	Kiribati	RMI	Nauru	Palau	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Tuvalu	Vanuatu
Land Area (sq km)	18,274	702	726	181	21	459	28,896	748	26	12,189
EEZ (sq km)	1,260,000	2,900,000	3,600,000	2,100,000	320,000	600,000	1,600,000	700,000	760,000	680,000
Population	905,949	108,500	105,432	60,422	13,287	19,949	552,438	114,689	11,810	208,869
Growth rate (%)	1.4	3.28	2.24	2.25	1.81	1.31	2.61	2.01	1.51	1.49
GDP growth (05, %)	0.7	1.3	0.3	1.1	-	5.4	5.2	2.4	2.0	3.1
HDI	0.758	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.592 128	0.815	N/A	0.670
2006 rank, out of 177	90							55		119
Country status	Middle	Middle	LDC	Middle	Middle	NCC	LDC	Middle	LDC	LDC
MDG Report	2004	Draft	Draft	Draft	NA	Draft	2005	2005	2006	2005
Human Rights Treaties/Conventions ratified										
• CEDAW	√	√	√	√	x	x	√	x	√	√
• CRC	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
• CERD	√	x	x	x	√	x	√	√	x	x

Sources: UNDP Human Development Report 2006; 2006 Country Background Notes, UNDP Fiji; Asian Development Outlook 2006 Update, Asian Development Bank; Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

8. Under the previous programme cycle, UNDP support was prioritized under three related areas:

(a) *Poverty reduction and sustainable livelihoods for MDGs achievement*: facilitating financial services for the poor in Fiji, Vanuatu and Marshall Islands; policy development for inclusive growth and globalization in Palau, Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia; sustainable livelihoods in Marshall Islands.

(b) *Democratic governance and human rights* through parliamentary strengthening in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands; decentralization and local governance in Tuvalu and Kiribati; participatory democracy and civic education in Tonga; peace and stability in Fiji and Solomon Islands; human rights advocacy for policy development and community education, and HIV/AIDS across the region.

(c) *Environmental protection and resource management* through programmes in environmental governance, climate change, biodiversity, energy and waste management with differentiated focus in the 10 PICs. A key focus has been on assisting countries to meet their obligations under various multilateral and regional environment agreements (MEAs).

9. Tripartite Project Reviews (TPRs) and project evaluations confirm the emphasis of the previous cycle, with some adjustments needed to fine-tune the future programme. These include the need to:

(a) Adopt a more *strategic and targeted focus* on key outcomes to *maximize impact*. Programme effectiveness has been challenged by the unique role of the MCO to spread resources across 10 countries. Clear programme objectives, realistic targets, measurable indicators and appropriate sequencing of capacity, culture and gender disparities need to be prioritized.

(b) Ensure *national commitment* to and ownership of programmes, use of *national development frameworks* and systems in consultative processes, more frequent country visits, and continued training at national, regional and international levels. An expanded joint United Nations presence in countries will improve UNDP's engagement in national development dialogue and development support services.

(c) Build *stronger partnerships* at the highest levels. While improved coordination with other partners was a noted achievement, programmatic linkages with other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes working in the region and with the Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP) have been relatively weak. Enhanced donor partnerships will help to continue the recent trend of *improved resource mobilization*.

III. Proposed programme

10. Taking into account lessons learned in the past programming cycle, the MCPD 2008-2012 seeks to respond to current and emerging development challenges of PICs, through continued emphasis on *capacity development*; *stronger partnerships* at national level and robust engagement and *coordination* with key stakeholders; *strategic programmatic focus* and leveraging of regular resources in high impact areas; and strengthening *regional and national linkages* to support the Pacific Plan.

11. In alignment with the UNDAF, the goal of the MCPD is to *achieve the MDGs through building resilient and inclusive societies*, based on four key inter-related outcome areas of poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals, good governance and human rights, crisis prevention and recovery, and environment and sustainable management across the ten countries.

Outcome 1. Poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals

12. UNDP will assist PICs in developing and implement evidence-based and inclusive NSDS to stimulate inclusive economic growth, facilitate inclusive globalization and promote sustainable livelihoods through support to: (a) formulation and implementation of national and sectoral plans and strategies aligned with MDGs, targets and indicators and clearly linked to national budgets; (b) strengthening capacity of national statistical systems to generate disaggregated poverty data and analyses; (c) Improving Aid Management systems linking to national plans and budgets; (d) facilitation of inclusive and equitable trade mechanisms, private sector partnerships, employment generation policies and enhancing financial competencies; and (e) multi-sectoral planning and leadership capacity development to enhance the engagement of communities and decision makers at all levels to take immediate action on HIV and AIDS. Country level programmatic activities will take into account intra-regional socio-economic patterns and variations, with special emphasis on the least developed countries (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), as well as on women and other vulnerable groups across the region.

Outcome 2. Good governance and human rights

13. UNDP will strengthen national policy capacities and governance systems to exercise the principles of inclusive, equitable, participatory, transparent and accountable governance and respect for human rights; and will support the role of resilient Pacific communities in decision-making at all levels. Specific programmatic activities will be geared towards: (a) countries demonstrating and upholding the Forum principles of good leadership and accountability; (b) enhancing decentralization of governance, information and communication technology (ICT) development, and participatory decision making targeting vulnerable groups; and (c) awareness of human rights and the availability of mechanisms to

claim them. The focus will be on enhancing participatory democracy through civic and human rights education in all countries of the Pacific; decentralized governance for development and participatory decision making in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu; and parliamentary support, subject to the evolving priorities and demands of the Pacific countries.

Outcome 3. Crisis prevention and recovery

14. UNDP will assist countries to strengthen capacity to prevent and manage crises and build resilience to the impact of tensions and disasters. This will be achieved through: (a) support to the development of an integrated approach to addressing and reducing vulnerability to tension and disaster; (b) effective recovery strategies that seek to build capacity to address the root causes of humanitarian crisis and natural disasters; and (c) addressing the long term livelihood needs of communities. UNDP will focus on formalizing institutional mechanisms for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national development and budgetary strategies (in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu); and development and implementation of national policies and plans addressing human security through conflict-sensitive analysis and tension reduction interventions (in Fiji, Marshall Islands, Tonga and Solomon Islands).

Outcome 4. Environment and sustainable management

15. UNDP will leverage global expertise and resources, and utilize innovative approaches to support a more resilient region with strengthened capacity for sustainable management of environment and natural resources through: (a) the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and sustainable energy into national policies, planning frameworks and programmes (in all countries of the Pacific); and (b) strengthening institutional support, including indigenous governance systems, to contribute to sustainable environmental management and usage through appropriate policies, legislation and traditional knowledge and practices for enhanced sustainable livelihoods (in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). The focus will be on environmental governance, including promotion of sustainable renewable energy and adaptation to climate change into national strategies, as well as improving access to and management of multilateral environment agreements (MEAs). Programmatic activities will further focus on partnerships and capacity development in order to strengthen the nexus among poverty reduction, sustainable environmental management and gender equity. The Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme-NZAID Pacific Environment Fund model will be examined for the possible up-scaling of pilot projects, including the potential for further support for renewable energy and adaptation to climate change projects.

Cross-cutting themes and joint programmes

16. UNDP programming will address the linkages between these four objectives, and mainstream key cross-cutting themes into country-specific priorities. This includes the promotion of human rights and protecting the dignity and integrity of all people; gender equity, guided by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women and the Pacific Platform for Action on the Advancement of Women and Gender Equality 2005-2015; and promoting volunteerism. Joint programmes will support national development, linkages and cohesion in the areas of HIV/AIDS, young people, national planning for MDG achievement, support to civil society, and, subject to inter-agency agreement, environmental and disaster risk management.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

A. Implementation

17. The MCPD and the results framework will form the basis of agreed Country Programme Action Plans for the 10 PICs, and will be reviewed annually. Implementation, primarily through National Execution (NEX), will help reduce the transaction costs of governments, establish clear accountability and oversight structures and maximize efficient and effective programme delivery through results-based management methodologies. Where national capacity is constrained, alternative execution modalities such as Direct Execution (DEX) will be explored.

18. Delivery of the MCPD will be underpinned by the expanded joint United Nations expanded presence, under reciprocity arrangements with UNFPA and UNICEF in Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. With in-house expertise in key programme areas, the Fiji MCO will provide support services, training and advice to implementation partners in project formulation, implementation, monitoring, human rights-based approaches and gender-sensitive programming. Formulation of joint programmes, advice and

support from the Pacific Centre in Fiji, as well as from the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, will be leveraged to enhance programme effectiveness.

B. Monitoring and evaluation

19. Overall progress of the MCPD implementation will be measured under the MCPD Evaluation plan and through independent and participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes. Annual Programme reviews with national implementation partners will track resource allocation, activity progress and constraints under the overall direction of UNDAF Outcome Boards. Wherever possible, MCPD monitoring and evaluation activities will be aligned with regional and national M&E frameworks. Appropriate resources and capacity will be made available for the systematic implementation and dissemination of evaluation recommendations to emphasize the critical importance of evaluation as a tool for policy engagement and programme monitoring.

20. Of the 11 programme outcomes of the MCPD, four specific outcome evaluations will be undertaken with Governments and stakeholders throughout the programming period, in line with UNDP procedures. A final evaluation of the implementation of the MCPD in its entirety will be conducted towards the end of 2008-2012 programming cycle, to inform the subsequent MCPD.

C. Partnerships and aid effectiveness

21. In support of the resident coordinator system, UNDP will leverage its resources to lead the harmonization of United Nations programmes to support reforms under the multi-country UNDAF. Partnerships will be strengthened through coordination and harmonization with development partners; working with civil society and vulnerable communities; and through CROP to support national responses under the Pacific Plan.

22. The MCPD will strive to build national capacity for aid management, and simplification and harmonization of aid delivery in accordance with the Pacific Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Operational tools, such as the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers, will be used to facilitate collaborative donor procedures in alignment with national processes and institutional capacities.

D. Resource mobilization

23. Total resource requirements of the MCPD are estimated at \$52 million, of which \$3 million constitutes existing pipeline commitments and carry over from the current cycle, resulting in \$49 million of net resource requirements for the new programming cycle. This scope of programmatic engagement will be supported by funding from regular resources (TRAC) in the amount of \$8 million, with other resources contributing an estimated \$20 million from GEF, and \$10 million from UNDEF, DGTF and other thematic trust funds. The remainder of \$11 million is to be mobilized through government and third party cost-sharing.

E. Multi-country office staffing and structure

24. Building on results accomplished through previous re-organizations, the MCO will continue to fine-tune its internal structure, seeking to strengthen accountability for results, programme efficiency and operational efficiency. The Solomon Islands Programme Implementation Office (to be mainstreamed under the biennium support budget) will be headed by a Deputy Resident Representative, who also will have managerial and representational responsibilities for the joint office Presence of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. In addition, on behalf of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF the MCO will establish joint presence in Nauru, Palau and Tuvalu to be funded initially from regional programme resources. Staffing implications of an expanded presence in the Pacific and operational capacity requirements of the envisaged programme growth will be considered prior to and at the beginning of the new cycle.

Multi-country programme outcome 1: Poverty reduction and Millennium Development Goals					
Pacific UNDAF outcome 1: Equitable economic growth and poverty reduction					
Pacific UNDAF outcome 3: Equitable social and protection services					
Strategic Priority	Multi-country programme outcomes	Multi-country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines, targets	Partners	Indicative Resources
Promoting inclusive growth; fostering inclusive globalization	<p>1.1 Pacific island countries national policies and sustainable development strategies that are aligned with MDGs, linked to national budgets and based on strengthened national statistical systems focusing on poverty indicators</p>	<p>1.1.1 Strengthened capacity among policy makers and CSOs to analyse key development challenges, including poverty, environment and gender issues, and to incorporate them in MDG-based national policies, plans, budgets and reports (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)</p> <p>1.1.2 Strengthened national statistical systems generating poverty data and analysis (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)</p> <p>1.1.3 Improved Aid Management systems linked to national plans and budgets (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)</p>	<p>[1.1.1.1] Indicator: # of countries with MDG costed national plans; % increased budget allocations for MDGs; # of MDG reports. Baseline: At the end of 2007, Pacific LDCs do not have national or sectoral plans costed or aligned with the MDGs. Target: MDG based planning and budgeting is operational in at least the 4 LDCs.</p>	<p>Relevant government agencies; UN system organizations; CROP agencies; Asian Development Bank (ADB); Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID); European Union (EU); New Zealand's International Aid and Development Agency (NZAID); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); World Bank (WB); civil society organizations (CSOs)</p>	<p>\$1,648,000 (REGULAR RESOURCES, RR)</p> <p>\$3,240,000 (OTHER RESOURCES, OR)</p> <p>TOTAL \$4,888,000</p>
			<p>[1.1.2.1] Indicator: # of LDCs with defined national basic needs and poverty lines; poverty analysis impacting on national policy and planning targets; % decrease in poverty gap ratio for each PIC. Baseline: Pacific LDCs do not have defined national basic needs poverty lines and paucity of poverty data. Target: At least 4 LDCs have strengthened national statistical systems generating poverty data and analysis</p>		
	<p>1.2 Trade mechanisms, private sector partnerships and employment generation policies are sustainable and equitable</p>	<p>1.2.1 Improved enabling environment for trade facilitation and development (Kiribati; Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu);</p> <p>1.2.2 Financial competencies of vulnerable groups, including women and youth, enhanced in urban/rural communities (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu);</p> <p>1.2.3 Partnerships established to facilitate creation of income generation and employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, with focus on women and youth (Fiji, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)</p>	<p>[1.2.1.1] Indicator: # of new trade facilitation-related legislations, regulations and plans adopted; # of new businesses registered; % increase in export earnings. Baseline: Trade regulatory frameworks and legislations outdated; trade facilitation systems not meeting international standards; low export performance. Target: Export performance improved at least in 4 LDCs.</p>	<p>Relevant government agencies, UN-system organizations, CROP organizations, ADB, AUSAID, financial services providers, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Pacific Islands Private Sector Organizations (PIPSO), NZAID, EU, WB, CSOs</p>	<p>\$800,000 (RR)</p> <p>\$4,430,000 (OR)</p> <p>TOTAL \$5,230,000</p>
			<p>[1.2.2.1] Indicator: # of urban/rural poor accessing financial services, in particular women and youth. Baseline: 80,000 rural bank accounts (Fiji and Solomon Islands); 2000 microfinance beneficiaries (Vanuatu). Target: Additional 20,000 people, in particular women and youth, have access to financial services.</p>		
			<p>[1.2.3.1] Indicator: # of pilot initiatives/partnerships for employment, income generation and entrepreneurship development by country; # of youth and women employed through pilot initiatives; # of pilot initiatives scaled up towards national impact. Baseline: Limited employment opportunities and non-conducive environment for income generation; lack of opportunity, increasing hardship and inequality have disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups. Target: Increase income generation and employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, including women and youth in 7 PICs</p>		
<p>Strengthening the impact of AIDS on human development; strengthening governance of</p>	<p>1.3 National policies and plans for HIV and AIDS are evidence-based and inclusive</p>	<p>1.3.1 Strengthened multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS planning and leadership capacity to take immediate action on HIV/AIDS (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)</p>	<p>[1.3.1.1] Indicator: # of multi-sectoral national plans on HIV/AIDS developed; # of decision-makers trained through leadership development program. Baseline: Ad-hoc engagement of leaders and limited national capacity in HIV/AIDS planning and advocacy at all levels. Target: At least 100 men and women leaders trained in leadership development and strengthening national capacity for multi-sectoral planning for HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and other relevant line ministries and departments with UN organizations, CROP organizations, AusAID, NZAID, people living with HIV/AIDS, CSOs</p>	<p>\$598,000 (RR)</p> <p>\$700,000 (OR)</p> <p>TOTAL \$1,298,000</p>
			\$3,046,000 (RR)	\$8,370,000 (OR)	TOTAL \$11,416,000

Multi-Country Programme Outcome 2: Good Governance and Human Rights					
Pacific UNDAF Outcome 2: Good Governance and Human Rights					
Strategic Priority	Multi-Country Programme Outcomes	Multi-Country Programme Outputs	Output indicators, baselines, targets	Partners	Indicative Resources
Fostering inclusive participation; strengthening responsive governing institutions	2.1 Pacific island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability, protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them	2.1.1 Improved capacity of national parliaments to enable efficient and effective legislative, oversight and accountability functions and roles (<i>Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</i>); 2.1.2 Increased representation of women in parliament (<i>Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</i>); 2.1.3 Participatory democracy and human rights upheld through civic education (<i>Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</i>)	[2.1.1.1] <i>Indicator:</i> # of functional parliamentary committees; # of electronic research libraries; proportion of laws examined and submitted by parliamentary committees. <i>Baseline:</i> Parliamentary functions improved in Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands; legislative reviews for other PICs identified capacity gaps. <i>Target:</i> Pacific men and women effectively contributing to accountability and oversight through improved parliamentary functions in 9 PICs.	Office of the Speaker, Office of the Secretary General, Parliament Secretariat, Congress, Judiciary, Electoral Commissions, relevant line ministries and departments with UN organizations (UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA), CROP organizations, Commonwealth Secretariat, Centre for Democratic Institutes, AUSAID, EU, NZAID, Transparency International Vanuatu, CSOs	\$1,505,000 (RR)
			[2.1.2.1] <i>Indicator:</i> # of women with seats in national parliaments and oversight committees; # of political parties putting forward female candidates for elections. <i>Baseline:</i> Representation of women in parliament across the Pacific less than 5%. <i>Target:</i> Women effectively contributing to accountability and oversight roles and functions in national parliaments in 9 PICs.		\$7,670,000 (OR)
			[2.1.3.1] <i>Indicator:</i> % of population with knowledge of democratic and human rights; # of countries with well functioning, broad-based and sustained civic education practices; # of CSOs engaged in civic education in national programmes. <i>Baseline:</i> Limited national capacities for civic education; Civic education programmes implemented or started in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu; Various CSOs engaged in ad-hoc civic education activities. <i>Target:</i> Pacific communities and people understanding and exercising their democratic and human rights.		TOTAL \$9,175,000
	2.2 Decentralisation of governance and participatory decision making are enhanced	2.2.1 Participatory mechanisms and strengthened capacity of national and provincial governments, CSOs and other stakeholders improve national coordination, planning and management of local development activities, to include transparent and accountable financial and resource management (<i>Kiribati, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</i>)	[2.2.1.1] <i>Indicator:</i> % increase in local government expenditure; # of participatory local level plans developed; # of local governments leveraging ICT for planning and management; % of people actively engaged in councils and traditional systems; # of local government acts reviewed. <i>Baseline:</i> Lack of supportive legislation and functional structures and systems to enhance participation at local level; in outer islands severe constraint capacity and lack of delegated resources for planning and implementation. <i>Target:</i> Effective, efficient and accountable Local Governments and decentralized systems in 4 PICs.	National and provincial governments, relevant line ministries and departments, national training centres with UN organizations (UNCDF), CROP organizations, ADB, AUSAID, Commonwealth Secretariat, EU, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), NZAID, WB, CSOs	\$1,250,000 (RR) \$4,400,000 (OR) TOTAL \$5,650,000
			\$2,755,000 (RR)	\$12,070,000 (OR)	TOTAL \$14,825,000
Multi-Country Programme Outcome 3: Crisis Prevention and Recovery					
Pacific UNDAF Outcome 2: Good Governance and Human Rights					
Pacific UNDAF Outcome 4: Sustainable Environmental Management					
Strategic Priority	Multi-Country Programme Outcomes	Multi-Country Programme Outputs	Output indicators, baselines, targets	Partners	Indicative Resources
Reducing the risk of conflicts and natural disasters; restoring the foundations after crisis	3.1 Disaster risk management and management of responses to humanitarian crises are effective and integrated into all forms of development	3.1.1 National policies and strategies reviewed through conflict sensitive analyses; tension reduction projects developed and implemented (<i>Fiji, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga</i>); 3.1.2 Institutional mechanisms of disaster plans strengthened and disaster risk reduction and management mainstreamed in national planning and budgeting (<i>Solomon Islands, Vanuatu</i>)	[3.1.1.1] <i>Indicator:</i> # of engendered conflict sensitive analysis of national policies, strategies and projects adopted and implemented. <i>Baseline:</i> Limited capacity for conflict sensitive analysis and dialogue; tension reduction projects ad hoc and limited in scope and outreach. <i>Target:</i> Strengthened national capacity in 4 PICs for national stability dialogues, conflict sensitive analyses and management of appropriate tension reduction measures.	Relevant line ministries and departments with UN organizations, CROP organizations, AUSAID, NZAID, Waan Aelōn in Majel/Canoes of the Marshall Islands (WAM), Women United Together in the Marshall Islands	\$852,000 (RR) \$3,690,000 (OR)
			[3.1.2.1] <i>Indicator:</i> # of national development plans/strategies that specifically address disaster risk management as a development issue; % increase budget		TOTAL \$4,542,000

			allocations for disaster risk management. Baseline: National response plans updated in Vanuatu (2006) and Solomon Islands (1989); not mainstreamed in national planning process. Target: Disaster risk reduction and management institutionally mainstreamed at least in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands.	(WUTMI) and other CSOs	
			\$852,000 (RR)	\$3,690,000 (OR)	TOTAL \$4,542,000
Multi-Country Programme Outcome 4: Environment and Sustainable Management					
Pacific UNDAF Outcome 4: Sustainable Environmental Management					
Strategic Priority	Multi-Country Programme Outcomes	Multi-Country Programme Outputs	Output indicators, baselines, targets	Partners	Indicative Resources
Mainstreaming environment and energy; adapting to climate change	4.1 Environmental sustainability mainstreamed into regional and national policies and planning frameworks	4.1.1 National capacity to develop and implement environmental policies, legislative and management frameworks developed and mainstreamed through national policies and budgets (<i>Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</i>); 4.1.2 Strengthened capacities for improved access and management of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) (<i>Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</i>)	[4.1.1.1] Indicator: # of national development strategies, policies, plans of PICs incorporating environmental sustainability issues; % increase in national budget for environmental sustainability issues. Baseline: Limited integration of environmental concerns in national or sectoral plans and strategies; national environmental agencies under-resourced and over-extended. Target: 4 PICs with national development strategies, policies, plans integrating environmental sustainability issues. [4.1.2.1] Indicator: # of PICs with strategic environmental action plans implemented and monitored. Baseline: Strategic environmental strategies and plans not implemented in PICs; national environmental agencies under-resourced and over-extended Target: Capacity of Environment departments to support and monitor compliance to environmental legislation; fulfilment of reporting obligations of MEA-related initiatives.	Ministry/Department of Environment, Department of Meteorology and other relevant line ministries and departments with UN organizations, CROP organizations, ADB, AusAID, EU, Japan and JICA, Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), WB, World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), World Conservation Union (IUCN), CSOs and community members	\$697,000 (RR) \$16,134,000 (OR) TOTAL \$16,831,000
	4.2 Pacific communities effectively manage and sustainably use their environment and natural resources	4.2.1 Sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable groups, including women and youth, strengthened through institutional support and leveraging indigenous governance systems, to contribute to sustainable environmental management (<i>Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu</i>)	[4.2.1.1] Indicator: Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity (marine and terrestrial) to surface area; % of pilot initiatives in sustainable livelihoods and environmental management; # of youth and women generating income through pilot initiatives; # of pilot initiatives scaled up towards national impact. Baseline: Inadequate capacities of communities to practice responsible and equitable harvesting of natural resources. Target: Strengthen community capacity to practice responsible and equitable harvesting of natural resources through traditional knowledge and practices.	Ministry/Department of Environment, Department of Meteorology and other relevant line ministries and departments with UN organizations, CROP organizations, ADB, AusAID, Canada Fund, EU, Japan and JICA, (MCT), (TNC), WB, (WWF), (IUCN), Kiribati Association of NGOs (KANGO), other CSOs and community members	\$650,000 (RR) \$4,050,000 (OR) TOTAL \$4,700,000
			\$1,347,000 (RR)	\$20,184,000(OR)	TOTAL \$21,531,000
GRAND TOTAL:			\$8,000,000 (RR)	\$44,314,000(OR)	TOTAL \$52,314,000

RRF BY COUNTRY AND RESOURCES

Country	Programme areas	Indicative resources	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Total (thousands of dollars)
FIJI	Poverty Reduction and Millenium Development Goals	Regular	156	956
		Other	800	
	Good Governance and Human Rights	Regular	162	2,562
		Other	2,400	
	Crisis prevention and recovery	Regular	50	1,050
		Other	1,000	
	Environment and Sustainable Management	Regular	60	3,735
		Other	3,675	
Sub-Total				8,303
KIRIBATI	Poverty Reduction and Millenium Development Goals	Regular	375	1,155
		Other	780	
	Good Governance and Human Rights	Regular	465	2,165
		Other	1,700	
	Environment and Sustainable Management	Regular	80	2,047
		Other	1,967	
Sub-Total				5,367
MARSHALL ISLANDS	Poverty reduction and Millenium Development Goals	Regular	110	580
		Other	470	
	Good Governance and Human Rights	Regular	74	174
		Other	100	
	Crisis Prevention and Recovery	Regular	0	250
		Other	250	
	Environment and Sustainable Management	Regular	50	1,950
		Other	1,900	
Sub-Total				2,954
MICRONESIA	Poverty Reduction and Millenium Development Goals	Regular	136	236
		Other	100	
	Good Governance and Human Rights	Regular	100	400
		Other	300	
	Environment and Sustainable Management	Regular	0	1,706
		Other	1,706	
Sub-total				2,342
NAURU	Poverty Reduction and Millenium Development Goals	Regular	0	230
		Other	230	
	Good Governance and Human Rights	Regular	35	1,335
		Other	1,300	
	Environment and Sustainable Management	Regular	0	1,080
		Other	1,080	
Sub-Total				2,645
PALAU	Poverty Reducation and Millenium Development Goals	Regular	0	450

Country	Programme areas	Indicative resources	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Total (thousands of dollars)
		Other	450	
	Good Governance and Human Rights	Regular	0	350
		Other	350	
	Environment and Sustainable Management	Regular	0	1,615
		Other	1,615	
Sub-Total				2,415
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Poverty Reduction and Millenium Development Goals	Regular	1,476	3,816
		Other	2,340	
	Good Governance and Human Rights	Regular	1,302	5,822
		Other	4,520	
	Crisis Prevention and Recovery	Regular	752	2,992
		Other	2,240	
	Environment and Sustainable Management	Regular	845	2,951
		Other	2,106	
Sub-total				15,581
TONGA	Poverty Reduction and Millenium Development Goals	Regular	201	1,451
		Other	1,250	
	Good Governance and Human Rights	Regular	128	378
		Other	250	
	Crisis Prevention and Recovery	Regular	0	100
		Other	100	
	Environment and Sustainable management	Regular	60	2,060
		Other	2,000	
Sub-Total				3,989
TUVALU	Poverty Reduction and Millenium Development Goals	Regular	167	667
		Other	500	
	Good Governance and Human Rights	Regular	264	1,014
		Other	750	
	Environment and Sustainable Management	Regular	1,120	1,595
		Other	475	
Sub-total				3,276
VANUATU	Poverty Reduction and Millenium Development Goals	Regular	425	1,875
		Other	1,450	
	Good Governance and Human Rights	Regular	225	625
		Other	400	
	Crisis Prevention and Recovery	Regular	50	150
		Other	100	
	Environment and Sustainable management	Regular	212	2,792
		Other	2,580	
Sub-Total				5,442
GRAND TOTAL				52,314