UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (UNDAF) FOR THE PACIFIC REGION **2013-2017**

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FOREWORD

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Every five years the United Nations system of agencies, programmes, funds and offices jointly plan the fashion in which, together, they intend to contribute to the development goals and aspirations of Pacific Island countries. The resulting UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is an effort to intensify inter-agency collaboration and partnerships at the country and regional level in support of national development priorities and strengthened national capacities.

It is expedient to state upfront what the Pacific UNDAF 2013-2017 is not. It is not a detailed list of country programme outputs for each of the PICTs: these will be featured in a separate set of country programme frameworks that are being elaborated in consultation with the stakeholders. It is not a comprehensive account of each agency's specific area of expertise in a given field. Importantly, the UNDAF is not a break from the past: the achievement of long-term development outcomes requires a persistent and collective effort spanning multiple decades and programming cycles.

So what does UNDAF mean – and how does it make a difference in the Pacific? First and foremost, the UNDAF shows that the different members of the UN system and the PICTs are on the same page as to development priorities, in line with the imperatives and opportunities expressed in the Secretary-General's *Five Year Action Agenda* of 2012. Together, they have determined where the decades of on-the-ground presence, programming and advocacy experience and relationships of individual UN agencies, funds and programmes can make the difference. The UNDAF 2013-2017 is also fully aligned to the aggregate vision for the work of the UN in the Pacific region, as articulated jointly by Pacific Leaders and the UN Secretary-General at the 42nd Pacific Island Forum meeting (2011).

Second, it fully recognizes the diversity of Pacific Island Countries. One size does not fit all in the Pacific (or, arguably, anywhere else). For the first time, UN teams comprising broad expertise across all human development sectors conducted in-depth consultations with stakeholders in every Pacific Island country to zero in on what matters to them

the most. There are five inter-related outcome areas in the UNDAF, but in their country programme frameworks Pacific Island Countries may choose focus UN assistance on fewer areas and on priority 'entry points' for programming such as, for example youth employment or climate change adaptation.

Third, the UNDAF is a catalyst for addressing interrelated development challenges by approaching them from different, but complementary, angles. All development priorities identified by the UNDAF outcomes are strictly interconnected. Progress towards the governance outcome, for example, is likely to result in gender equality advances; poverty reduction interventions will no doubt contribute to increasing the resilience of communities to the effects of climate change and disasters; and education gains will potentially open up better employment opportunities for young people, as well as increase their awareness of the risk of non-communicable diseases. These interrelated priorities are best viewed through the prism of five key programming principles: the human rights-based approach; gender equality; environmental sustainability; results-based management; and Capacity development. These five principles are the shared genetic material that drives the development footprint of the UN family. Together, these programming principles constitute a starting point and guide for the country analysis, as well as for all stages of the UNDAF formulation, including results planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Finally, Pacific Island countries have reminded us to continue to work to avoid fragmentation, reduce the transaction and reporting burden on small island administrations and increase the efficiency. Ultimately, this is the essence of UN Reform. Therefore, the UNDAF 2013-2017 will scale up the use of joint programmes as the premiere UNDAF delivery tool. It will also enhance novel operational arrangements for efficient delivery at country level, such the UN joint presences and the Kiribati One Fund. These modalities respond to the logistical challenges of covering a broad geographical expanse and bring the UN closer to its constituents in each PICT. In the same vein, PICTs may also voluntarily adopt the "Delivering as One" initiative in their own country, to make the development operations more strategic and effective, harness expertise from across the UN system and create synergies that increase our ability to help countries reduce poverty.

In sum, the UNDAF 2013-2017 captures key outcomes to make a substantial contribution to sustainable development and inclusive economic growth to address the social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities affecting society at all levels and to ensure human security in the Pacific. At the same time, it leaves room for designing interventions and building partnerships that fit individual country circumstances. The onus is now on the UN system to place at the service of the PICTs its unique blend of advisory, normative, advocacy and operational strengths in ways that put a premium on the joint delivery of measurable results.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Pacific Sub-Region is a five-year strategic programme framework that outlines the collective response of the UN system to development challenges and national priorities in fourteen Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), namely Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu for the period 2013-2017. Its overarching ambition is to promote sustainable development and inclusive economic growth to address the social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities affecting society at all levels and to ensure human security in the Pacific, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups.

The framework is the result of broad consultations with PICTs and partners around a number of development challenges identified in a Common Multi-Country Analysis (CMCA) developed by the UN Country Teams (UNCT) based in Fiji and Samoa in consultation with national and regional stakeholders and partners. Among these challenges, the analysis highlighted physical isolation, small economies of scale, limited governance structures, small populations and markets, limited natural resources (in most cases), uneven infrastructure, the impact and variability of climate change, natural hazard risks, and the vulnerability to economic shocks. There are significant gaps with regard to service delivery capacity and gender equality, including limited political participation by women. Nearly a fifth of the region's total population is young, which is both a challenge and an opportunity for governments to ensure access to quality education and health services, employment and the types of support services that will guide their transition to productive adulthood. Cultural heritage and diversity is at risk due to increasing urbanisation and, in some countries, significant outmigration.

With the UNDAF 2013-2017 the UN system in the Pacific will draw on its comparative advantage to continue its work to address these challenges, build on the progress achieved during the previous programming cycle and reflect on the development needs beyond 2015. In line with the global imperatives and opportunities detailed in the UN Secretary-General's Five Year Action Agenda of 2012, the UN system in the Pacific will focus its programming and advocacy efforts on five inter-related outcomes areas:

1. **Environmental management, climate and disaster risk management**, in support of an integrated approach to environmental sustainability and efforts by PICT governments and communities to adapt to climate change and reduce and manage disaster risk.

2. **Gender Equality**, with the aim of fostering gender equality, women's political and economic empowerment and participation, and enhance safety for women and children across the Pacific.

3. **Poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth**, where the UN system will promote the capacity to stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and decent work especially for the youth, and promote sustainable livelihoods and social protection systems.

4. **Basic services (Health & Education).** The UN system aims to building capacity throughout society to improve the quality of and access to basic services in health, education, and protection; and strengthening the accountability of duty bearers.

5. **Governance and human rights**, where the aim is to improve the quality of governance, including the inclusion of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes in the political and economic spheres and advance compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

The UNDAF aims to coordinate and harmonise development interventions in these five inter-related outcome areas and strengthen national ownership and leadership over programming. Five key programming principles

will inform and guide the programming across these outcome areas at the national, multi-country and regional level, namely the human rights-based approach; gender equality; environmental sustainability; results-based management; and capacity development.

The UNDAF 2013-2017 is an outcome-level document. The UN system in the Pacific will monitor, evaluate and report on progress towards these outcomes against the indicators identified in the Results Matrix contained in this document in line with the UN Development Group standards and practice.

The document does not detail specific country programme outputs for each of the PICTs: these will be featured in a separate set of country programme frameworks that are being elaborated in consultation with the stakeholders. The document contains the highlights of the consultations with each PICT by way of illustration of potential country level outputs. The eventual agreed outputs will identify the UN's collective contributions to national development aspirations, in the form of a UN joint country framework for each PICT. In some cases, to ensure a more effective provision of development services, the UNCT may take a multi-country approach to programming on the basis of common issues or shared characteristics across selected PICTs. If so, the resulting development outputs will be reflected in distinct frameworks as relevant.

Where applicable, UNDAF implementation of programmes, projects, and advocacy work to reach these outcomes will rely on modalities that leverage joint initiatives, through a range of instruments, including the development of new joint programmes and sector wide approaches, in line with the principles of UN Reform.

UNDAF implementation will also rely on other operational arrangements that maximise efficiency, increase coordination and avoid fragmentation, such as the UN joint presence offices. Further, the UNDAF implementation will leverage external partnerships with multilateral regional organizations, including the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies, as well as bilateral donors.

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DRM	Disaster risk management
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CROP	Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
GBV	Gender based Violence
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HDI	Human Development Index
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MNCH	Maternal Newborn and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NCD	Non-communicable disease
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategies
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs)
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
RBM	Results Based Management
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TSM	Temporary Special Measures
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWAps	Sector-Wide Approaches
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC	UN Convention against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
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
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPR	Universal Periodic Review (Human Rights Council)
USP	University of the South Pacific
VAW	Violence against Women
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2013-2017 aims to capture the collective value added of the United Nations System in Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. It is the second such "multi-country" planning framework, preceded by the UNDAF 2008-2012, which focused in particular on the five Least Developed Countries (LDCs) among these fourteen Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). The UNDAF guides the majority of the work by the joint UN Country Teams (UNCT) comprising of sixteen UN agencies, funds, programmes, and offices based in Fiji and in Samoa.

In light of the considerable diversity of the fourteen PICTs from the development perspective and the challenges of crafting an individual UNDAF for each of them, the UNCT has opted for a streamlined, outcome-level UNDAF, reflecting "Option 1 a" of the UNDG guidelines[1]. Thus, the present outcome-level document is built around five broad and inter-related programme focus areas and five specific outcomes that the UNCT identified together with the PICTs through the UNDAF prioritization exercise. It is not a comprehensive account of expected national outputs in each of the outcome areas. Instead, country-specific results frameworks are being prepared in consultation with the PICTs that will feature relevant country-level outputs. Once finalized, these separate country frameworks will in turn be an integral part of the UNDAF and will identify the UN's collective contributions to national development aspirations and efforts on the basis of specific outputs to be operationalized through modalities that leverage joint initiatives, through a range of harmonising programming instruments, including joint programmes and, where relevant, sector wide approaches.

Outlook on the Pacific Sub-Region

The Pacific Sub-Region is markedly diverse. The fourteen PICTs covered by the UNDAF have significant variations in size, population, cultural backgrounds, and resource bases. Factors such as physical isolation, small populations, market access and economies of scale, limited governance structures, varied natural resources endowment, inadequate infrastructure and costly transportation, the impact and variability of climate change, natural hazard risks, and economic shocks all constitute key development challenges to the countries in the Pacific.

Some of the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are amongst the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the international community, with Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, currently classified as LDCs. PICTs have varied levels of human development, as measured by the 2011 Human Development Index (HDI). Eight PICTs are ranked in the 2011 Human Development Report. Two countries, Palau and Tonga, ranked 49 and 90 respectively, are part of the group of "high human development" countries. However, most of the Pacific Island countries appear in the "medium human development" category. These include by rank Samoa (99), Fiji (100), FSM (116), Kiribati (122) and Vanuatu (125). Solomon Islands, with a rank of 142, is in the "low human development" HDI category.

[1] See "How to Prepare an UNDAF", by the UN Development Group, at http://www.undg.org/docs

2011 HDI ranks for the PICTs

Country	Global HDI rank	Life expectancy	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (constant 2005 PPP$)
Palau	49	71.8	12.1	9,744
Tonga	90	72.3	10.3	4,186
Samoa	99	72.4	10.3	3,931
Fiji	100	69.2	10.7	4,145
FSM	116	69.0	8.8	2,935
Kiribati	122	71.0	7.8	3,140
Vanuatu	125	71.0	6.7	3,950
Solomon Islands	142	67.9	4.5	1,782

When compared with other SIDS, the PICTs are generally performing well in terms of their HDI, with three countries having higher than average life expectancy than other small island developing states. For example, while most small island development states spend between 3-5 percent of their gross domestic product on health, Palau spends 11.2 per cent and Samoa 7 percent.

Nevertheless, a concerted effort is needed in the region to accelerate and sustain progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. A majority of PICTs are off track on the poverty, environmental sustainability and gender goals. On the other hand, good progress has been made to reduce child mortality, followed by achieving universal education and improving maternal health.

Despite their diversity, PICTs face a number of common challenges. These include developing and maintaining effective and adequate human capacity for governance and development; developing and maintaining cost effective infrastructure to engage with the global community and its markets and to support socio-economic priorities; establishing and maintaining viable and diversified economic development bases and value added industry; creating employment opportunities for young men and women in particular; managing and reducing the impacts of risks related to health, food security, natural hazards, as well as impacts of global crisis; securing foreign investment; securing affordable, adequate and safe energy; protecting biodiversity and shared resources; and building the necessary capacity to leverage resources to effectively adapt to climate change.

A number of PICTs have experienced recurring political instability and in some cases violent conflict, social unrest and law and order challenges. The cost – in terms of human life, capital and economic loss, is significant for countries that are some of the most vulnerable to external shocks in the world. Some of the common factors that underpin conflict and instability in the region include: economic inequalities; land management and tenure systems; weak governance capacity; inadequate blending of traditional and modern forms of governance and leadership; unemployed, underemployed and alienated youth; high levels of gender inequality; migration and urbanization; resource extraction; and inter-group tensions.

An additional challenge for all PICTs is the increased potential for loss of cultural diversity, identity and common heritage as globalization in all its forms impacts Pacific island communities. The preservation of historic monuments and archaeological sites across the Pacific, languages, customs and rituals, traditional knowledge (including knowledge of disaster management) and skills as well as the close links to the land is crucial for the identity of Pacific islanders. Culture-related small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and industries, including cultural tourism, represent a significant economic asset. However, this common heritage of the Pacific is at risk due to globalization, increased exposure of young people to the rest of the world, increasing urbanisation and out-migration.

The PICTs face unique capacity constraints at the institutional and human resources level. In addition to size, remoteness and population distribution, these capacity constraints are

exacerbated by the structure, rate, stability and sustainability of economic growth (e.g. high cost of doing business, low levels of productivity, reliance on foreign aid and remittances and narrow economic base). Capacity development and in some cases supplementation remain as key drivers of sustainable development in the Pacific and of the work of the UN system and a wide range of other development partners. Retaining trained and experienced personnel as well as maintaining systems and processes in small island states is difficult.

The Pacific enjoys significant bilateral and multi-lateral development cooperation, as evidenced by the high per capita aid rates, estimated at seven times the average compared to other developing countries. Official Development Assistance (ODA) is a key component of expenditure on the governments' health, education and infrastructure programmes in PICTs. In smaller island countries, ODA is comparable in size to gross national incomes. A number of the PICTs continue to rely on sustained financial support from traditional partners as a consequence of longer term associations (Palau, RMI and FSM with USA and Tokelau, Cook Islands and Niue with New Zealand). Regional intergovernmental cooperation is also strong, particularly under the auspices of the Pacific Island Forum (PIF), whose Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP) gathers a number of key development partners for the UN.

The UN in the Pacific and its comparative advantage

Close to twenty UN agencies, funds, programmes and offices based in the Pacific cover the fourteen PICTs from offices in Suva, Fiji, and Apia, Samoa. In addition, a number of non-resident UN agencies provide support from locations outside the region. Given the broad range of donors and multilateral agencies active in the sub-region, the UNCTs seeks to avoid duplication and target support in areas where the UN system is considered to have the greatest comparative advantage to address the development challenges of the PICTs. The UNDAF leverages the following comparative advantages of the UN system:

- Broad spectrum of technical, normative and analytical expertise and capacity through the mandates of its agencies, including resident, non-resident and specialized agencies.
- Access to global experience, best international practice and networking on development issues regardless of country's size.
- Ability to leverage global resources and non-traditional donor support to the Pacific.
- Responsibility to advocate for the inclusion of vulnerable populations, in line with the global norms and standards -- in particular human rights standards and principles -- it represents and promotes through its programming.
- Ability to manage and coordinate emergency situations.
- Ability to formulate and operate programmes at national, multi-country, and sub-regional level[2].
- Mandates and platform to coordinate inter-governmental processes and mainstream sustainable development at national, regional and global level.
- Ability to support and coordinate Pacific representation at global meetings, conferences and events.

The UNDAF will also bring to bear the UN system's comprehensive operational footprint across the PICTs. Agencies are based in Suva and Apia as well as in individual countries through several agency sub-offices (such as the WHO Liaison Offices in Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu), as well as eight UN "joint presence" offices through which UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA have joined hands to maximize their physical presence in Solomon Islands, Palau, Tuvalu, Nauru, Kiribati, Vanuatu, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Marshall Islands. The UN joint presence offices respond to the logistical challenges of covering a broad

[2] For the purpose of this document, the term national will refer to the individual PICTs. The focus of the UN's work is at this national level, through the provision of targeted development advice and assistance to address national priorities of the individual PICTs. The term sub-regional will refer to the Pacific Sub-Region (to distinguish it from the broader Asia-Pacific region). The UN makes notable contributions at this level, for example around statistical benchmarking. It also supports the sub-region's Pacific Plan objectives of inter-country cooperation and integration. Multi-country will refer to interventions, programmes and advocacy work that are relevant to several – or sometimes all - PICTs. The mandate of the Resident Coordinators is at this multi-country level. While emphasizing the significant diversity among PICTs, UNDAF revolves around common multi-country themes – such as for example the nexus between disaster risk and climate change or combating violence against women – as captured in the specific multi-country outcomes in this document as well as in the country level results frameworks and outputs that will complement the UNDAF proper. This said, country programmes, while driven by specific country needs and priorities, will also take into account regional common goods and regional priorities.

geographical expanse and bring the UN closer to its constituents in each PICT. While a full scale evaluation of the value added of the joint presence is being planned, experience thus far highlights the significant value added of the joint presences in terms of stronger communication and liaison functions between the UN and the host government, increased aid effectiveness through UN coherence and coordination with other development partners, and as practical platforms from which to explore/launch joint programmes and follow up on the UNDAF implementation. The UNDAF 2013-2017 will therefore rely on and enhance these novel operational arrangements for efficient delivery at country level.

Building further on the above modalities and on the global UN Reform experience thus far, PICTs will also be encouraged to voluntarily adopt the "Delivering as One" initiative in their own country, to make the development operations more strategic and effective, harness expertise from across the UN system and create synergies that increase our ability to help countries reduce poverty.

Formulating the UNDAF 2013-2017

Lessons learned from previous UNDAF

The current UNDAF, covering 2008-2012, is a multi-country framework based on national and regional development plans (particularly the Pacific Plan) aimed at fostering the UN system's commitment to accelerating the development of the PICTs. It was developed in 2006-07 based on a review of national and regional plans, strategies and policies of the fourteen PICTs and regional bodies, and UN mandates and areas of expertise. The UNDAF 2008-2012 channelled the UN's contribution towards national and regional development priorities in the area of: Equitable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction; Good Governance and Human Rights; Equitable Social and Protection Services; and Sustainable Environmental Management. The UNDAF 2008-2012 focused specifically on the five LDCs[3] with the understanding that development progress in these particular countries will make the most significant contribution to development in the sub-region as a whole.

An independent mid-term review conducted in 2010 overall found the UNDAF to be a solid framework guiding the work of the UN system in the Pacific. The review, however, also pointed to a number of shortcomings, particularly in respect of the consultation process around the UNDAF, its alignment with individual PICT priorities and the degree of joint UN initiatives/programmes. In particular, the recommendations focused around the need to invest further in joint approaches to programming, enhance country ownership and ensure the contribution of all agencies to the next UNDAF process, both in design and implementation. In response, the UN system identified a number of key actions, including:

- Increasing cohesiveness among the UN agencies by reducing programme fragmentation, increasing participation by specialized agencies, and leveraging the Joint Presence Offices.
- Identifying additional areas of joint programmes.
- Increasing alignment with national development priorities and strategies, streamlining business practices and minimising transaction costs through consultations around the design of the next UNDAF, aligning UN programme performance measures with those of the PICTs, as well as ensuring that UN programmes target the most vulnerable.
- Working with CROP agencies and other development partners by leveraging existing coordination systems and/or exploring new cooperation modalities.
- Ensuring more support towards national capacity development, in cooperation with PICT governments, CROP agencies and other development partners.

Analysis and consultations to develop the new UNDAF

The UNDAF 2013-2017 design and planning process started in May 2011 when the UN agencies based in Suva and Apia agreed to the UNDAF Road Map. This document called for a strategic outcome-level UNDAF[4] focused on the most vulnerable segments of the population and built around detailed country consultations. They also agreed that the UNDAF would reflect outcomes that lend themselves to regional, multi-country, and country level contributions by the UN system.

[3] They are Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
[4] In line with "option 1a" of the UNDAF guidelines (UNDG).

The UNCT elected to pursue an outcome-level UNDAF because of the considerable diversity of the fourteen PICTs from the development perspective and the challenges of crafting individual UNDAFs for each of them. Thus, the multi-country UNDAF results matrix (Annex 1) does not specify separate country-specific results frameworks, including outputs: these will be identified in separate country programming frameworks (and associated results matrices).

The design process was informed by three sets of concerns. The first is the UN's five programming principles (human rights-based approach; Gender equality; Environmental sustainability; Results-based management (RBM); and Capacity development). The second is the imperative of ensuring enhanced country ownership of the UNDAF process and of its results. The third is the need to focus results around country-specific frameworks to truly reflect the UN's coordinated contribution.

The UNCT tasked a multi-agency Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of the UNDAF Road Map. By way of summary of this process, the UNCT adopted a four-phase analytical approach.

PHASE 1 | Individual country analysis

Because of the diversity among individual PICTs and the imperative to foster country ownership of the UNDAF, the UNCT tasked the completion of fourteen country analyses of the key development challenges in each of the PICTs. The analyses were conducted by multi-agency teams comprising broad cross-sector expertise. They drew on existing analytical material available to review key development challenges through the prism of the above-mentioned five UNDAF programming principles.

PHASE 2 | Country Consultation process

To corroborate findings of the country analyses, the same multi-agency teams UNCT held face-to-face workshops with key national stakeholders and partners in all of the fourteen PICTs. The objective of this extensive consultation process was to foster national level ownership, validate the needs analysis resulting from the preliminary analysis and reach a preliminary agreement with national stakeholders (government, civil society, and other relevant development partners) on possible areas of UN support based on national and sub-regional development priorities and on the comparative advantage and mandate of the UN.

In most cases, the country consultations produced a set of initial country-specific results matrices, presenting tentative outcomes and outputs determined together with the PICT Governments. Once finalized, these will form the basis of the country-specific UNDAF results frameworks that will complement the multi-country UNDAF results matrix at outcome level presented in Annex 1.

PHASE 3 | Common multi-country analysis

The UNCT consolidated the findings emerging from the country analyses and consultation into a single common multi-country analysis (CMCA) for the Pacific. The document provides an overall assessment of the development challenges in the fourteen PICTs (with a causal analysis where relevant, along the UNDAF five programming principles)[5]. The CMCA was widely shared within the UNCT to ensure it reflects as comprehensively as possible: (a) alignment with national processes and priorities; (b) the UN's collective comparative advantage; (c) a causal analysis and identification of capacity gaps (application of HRBA principles) in those areas where the UN system will focus its work; and (d) evidence based data with a particular focus on vulnerabilities and vulnerable individuals and group in societies.

PHASE 4 | The UNDAF Prioritization Retreat with stakeholders.

An UNDAF Prioritization Retreat was held on October 27-28, 2011 with stakeholders, including government representatives for each of the PICTs as well as development partners (CROP agencies, donors). The UN presented the analytical findings on national development challenges and directions that emerged during the country consultations as captured in the CMCA. Stakeholders confirmed and endorsed five key focus areas of the UNDAF and crafted the language around the high-level outcomes related to each area that inform the UNDAF Results

[5] The UNCT relied on a small editorial team drawn from among its members with sector expertise to finalize the document and in particular ensure that the five key principles are adequately reflected. The UNDP Pacific Centre coordinated this work in its capacity as UNDAF Convening Agency.

Framework. The stakeholders' consensus emerging around the priority focus areas, as well as the specific high-level outcomes to be reflected in the UNDAF 2013-2017, were recorded in an endorsed outcome document (see Annex 3). The high-level outcomes were further elaborated to ensure consistency with the RBM best practice and are presented in Section 2 of this document.

Principles guiding the UNDAF 2013-2017

The work of the UN will continue to be aligned with the principles of aid effectiveness, as enshrined in the Pacific Island Forum's Eight Principles of Good Governance, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Pacific Principles of Aid Effectiveness and the Forum (Cairns) Compact. As highlighted by the High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan (2011) these principles emphasise country leadership, the use of multi-year funding frameworks, greater Pacific ownership of regional development, increased harmonization of approaches, increased use of local systems (e.g. procurement), technical assistance to support national ownership and short-term technical assistance to fill specific capacity gaps. Against this general aid effectiveness backdrop, the following principles in particular have informed the design of the UNDAF 2013-2017 and will guide its implementation:

The principles contained in the UN Secretary-General's *Five Year Action Agenda* of 2012[6]. In particular, the Pacific UNDAF 2012-2013 closely reflects the following imperatives and opportunities which are prominent in the SG's Action Agenda:

- Accelerate progress on the Millennium Development Goals and build resilience to external economic and financial shocks;
- Address climate change;
- Forge consensus around a post-2015 sustainable development framework;
- Support the development and implementation of national disaster risk reduction plans;
- Deepen the UN campaign to end violence against women; and
- Promote women's political and economic participation and address the needs of the younger generations.

The five UNDAF programming principles: the Human rights-based approach (HRBA); Gender equality; Environmental sustainability; Results-based management (RBM); and Capacity development provided the analytical prism for the CCA on which the UNDAF is based. When identifying development priorities the UN Country Team considered questions of vulnerabilities, vulnerable individuals and groups, gender dimensions, issues of possible discrimination, data quality and availability, capacity gaps, and duty-bearer and rights-holder perspective. The team also considered the availability and adequacy of quantitative and qualitative baselines on which to build performance indicators to effectively monitor the achievement of results. In addition to informing the identification of the key focus areas for the UNDAF, these principles and considerations together with the human rights obligations under international treaties guided the elaboration of the individual outcomes contained in this document.

Country ownership and alignment with national development plans. As indicated above, the UNCT conducted thorough consultations with the PICT partners in order to ensure that that UNDAF reflects their expectations and aspirations. While not necessarily uniform across the fourteen PICTs, the format of the in-country consultation ensured the involvement of key stakeholders, including government, civil society and other key development partners.

Although some national planning strategy documents span a ten-year period, the UNDAF 2013-2017 will coincide with several national development frameworks of the fourteen PICTs. For several PICTs the periodic review or formulation of a new national development strategy is yet to be completed. The table below shows the spectrum of timelines around PICT national development frameworks:

[6] United Nations, The Secretary-General's Five Year Action Agenda, New York, 25 January 2012

Country/ Territory	Plan title	Timeframe
Cook Islands	National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP)	2011-2015
Fiji	Fiji's Roadmap	2009-2014
Kiribati	Kiribati Development Plan	2008-2011
FSM	Strategic Development Plan	2000-2015
Nauru	National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) (Revised 2009)	2006-2008
Niue	Niue National Strategic Plan (NNSP)	2009-2013
Palau	Palau 2020 National Master Development Plan	2020
RMI	Vision 2018	2018
Samoa	Samoa Development Strategy	2008-2012
Solomon Islands	National Development Strategy	2011-2020
Tokelau	Tokelau National Strategic Plan	2010-2015
Tonga	Tonga Strategic Planning Framework	2010-2020
Tuvalu	National Strategy for Sustainable Development	2006-2015
Vanuatu	Priorities and Action Agenda	2006-2015

While the UNDAF document itself will not detail the linkages between UNDAF results and individual country development plans, it should be assumed that these formed the basis of discussions and consultation to complete the individual country results frameworks that will complement the main UNDAF Results Framework and are aimed at capturing the UN's alignment with national development strategies and priorities. It must be emphasised that in their individual country programme frameworks Pacific Island Countries may choose focus UN assistance on fewer than the five outcomes in the UNDAF, and focus on programming 'entry points' such as for example youth employment or climate change adaptation, in line with their own national development agenda and priorities.

Strategic alignment with regional expectations. In consultation with PICT partners at the prioritization retreat, the UNCT identified a core mission guiding the next programming cycle. This mission was summarized as: "The promotion of sustainable development and inclusive economic growth to address the social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities affecting society at all levels and to ensure human security". The above mission statement is consonant with the strategic vision presented in the joint statement by Pacific Island Forum (PIF) Leaders and the UN Secretary-General issued at the 42nd Pacific Islands Forum (September 2011)[7]. This statement provides an overarching reference for the work of the UN system in the Pacific. In particular, the PIF leaders and the UN SG:

- Stressed that climate change and ocean acidification remain the greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and well-being of the peoples of the Pacific. Of critical importance are the sustainable development, management and conservation of the region's oceans, coastal and fisheries resources as a source of livelihoods and income for communities, industries and governments;
- Acknowledged the UN's key role in the maintenance of international peace and security and the value of enhanced cooperation and experience-sharing between PIFS and the UN on conflict prevention, peace-making, mediation, peace-keeping and peace-building, building on the positive experiences in Bougainville and Solomon Islands.
- Agreed that cooperation between the UN and Pacific states should include support at country, sub-regional and regional levels to:
  - enhance the productive capacity of Pacific island states;
  - improve food security;
  - increase the use of renewable energy;
  - promote disaster preparedness and risk reduction, and emergency relief and recovery;
  - non-proliferation and disarmament, including controlling the illicit tradein small arms and light weapons and negotiation of an Arms Trade Treaty;
  - address the ongoing impacts of nuclear testing in the Pacific;

[7] See http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/newsroom/press-statements/2011/forum-communique-42nd-pif-auckland-new-zealand.html

- prevent and address the impacts of non-communicable diseases in the region; and
- promote good governance, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and addressing violence against women.

Partnerships. In delivering its contributions the UN will work in partnership with multilateral and bilateral organisations to complement each other's comparative advantages and in assisting the Government and stakeholder institutions through a consistent people centred, gender sensitive, and rights-based approach. Partnerships with regional actors, CROP members in particular, are crucial: the UNDAF will build on the already significant collaboration between the UN system and the CROP agencies (particularly PIFS, SPC, SPREP, and USP) on areas such as: data integrity; climate change, disaster risk reduction, environment, energy, and resource management; health; sustainable land management; gender; governance, human rights training; and parliamentary support; implementation of aspects of the regional strategy on HIV&AIDS; youth employment and food security. Public-private sector partnerships will also be promoted by the UN.

To implement the UNDAF, effective dialog and partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors will be equally crucial, more so given the evolving donor landscape, globally and regionally. As highlighted at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (2011) development planning must recognize the more complex architecture for development co-operation, characterised by a greater number of state and non-state actors, as well as cooperation among countries at different stages in their development, including South-South and triangular cooperation. As new donors emerge in the Pacific, the UNCT will partner with national governments to leverage their contributions and engagement alongside traditional partners. Particular emphasis will be given to promoting South-South cooperation and strengthening linkages between regional and national interventions to maximize impact.

2. UNDAF RESULTS

Inequalities in human development, including marginalization of women and youth in many communities across the sub-region; increasing vulnerability to environmental degradation, to climate change and natural disasters; political instability and poor governance leading to a lack of quality service delivery in both urban and rural areas; and reduced social cohesion and breaking down of traditional/community social safety nets call for more holistic approaches to the development challenges of PICTs. To this end, drawing on its comparative advantages, the UN intends to align its programmatic focus around five overall programme focus areas. These areas emerged from the priorities identified in the Common Multi-Country Analysis and subsequently endorsed by the UN jointly with the PICT stakeholders in the course of the prioritization retreat. These five areas are:

1. **Environmental management, climate and disaster risk management.** The UN will work to support an integrated approach to environmental sustainability and efforts by PICT governments and communities to adapt to climate change and reduce and manage disaster risk.

2. **Gender Equality.** The UN will seek to foster gender equality, women's political and economic empowerment and participation, and enhance safety for women and children across the Pacific.

3. **Poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth.** The UN will support efforts and build capacity to stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and decent work especially for the youth, and promote sustainable livelihoods and social protection systems.

4. **Basic services (Health & Education).** The UN aims to building capacity throughout society to improve the quality of and access to basic services in health, education, and protection; and strengthening the accountability of duty bearers.

5. **Governance and human rights.** The UN will focus on improving the quality of governance, including the inclusion of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes in the political and economic spheres, oversight of policy implementation, supporting implementation of development effectiveness principles, the engagement of civil society, traditional leadership, women and social partners in the governance processes and advance compliance with international human rights norms and standards.

The UNDAF Results Matrix features five specific outcomes emerging from the consultations with the PICTs that the UNCT conducted as part of the UNDAF prioritization process. These are presented in the remainder of this section. The UN's programmatic contributions towards these outcomes will include individual country programme support as well as technical assistance and regional cooperation initiatives. A key principle will be to ensure stronger national-regional-global programme linkages and complementarities that highlight the UN's comparative advantage as a global organization working at all levels.

The specific ouputs designed to achieve these outcomes at the national level for all PICTs will be identified in the country results frameworks that will complement the outcome level matrix contained in this document. These specific outputs will be linked to both the UNDAF Results Matrix as well as to the specific national priorities as expressed in the relevant national development strategies. While the five overall programme focus areas above were recognized by all PICTs as broadly relevant to their own development context, in their Country Result Framework each individual PICT may choose to tailor the UN's assistance around fewer focus areas – or programmatic entry points – thus better reflecting national priorities[8].

[8] For example, Samoa indicated their preference for the UN system as a whole to focus on 'Youth' and 'Gender' as overarching development issues to be addressed through the lens of poverty, climate change, education, health, etc. Therefore, the UN in Samoa would focus its efforts under two of the UNDAF outcome areas, namely Poverty/Economic Growth and Gender.

Pending the finalization of the individual Country Results Frameworks, Annex 2 to this document presents a set of highlights emerging from the country consultations by way of illustrative examples of country level outputs for each PICT. It should be assumed that these outputs result from targeted discussions with stakeholders aimed at drawing the UN's comparative advantage against diverse national plans, priorities, and aspirations. In some cases, to ensure a more effective provision of development services, the UNCT may take a multi-country approach to programming on the basis of common issues or shared characteristics across selected PICTs. If so, the resulting development outputs will be reflected in distinct frameworks as relevant.

The following narrative provides an introduction to and an overview of the key results of the Multi-Country UNDAF Results Matrix (Annex 1). The Results Matrix will guide the UN's collective work at the country, multi-country and regional level.

OUTCOME AREA 1: Environmental management, climate change and disaster risk management

Background

The general challenge for countries in the region is to ensure the sustainable management of their terrestrial and marine natural resources and heritage, from the regional to the local level, and the adaptation of individuals, communities and states to climate and environmental change and natural hazards, as well as to be well prepared to respond to natural disaster events and population related consequences.

Many Pacific people rely on their fragile environment for their livelihood. Terrestrial, coastal and marine environments and their biodiversity are under threat of overexploitation due to unsustainable agricultural, mining and logging practices, pollution, sea level raises in connection with climate change. Recent developments in the region have again highlighted the importance of sustainable management of resources, including access to and use of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Contaminated water supplies are a significant problem in some countries, as are waste management and sanitation systems.

Climate change, natural resources management, ocean acidification and natural and man-made hazards increasingly impact the livelihoods, security and well-being of the peoples of the Pacific. Whilst the scale and impact of disaster events in Pacific island countries is often not significant enough to feature at the global level and in international disaster databases, they are substantial relative to PICTs' economic, social and environmental context with losses often in the realm of 25 % – 100% of GDP. Initial research indicates that PICTs are more prone to extensive risk (relatively small but frequent events affecting poverty and livelihoods, like landslides, flash flood, coastal surges, water scarcity) rather than intensive risk (infrequent events of catastrophic scale, such as cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis that can overwhelm national response systems and may a times require international assistance)[9]. Extensive risks may go underreported due to capacity constraints thus masking an increasing burden of risk to low income households and communities. At the sub national level these types of risk may be increasing most rapidly in small and medium sized urban centers with weaker capacities to manage urban growth; in areas where deforestation and destruction of coastal ecosystems are magnifying risk.

Climate change and disaster risks in particular threaten livelihoods in the Pacific Islands region – whether based on agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism or trade. It is likely that climate change and the expected increase in the frequency and intensity of weather-related events (combined with changing rainfall patterns, increased temperatures and coastal erosion) will challenge already weak patterns of food security in the Pacific region in many ways over the next few decades which will marginalize and push more people below the poverty line. Available scenario modelling indicates that current levels of economic activity and associated green house gas emissions will cause a temperature rise of greater than 1.5 degrees Celsius, which will not only affect coral reefs and other ecosystems and undermine sources of livelihood for Pacific peoples, but will also threaten

[9] A Fiji case study conducted in 2009 found that 60% of reported disaster events can be considered extensive in terms of fatalities and 26% in terms of costs. The analyses also showed that accumulated impacts of these small and medium disaster events in Fiji may be equivalent or exceed those of large disasters (Lal et al.: Relationship between Natural Disasters and Poverty: A Fiji Case Study. 2009).

the very existence of some of the Pacific countries: in some cases local populations living on atolls may need to relocate due to the impacts of climate change and expected sea-level rise.

The PICTs have been highlighting the strong nexus between climate change and disaster risks. Compelling evidence shows that one of the effects of climate change is increasing disaster risk placing additional burdens on already stretched humanitarian and development systems in the Pacific. PICTs recognize the need to integrate Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change policies. Both disciplines aim to increase the resilience of societies and communities to hazards by reducing risk and improving the ability to better anticipate, resist and recover from the impacts of disasters. Further, integration enables a more efficient use of development assistance. There is potential for further partnership and support, especially to improve preparedness, planning, data collection and analysis.

It is critical that climate change and disaster risks considerations are reflected in development planning and interventions at regional, national and local/community levels. The underlying causes of climate and disaster risk in PICTs are not only linked to exogenous factors, but determined to a large extent by home grown development decisions on public investments, land use planning and similar. Traditional development instruments such as public investment planning and social protection need to be used in innovative ways to address existing vulnerabilities and upscale disaster risk management efforts.

The lack of disaggregated data on issues relating to climate change and disaster risk management undermines the ability to address the impact on especially the poor, women, youth, and children and provide channels for their participation in the adaptation and risk reduction process. Capacities are needed to equip key development sectors to better prepare for the harmful consequences of climate change and disasters and to manage the associated risks. These include the ability to incorporate climate and natural hazard information into the decision-making of urban and rural communities.

UNDAF Outcome

OUTCOME 1.1
By 2017 the most vulnerable communities across the PICTs are more resilient and select government agencies, civil society organizations and communities have enhanced capacity to apply integrated approaches to environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management.

Results

The UN is a significant global player on environmental issues, and has comparative advantages in its global technical and advocacy expertise, knowledge of innovative approaches and global standards and coordination ability. PIF leaders have stressed the critical importance of the sustainable development, management and conservation of the region's oceans, coastal and fisheries resources as a source of livelihoods and income for communities, industries and governments. At the 42nd PIF Meeting (2011) Pacific island leaders and the UN Secretary-General have also agreed that cooperation between the UN and PICTs should include support at country, sub-regional and regional levels to, among others, increase the use of renewable energy and promote disaster preparedness and risk reduction, and emergency relief and recovery.

The UNDAF 2013-2017 will support PICTs to ensure the sustainable development, management and conservation of their terrestrial and ocean environment, given the unique dependency of the PICTs on these resources for their livelihood, food security and economic development. Further, the UNDAF will strengthen adaptive and disaster risk management capacity to reduce vulnerability to climate change, natural hazards, and environmental degradation particularly among the most vulnerable groups, which often include the urban and rural poor, women, youth, and children. This requires individuals to be aware of existing natural hazards risks of climatic as well as seismic nature and their potential changes to understand the implications for their lives. In essence, true sustainability of any disaster risk management and climate change adaptation intervention needs to increase individual capacity.

To ensure sustainable climate and disaster risk reduction outcomes in PICTs, the UNDAF will foster an approach that integrates these policy fields into development processes at all levels. This will help move away from relying on managing the impacts of disaster events as has been the tendency in the past, towards a more proactive approach that addresses underlying risks through prevention and mitigation measures. Possible entry points include amongst other: regulating urban and local development, protecting ecosystems, as well as national and sectoral development planning and investments. This will require a culture of planning and regulation that is based on partnerships and joint ownership across various stakeholder groups from the local to national and up to regional levels[10]. Supporting national coordination and multi-stakeholder involvement will also be of key importance.

Coherence across the UNDAF is also an objective, and the approach taken will ensure the integration of employment, skills and entrepreneurship policies with waste management, environment and climate change policies utilising Green Jobs and similar approaches.

As regards responding to complex emergencies, the UN will also continue to leverage the Cluster Approach as the standard mechanism used by UN humanitarian actors and their international partners. In particular, the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) is now an established collaboration of key disaster response partners in the Pacific (UN, Red Cross organisations, CROP, NGO and donor partners) that works closely with PIC governments and in-country stakeholders to support and complement disaster preparedness and response.

As illustrated further in Annex 3, to achieve this UNDAF outcome, UN contributions at country levels will be articulated around:

- **Mainstreaming:** Support PICTs to mainstream environmental sustainability, climate and disaster risk management into regional and national policies, planning and budgeting frameworks and programmes.
- **Partnerships and multi-stakeholder involvement**: Foster national and regional partnerships and multi-stakeholder mechanisms for integrated solutions in environmental, climate and disaster risk management that address the needs of the most vulnerable.
- **Knowledge and Information management:** Strengthen knowledge and information management, risk assessment and reporting capacities in environmental, climate and disaster risk management for greater evidence base in decision-making.
- **Community Resilience:** Support communities to assess and understand the various environmental, climate change and disaster risks they are exposed to and empower them to manage these risks in a sustainable manner that addresses the underlying causes.
- **Humanitarian Response and Preparedness**: Strengthen humanitarian coordination and response capacity at national and regional level.

Key UN agencies and partners that are expected to bring to bear their individual mandates, global technical expertise, knowledge of innovative approaches and global standards, policy support and capacity supplementation abilities to address the environmental, disaster risk and climate change challenges in the Pacific include UNEP, UNOCHA, UNISDR, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, WMO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN and UNV. Among regional actors, SPC and SPREP are expected to be key partners for joint initiatives.

OUTCOME AREA 2:
Gender equality

Background

While mainstreaming gender will remain important in the design and implementation of intiatives across all UNDAF outcome areas, for the first time the Pacific UNDAF will include a dedicated gender outcome in order to sharpen the focus on inequality between men and women in Pacific societies and the need for transformational change in this area. The common multi-country analysis identified

[10] Especially in recent years, the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management has developed into a key mechanism for fostering multi-stakeholder cooperation and DRM and CCA mainstreaming. A strengthened engagement of the UN in the Pacific Platform will certainly be beneficial for advancing UNDAF results.

three sets of specific concerns in connection with gender inequality that the UN family has a comparative advantage to address.

First, women's participation in political leadership positions in the PICTs is among the lowest in the world. Under-representation of women in politics is reflected at national and local levels of parliament and government. PICTs are well below the internationally recognized target of 30% representation of women to form a critical mass for actual representation in politics. The root causes of lack of political participation are many. Traditionally and culturally positions of leadership and decision making have been held by men. The political and electoral systems used are generally more favourable to "men of status", as well as persisting cultural stereotypes that rank women lower than men. These roles extended to decision making in the home, community and society at large and contribute to largely exclude women from political participation at local and national levels, leaving them essentially voiceless in public life and with little chance to influence issues and policies that affect their lives. Although all but one country have signed the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), there is a need for stronger real political will to introduce lasting political and electoral system reform for example to introduce Temporary Special Measures (TSM) to fast track women's political participation. While it is noteworthy that in the Pacific Island Forum Communiqué of 2011 PICTs leaders voiced commitment to increasing women's participation in legislatures, progress so far[11] has been slow due to reform bills being stalled, or processes deferred or dismissed on technical reasons or further consultation is requested by the leading male elite before considering requests from national women groups to adopt measures to empower more women.

Second, there still exist multiple barriers to economic participation and empowerment of women, for example with regards to ownership of land and access to resources and services critical to agricultural development. Women's employment in the formal economy is low across the Pacific. Very few women occupy senior management positions, whether in the public or private sectors. Gender discrimination in terms of wage and work conditions is still prevalent. A number of countries have provisions for paid maternity leave but few have progressive employment laws which address sexual harassment in the workplace. In most PICTs, however, women's economic activity is predominantly in the informal – and unprotected – sector, in particular, as producers and vendors of agricultural products,with limited processing at roadside, rural district, provincial and town and city centres. Markets are the main place of 'work' for many rural women and urban poor women; are critical suppliers of quality fresh food to the workforce and small food-based businesses and the source of substantial daily/annual revenues to local government authororities. Their working conditions pose a high risk to health and security for women and their children and the husbands, extended families and community leaders pressure women to pass on most of their earnings. Markets provide an important entry point for working with local government and organisations of rural women to accelerate the economic and political empowerment of women, contribute to the broader implementation of CEDAW, MDGs, the Decent Work Agenda, reach thousands of rural women with information vital to health, education, DRR/DRM, peace and development in rural households and centres.

Third, sexual and gender-based violence is still widespread across the Pacific. Approximately two in three Pacific women reported having experienced physical and/or sexual violence from their spouse/partner during their life - very high by world standards. As well as the human rights, psychological and social cost, the economic and opportunity cost of violence against women is high[12]. Political commitment to combating VAW is on the rise[13]. The evidence made available through national baseline studies[14] is conducive to greater political commitment and action to

[11] The following are examples of progress in this area. In late 2011, Samoan PM committed to introducing a 10% quota. Solomon Islands has included looking at TSM in their national policy paper as part of their electoral/boundary reforms. FSM has tabled TSM legislation and Kiribati and Vanuatu indicated an interest in looking at TSM for local governance positions.
[12] This is both in terms of its direct costs (e.g. reduced attendance, productivity and incomes of women who cannot work due to physical and psychological injury, burden on the health system, the cost of medical treatment, the legal costs, etc) and indirect costs (such as farm, small business and household management costs, children not attending school, etc.).
[13] For example, Solomon Islands and Kiribati have recently approved national policies and National Action Plans to address Violence against Women.
[14] National baseline studies have ben completed in Samoa, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Fiji and are underway in six more PICTs.

developing policy and and national action plans for law reform, expanded reach of minimum critical services and primary prevention. At the 42nd Pacific Island Forum meeting (2011) Leaders called for measures to address violence against women, an issue which has ben consistently raised in the framework of the Universal Period Review of PICTs from 2008 to 2011. This is a strategic time for the UN system and its partners to build on this commitment and provide technical and programming advice to support government initiatives to end Violence against Women (VAW) and Children across the region.

High levels of child abuse in PICTs is of equal concern[15]. Research shows that physical and psychological punishment of women and children either in the homes or in the schools is high and closely interlinked[16]. Girls and boys growing up in abusive homes lack positive, non-violent role models, which for for boys contibute to perpetuating spousal abuse later on in life. In surveyed Pacific countries a majority of caregivers admit to using physical punishment in their homes. Child responses however indicate that figures are even higher than caregivers claim. As with gender-based violence, the cost of child abuse is high. Estimates conducted in Vanuatu, put the cost of child abuse at USD 4.25 million annually. Progress is being made in advancing policies and laws for better child and famly social services, however, further effort is needed to ensure that commitments are followed by resources to increase the reach and effectiveness of protective systems.

UNDAF Outcome

OUTCOME 2.1:
By 2017, all women and girls, men and boys will contribute to national development and citizenship through opening channels to decision making, improved access to social services, strengthened livelihoods and greater economic security; and, together with children and other vulnerable groups, benefit from strengthened protection systems that respond to and prevent violence against them, in line with international standards.

Results

While all UNDAF outcome areas will feature gender sensitive programming and advocacy activities, under Outcome area 2 the UN system will support PICT governments to effectively fulfil commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment through strengthening the capacities of the people, of key institutions, organizations and communities. As noted above, although there are obvious overlap with the governance ouctomes and related institution buidling, the UNCT felt it crucial to formally mark off specific gender outcomes in the UNDAF 2013-2017.

As illustrated further in Annex 2, the UN will support PICTs, in partnership with CROP, to continue to develop national policies and strategies to advance women's political participation in their respective countries and as a group. Where necessary, activities will be pursued that reform and reinforce implementation of laws and policies and ensure that mechanisms are in place to support women's leadership, influence and participation in decision-making at all levels. This will require engaging traditional leaders (both men and women) at community level to actively participate in awareness and gender sensitisation programmes and to contribute to change in mindsets and attitudes.

The UN system will also focus its work on addressing the significant capacity gaps and support governments endeavors to implement regional and international commitments such as CEDAW and UNSCR 1325 and 1820, among others. This will be done by building the capacity of PICTs to translate CEDAW articles and UN Resolutions and commitments into national strategies, processes and laws.

Reducing and responding to violence and abuse against women, children and other vulnerable groups will require an integrated approach across social welfare, justice and legal systems, health and education. The UN will address the enabling environment including upstream policy and legislation reform – and the social norms and attitudes which make condone abuse of women and children. Working with government and

[15] 36% to 75% of children were found to suffer from corporal punishment and verbal abuse in schools across a number of Pacific Island Countries.
[16] Women who experience violence and abuse are 4.5 times as likely to have children who also experience abuse than those who have not experienced partner abuse.

civil society partners, the UN system will also enhance and expand the delivery of protective programmes and child and family social services that are culturally appropriate and sustainable in the Pacific context.

In sum, and as highlighted in the country consultations (see Annex 2) UN initiatives and partnerships at the country level will promote activities and programmes that:

- Encourage women's decision-making and participation in political and leadership positions.
- Pursue the implementation of laws and policies and ensure that mechanisms are in place to support women's leadership, and their economic participation and rights and ensure their safety.
- Support the strengthening of legal frameworks that adequately address violence against women and children.
- Incorporate modules on violence against women and child abuse in the training curriculums both at pre-services and in-service training levels for health workers, police and teachers.
- Leverage the rollout of the UN SG's UNiTE campaign to link all leaders and key sectors, region wide to end violence against women and children, and to make this a development priority
- Support policies on sexual harassment in the workplace with mutually-reinforcing actions to promote gender equality in staffing, substance and structure.
- Address the lack of partnerships between women market vendors and the local governments responsible for managing markets.
- Prioritise collection and analysis of gender disaggregated data.
- Pursue financial literacy to make informed judgments and decisions about money management and utilize sustainable formal and informal financial services to improve their livelihoods.

Key UN agencies and partners that are expected to focus their activities and resources towards the achievement of this outcome include UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, OHCHR, WHO, ILO, in collaboration with PIFS and SPC as well as key NGO partners at the regional and national levels.

OUTCOME AREA 3:
Poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth.

Background

The impact of global externalities – notably oil price increases and the rising cost of transport and food – continue to affect the national development outlook in the fourteen PICTs. The geographic isolation and small size of PICTs result in small, high-cost economies. Although in 2010 the real GDP growth rate was positive in most of the PICTs, economic growth rates have been generally low both in middle-income countries and the five Least Developed Countries (LDCs)[17], and do not appear to have resulted in significant reductions in poverty, inequality, and vulnerability.

The subsistence economy dominates in the PICTs, with more than 70% of the population living on their traditional lands, growing food crops, and harvesting forest and marine resources for personal consumption, exchange, and gifting. The cash economy, however, is quickly expanding as rural villagers either strive to work outside their farms or expand farm production beyond subsistence levels to earn income for children's education, transport, and other household needs.

Food production patterns have been characterized by a general decline of the growth in agricultural production until the mid-1990s. A stronger agriculture sector is fundamental for overall economic growth and to address food security poverty and inequality. Agricultural growth in the Pacific requires an increase in agricultural productivity, a more dynamic trade sector, and adequate incentives to switch to higher value crops and products, to raise profitability and improve incomes of those involved – both directly as land owners and agricultural workers, and indirectly as input suppliers, marketers, processors, retailers and exporters. As evidenced in some analyses, this will require strengthening the environment for rural and private sector development in the Pacific and addressing land tenure issues.

[17] Growth rate of GDP per capita across the region averages only 3.2% in 2010, slightly lower than the 3.4% posted in 2007 and 2008, but is projected to rise to 4.5% in 2011.

Governments tend to dominate the formal economy, particularly in the smaller countries, with a low level of private sector development in most PICTs. The narrow economic base and small markets in many of the Pacific countries are often conducive to the development of a few specialized commodities such as copra, cocoa, other cash crops, shells, and handicrafts, or by granting logging companies access to their timber[18]. The fishing sector remains a significant contributor to GDP (e.g. more than half of the total GDP in Kiribati and a quarter of that of the Marshall Islands). It is a source of jobs and revenue through access fees for foreign offshore tuna fleets. Costal fisheries also represent an important source of food security in the Pacific.

The average GDP per capita masks a degree of income inequality which, for small and sometimes fragile states as the PICTs, can be seen as alarming if one considers that many of the PICTs are still at the early stages of moving towards market economies and enacting policies to enhance commercial agriculture and trade liberalization. The estimated Gini coefficient in 2006 was 0.39 for Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Palau and 0.41 in Vanuatu. Income inequality rose in Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa. While the increase in Fiji was marginal, from 0.34 in 2002 to 0.36 in 2009, in Samoa, the estimated Gini Coefficient rose from 0.43 in 2002 to 0.47 in 2008. It is also highlighted by significant geographical disparity, particularly around the urban-rural divide. The Gini coefficient for FSM, however, is low by international and regional standards-estimated at 0.27 in 2005[19].

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. The common trend across the Pacific region is that the unemployment rate in the 15-24 year age-group is on average double that of the entire workforce (16–64 age-group)[20]. The projected increase of 50% in the Pacific youth population by 2020 is envisaged to put strain on resources and public amenities such as education, health, and infrastructure.

Unemployment rates still are typically higher for females and in rural and remote areas for nearly all PICTs. 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 programmes[21]. They also tend to be restricted to lower earning types of production in rural areas.

Formal social protection systems are often inadequate in coverage and have serious weaknesses. In PICTs, social protection remains primarily a function of families rather than the state. This includes remittances, which contribute significantly to GDP in many countries but are highly vulnerable to economic downturns. An increasing number of vulnerable people are not being covered by either formal or informal social protection systems.

In sum, the UNDAF multi-country analysis pointed to the need for the UN to continue to pursue poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth strategies, particularly by supporting PICT efforts to stimulate equitable growth to enhance economic opportunities and livelihoods, create economic opportunities and decent employment especially for the youth, establish effective social protection systems and enhance safety nets, and provide a sustained base for the achievement of the MDGs, while not only preventing the loss of environmental and cultural resources but also harnessing natural and cultural resources through nature/culture related enterprises, industries and sustainable tourism.

[18] Asian Development Bank, Food Security and Climate Change in the Pacific: Rethinking the Options, Pacific Series, September 2011.
[19] Based on Gini coefficient reported by Household Income and Expenditure Surveys of PICTs
[20] UNICEF, SPC and UNFPA. 2005. The State of Pacific Youth. United Nations Children's Fund, Pacific Sub-regional Office, Secretariat of the Pacific Community and United Nations Population Fund (Office for the Pacific), Suva, Fiji.
[21] It should be noted, however, that In Samoa, there has been a significant increase in the number of females holding top management positions in the public sector. Between 2001 and 2009, the female CEOs and GMs raised from 17% to 29.4% and overall females holding management positions grew from 20.2% to 53.3%. In Tokelau, women comprise 81% of senior management position.

UNDAF Outcome

OUTCOME 3.1:
By 2017, inclusive economic growth is enhanced, poverty is reduced, sustainable employment is improved and increased, livelihood opportunities and food security are expanded for women, youth and vulnerable groups and social safety nets are enhanced for all citizens.

Results

To achieve this UNDAF outcome, UN agencies will focus their efforts on assisting PICT Governments and other stakeholders to foster equitable economic growth through initiatives at country level that strengthen the resilience of the PICTs and their institutional capacity to manage a number of significant vulnerabilities (including economic shocks, climate change/hazards, food security). There will be a focus on the quality of work and the imperative of decent work, including in the non-regulated or informal sector.

As noted in Annex 3, examples of such interventions at country level include programmes aimed at increasing access of people to quality and affordable financial services (including financial education), social protection programmes, and programmes addressing youth unemployment in particular and the obstacles to women's economic participation. This will entail a focus on the imperative of decent work, including in the non-regulated or informal sector, on developing practical formal and non-formal education curricula that build skills and capacities for income generating activities for youth, and on establishing effective social protection systems and enhance safety nets for all citizens, but in particular for women, children, youth, and people living with disabilities.

There will be support for institutional development, such as employment services and labour market information systems, and the building of social partner capacity to ensure that not only are there more jobs, but that those jobs reflect decent work priorities.

Programmes will seek to put employment growth at the forefront of macroeconomic policies and to have employment objectives inlcuded in national policy frameworks. Coherence across the UNDAF outcome areas will be aimed for, so that the employment implications and potential of environmental and gender programmes, for example, are always considered.

Key UN agencies and partners that are expected to focus their activities and resources towards the achievement of this outcome include UNDP, UNCDF, FAO, UNESCAP, ILO, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNV. Among regional actors, SPC is expected to be a key partner for joint initiatives.

OUTCOME AREA 4:
Basic services (Health and Education).

Background

In PICTs, health and education services are largely understood as government responsibilities. The quality, access, and provision of basic social and protection services in PICTs is variable. There have been improvements in some social indicators in PICTs, for example primary education indicators, but more progress is required for countries in the region to meet MDG targets. While the UN system does not generally engage in the direct provision of services to the population (with the notable exception of areas such as vaccination), it focuses its strategy on building the capacity of the service providers in the health and education areas and support PICTs to provide equitable access to, and promote the use of, quality services.

Outlook on Health

There has been generally good progress towards health-related MDGs (except for a few countries that have stagnated or worsened on a few indicators) in the fourteen PICTs. However, there remain significant supply and demand bottlenecks to cost-effective interventions, and a double burden of non-communicable and infectious diseases. According to the latest UN estimates (2009), good progress in the reduction of deaths among children under five years of age has unmasked a significant burden of deaths under one year of age; from a lowest in Kiribati of 80% of under one year old deaths contributing to Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) to a highest in Tonga of 89%. While maternal mortality ratios have significantly declined in the region, preventable deaths due to pregnancy and/or labour still occur in some countries. Contraceptive prevalence rates remain low in most countries. Early detection and rehabilitation of children with disability is weak in

the region, and there is scope for improvements in prevention of disability, particularly in safe motherhood and deliveries, nutrition, water and sanitation.

Some PICTs are still struggling with underweight, stunted and malnourished children. In the Solomon Islands, 33% of children under-five are stunted, and across the Pacific, stunting peaks in early childhood, indicating that care and feeding practices are a significant underlying cause. The double burden has been made worse by the continuing global economic challenges, which reduce family budgets for food. Urban populations are often at the greatest risk, given their limited access to subsistence gardening and fishing. Climate change and degradation of natural resources also contribute to declining food security and poorer nutrition for children, particularly in atoll countries

Non-communicable disease (NCD) such as heart disease, cancer and diabetes in PICTs have reached epidemic proportions across the Pacific, causing up to 75% of all deaths, and exceeding the world estimate of 60%. A similar percentage of long-term illness and disability exists due to NCD. The prevalence of NCD risk factors in the Pacific are among the highest in the world—up to three of every four adults are obese (due to unhealthy eating and lack of physical activity), up to four of every five adults smoke tobacco and there is high prevalence of binge drinking of alcohol. Childhood obesity rates are also on the rise in the Pacific. Cervical cancer rates in some PICTs are among the highest in the world. In addition to being a major health concern in the communities, NCD drains limited national budgets and reduces worker productivity. The health care costs of acute and chronic NCD are high and rising, and threaten fragile health systems. NCD treatment now accounts for up to 60% of total health care expenditure across the Pacific[22]. It is the poorest people that have the highest burden of NCD because of their greater exposure to many risk factors and their lower coverage from preventive and therapeutic interventions. NCD and their risk factors, and their associated economic costs, are impacting adversely on progress towards achievement of the MDGs. Expenditure on tobacco and alcohol, for example, is contributing to household poverty and there are significant co-morbidities between infectious diseases and NCD, for example HIV/AIDS, TB and diabetes.

Current rates of HIV prevalence and reported cases are reportedly low. It is not clear, however, whether low HIV prevalence is a result of low levels of testing, their relative isolation and the late introduction of HIV, the presence of protective factors, or absence of specific vulnerability and risk factors. While there is still a gap on surveillance data of new infections, available data has shed light on driving factors, and complexities of setting up national responses, emerging threats, and existing opportunities. Further, the Pacific region faces a mix of risks and vulnerabilities to HIV, particularly given their high rates of sexually transmitted infections. Gender inequality and gender based violence, commercial and transactional sex, mobility and migration within the region, high risk behaviours including alcohol and drug abuse contribute to the potent mix of risks and vulnerabilities to HIV in the Region. The rapid pace of social, economic and cultural change in the region has intensified these vulnerabilities.

Melanesian countries and most Micronesian countries experience high population growth rates. Youth comprise more than half of the population in many countries, although emigration significantly reduces annual population growth rates. Expanding opportunities for youth in both economic and social spheres is essential to providing productive and healthy futures for Pacific people. In particular, improving adolescent sexual reproductive health information and access to services may assist in creating an enabling environment for facilitating healthy youth behaviour.

In almost all PICTs, governments are the major providers of health services with serious supply bottlenecks of severe shortage of human resources, especially nurses and doctors; inadequate budgetary allocation, exacerbated by continuing global economic challenges; unreliable health information systems, making planning and management for results difficult; and difficulty in maintaining the right balance between preventive and curative services. Vast oceans and remote islands make the demand and utilization of facility-based and emergency services low. The most vulnerable are people living in outer and

[22] Source: WHO Bulletin, Vol. 88 2010

remote islands, the poor and those living in over-crowded urban areas, such as the elderly, single mothers, children and young people in and out of school. Further, rapid migration to urban centres in many PICTs, which is in part motivated by a lack of opportunities in rural areas, along with high population growth, has also put an undue strain on urban infrastructure including water and sanitation services.

Outlook on Education

PICTs have made sound progress towards the education MDG. The majority of Pacific Island Countries are on track to achieve Net Enrolment Ratios, which support Universal Primary Education (UPE), with six countries currently having a Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of over 90%. Most Polynesian and Micronesian countries are on track to meet the UPE target. Melanesian countries, however, face continued challenges in the provision of primary schooling for all children. Even in countries where UPE has been achieved or is well on track, the significant gains reached are at risk from a decline in NER as noted in Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, RMI and Fiji.

There has been mixed progress on increasing the number of children who complete school, with primary school completion rates declining most significantly in Vanuatu, and to a lesser extent in Fiji, but improving in Samoa and Tonga. Retention rates are not increasing rapidly enough to meet the MDG target in seven of the nine countries[23]. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) programs are recognized as being important in school retention rates, learning and enrolment, and are very effective in countering the effects of disadvantage. However, regionally ECCE has had minimal budgetary support from Ministries of Education with the private sector and community based organisations providing 90% of these services. Enrolment in ECCE is decreasing and some countries have fallen below 40% (Kiribati and the Solomon Islands), with the exception of Tuvalu which has a NER of 90%.

In a majority of Pacific Island countries gender parity has been achieved in primary and secondary education. Gender gaps remain however (e.g. Solomon Islands). The percentage of out-of-school females in the region is on the increase. In 1999 they constituted 49.9% of out of school children, but by 2005 this had increased to 55.5%[24]. Overall, however, gender parity in primary schools has improved in Tuvalu, Samoa, Niue, Kiribati and Solomon Islands, but slightly worsened in Tonga during 1999 – 2004. Girls tend to be under-enrolled in Technical and Vocational Training although women are better represented in tertiary education in seven of the nine Pacific Island Countries for which post 2007 figures are available[25]. An emerging gender trend is that girls stay at school longer and are more successful than their male counterparts in external examinations. This is also reflected in the higher education level at the University of the South Pacific (USP), where the enrolment and programme completion rates for girls and women outdo those of their male counterparts.

Over the last decade, most Pacific Island Governments have made significant commitments to the education sector as reflected in the high share of public expenditure allocated to education. All PICTs now have national education sector strategic plans, and the majority have monitoring and evaluation frameworks to measure progress. There has been increased attention within these plans towards improving the quality of schools and the teachers that serve within classrooms. Nevertheless, with the more recent global economic crisis, securing sustainable finance for education has become a major challenge. National budgets are under pressure, and inevitably since 2008, education budgets have decreased with a particular impact on the 'quality' investments within budgets.

The provision of primary schooling remains a particular challenge for remote, rural communities where the higher costs entailed in providing schooling for smaller numbers of students has led to the closure of such schools through 'rationalisation' measures. In this regard, the support to non-formal education at community level through cultural centres and museums can contribute to broaden the options for the education service providers, especially for drop-out and vulnerable groups. Further, the lack of education infrastructure, such as the lack of school sanitation facilities, raises many obvious health concerns especially as a major health problem in many PICTs is diarrhoeal disease. The lack of sanitation facilities affects girls in particular.

[23] World Bank (2006), *Opportunities to Improve Social Services: Human Development in the Pacific Islands*
[24] UNESCO (2008), *EFA Global Monitoring Report, Paris,*
[25] Pacific Regional MDG (2010) *Tracking Report, Pacific Island Forum Secretariat*

Despite significant investment in vocational education and training in the region, vocational training options are limited and are not always tied to achieving employment outcomes. Lower income groups, and those in rural areas and outer islands, tend to have much less access to skills development. Girls and women in particular tend to be under-enrolled in TVET, or concentrated in traditional female occupations. Low occupational standards, lack of qualified instructors, resources, necessary equipment, and quality assurance mechanisms contribute to the overall low quality of TVET in PICTs. Training systems tend to operate in isolation of labour market demand and with little employer participation.

UNDAF Outcome

OUTCOME 4.1:
Increased access to quality health, education and protective services in particular for women, children, youth and vulnerable populations.

Results

To achieve this outcome, the UN will support PICTs through initiatives that generally focus on building national capacity to provide quality health and education services, and on supporting institutional frameworks for high quality and up-to-date health, education and protection services. It will support PICTs to make health and education service systems accessible, affordable, equitable and gender-sensitive, integrating gender equity into planning and delivery, increasing availability of health, education and child protection services.

In the Health sector, the UN will work to assist PICTs to:

- Address NCDs, in line with the Pacific Island Forum leaders objectives expressed during the 42nd Meeting of the Forum (2011).
- Address supply and demand bottlenecks to universal access to reproductive health, especially for family planning, skilled attendance at delivery and emergency obstetric and newborn care, ensuring linkages with HIV prevention and treatment;
- Address the urgent need for skilled health workers, particularly nurses and doctors;
- Tackle the root causes of maternal, neonatal and infant mortality and morbidity, including gender inequality, low access to education – especially for girls, child marriage and adolescent pregnancy; and
- Strengthen health systems, including monitoring and evaluation.

In the Education sector, the UN will support PICT with initiatives that:

- Continue to support Governments' commitment to raising educational standards, increasing access and participation rates to primary schooling, and expand market-relevant vocational training.
- Continue to support the development of curricula, teaching, and infrastructure (including school sanitation) standards to ensure that they meet prescribed standards for education facilities.
- Assist PICT line ministries, address capacity and organizational challenges;
- Support PICTs Ministries of Education increase the quality of data to improve effective planning, delivery and monitoring of their national education sector plan.

Key UN agencies and partners that are expected to focus their activities and resources towards the achievement of this outcome include WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNESCO, ILO and UNV. In addition, SPC and SPREP are expected to be key partners for joint initiatives.

OUTCOME AREA 5:
Governance and Human Rights

Background

The Pacific is characterized by a vast diversity of religious, traditional, and formal governance structures. Weak governance – often manifested through inadequate rule of law and limited democracy, accountability mechanisms and political and social participation – has long been identified as a key development challenge for the PICTs. It is also the root cause of several other development challenges.

There is limited institutional capacity and resources in the PICTs for developing and maintaining transparent and accountable good governance structures, for service delivery or to provide consistent oversight to ensure the effective implementation of national development programmes and policies.

The capacity of national legislatures is variable in many of the PICTs. Institutions are often under-resourced (including legislature, judiciary, and law enforcement agencies), struggle with accountability and transparency, and often do not have adequate capacity or resources to fulfil their roles. As noted under Outcome Area 2, political participation of women in national legislatures is rare. Parliamentary secretariats are also commonly under-staffed and under-resourced, which makes it difficult for MPs to access high quality advice which can inform their legislative decisions and enable effective Government oversight. MPs themselves also need capacity-building to enable their meaningful engagement with development issues.

PICTs show variable performance in term of governance effectiveness and control of corruption. Seven Pacific island countries have now ratified UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC),[26] and a number are considering reforms to strengthen their legislative and institutional accountability frameworks. However, corruption still continues to exist in a number of sectors and takes many forms from petty, low-level patron-client relationships at the village level, to large-scale extractive industries corruption, most notably in Melanesia. National accountability institutions in the Pacific (such as Parliaments, Auditors-General, Ombudsman, prosecuting agencies and police forces) have variable mandates, resources and capacity and are generally ineffective in addressing corruption; in addition, coordination across and between these institutions remains a challenge to ensuring better governance outcomes.

Political instability has plagued several PICTs, threatened by volatility in the electoral process, and, in a number of cases, civil conflict. Some of the common factors that underpin conflict and instability in the region include: economic inequalities and unequal distribution of benefits from the development process; land management and tenure systems; weak governance capacity; unemployed and alienated youth; migration and urbanization; resource extraction; and inter-group tensions. The unequal status and power-relations impacts women through sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), domestic violence, rape and sexual assault.

Human Rights Protection

Ratification of international human rights instruments by PICT governments is low and their incorporation and implementation of international standards into domestic law is limited[27]. Most PICTs have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with the exception of Tonga and Palau for the first. Only three PICTs (Solomon Islands, Samoa and Vanuatu) have ratified one of the two human rights Covenants on civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. Only one country (Vanuatu) has ratified the Convention against Torture. It has been noted that complying with reporting obligations under these treaties is burdensome for the small administrations.

Only seven of the PICTs are ILO members, and of those three have ratified all eight of the ILO's core conventions, one has ratified seven, one has ratified one and two are yet to ratify any core conventions.

Fundamental civil and political rights and freedoms are to some extent reflected in the PICT legislation, but few economic and social rights are constitutionally protected. In most PICTs the systems instituted for the protection of workers' rights are not strong enough to raise employment grievances or bring industrial disputes. This reduces the ability of workers to assert their rights of freedom of association workplace discrimination, and other social and economic rights.

The absence of regional mechanisms or credible national institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles[28] mandated to protect and promote human rights, along with the weak capacity of civil society organizations to monitor and document human rights violations, and to advocate for policy changes and accountability are not conducive to comprehensive human rights protection.

[26] PNG (2007), Fiji (2008), Palau (2009), Vanuatu (2011), Marshall Islands (2011), Cook Islands (2011), Solomon Islands (2012).
[27] There are nine core human rights treaties, which cover civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including rights of specific groups of people. For a full listing of treaties and ratifications in the UNDAF countries, refer to Annex II of the Common Multi-Country Analysis on which the UNDAF is based.
[28] See United Nations Human Rights Commission Resolution 1992/54

Outcome

OUTCOME 5.1:
Regional, national, local and traditional governance systems are strengthened and exercise the principles of good governance, respecting and upholding human rights, especially women's rights, in line with international standards.

Results

Governance remains at the centre of the human rights based approach, one of five key principles underpinning the UNDAF. Good governance is a cross-cutting development enabler that has a direct impact on all UNDAF outcomes. The decision to include an outcome focusing specifically on Governance and Human Rights was made together with PICT partners on the strength of the UN's global human rights mandate and key expertise area. At their 42nd meeting (2011), Pacific Island Forum leaders welcomed the successful participation of all Forum members in the first round of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) to the UN Human Rights Council as a major regional achievement, and acknowledged the support of partners – including the UN – in this regard. Equally important, this was also the first time that the Pacific Islands Leaders adopted human rights language in their official communiqué. Through the UNDAF, therefore, the UN will continue to seize the opportunity to engage with and support PICTs to strengthen the legal framework for human rights protection including the effectiveness and accessibility of mechanisms to seek redress for human rights violations.

As detailed in Annex 2, the UN will prioritize initiatives that promote inclusive democratic governance in which there is quality 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. The UN will also strengthen efforts to prevent and recover from conflict in the region and promote human security, including designing appropriate institutional mechanisms and structures that will sustain regional support to conflict prevention.

Key UN agencies that are expected to focus their activities and resources towards the achievement of this outcome include UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNOCHA, UN Women, UNISDR, ILO, UNODC, and UNV. The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) is also expected to play a key partner role.

3. INITIATIVES OUTSIDE THE UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

The UNDAF 2013-2017 is intended to capture comprehensively the initiatives of all UN agencies, funds programmes and offices in the fourteen PICTs. A number of agencies may also conduct activities at regional, national and multi-country level in line with their mandate and in consultation with their governing bodies, PICT governments and stakeholders that respond to specific country demands but which fall outside the common results matrix of the UNDAF.

4 ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDAF 2013-2017

While it is understood that the UNDAF document is expected to provide an overall estimate of the financial envelope that will be available towards the achievement of its outcomes, it must be emphasised that any such estimates at the time of writing are necessarily incomplete and bound to be revised as a results of the formal approval processes of agency-specific programmes through various Agencies governing bodies, overall multilateral and bilateral funding environment as well as of the specific interventions and activities through which the UNCT will pursue its mission. Consequently, any estimates provided in this document must be treated with careful consideration and cannot lead to specific funding expectations for regional, sub-regional, and country level initiatives.

Early and/or partial estimates collected from UN country team agencies indicate that approximately US$ 292 million is required for the achievement of the UNDAF between 2013 and 2017. These preliminary calculations indicate that this amount will be distributed across the five UNDAF outcomes as follows:

TABLE UNDER COMPLETION

(NB: overall estimates in this table are subject to revision as a number of UN agencies are in the process of finalising their individual programme documents on the basis of the UNDAF engagement areas)

OUTCOME NAME	Estimated resource requirement (USD m)	Available Resources (USD m)		Additional Resources that agency might raise (USD m)	Country specific information - if available
		Core/ regular	Non Core/ other		
UNDAF Outcome area 1 | Environmental management, climate change and disaster risk management					
OUTCOME 1.1: "Improved resilience of PICTs, with particular focus on communities, through integrated implementation of sustainable environmental management, climate change adaptation/ mitigation and disaster risk management."	78		76	2.2	

OUTCOME NAME	Estimated resource requirement (USD m)	Available Resources (USD m)		Additional Resources that agency might raise (USD m)	Country specific information - if available
		Core/ regular	Non Core/ other		
UNDAF Outcome area 2 | Gender Equality					
OUTCOME 2.1: "By 2017, all women and girls, men and boys will contribute to national development and citizenship through opening channels to decision making, improved access to social services, strengthened livelihoods and greater economic security; and, together with children and other vulnerable groups, benefit from strengthened protection systems that respond to and prevent violence against them, in line with international standards."	25	5	11	10.3	
UNDAF Outcome area 3 | Inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction					
OUTCOME 3.1: "By 2017, inclusive economic growth is enhanced, poverty is reduced, sustainable employment is improved and increased, livelihood opportunities and food security are expanded for women, youth and vulnerable groups and social safety nets are enhanced for all citizens."	41	3.7	32.8	4.8	
UNDAF Outcome area 4 | Basic Services (Health/Education)					
OUTCOME 4.1: "Increased access to quality health, education and protective services in particular for women, children, youth and vulnerable populations."	139	44	58	1	
UNDAF Outcome area 5 | Governance					
OUTCOME 5.1: "Regional, national, local and traditional governance systems are strengthened and exercise the principles of good governance, respecting and upholding human rights, especially women's rights, in line with international standards."	8.3	4.4	3.2	1.2	
TOTAL	**USD 292m**	**USD 58m**	**USD 180m**	**USD 20m**	

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.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

The UNDAF will be implemented through the Country Cooperation Frameworks and Programmes of individual UN agencies and agreed to by partner organisations. Individual Country Programmes and project documents will specify how they contribute towards achieving the UNDAF outcomes. Cooperation strategies and definitions of individual agencies' goals, outcomes and strategies will be consistent with the UNDAF.

In all of the implementation activities, the UNCT will ensure that partnerships are built with broad groups of national and international stakeholders. As noted throughout this document, implementation arrangements will especially support capacity development and progress in the further development and use of national systems for planning of and implementation, management and monitoring of reforms and development strategies. A particular focus will be on social inclusion and active participation of women, youth and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

The UNCT will continue to explore ways to further simplify and harmonize the programming and operational procedures of the UN system organisations across the region as well as at country level, including through leveraging the recently-established joint UN country presences, a collaborative effort by a number of agencies, funds, and programmes aimed at improving operational efficiency, programmatic cohesiveness and proximity to stakeholders.

Where present, UN agencies will also continue to participate in Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAps) at the national level, particularly in the Education and Health sectors, building on the current experience in Vanuatu and Kiribati. In the absence of SWAps, the UN will explore ways to develop joint work plans when working with the same Ministry.

Management and coordination arrangements

A range of coordination mechanisms, some of which are already in place, will govern and drive the delivery of UNDAF 2013-2017 outcomes and to promote an enabling environment of dialogue, feedback, and review towards greater results.

Three main principles will guide the overall governance architecture of the UNDAF. One is the imperative to ensure that specific coordination mechanisms will afford the PICTs the opportunity to participate in and inform the UNDAF implementation process at country level. The second is the requirement to enhance and/or foster joint approaches to programming and advocacy. The third is the need to retain an overall nimble structure, given the significant geographical spread and breadth of programming.

Taking these principles into account, the specific coordination mechanisms will include:

- The UN Country Team as the overall quality control and monitoring mechanism of the UNDAF;
- Five UNDAF Theme Groups comprising UN agencies to actively monitor the implementation of the UNDAF, with a particular emphasis on fostering the implementation of national and sub- regional joint programmes and joint programming under each of the five UNDAF focus areas.
- Annual Stakeholder Coordination Meetings, involving governments and donors, to increase national ownership of the country framework results and ensure dialogue with partners on development issues and to identify areas for joint programming and to avoid duplication. To the extent possible these coordination meetings should build on existing joint strategy meetings with PICT counterparts.

The UNCT will in due course identify the specific deliverables, membership as well as the mode of interaction, reporting, and consultation of the above coordination mechanisms.

A dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group will oversee and report on the implementation of the M&E Plan (see Section 6 below). A Gender Equality Theme Group will oversee implementation for activities under UNDAF Outcome 2 as well as retain a gender advisory function to the other four UNDAF Thematic Task Forces. UN Women will offer specialist oversight and support. The UNCT will develop a joint UN Internal and External Communications and Advocacy Strategy 2013-2017 to integrate the UN Country Team's overall vision, combined goals, and shared advocacy.

The Resident Coordinator Offices in Samoa and Fiji will provide ongoing and continuous support to the two UNCTs and the Theme Groups in the coordination, implementation and oversight of the implementation of the UNDAF. Operational groups, such as the Operations Management Teams and the Pacific Humanitarian Team[29], will continue to function as part of the broader inter-agency coordination arrangements currently in place beyond the UNDAF.

UN Joint Programming and Joint Programmes

In line with the principles of UN Reform, the UNDAF will rely on implementation arrangements that reduce fragmentation and increase efficiency. Joint programmes in particular put a premium on efficiency, maximization of available funding and the reduction of reporting and other administrative burdens on small island administrations. Joint programmes institutionalise common UN work plans, budgets and monitoring systems, and build effective partnerships around common issues or mandates.

The UNDAF 2013-2017 will scale up the use of joint programming. Joint programmes in particular – crafted around outputs identified in the individual country results frameworks that will complement the UNDAF Results Matrix– will be a key driver to strengthen the implementation of the aid effectiveness principles by building effective partnerships both between UN agencies and with other Pacific regional organisations and development partners.

The UNDAF 2008-2012 already brought significant advances in the way of joint programmes and joint programming. The following joint programmes of UN agencies (and CROP partners) are worth mentioning in particular:

- In the area of Equitable Social and Protection Services, the **Pacific Immunization Programme Strengthening** (PIPS) is a mechanism for technical and funding coordination of Expanded Programme on Immunization activities. UNICEF and WHO contribute to this common initiative targeting 22 countries in the Pacific, with implementation by SPC. Similarly, a **UN Joint Program of HIV & AIDS** brings together UN system efforts to build country and community capacity to respond to prevent and respond to AIDS through joint programming activities by WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNAIDS and SPC (targeting Fiji, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Nauru, Kiribati, Samoa, Tuvalu, RMI, FSM, Palau, Vanuatu, Cook Islands. Further, the **Adolescent Health Programme** aims to improve adolescent sexual reproductive health information, services and to create an enabling environment for facilitating healthy youth behaviour. It is a joint programme of UNFPA and UNICEF with SPC targeting youth in ten PICTs (Cooks Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, RMI, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu). Regional progress in meeting the **Education for All (EFA) goals** was supported through the collaboration of UNICEF, UNESCO and regional partners. Notable achievements include facilitating the **Pacific EFA End of Decade Assessment** reports in a number of PICTs and piloting **'Benchmarking Quality Education for Results'** with the endorsement of the Pacific Islands Forum Education Ministers.
- Under Good Governance and Human Rights, the **Parliamentary Legislature for Population and Governance** (PLPG) is an example of joint programming between UNFPA and UNDP with SPC to support the activation of national parliamentary advocacy on Population and Development issues. It

[29] For a coordinated approach to international humanitarian assistance, disaster response and preparedness, the Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) organised around humanitarian clusters is the standing coordination mechanism, under the guidance of the UN Resident Coordinators.

targets Cooks, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Niue, Nauru, Palau, RMI, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Further, UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF work through the **Kiribati One Fund** to strengthen Kiribati capacity for the Kiribati Development Plan and sectoral Monitoring & Evaluation and RBM reporting.

- In the area of Equitable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction, the **Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme** (PFIP) is joint programme between UNCDF, UNDP, and ILO that supports the sustainable financial services and financial literacy to low income household in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga and Samoa.

- In the areas of **climate change and disaster risk reduction**, the Joint UN Vanuatu Human Security project aims to demonstrate community resilience and coping mechanisms to six different hazards (climate change/DRR) through a multisectoral suite of activities including DRRM, Governance and Decision Making, Food and Nutrition Security, Water Security and Knowledge Management. This is a joint project (under the parallel funding mechanism) of FAO, UNDP and UNICEF, with the support of UNOCHA, UNISDR and SPC-SOPAC in an advisory capacity.

Addressing some of the specific recommendations contained in the UNDAF Mid-Term Review, the UNDAF 2013-2017 will build on this track record of joint programmes and joint programming activities. Relevant joint programmes and joint initiatives will continue and new ones will be introduced along with partnership where it is deemed that several agencies working together would add value.

Examples of preliminary themes that the UNCT identified as areas for UN joint programming and /or joint programmes within the context of the UNDAF 2013-2017 include the following:

Outcome Area	Potential/Proposed joint initiative	Potential Partners (UN and others)
Environment, Climate Change, DRM	• Joint programme/programming on improving the national and regional coordination capacity for disaster risk management in the Pacific.	• UNOCHA, UNISDR, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, OHCHR, Un Habitat, WFP, UNDP, WHO, UN Women, UNV • SPC, SPREP
	• Multi-agency support to the implementation of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management activities (expansion of National Action Plan for Adaptation and support to National Action Plans for DRM and CC)	• UNDP, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNV and ISDR • SPC-SOPAC, SPREP, USP
	• A sub-regional energy access programme and CC)	• UNDP, UNEP, FAO, ESCAP, UNESCO
Gender Equality	• Joint advocacy and technical support to the development and implementation of a Regional Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security	• UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNV and OCHA • PIFS, SPC, FemLINKPACIFIC
	• Strengthening women's political participation	• UNDP, UNWOMEN and UNV
	• Joint programme on "Improving livelihood and educational opportunities for adolescent girls"	• UNWOMEN, UNESCO, UNFPA
	• Broad programme on Ending Violence against Women and Girls supported by evidence from Health & Safety Studies in select countries (Cooks, FSM, RMI, Tonga, Nauru, Niue, Tokelau) (In line with UNiTE Campaign).	• UNDP, UNWomen, UNESCO, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF and UNV

Outcome Area	Potential/Proposed joint initiative	Potential Partners (UN and others)
Poverty Reduction & Growth	• Potential joint programme on Women's economic empowerment including improving conditions in the informal sector, build on UNWomen Markets program, FAO food production programs and ILO GE programs	• UN Women, FAO, ILO, UNDP and UNV
	• Inclusive growth and pro-poor policy analysis in Samoa – a potential joint initiative to conduct a comprehensive analysis to identify policy options to guide the development of the next Samoa's national development strategy.	• UNDP-ILO-UNESCAP
	• Joint development of a Pacific Regional Framework on Youth, including, Youth Employment.	• ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO and UNV • SPC, Pacific Youth Council, PIFS
	• Joint programme on equitable economic growth, reduced vulnerability to economic crises and enhanced social safety nets in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Fiji on the basis of existing initiatives by individual agencies	• UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO
Services (Health & Education)	• Strategic Health Communication. Establish a common framework and principles for strategic communication focusing on health in the Pacific, to support better coordination at country and regional level.	• UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS and UNV • SPC
	• Joint programming on Maternal newborn and child health - Facilitating coordinated delivery of MNCH services at the country level	• UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO
	• Education for Sustainable Development – a proposed joint initiative bringing together several current SD initiatives including CCE, SRHE, Civics Education, Sports Education, Culture Education, sustainable consumption and expand e.g. NCDs, green growth.	• UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, UNAIDS, PIAF, UNEP, UNISDR and UNV • SPC, SPREP, ONOC
Governance	• Joint programme on Strengthening Parliamentarians and Political parties in human rights, gender equality, disaster risk management, climate change	• UNOHCHR, UNWomen, UNDP, UNOCHA, UNISDR, UNFPA and UNV
	• "Justice for Children". A joint support programme to strengthening capacity of national actors; legislative reform; policy and procedure development	• UNICEF, UNDP Pacific Centre • PIFS

Due to the complexity of the sub-region, it is anticipated that joint programmes will be mostly developed around country-specific outputs to be identified in the country results frameworks. Further details on the Joint Programmes, in terms of programming, implementation and review will be discussed by the Thematic Task Forces and PICT governments at the appropriate stages in the UNDAF cycle of 2013– 2017 accordingly. In the same context, the UN's participation in SWAps at the national level will also be clarified.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Pacific UNDAF will employ a results-based management (RBM) approach focusing on the performance and realization of outputs, outcomes and impacts. UNDAF monitoring and evaluation efforts will be aligned as much as possible to the national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks and review processes of the fourteen PICTs. The UN will continue to work with countries and development partners in building and strengthening simplified national M&E systems, so that PICTs systems and processes for monitoring and evaluation of national development plans can also be utilised to review and monitor the UNDAF, including aid from other donors and development partners at the leadership of the countries.

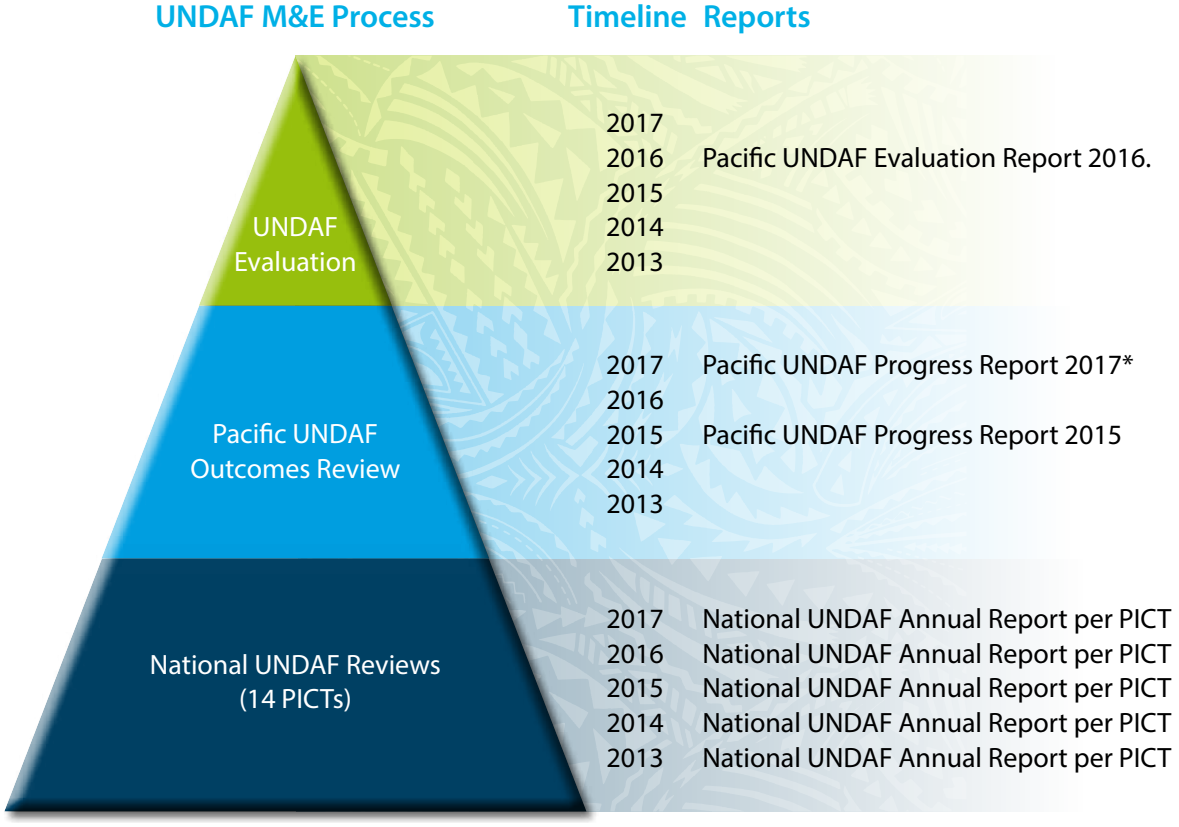
Performance indicators, baseline information and set targets contained in the country and multi-country results matrices will be used to monitor and evaluate the change in progress and achievement of the UNDAF. *Di Monitoring* (a web-based data management application operating on DevInfo technology), based on data collected from agencies' country reports, household surveys, censuses, management information systems and service statistics will be used to display disaggregated data to monitor programme performance towards national UNDAF outputs and ultimately the five common multi-country UNDAF outcomes.

There will be two levels of reviews to facilitate UNDAF monitoring. First, UNDAF Annual Progress Reviews will be conducted in the PICTs on an annual basis, at the same time when PICTs are reviewing their NSDPs and finalising their national budgets for the following year. In particular, the UN, PICT governments, implementing partners and stakeholders review elevant joint programmes/ programming output efforts and assess its contribution to the NSDP priorities and the corresponding national UNDAF outputs and outcomes. The second level of review will be an assessment of the UNDAF top level multi-country outcomes to be conducted in 2015. A similar review exercise is also envisaged to take place at the end of the cycle in 2017.

Given the two levels of monitoring that would be undertaken at different times during the cycle, the UN together with each country will produce a country UNDAF report for each year from 2013 to 2017. The country reports will highlight UNDAF progress towards national UNDAF outputs and outcomes and will include constraints and challenges faced in implementation processes; lessons learned; financial expenditures; mainstreaming of cross-cutting considerations; compliance with the Paris principles on aid effectiveness and measures for the sustainability of the programme beyond the lifetime of the programme. In 2017, the UN and countries will report on the five UNDAF multi-country outcomes. The required report would be a single published regional UNDAF Review Report highlighting achievements from 2013-2015.

In addition to the UNDAF annual, mid- and end-cycle progress reviews, each of the five Theme Groups will report back to the UNCT on a semi-annual basis on progress of programme implementation.

As illustrated in the diagram below, an independent review of the UNDAF will be carried out during the mid- and end terms of the UNDAF cycle in 2015 and 2017. The end of cycle evaluation in 2017 will assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the UNDAF, including overall UN coordination and harmonization to help inform the next planning cycle for the two UNCTs.


UNDAF M&E Process
Timeline
Reports
UNDAF Evaluation
2017
2016
2015
2014
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Pacific UNDAF Evaluation Report 2016.
Pacific UNDAF Outcomes Review
2017
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2013
Pacific UNDAF Progress Report 2017*
Pacific UNDAF Progress Report 2015
National UNDAF Reviews (14 PICTs)
2017 National UNDAF Annual Report per PICT
2016 National UNDAF Annual Report per PICT
2015 National UNDAF Annual Report per PICT
2014 National UNDAF Annual Report per PICT
2013 National UNDAF Annual Report per PICT

ANNEX 1 Highlights from country consultations on potential national outputs for some of the PICTs

The following highlights from the consultations with the PICT stakeholders that were conducted as part of the UNDAF design process in the latter part of 2011 are inteded to identify potential national outputs for some of the PICTs under each Ouctome areas. These examples are for illustration purposes. The specific ouputs designed to achieve this outcome at the national level for all PICTs will be identified in the country results framework that will complement the outcome level matrix contained in this document. As part of the process, the formulation of the outputs will be strengthened to be aligned with RBM best practice in consultation with stakeholders.

OUTCOME AREA 1 | Highlights from country consultations

PICT	Potential outputs under UNDAF Outcome Area 1 | Environmental management, climate change and disaster risk management.
Cook Islands	• Build resilience through effective DRR and CCA: increased community resilience to major existing and emerging risks • Ensure strong governance arrangement for DRM and CCA. • Ensure that high quality information is available to inform planning and implementation.
Fiji	• Develop and implement a Waste Disposal Policy. • Enhance mainstreaming and coordination of DRR/ DRM in national and sectoral planning and budgeting processes. • Communities and vulnerable groups assisted to adapt to climate change and to reduce the impact of from natural hazard and climate risks.
FSM	• National Climate Change policy is mainstreamed into sectoral plans and development work at all levels. • Improved integration of work across all sectors for environmentally sustainable development and for minimizing vulnerability to climate change. • Increased legal, institutional, financial and technical capacity to maintain integrity of fragile resources and manage persistent and emerging threats such as climate change.
Kiribati	• Improved accessed to safe drinking water supply and sanitation services with a stronger community involvement • Enhanced national and sub national community adaptive capacities to address the adverse impact of climate change and to reduce disaster risk. • Improved food security including increased local food cultivation and supply, and usage of traditional methods. • Threats to island biodiversity resources due to unsustainable use of and invasive species optimally lowered. • Green and sustainable growth through development of solar energy, biofuel and wind power. • Reduced overcrowding and improved quality of urban environments.
Marshall Islands	**RMI country outcome:** *"Functional regulatory system that can be enforced with a high degree of compliance at all levels, in order to achieve the sustainable development of our natural resources, while protecting our environment from any adverse impacts, and adapting to climate change"* • Strengthen capacity to coordinate and implement the RMI climate change policy framework and joint national action plan. • Strengthen and build capacity on climate change adaptation practices and issues. • Strengthened regulatory and institutional arrangements for effective implementation of National Water and Sanitation Policy and Action Plan through IWRM approach.
Nauru	• Water Management Unit established with sufficient policies and planning. • Capacity of Water Management Unit strengthened. • Increased technical capacity to support sustainable environmental management within resident population • Culture and tradition integrated into all activities

Palau

- Policy development outputs:
  - Climate Change Policy (Ex. Bank loans to address CC issues).
  - Continue ongoing integrated water resource management project (IWRM).
  - Agriculture policy that addresses priority threats (ie fruit flies & biod security) and establishes a system of response to deal with threats
  - Recognize indigenous knowledge in conservation policies for sustainable environmental management.
  - Legislate the national emergency framework to give mandate for Disaster Risk Reduction/Disaster Risk Management.
  - Implementation of National Energy Policy

- Systems strengthening outputs:
  - Capacity of Palau Energy Office strengthened
  - Energy Authority established with capacity to establish, monitor and enforce energy regulations and standards.
  - Strengthen capacity (capacity building); preparedness; recovery of NEMO in DRR/DRM.
  - Develop end to end early warning system and develop and strengthen state level DRR/DRM.

Tokelau

Country Outcome 1: Environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change mainstreamed into planning processes.
Outputs:

- National Climate Change Strategy implemented
- Disaster Management Plan in each village developed and implemented
- National Disaster Management Plan endorsed and implemented
- Village in-shore land management plans in place
- Bylaws to enforce management and security of marine resources developed and endorsed
- Border biosecurity and quarantine regulations in place
- Development of water conservation and management plans completed and endorsed
- Supplies purchase and procurement policies have reduced impact on the environment

Country Outcome 2: Increased environmental sustainability and resilience to climate change.
Outputs:

- Definition of baseline data for the evaluation of sustainability and resilience to climate change (health, environment, weather)
- Short-term weather forecasts systems in place and functioning
- Coastal area replanting program in place
- Sand-mining and coral mining managed and prohibited
- Seawall program implemented
- Local disaster warning systems in place
- Community and family gardens increased
- Enhanced water supply systems

Outcome 3: Community involvement and capacity development on environmental sustainability and resilience to Climate Change.
Outputs:

- Village level activities and awareness programme implemented
- Public awareness programme implemented
- Safety at sea training completed
- Youth-based activities integrated across all sub-components
- Community based organisations play an increased role in national development
- Increased technical capacity to support sustainable environmental management within resident population
- Culture and tradition integrated into all activities

Tonga	• Implementing the JNAP-CCADRM to reduce vulnerability & risks; and to enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change & natural hazards. • Effective and efficient integration approach of JNAP is in place including integration of gender and coordination mechanisms to reduce vulnerability and risk and to enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards through: - capacity building support for the National Emergency Management Office and the Tonga Meteorology Service; - Strengthening multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms which allow for the appropriate inclusion of civil society and the private sector in disaster response, preparedness and risk reduction. • Ensuring sustainable use of the environment through the: - enforcement of environmental impact assessments (EIAs); - strengthened national capability for environmental management to create incentives for limiting the use of resources and production of waste; and - leading causes of forest degradation and biodiversity loss established and addressed. (Food security links made & traditional knowledge integrated) • Adoption of a National Land Use Policy adopted to avoid land degradation and to improve productivity.
Tuvalu	• Policy development, planning and programming supported to address conflicts and gaps and eliminate overlaps through technical assistance. • Strengthened consultative mechanisms, enhancement of strategic plans for water, energy and environmental management and implementation of the Joint National Frameworks for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management.
Vanuatu	• Strengthened capacity of national & local government and civil societies to directly access and effectively manage climate funds. • Environmental/ CC/DRM policy & legislation are mainstreamed and harmonised across Ministerial, Sector and provincial plans. • Community strategies for climate change and disaster risk management are are up-scaled and replicated.

OUTCOME AREA 2 | Highlights from country consultations

PICT	Potential national outputs under UNDAF Outcome Area 2 | Gender Equality
Cook Islands	• Develop gender responsive programmes and policies. • Promote the equitable participation of women and men in decision making and governance systems. • Create an enabling environment for the full participation of women in economic development. • Eliminate violence against women.
Fiji	• Strengthening CEDAW and Fiji Women's Plan of Action implementation, monitoring and evaluation. • Strengthen collection, management and dissemination of sex disaggregated data. • Enhancement of gender mainstreaming, gender responsive budgeting plus gender equality in aid effectiveness, across the whole of government.
FSM	• Gender Policy is developed, incorporating measures for vulnerable groups, and mainstreamed into other sectoral plans/development work. • Establishment and strengthening of institutions and mechanism for empowering and engaging women, youth and other vulnerable groups in democratic and development processes while eliminating discriminatory practices. • Safer community and home environments and enhanced well-being for women, children and other vulnerable groups.
Kiribati	• Capacity of government strengthened to promote gender equality, women's effective participation in political, economic and legal processes, at national and sub-national level • Improved advocacy for creation of a protective environment for women and children, and constructive involvement of special interest groups including families, youth and people/children with disabilities. • Capacity of government and civil society, partners enhanced to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation and abuse of women, children and vulnerable groups. • Enhanced local government capacity to deliver governance and coordination services especially at the sub-national level.

Marshall Islands	• Improved knowledge on the prevalence, extent and types of gender based violence and national action plans to address gender based violence
Nauru	• All Government departments introduce gender mainstreaming within their policies and planning. • The Government of Nauru introduces gender-responsive budgeting by 2015. • Improved knowledge on the prevalence, extent and types of Violence Against Women in Nauru completed. • Concrete measures are put in place to address Violence Against Women.
Palau	• Policy development outputs: - Policy to support early childcare support systems to encourage women in the workplace. • Systems strengthening outputs: - Develop appropriate service systems for domestic violence like a National Women's Resource Center. - Strengthen data collection on domestic violence and improved knowledge on the prevalence, extent and types of Violence Against Women. - Capacity building & training of staff (strengthen capacity of gender office. • Community engagement outputs: - Community education – & behavioral change for equal responsibility of men and women in households (shared work).
Marshall Islands	**RMI country outcome:** *"Optimal accessibility to opportunities to ensure fuller participation of women and girls in the self-reliant and sustainable community and national development processes"* **Proposed outputs:** • Develop and implement a National Gender policy • Review and update laws to reflect CRC and CEDAW issues • Strengthen government capacity on CRC and CEDAW reporting
Samoa	• CEDAW implementation
Solomon Islands	• CEDAW implementation • Development and implementation of NAP on SCR1325 Women, Peace and Security
Tonga	• Government's Gender Development Policy is implemented. • Sustainable equality for men and women in the formal work sector (higher school performance of girls does not translate to higher wage employment/ become member of ILO/ enabling environment for women to enter into decision making positions). • Enhanced availability of data on women's status in Tonga (in areas of education/ employment/ economic security/ traditional and cultural mindsets).
Tuvalu	• Integrate gender into all public polices and legislations. • Expand economic opportunities for women. • Increase women participation in decision makings both at national and sub-national levels.
Vanuatu	• Increased involvement of women in decision making at national and local levels • Development of a protective system based on Vanuatu culture to address violence against women and children.

OUTCOME AREA 3 | Highlights from country consultations

PICT	Potential national outputs under UNDAF Outcome Area 3 | Poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth
Cook Islands	• Revitalise agriculture especially in the southern islands for import substitution, food security, income generation and consumption of healthy food.
Fiji	• A pro-employment macroeconomic framework addresses youth employment and skills mismatch. • Increased local food production for food security and enhanced rural incomes. • Better targeted poverty reduction and social protection policies and strategies based on HIES data. • Improved financial literacy.
FSM	• National and State policies promote food security and income generation from sustainable production of local food/products, local food consumption and import substitution. • Support measures including extensions services, financing and market access in place to enhance sustainable production of local foods and products. • Increased demand for local foods due to integration of promotion of local food consumption in the education, health and other sectors. • Development of an integrated sectoral system approach to the promotion of local food consumption particularly in the health and education sectors. • Organized participation of households in sustainable production of local foods and products. • Increased household consumption of local foods with decreased household expenditure on imported.
Kiribati	• Greater women and youth empowerment through employment in employment and income generation and adequate capacity building. • Increased support to public -private partnerships. • Outer islands: enhanced financial inclusion through low interest micro credit finance and financial infrastructure development, with special focus on women's economic empowerment at national and sub-national level.
Nauru	• National Private Sector Development Strategy completed and endorsed. • Action Plan for implementing National Private Sector Development Plan completed.
Niue	• Initiatives developed to increase diversification of sectors. • Strengthened community-centred capacity for economic expansion. • National environmental management strategy reviewed and updated. • Establish food security policy to address food security issues on Niue. • Support to the implementation of the social sector strategic plans. • Resources leveraged to mainstream climate change and DRR across all development sectors.

Palau	• Policy development outputs:
	  - Food Security Policy.
	  - National domestic labor law.
	  - Minimum & fair wage scheme based on skill level & consumer price index.
	  - Consumer Protection Act.
	• Systems strengthening outputs:
	  - Gap analysis

Marshall Islands	**RMI country outcome:** *"Enhance socio-economic self-reliance for inclusive development through a state of productive and effective partnership among all important decision makers at all levels of society, and by attaining food and water security for all people at all times, and to substitute imports to the best extent possible and develop exports"* **Proposed outputs:** • Develop, strengthen and fully implement policies, legislations and improved systems related to tax, civil society, food safety and price control. • Strengthen systems and build capacity to implement the national youth policy that fosters a sense of purpose and initiative for sustainable development • Community empowered for local production and consumption • Engage unemployed youth in community work and other productive activities

Samoa	• Improved food security due to higher yields of climate change resistant cultivars of crops. • Increased productivity of the agricultural and fisheries sector. • Samoan grown products in high demand from local and overseas markets. • Informal sectors clearly defined and participating effectively in socio-economic activities affecting youth employment, income generation and private sector development. • Employment and income generation initiatives catering to the demand for more jobs for youth and women. • Social and community safety nets acting as an effective buffer against social problems and injustice.
Tonga	• Established local governance mechanism with a specific goal to implement community development plans with strong linkages to Tonga's Gender Development Policy. • Strengthened local governance structures and systems support participatory decision-making models and innovative gender-sensitive approaches to local governance are encouraged, supported, documented, disseminated, and replicated.
Tuvalu	• Policy development, planning and programming supported to address conflicts and gaps and eliminate overlaps through technical assistance. • Strengthened consultative mechanisms, enhancement of strategic plans for water, energy and environmental management and implementation of the Joint National Frameworks for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management.
Vanuatu	• Access to robust data and statistical analysis, disaggregated for youth and gender, that facilitates evidence based national policy development and programme planning towards the achievement of the MDGs in Vanuatu (specifically MDG 1, 3 & 7) • Cross sectoral coordination mechanisms are functioning effectively in order to facilitate the implementation of national strategic priorities towards poverty reduction, youth employment and inclusive economic growth • Improved access to markets facilitates equitable economic development supported by the delivery of youth-friendly services including business development, financial services and vocational training

OUTCOME AREA 4 | Highlights from country consultations

PICT	Potential national outputs under UNDAF Outcome Area 4 | Basic Services
Cook Islands	• Implement the Cook Islands National Strategy and Action Plan to prevent and control NCDs. • Improve partnerships to address mental illness, disabilities, elderly concerns and palliative services. • Implement Men's Health and Women's Health Clinics Programs.
Fiji	• Develop and implement evidence and rights based health policies. • Improve education quality and accessibility at all levels. • Improve and advance social protection policy and implementation. • Access to affordable and decent housing. • Advancement of access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.
FSM	• National polices & plans for health and education, are evidence-based, inclusive and holistic in approach. • National systems enhance accessibility, affordability, and the well-resourced and well-managed delivery of quality health & education services. • Increased cross-sectoral coordination in developing and effectively utilizing health and education resources. • Communities more engaged and proactively contributing to developing health and education of its populace as part of overall community well being.

Kiribati

Health

- Reduced maternal and infant and child mortality.
- Strengthened efficient family planning services and provision of family planning, with a focus on youth and HIV/AIDS prevention.
- Improved detection, management and prevention of communicable diseases.
- Advocacy and Community participation for healthy lifestyles and reduced incidences of NCD and malnutrition.
- Enhanced managerial and technical skills for health service providers especially on the outer islands.

Education

- Enhanced access to early childhood education
- Enhanced functionality of enabling policies for the education sector ECD, Primary, Secondary, child centered, TVET and Tertiary
- Inclusive education for children and adults living with disabilities

Nauru

- Strategy for skills development of Nauru youth developed and endorsed by Cabinet.
- In-school programs providing job skills and small business introduced in Nauru's schools.
- Out-of-school programs on job skills and small business available to all youth.

Palau

Health

- Strong tobacco and alcohol control to reduce risk factors for NCDs and address vulnerable populations.
- Strengthen comprehensive tobacco control legislation that implements WHO framework on tobacco control.
- Cessation services & programs established to reduce tobacco & alcohol usage.

Education

- Professional development & capacity building for teachers and principals.
- Cultural Retention – customs & language –Develop textbooks for the implementation of the Palauan Studies curriculum framework.

Social & Protection Services

- Comprehensive policy on social & protective services.
- Systems strengthening outputs:
  - Capacity building through professional development for teachers and principals.
  - Adequate social & protective services established to respond to vulnerable needs (ie. VOCA support).
  - Institutional standards that ensures appropriate allocation of funds to agencies that deal with vulnerable populations.
- Community engagement outputs:
  - Engage with communities and households to raise awareness about NCDs (Public awareness & education; Smoke free work & public places; Community education and behavioral change; Equal expectations for gender and responsibilities)

Marshall Islands

Health

Proposed outputs

- Strengthen and enhance implementation of the RMI National Health Policy specifically in the areas of NCD's, TB's, HIV/AIDs, Reproductive Health, Immunization and breast feeding.
- Strengthened Human Resources and capacity at the Ministry of Health
- Consider UNICEF study findings to set up family life education

Social Protection

- Build capacity of the 'Kumit' and replicate its functions in other communities to support young people, women and children and other vulnerable groups
- Enhance and strengthen the involvement of the churches for instilling self-initiative and parenting by the family

Education

RMI country outcome: *"An enhanced knowledge-based economy by equipping Marshallese citizens with traditional knowledge and internationally competitive skills, qualities and positive attitudes to work and society."*

Proposed outputs:

- Develop education policy on 'Majolization' of the education curriculum.
- Strengthen and develop vocational and teacher training

Samoa	• Mortality rate due to NCDs reduced. • Water and sanitation standards and delivery improved. • "Nutrition levels improved through better diets and healthy living practices. • Increased enrollments in Technical Vocational Training (TVET) courses. • Delivery of teacher training greatly improved in quality and numbers. • Improved student retention and reduction of drop-out rate.
Tonga	• Enhanced institutional care and support services (including investigation of the potential private sector role) for the elderly and other vulnerable groups. • Improved legislation on basic protection for workers including most vulnerable. • Improved health of the people, by promoting healthy lifestyle choices with particular focus on addressing non-communicable diseases, and providing quality, effective and sustainable health services. • Sustainable reduction in vulnerability to NCDs, malnutrition and STIs. • Development of multi-sectoral response to NCDs. • Improved collection of sex disaggregated data around NCDs, child health and unmet needs for family planning. • Promoted youth friendly services for sexual and reproductive health • Effective provision of training and strengthened capacity of health service personnel to provide appropriate care to survivors of physical and sexual violence.
Tuvalu	• Strengthen support for improved access to obstetric emergency care, family planning services, RH services, HIV & STI, and NCD programmes.
Vanuatu	• Improve education quality and accessibility at all levels • Increase equitable access to preventative and curative health services • Strengthen effective governance, management and coordination of social sectors (Health, Education, Community Services)

OUTCOME AREA 5 | Highlights from country consultations

PICT	Potential national outputs under UNDAF Outcome Area 5 | Governance and Human Rights
Cook Islands	• Broaden the composition of the National Sustainable Development Commission to better refelct representation of key stakeholders in decision making. • Ensure that Cabinet Committees will include broad representation including the representation of women and youth. • Strengthen government machinery to enhance efficient and effective delivery of services • Implement local government structure to provide better services in the outer islands • Strengthen reporting mechanisms at Parliamentary levels to provide feedback on achieved outputs thus promoting accountability and transparency • Implement Financial Review road map to facilitate general budget support
Fiji	• Conduct of free and open political dialogue. • Constitution developed in a participatory manner and taking into account Fiji's human rights obligations, including Fiji Govt commitments under UPR and CEDAW principles. • Conduct civic education Programme including related capacity building related to awareness, leadership and decision-making. • Improved public sector efficiency, effectiveness and service delivery.
FSM	• National, States and Local Constitutions celebrated with focus on citizens' rights and responsibilities. • Strengthened government, legal and social systems and mechanisms to ensure principles of good governance and protection of human rights with focus on preventing violations. • Increased community and individual participation in good governance mechanisms and human rights enforcement.
Kiribati	• See outputs under outcome area 2 – Gender Equality
Nauru	• A legal Framework for Nauru NGOs developed and endorsed by Cabinet. • Government-Civil Society Forum established. • Capacity building program for CSOs implemented. • Review / feasibility of establishment of Local Government completed. • Youth organisations strengthened to play a stronger role in delivering youth development services.

Palau	• Law makers are accountable to ensure appropriate public funds spending; i.e. PAN funding allocated for primary purpose. • Strengthening institutional capacity of National Planning & Statistics Office (NPSO).
Marshall Islands	RMI country outcome: "A society based on good governance whose people and institutions uphold traditional, national, and international laws and conventions." Proposed outputs: • Enhance regulation of disclosure of info to the public, the Procurement Act and FMA including local routine workshop for private sector, government employees, fiscal officers on common mistakes, ongoing concerns and best practices. • Capacity building – Financial accountability systems. • Re-invigorate local governance structures. • Systems Strengthening: Capacity building - Shift in public service provision from central to community management, and capacity built accordingly • Community Engagement: Engage communities in national programmes through awareness and empowerment of local government
Samoa	• Traditional village governance structures practicing more inclusive decision making and are more accountable for the equitable management of village human and natural resources. • Women are more prominent in decision-making at the village and national levels. • Urban areas able to absorb rural drift and good governance. • International Conventions and Treaties enacted (e.g. CEDAW, CRC, HFA, Education for All, Culture and Environment).
Tonga	• Strengthened capacity of parliamentarians as well as integrity of parliament management systems for improved effective and efficient execution of their functions of oversight, accountability, legislative and representative roles. • Improved voter awareness and education including the benefits of women representation in parliament and the impact of voter decisions (eg. women not voting for women). • Standing Committees reviewed and are focused on Poverty Reduction, Good Governance, Human Rights, and Gender Equality) to avoid replication of Government structured departments/sectors. • Strengthened enforcement mechanism of Anti-Corruption Act.
Tuvalu	• Strengthened national and local governance structures to provide for inclusive planning and budgetary mechanisms. • Established and operational Aid Coordination system, policies and legislation support effective delivery of basic services at Falekaupule level. • Reinforced administrative procedures and processes between national government and Falekaupule are inclusive, transparent and provide recourse mechanisms. • Improved and inclusive information and data collection support and expand Kaupule development initiatives.
Vanuatu	• National policy and legislation reform are supported to demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principals of Good Governance, Leadership and Accountability • National policy development, programme planning and implementation is supported by a well-coordinated statistical system that provides robust data

ANNEX 2 UNDAF Prioritization Retreat Outcome Document (28 October 2011)

Pacific Multi-Country United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2013-2017):

Meeting with Stakeholders Nadi, Fiji, 27-28 October 2011

OUTCOME STATEMENT

Introduction

1. The UNDAF is 5-year strategic programme framework for the UN in the Pacific Sub-Region (fourteen PICTs). It represents the collective UN response to development challenges and national priorities, on the basis of its comparative advantage. It is an important instrument to implement UN reform in the Pacific. The 2013-2017 UNDAF is particularly significant as it spans the critical phase leading up to the 2015 MDG deadline and will therefore reflect post-2015 emerging challenges.

2. The development of the UNDAF process started with the UN Team comprising of the 15 UN agencies based in Suva and Apia meeting in Nadi, Fiji in May 2011 resulting in the "Nadi UNDAF Road Map" calling for an UNDAF 2013-2017 that would be a 'light' strategic outcome-level document, focused on the most vulnerable and built around detailed country consultations. Further, the UNDAF would feature regional, multi-country, and country level results matrices. Since May 2011 a multi-agency Steering Committee oversaw implementation of the road map, resulting in the following: fourteen analyses of individual countries; the findings validated through country-level consultations in all fourteen countries; a multi-country common analysis (CCA) finalized, and key areas for UN focus tentatively identified based on the UN's comparative advantage for governments consideration. The CCA was informed by the five UN programming principles, namely: Human rights-based approach (HRBA); Gender equality; Environmental sustainability; Results-based management (RBM); and Capacity development.

3. The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) covered by the UNDAF met in Nadi, Fiji on 27 and 28 October, 2011 with members of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) based in Suva, Fiji and Apia, Samoa. The objective of the meeting was to allow all country representatives to consider and endorse the proposed key themes, outcomes and potential areas for joint UNCT cooperation to address emerging national priorities between 2013 and 2017. In addition, the UNCT and the country representatives jointly consulted with representatives of the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP) and a number of development partners on 28 October to strengthen coordination, cooperation and opportunities for partnerships for implementing the UNDAF.

4. The UN presented the analytical findings on national development challenges and directions that emerged during the country consultations as captured in the CCA. These were: Disaster Risk Management, Environmental Sustainability, and Climate Change; Inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction; Gender Equality; Basic services (Health & Education); and Governance.

5. In reviewing the potential focus areas for the 2013-2017 UNDAF, the meeting also took account of: the Pacific Plan and the Leaders' priorities since; and the findings of the mid-term review of the existing UNDAF.

6. Meeting participants noted the joint statement by Pacific Island Forum (PIF) Leaders and the UN Secretary-General

issued at the 42nd Pacific Islands Forum (Auckland, New Zealand, 7 September 2011) which provides an overarching reference for the work of the UN in the Pacific. In particular, the PIF leaders acknowledged the UN's key role in the maintenance of international peace and security and the value of enhanced cooperation and experience-sharing between PIFS and the UN on conflict prevention, peace-making, mediation, peace-keeping and peace-building, building on the positive experiences in Bougainville and Solomon Islands. Together, they stressed that climate change remains the greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and well-being of the peoples of the Pacific. They highlighted the importance of sustainable development, management and conservation of the region's oceans, coastal and fisheries resources as a source of livelihoods and income for communities, industries and governments and they stressed such areas as good governance, human rights and addressing violence against women.

Key Outcomes of the meeting:

1. Endorsement of the five themes for the 2013-2017 UNDAF, as follows: Environmental management, climate change and disaster risk management; Poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth; Gender Equality; Basic services (Health & Education); and Governance.

2. Agreement on the overarching mission, stated as follows:
"The promotion of sustainable development and inclusive economic growth to address the social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities affecting society at all levels and to ensure human security."

3. Agreement on seven proposed outcomes, refined and endorsed by the PICTs as follows:

FOCUS AREA 1 | Environmental management, climate change and disaster risk management.

Initial agreed outcome: Improved resilience of PICTs, with particular focus on communities, through integrated implementation of sustainable environmental management, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and disaster risk management.

FOCUS AREA 2 | Gender Equality

Initial agreed outcome 1: Increased women's participation through legislation and policies that advance women's leadership at all levels.
Initial agreed outcome 2: Strengthened protective systems through policy, legislation and programmes to respond to and prevent exploitation and violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups in line with international standards.

FOCUS AREA 3 | Inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction

Initial agreed outcome 1: Enhanced inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction through improved and increased sustainable employment, livelihood opportunities and food security for women, youth and vulnerable groups.
Initial agreed outcome 2: Enhanced social safety nets for all citizens and increased resilience for the most vulnerable groups.

FOCUS AREA 4 | Basic services (Health & Education)

Initial agreed outcome 1: Increased access to quality health, education and protective services in particular for women, children, youth and vulnerable populations.

FOCUS AREA 5 | Governance

Initial agreed outcome 1: Regional, national, local and traditional governance systems are strengthened and exercise the principles of good governance, respecting and upholding human rights, especially women's rights, in line with international standards.

4. Agreement that country ownership, greater linkage to national plans, better use of UN convening power for stronger joint advocacy work, and a stronger effort for partnerships and coordination are all crucial elements for the UNDAF.

5. Agreement on the preparation of joint UN results frameworks at country level. This will define how UN agencies can work together to support achievement of the UNDAF, through effective use of a range of instruments that facilitate the UN Delivering as One.

6. Agreement that the UNDAF will need to feature sufficient flexibility to take account of emerging issues and review processes relating to sustainable development.

7. As requested by meeting participants, the UN will provide information and guidance on practical steps for implementing Delivering as One at the country level.

8. Agreement to use the next UNDAF as a platform for enhanced collaboration with CROP agencies and development partners, in line with the joint UN-PIF statement.

Next Steps

7. The meeting agreed to the following tentative timelines for completion of the Pacific Multi- Country UNDAF and country results frameworks and identification of UN joint programmes.

Steps to UNDAF completion	Tentative Timeframe
CCA Finalization	End November 2011
First draft of multi-country UNDAF circulated to PICTs	By Week 3 of November
Finalized UNDAF document	By end January 2012
Country Results Frameworks and identification of JPs	By February 2012

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