



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Final Report

June 2015 – March 2019

DFAT – funded UNDP Regional Programme Activities

UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji

24 June 2019

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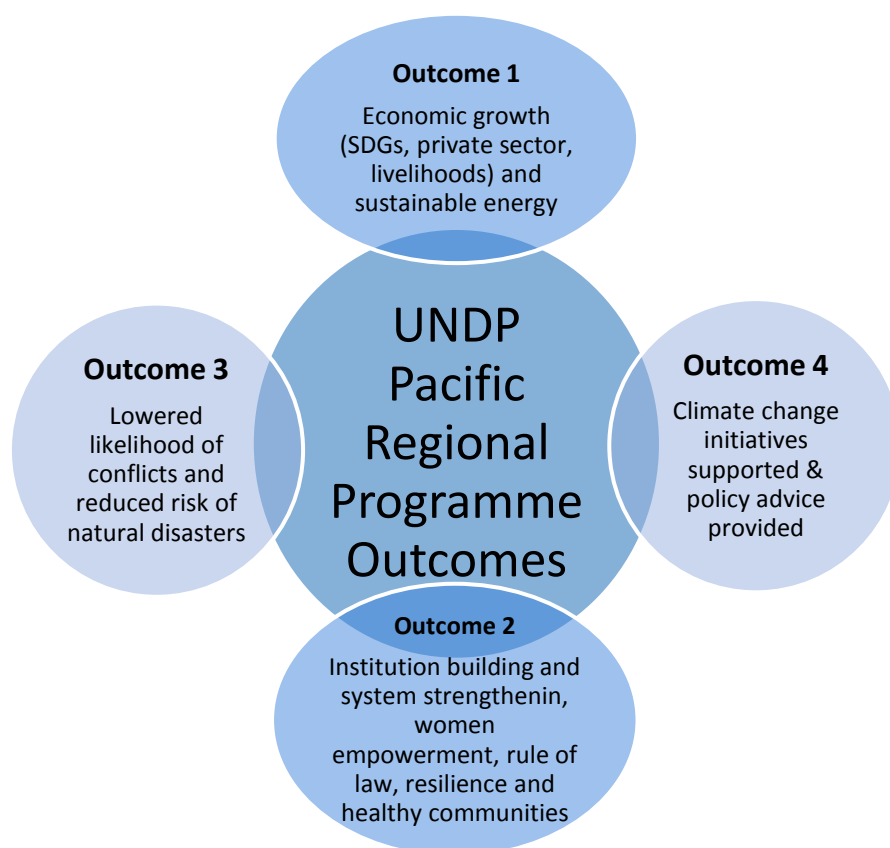
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

The Final Report on DFAT-funded UNDP Regional Programme Activities covers the period June 2015 – March 2019. It details the key results achieved in the outcome areas funded or partially by DFAT. It also covers UNDP approaches, performance, challenges and lessons learned. The period of DFAT-funding of the Regional Programme Activities spanned two UNDP programme cycles, from January 2013 to December 2017 and from January 2018 to December 2022. As per the original Investment Design Summary, the outcomes covered are the four outcomes in the figure below.



In the current programme cycle 2018 - 2022, the Outcomes have been formulated as follows: Outcome 1: climate change, disaster resilience and environmental protection; Outcome 2: sustainable and inclusive economic development; and Outcome 3: Effective governance for service delivery. The thematic areas in which UNDP works regionally overall and with DFAT's support remain the same in the current programme cycle building on the achievements of the previous cycle and responding emerging needs within these thematic areas. UNDP's interventions, tailored to the development needs of the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), remain very relevant. The priority areas supported with DFAT's contribution during the reporting period are as follows: SDGs localization,

private sector and livelihoods, energy, climate change and resilient development, support to parliaments, women in politics, rule of law and access to justice, and resilience and healthy communities (HIV & NCDs).

In addition to activities supported by DFAT Regional funding, UNDP's Regional Programme includes other areas of work funded by DFAT, through different funding streams, and by other donors. DFAT's investment in UNDP's regional programme in support of Pacific regionalism contributed to the promotion of regional public goods, through strengthening regional cooperation and integration and managing development challenges that are best addressed collaboratively and across the region. The regional programme enhanced the generation and sharing of knowledge and experience among PICTs as well as ensuring that knowledge generated in the Pacific region reflects its realities and challenges and influences global strategies.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INVESTMENT

Overall the investment was successful, and the support provided by the Australian Government to UNDP's work in the Pacific was instrumental in making significant progress towards achieving outcomes aimed at eradicating poverty and significantly reducing levels of inequality and exclusion in ways that are sustainable and resilient. This is in spite of the high vulnerability of PICTs to climate change-related natural disasters. Between 2015-2018, PICTs faced Tropical Cyclone (TC) Pam, El Nino, TC Winston and TC Gita which undermined development gains in Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Samoa and Vanuatu.

The outcomes, which are closely aligned with Australia's national interest in the Pacific region and with UNDP's Strategic Plan, are in areas where UNDP have a comparative advantage and where UNDP's support adds value to the work of other development partners. UNDP DFAT-supported activities during the reporting period led to a number of key achievements including:

- Commitment to the 2030 Agenda was strengthened and the SDGs' targets and indicators were mainstreamed into the national sustainable development strategies and monitoring frameworks of Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Nauru, FSM and Kiribati. UNDP's role was instrumental in supporting PICTs in localizing SDGs in their development plans. Leveraging DFAT's resources supporting SDGs' localization, UNDP mobilized USD375,247 from UNDESA.
- With UNDP's technical assistance, Development Finance Assessments (DFAs) were conducted in Fiji, Samoa, PNG, RMI and the Solomon Islands. The DFAs enabled the countries to capture internal and external resource flows which helped the governments to prioritize and align resources in meeting the national development priorities and goals.
- UNDP, jointly with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), worked with the Bureaus of Statistics in Nauru, Samoa and Palau to conduct Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) which allowed governments to develop evidence-based policies, conduct results-based monitoring, and establish up-to-date baselines for Sustainable Goals (SDGs) targets.
- Production of the first Annual Development Report in the Solomon Islands using indicator data and adopting tailored SDG indicators where appropriate.
- Poverty analysis in Tonga that included identification of an appropriate definition of "basic services" in order to measure SDG indicators.

- In 2018, UNDP jointly with UN ESCAP and the CROP agencies, supported the government of Kiribati to develop and present its SDG Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High-Level Political Forum in New York.
- UNDP contributed to strengthening the planning and monitoring capacities within the ministries and their relevant departments in most of the PICTs to ensure alignment of the national development plans, specifically nationally derived indicators, and budgets to the SDGs.
- Since 2015, using the co-financing from DFAT with other sources of funds, UNDP supported private sector development in the Pacific with a focus on the informal economy, youth entrepreneurship and women's economic empowerment. This included several trade and entrepreneurship development programs such as Yesdev in Fiji, and Markets for Change (with UN Women) in Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. At the regional level, UNDP supported regional organizations in the design and implementation of the SDG Roadmap and the selection of regional SDG indicators in the Pacific.
- With other UN and CROP agencies, UNDP provided technical assistance to the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) in the preparation of the First Quadrennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report in 2018.
- Capacities of 235 MPs and 150 staff parliamentary staff from Cooks Island, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, RMI, Vanuatu enhanced to effectively carry out their oversight role.
- Thirty south-south exchanges for experience sharing, learning, seeking shared solution for common changes and promoting best practices amongst 'peers' – MPs and Staff in the Pacific were designed and facilitated by UNDP.
- Smaller pacific parliaments that do not have dedicated support projects benefited the most as DFAT funding enabled their inclusion in regional activities and initiatives that allow for south-south knowledge exchanges.
- Strengthened the efficiency and working methods of 7 pacific parliaments through the review and development of Parliamentary policies and strategies.
- Enhanced UNDP's ability to mobilize additional resources for the region. UNDP PO's portfolio of Parliamentary Development projects from grew from approximately US\$300,000 per year in 2013 and in prior years to a total of US\$20.5 million for the period 2014 – 2020.
- DFAT funding has enabled UNDP to convene a number of actors on a range of sensitive issues and topics that others might find more challenging, including the Political Stability conference held in June 2016; the Regional Dialogue on the Role of Political Parties in the Pacific held in September 2017; The Pacific Conference on Temporary Special Measures to Increase Women's Political Participation organized in December 2015; a two-day Regional Conference on Legal and Regulatory Frameworks for Political Parties.
- In the area of Women in Politics, a number of results have been achieved, including the establishment of the "Male Advocate Network for Women's Political Participation" in December 2017; the launch of Practice Parliament for Women Manual in March 2017.
- UNDP, working closely with PIFS, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), SPC and UN agencies (UN Women), supported the development of climate finance assessments which provide the analytical basis for countries to be able to track climate finance. However, the ability of countries to track climate finance is still in the nascent stages and more effort is needed to support this work.

- UNDP has actively supported PICTs in relation to UNFCCC including COP21-24. This includes technical advisory services in relation to climate finance for COP21, dedicated support to Fiji as President of COP23, including support to major partnerships, dialogues and outreach, legacy programming and COP23 side events, and follow-up support to Fiji and Ocean’s pathway work for COP24. Leveraging DFAT’s resources, UNDP mobilized CAD 1.4 million from the Government of Canada in support of COP23 follow up activities.
- In the energy sector, with UNDP’s technical support, the following results were achieved: Governments of RMI, Tokelau, and Nauru formulated their statements of intent; energy sector investments were mobilized at national level in Solomon Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu, and Tuvalu. These included planned investments for income generation activities for households in rural areas/outer islands. In addition, institutional changes were introduced at national and regional levels. At national level, for example, Nauru established and operationalized an Energy Unit and a Coordinating Committee for the National Energy Sector Plan. At regional level, an example of the institutional changes introduced is the establishment of a Regional Renewable energy and Energy Efficiency Centre in Tonga. Finally, UNDP’s assistance strengthened evidence informed policy and project development, with the first-time ever comprehensive national baselines established for the residential sector on electrical appliances and lights ownership and usage for Nauru, Kiribati, Niue and Palau.

Overall, the investment was delivered on time and on budget. It was extended until March 2019 through a no cost extension to cover the time period until the new investment is in place.

OUTCOME REPORTING

OUTCOME 1 – INCLUSIVE GROWTH, PRIVATE SECTOR, LIVELIHOODS, SDG LOCALIZATION, AND ENERGY:

SDG LOCALIZATION

Throughout the reporting period, UNDP supported PICTs efforts at mainstreaming the SDGS in their national and local development plans. Building on the success of UNDP-supported MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) and the data generated from the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) and poverty reports, the governments of PNG, Nauru, Samoa and Palau were able to mainstream SDG in their local and national development plans.

With UNDP support, Pacific countries have built practical and context-appropriate plans for how to achieve their development ambitions, and to monitor progress. UNDP has supported FSM, Fiji, Nauru, Palau, PNG, Tonga, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to put in place the building blocks of SDG localization - translating the high-level objectives agreed by the 193 UN member states into specific actions and priorities at the national level. Practically, this included introduction of tools for coordination, planning and budgeting, data and monitoring, as well as reporting of community level development results at the national level. UNDP also worked to mainstream SDG targets and indicators into the national sustainable development strategies and monitoring frameworks of Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Nauru, FSM and Kiribati, thereby helping to improve coherence in development efforts and reducing reporting burden.

As part of efforts to ensure the realities of sustainable development in the Pacific are adequately understood in key development forums, UNDP jointly with UN ESCAP and the Pacific regional agencies, supported the government of Kiribati to develop and present its SDG Voluntary National Review at the High-Level Political Forum in New York in 2018.

In support of Pacific Regionalism, UNDP supported regional organizations in the design and implementation of the SDG Roadmap, the selection of regional SDG indicators and means of implementation of SDGs in the Pacific. UNDP's support brought about increased ownership of plans, stronger links to budgets, and strengthened processes to ensure coordinated data collection across ministries with increased horizontal and vertical policy coherence.

Five Pacific countries benefited from improved knowledge of the full range finance available, and how resources could be more effectively focused on priorities set out in national plans. UNDP has developed a Development Finance Assessment (DFA) that: provides partner governments with a thorough assessment of public, private, domestic, and international financing flows; maps these against national development plans; and makes practical recommendations for how resources could more closely match needs and priorities. In the Pacific, DFAs have been supported in Fiji, Samoa, Papua New Guinea, RMI and the Solomon Islands.

With the DFAs and follow-up support, UNDP has worked to address misalignment between the planning and finance policy functions of government, a narrow focus on public resources to finance the SDGs and the participation of only a narrow group of stakeholders in financing dialogue and decision-making are key challenges in many contexts. The process supported by UNDP assisted in conducting informed dialogues engaging a national oversight team, a broad constituency of actors from across government, the private sector and financial institutions, development partners and other non-state stakeholders to make an informed decision regarding allocation of limited national resources in meeting the national development priorities and the SDGs.

In terms of improving access to financial services, DFAT together with MFAT have been supporting the Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme (PFIP) reach a cumulative total of 2 million customers through provision of appropriate financial inclusion policies and strategies. The PFIP program supported the five governments in Fiji, Vanuatu, Tonga, Samoa and the Solomon Islands to ensure eighty percent formal financial services coverage per country by 2020.

Similarly, jointly with UN Women, under Markets for Change (M4C) Programme, over 3000 market vendors and rural farmers in Fiji, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands have improved access to financial, agribusiness, social and legal services mainly through trainings (on business literacy, food storage, processing and value addition and financial literacy), improved delivery of services through financial and social services market fairs and provision of mobile phone based digital financial and business support services.



Women market vendors at a Continuing Market Business Education training in Nausori Market, Fiji under the Markets for Change Project (Photo: UNDP)

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

With DFAT's support, UNDP PO is working on engaging the private sector in the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, including support for Green/Blue Businesses. In 2017, UNDP jointly with the South Pacific Tourism Organization (SPTO) and its partners launched a sustainability monitoring program along with a green tourism handbook¹ to enable adoption of sustainable practices in fields such as energy, water and waste reduction. The program and tools opened several avenues for business sustainability reporting and increased accountability on their contributions to SDGs.

In 2018, in partnership with SPTO and Beqa Adventure Divers in Fiji, UNDP developed a private sector-led shark adoption marketing project to support and raise funds for SDG 14 (life below water). The proceeds from the programme are used for scientific research on conservation, protection of marine life and community development. Since its launch six months ago, the initiative raised USD 20,000².



My Fiji Shark Initiative partners and first pledges, (L-R) Ben Saqata, Marine Scientist, Beqa Adventure Divers; Andrew Nelson, Defense Advisor, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia; Natasha Marosi, Head of Conservation and My Fiji Shark Program Coordinator, Beqa Adventure Divers; Bakhodir Burkhanov, UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji Former Resident Representative; Hailey Qaqa, Miss Fiji; Jessica Fong, Miss Hibiscus; Netani Rika, Islands Business; Christina Gale, Manager of Sustainable Tourism Development, South Pacific Tourism (Photo: SPTO)

Since mid-2018, with partial support from DFAT, UNDP has been supporting youth leadership and entrepreneurship development to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) following UNDP's regional flagship programme, Youth Co:Lab and Coworking Spaces in Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji. To date, five hundred and fifty youth led enterprises from the region have benefited from the enterprise support services provided by the Youth Co:Labs in Samoa, SOI, Vanuatu and Fiji and Coworking Spaces in SOI, Samoa and Fiji. Since the demand and requests for support services far outweighs the business services provided by Youth Co:Lab (which are UNDP's Regional service offer), in the Pacific, the Co:Labs are complemented by the provision of business support services via the three Coworking Spaces to enable regular and reliable access by young entrepreneurs and social enterprises to business support services. The Coworking spaces offered continuous business and financial mentoring, online and offline trainings to young entrepreneurs, in partnership with various training providers including relevant Ministries and donor partners, various projects and other UN agencies mainly ILO and UNICEF, and Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).

UNDP organized several trainings and networking events with partners such as engaging large companies and their respective business associations The Pacific Islands Telecommunications Association (PITA), Fiji Commerce & Employers Federation (FCEF), Pacific Islands Development Forum

¹ <https://corporate.southpacificislands.travel/sustainable-tourism-development>

² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q8gOw8F3JIY>;

(PDIF) to enable the young entrepreneurs to : 1) sell their business ideas;; 2) expand their businesses (access investment, mentoring services and establish supply chain linkages); and 3) or serve as company employees.

Other PO's initiatives aimed at private sector development include the following:

- (1) As founding member of Trade Pasifika (TP), the PO collaborated with PIPSO and provided support in organizing TP trade shows, for example the 2016 trade show organized in Noumea (New Caledonia). TP is a biennial trade show of Pacific businesses and provides an opportunity for businesses to establish contacts and develop business leads, collect market related information, and meet and network with Pacific Island businesses, and business enablers (investors, government representatives, etc). Ten businesses from 5 countries (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, PNG and Vanuatu) showcased their products and the initial reports have been quite encouraging as these businesses were able to seek enquiries and orders from wider Pacific and Europe.³
- (2) Supported Tuvalu's Trade Policy Framework, which was completed and launched in 2016 as well as the Updated Diagnostic Trade Integration Study which was finalized and launched in 2017. UNDP also supported the formulation of the first Trade Policy Framework for Kiribati as well as other economic related policy instruments including the National Quality Policy and Investment Policy which endorsed by Cabinet in 2018. UNDP supported the formulation of the Metrology Policy, on standardizing units of measurement and weight relevant to the export/trade industry as well as a Cultural Policy aimed promoting tourism and attracting foreign investment. UNDP is also working on the coconut industry development strategy for Kiribati. Currently, support is provided to Kiribati for development of a Trade Sector Plan as the government is undertaking an update of their Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS), formulating the country's first Trade Policy Framework TPF and reviewing the country's investment policy to promote and develop pro-poor and sustainable economic growth.
- (3) Jointly with UN ESCAP UNDP has been supporting the Government of Fiji MSME Policy framework by (a) diagnostic review of MSME landscape of regulatory functions, role of various ministries and support of financial institutions, (b) MSME legislation, (c) establishment of MSME central coordinating agency, and (d) developing MSME data base including capturing the size of informal economy.
- (4) In 2017 UNDP supported the Government of RMI in undertaking a Data Harmonization Feasibility Study in collaboration with UNCTAD for trade facilitation.

With DFAT's support, UNDP PO is working on engaging the private sector in the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, including support for Green/Blue Businesses. UNDP supported the South Pacific Tourism Organization (SPTO) in the formulation of a Sustainability Monitoring Programme (SMP) toolkit, which will assist the private tourist accommodation operators and hotels to monitor and report on progress towards meeting their resource green efficiency targets - waste management, energy and water efficiency. The SMP toolkit was developed through inclusive consultative processes engaging the businesses and the communities where they operate to ensure its suitability and relevance to the local context. The toolkit has been piloted in a number of tourist accommodation facilities in Samoa and Fiji in 2018 and 2019.

³ Hard copy of the Conference Report available.

ENERGY

Key results achieved in the energy sector, with UNDP's support, include statements of intent for the energy sector formulated by the Governments of RMI, Tokelau, and Nauru. Energy sector investments were mobilized at national level, specifically in Solomon Islands, Samoa, Vanuatu, and Tuvalu, including planned investments for income generation activities for households in rural areas/outer islands. In addition, institutional changes were made at both national and regional levels. At national level, Nauru established and operationalized an Energy Unit and a Coordinating Committee for the National Energy Sector Plan. At regional level, a Regional Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Centre was established in Tonga. Finally, Through UNDP's technical assistance, evidence informed policy and project development were strengthened, with first-time ever comprehensive national baselines established for the residential sector on electrical appliances and lights ownership and usage for Nauru, Kiribati, Niue and Palau.

UNDP provided policy advise to PICTs, specifically RMI, Tokelau and Nauru in the preparation of their National Energy Policy and Action Plan Documents. The Republic of the Marshall Islands 2015-2025 National Energy Policy and Energy Action Plan was endorsed by Cabinet in July 2016 and the Nauru Energy Road Map (NERM) 2018-2020 was endorsed by Cabinet in February 2018. Achievements concerning technical support to PICs include development of technical standards for solar photovoltaic (PV) as well as day-to-day regulations for the national power utility in Nauru. Other key results include the completion of statistically representative household electrical appliances and lights surveys in Nauru, Kiribati, Niue and Palau, which provided essential data to inform policy formulation. UNDP provided technical assistance, including questionnaire design, training of surveyors and supervisors, assisted with initial field supervision, data validation, data tabulation and survey report.

With DFAT's funding, UNDP provided project development support for the design of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) financed climate change mitigation projects in Solomon Islands, Samoa and Vanuatu as well as for a Government of India funded multi-country solar Photovoltaic (PV) project and a Government of India funded solar PV project in Tuvalu. Furthermore, demand driven technical support was provided for the implementation of sustainable energy projects in Fiji, Nauru, Tuvalu and PNG. At the regional level, input was provided to the design of the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) based in Tonga and the Pacific Regional Data Repository (PRDR) managed by SPC. PCREEE⁴ was inaugurated on 26 April 2017 in Nuku'alofa, Tonga. The PRDR⁵, which launched in 2014, is a web-based portal on energy sector information, including energy related reports and publications from the region. For instance, the reports from the Nauru, Kiribati and Niue household electrical appliances and lights surveys are all available on PRDR. In addition, UNDP PO provided contributions to several knowledge products, listed in Annex 4.

⁴ <https://www.pcreee.org/>

⁵ <http://prdrse4all.spc.int/>

OUTCOME 2 – GOVERNANCE: SUPPORT TO PARLIAMENTS, WOMEN IN POLITICS, RULE OF LAW AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE, RESILIENCE AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

STRENGTHENING PARLIAMENT’S ROLE IN OVERSIGHT, LAW-MAKING, AND REPRESENTATION

UNDP PO has made significant contributions in increasing citizens voice in decision making and strengthening governance institutions in the form of Parliaments. DFAT’s support to UNDP Regional Programme has enabled UNDP to continue to be the lead implementer of parliamentary strengthening activities in the Pacific with Parliaments better capacitated to fulfil their core functions. This work has been implemented in partnership with the respective national Parliaments and key results achieved during the lifecycle of the programme include:

1. Capacities of 235 MPs and 150 staff parliamentary staff from Cooks Island, Fiji, Niue, Samoa, RMI, Vanuatu enhanced to debate, amend laws and provide effective oversight on key sustainable development issues including holding Governments accountable for commitments made under the SDGs.
2. The delivery of 30 south-south exchanges for experience sharing, seeking shared solutions to common challenges, learning and promotion of best practices amongst ‘peers’ – MPs and Staff in the Pacific were designed and facilitated by UNDP. Smaller pacific parliaments that do not have dedicated support projects have benefited the most of these exchanges as the DFAT funding enabled their inclusion in regional activities and initiatives.
3. Strengthened the efficiency and working methods of 7 pacific parliaments through the review and development of Parliamentary policies and strategies. In the Fijian Parliament, through DFAT support, a number of internal policies and strategies⁶ were developed and continue to be used as of 2019, to guide the work of the parliament secretariat including the services it provides to MPs and the general public. In Tuvalu and Kiribati, the Parliament Strategic plan and implementation roadmap for 2017 – 2021 was developed, a key document that sets the visions, purpose and direction of the parliamentary services as well as serves as a key accountability mechanism for the parliament on the services it provides to MPs and staff.
4. Enhanced UNDP’s ability to mobilize additional resources for the region: Over the years, UNDP has been able to strategically invest DFAT Regional resources to leverage additional funding to respond to the needs of the Pacific region. For example, in the area of Parliamentary Development, UNDP strengthened its initial expertise in the Pacific through the DFAT funded regional programme. This positioning allowed UNDP to build up a portfolio of parliamentary work from an annual investment of approximately US\$300,000 per year in 2013 and in prior years to US\$20.5 million for the period 2014 – 2020.

⁶ Hansard Policy, Fiji Parliament Strategic Plan & Parliament Public Outreach Strategy, Library & Research Plan were developed and finalized with DFAT funding support.



Pacific Parliaments including Australia and New Zealand with support from UNDP helped rebuild the Tonga Legislative Assembly after the 100-year old chamber was destroyed by Tropical Cyclone Gita, in February 2018. (L-R) New Zealand High Commissioner designate to Tonga, Tiffany Babington; Speaker for the Tonga Legislative Assembly, Lord Fakafanua; Former UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji Resident Representative, Bakhodir Burkhanov; and Australian High Commissioner to Tonga, Andrew Ford. (Photo: UNDP)

ENABLING UNDP TO WORK ON SENSITIVE ISSUES AND ON GLOBAL MANDATES

DFAT funding has enabled UNDP to convene a number of actors on a range of sensitive issues and topics that are better addressed regionally than nationally. The initiatives to address these issues include the following:

- Political Stability Conference which was organized in June 2016. The Conference brought together key senior politicians and stakeholders to discuss issues related to political stability in the Pacific. Participants included MPs, NGOs, academics from PNG (including Bougainville), Solomon Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu, Nauru and Kiribati.
- Regional Dialogue on Role of Political Parties in the Pacific was held in September 2017 to stimulate and promote debate on the role of political parties within democratic systems in the Pacific. The Dialogue brought together political party leaders, officials from Political Party Commissions and Electoral Management Bodies, CSOs, Academics and development practitioners working in the field of effective governance from 9 PICTs.
- Pacific Conference on Temporary Special Measures (TSM) to increase women’s political participation was organized in December 2015. The conference led to the development of the Knowledge Product on “TSM: Case Studies of Implementation in the Pacific”.
- A two-day Regional Conference on Legal and Regulatory Frameworks for Political Parties brought together seven Pacific Island Countries to explore and discuss the links between party regulation, party cohesion and political stability. The Conference was extended by one day to enable the participants from the Vanuatu Government and other Vanuatu stakeholders to discuss the development of Vanuatu’s own political party regulation as part of the political reform efforts in Vanuatu. In 2019, UNDP continues to work with the Government of Vanuatu in furthering its reform efforts.

THOUGHT LEADERSHIP

UNDP's comparative advantage is due to its ability to merge thought leadership and policy advice from global and regional levels with on the ground programming in countries thus maximizing impact. UNDP, as a global partner, is able to help Pacific countries access knowledge and share experience with other countries both within the region as well as globally. Utilizing DFAT Regional Funding, UNDP developed key knowledge products namely: (i) Toolkit for scrutinizing legislation from a gender perspective, which provide a practical guide for parliamentary committees on how they examine draft laws through a gender lens; (ii) Manual on how to organize a practice parliament for women, which draws on lessons learnt from the practise parliaments since 2011 and provides guidance on how a practice parliament can be organised to support women's political participation; and (iii) Case Studies on TSM at national and local level in the Pacific.

PROMOTING WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The UNDP PO has continued to provide leadership on the promotion of women's political participation in the Pacific. Following on from the highly successful Regional Conference on Women in Politics and Temporary Special Measures (TSM) held in PNG at the end of 2015, UNDP developed a knowledge product on case studies of TSM in the Pacific⁷. The knowledge product was launched in 2016 and is now an important tool for countries looking at legal options for ensuring increased women's political participation at national and sub-national levels. The PO continued in its efforts to support potential women candidates through the facilitation of 'mock' or 'practice' Parliaments for women in Samoa, Nauru, and Tuvalu in 2016, in Cook Islands in 2017, and in Solomon Islands in 2018. It should be noted that a prominent participant from the Nauru mock parliament and the Fiji mock parliament were subsequently elected to Parliament of Nauru in a by-election in January 2017 and to the Fiji Parliament in the 2018 November national elections. The PO developed the Practice Parliament for Women training manual, launched in March 2017 in Cook Islands by the Honorable Speaker, Ms. Nikki Rattle, at their second Practice Parliament for Women event. The publication provides national parliaments with step by step guidance on how to facilitate Practice Parliaments as an outreach activity and as an effective tool to promote women's leadership in the highest decision-making body of the land.

To establish partnerships in support of Women in Politics, an initial pilot activity to create a "Pacific Male Advocates for Women's Political Participation" network was developed in 2017. The objective has been to support the establishment of a network of male members of Parliament to champion gender equality and women's political participation in national Parliaments and in their constituency outreach work. A workshop "High-level Male Advocates to Promote Women's Representation in Politics in the Pacific" to validate a draft regional strategy on developing and sustaining this network in the Pacific was held on 12 – 13 December 2017. The workshop brought together a group of male MPs from 11 Pacific Island countries to discuss and provide guidance on elements of the strategy for UNDP to take forward. Further work on this initiative is planned for 2019.

The Pacific Male Advocates for Women's Political Participation is an example of the new and innovative approaches that DFAT Regional funding allows UNDP PO to experiment with. Working regionally and

⁷ Temporary Special Measures to Increase Women's Political Participation in the Pacific: Case Studies of Implementation in the Region. <http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/library/DG/women-s-political-participation-in-the-pacific.html>

with flexible funding enabled UNDP to create the space and conducive conditions to discuss discussion of the more sensitive issues in the Pacific, such as the role of political parties and the role of male advocates in promoting women’s political participation, which are issues that are more challenging to address nationally. There are also issues where there is a potential for stakeholders to learn from each other’s experiences as countries are at different stages of development in addressing these issues as some of the challenges faced are similar.

HEALTH AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDs)

With DFAT’s support, the PO continued its close collaboration with WHO and SPC to strengthen policy responses to the Pacific Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) crisis. This included high level advocacy and policy dialogue with parliamentarians in Fiji and Cook Islands in 2017 where MPs were engaged to reflect on the broader socio-economic determinants of NCDs, the cost of NCDs to the economy, the role of the Law in addressing NCDs and the effectiveness of taxation to change economic behaviors related to NCD risk factors at population level. UNDP’s comparative advantage as a significant player in the health sector is based on its experience in multi-sectoral approach to HIV/AIDS and its Intellectual capital in the analysis of NCDs and other health issues from as a socio-economic/development angle rather than through a narrow bio-medical scope, which leads to greater focus on the diseases’ underlying causes/ socio-economic determinants. With the support of DFAT, the PO contributed to regional efforts aimed at strengthening multi-sectoral



Health workers take part in a training session on the Standard Diagnostics Biotest HIV/Syphilis test kit in Tuvalu on 15-16 May 2018 (Photo: UNDP)

action on NCDs. More specifically, UNDP pooled resources with WHO, SPC and other partners, to develop capacities for legislative and regulatory approaches to NCDs and to promote greater policy coherence between health and trade. This included a mix of high-level advocacy through knowledge products development and communication in key decision-making fora, such as the Fourth Heads of Health Meeting⁸and the NCD Summit⁹; facilitation and resourcing of capacity development projects

⁸ The “Fourth Heads of Health Meeting” was held in Suva, Fiji 27-28 April 2016. This meeting brought together the Directors of Health from 22 countries and territories and is jointly organized by WHO and SPC. This is the meeting where key progress and development are discussed and where commitments are made.

⁹ The NCD Summit was held in Tonga on 20-22 June 2016. <https://ncdalliance.org/news-events/blog/pacific-islands-take-the-bull-by-the-horns-to-combat-the-ncds-crisis>

such as the regional training on NCD and the Law, as well as responding to direct country requests^{10, 11}. As a result of these efforts, there is an increasing uptake of policy approaches towards NCDs, which include taxation, coordination between different sectors, and integration of NCD in development agenda/ plans. UNDP played a broker role between health and other sectors such as trade and the law, which is a role not played by any other agency. Through UNDP's efforts, NCDs are now being analyzed as a socio-economic/ development issue rather than a bio-medical health issue only. Collaboration in this area has been strengthened through the establishment of the Pacific Inter-Agency Thematic Group, which includes SPC and the World Bank and is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator.

RULE OF LAW & ACCESS TO JUSTICE

UNDP PO, drawing on its successful experience of supporting Rule of Law Institutions in Fiji in promoting access to justice and legal reform to fight discrimination and address emerging issues, has extended its support to Samoa, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands through the DFAT-Funded Regional Programme. Through DFAT's support, institutional exchange between the Solomon Islands Public Solicitors Office and the Legal Aid Commission in Fiji was established in 2018. A scoping mission was also undertaken in 2018 which established key relationships in the sector and confirmed and identified key areas for programming support, as well as new areas for potential support. At the end of 2018, a full-fledged A2J project has been developed and has been shared with DFAT post in Solomon Islands.

DFAT's support to the Regional Programme has also allowed UNDP PO to complete an initial draft mapping of regional Rule of Law, Access to Justice and Human Rights work (covering stakeholders, programming and key issues facing PICs). The regional mapping was completed in 2018 and a Regional Rule of Law Conference was held in early 2019 to validate the findings of the mapping. Based on the results of the mapping, UNDP is developing regional and bilateral programming in line with the findings.



Participants at the Pacific Regional Rule of Law Conference in Nadi, 7 – 8 March 2019 (Photo: UNDP)

¹⁰ The Law, NCD, Trade and Sustainable Development Workshop (Lautoka, Fiji 4 August 2016) brought together 10 Pacific Island country representatives to support one another in using the law to turn their commitments to address the Pacific NCD crisis into action.

<http://www.pacific.undp.org/content/pacific/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/08/04/addressing-ncds-through-law-trade-and-sustainable-development.html>

¹¹ Hard copy of the workshop report available

OUTCOME 3: COUNTRIES ARE ABLE TO REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF CONFLICT AND LOWER THE RISK OF NATURAL DISASTERS, INCLUDING FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

Most of the major activities under this outcome are carried out under the Pacific Risk Resilience Programme, funded separately by DFAT and under the Disaster Resilience for Pacific Small Island Developing States (RESPAC) Project funded by the Government of Russia. Both projects aim at strengthening the resilience of PICTs and lowering the risk of natural disasters.

To addressing potential future tensions in the region and to reduce the likelihoods of conflict, integrating youth into governance work is a key strategy. Through the DFAT Regional Programme, in October 2017, the UNDP PO contracted a consultant to undertake a scoping of regional youth empowerment efforts in the Pacific, in order to make recommendations regarding how the UNDP PO can most effectively engage in this area of work. This scoping was prompted, in part, by the success of the *Regional Youth Project on Leadership, Innovation and Entrepreneurship (RYPLIE Project)* being implemented by the UNDP Regional Bangkok Hub, which was to be considered for adaptation by the UNDP-PO.

The options paper developed considered key entry points for UNDP including - Youth Economic Empowerment and Youth Political Empowerment. The recommendations included:

- The need for UNDP to develop better institutional partnerships with the SPC Youth Programme and the Pacific Youth Council.
- The UNDP Inclusive Growth team, working with the UNDP PO Innovation Specialist, the Regional Bangkok Hub, the ILO Pacific Office, SPC and the Pacific Youth Council, to consider co-creating a Pacific Regional Project Document on Youth Social Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Empowerment.
- UNDP PO to draw on the skills of the new in-house Development Economist to offer economic analysis and policy advice specifically on addressing youth unemployment in the Pacific
- The UNDP PO Effective Governance team to progress support for youth leadership through activities within existing programming rather than develop a separate proposal.

The work on Youth Co:Labs and co-working spaces presented earlier contributes to UNDP's support to youth entrepreneurship and economic empowerment in the Pacific. In 2018, UNDP, jointly with ILO, designed a Peace-building Project in Solomon Islands "Empowering Youth as Agents for Peace" in support of the country's recent National Youth Policy, funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund. The project aims at empowering marginalized young Solomon Islanders both to engage in decision-making and as pro-active social entrepreneurs to address local sources of grievances. The Project plans to go into new locations that have traditionally been beyond the reach of development efforts and government services to help nurture a new generation of effective peace advocates and nation builders.

In addition, DFAT funding supported integrating youth into anti-corruption activities including: UNPRAC Youth Work Training of Trainers held in the Northern Division, Fiji between October 30 and November 3, 2017 and UNPRAC Youth Work Training of Trainers held in the Western Division, Fiji between 6 and the 8 November 2017. Support to youth economic and political empowerment and enhancing their capacity to effectively contribute to the effort of reducing tensions and fighting corruption remain as important areas for UNDP programming in the future.

OUTCOME 4: DEVELOPMENT DEBATES AND ACTIONS AT ALL LEVELS PRIORITIZE POVERTY, INEQUALITY AND EXCLUSION, CONSISTENT WITH OUR ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY

A key achievement in the climate change area of work has been the support provided to Pacific Small Island Development States (PSIDS) with their engagement in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Regarding the Paris Agreement adopted in 2015, technical advisory support was provided around climate finance as well as covering travel cost for PICs delegation to attend the meeting. As a lead up to the meeting in Paris input was provided to the development of the SIDS Climate Change Negotiators' Guidance Manual and Government of Tonga negotiators training led by SPREP. Technical advisory support was also provided for COP21 and COP23. With Fiji's appointment as the President of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties 23 (UNFCCC COP23), UNDP PO provided long-term, high-level technical and advisory support, including an intensive capacity building programme of Fiji's negotiations team and the provision of a UNDP Climate Change advisor, who accompanied the Fiji Prime Minister, President of COP 23, in all related meetings for a 3.5-month period. Following from the successful COP23 engagement, Canada provided funds to UNDP to follow-up on the work initiated from UNDP's and DFAT's funding.



Prime Minister of Fiji, Hon. Frank Bainimarama speaking at the Pacific Risk Resilience Programme Side Event at the UNFCCC COP23 in Paris (Photo: COP23)

Another key achievement regarding policy advice pertains to climate finance technical support to PICTs. This includes the climate finance assessments in Fiji, Vanuatu and Tonga, which provided the analytical basis for the governments to enhance their access to and tracking and management of climate change resources. In addition, UNDP supported the Pacific Island Forum in rolling out the Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework (PCCFAF). At the end of 2018, 10 PICs have completed assessments, with Vanuatu doing it twice (2013 and 2017). Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs) were conducted in Samoa, Vanuatu, Fiji and PCCFAF in Nauru, RMI, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Palau, FSM and Kiribati. UNDP PO has also provided input to the preparation of the new National Climate Change Policy in Fiji, which was endorsed in May 2019. During

the earlier phase of DFAT funding, UNDP provided input in the preparation of a climate change law in PNG which was endorsed in 2014.

At regional level, substantial technical assistance was provided to the development and operationalization of the 2017-2030 Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP). Among others, UNDP has actively participated in the FRDP Technical Working Group (TWG) and a UNDP staff member has been appointed as the United Nations representative to the FRDP Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) Taskforce. The FRDP is an example of a major shift in thinking from climate change and disaster risk management as a technical issue to be solved by technical agencies such as climate change divisions and national disaster management offices to embedding it in sustainable development and bringing in the finance ministries to effectively mainstream climate change. Concerning the regional institutional architecture input was provided to the design of the Pacific Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Hub. Concerning regional coordination, many meetings of the Development Partners for Climate Change (DPPC) were organized and chaired. Substantial support was also provided for the development of regional projects, such as the South-South Cooperation on Climate and Extreme Weather Risk between Pacific and Caribbean SIDS and the Disaster Resilience for Pacific SIDS (RESPAC) projects.

PROGRAMME APPROACHES AND RESULTS

KEY PROGRAMME APPROACHES

In addressing the complex development issues faced by PICTs, UNDP employs several approaches to achieve the results outlined in the previous section. The approaches include, but are not limited to:

- South-south exchanges and sharing of best practices (Pacific women clerks and deputy clerks); mentoring (work with Senators), convening (Development Partners for Climate Change (DPCC) meetings);
- High level technical advisory support (Support to Fiji Presidency of COP 23);
- Subject-specific trainings and capacity building programmes (for new Members of Parliaments);
- Dialogues and workshops that bring together relevant staff and policy makers from a number of countries (the SDGs Multi-Stakeholders dialogue, the Dialogue on the Role of Political Parties in the Pacific, Working on Monitoring of SDG16);
- Participation in forces and working groups (CROP Sustainable Development Working Group, Pacific SDG Task Force and Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) Working Group);
- Multi-stakeholder consultations (SDGs localization);
- Contributions to regional and global knowledge products (energy, women political participation); engaging in high level advocacy and policy dialogues (non-communicable diseases (NCDs)) and;
- Innovative programming (Pacific Male Advocates Network for Women's Political Participation)

Utilizing these different approaches allowed UNDP PO to be both efficient and effective as the approaches are selected with the aim of achieving a broad impact while at the same time ensuring the best value of money.

SDG LOCALIZATION AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

As set out in the Sub-Regional Programme Document, UNDP has worked to accelerate progress towards sustainable development by working with partner governments to better plan and manage national development agendas. Between 2015 and 2018, this has included: supporting increased awareness and national and local ownership of the SDGs; working with national and regional counterparts to review and SDG framework and tailor targets and indicators to better fit the local development context; strengthening coherence between planning, monitoring and reporting on SDG progress and challenges through undertaking SDG data availability and strengthening assessments; and improving transparency and accountability for the implementation of 2030 agenda by working with journalists and media officers on SDG reporting.

Moreover, under Outcome One, the focus has been on the promotion of inclusive and sustainable growth through improved productive capacities amongst the poor and the excluded through employment generation and livelihoods improvement. As a result, four out of the five targeted countries (Nauru, Palau, Samoa and Tonga) adopted Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES). The tool was instrumental in strengthening technical and analytical capacities within the national systems and institutions to enable the governments to better understand the hardships and poverty related challenges and issues among the Small Island Developing States.

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

In the area of energy and climate change, PICTs were expected to adopt integrated approaches to energy sources, services and uses in planning and implementation. Unfortunately, there are clear signs that this is not the situation in most PICTs. Nearly all PICTs have several existing and forthcoming energy policy, strategy and planning documents. In addition, PICTs efforts related to global climate change mitigation - reduction of greenhouse gas emissions – de facto have meant additional energy policy, strategy and planning documents, which have created parallel and overlapping national planning frameworks. Several of the many existing and forthcoming energy sector related policy, strategy and planning documents (e.g. Fiji has at least 14 and Samoa 11) have different focuses, timeframes, objectives, targets, strategies, policy instruments and institutional arrangements, which impedes effective stakeholder involvement and sector planning and implementation. An important lesson is that closer integration and consolidation between energy and climate change policy frameworks are needed, at national as well as regional levels.

Regarding household energy surveys, for the first time comprehensive national baselines exist for residential sector electrical appliances and lights ownership and usage for Nauru, Kiribati, Niue and Palau. So far, survey results have contributed to project development, including the design of GEF financed climate change mitigation projects in Nauru, Kiribati and Niue. It is expected that survey results also will influence national energy policy development, including when selecting energy efficiency policy instruments, such as financial incentives (e.g. subsidies), regulatory measures (e.g. codes and standards) and information and feedback (e.g. certificates, labels and audits).

strengthened governance of climate change finance at regional, national and local levels, including through exchange of experiences regionally and globally, results in better incorporation of climate change policy objectives in national budgets; and there is a successful South-South cooperation on climate and extreme weather risk implemented between the Pacific and Caribbean.

With regards to climate change finance, it was expected that strengthened governance of climate change finance will result in better incorporation of climate change policy objectives in national budgets. The climate change expenditure and institutional assessments in Fiji, Vanuatu and Tonga have provided the analytical basis for the governments to enhance their access to, track and manage climate change resources. Initially, UNDP PO worked with PIFS in carrying out these assessments. In the process, UNDP stepped back and PIFS is now leading the process regionally and has now expanded this work to 10 countries. AS an Accredited Entity of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), UNDP supported Nationally Designated Authorities in Cook Islands and Fiji to develop proposals and supported countries with GCF readiness activities that allow them to access funds directly from GCF. One of the aims of this work is to strengthen institutional capacities (e.g. fiduciary standards). The DFAT funded Regional Programme also supported the development of Green Climate Fund (GCF) proposals for Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Palau, RMI and Tonga. For instance, technical assistance was provided for the roll-out of the Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP) and the design of the Republic of the Marshall Islands Water Security project. it can be concluded that most of the expected key outputs on energy and climate change were achieved.



TCAP Community Consultation on Nanumaga Island, Tuvalu on November 2017 (Photo: UNDP)

EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

During the reporting period, the activities undertaken in support of parliamentary development highlight the important support that DFAT regional funding allowed UNDP PO to provide to parliaments throughout the region, and in particular in allowing smaller parliaments that do not have dedicated support projects to be included in regional activities and initiatives that allow for south-south knowledge exchange and promotion of best practices. The PO was able to facilitate planned capacity strengthening initiatives for elected Members of Parliament, as well as secretariat staff, to build their own confidence in their different roles, as well as their engagement on key development issues as part of their law-making, oversight, and representation roles.

Despite the small budget allocated to the work on women's political participation during the funding period, the PO has contributed to increasing the pool of Pacific women candidates running for elections in the future, as well as engaging women from diverse backgrounds (Vanuatu in 2016, Tonga in 2017) into the political space. The Practice Parliaments received significant publicity, thus ensuring that the issue of women's political participation remains a high priority in the region with the number of women candidates slowly increasing. While impact is difficult to quantify, the knowledge products developed assist in broader programming in this field and a direct project beneficiary is the Nauru Parliament that saw an additional woman MP elected to parliament following activity interventions under the DFAT regional programme. In Fiji, a candidate from the Fiji Practice Parliament was elected to Parliament in

the 2018 elections and she currently holds the parliamentary position of 'Whip' of the official opposition party in parliament.

IMPLEMENTATION PERFORMANCE

UNDP PACIFIC OFFICE OVERALL PROGRAMME DELIVERY

The period 2015 to 2019 saw an upward trend in the PO's overall programme delivery. The table below shows overall annual delivery from 2016, when the former Pacific Centre and former Fiji Multi-country Office integrated into the Pacific Office in Fiji, to 2018 and the planned 2019 delivery.

Year	Pacific Office Overall Delivery (in Million US Dollars)
2016	33.2
2017	41.4
2018	43.3
2019 (planned delivery)	54.0

The PO has a diverse funding base including UNDP Regular Resources and funding from donor contributions including Australia's DFAT, New Zealand's MFAT, the European Union, Japan, Russia, India, through the India-UN Development Fund, the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund among others. The PO's overall delivery includes expenditures on the regional, multi-country and country programmes and projects. Overall, the Office has been delivering between 97% and 100% percent of its targets, set at the beginning of each year.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The reporting period 2015-2019 is the last phase of DFAT Agreement no. 48383 for a total amount of AUD 24.8 million. DFAT's core contribution to the Regional Programme during this reporting period was AUD 6.5 million. Converted to US dollars, the contribution amounts to USD \$4.94 million. With the inclusion of exchange rates gains and losses, the pre-2015 balance and the balance from Trust Fund no. 44803, which DFAT agreed to be reallocated to its regional funds, the total income for the period is USD 5,274,777 (Details are provided in the Statement of Income and Expenditures for the period June 2015 - March 2019). The total expenditure during this period is USD 5,195,757, which is 98% of the total contribution with a remaining balance of USD 99,020.

As per the agreement, semi-annual and annual financial reports were regularly provided to DFAT. Together with the Statement of Income and Expenditures for June 2015 - March 2019, the 2018 and 2019 Statements of Income and Expenditures are also provided. The Financial Reports consistency showed a balance to be spent in the next period and this was due to the reporting schedule of 3 months after the close of the reporting period and the disbursement of the next payment after that. Nevertheless, the Pacific Office performed well financially.

VALUE FOR MONEY

Overall DFAT funds have been used cost-effectively and strategically and UNDP continuously aims to be efficient, realize value for money and achieve maximum and sustainable results utilizing available resources in several ways:

1. Value of money is achieved through UNDP's own planning and budgeting exercises. Since UNDP's support is delivered at the national level from a regional platform, there is greater flexibility in 'when and how' support is provided, which enables UNDP to be more agile when responding to national demands and avoid tying up resources in certain activities when demand is more urgent in other areas. This ensures that UNDP's interventions realize maximum benefit.
2. The use of local consultants contributes both to realizing value for money as well as to sustainability as it helps strengthen local capacities that will be present in PICTs in the future to contribute towards sustainable action in different areas of work. One example is the support provided to countries in the areas of climate change, energy and resilience, which aims to promote sustainability and ensure that development is resilient, and the benefits achieved are sustainable. A second example is the work of local consultants in Tonga, Solomon Islands, FSM and Vanuatu in support of SDG localization. Consultants working at the country level are not only producing excellent products, such as the first Annual Development Report in Solomon Islands at a reduced cost but, through their employment, there is greater national ownership and commitment to follow-up and to ensuring the sustainability of the results achieved.
3. UNDP has managed to utilize DFAT regional funds to leverage additional funding for existing projects, such as in its Parliamentary Support, climate change and SDG localization areas of work. In 2018, UNDP Pacific Office managed to secure funding from the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development Sub-Fund of the UN Peace and Development Fund (UNDPF) as part of a regional Asia-Pacific project with a total budget of USD1,000,000 on "Supporting the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia-Pacific". Another example of how this model worked to create the maximum value for money is the blending of DFAT regional funding with other project financing to allow for broad representation for Pacific Parliaments at regional training events.
4. UNDP has also used DFAT regional funds as seed money to initiate new activities. One key areas of work was the potential political reform in Vanuatu. UNDP, utilizing DFAT's funds, provided key experts and Technical Assistance (TA) to the electoral Commission to outline preparations required for the conduct of a potential referendum on political reform. The experts provided a step by step guide of the issues that required consideration and challenges in terms of conducting successful referendum. UNDP subsequently developed the four-year Vanuatu Electoral Environment project (VEEP) to respond to some of the issues highlighted in the needs assessment report on strengthening the Electoral Commission. Through DFAT's seed funding, UNDP was mobilized USD 2.25million dollars for VEEP in 2018 to last till 2020.
5. DFAT funds enabled technical assistance including policy advice to be provided as part of joint supported interventions where most of the funding was provided from other sources. For example, DFAT funds were frequently used to cover travel costs for the Regional Energy and Climate Change Programme Specialists, whose staff cost is covered by UNDP Headquarters. In addition, in some cases DFAT funds were used to cover specific programme components, such as long-term technical and advisory support provided in 2018 for Fiji's presidency of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties 23 (UNFCCC COP23) and local costs associated with the household energy surveys in Kiribati and Niue.

6. Value for money is further realized when products generated from one activity, in addition to being a sustainable result in themselves, they are also available for multiple uses by PICTs' Governments. One example is the Energy Household Surveys, which have established national baselines for urban areas in five PICTs , Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Nauru, Kiribati and Niue, and the survey in Palau. Using the information made available by these surveys, energy efficiency projects/programmes can be developed, and their effectiveness monitored over time (if the survey is done again later). In addition, they assist with evidence-informed policy making including target setting. Thus, they have multiple uses for governments. It is worth noting that the surveys have become a niche area for the UNDP regional programme, with continued improvements in the process and methodology.

SUSTAINABILITY

The majority of the SDG localization, youth, women entrepreneurship and private sector work of UNDP PO is built on local systems and processes, with a focus on strengthening the capacity of local institutions and local ownership amongst country partners and beneficiaries. This supports a sustained impact beyond the project implementation period. In general, UNDP works closely with the CROP agencies, UN agencies and regional organizations, including through joint programmes to ensure sustainability of the regional programme.

In the area of energy and climate change, various policy, institutional and capacity development measures, supported by UNDP at national as well as regional levels, contribute to the sustainability of the achieved results. These measures include several energy and climate change policy frameworks such as a new climate change policy in Fiji, an updated energy sector road map in Nauru and the first-ever regional approach to integrate climate change and disaster risk management, the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP). Institutionally, support was provided to strengthen existing regional organizations and development of new regional entities and mechanisms, for example, the Regional Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) hub and a centre focusing on renewable energy and energy efficiency (PCREEE). Capacity development support has featured prominently, such as PICTs' climate change negotiators.

In the Governance areas of work, most of the activities funded by DFAT focused on capacity building of national counterparts, e.g. Parliamentary staff, members of Parliaments, and women leaders. This approach focusing on capacity building rather than capacity replacement allows for sustainability beyond the timeframe of the interventions and creates within PICTs' capacities that can be exchanged through regional cooperation for future engagements.

GENDER EQUALITY AND DISABILITY INCLUSION

Gender equality, social inclusion and leaving no one behind are guiding principles for UNDP's programmes. UNDP's support to women in politics, and its support to market vendors, through Markets for Change Project, with UN Women, are two examples of how UNDP works at different levels to promote women empowerment and gender equality. In the resilience area, the development of the large Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects are guided by globally agreed upon standards which have explicit sustainability and gender guidelines that need to be met. Internally, UNDP uses the 'Gender Marker' as a tool to track the investments made by its projects and programmes in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment

UNDP, through the Pacific Women in Politics website, has been able to provide its audience with current news related to women in politics, Pacific Island country profiles, numbers of women in national Parliaments, number of women candidates in national elections, as well as a ready supply of toolkits and resources for women and organizations working on women in leadership. Through the DFAT Regional Programme, the website was revamped in 2017 to ensure it remained the foremost platform for information on women’s political participation in the Pacific. Through information available on the website, the PO has been able to track a steady increase in the number of women standing in national elections (some of whom participated in UNDP capacity building initiatives for women leaders in their countries), as well as in the number of elected women MPs in the region, some of whom participated in UNDP practice parliaments for women in their countries.



Pacific women Members of Parliament from 6 countries gathered for the Power Forum in Nadi, Fiji to discuss pathways to increase women’s political participation (Photo: UNDP)

In the areas of climate change, one initiative in which gender and social inclusion have featured is the Climate Finance and Risk Governance Assessment (CFRGA) for the Government of Tonga completed in 2015. The CFRGA included a stand-alone chapter on Gender and Social Inclusion Analysis, which was a first for the Pacific. The chapter discusses Tonga’s relative positioning for compliance with best practice on gender and social inclusion mainstreaming, and with the social safeguards of the major climate finance funding agencies. The inclusion of this chapter to the standard climate finance assessment allows for women, people with disabilities, the elderly, children, and other vulnerable groups to be given priority considerations in Tonga’s future climate and disaster risk actions. This has now been replicated in other PICs.

Globally, UNDP launched the document “Disability Inclusive Development in UNDP: Guidance and entry points” in December 2018 with the aim of making UNDP’s programming more inclusive and to provide guidance for country offices in ensuring disability inclusion in their programmes. While the guidance note will inform UNDP future programming, prior to its launching, UNDP PO has identified entry points to support differently-abled people in agriculture and entrepreneurship, for example, through its Yesdev project and Youth Co:Labs. Under the Yesdev project, following a ‘Leadership and Good Agriculture Practices (GAP)’ training, five farmers with disability emerged as youth agribusiness leaders in their communities and were able to avail increased income through organic farming and access to high value markets. Similarly, under UNDP’s Youth Co:Lab, three entrepreneurs with disability showcased their businesses and participated in UNDP’s Youth Co:Lab trainings out of which, the Deaf

Consultancy, won a prize to attend UNDP's regional enterprise accelerator springboard program in Vietnam and deepen its regional linkages.

LESSONS LEARNED

There are a number of lessons learned during the implementation of this investment, which will inform future UNDP programming, both regional and country-specific. The lessons are as follows:

- The demand from PICTs for technical assistance in SDGs' awareness and localization, mainstreaming Agenda 2030 into national development plans and support in its implementation has been significantly higher than the available resources and capacities of the UNDP PO to meet it. On the positive side, it reflects PICTs' keen interest in starting early implementation of the SDGs compared to the late start with the MDGs. The lesson learned is that there is a room for interactions that go beyond the physical provision of technical assistance. UNDP PO is in the process of designing a regional online digital platform which will provide a space for dynamic dialogue, knowledge exchange and consultation, connections and linkages between people, and providing fit-for-purpose instruments and resources to find solutions to the development challenges of the Pacific and to support the implementation of the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development.
- Gaps in statistics has made monitoring of the 232 official SDG indicators challenging. Steps taken to manage this have included using proxy indicators and government verified administrative data collected by implementing agencies, and integrating SDG indicators into national surveys and official data collection mechanisms, etc. Moving forward, application of innovative technology enabled big data surveys and tools will be necessary for an informed decision making and monitoring of progress against the SDGs.
- Meaningful consultation with the stakeholders is challenging given the fragmented nature of the Pacific as this can be costly and time consuming. innovative and practical ways of engaging on the Voluntary National Review (VNR) and SDGs such as online platforms need to be further developed.
- With regards to the private sector, the lesson learned is that more effort needs to be exerted to ensure private sector engagement with the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs. The private sector can play a significant role in accelerating the achievements of SDGs not only by contributing to economic development through tax revenues to governments and job creation but also by addressing social inclusion and gender equality issues within the businesses and supply chains. Moreover, businesses can also contribute to enormously to environmental sustainability through adoption of appropriate practices.
- In the climate change and energy areas of work, in many PICTs and particularly in the Smaller Island States (SIS), national level capacity development efforts are insufficient and capacity supplementation is often required if work is to progress. The supplementary capacity, however, should also contribute to the development of national capacity. Another lesson learned in this area of work is that consolidation and simplification of national energy and climate change mitigation policy frameworks would be beneficial. The third lesson is the importance of effective coordination. As coordination comes at a cost, adequate resources need to be allocated for it.
- In the Governance area of work, the low capacity in Pacific Parliament Secretariats is a challenge which continues to impact programme delivery. Attempts to organize activities are impacted due to poor response and communication from Parliaments and difficulties in undertaking logistical arrangements. This has been addressed by the UNDP PO through closer cooperation between the Regional Programme and UNDP staff on the ground in-country to provide coordination and ensure follow up on a consistent and timely manner, whilst also acknowledging local contexts and sensitivities.

- With regards to law reforms, there is a need to ensure that governments have strong ownership and are well supported to lead on 'sensitive' law reforms, with equally strong links and support by civil society organizations. One of the lessons learned from working with the Tonga women's machinery counterparts on the planning of their Temporary Special Measures (TSM) campaign was on maintaining the relationship between the Government and the National Women's Coalition, and ensuring that there is a clear understanding by civil society partners of the legislative process and the need to closely work with the executive arm of the government on any legislative reform process. Following an unsuccessful attempt by the National Women's Coalition to get the Cabinet's endorsement of a Private Member's Bill on TSM in on 28th July 2017, the Women's Coalition then met with the Ministry for Internal Affairs (responsible for women Affairs) to map out a clear way forward on getting TSM back on the cabinet's agenda.
- UNDP's support to 'Women in Politics' revealed that there are significant barriers for women's electoral success including: lack of access to funds and resources, lack of community support, cultural norms that reject women's political leadership, and electoral laws that require candidates to resign from public service jobs if they stand. A key lesson learned is the need to invest in comprehensive, coordinated and longer-term strategies and interventions that will not only increase the numbers of women candidates at both local and national level, but also significantly increase their electoral success rate. The generous support of the DFAT Regional Programme has allowed for continued engagement by UNDP PO in this field, but there is need for support for women over the entire electoral cycle. Since many candidates (both male and female) fail on their first attempt at standing, it is important to build women candidates' resilience and attachment to politics so that they have a better chance at the next election. Another key lesson learnt is that given the sensitivities of the topic throughout the Pacific, there is clear space for a regional approach that is complementary to country specific interventions. Regional work that addresses local cultural sensitivities is required, given the deeply embedded traditional and cultural norms in some countries that either explicitly or implicitly hinder women's political participation.
- A targeted integrated approach, which include areas such as temporary special measures (which is proven to contribute to higher female representation) in countries where the political and cultural climate is receptive, support to Parliaments to become gender sensitive, supporting women to be part of local government (which is often a pathway to national level leadership), and on the development of a high-level network of male champions for women in politics is crucial of an effective programme.

INNOVATION

UNDP PO has been integrating innovative approaches in all areas of work, both country and regional, funded by donors such as DFAT, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, UN Peace Building Fund, UNDP's own resources and others. Its innovation work spans the entire portfolio, either enhancing already existing projects, or opening entirely new avenues for collaboration with partners and delivering impact and is supported by a dedicated Regional Innovation Specialist based in the Fiji Office. Among the various initiatives since 2015, the following are worth highlighting:

- The REACH project, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation (MWCPA) and the Legal Aid Commission (LAC) in Fiji, established a new mode of delivering government services to rural communities in remote areas, using civil servants in buses offering legal and health services to communities who would otherwise not have access to these services. Demonstrating its success in Fiji since 2017, the project has now started to scale the initiative to the neighboring countries of Tonga and Samoa.



REACH Project delivers government social services in Qeleni Village in Taveuni, Fiji (Photo: UNDP)

- The regional Pacific Risk Resilience Programme (PRRP), covering Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Samoa, has since its inception in 2014 been championing an agile development approach to programme design and implementation that has allowed UNDP in the Pacific to position itself as a unique implementing partner who can offer a different way of programming from most other partners, especially in programmes that aim to tackle governance reform issues. As opposed to a classic waterfall model of programming, results in PRRP were achieved through a continual innovation process of building, measuring and learning from a series of experiments to risk inform development. This was in recognition of the fact that development does not work linearly, and it is therefore important to be agile enough to seize opportunities to risk inform development when and where the political economy is ripe. This approach enhanced cost effectiveness and value for money, as it allowed the team to be directly responsive to partners' needs and priorities. Country partners appreciated the agile development approach because it is particularly suited to address complex development challenges for which no clear solutions exist yet, and it puts them in the driver's seat.

- The joint UNDP/UNCDF Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme (PFIP) operates in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu with a mission to encourage Pacific Islanders to adopt formal financial services and to increase financial literacy. Over the past years, the Programme has helped over two million Pacific Islanders access formal financial services by supporting over 20 financial service providers who have innovated with products and services for mass market customers. These partnerships have led to the



Mobile Microinsurance being implemented in Papua New Guinea by BIMA Insurance through the UNDP/UNCDF Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme (Photo: PFIP)

deployment of critical financial services such as agency banking, mobile wallets, micro insurance, micro pension, micro loans, remittances and savings groups. In all this, PFIP is employing a Human Centered Development approach to drive client value proposition, using rapid prototyping to develop scalable and viable business models that will address the specific needs of customers in a sustainable and scalable manner. PFIP also supports governments to create an enabling policy environment for financial innovation and consumer empowerment. PFIP has championed financial

literacy and education campaigns with national school systems, financial service providers, and empowerment programmes.

- In Fiji, UNDP launched its first 'floating budget office' in which parliamentary secretariat staff from different Pacific island parliaments replicate the Fiji model of rapid budget analysis and apply it to the proposed national budget in Solomon Islands, involving secretariat staff from Fiji, Tonga, Australia and New Zealand. The success led Tonga, PNG and Vanuatu to also host the floating budget office process. Through this innovative collaborative work, countries are able to produce far more detailed and comprehensive budget materials than would be possible if the host parliament were to carry out the analysis on their own. This step-change in capacity and quality of budget analysis work is widely acknowledged, and has led to multiplication of requests by different Pacific countries to take part in and benefit from the process.
- UNDP developed a number of innovative partnerships in the region as follows:
 - A collaboration with the Shark Reef Marine Reserve managed by Beqa Adventure Divers (BAD), a local shark research, conservation and ecotourism operator to develop "My Fiji Shark" resource mobilization campaign. This first-of-its-kind campaign invites private sponsors to "adopt" a shark with monthly payments, and thus mobilizes resources to protect and conserve Fijian sharks in their natural habitat through ecotourism, research and advocacy.
 - A partnership with the University of the South Pacific resulted in the launch of the Pacific's first private sector co-working space and innovation hub, located at USP's Laucala Campus in Suva, aimed at fostering a collaborative ecosystem where start-ups and entrepreneurs can engage, network and work towards innovative solutions to local problems. To date, fifty entrepreneurs and enterprise start-ups have benefited from its enterprise support services (free high-speed internet access, networking events, online trainings and mentoring services, access to research grants and impact investment).
 - Through a similar initiative, as a follow-up to the UNDP-led Youth Peacebuilding Innovation Forums in 2017 and 2018 in the Solomon Islands, UNDP is working with the Honiara City Council (HCC), Solomon Island Chamber of Commerce and Industries (SICCI) to establish a youth innovation hub, combining a private sector led co-working space for aspiring entrepreneurs and startups with an innovation center for businesses in expansion stage.
 - Also in the Solomon Islands, UNDP is working with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM), the Honiara City Council (HCC), the Solomon Islands Water Authority (SIWA) and the Waste Management and Recycling Association to tackle waste management in Honiara through Behavioral Insights based interventions.
- The UNDP PO also launched an innovative crowdfunding project as a component of a Pacific Emergency Relief Fund which will develop launch-ready crowdfunding campaigns in preparation for future disasters. By tailoring ready-made platforms and communications templates as well as previously established partnerships with local relief actors, this approach is expected to allow for mobilization of funds and partners in a more timely manner during the early recovery period in the wake of tropical cyclones, floods, volcano eruptions or tsunamis.
- In the Solomon Islands, UNDP supported the Ministry of Land in applying human-centered design to the challenges of land registry and benefit sharing in traditional customary land structures, preparing the implementation of targeted measures in communities to facilitate co-operative ownership of and benefiting from land by village tribes.

RISKS

UNDP PO has a robust risk management system in place, which include both the overall risks that the Office may face in addition to project specific risks. The project specific risks are identified together with their probability and levels of impact and appropriate mitigation measures are identified. The risks are monitored regularly with appropriate action taken.

In the climate change and energy area of work, in the context of the Climate Finance assessments, one of the risks faced was the different understanding by the Pacific Island governments around the use of the instrument, which impacted their interest in having the assessment completed in their countries. Once sensitized to nature of the assessment and the use of the information generated by it, countries became interested in the assessment. To date, 10 countries have completed the assessments.

With regards to the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific, much time and resources were invested in its development and there is strong ownership at the regional level. However, the Pacific Islands' Leaders have given the FRDP Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) Taskforce two years to operationalize the FRDP and report back. It will be critical that the FRDP PRP Taskforce show tangible results not only at the regional level, but national and sub-national levels, which prove valuable for all stakeholders. The United Nations is actively involved in the operationalization of the FRDP through the PRP taskforce and this is an area where the UN, including UNDP will remain involved in the future.

Concerning the household energy surveys, undertaking follow-up surveys, for example, five years after the first survey, would enable comparison and determine if there have been any major changes in ownership and usage of electrical appliances and lights. Such information would be very useful for assessing the effectiveness of the energy efficiency policy instruments introduced and programmes implemented related to the demand side management in the residential sector. Currently discussions are underway with the Government of Tuvalu to carry out a follow-up survey to the one conducted back in 2014 that was funded jointly by SPC and DFAT/UNDP (this time with local survey costs covered by an ongoing national UNDP/GEF energy project). However, at this point in time, it is uncertain if there is interest and funding available for follow-up surveys a few years from now in Nauru, Kiribati and Palau.

In the Governance area of work, political instability in the region, along with other external factors such as corruption, financial and human capacity limitations in governance institutions, weak policy and regulatory frameworks, and limited access to services for remote communities were some of the key challenges encountered during the life of the investment. In addition, there were also difficulties in developing baselines and tracking progress against SDG16. Despite ongoing interventions, there has been no significant progress made in increasing women's political participation at the national level in the Pacific. For political reasons, the majority of Pacific Parliaments do not have sitting calendars which makes planning and implementation challenging. Ensuring a human rights-based approach and the inclusion of all stakeholders remain a challenge in many situations and while the governments may have made regional and international commitments in these areas, there is often limited capacity or real commitment to implement these intentions.

To manage these risks, the UNDP PO took the following approaches: (i) it held regular consultation and policy dialogues to influence key partners such as the Pacific governments and regional partners. For example, the PO has supported the ratification and implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) through policy dialogue and technical support. As a result, 11 Pacific countries had ratified UNCAC by 2018, up from 3 in 2009; ii) it promoted regional cooperation (regional public goods) amongst partners, including playing the role of 'honest broker', convener and facilitator on 'sensitive'

issues. For example, the PO held a regional conference in 2016 to discuss options for addressing political instability in the region and in 2017 and 2018, discussed options for greater role of political parties in promoting political stability. Discussions from the regional political parties' conferences assisted Vanuatu in its national discussions on political party reforms; iii) it acted as a knowledge promoter, manager and facilitator. Two regional knowledge products were developed with DFAT funding that document Pacific experiences and lessons learned in implementing TSM and practice parliaments; and iv) it provided a platform for innovative regional/sub-regional approaches that can be replicated and scaled up across the region. Examples include: the regional network for Pacific Women Clerks and Deputies, the Pacific Male Advocate Network for Women's Political Participation.

It is anticipated that the benefits of these programmes will continue beyond the life span of the investment. All of these programmes use local systems and processes, are focused on strengthening the capacity of local institutions, and have a high level of ownership amongst country partners and beneficiaries. The PO has also continued to build stronger partnerships with CROP agencies, UN agencies and regional organizations, including through joint programmes. This will also contribute to the sustainability.

CONCLUSION

The UNDP Pacific Office in Fiji, with DFAT's support to the Regional programme, provided valuable technical assistance and policy advisory support in response to requests from Pacific Island Countries. In a dynamic and continuously changing environment, the flexibility of the funding and the broad parameters within which it can be utilized has enabled UNDP PO, through the years, to respond to urgent needs and emerging priorities in the Pacific and to be the partner of choice in a number of areas. It has facilitated UNDP's contributions to regional and global dialogues on priority issues such as Climate Change, Sustainable Energy and Resilient Development. These contributions meant that the realities and challenges of the Pacific Island Countries are taken into consideration in global strategies and action plans which will influence programming in the Region. It also ensured that the lessons learned from the Pacific and the best practices developed in the Region are widely shared through UNDP regional and global networks.

DFAT's support to UNDP PO enabled it to contribute to the promotion of Pacific Regionalism. The active participation of UNDP PO in the Pacific Sustainable Development Roadmap Taskforce is one example. The production of the first Regional SDG Report under the Pacific SDG Roadmap, in which UNDP PO took part, helped demonstrate the value of regional coordination and cooperation in pursuing the implementation of priority regional development challenges identified by the Leaders under the Framework for Pacific Regionalism. Another example is UNDP's significant contributions to the development of the Framework of Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) and the drafting of the governance arrangements of the FRDP Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP). A third example is the continuous south-south cooperation among Pacific countries, facilitated through UNDP PO support to Parliaments and Women Political Empowerment, that created a regional platform for knowledge sharing, learning and exchange of experiences and best practices.

UNDP PO's support, across all its work, is focused on supporting Pacific governments to achieve their national development priorities as outlined in their national development plans and strategies. DFAT's funding to the Regional Programme strengthened the PO response capacity to the PICTs' national priorities. UNDP PO's SDG mainstreaming and localization work is designed to help countries develop stronger results-oriented plans and budgets that are based on concrete performance measures that lead to evidence-based policies and programme designs. In Governance, UNDP PO support to

parliaments and women in politics is driven by the countries desire to strengthen their institutions and systems for increased transparency and accountability in decision-making processes and in serving their citizens. The support to UNFCCC COP 23 Presidency and to GCF proposal development is all in response to national priorities and requests for support coming directly from Pacific Island Countries' Governments.

The flexible nature of the DFAT funding enhanced UNDP's response capacity and helped position it as a strategic player and a partner of choice in the region, both with the Government of the PICTs as well as with the regional organizations. It has also enabled it to play, an important convening and coordinating role among UN agencies and Regional Organizations.

ANNEX 1: M&E FRAMEWORK AND RESULTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Attached is the Matrix of Progress against the indicators for the Regional Programme funded from DFAT Regional funds, in addition to other sources of funds.

ANNEX 2: FINANCIAL REPORT

Please see **Statements of Income and Expenditure for 2018, 2019 and the period 2015-2019**

ANNEX 3: UNDP SUPPORTED PARTNERS & BENEFICIARIES

SDG LOCALIZATION AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

UNDP's current **work on SDGs** and the implementation of the Agenda 2030 is in partnership with national governments, regional organizations, sister UN agencies other development partners. Working closely with partners will ensure complementarities and avoid increasing the burden on PICTs small administrations and national systems.

In terms of support to **informal economy and engagement with the private sector**, UNDP worked closely with regional organizations such as the South Pacific Tourism Organization, the Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization (PIPSO), Fiji Council Of Social Services (FCOSS), Pacific Disability Form (PDF), the Secretariat South Pacific Community (SPC) and the local Chambers of Commerce and Industries and the private sector, University of South Pacific. UNDP works directly with youth and women entrepreneurs, small farmers and market vendors.

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

For **Energy** related work, at country level, UNDP partners in the energy sector include: Statistics Office, Niue, Niue Ministry of Infrastructure, Kiribati Energy Planning Unit, Kiribati National Statistics Office, Tuvalu Department of Energy, Government of Nauru Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nauru Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Nauru Utilities Corporation, and the Palau Energy Administration. At the regional level, partners include: The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Pacific Power Association (PPA), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF), UNESCAP, UNEP, and UNIDO.

For **Climate Chang** work, partners at the country level include: Fiji Climate Change Unit and Strategic Planning Office, Tonga Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Vanuatu Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology & Geo-Hazards, Environment, Energy and Disaster Management. At regional level, partners include: PIFS, SPC, SPREP, ESCAP, ILO, UNISDR, UNIC, USP, and UN Women.

EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

For the **parliamentary development work**, partners include: National Parliaments of the 15 PICs.

For the work related to **supporting women political participation**, partners include; National Parliaments and the relevant Departments of Women/National women's machineries in Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Nauru, and Fiji, electoral management bodies, UN Women.

For the work related to **political party development**, partners include national parliaments, Department of Women/National women's machineries, electoral management bodies, political party regularity bodies and political parties.

For the work related to **health and development**, partners include: SPC, WHO, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Trade in Tonga, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Trade in Fiji, and McCabe University.

ANNEX 4: MATERIALS PRODUCED AND PUBLISHED

SDG LOCALIZATION AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- Regional MDG Tracking Report, 2015, produced in partnership with the PIFS and the MDGs Technical Working Group.
- As a member of Pacific Regional SDG Task Force, UNDP supported the publication of the PIF SDG Roadmap.
- UNDP supported the production of the First Annual Development Report in the Solomon Islands using indicator data and adopting tailored SDG indicators where appropriate.
- Poverty Analysis in Tonga that included identification of an appropriate definition of "basic services" in order to measure SDG indicators.
- In 2017, in Vanuatu, working alongside ADB, UNDP supported the production of a new National Plan and accompanying M&E Policy and Framework.
- In Kiribati, jointly with PIFs, SPC and ESCAP, UNDP supported the preparation of the SDGs Voluntary National Report (VNR), 2018.
- UNDP supported the South Pacific Tourism Organization (SPTO) in the formulation of a Sustainability Monitoring Programme (SMP) Toolkit, to assist the private tourist accommodation operators and hotels to monitor and report on progress towards meeting their resource green efficiency targets - waste management, energy and water efficiency.
- UNDP provided technical assistance in the preparation of the first Quadrennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report, 2018.
- Solomon Islands published its first Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) building on UNDP supported Development Finance Assessments (DFAs).

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY

The following materials were either produced by UNDP or technical input was provided in their preparation (e.g. peer review):

- Energy Access Projects and SDG Benefits, UNDP
- Niue 2018 Household Electrical Appliances, Lights, and End-use Survey – Process and Findings
- Strengthening Communities and Economies through Sustainable Energy, A Sustainable Future for Small States - Pacific 2050, Commonwealth Secretariat
- UNDP's Energy Strategy 2017-2021, UNDP
- Applying Systems Thinking to Integrate Sustainability in PPPs for Mini-grids: Bukuya Mini-Hydro Case Example
- China's South-South Cooperation with Pacific Island Countries in the Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Series Report: Renewable Energy, UNDP
- China's South-South Cooperation with Pacific Island Countries in the Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Series Report: Infrastructure, UNDP
- Kiribati 2016 Urban Household Electrical Appliances, Lights, and End-use Survey – Process and Findings
- PRRP Risk Governance: Building Blocks for Resilient Development in the Pacific - A Policy Brief, UNDP
- Fiji Post-Disaster Needs Assessment - Tropical Cyclone Winston, Government of Fiji
- Nauru 2015 Household Electrical Appliances, Lights, and End-use Survey – Background, Process, and Findings
- EnergyPlus Guidelines – Planning for Improved Energy Access and Productive Uses of Energy, UNDP
- Compendium of Case Studies on Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific, SPC
- International Labour Migration Statistics - A Guide for Policymakers and Statistics Organizations in the Pacific, ILO
- Demand-Driven Data: How Partner Countries are Gathering Chinese Development Cooperation Information, UNDP
- Funafuti, Tuvalu 2014 Household Electrical Appliances, Lights and End-use Survey – Background, Process and Findings
- Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review FIJI
- Climate Financing and Risk Governance Assessment (CFRGA) Report – Kingdom of Tonga
- Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review - Vanuatu
- Climate Change and Migration Issues in the Pacific

EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE:

The following materials were either produced by UNDP or technical input was provided in their preparation (e.g. peer review):

- Practice Parliament for Women Training Manual.
- Temporary Special Measures to Increase Women's Political Participation in the Pacific.
- Website: Pacific Women In Politics (PACWiP).
- Strategic Plan for the National parliament of Kiribati 2017 – 2021.
- MPs Handbook for National Parliament of Cook Islands, 2015.
- Parliamentary Autonomy Review for the Nauru National Parliament 2018.
- Supported the parliamentary committee review of the Cook Island Family Law Bill 2015.
- Strategic Plan for the national parliament of Tuvalu 2017 – 2021.
- Peer review of the Tonga National NCD Strategic Plan, 2015.
- Peer reviewed the Trade Policy Framework in Tuvalu to ensure NCDs and public health concerns were factored in the trade policies, 2017.

- Peer reviewed the Trade Policy Framework in Kiribati to ensure NCDs and public health concerns were factored in the trade policies, 2017.

ANNEX 5: REGIONAL PROGRAMME EVENTS

SDG LOCALIZATION AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- In October 2016, UNDP sponsored 7 PICs to attend the Regional Asia Pacific Knowledge Exchange Workshop on implementing Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in Bangkok.
- UNDP provided technical assistance to host Trade Pasifika in PNG in 2016.
- UNDP was an active member of the Pacific SDG Taskforce which was led by PIFS. The UNDP Pacific Office, together with PIFS and UNESCAP, designed and facilitated the Pacific Regional SDG Multi-stakeholders' Dialogue (MSD) Workshop in June 2017.
- UNDESA, UNESCAP, UNDP, PIFS, SPC supported a Regional Samoa Pathway Mid Term review meeting hosted by the Tongan Government in June 2018. During the event, the participants discussed the findings of the mid-term review of the SAMOA Pathway and its effectiveness over the last five years.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY

For the following events either technical assistance and/or financial support were provided:

- Fiji Parliamentarians Forum on Key Development Issues, 8-11 June 2015, Warwick Hotel & Resort, Coral Coast, Fiji Islands
- GEPAS Low Carbon Islands Independent Power Producer/Power Purchase Agreement Workshop, 29-30 October 2015, Novotel, Nadi, Fiji Islands,
- Training Workshop for Energy Consultants and SMEs, 5 November 2015, USP, Suva, Fiji
- International Workshop on Energy in the SIDS – Focus on Access, Security and Efficiency, 26 July 2016, Tanoa Waterfront Hotel, Lautoka, Fiji
- Capacity Building Workshop for Local Stakeholders on the Development of RE-based Power Generation Systems, 12 October 2016, Radisson Blu Resort Fiji Denarau Island
- China-Pacific Island Countries Cooperation for the Sustainable Development Goals Workshop, 17-18 November 2016, Beijing, China
- Nauru Energy Road Map Review Consultation Workshop, 14 November 2017, Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Nauru
- Sustainable Energy Financing Project (SEFP) Knowledge Sharing Workshop, 27 July 2017, Novotel, Lami, Fiji
- Regional Dialogue on (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions for the Pacific Islands, 6-7 December 2016, Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi, Fiji Islands
- 3rd Pacific Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), 12–14 March 2018, Holiday Inn, Suva, Fiji Islands

EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE:

For the following events either technical assistance and/or financial support were provided:

- Regional Conference on Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 16 in Melanesia: Creating Political and Parliamentary Stability to Catalyze Development, 2016;
- Pacific Regional Workshop on monitoring Sustainable Development Goal 16: *Supporting countries to track progress on Rule of Law and Access to Justice, Anti- Corruption and Effective Institutions*, November 2017;
- Pacific Regional Conference on Strengthening Women Participation in Parliaments, 23rd - 25th November, 2015, Grand Papua Hotel, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
- Induction Training for MPs in Nauru on the SDGs and Key Development Issues, 2016;
- ICT Assessment for the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, 2016;
- Induction Training for MPs in the Chuuk State Legislature, 2017;
- Micronesian Women’s Conference – Navigating Change, August 8-10,2017, Majuro, RMI.
- Training for Public Accounts Committee (Parliamentary Committee) in Niue, 2016;
- Provided a key note speaker to the Association of Pacific Legislatures Conference held in Chuuk, FSM in December 2016;
- Facilitated or provide technical inputs for ‘mock’ or ‘practise’ parliaments in Cook Islands (2015), Samoa (2016), Nauru (2016), Tuvalu (2016);
- UNDP/SPC Seminar on Sustainable Development Goals & Human Rights with the National Parliament of Nauru, 5th & 6th December 2016, National Parliament of Nauru.
- Induction Programme for Members of the National Parliament of Vanuatu, 1st – 3rd June 2016, Port Vila, Vanuatu
- Provided support to UNWOMEN in organizing a regional conference “Innovating for Impact: A Pacific Regional Consultation on Women’s Political Empowerment and Leadership” 2016;
- Engaging Young Women in Politics – Vanuatu, 2016;
- Engaging young Women in Politics - Tonga, 2017;
- Pacific Parliamentary Seminar – Enhancing the Work of Committees’ Suva, Fiji, 2017.
- induction training for Niue Members of Parliament 2017
- Regional Conference: legal and Regulatory Framework for Political Parties, Vanuatu, 2018;
- Regional Conference: Does the Pacific Need Political Parties, Fiji, 2017;
- Pacific Women Clerks and Deputies meeting, Fiji, 2017;
- Pacific Women Clerks and Deputies meeting, Tonga, 2018;
- Regional Workshop: ‘High-level Male Advocates to Promote Women’s Representation in Politics in the Pacific’, Brisbane, 2017;
- Solomon Islands Practice Parliament for women, 11 – 15 June 2018, National Parliament of Solomon Islands.