

The UN has identified a number of outcomes to promote equitable social and protection services in the Pacific, in line with MDGs 2, 4, 5 and 6. The outcomes reflected in the joint UNDAF are:

- 3.1 Regional strategies, national policies and plans for equitable social and protection services are evidence-based and inclusive
- 3.2 National systems enhance accessibility, affordability and the well-managed delivery of equitable, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services.
- 3.3 Communities and individuals increasingly practise behaviours that reflect healthy lifestyles, social protection and better use of social services

Q9 What key programming areas will Sustainable Environment Management cover?

To achieve the impact statement for *"a more resilient Pacific region that will sustainably use and manage its environment and natural resources"*, UN programme outcomes will support the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and renewable energy into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes; and Pacific communities sustainably using their environment, natural resources and cultural heritage.

The UN has identified a number of outcomes for sustainable environmental management in the Pacific, in line with MDG 7. The outcomes reflected in the joint UNDAF are:

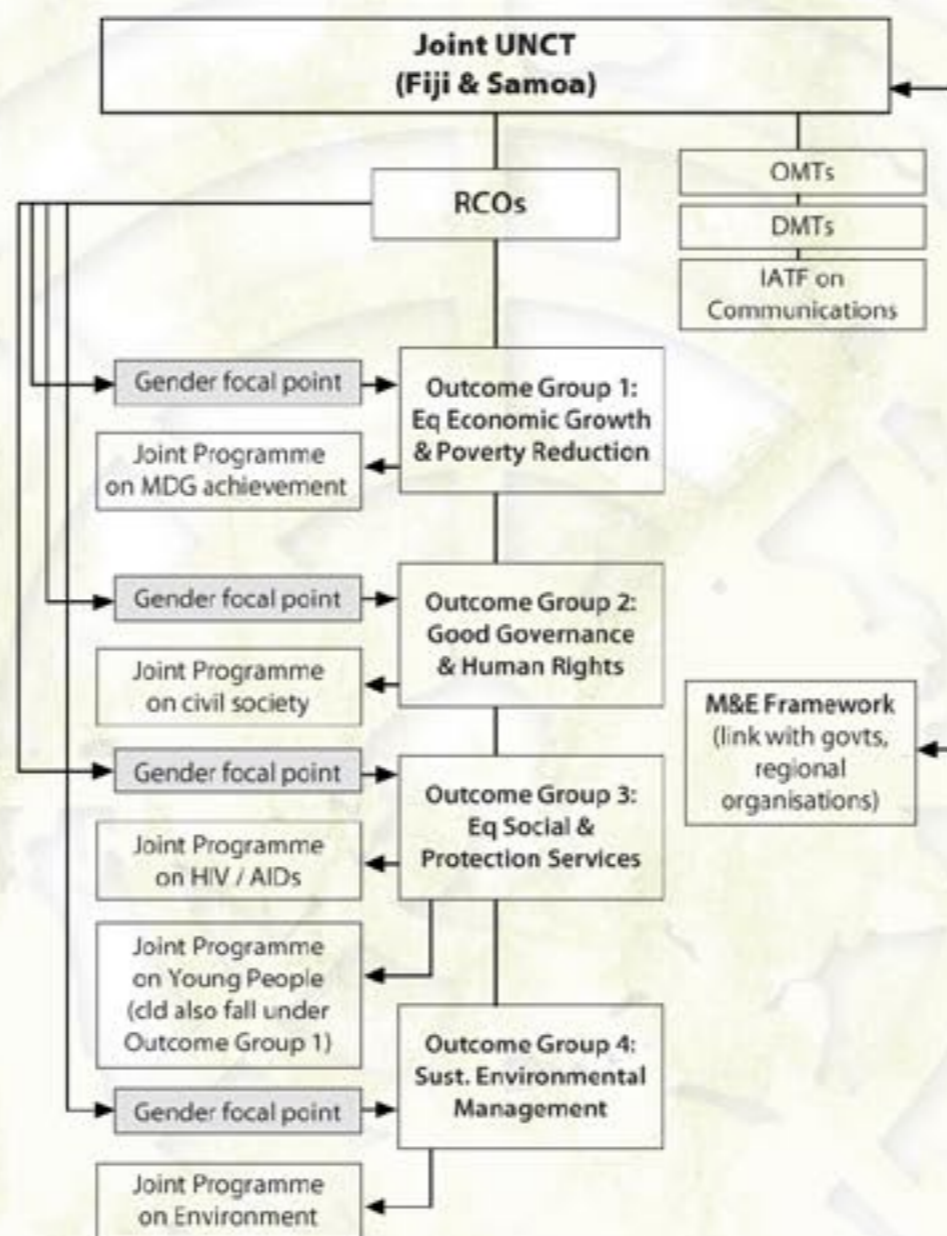
- 1.1 Environmental sustainability and sustainable energy are mainstreamed into regional and national policies, planning frameworks and programmes
- 4.2 Pacific communities effectively manage and sustainably use their environment, as well as natural and cultural resources.

Q10 Who will manage the implementation of the UNDAF?

The implementation of the UNDAF will be overseen by the two United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in Fiji and Samoa, with the support of four Outcome Groups around each UNDAF outcome, and the two UN Resident Coordinator's (RC) offices (see *Governance model*).

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

Progress towards UNDAF results will be reviewed on an annual basis, based on joint monitoring and evaluation processes around the UNDAF outcome areas, anticipating alignment with national review processes and other regional strategies and plans, particularly the Pacific Plan.



10 Key Questions
on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the Pacific Sub-Region for 2008 - 2012



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Q1 What is the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the Pacific Sub-Region?

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework commonly known as UNDAF sets out the strategic five year programming focus for the United Nations in the Pacific Sub-Region. The UNDAF is a product of a partnership between 14 UN agencies, programmes and offices in Fiji and Samoa which include:

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
OCHA	Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

In preparation of the next programming cycle commencing in 2008 to 2012, the UN Country Team in Fiji and the UN Country Team in Samoa have joined in partnership to develop a Pacific Sub-regional UNDAF which will cover 14 countries in the Pacific.

Q2 How many countries does the Pacific Sub-Regional UNDAF cover and why?

In the Pacific Region, there are three UN Country Teams operating: Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa, coordinated by 3 UN Resident Coordinators.

Given the vast population and magnitude of the Country, the Papua New Guinea UN Country Team will develop its own UNDAF, while the Fiji and Samoa UN Country Teams have agreed to produce a joint UNDAF. This will cover Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa and the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Q3 How did the UN develop its joint UNDAF?

The United Nations systems of Fiji and Samoa is committed to align its framework within national and regional development plans, recognizing the importance of programming development assistance for Pacific peoples. Towards this end, a joint UNDAF developed by the UN system was based on a review of national and regional plans, strategies and policies from 14 PICs and regional bodies, UN mandates, and UN areas of expertise. Particularly important in the analysis was the Pacific Plan, whose objectives closely align with the identified UN priorities.

The UN is strongly aware of development challenges in the region, in which aid per capita exceeds that of any other region in the world but has not translated into uniform human development gains. The region has been experiencing poverty and low levels of economic growth; coupled

with low human development, indicating that the Pacific is in danger of not achieving many Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets. The joint UNDAF seeks to coordinate and harmonise its work across agencies for improved **aid effectiveness** and **MDG achievements**, and build national ownership over aid programming, by focusing on what the UN does best.

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

Q4 Did the UN consult Pacific Leaders and Governments?

Drawing on the four priority areas with identified regional objectives the UN embarked on extensive consultations with Governments at both the regional and national levels, through regional meetings such as the Forum Economic Ministers' Meeting (FEMM) and a side event during the Forum Officials Leaders Meeting, as well as thorough in-country consultations with PICs, refining the areas of future dialogue and interventions. Throughout the formulation of the UNDAF, the UN also endeavoured to consult with regional agencies and various development partners.

The more detailed regional and country-level programme, including implementation matrix, monitoring and evaluation indicators, and review processes undergo further consultation with governments and stakeholders at the UNDAF Stakeholders Meeting 8-9 May 2007 before being submitted to the Headquarters by the Resident Coordinators.

UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA also present their Country Programme Documents that have been developed based on the UNDAF document at the Joint Strategy Meeting during 9 May 2007, which is then sent to their respective UN Executive Boards with the agreed UNDAF to endorse their next programming cycle.

Q5 What are the four priority areas identified for the Pacific Sub-Region in the joint UNDAF?

The four priority areas of the joint UNDAF are:

- Equitable economic growth and poverty reduction
- Governance & Human Rights
- Equitable Social and Protective Services
- Sustainable Environment Management

Q6 What key areas will Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction cover?

To achieve the impact statement of *"sustained economic growth, expanded employment opportunities and reduction of poverty"*, UN programme outcomes will support PICs to develop and implement evidence-based, pro-poor and National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) to address population, poverty and economic exclusion issues, stimulate equitable growth, create economic opportunities and quality employment, and promote sustainable livelihoods.

The UN has identified a number of outcomes for equitable economic growth and poverty reduction in the Pacific, in line with MDGs 1 and 8. The outcomes reflected in the joint UNDAF are:

- 1.1 Pacific islands countries prepare and implement regional, sectoral and national plans and sustainable development strategies aligned with MDG goals, targets and indicators linked to national budgets
- 1.2 National and regional statistical information systems and databases are established, strengthened (to support information systems), upgraded and harmonised focusing strongly on demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators.
- 1.3 Trade mechanisms, private sector partnerships and employment generation are sustainable, pro poor and equitable.

Q7 What key areas will Governance & Human Rights cover?

To achieve the impact statement for *"a safer and more stable Pacific region with accountable, equitable, transparent, inclusive and effective governance where the human rights of all people are respected, protected and fulfilled"*, UN programme outcomes will support national and regional governance systems that exercise the principles of inclusive good governance, respecting and upholding human rights; and resilient Pacific island communities participating in decision-making at all levels.

The UN has identified a number of outcomes to promote good governance and human rights in the Pacific, in line with MDG 8. The outcomes reflected in the joint UNDAF are:

- 1.1 Pacific island countries demonstrate and uphold the Forum Principles of Good Leadership and Accountability
- 1.2 Decentralisation of governance and participatory decision making is enhanced
- 1.3 Pacific island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them.
- 1.4 Disaster risk reduction and management of responses to humanitarian crisis and natural disasters are effective and integrated into all forms of development

Q8 What key programming areas will Equitable Social & Protective Services cover?

To achieve the impact statement of *"all Pacific people accessing equitable, gender and culturally-sensitive and affordable quality basic education, health, protection and other social services"*, UN programme outcomes will strengthen equitable social and protection services through support to the development of evidence-based policies and enabling environments; and improved capacity to deliver affordable, quality, basic social services with strengthened safety nets and an emphasis on equality, inclusiveness and access.