



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



“We truly appreciate the cooperation with our development partners in 2013-14 and believe we will be able to continue working together to deliver on our new Strategic Plan.”

Haoliang Xu,

Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, UNDP

UNDP co-produced a film for Discovery Asia which tells how tuna can be managed sustainably for the benefit of the world's oceans and local fishing communities in the Pacific whose livelihoods depend on this species. Tuna processing plant in Munda, Solomon Islands. Credit: Arrowhead films

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT RESULTS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

RESULTS REPORT 2013-2014

UNDP in Asia and the Pacific aims to help countries eradicate poverty and reduce inequality and exclusion. UNDP provides expertise and implementation mechanisms in three priority areas: improving livelihoods, strengthening inclusive and effective governance, and building resilience. In 2014, UNDP is strategically strengthening its presence in the region to provide better services on these priorities to clients.

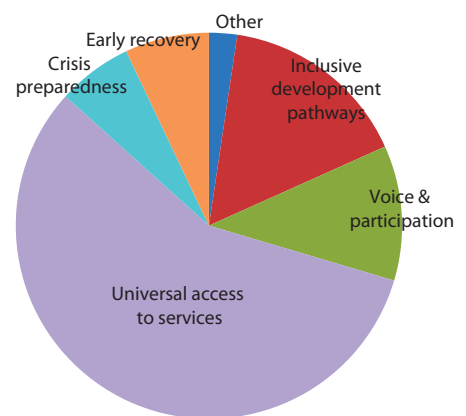
To maximize results, UNDP is also building partnerships to bring together communities, experts, development partners, and South-South partners, to

advance progress on MDG indicators and define a relevant post-2015 agenda.

2013 saw a strong new emphasis by UNDP on both innovation and scaling up as key components for ensuring transformative change with the implementation of the Innovation and Scaling-Up Funds of \$9.5 million.

In 2013, UNDP delivered US\$1.15 billion in programmes to

UNDP expenditures in Asia and the Pacific, 2013



implement these priorities, with 88% of UNDP expenditures in the region taking place in low-income countries.

EXAMPLES OF OUR WORK

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In Nepal, more than 60,000 low-income groups, women and youth have become micro-entrepreneurs through the Micro-Enterprise Development Programme. Initially implemented in 10 of the country's 75 districts, the Government has replicated the model to 50 districts, with plans to reach all districts.

In Bangladesh, UNDP supported improvements in the livelihoods of more than 3 million urban poor women and men; in so doing, it assisted the mobilization of the urban poor into community structures and the formation of community-based savings and credit groups for 400,000 poor households.

In six Pacific Island countries, the Pacific Financial Inclusion Programme introduced financial services to 500,000 people who were excluded from the new cash-led and market-based economic system.

UNDP assisted seven governments with development of social protection schemes. Supported by UNDP, the Government of China passed new social assistance regulation, which came into effect in May 2014, benefiting about 250 million people.

UNDP promoted the integration of climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable policies and budgets into development plans in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia and eight Pacific Island states. It assisted 80 communities in the Pacific – affecting nearly 40,000 people – to adapt to climate shifts.



UNDP assisted 54 of the hardest-hit municipalities in Philippines after Typhoon Haiyan. Nearly 65,000 people cleared the debris, including potential hazards such as medical waste and animal carcasses, earning incomes and injecting much-needed cash into local economies. Credit: UNDP Philippines

EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

UNDP support to elections in Asia and the Pacific registered 16.7 million new voters in seven countries in 2013. Currently, UNDP advisors in Afghanistan are actively supporting the audit of the ballot boxes as part of UNDP's long-standing electoral support.

In Papua New Guinea, UNDP helped prepare women to run for elections, contributing to the tenfold increase in the proportion of women elected to local government since 2011.

With the final push for MDG achievement, nine countries developed MDG Acceleration Framework Action Plans in 2013 with the intention of speeding up progress on lagging goals. In Indonesia, a UNDP-supported pilot effort in Central Java province to reduce maternal mortality under the MAF resulted in the issuance of a national strategy and the Government scaling up of the framework to 64 additional districts, covering 30% of the population.

UNDP also engaged in a number of initiatives in 19 countries to further rule of law and access to justice, particularly for the poor, women and vulnerable groups benefiting more than 182,000 people.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND EARLY RECOVERY

Support to development of a comprehensive risk reduction system in Bangladesh facilitated the taking of refuge by 1 million people in nearly 4,000 shelters within 24 hours before tropical storm Mahasen hit in 2013, so that only 17 lives were lost, a figure significantly below the toll in similar disasters.

The Government of India achieved a major success when a super-cyclone which struck Odisha and Andhra Pradesh states of India, and caused less than 50 deaths due to evacuation of more than a million people. A cyclone of comparable intensity had caused more than 10,000 deaths in 1999.

Excerpt from report, 'UNDP Results in Asia and the Pacific, 2013-2014'