



FIJI MULTI-COUNTRY OFFICE

Moving the Pacific Forward

ANNUAL REPORT 2008

UNDP FIJI MULTI-COUNTRY OFFICE

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“Moving the Pacific Forward”

UNDP is the UN’s global network to help people meet their development needs and build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working as a trusted partner with Governments, civil society and the private sector to help them build their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

Our UN identity ensures our neutrality and our respect for each country’s control over its own future. Our commitment to development makes us advocates of change, and our wide, decentralized presence keeps UNDP close to development issues, resources and thinking. Countries draw on the knowledge not just of the people of UNDP but also of our broad circle of partners, together encompassing a world of development experience.

Pacific Island Countries covered by UNDP Fiji Multi-Country Office

	Federated States of Micronesia
	Republic of the Fiji Islands
	Republic of Kiribati
	Republic of Marshall Islands
	Republic of Nauru
	Republic of Palau
	Solomon Islands
	Kingdom of Tonga
	Tuvalu
	Republic of Vanuatu

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Acronyms

ADMIRE:	Actions for Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energy
AusAID:	Australian Agency for International Development
CDM:	Country Development Manager
CPAP:	Country Programme Action Plan
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
DTIS:	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
EC:	European Commission
FSM:	Federated States of Micronesia
HIV/AIDS:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GEF:	Global Environment Facility
GNI:	Gross National Income
MDG:	Millennium Development Goal
IF:	Integrated Framework for Trade Facilitation
LNA:	Legislative Needs Assessment
MCO:	Multi-Country Office
MDG:	Millennium Development Goal
MP:	Member of Parliament
NAPA:	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCSA:	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NEPO:	National Economic Planning Office
NGO:	Non-Government Organization
NICE:	National Initiative on Civic Education
NIU:	National Implementing Unit
NZAID:	New Zealand's International Aid & Development Agency
ODA:	Overseas Development Assistance
PAA:	Priorities and Action Agenda (Vanuatu)
PGSP:	Provincial Government Strengthening Programme (Solomon Islands)
PPP:	Purchasing Power Parity
RMI:	Republic of Marshall Islands
SBOC:	Office of Statistics, Budget & Economic Management, Overseas Development Assistance and Compact Management (FSM)
SDP:	Strategic Development Plan
SEDREA:	Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Applications
SIDS:	Small Islands Developing States
SLG:	Support to Local Governance
SLM:	Sustainable Land Management
TRC:	Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Solomon Islands)
UN:	United Nations
UNCBD:	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD:	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
VRDTC:	Vanuatu Rural Development Training Centre
WTO:	World Trade Organization

2008 results and upcoming priorities

Pacific island countries face common challenges resulting from their small size, geographic isolation and natural disaster vulnerability. The sub-region is experiencing high levels of poverty and slow economic growth and is in danger of missing critical MDG targets. Sustainable and equitable economic growth is dependent on significant governance improvements, but increasing concerns over alleged abuse of power and corruption are contributing to instability and failure to uphold human rights.

UNDP strives to support the Pacific by coordinating UN activities at country level and through direct policy advice in four key areas: poverty reduction and attainment of MDGs, strengthening institutions of democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, and sustainable environmental management. UNDP provides services to the Pacific through the Multi-Country Office in Fiji, Joint UN presences in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Palau, FSM and Marshall Islands, as well as projects in each of the 10 countries.

Recent successes

In 2008, UNDP organized induction workshops for newly elected MPs in Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga and Solomon Islands and helped to strengthen parliamentary secretariats and standing committees.

In Fiji, UNDP worked to foster knowledge of human rights across all population strata, while at the same time supporting in-school civic education through curriculum development.

To support local service delivery, UNDP targeted capacity building of local authorities in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, and provided assistance after floods in Fiji and Solomon Islands.

In Kiribati, Vanuatu and Palau, UNDP helped to monitor development progress and proposed policy recommendations through publication of National MDG Reports and/or support to MDG costing.

As, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu prepare for WTO accession, UNDP supported the establishment and strengthening of Trade Units.

In environment and climate change, UNDP assisted Pacific SIDS to strengthen their policies through national adaptation plans and capacity assessments.

At community level, UNDP worked with women and youth groups to support climate change adaptation through small grants for mangrove rehabilitation, clean water supply and proper waste management. UNDP's commitment to UN reform is seen through establishment of Joint UN presences in Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Palau, FSM, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu.



Upcoming priorities

For several years Pacific SIDS had poor economic performance with GDP per capita growing only in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Palau (the growth had been negative in Kiribati, FSM and Nauru and close to zero in Fiji, Tonga, Marshall Islands and Tuvalu).

Reliance on aid, commodities, remittances and tourism revenues makes the countries particularly vulnerable to the global financial crisis, which is felt both by governments and households. Partnering with governments and donors, UNDP should seek to contain or avoid further setbacks for human development and MDG attainment.

The tense political environment in Fiji and fragile social stability and governance institutions in Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu will require ever stronger focus on parliamentary strengthening, support to civil society and capacity building of local governance institutions.

Climate change is a major threat, especially for low-lying atoll nations in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Marshall Islands, leading to sea level rise and increased incidence of cyclones and flooding. Environmental challenges are further aggravated through unsustainable logging, waste management, energy security, access to safe water and sanitation, biodiversity conservation, management of oceanic fishery resources and coral bleaching across the Pacific.

Responding to development challenges, UNDP will further strengthen country-level policy dialogue through the new Joint UN Presences. To avoid diseconomies of scale, policy support will be strengthened at regional or multi-country level.

UNDP will focus on enhancing its own advisory role in a few select areas of strong comparative advantage, while at the same time improving external outreach.

Status of achievements of MDGs in the Pacific

Status of MDG achievement by country (source: national MDG reports)	Fiji	Solomon Islands	Tonga	Marshall Islands	Vanuatu	Tuvalu	Kiribati	Palau
MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Potentially	Insufficient data	Unlikely	Potentially	Unlikely	Potentially
MDG2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	Potentially	Probably	Probably	Unlikely	Potentially	Probably	Probably	Probably
MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	Probably	Unlikely	Potentially	Probably	Potentially	Probably	Unlikely	Probably
MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality	Potentially	Insufficient data	Probably	Probably	Potentially	Potentially	Potentially	Probably
MDG5: Improve Maternal Health	Potentially	Probably	Probably	Probably	Potentially	Probably	Potentially	Probably
MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases	Unlikely	Insufficient data	Potentially	Potentially	Insufficient data	Unlikely	Unlikely	Potentially
MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Potentially	Potentially	Probably	Potentially	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Probably
MDG8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Potentially	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Potentially	Probably

SOURCES: Fiji MDG Report 2004, Solomon Islands MDG Report 2004, Tonga MDG Report 2004, Republic of Marshall Islands MDG Progress Report 2005, Vanuatu MDG Report 2005, Tuvalu MDG Report 2006, Kiribati MDG Report 2007, Palau MDG Report 2008

The National MDG Report for FSM is under production and expected to be published in 2009, while MDG monitoring in Nauru is yet to commence. Fiji and RMI will publish their second national MDG Reports in 2009.



MDG SCORECARD

The National MDG Report for FSM is under production and scheduled for publication in 2009.



KEY COUNTRY FACTS

Population: 107,434 (July 2009 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,200 (2008 est.)
GDP real growth rate: 0.3% (2005 est.)
Industries: Tourism, construction, fish processing, specialized aquaculture, craft items (from shell, wood, pearls)
Geography: four major island groups totaling 607 islands.
Net ODA (2007): US\$115m
Net ODA/GNI (2007): 41.9%

A key achievement in strengthening the partnership between the UN and the Federated States of Micronesia in 2008, was the preparation of the Joint UN presence of UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF.

In an effort to address the attainment of the MDGs, UNDP partnered with the Government on the production of a national MDG Report which will be published this year.

MDG achievement in FSM is not just a question of finance and other resources, but also requires strengthened institutional capacity especially to forge coherence between planning and budgeting processes and to provide a monitoring and accountability framework.

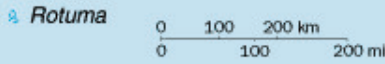
In 2008, UNDP also started legislative needs assessment to identify key areas that could be developed to support the Senators and Legislators to carry out their important constitutional roles.

THEMATIC AREA	KEY 2008 RESULTS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Poverty Reduction and MDGs	Capacity of National MDG Task Force strengthened and work on 1st National MDG report commenced	Office of Statistics , Budget & Economic Management, Overseas Development Assistance and Compact Management
Governance	Legislative Needs Assessment commenced with a view of strengthening FSM Congress and state legislatures	Congress of FSM
Sustainable Environmental Management	Technical training conducted on climate change assessments and data collection; thematic working groups enabled to apply knowledge and skills	Office of Environment and Emergency Management (OEEM)

Further to this, in an effort to bring about energy efficiency, UNDP established recycling systems in Kosrae and Yap. These materials recycling facilities were to develop and implement a Solid Waste Management Model for the small island environment of FSM through the development of a sustainable beverage container recycling operation, diversion of organic waste for composting and public education and awareness programmes.

The Kosrae people extend their appreciation to UNDP on establishing a waste recycling system in the islands. We are cleaning up the environment which most rely on as their main source of income. The communities are more aware of proper garbage disposal and how to utilize the designated pump areas. Women and children are helping collect aluminium, plastic and other recyclable wastes. We say, Kulo na ma lulap to UNDP and their great staff for the support . - Leonard Sigrah, Kosrae Solid Waste Management , Project Manager





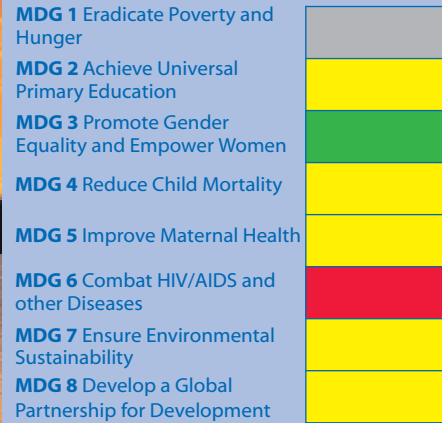
South Pacific Ocean



KEY COUNTRY FACTS

Population: 944,720 (July 2009 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,900 (2008 est.)
GDP real growth rate: 1.2% (2008 est.)
Industries: Tourism, Sugar, Clothing, Copra, Gold, Silver, Lumber
Geography: includes 332 islands; approximately 110 are inhabited
Net ODA (2007): US\$57m
Net ODA/GNI (2007): 1.7%

MDG SCORECARD



Two main pillars of UNDP's programme in Fiji are civic education and sustainable environmental management. UNDP's work in civic education encompasses curriculum development in schools, as well as community-level activities and is co-funded by NZAID and the EC. For example, the National Initiative on Civic Education works with a wide cross-section of the community to create sound knowledge of democracy and better understanding of people's civil rights and national democratic values.

Awareness in civil and political rights helps promote people's involvement in national governance not only through their increased participation in national and municipal elections but also through the better use of democratic institutions. Further to this, the Civic Education in Schools project will assist in the development of a human rights and civic education curricula and facilitate the inclusion of human rights and civic education topics in both primary and secondary school curriculum and support the teaching of these topics into assessed subjects.

THEMATIC AREA	KEY 2008 RESULTS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Governance	Journals documenting proceedings of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Fiji Parliament between 2000 and 2006 were completed Wide-ranged campaign to raise awareness of civic rights started through inclusive consultations in village communities and revision of school curriculum to incorporate civic education	Fiji Parliament Secretariat Direct implementation Ministry of Education
Sustainable Environmental Management	Sustainable Land Management project allowed farmers and landowners to be trained on land management techniques; a demonstration farm established; Solid Waste Management programme agreed and is being piloted in partnership with Suva city council	Department of Environment

For the Environment Programme, activities for 2008 include the National Capacity for Self-Assessment (NCSA) activity where thematic assessments were conducted and cross-cutting issues identified for drafting of an Action Plan. Other projects included the Sustainable Land Management project which looked at proper methods of tilling the land using both modern and traditional methods of land management.

We hope that UNDP continues to render support in assisting the NCSA Project Unit secure funding for the actual implementation by Fiji of the three Rio Convention Obligations on biodiversity – the UNFCCC, UNCCD and the UNCBD – *Senivasa Waqairamasi, NCSA National Project Coordinator*



MDG SCORECARD

MDG 1 Eradicate Poverty and Hunger	■
MDG 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education	■
MDG 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	■
MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality	■
MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health	■
MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS and other Diseases	■
MDG 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability	■
MDG 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development	■



KEY COUNTRY FACTS

Population: 112,850 (July 2009 est)
GDP per capita (PPP): \$3,700 (2008 est)
GDP real growth rate: 3.7% (2008 est)
Industries: Fishing, handicrafts
Geography: 21 of the 33 islands are inhabited; Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean
Net ODA (2007): US\$27m
Net ODA/GNI (2007): 20.6%

Kiribati is challenged by large public sector budgets and unprofitable state-owned enterprises that between them employ 95% of the workforce. Through UNDP's assistance, the national legislature is at the forefront of national efforts to curb wastage of taxpayer resources in unprofitable and inefficient institutions. Strengthening the role of the Public Accounts Committee in the oversight of public funds is a key element of UNDP's assistance to the Parliament.

With UNDP's support, the Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs is also prominent in highlighting issues surrounding effective management of Island Councils and provision of basic services to the rural or island-based communities. In terms of policy advice for development planning, UNDP worked with the National Economic Planning Office (NEPO) in producing the

THEMATIC AREA	KEY 2008 RESULTS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Poverty Reduction and MDGs	National MDG report finalized enabling MDG monitoring and assessment and informing Kiribati Development Plan for 2008-2012	National Economic Planning Office, Ministry of Finance
Governance	Reform of the local governance system	Ministry of Internal & Social Affairs
Sustainable Environmental Management	Sustainable Land Management project commenced with the inception workshop and awareness raising for government agencies, CSOs and community representatives	Department of Environment

first National MDG Report and subsequent consultations leading to the finalization of the Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) 2008-2011.

Also in 2008, in order to bring about a sustainable environment UNDP conducted climate change assessments in Kiribati.

In addition, the UN Joint Presence was signed in Kiribati amongst UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA where these three will look into addressing development issues as One UN.

I am very fortunate that on becoming Speaker of the Kiribati Parliament in September 2007, UNDP personnel from Suva visited and offered their help in upgrading our Parliament capacity to enhance good governance and development of democracy. I offer my sincere gratitude to UNDP for this timely help and for the cooperation of the staff in meeting our requests, even at very short notice. I look forward to continuing to work closely with UNDP on our legislative needs – **Taomati T. Iuta, Speaker, Maneaba ni Maungatabu**





NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN



KEY COUNTRY FACTS

Population: 64,522 (July 2009 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP): \$2,500 (2008 est.)
GDP real growth rate: -0.3% (2008 est.)
Industries: Copra, Tuna processing, Tourism, Craft items (from seashells, wood, and pearls)
Geography: the islands of Bikini and Enewetak are former US nuclear test sites; Kwajalein atoll, famous as a World War II battleground, the island city of Ebeye is the second largest settlement after the capital of Majuro
Net ODA (2007): US\$52m
Net ODA/GNI (2007): 5.7%

MDG SCORECARD

MDG 1 Eradicate Poverty and Hunger	Grey
MDG 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education	Red
MDG 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	Green
MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality	Green
MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health	Green
MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS and other Diseases	Yellow
MDG 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Yellow
MDG 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Grey

More assistance in the areas of Sustainable Environmental Management, Governance and Poverty Reduction were rendered to the Marshallese people with UNDP support in 2008. Working upon the agreement between the Government of RMI and UNDP, the Joint Presence led by UNFPA was established to respond to the development challenges this Small Island State was facing especially in trying to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Based on the Agreement between the Government and UNDP, the Country Programme in its first implementation year provided assistance by launching the second phase support to the Nitijela Parliament. The project institutionalized and strengthened the Office of the Clerk to Parliament to support Members of the Nitijela in their discharge of legislative, oversight and representative functions.

THEMATIC AREA	KEY 2008 RESULTS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Poverty Reduction and MDGs	National MDG Task Force reestablished and work on the 2009 National MDG Report commenced	Economic Planning, Policy and Statistics Office
Governance	Capacity of the newly elected Nitijela (Parliament) enhanced through Orientation Workshop and proposal to strengthen Standing Committees	RMI Nitijela
Sustainable Environmental Management	New programme of Actions for Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energy (ADMIRE) agreed	Ministry of Finance and Aid Coordination Unit, Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination

In support of the Millennium Development Goals, UNDP-worked to strengthen the capacity of line ministries to collect and analyze data to monitor progress on achieving the MDGs through the Economic Planning, Policy and Statistics Office (EPPSO).

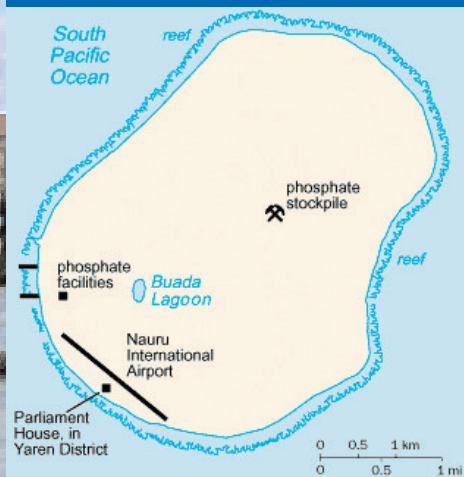
In the area of Environment, climate change impact assessments were ongoing, a new project on Sustainable Land Management looked at where the Government's capacity could be strengthened for the purposes of mainstreaming Climate Change adaptation into national policies.

The overall impact from the UNDP work resulted in a much higher level of understanding on good governance by Members of Parliament. The members' awareness of their individual roles, duties and obligations to Parliament and their constituents has immensely been upgraded and UNDP helped the Parliamentarians to gain an important view of their work. Members of Parliament are willing and ready to commit themselves to their elected posts linking closer the people to the government and vice-versa – **Bernice Joash, National Parliament of the Republic of Marshall Islands**



MDG SCORECARD

MDG 1 Eradicate Poverty and Hunger	■
MDG 2 Achieve Universal Education	■
MDG 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	■
MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality	■
MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health	■
MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS and other Diseases	■
MDG 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability	■
MDG 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development	■



KEY COUNTRY FACTS

Population: 14,019 (July 2009 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP): \$5,000 (2005 est.)
GDP real growth rate: NA
Industries: Phosphate mining
Geography: Nauru is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean, only 53 km south of the Equator
Net ODA (2007): US\$26m

Emphasizing the theme of good governance and accountability amongst elected leaders, UNDP assisted the Government of Nauru and the Office of the Speaker in organizing an induction workshop for the Parliamentarians in January 2008.

THEMATIC AREA	KEY 2008 RESULTS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Governance	Induction workshop for members of Nauru parliament undertaken which further increased MPs understanding on parliamentary procedures	Office of the Speaker of Parliament
Sustainable Environmental Management	Consultation for National Biodiversity strategy action plan and strengthening of network for its successful implementation	Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment

With funding from the UN Democracy Fund, UNDP also assisted in the Constitution Reform Process, the outcome of which is the Constitution amendment bill to be debated in Parliament this year. In order to assist entrepreneurship in Nauru, UNDP partnered with the Ministry of Commerce Industries to develop the Small Business and Micro Enterprise Development project which will roll out in 2009 to support

Nauruan nationals interested in opening or supporting small businesses.

UNDP also commenced negotiations with the Government of Nauru on the establishment of the Joint UN presence in Nauru.

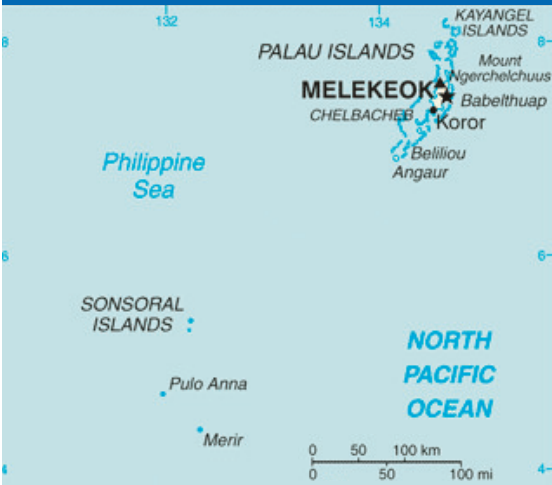
Further to this, UNDP in the area of Sustainable Environment Management, there were continued climate change assessments and the implementation of the national biodiversity project (NBSAP).

Although there are a couple of programs pertinent to Parliament that were on at the same instance, the particular one I was involved with was the induction program for parliamentarians by UNDP. It provided information on specific roles the Members of Parliament were to follow and the specific role of the Speaker in terms of conduct in the House. It paved a way for a recommendation clause to the constitution review committee to add "the code of conduct"

– Hon. Riddel Akua, Speaker to Parliament of Nauru



Palau

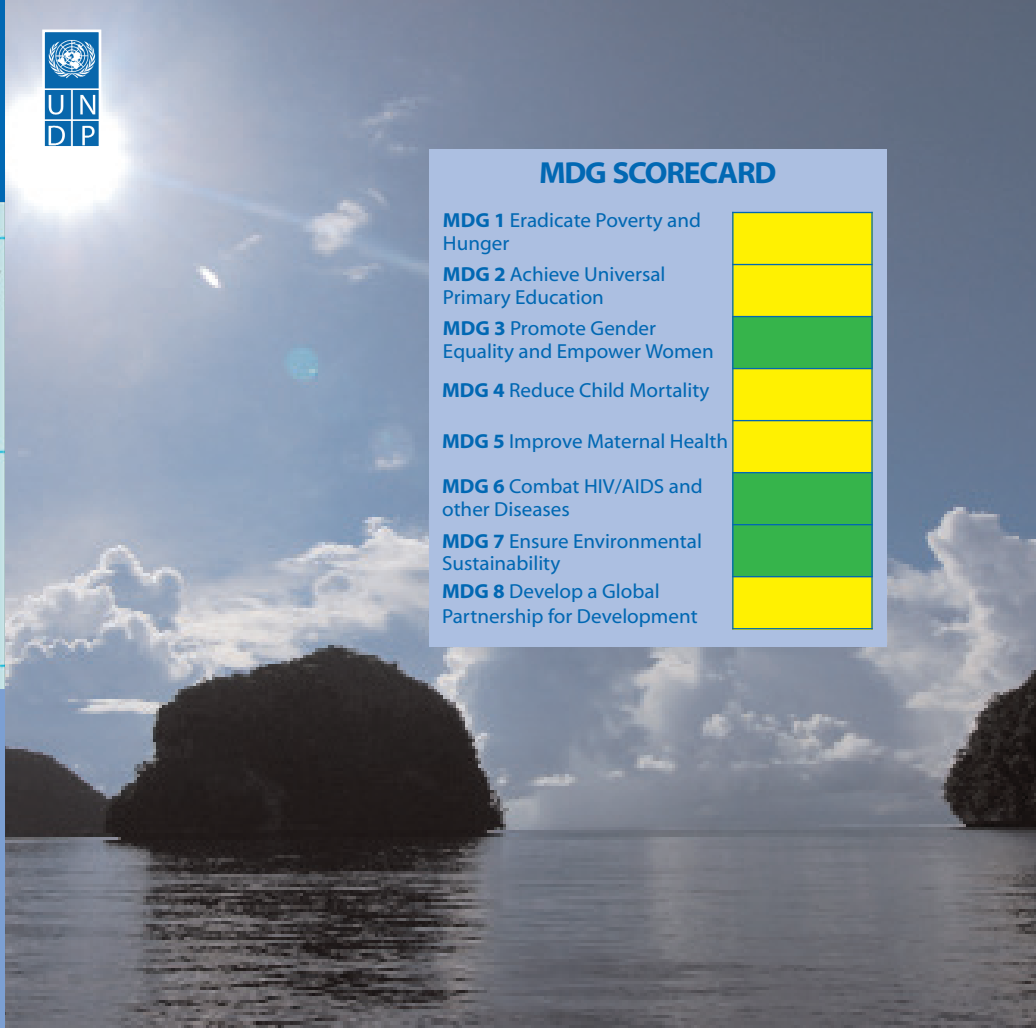


KEY COUNTRY FACTS

Population: 20,796 (July 2009 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP): \$8,100 (2008 est.)
GDP real growth rate: 5.5% (2005 est.)
Industries: Tourism, public administration services, construction, fishing and agriculture
Geography: westernmost archipelago in the Caroline chain, consists of six island groups; includes World War II battleground of Beliliou (Peleliu) and world-famous rock islands
Net ODA (2007): US\$22m
Net ODA/GNI (2007): 13.4%

MDG SCORECARD

MDG 1 Eradicate Poverty and Hunger	Yellow
MDG 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education	Yellow
MDG 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	Green
MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality	Yellow
MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health	Yellow
MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS and other Diseases	Green
MDG 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Green
MDG 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Yellow



Partnership between Palau and UNDP was brought to a new level in 2008 with the opening of a local UNDP office in December.

The office also represents interests of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and will coordinate activities related to the broader United Nations Development Assistance in the Pacific for 2008-2012.

Apart from this, a special highlight for the Palau Government and its people was the launching of Palau's MDG Report in December after a solid one year monitoring program that started in late 2007. UNDP provided much needed support to monitor Palau's MDG achievement.

In the area of good governance, UNDP aimed at strengthening Palau's various constitutional and other executive government offices. An orientation programme was held for the members of the Olbiil Era Kelulau (Palau National Congress). Together with key stakeholders, UNDP assessed the develop-

THEMATIC AREA	KEY 2008 RESULTS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Poverty Reduction and MDGs	Development planning and monitoring capacity improved through publication of the 1st National MDG Report for Palau	Ministry of Finance and Planning
Governance	Legislative, oversight and representational capacity of the newly elected Congress strengthened through Legislative Needs Assessment and orientation workshop for parliamentarians	Olbiil Era Kelulau
Sustainable Environmental Management	New programme on Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy (SEDREA) agreed	Office of the Environmental Response and Coordination (OERC) and Energy Office

ment needs to support the Legislature and the Offices of the Clerk and Legal Counsel as well as House of Senate in performing their roles with the framework of the Palau Constitution.

For Sustainable Environmental Management, UNDP engaged itself in the implementation of Renewable Energy and the Sustainable Land Management projects. These projects are aimed at providing increased access for Palau citizens to renewable energy and natural resources that will support sustainable livelihood options.

Seven years after the government signed on to the Millennium Declaration, there were no successful efforts to put in place a proper monitoring mechanism. UNDP provided a catalytic role in activating the national efforts and commitment required in the monitoring of MDGs. The establishment of a strong working rapport between UNDP and the Government of Palau was critical to the successful setup of the MDG monitoring program that has established a critical foundation upon which the Republic would now be able to monitor its progress and design appropriate policy measures to ensure achievement of the MDGs by 2015 – **Mr Rhinehart Silas, Ministry of Finance and Planning of Palau**



MDG SCORECARD

MDG 1 Eradicate Poverty and Hunger	
MDG 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education	
MDG 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	
MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality	
MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health	
MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS and other Diseases	
MDG 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability	
MDG 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development	



KEY COUNTRY FACTS

Population: 595,613 (July 2009 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,900 (2008 est.)
GDP real growth rate: 10% (2008 est.)
Industries: Fish (tuna), mining, timber
Geography: Strategic location on sea routes between the South Pacific Ocean, the Solomon Sea, and the Coral Sea
Net ODA (2007): US\$248m
Net ODA/GNI (2007): 67.3%

In 2008, the UNDP sub-office in Honiara established a MDG Unit to support Government's efforts in achieving the MDGs. The Democratic Governance portfolio rolled out its programme of decentralization and provincial government strengthening, starting with public expenditure management training. The Parliamentary Strengthening Project enhanced the public outreach role of Parliamentary Committees. An increasing number of Bills are being presented in the House, all of which now undergo committee scrutiny prior to debate.

Reconciliation activities and the needs of the youth population were addressed under the Crisis Prevention and Recovery portfolio through the Peace and Youth Project. UNDP also responded to a natural disaster in late December, assisting the Government with the transportation of assessment teams and humanitarian aid to people on a remote tropical atoll.

Within UNDP's work on Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction, the Government conducted Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) that analyzed the Solomon Island's macroeconomic environment and investment climate. At community level, UNDP provided financial literacy training in the Guadalcanal Plains.

The Solomon Government endorsed the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) and the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) in November; these reports were prepared under UNDP's Sustainable Environmental Management portfolio, using

THEMATIC AREA	KEY 2008 RESULTS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Poverty reduction and MDGs	Financial literacy training conducted	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study completed to improve external trade	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and External Trade
Governance	Public Expenditure Management materials developed for Provincial Governments	Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening
	Parliament Foreign Relations Committee inquiry on RAMSI facilitated	National Parliament Office
Crisis prevention and recovery	Assessment mission dispatched to tidal flood affected areas in outer islands of Malaita province	National Disaster Management Office
Sustainable Environmental Management	National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSAA) and National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) completed	Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology
		Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Further assistance was also provided to Solomon Islands in the development of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the National Action Plan for the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

At community level, a natural resource management and biodiversity conservation project was initiated and target areas selected.

NCSA addresses our capacity gaps to meet the obligation under Rio Conventions. Also, NAPA is the starting point to respond to the immediate needs to adapt to climate change. I am happy to see both NCSA and NAPA completed. We are looking forward to seeing the implementation of the prioritized projects

- **Chanel Iroi, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Meteorology of Solomon Islands**



Tonga



MDG SCORECARD

MDG 1 Eradicate Poverty and Hunger	
MDG 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education	
MDG 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	
MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality	
MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health	
MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS and other Diseases	
MDG 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability	
MDG 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development	

KEY COUNTRY FACTS

Population: 120,898 (July 2009 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP): \$4,400 (2008 est.)
GDP real growth rate: -3.5% (2008 est.)
Industries: Tourism, Construction, Fishing
Geography: archipelago of 169 islands (36 inhabited)
Net ODA (2007): US\$30m
Net ODA/GNI (2007): 13.1%

The new programme cycle of UNDP's assistance to the Government began in 2008, taking into account the Tonga Strategic Development Plan 8 (SDP8) 2006/7-2008/9 "Looking to the Future, Building on the Past".

The five-year programme will assist Tonga to respond to development challenges in two key areas of democratic governance and sustainable environmental management.

In 2008, an induction workshop was undertaken for Members of Parliament called the Capacity Enhancement and Talanoa workshop and assistance was also provided in exploring the possibilities of having civic education to which Tongan citizens could participate.

In the area of Sustainable Environmental Management,

THEMATIC AREA	KEY 2008 RESULTS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Governance	Capacity of the newly elected legislature strengthened through Talanoa (Orientation) Workshop for Members of Parliament	Legislative Assembly, Office of the Speaker
Sustainable Environmental Management	National reports on biodiversity, climate change and land degradation and desertification prepared and policy recommendations submitted to Government	Department of Environment

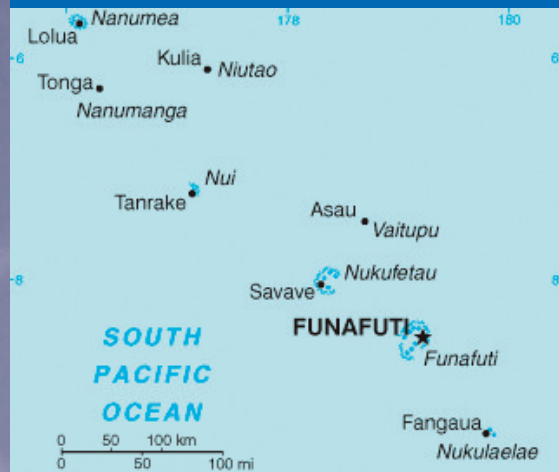
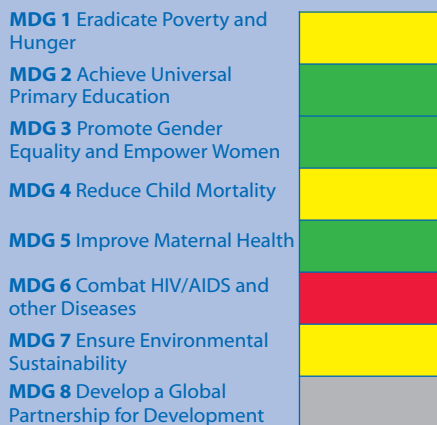
UNDP assisted in the implement of the SLM project and Climate Change assessment (SNC) in an effort to promote sustainable land use practices using participatory community techniques.

UNDP also assisted to Tonga meet its Paris Declaration commitments through support in the establishment of a Stakeholder Round Table for Climate Change and to improve coordination and management of environment and energy-related assistance.

I was privileged to have met with the UNDP team on their Integrated Mission to Tonga in September last year. It made me become more familiar with their programmes having just started to work with them a few months earlier. I look forward to a lot more work coordination in MDG Budgeting and Environment this year – **Natalia Latu, Principal Economist, Aid & Project Management Division**



MDG SCORECARD



KEY COUNTRY FACTS

Population: 12,373 (July 09 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP): \$1,600 (2002 est.)
GDP real growth rate: 3% (2006 est.)
Industries: Fishing, Copra
Geography: One of the smallest and most remote countries on Earth
Net ODA (2007): US\$12m
Net ODA/GNI (2007): No data available

UNDP in 2008, supported the Tuvalu Government's efforts in better coordinating and integrating external aid to the Kakeega II, Tuvalu's National Development Strategy for 2005-2015 and provided training for MDG-based collection of data for national statistics.

In the area of Good Governance and Human Rights, UNDP jointly with NZAID worked on developing the next phase of the Strengthening Local Governance project as well as updated the Legislative Needs Assessment of the Parliament of Tuvalu. This assessment will provide the basis for long-term support to the Parliament of Tuvalu.

For Environment and Sustainable Management, UNDP developed capacity to better implement environmental protection programmes at the national level. These programmes included climate change assessment, biodiversity conserva-

THEMATIC AREA	KEY 2008 RESULTS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Governance	Local governance capacity strengthened through support to Falekaupule, Kaupules and communities and promoting concepts of democratic and participatory governance	Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development
Sustainable Environmental Management	Climate Change Plan formulated to address coastal protection, improved agricultural resistance to salt-water intrusion, improved access to potable water resources, community health protection; Sustainable land management inception workshop conducted and commencement of project implementation in Tuvalu	Department of Environment

tion, sustainable land management and coordination of aid and sectoral strategies and plans.

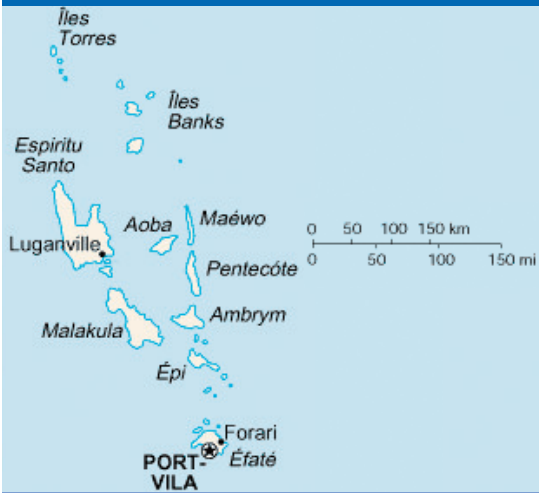
Further to this, the Joint Presence initiative led by UNDP was established in November 2008 and was officially launched in May 2009. The Joint Presence provides an avenue for each of the three agencies UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA to more efficiently and effectively capitalize their comparative advantages in getting things done in development – otherwise known as 'achieving development results.'

Under the Support to Local Governance (SLG) Phase I project implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development, UNDP has assisted in enhancing the capacity of Kaupules and local government staff stationed in the outer islands in planning-budgeting and advocating for amendments to the Falekaupule Act. The project facilitated women and youth participation in community meetings. Traditionally this is not culturally practiced, but the project has really assisted in enhancing and recognizing the potentials of women and youth

– Mr Lopati Samasoni, Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development of Tuvalu



Vanuatu

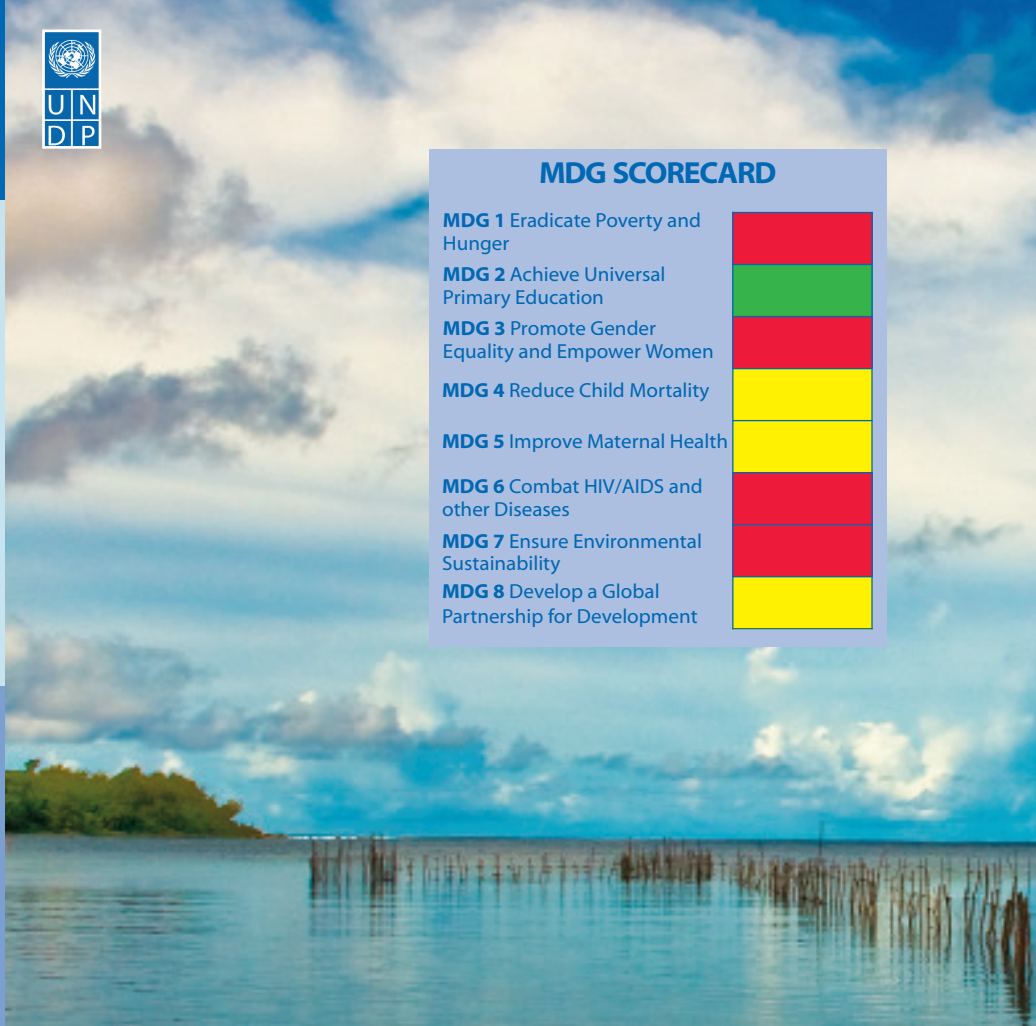


KEY COUNTRY FACTS

Population: 218,519 (July 2009 est.)
GDP per capita (PPP): \$4,700 (2008 est.)
GDP real growth rate: 6.5% (2008 est.)
Industries: Food and fish freezing, wood processing, meat canning
Geography: A Y-shaped chain of four main islands and 80 smaller islands; several have active volcanoes
Net ODA (2007): US\$57m
Net ODA/GNI (2007): 13.5%

MDG SCORECARD

MDG 1 Eradicate Poverty and Hunger	■
MDG 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education	■
MDG 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	■
MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality	■
MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health	■
MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS and other Diseases	■
MDG 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability	■
MDG 8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development	■



In 2008, UNDP and the Government signed the Country Programme Action Plan which addresses current and emerging development priorities for Vanuatu. This five-year plan (2008-2012), is aligned to and supports Vanuatu's National Development Strategy – the Priorities and Action Agenda 2006-2015.

In the area of MDG support, UNDP assisted Vanuatu in strengthening capacity among policy makers and civil societies to analyze key development challenges, including poverty, environment and gender issues and incorporate these into national policies, budgets and reports.

To strengthen democratic governance in Vanuatu, UNDP for the first time undertook a Preparatory Assistance Project in close collaboration with the Office of the Hon. Speaker to Parliament which included an Orientation for Members of Parliament, workshop for Committee members. This is in addition to the Building Resilience Project currently implemented through the Ministry of Internal Affairs that strengthened Government's efforts in decentralization.

In the area Sustainable Environmental Management, UNDP assisted in the integration of biodiversity, climate

THEMATIC AREA	KEY 2008 RESULTS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
Poverty Reduction and MDGs	The first country MDG costing tools workshop conducted to strengthen government's capacity in planning and costing interventions to support of MDGs	Strategic Management and Aid Coordination, Office of the Prime Minister
Sustainable Environmental Management	Sustainable Land Management inception workshops and raising community awareness at two project sites	Department of Environment

change, sustainable land management and renewable energy priorities into the national and sectoral planning and in turn strengthen national and sectoral planning. Vanuatu relies heavily on the production and export of primary goods derived from its natural resources which in turn pose significant challenges to competing demands on the environment, variability of climate change and poor natural resource management.

In an effort to strengthen trade policies, the Government of Vanuatu and UNDP on behalf of six multi-lateral agencies for the Integrated Framework (IF) for Trade signed the IF agreement for US\$1 million. The aim of the five-year assistance is to help Vanuatu enhance its institutional capacity and policy framework to ensure long-term sustainability of trade policy implementation and capacity development efforts.

Communications in Vanuatu and I believe in most Pacific nations have always been a problem in particular in rural parts when there are hardly any means of communications. Vanuatu Rural Development Training Centre (VRDTCA) has 38 Rural Training Centres that are scattered around the nation and one of the most important hindrances is communications where we are often cut off from our members. UNDP supported VRDTCA to set up rural e-mails by providing financial support. The project hopes to see four e-mail stations set up this year through the support we received from UNDP

– Ms. Kathy Solomon, Vanuatu Rural Development Training Centre



Building on programme growth in previous years, in 2008 Fiji MCO managed a much larger financial portfolio than in any previous year.

Total volume of UNDP's programme expenditure and services to other agencies in the UN system increased from US \$8.3 million in 2004 to US \$20.6 million in 2008, or by 2 ½ times in 4 years. Compared to previous year, the volume has increased by 11%.

For UNDP programme expenditure at the country level, related assistance continues to be the largest volume, which reflects high priority of environmental and climate change concerns in the Pacific.

Overall, between three main thematic areas for UNDP, Environment constitutes 45%, followed by Governance, 35%, and the expanding portfolio of programmes in the area of Poverty reduction and MDGs, 20%.

Another important characteristic of UNDP programme assistance in the Pacific is that it is funded from multiple sources. While UNDP is not mainly a financial donor, we are seeking to leverage our scarce financial resources (27% of total expenditure) to support catalytic programme interventions and to build strong partnerships with national governments and with donors.

Overall, Global Environment Facility remains the single largest source of funding for country level programmes, but – in a sign of growing confidence of partners in UNDP – combined contributions from bilateral donors and trust funds have increased to 30% of our total portfolio.

We would like to acknowledge Australia, New Zealand, the European Commission and other donors, whose financial contributions were instrumental in achieving development results in the Pacific in 2008.

Table 1: Total Expenditure by Thematic Area

Thematic Areas	Total Expenditure by Thematic Area
Poverty Reduction & MDGs	2.0
Environment	4.4
Governance	3.2
Other	0.2
Total	9.8

Figure 1: Total Expenditure by Thematic Area (millions US\$)

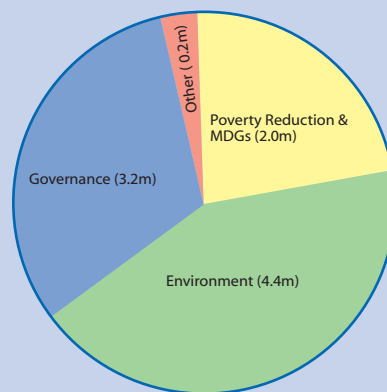


Table 2: Total Expenditure by Sources of Funds

Sources of Funds	Total Expenditure by Sources of Funds
Core UNDP Budget	2.6
Trust Funds	1.1
Global Environment Facility	4.2
Cost-Sharing by Donors	1.9
Total	9.8

Figure 2: Expenditure by Sources of Funds (% of total)

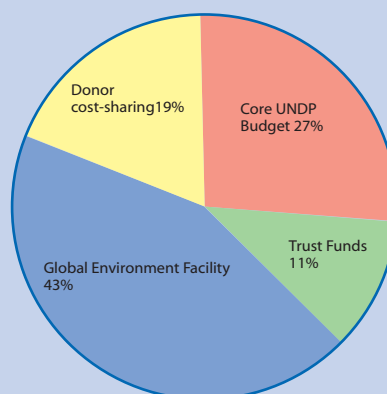


Table 3: Trends in UNDP programme expenditure and agency services in 2004-2008 (millions US\$)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
MCO	6.4	5.8	6	10.1	9.8
PC	0	1.3	3.8	5.4	8.2
Agency services	1.9	2.1	2.2	3.1	2.6
Total	8.3	9.2	12	18.6	20.6

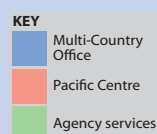
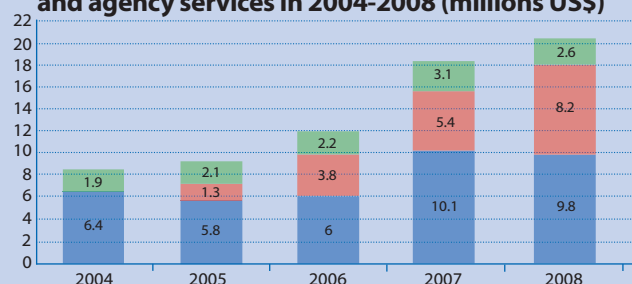


Figure 3: Trends in UNDP programme expenditure and agency services in 2004-2008 (millions US\$)



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