



Country: Republic of Fiji
Initiation Plan

Project Title: Fiji Governance Programme – Initiation Plan

Expected CP Outcome(s): **Outcome 5.1** National, local, and traditional governance systems uphold human rights, especially women’s rights in line with international standards.

Initiation Plan Start Date: 22 September 2014

Initiation Plan End Date: 21 September 2015

Implementing Partner: UNDP/DIM

Brief Description

UNDP has a long track-record of supporting Fiji through both country-level and regional governance-related programming on issues related to civic education, local governance, human security and so on. However, the opportunities for engagement have been more limited in the years since the 2006 coup. A recent scoping mission identified a number of opportunities for UNDP to engage in governance following the elections in September 2014, in particular recommending that UNDP engage in new governance programming through a step-by-step approach which will generate knowledge through policy research that can feed into policy dialogues which will in turn support the new Government to make policy choices, strategies and plans whose implementation can be supported through projects at a later stage. UNDP proposes to use the Initiation Plan approach to support policy research and dialogues that will provide a clear baseline for donor programming in governance, and help the Government to formulate strategies and action plans to strengthen governance (in particular local governance and access to justice) which can be the basis for alignment of future development cooperation.

Programme Period:	1 Yr (22 Sep 2014– 21 Sep 2015)
CPAP Programme Component:	<u> N/A </u>
Atlas Award ID:	<u> 00083209 </u>
PAC Meeting Date	<u> 12 Sep 2014 </u>

Total resources required	<u> \$750,000 </u>
Total allocated resources:	<u> \$240,000 </u>
• Regular	<u> \$80,000 </u>
• Other:	
o APRC	<u> 60,000 </u>
o DGTTF	<u> 100,000 </u>
o 11888	<u> 20,000 </u>
o Government	<u> </u>
Unfunded budget:	<u> \$490,000 </u>
In-kind Contributions	<u> </u>

Agreed by UNDP:

19.09.14

I. BACKGROUND FOR INITIATION PLAN

Fiji's parliamentary elections, planned for 17th September 2014, mark the re-establishment of parliamentary democracy after a period of eight years since the 2006 coup, and an opportunity for strengthened cooperation between Fiji and UNDP on inclusive and effective democratic governance. It builds on the recently launched Parliamentary strengthening project which has been implemented since early 2014 and which is supporting the new Parliament in a number of fields including revision of the legal framework of Parliament and capacity building for the secretariat and newly elected MPs.

UNDP has a long track-record of supporting Fiji through both country-level and regional governance-related programming on issues related to civic education, local governance, human security and so on. However, the opportunities for engagement have been more limited in the years since the 2006 coup, with the dissolution of Parliament, suspension of local elections and the weakening of a number of accountability mechanisms.

The forthcoming elections will provide new opportunities and challenges for the Government in strengthening participation and accountability at central and local levels which UNDP is well-placed to support. At the same time, a number of development partners are expected to increase their support to governance in Fiji, presenting both opportunities, including potential aid coordination challenges.

A recent scoping mission identified a number of opportunities for UNDP to engage in governance following the elections, including through strengthening the governance dimensions of existing country and regional-level programming. It also recommended that UNDP engage in new governance programming through a step-by-step approach which will generate knowledge through policy research that can feed into policy dialogues, which will in turn support the new Government to make policy choices, strategies and plans whose implementation can be supported through projects at a later stage.

The Fiji Multi-Country Office therefore proposes to set up the "Fiji Democratic Governance Programme – Initiation Plan", using UNDP's Initiation Plan modality, which will enable the MCO to support policy research and dialogues that will provide a clear baseline for donor programming in governance, and help the Government to formulate strategies and action plans to strengthen governance (in particular local governance and access to justice) which can be the basis for alignment of future development cooperation.

The facility will also support related initiatives including capacity-building initiatives, civic education and awareness initiatives and pilot innovations around participatory governance and access to justice which can later, if successful, be scaled-up in future governance programming.

II. PURPOSE

The Fiji Governance Programme – Initiation Plan is an initial phase with the fundamental purpose:

- to build knowledge and capacities that provide clear baseline for future programming on governance issues and
- to promote south-south exchange so that Fiji can benefit from good practices in other countries on issues like access to justice, local governance and human rights.

The Initiation Plan will be used by UNDP to facilitate national policy research as well as sharing of knowledge and experience among Asia-Pacific Countries as well as with countries outside the region. The strategy implementation for the Fiji Governance Programme – Initiation Plan will focus on providing a short-term assistance through policy advice, research and resource mobilisation for strengthening democratic governance in Fiji.

III. EXPECTED OUTPUT

As indicated above, the Fiji Governance Programme – Initiation Plan will focus on the three key outputs as identified below:

Overall Programme Output: Strengthening Democratic Governance in Fiji through Policy Research, Capacity Development and active Youth Participation

Output 1: Governance policy and programming is formulated based on policy research and south-south learning

The policy research component has three key result areas:

Activity Result 1: Democratic Governance Analysis (2014):

A mapping of baselines for democratic governance in Fiji, analyzing the current situation for democratic representation, law and justice, local governance, accountability and transparency, civil society and media. The above exercise will also document multi-stakeholder perspectives on strengths and challenges, baseline data and research gaps.

The Democratic Governance Assessment (DGA) will provide both a situation analysis and a needs assessment for Fiji's governance sector following the return to a parliamentary system of governance. In the period immediately post-elections, the DGA will provide a mapping and preliminary needs assessment of the governance environment at national and subnational levels, to provide a common baseline for programming, engagement, and aid coordination.

It will be conducted soon after the elections and the formation of a government (already in Q4 2014), by a team of international and national experts, led by UNDP alone or jointly with other development partners.

The DGA will be based on desk review (identifying relevant research, data and studies) and a field mission consisting of a team covering different areas of governance expertise. It is anticipated that a first draft of the report be discussed at a workshop in January 2015 and finalized soon thereafter.

The resulting DGA can help build a common assessment of needs and priorities between and among government, civil society and development partners to support better aid coordination and programming. In some areas, the findings of the DGA may be sufficient to identify specific capacity gaps which can already be met with targeted technical support and capacity-building initiatives. In others, it may help to identify further research which will need to be conducted in order to guide policy and legislative reforms.

The design of the DGA will reflect UNDP's experience in carrying out similar exercises in other countries.

Activity Result 2 (2015): Policy research on Local Governance

The Local Governance Policy Research is expected to be conducted at local level to identify baseline data and key issues as well as research and data gaps; document roles and responsibilities of actors in local governance including national and local institutions, CSOs, private sector and citizens; and access to services by local populations, including access to justice; and present comparative experiences from other countries to assist Fiji to make policy choices for reform.

Local governance reform has already been identified as a need by the current government, and is one of the most complex issues that the new Government will have to face, requiring a streamlining of the currently overlapping systems, reintroduction of local elections, legislative reform, strengthened urban governance, and a focus on access to basic services. A common underlying theme will be stronger mechanisms for inclusion and participation of citizens in local planning and policy making.

The DGA under Activity Result 1 above will have started the process by mapping the existing systems for Fiji as a whole, and capturing the views and priorities of different stakeholders. However, the government will need a deeper evidence base in order to build a road map for the far-reaching and multi-dimensional reforms which will be needed. Therefore, while one of the purposes of the DGA (Act Result 1) is itself to identify areas for further research, local governance can already be identified as an area requiring deeper policy research. The Ministry of Local Government, Housing, Planning and Environment has already expressed its interest in UNDP's support in this area.

Led by the Ministry of Local Government with involvement of other key ministries such as iTaukei Affairs and Ministry of Provincial Development and Disaster Management (which is responsible for non-iTaukei communities), as well as the National Statistics Office, and in partnership with a national university or research institution, the research under this Activity Result will include multi-stakeholder dialogues at local levels throughout Fiji. We count on this research to deepen the understanding of local governance issues and access to basic services, with particular emphasis on the needs of the most disadvantaged groups, including those living in remote rural areas, women, people with disabilities and people living with HIV, those living in urban and peri-urban settlements, etc. Such policy analysis will both assist Government in planning reforms and development partners in supporting them. UNDP's experience of supporting similar exercises in Myanmar and other countries will be useful in providing guidance on the process, although of course a specific approach will be tailored to Fiji's unique country context.

The process of conducting the local governance assessment consists of three steps:

1. Methodology design
2. Implementation
3. Policy dialogue to discuss findings

UNDP employs a participatory methodology in conducting these assessments which pays particular attention to ensure that women and marginalized groups have full opportunities to have their voices heard. The process of assessment therefore not only provides a full spectrum of views and perspectives on the needs for local governance reform; it is also itself a means by which a broad spectrum of society learns how to engage in a policy dialogue process.

The process will equally include a careful mapping of existing interventions at local level relevant to governance, many of which have been documented above, with recommendations for scaling-up and strategic coordination with and between these projects, so that existing structures for awareness-raising, access to services and local participation can be enhanced rather than diluted through the introduction of unnecessary new mechanisms.

The assessment should also be designed to address access to justice as one of the services to be included in this process, rather than conducting a separate research project.

Activity Result 3 (2015): Policy research and south-south exchanges on other relevant topics in response to identified needs

Under this Activity Result the Initiation Plan will have the flexibility to respond to policy research needs which have been identified during the scoping mission or which are identified by stakeholders and which can contribute to policy choices and reform strategies,

both national policy research (especially research that throws light on the situation facing women and vulnerable groups) as well as comparative research which can support south-south learning:

- The legislative framework for extractive industries governance does not yet incorporate international standards such as free, prior and informed consent, although protocols on FPIC have been drafted at the ministerial level. Building on the extensive legal review of the draft Minerals Bill conducted for Fiji MCO earlier this year, UNDP through this Initiation Plan Project will seek to facilitate multi-stakeholder policy dialogues around key issues on the Bill, such as grievance mechanisms and FPIC, including south-south exchanges.
- It is reported that women are disadvantaged in practice in accessing land for economic empowerment (e.g. leasing village land for crop cultivation), but there is a lack of policy research to document this issue. This will be taken care of under further research in this area under this Initiation Plan
- The Chief Justice is considering a rationalization of the system for training judges, prosecutors and lawyers, perhaps leading to the establishment of an Institute of Judicial and Legal Studies. UNDP, through this Initiation Plan will seek to bring experiences from countries which have unified training systems for legal professionals (Japan, Korea, Lao PDR) as well as from countries which have chosen other models, in order to support the judiciary and other agencies in considering policy options and making policy choices.
- The Project will also undertake a National Integrity Survey for Fiji using Transparency International methodology, similar to that recently conducted in Vanuatu, could provide a useful evidence base for the work of FICAC, the Transparency and Accountability Commission etc.

As indicated above, the DGA (Activity Result 1) may identify other research gaps.

In conducting the above analyses and research, UNDP will engage with the research community and Government to identify appropriate Fijian research institutions to conduct research and to build their capacity to do so.

Output 2: Capacity Building (2015)

At the same time, there are a number of clear opportunities and needs for capacity-building which will contribute to the overall strengthening of the accountability environment and the quality of governance. As the relationship between UNDP and these institutions strengthens, and as they develop their own clear institutional development strategies post-elections, it is envisaged that the support provided in this Initiation Plan will develop into future project-based programming. Through activities including policy advisory inputs, workshops and south-south exchanges, the Initiation Plan will provide support in the following areas:

Activity Result 1: Support the strengthening of the Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission

The Government is actively preparing budgets and plans to enable the HRADC to function again after the appointment of Commissioners (expected by end 2014). The HRADC played a critical role in protecting and promoting human rights before 2006 and also in supporting access to justice for women, the poor and marginalized groups, UNDP – in partnership with OHCHR's technical support – intends to provide support to the HRADC to enable it to play that role again.

The first priority will be to support HRADC to re-engage with the international human rights community and in particular to obtain re-accreditation as an 'A'-status NHRI with the ICC. This will require a review of the current legislative, operational and budgetary frameworks and recommendations for any amendments which may be necessary. At the same time,

new staff will need to be supported with capacity-building on their roles and functions; while the new Commissioners, if they have not formerly served in the pre-2006 Commission, may themselves benefit from exchanges with their peers in other NHRIs to discuss the role of leadership in an NHRI. The Asia-Pacific Forum of NHRIs (APF) runs a 'peer dialogue' programme enabling newly appointed Commissioners to exchange with Commissioners from two or three selected other Asia-Pacific NHRIs and this would provide a good starting point. The HRADC will also need support to draw up a Strategic Plan for its operations, through an inclusive and participatory process which focuses on rural and urban poor, women and marginalized groups. The Project will provide policy advice on the above to strengthen the capacity of the HRADC.

Activity Result 2: Support toward ratification and implementation of UPR and other Conventions

Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Process: Fiji's second cycle UPR report will take place in October 2014, and by early 2015 the process will have concluded with a set of accepted recommendations. UNDP has considerable experience in the Pacific and elsewhere in supporting Governments with implementation of UPR commitments, while also involving private sector and civil society in a transparent framework for monitoring, and – in partnership with OHCHR – should offer its assistance here also.

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD): Fiji has committed to ratify CRPD. Implementation of CRPD will require extensive legislative and policy reform and capacity-building. UNDP together with OHCHR will provide support through policy and technical advice to ensure effective implementation.

Activity Result 3: Business and Human Rights/Corporate Social Responsibility for extractives and other relevant areas

UNDP through this Initiation Plan will organize roundtable discussions to raise awareness around the UN's Business and Human Rights framework (the "Protect, Respect and Remedy" framework) which will bring government, the private sector and civil society around the same table to consider how different stakeholders can play a role in strengthening the protection and promotion of human rights in relevant areas such as extractive industries. The private sector can also be directly engaged in strengthening corporate social responsibility initiatives.

Activity Result 4: Institutional Capacity Development Training (Judiciary, Police and Staff in Solicitor General's Office)

UNDP has supported capacity-strengthening of the judiciary in many countries. UNDP in partnership with key partners and UN agencies such as UNWOMEN, will undertake further consultations with judges to increase their sensitization on key issues such as violence against women.

UNDP also has a strong record of supporting police reforms, such as mainstreaming human rights-based policing, as well as on police response to domestic violence and sexual violence against women and other issues which have a key impact on access to justice for women and marginalized groups. UNDP will work with key partners such as UN WOMEN to engage with the Police Commissioner to identify areas of common engagement.

The Solicitor-General's office has a talented but young team of lawyers responsible for drafting legislation. UNDP will implement specific capacity development activities to support the Solicitor-General in strengthening this capacity, particularly in areas where UNDP has a strong track record, such as public participation in the law-making process (particularly vulnerable groups) and inclusive impact assessment of regulations.

Activity Result 5: Women’s awareness of rights and access to justice

The Project will capitalise on a number of opportunities to build on existing initiatives reaching women at grassroots level to support awareness-raising on rights and access to justice, for instance building on the Women’s Resource Centres set up by the Ministry of Women with UNFPA support, which will train women paralegals or ‘barefoot lawyers’ to disseminate knowledge at village level, or working with UNWOMEN and Fiji Women’s Rights Movement through their existing programmes training women in villages and carrying out civic education. This Project will explore other opportunities to partner with UNWOMEN on gender-responsive governance and women’s access to justice and develop a strategy on this issue.

Output 3: Strengthening Governance through and for Youths (2015)

Empowering Fiji’s youth to play their role as citizens in a democratic culture is a challenge of particular importance in a society where 46% of the electorate are under-29, exercising their vote for the first time and – after September – living in a democratic environment for the first time in their adult lives. While civic education has both proved valuable and necessary in Fiji already¹, it is particularly strategic to focus “demand-side” capacity-building and awareness-raising on youth. Two opportunities in particular have been identified for Initiation Plan support:

Activity Result 1: Youth Parliaments

In other political transition contexts (especially Eastern Europe), youth parliament programmes have played a key role in educating young people about civic engagement, democratic politics and accountability, as well as providing forums for young people to participate in policy and decision-making at national and local levels. The Youth Parliament initiative will pilot a number of activities including a national youth parliament, youth community councils at local level, and development of a national high-school debate club through which students will learn about the principles – and the rules – of democratic political processes and debates. Selected young people will also take part in regional fora and competitions. This initiative will work with the existing Parliamentary and youth programming for maximum synergies.

Activity Result 2: Strengthened access to justice through university law clinics

Law clinics provide 3rd and 4th year law students with a greater understanding of social justice and the legal issues facing poor and vulnerable communities. Through clinics, students engage in outreach to local communities and conduct “street law” programmes, as well as operating drop-in advice centres on campus. Students have to formulate their own lesson plans, conduct legal research, and conduct the community outreach themselves, strengthening their research and advocacy skills, in addition to client counselling skills when they give advice to citizens. They also provide opportunities for students to learn about legal ethics and values, as well as a deeper understanding of the challenges for any society to provide access to justice for the most vulnerable groups. At the same time, law clinics directly strengthen access to justice and awareness of rights for those communities served by the programmes, as well as producing law students with stronger skills which will be essential for any branch of legal practice.

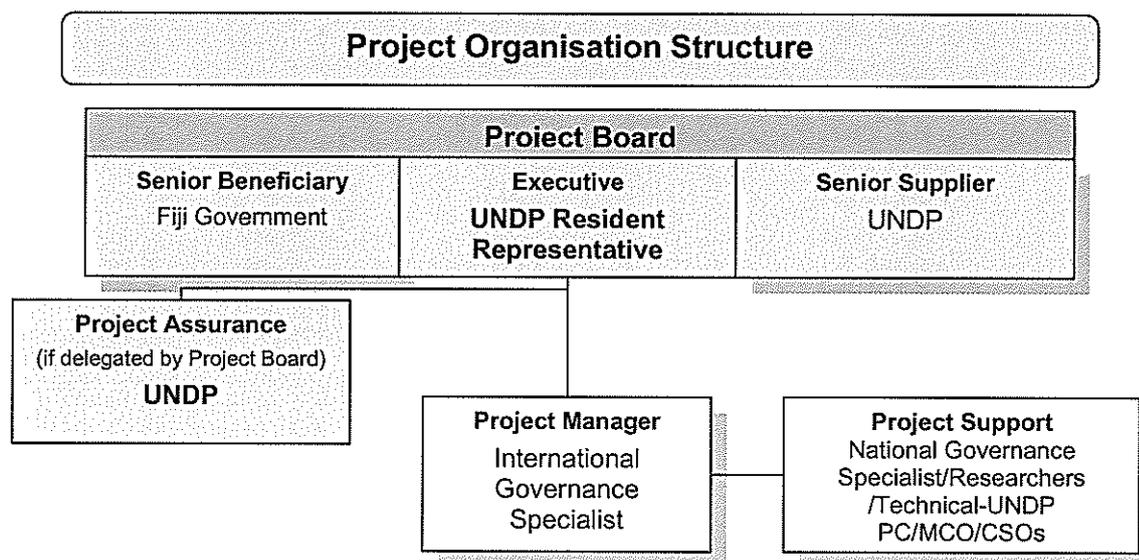
UNDP has extensive experience of supporting law clinics including (within this region) in Viet Nam, Myanmar, Thailand and other countries, and will help connect Fiji’s law clinics with regional networks as well as with centres of clinical excellence, for instance in Australia and New Zealand, with whom UNDP already has strong links. UNDP will work with the existing law clinic in USP (see under “Access to Justice” above), helping it to engage in the regional network, increase its capacity and address sustainability, and will

¹ See e.g. evaluations of the previous National Initiative on Civic Education (NICE) programme

provide support to the law clinic programmes in University of Fiji and FNU's soon-to-be-established law schools.

IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

While it is not mandatory to have a Project Board for the initiation phase, the following organisation structure will be used as a guide to monitor the implementation of the initiation phase and achievement of the output.



V. MONITORING

Quarterly Progress Reports will also be produced to ensure progress is monitored on an ongoing basis. A final Progress Report will be prepared at the end of the Initiation Plan, using the standard format available in the Executive Snapshot (see *Running a Project*).

VI. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p>Intended Outcome: Governance institutions in Fiji adopt national plans and policies for inclusive, participatory and equitable governance for enhanced human development, focused on the needs of excluded groups and based on evidence and south-south learning</p>			
<p>Outcome Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Democratic Governance Analysis is used as an agreed platform to support aid coordination and dialogues between government, development partners and other stakeholders; 2. Pilot Assessment and Research aiding through research in the development/formulation of national strategic plans and policies for strengthening access to justice and local governance reform; 3. Three university law faculties (USP, U/Fiji, FNU) have established and are implementing law clinic programmes addressing access to justice for vulnerable groups, and have established a network of clinical legal education (CLE) practitioners which is integrated into regional and global CLE networks. 4. The Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission is re-admitted to the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs with 'A'-status; 			
<p>Applicable Key Result (UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-17):</p> <p>Output 2.3 Capacities of human rights institutions strengthened</p> <p>Output 2.4. Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development</p> <p>Output 3.2. Functions, financing and capacity of sub-national level institutions enabled to deliver improved basic services and respond to priorities voiced by the public</p> <p>Output 3.4. Functions, financing and capacity of rule of law institutions enabled, including to improve access to justice and redress</p> <p>Output 4.3. Evidence-informed national strategies and partnerships to advance gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Output 4.4. Measures in place to increase women's participation in decision-making</p>			
<p>Applicable UNDAF/UNDP Pacific Regional Programme Outcomes(s) and output(s):</p> <p>Outcome 5.1: Regional, national, local and traditional governance systems are strengthened and exercise the principles of good governance, respecting and upholding human rights, especially women's rights, in line with international standards.</p>			
<p>Partnership Strategy: Partnerships established with governments, the private sector, civil society, donors, UN agencies and departments</p>			
<p>Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Fiji Governance Programme – Initiation Plan</p>			
<p>Programme Period: Sep 2014- Sep 2015 (initially)</p>			
INTENDED INDICATORS OF CHANGE	OUTPUTS &	BASELINE & OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES
			RESPONSIBLE PARTNERS
			INPUTS & COSTS

<p>Output 1: Governance policy and programming is formulated based on policy research and south-south learning</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 democratic governance analysis and study conducted 2. Status of Pilot Assessment and Pilot Research aiding through research in development of national strategic plans and policies for governance reform 	<p>Baseline Q3 2014: No national strategic plans for governance reform yet in place</p> <p>Targets for 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Democratic governance assessment concluded and disseminated and used as a tool for aid coordination in governance sector <p>Targets for 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One pilot assessment (eg Local governance/access to justice assessment) conducted - One pilot Research (eg. women's access to land) conducted for policy dialogue. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Democratic governance assessment 2. One pilot assessment (eg Local governance/access to justice assessment) 3. One pilot Research (eg. women's access to land) for policy dialogue. 	<p>UNDP, GoF, Development partners</p>	<p>USD 300,000</p>
<p>Output 2: strengthened capacities of state institutions to provide access to justice and promote and protect human rights and rule of law</p> <p>Output Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Status of revision of the legal framework for HR 2. HRADC is accredited to ICC with "A"-status 3. Completion of 1 pilot impact assessment and public consultation on 	<p>Baseline Q3 2014: No mechanisms for public consultation on law-making, Human Rights commission not active, legal framework for mining based on 1990 law and not in line with international standards</p> <p>Targets for 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal framework for Human Rights Commission revised in accordance with Paris Principles - At least 1 pilot impact analysis and public consultation on draft law (Mining Bill) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy advice to HRADC on reforms necessary for A-status; capacity-building in support of agreed reform plan 2. Pilot training (eg. Training for judiciary on domestic violence and sexual violence, Develop human rights training component in police academy 3. Support impact analysis and public consultation (eg. draft Minerals Bill) 4. Support GoF to draft implementation plan for UPR recommendations with role for CSO engagement 	<p>UNDP, HRADC, Solicitor-General's office, police, judiciary, others</p>	<p>USD 250,000</p>

draft mining law						
4. Completion of draft Implementation Plan for UPR recommendations						
<p>Output 3: youth have strengthened capacities to engage in democratic governance</p> <p>Output Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of access to justice activities organised for poor and vulnerable groups by university law clinics Number of national and local fora established for youth governance Number of youth debate-clubs; number of Fiji youth taking part in international debate competitions and youth fora 	<p>Baseline Q3 2014: No debate clubs, youth parliaments or youth community councils. One university law clinic (USP) with its own premises opening in September 2014. No law clinic in U/Fiji or FNU</p> <p>Targets for 2015:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Law clinics established in 3 universities, each conducting at least one community outreach activity per month Youth parliament established nationally and youth community council piloted in at least 3 districts Youth debate-club piloted in high schools in each province; national high-school debate competition held 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> International workshop on clinical legal education bringing leading clinicians from Australian, NZ and other university law clinics to Fiji to introduce CLE; exchanges with law clinics and placements of clinical experts in U/Fiji and FNU to support development of CLE curriculum Workshops on youth parliament/councils and debate clubs Support organisation of first Fiji high-school debate club competition Develop concept and draft curriculum for youth high-school debate-clubs and and support pilots with training-of-trainers 	<p>UNDP, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Education, University of South Pacific, University of Fiji, National University</p>	<p>USD 200,000</p>		
TOTAL BUDGET						<p>(P-4 , NoC, support cost inclusive in the outputs)</p> <p>750,000 USD</p>

ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 1 (22 September 2014 to 31 December 2014)

Overall Output: Strengthening Democratic Governance in Fiji through Policy Research, Capacity Development and active Youth Participation

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Budget Description	Amount	
Output 1: Strengthening Democratic Governance in Fiji through Policy Research, Capacity Development and active Youth Participation Output Baselines: 1. No Democratic Governance Assessment undertaken since 2006 Output Indicators: 1. Completion of Democratic Governance Assessment by December 2014 Targets: 1. Democratic governance assessment concluded and disseminated and used as a tool for aid coordination in governance sector. Source Documents: Progress Reports	Activity Result 1: Governance policy and programming is formulated based on policy research and south-south learning 1. Democratic Governance Assessment				X	UNDP	TRAC (\$60k)	Salaries (60000): - International Governance Specialist - National Governance Specialist	\$60,000 \$15,000	
							APRC (\$34k)	Consultant: 71200- Intl Consultants	\$34,000	
							APRC (\$26k)	71300- National Consultant	\$26,000	
							11888 (\$10k) 11888 (\$10k)	71600- Travel 75700- Mtg Exp	\$10,000 \$10,000	
							TRAC (\$5k)	HACT	\$5,000	
TOTAL										\$160,000



Agreed by UNDP: _____ Resident Representative, UNDP

19.09.14

Year: 2 (January 2015 to 21 September 2015)

Overall Output: Strengthening Democratic Governance in Fiji through Policy Research, Capacity Development and active Youth Participation

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Strengthening Democratic Governance in Fiji through Policy Research, Capacity Development and active Youth Participation Output Baselines: 1. No Strategic Plans for governance reforms in place 2. No mechanism for public consultation on law-making, Human Rights Commission not active, legal framework for mining on 1990 law and not in line with international standards 3. No youth based debate clubs, youth parliaments. 1 x University law clinic (USP) with its own premises opening in September 2014. No law clinic in University of Fiji or Fiji National University. Output Indicators: 1. Status of Pilot Assessment and Research aiding through	Activity Result 1: Governance policy and programming is formulated based on policy research and south-south learning 1. One pilot assessment (eg Local governance/access to justice assessment) 2. One pilot Research (eg. women's access to land) for policy dialogue.		X			UNDP	TBC	Salaries (60000): - International Governance Specialist 60,000 - National Governance Specialist 15,000	
	Activity Result 2: Strengthened capacities of state institutions to provide access to justice and promote and protect human rights and rule of law 1. Policy advice to HRADC on reforms necessary for A-status; capacity-building in support of agreed reform plan 2. Pilot training (eg. Training for judiciary on domestic violence and								71200- Int Consultant 20,000 71300-Local Consultant 15,000 75700- Training/Wrksh 30,000 Subtotal 140,000
								Salaries (60000): - International Governance Specialist 60,000 - National Governance Specialist 15,000	

<p>dialogue.</p> <p>3. Legal framework for Human Rights Commission revised in accordance with Paris Principles</p> <p>4. At least 1 pilot impact analysis and public consultation on draft law (Mining Bill)</p> <p>5. Law clinics established in 3 universities, each conducting at least one community outreach activity per month</p> <p>6. Youth parliament established nationally and youth community council piloted in at least 3 districts</p> <p>7. Youth debate-club piloted in high schools in each province; national high-school debate competition held</p> <p>Source Documents: Progress Reports/QPRs</p>									
<p>TOTAL</p>									<p>\$590,000</p>

ANNEX 1

RISK LOG MATRIX

#	Description	Category	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mgmt response	Owner	Author	Date Identified	Last Update	Status
1	Political Instability	Organizational Political	Impact: High Probability: High	UNDP APRC and UNDP PC provide support, in particular ongoing technical support to ensure timely implementation of project outputs.	UNDP MCO	Mohammed Mozeem	15 September 2014	16 Sep 2014	No change