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## **Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Kiribati One UN Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Kiribati One UN Fund  
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2012**

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  
Bureau of Management  
United Nations Development Programme  
<http://mptf.undp.org>

31 May 2013

# Kiribati One UN Fund

## Participating Organizations



International Labour Organization (ILO)



United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



World Health Organization (WHO)

## Contributors



Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window for the Achievement of MDGs  
*(The Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom)*

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Discrimination against Women
GBV	Gender Based Violence
JSM	Joint Strategy Meeting (Government of Kiribati – United Nations)
ILO	International Labour Organization
KDP	Kiribati Development Plan
KIP	Kiribati Implementation Plan
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
RBM	Results-based Management
RC	Resident Coordinator
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization

## **Definitions**

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the Kiribati One UN Fund the Government of Kiribati – United Nations Joint Strategy Meetings for projects/programmes.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

A project/programme document, including budget, that is approved by the Kiribati One UN Fund the Government of Kiribati – United Nations Joint Strategy Meetings for fund allocation purposes.

### **Contributor Commitment**

A contribution expected to be received or already deposited by a donor based on a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA), with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the Kiribati One UN Fund.

### **Contributor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the UNDP MPTF Office for the Kiribati One UN Fund.

### **Delivery rate**

A financial indicator of the percentage of funds that have been utilized by comparing the expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

### **Indirect support costs**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Under United Nations MDTFs, these costs amount to 7 per cent as per the UNDG agreed MDTF cost recovery.

### **Net funded/transferred amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back by Participating Organization.

### **Participating Organizations**

Organizations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the UNDP MPTF Office.

### **Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenses reported by all Participating Organizations irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows.

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project/programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project/ programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

### **Project Start Date**

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

### **Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under the approved programmatic document have been completed.

## Table of Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Kiribati Development Challenges .....	2
1.2 The United Nations' Response .....	3
1.3 The UNDAF-KIP Budgetary Framework .....	4
1.4 The Kiribati One UN Fund .....	4
<b>2 GOVERNANCE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 The Government of Kiribati – United Nations Joint Strategy Meetings .....	5
2.2 The Role of the Resident Coordinator .....	5
2.3 The Role of the Joint Presence Office in Tarawa, Kiribati .....	6
2.4 The Administrative Agent .....	6
<b>3 PROJECT APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION .....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Programme/Project Approval Status .....	8
3.2 Implementation Achievements and Challenges .....	8
<b>4 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE .....</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1 Financial Overview .....	15
4.2 Contributions .....	16
4.3 Interest Earned .....	16
4.4 Transfer of Approved Funding to Participating Organizations .....	17
4.5 Expenditure .....	17
4.6 Cost Recovery .....	20
<b>5 TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE KIRIBATI ONE UN FUND .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>23</b>

## Executive Summary

The Kiribati One UN Fund, formally established in July 2009, provide a coherent and streamlined platform of resources for the United Nations-funded activities under the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Kiribati Implementation Plan (UNDAF-KIP 2008-2012), thus supporting United Nations organizations to upscale their efforts to achieve concrete development results as envisaged in the Kiribati Development Plan. The Kiribati UN One Fund includes seven Participating Organizations – the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

The Kiribati One UN Fund is governed by the Government of Kiribati – United Nations Joint Strategy Meetings (JSM). Based on the decisions of the JSMs, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator, agrees on the most efficient and effective means of ensuring that implementation takes place in a timely manner.

This Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Kiribati One UN Fund reports on the implementation of programmes and projects approved for funding as of 31 December 2012. It has received \$1,285,000 in contributions from the Expanded 'Delivering as One' Funding Window for Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals—or the Expanded Funding Window (EFW). The EFW is a global funding facility established to support United Nations Delivering as One countries. Current donors to the EFW are the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom/Department for International Development (DFID). There was one allocation made in 2012 to two projects under Economic Growth and Environmental Management.

As of the end of the reporting period, a total of \$875,547 of the net amount of \$1,257,662 transferred was reported as expenditure by Participating Organizations, which corresponds to an overall financial implementation rate of 70 per cent as of 31 December 2012.

The major vehicle for public transparency of operations under the Kiribati One UN Fund during the reporting period was the Kiribati One UN Fund webpage on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/KI100>).

## **Introduction**

The Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Kiribati One UN Fund is submitted to the Government of Kiribati and contributing donors, through the United Nations Resident Coordinator, in fulfilment of the reporting provisions of the Kiribati One UN Fund Terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) between UNDP and donors. The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) represents UNDP as the Administrative Agent of the Kiribati One UN Fund.

The Kiribati One UN Fund was established in 2009. This Annual Progress Report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2012, but also includes information on selected activities and projects approved in the earlier reporting periods. The 2011 Annual Report is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (direct link: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/9107>). The current report provides information on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the Kiribati One UN Fund, as well as on common challenges and lessons learned.

The Report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations to the MPTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the Kiribati One UN Fund nor the MPTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. However, the report does provide the Government of Kiribati – United Nations Joint Strategy Meeting (JSM) with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with projects funded through the Kiribati One UN Fund, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

By the end of the reporting period (31 December 2012), marking the third year of operations, the Kiribati One UN Fund had funded ten projects across the five key programmatic areas of the Kiribati Development Plan, implemented by seven Participating Organizations. Given the late release of the funds, the 2011 allocation from the EFW was used in 2012 to fund one new project on environmental management as well as to provide additional funding for the Support to the Results-based Management (RBM) for the Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) monitoring and evaluation (M&E) project.

## **Report Structure**

The Report consists of five chapters: Chapter One provides an overview of the strategic framework of the Kiribati One UN Fund. Chapter Two provides an overview of the Kiribati One UN Fund's governance and fund management arrangements. Chapter Three provides an update on project approvals and implementation status during the reporting period, as well as highlights of key project implementation progress, with details to demonstrate the achievements, challenges and lessons learned. Chapter Four provides an overview of the financial performance of the Kiribati One UN Fund. Chapter Five elaborates on efforts made to ensure the transparency and accountability of the Kiribati One UN Fund.

# 1. Strategic Framework

## 1.1 Kiribati Development Challenges

Kiribati depends for income predominantly on revenues from fishing licences, remittances and the Revenue Equalization Reserve Fund (RERF). An estimated 80 per cent of households make their livelihood through fishing; agricultural opportunities are limited. Most economic activity is undertaken by the Government, with a small but growing private sector. There is limited opportunity for overseas investment due to the size of the economy, the remote and dispersed geography of Kiribati, and the limited international and internal communications, and transport links. Kiribati remains highly vulnerable to the impacts of the global recession because it depends on importing much of its food, fuel and manufactured goods. Growing macro-economic difficulties are contributing to an increased fiscal deficit with systemic structural weaknesses in financial management.

Environmental degradation and vulnerability to climate change represent major long-term concerns, exacerbated by a rapidly growing population. Lack of opportunities in the outer islands has resulted in population drift to Tarawa, the capital and main seat of government. About 43.5 per cent of the population lives on South Tarawa resulting in extremely high population density.

Kiribati has almost fulfilled the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2 on achieving universal primary education; however, MDG goals relating health, gender-focused and environment-related indicators remain among the most challenging in the Pacific region.<sup>1</sup> Infrastructure and services are lacking across much of the country, with people dispersed over a land mass of only 811 km<sup>2</sup> on 33 islands in an exclusive economic zone of about 3.5 million km<sup>2</sup>. The capacity of the Government to deliver services is constrained by these demographics as well as public service weaknesses such as a small pool of public servants with high-level skills, the compulsory retirement age of 50 years, and poor incentives for public servants to achieve good performance within the challenges of a communal society.

The Kiribati economy is estimated to have grown by 3.5 per cent in 2012, largely due to an increase in retail activities.<sup>2</sup> Inflation has fallen from 7.7 per cent in 2011 to 5.5 per cent in 2012. Still, the economy faces common challenges to small states including its small size, remoteness, harsh environmental conditions and limited exploitable resources.

With these profound challenges, the Government is increasingly concerned about its long-term sustainability and is strengthening its engagement with development partners, including multilateral agencies, to progress economic and social development.

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<sup>1</sup> Kiribati ranks 11th of the 14 Pacific Island countries, or 129th overall on the UNDP Human Development Index.

<sup>2</sup> Pacific Economic Monitor, December 2012, Asian Development Bank.

## 1.2 The United Nations' Response

### *The United Nations in Kiribati*

The United Nations has been assisting Kiribati since its independence and has developed a sound understanding of the development challenges as well as strong relationships with the Government. Through its various agencies, funds, programmes and offices, the United Nations has supported economic growth, governance, social security and environmental management, with policy dialogue, technical assistance and training for capacity building. The World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF support the health sector, child protection and education at different levels.

Enhanced United Nations presence on the ground in Kiribati, spearheaded by the in-country offices of WHO (since 1984) and UNICEF (since 2002), has allowed the United Nations to respond more effectively in recent years by coordinating enhanced implementation of United Nations responses to the challenges facing Kiribati. UN Women, UNDP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) now also have in-country presence.

### *The Pacific Regional United Nations Development Assistance Framework*

The United Nations developed its Pacific multi-country United Nations Development Assistance Framework<sup>3</sup> 2008-2012 (UNDAF) in 2007 to improve programme cohesion, harmonization and effectiveness. As the first multi-country approach of its kind in the United Nations system the Pacific UNDAF supports regional development aspirations under the Pacific Plan in line with the Paris and Pacific Aid Effectiveness Principles, the Accra Agenda for Action and MDG 8 to build partnerships for development. The UNDAF is driven by the needs and priorities of Pacific Governments and focuses on common approaches to policy and capacity development in prioritised areas. The collaboration between United Nations organizations in the region increasingly ensures that in-country implementation through Government Ministries and line-agencies is aligned to national processes and systems.

### *The UNDAF Kiribati Implementation Plan (UNDAF-KIP)*

On the basis of the multi-country UNDAF and supporting the Kiribati Development Plan (KDP), the Government and the United Nations have jointly designed a programme of clear and mutually agreed set of priorities in consultation with civil society and development partners active in Kiribati. These priorities represent sector-approaches that focus on well-defined priority areas where the United Nations has a comparative advantage. Participating agencies are those currently operating in Kiribati: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, UN Women and ILO. The UNDAF-KIP's four priority areas, i.e. equitable economic growth and poverty reduction; good governance and human rights; equitable social and protection services; and sustainable environmental management, are aligned to the five key policy areas of the KDP, i.e. human resource development; economic growth and poverty reduction; health; environment; and governance. Expected outcomes and associated outputs of the Plan account for overarching policy issues in the areas of gender equality, environment, anti-corruption and child protection in line with the mandates of the United Nations. For full details of the UNDAF-KIP, including outcomes and outputs, budgets and key partners, see <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/3412>.

Building on existing United Nations programmes and introducing new collaborative approaches, the UNDAF-KIP is an operational implementation framework that allows for adjustments to challenges as they emerge over its

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<sup>3</sup> The regional UNDAF is the product of partnerships between the UN Country Teams of Fiji and Samoa and the 15 UN organizations, funds, programmes and offices of: FAO, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNESCAP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNOPS, WHO and WMO; with additional UN organisations expected to join, including IFAD and UNEP.

five-year cycle, including measurable outcomes and outputs, links to United Nations programme themes/areas, outputs indicators, associated budgets and budget gaps and, most importantly, alignment to the KDP.

A second agency-specific layer of the UNDAF-KIP outlines the outputs of separate agencies with remaining agency-specific indicators. Agency-specific annual work plans (AWPs), based on annual technical consultations between United Nations organizations, line ministries, and donor partners, will be developed and consolidated under the five-year UNDAF-KIP. They will include details concerning the following 12 months' operations on specific activities and budgets, informed by progress reports and performance information for JSM approval.

### **1.3 The UNDAF-KIP Budgetary Framework**

The budgetary framework of the UNDAF-KIP will support coordination of the diversity of UN Funding sources and instruments, reduce overlap, and ensure that the Plan is adequately financed. Full details of agreed results of the Plan are included in the consolidated framework.<sup>4</sup> This highlights each participating United Nations agency's planned input together with funding sources during the 2008-2012 cycle of the Plan (including core/assessed, earmarked non-core/extra-budgetary funds from all sources). It also highlights the un-funded areas of the Plan that require support from development partners which establishment of the Kiribati One UN Fund is intended to provide as a coordinated mechanism to support harmonization, alignment and reduced transaction costs.

### **1.4 The Kiribati One UN Fund**

The goal of the Kiribati One UN Fund is efficient and effective resource mobilisation, allocation and disbursement of funds to support the UNDAF-KIP. The Kiribati One UN Fund will take a phased approach and specifically aims to:

- provide a coherent and streamlined platform of resources for the non-funded United Nations activities under the current UNDAF-KIP 2008-2012;
- provide resource flexibility in order to help the Government of Kiribati respond to emerging or unplanned needs in line with the KDP;
- reduced transaction costs for the Government of Kiribati and all partners, leading to cost savings that can be applied to programme priorities; and
- improved overview and management of United Nations development resources.

The Kiribati One UN Fund is not intended to support all United Nations activities in the 2008-2012 period; it aims, rather, to provide coordinated resourcing to those non-funded components of the UNDAF-KIP only

Expected outcomes of the Kiribati One UN Fund are:

- the provision of adequate and predictable funding for the delivery of concrete outcomes of the UNDAF-KIP that impact positively on the lives of the people of Kiribati;
- the provision of resources to enable flexible response to emerging and unplanned needs in line with the KDP and the UNDAF-KIP;

In November 2012, the Kiribati One UN Fund was extended until December 2014 in order to allow current projects under the current UNDAF-KIP to complete all activities.

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<sup>4</sup> Available at: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/3412>.

## **2. Governance Arrangements of the Kiribati One UN Fund**

The Kiribati One UN Fund is governed by the Government of Kiribati – United Nations Joint Strategy Meeting (JSM), in accordance with its TOR.

### **2.1 The Government of Kiribati – United Nations Joint Strategy Meetings**

Joint Strategy Meetings (JSMs) between the United Nations and the Government of Kiribati have provided opportunities for enhanced policy dialogue on development challenges and for the development of the UNDAF-KIP. Co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, membership includes representatives from the standing Development Coordination Committee of Kiribati, key ministries and line agencies, the UNCT and key donors. The JSMs usually meet annually in Kiribati and in accordance with the Government's annual budget session. It may be convened at other times if there is a perceived need, in consultation between the co-chairs, to discuss specific issues, particularly for a quick response to emergencies or other unplanned Government priorities, and to resolve constraints and bottlenecks. A JSM was convened on 3 October 2012, for project review.

With regard to the Kiribati One UN Fund, the JSMs undertake the following tasks:

- Decide on the allocation of resources to the UNDAF-KIP funding gaps identified in the AWP, based on recommendations and inputs from regular technical consultations between the United Nations and line ministries, national partners and donors.
- Decide on the allocation of resources for emerging or unplanned needs of the Government of Kiribati in line with the KDP. To access the Kiribati One UN Fund quickly in response to sudden events, the JSMs can be convened out-of-session.
- Ensure that any earmarked contributions from donors, if applicable, are consistent with the priorities of the KDP and the UNDAF-KIP.

### **2.2 The Role of the Resident Coordinator**

Based on the decisions of the JSMs, the UNCT<sup>5</sup> agrees on the most efficient and effective means of advancing implementation through their respective agencies. The UNCT is chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC), who, with support of the RC's Office, is responsible for:

- ensuring the effective and efficient United Nations participation in the JSM;
- providing JSM Secretariat services in coordination with the Ministry of Finance and Planning, ensuring that it has a clear agenda, appropriate and timely reports, and well-defined decision-making points that are concisely reported (supported by the in-country role of the Joint Presence Office);
- promoting a balanced approach to the transparent and accountable allocation of resources to the KDP through the UNDAF-KIP;
- mobilizing resources for the Kiribati One UN Fund;

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<sup>5</sup> The UNCT provides internal United Nations oversight and meets quarterly; as part of these meetings, the UNCT will review the operations of the UNDAF-KIP, the Kiribati One UN Fund and the role of UNICEF as the Joint Presence Office.

- ensuring that the Administrative Agent (MPTF Office) transfers approved allocations to UN Participating Organizations in a timely and efficient manner;
- ensuring effective and open communications between the Government, United Nations organizations and other development partners of the approved resource allocations;
- providing feedback to United Nations organizations on their performance, consultative mechanisms, and joint programming to reduce transaction costs

### **2.3 The Role of the Joint Presence Office in Tarawa, Kiribati**

UNICEF hosts the United Nations Joint Presence in Tarawa, Kiribati. In this administrative/technical role, UNICEF:

- provides support to United Nations organizations to ensure sound in-country coordination of missions, consultations, UNDAF-KIP annual work planning, mid-term review and other key events in the programme cycle in Kiribati;
- ensures the efficient execution of preparations for technical consultations in coordination with the RC's Office;
- facilitates day-to-day Government contacts, and coordination functions in close collaboration with the RC;
- maintains continuity of dialogue and follow-up with the Government and donors in support of the RC's role of liaising at the senior government level;
- leverages in-country presence and closely liaises with Government ministries and departments to support reviews and risk analysis of the Kiribati One UN Fund to ensure constructive risk management throughout the cycle;
- identifies opportunities for increased cooperation and coordination with all partners, including resource mobilization opportunities; and
- provides reports to the AA on its role and responsibilities as the Joint Presence Office

United Nations Joint Presence Offices are a UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA initiative. In Kiribati, this UNICEF role reflects its on-the-ground operations and the characteristics of the Pacific Region, considering that most participating United Nations organizations are currently based in Suva, Fiji, with the exception of: UNICEF; UN Women, which is now co-located in the Joint Presence Office; WHO, which internationally, operates from Ministries of Health; and ILO, which now works directly in the Ministry of Labour. It is expected that as implementation of the UNDAF-KIP progresses, opportunities will expand for other United Nations organizations to base staff in-country in the Joint Presence Office if and when there is an identified operational need. Arrangements will be made between UNICEF and UNDP to ensure that the Joint Presence Office provides sufficient on-the-ground support to enable the Administrative Agent to fulfil its reporting roles (see below).

### **2.4 The Administrative Agent**

The United Nations Development Programme's Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) is the Administrative Agent for the Kiribati One UN Fund. Its responsibilities as Administrative Agent include: the receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; disbursement of funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with instructions from the JSMs (through the RC); consolidation of narrative and financial reports submitted by each of the Participating Organizations; and the provision of these reports to the JSM and Donors. The MPTF Office performs the full range of Administrative Agents' functions in

accordance with the UNDG-approved 'Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi-Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN Funds'.

In line with the MoU concluded between Participating Organizations and the MPTF Office, a clear delineation, including distinct reporting lines and an accountability framework, has been established and is maintained within UNDP between its functions as an Administrative Agent and its functions as a Participating Organization.

### 3 Project Approval and Implementation

#### 3.1 Programme/Project Approval Status

The first round of funding allocations under the Kiribati One UN Fund began in December 2009 and amounted to \$495,000 to seven Participating Organizations across four programmatic areas. A second round of allocations was made in September 2010 and also amounted to \$495,000 to five programmes and six Participating Organizations. All of these allocations were made in response to the receipt of funding from the Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window (EFW). In November 2012, the 2011 EFW contribution was allocated to fund a new environmental management project and to provide additional funding for the Support to the RBM for the KDP M&E project.

**Table 3–1: Approved Kiribati One UN Fund Net Transfers as of 31 December 2012**

Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area	Participating Organization	Prior Years Net Transfers (US\$)	2012 Net Transfers (US\$)	Total Net Transfers (US\$)
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction	ILO, UNFPA	229,500	93,672 <sup>6</sup>	323,172
Governance	UNDP, UN WOMEN, UNICEF,	283,035		283,035
Health	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	386,724		386,724
Human Resources Development	UNESCO	87,768		87,768
Environment	UNDP		176,964	176,964
		<b>\$987,026</b>	<b>\$270,636</b>	<b>\$1257,662</b>

#### 3.2 Implementation Achievements and Challenges

The sections below provide an overview of the main implementation achievements, results, and challenges during the reporting period, as reported by the respective Participating Organizations. The overview is structured by KDP Policy Areas.

<sup>6</sup> This includes a \$14,364 refund from ILO.

### 3.2.1 KDP Policy Area: Health

**Table 3.2.1 Net Transfers : Health**

Net Transfers as of 31 December 2012 KDP Policy Area: Health				
Projects	Participating Organizations	Net Transfers Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2011 (US\$)	Net transfers 2012 (US\$)	Cumulative Net Transfers 2009-2012 (US\$)
1. Emergency Obstetric and New-born care Programme	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA	286,724	-	286,724
2. Health system response to Violence against Women Programme	UNFPA	50,000	-	50,000
3. Adolescent Health & Development Joint Programme	UNFPA	50,000	-	50,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>386,724</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>386,724</b>

As of 31 December 2012, a total of \$386,724 had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. There was no allocation to this policy area in 2012. Programmes included the “Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care Programme” (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO: \$286,724), the “Health System Response to Violence against Women Programme” (UNFPA: \$50,000) and the “Adolescent Health & Development Programme” (UNFPA: \$50,000).

#### **i) The Health System’s Response To Violence Against Women Programme (UNFPA)**

Approved for funding in September 2010, the broad goal of the “Health Response to Violence against Women Programme” (UNFPA: \$50,000) is to support the Kiribati health system response to addressing violence against women (VAW) through a responsive health network and strategy, capacity development for a range of health workers, development of appropriate standard operating procedures, and support to collect and monitor health data on VAW.

No activities were reported for 2012 as all funds were spent by 2011 and activities operationally completed.

#### **ii) The Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care Programme (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO)**

The Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC) Programme in Kiribati aimed to improve the maternal health services in the Outer Gilbert and Tungaru Referral Hospital in Kiribati. No activities were reported for 2012 as all agencies operationally completed activities under this programme.

### iii) The Adolescent Health and Development Programme (UNFPA)

Approved for funding in September 2010, the “Adolescent Health & Development Programme” (UNFPA: \$50,000) supported the Kiribati Government to address the health and development issues of young people in Kiribati, especially their sexual and reproductive health. The aim of the programme is to support the safe and healthy development of young people through information, education, counselling and the provision of youth-friendly services designed to achieve a healthy and a socio-economically satisfying life.

No activities were reported for 2012 as all funds were spent by 2010, and the project has operationally completed activities.

### 3.2.2 KDP Policy Area: Governance

Table 3.2.2 Net Transfers: Governance

Net Transfers as of 31 December 2012 KDP Policy Area: Governance				
Projects	Participating Organizations	Net Transfers Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2011 (US\$)	Net transfers 2012 (US\$)	Cumulative Net Transfers 2009-2011 (US\$)
1. Governance	UNDP, UN Women	122,760	-	122,760
2. Strengthening Access to Social Services	UNICEF, UN Women	160,275	-	160,275
<b>Total</b>		<b>283,035</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>283,035</b>

As Table 3.2.2 shows, there was no allocation made in 2012 to the Governance Area of the KDP Policy Area. As of 31 December 2012, a total of \$283,035 (or 29 per cent of net transfers) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UN Women, UNDP and UNICEF. During the reporting period, only the programme on “Strengthening Access to Social Services” (UNICEF, UN Women: \$160,275) was operational.

#### i) *The Strengthening Access to Social Services Programme (UNICEF, UN Women)*

There was no allocation to this project in 2012. Approved for funding in September 2010, the ‘Strengthening Access to Social Services Programme’ (UNICEF, UN Women; \$160,275) was developed by the three United Nations agencies based in Kiribati (UNICEF, UN Women and WHO) and an agreement was reached that UNICEF and UN Women would manage the programme funds, make a joint report on programme outputs/outcomes and monitor the progress of the programme on a monthly basis.

Activities under this programme were implemented in 2011 (see the 2011 Consolidate Annual Report). Of the approved allocation, a small balance remains with UN Women to be utilized to streamline treaty reporting. Implementation of this activity will take place in 2013.

### 3.2.3 KDP Policy Area: Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

**Table 3.2.3 Net Transfers: Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction**

Net Transfers as of 31 December 2012 KDP Policy Area: Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction				
Projects	Participating Organizations	Net Transfers Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2011 (US\$)	Net transfers 2012 (US\$)	Cumulative Net Transfers 2009-2012 (US\$)
1. Promoting Decent work through Self-Employment	ILO	49,500	(14,364)	35,136
2. RBM & Kiribati Development Plan M&E	UNFPA	180,000	108,036	288,036
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>229,500</b>	<b>93,672</b>	<b>337,536</b>

One allocation was made to the RBM and Kiribati Development Plan M&E project in November 2012. As of 31 December 2012, a total of \$337,536 had been allocated to programmes implemented by ILO and UNFPA.

#### ***i) Support to RBM and the Kiribati Development Plan M&E Project (UNFPA)***

Approved for funding in September 2010, the programme 'Support to Results Based Management & Kiribati Development Plan M&E Project' (UNFPA: \$180,000) aims to strengthen government's cross-sector capacity for analysis and utilization of statistics for the purposes of RBM and evidence-based policy and programming. It is implemented by UNFPA on behalf of the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group and in collaboration with the Kiribati Government.

Under the programme, a consultant was hired and effectively took up office from July 2011 until December 2012 at the National Economic Planning Office in Kiribati. In 2012, the programme achieved the following achievements:

- (i) The M&E Training Needs Assessment was finalized and endorsed by MFED.
- (ii) The Kiribati Development Plan 2012–2015 was presented to Cabinet and endorsed in April 2012; preparation and drafting were largely coordinated by the Consultant.
- (iii) The KDP M&E Capacity Building Strategy in draft form was circulated for review and comments by United Nations agencies. The document has now been finalized and is awaiting discussion and endorsement by the Secretary for Finance and the Secretary, Public Service Office.
- (iv) A statistical systems capacity assessment report in support of M&E systems was drafted and datasets for the seven large ministries were developed.
- (v) The environment sector baseline assessment report was developed and submitted for review by UNESCAP.
- (vi) The Revised monitoring and reporting template for the KDP was developed and endorsed by the Development Committee of Cabinet.
- (vii) A draft training manual was produced, which contains the following seven training modules:
  - a. Results-Based Planning

- b. Performance measurement
- c. Kiribati Government Wide M&E System
- d. Project/Programme Management Cycle
- e. Monitoring and Evaluation
- f. Conducting Practical Evaluations
- g. Lessons learned and results based reporting
- h. Three training of trainers was conducted with sector ministries.

Major challenges to programme implementation during the reporting period are:

- sustaining the commitment from Government on the resourcing of the KDP (2012-2015) and its implementation, tracking and reporting;
- coordinating the timely submission of monitoring reports with sector/line ministries;
- rendering operational the One Fund/KDP M&E framework, given capacity in data collection, software and hardware system upon which the One Fund/KDP M&E framework and platform will be stored, analysed and reported.

#### ***ii) The Promoting Decent Work through Self-Employment Programme (ILO)***

ILO has refunded the remaining balance to the MPTF Office, indicating that this project has completed activities. No activities were reported in 2012.

#### **3.2.4 KDP Policy Area: Human Resources Development**

**Table 3.2.4 Net Transfers: Human Resources Development**

Net Transfers as of 31 December 2012 KDP Policy Area: Human Resources Development				
Projects	Participating Organizations	Net Transfers Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2011 (US\$)	Net transfers 2012 (US\$)	Cumulative Net Transfers 2009-2012 (US\$)
1. Quality of Teaching in Kiribati	UNESCO	33,043	-	33,043
2. Creative Industry	UNESCO	54,725	-	54,725
<b>Total</b>		<b>90,714</b>		<b>87,768</b>

As of 31 December 2012, a total of \$90,741 had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNESCO under the Human Resource policy area. Programmes included: 'Quality of Teaching in Kiribati – Education for Sustainable Development and Climate Change' (UNESCO: \$36,016) and 'Building Creative Industries for Youth in Kiribati' (UNESCO: \$54,725). UNESCO returned an unspent balance of \$2,974 against the former project upon its operational closure. No allocation was made in 2012.

**i) *Building Creative Industries for Youth in Kiribati (UNESCO)***

Approved for funding in December 2009, the programme 'Building Creative Industries for Youth in Kiribati' (UNESCO: \$54,725) aims to gradually build a long-term approach to decent employment initiatives through creative industries through a mix of medium- and longer-term approaches.

A feasibility study on youth and creative industries undertaken in 2010 highlighted significant barriers to developing creative industries in Kiribati. It requires long-term strategies to implement any new industry-related venture in the country. There are no quick-fix solutions to the problem of youth unemployment, which requires is a major shift of the population's mind-set by addressing key issues through the education system. The report therefore recommended a multi-faceted, long-term approach to developing creative industries as most likely to provide the best chance of success. The main activity proposed was to review and redeveloped the school-based arts education programme and financial literacy to build foundation skills for creative industries, both traditional and contemporary.

The Creative Industries project aims to address two key aspects of improving the lives of young people by building skills to promote sustainable livelihoods; as well as their personal development. Three project components have been developed to address the aspects above:

**1. *Integration of Arts and Crafts into the School Curriculum***

The University of Waikato was contracted to develop a scope and sequencing for arts in Kiribati. Working with the Ministry of Education and aligned under the National Curriculum & Assessment Framework (NCAF), this project will map out a curriculum framework for arts education. The Waikato team is developing an art curriculum outline that is appropriately scoped and sequenced according to the NCAF to be used as a guidance tool by the Ministry of Education to develop the skills of young people in primary and secondary school. The key subject areas covered will be Kiribati Studies, Kiribati Community Studies, Music, Fine Arts, Visual & Performing Arts, Local/Traditional Skills, Design Skills, Graphical Communication and Industrial Arts. This component is expected to be provided to the Ministry of Education for review in early 2013.

**2. *Development of materials on financial literacy for integration into the school curriculum***

An ILO-certified trainer was engaged to work on the redevelopment of existing ILO business training /financial literacy materials for schools in Kiribati. In consultation with the Ministry of Education, the materials have been reviewed, and a training package for the Ministry is under preparation.

**3. *Development of opportunities for young people to utilize their skills and generate income through community events***

As the first two components address the longer-term building of a skills pool in Kiribati (both technical/artistic and financial), the final activity looks at the recommendation to also provide short-term opportunities to build the confidence of youth and provide opportunities for their creative talents and some income generation. A cultural industries specialist was engaged to develop, through a consultative process, a proposal to provide short-term show-casing opportunities for young people's talents and skills. Her findings recommend that the showcase be held in conjunction with Kiribati annual national youth activities.

This project is expected to operationally end activities in 2013.

### 3.2.5 KDP Policy Area: Environment

Table 3.2.5 Net Transfers: Environment

Net Transfers as of 31 December 2012 KDP Policy Area: Human Resources Development				
Projects	Participating Organizations	Net Transfers Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2011 (US\$)	Net transfers 2012 (US\$)	Cumulative Net Transfers 2009-2012
1. Environmental Management	UNDP		176,964	176,964
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>176,964</b>	<b>176,964</b>

In November 2012, an allocation of \$176,964 was made to UNDP for Environmental Management. Since the allocation was made late in the calendar year, no results were reported for 2012.

## 4 Financial Performance

This Financial Performance section includes key financial data on the Kiribati One UN Fund. Financial information is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Numbers may not add up due to rounding off of figures.

### 4.1 Financial Overview

Table 4-1 provides a financial overview of the Kiribati One UN Fund as of 31 December 2012, highlighting the key figures as well as the balance available, both with the Administrative Agent (MPTF Office) and with Participating Organizations. As of the end of reporting period, 31 December 2012, the balance of funds with the Administrative Agent is \$20,702. The unutilized balances remaining with Participating Organizations, as of 31 December 2012, was \$382,116.

4-1 Financial Overview	Annual 2011 (US\$)	Annual 2012 (US\$)	Cumulative (US\$)
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Donor Contributions	285,000	-	1,285,000
Fund Earned Interest Income	1,074	1,617	5,557
Interest Income Received from Participating Organizations	192	-	673
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>286,266</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,291,231</b>
<b>Uses of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	-	285,000	1,275,000
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(2,974)	(14,364)	(17,338)
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>	<b>(2,974)</b>	<b>270,636</b>	<b>1,257,662</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	2,850	-	12,850
Direct Costs:	-	-	-
Bank Charges	7	8	16
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>(116)</b>	<b>270,644</b>	<b>1,270,528</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with the Administrative Agent</b>	<b>286,382</b>	<b>(269,027)</b>	<b>20,702</b>
Opening fund balance (1 January)	3,348	289,730	-
Closing fund balance (31 December)	289,730	20,702	20,702
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	(2,974)	270,636	1,257,662
Expenditure of Participating Organizations'	195,133	146,054	875,547
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>382,116</b>

## 4.2 Contributions

As of the end of the current reporting period, the Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window (EFW) was the only donor to the Kiribati One UN Fund, contributing \$500,000 in 2009, \$500,000 in 2010 and \$285,000 in 2011. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2012, the EFW had contributed \$1,285,000 to the Kiribati One UN Fund. No contribution was made in 2012.

**Table 4–2 Contributions**

Contributor	Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2011 (US\$)	Current Jan.–Dec. 2012 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Expanded DaO Funding Window	1,285,000	-	1,285,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,285,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,285,000</b>

## 4.3 Interest Earned

### 4.3.1 Kiribati One UN Fund-Administrative Agent (Fund) Earned Interest

Fund-earned interest (i.e. interest earned by the Kiribati One UN Fund Administrative Agent) was \$1,617 in 2012, bringing the total cumulative fund-earned interest to \$5,557 as of 31 December 2012.

### 4.3.2 Interest Earned by Participating Organizations

All interest earned by the Participating Organizations is expected to be credited to the Kiribati One UN Fund account unless the governing bodies of the said organization has approved decisions that govern the specific use of interest earned on donor contributions. The refunded interest will be used to augment the availability of funds for project funding. There was no interest reported and refunded by Participating Organizations in 2012. The cumulative total of interest earned by Participating Organizations was \$673.

In total, therefore, as of 31 December 2012, fund-earned and Participating Organization-earned interest amounted to \$6,231. This amount is an additional source of income for the Kiribati One UN Fund and increases the amount of funds available for project funding.

**Table 4–3 Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Levels**

Administrative Agent	Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2011 (US\$)	Current Year Jan.–Dec. 2012 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Fund-Earned Interest	3,940	1,617	5,557
<b>Total: Fund-Earned Interest Income</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>5,557</b>
Participating Organization			
UNDP	309	-	309
UNFPA	59	-	59
UNOPS	305	-	305
<b>Total: Interest Income Received from Participating Organization</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>673</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>6,231</b>

#### 4.4 Transfer of Approved Funding to Participating Organizations

As of 31 December 2012, the Kiribati One UN Fund had approved transfers to projects for a total of \$1,275,000. In 2012, there was one allocation to the RBM & KDP M&E Project and to a new environmental management Project. The distribution of approved transfer of funds by Participating Organizations, priority area and reporting period is summarized in the tables below.

**Table 4-4 Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization**

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2011 (US\$)	Current Year Jan.– Dec. 2012 (US\$)	Total (US\$)
ILO	49,500	(14,364)	35,136
UNDP	49,500	176,964	226,464
UNESCO	87,768		87,768
UNFPA	339,400	108,036	447,436
UNICEF	295,129	-	295,129
UN Women	113,260	-	113,260
WHO	52,470	-	52,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>987,026</b>	<b>270,636</b>	<b>1,257,662</b>

#### 4.5 Expenditure

During the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2012, a total of \$ 146,054 was reported by Participating Organizations as expenditure, bringing the total expenditure to \$875,547, equivalent to a delivery rate of 70 per cent. All expenditure reported was submitted by the headquarters of the Participating Organizations through the MPTF Office's Financial Reporting Portal, and is consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Tables 4-5, 4-6, 4-7 and 4-8 provide different cuts on this expenditure data by priority area, Participating Organization and Budget Category, respectively. Additional tables on expenditure, including expenditure tables by Participating Organization with breakdowns by budget category, are available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Table 4.6 below displays transfers and expenditures of the Kiribati One UN Fund and presents the financial delivery rates by priority area. Financial delivery rates are measured in terms of expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred. The highest proportion of funds was net transferred to Health, which showed the highest overall delivery rate of 94 per cent. No expenditure was reported under Environment.

Table 4.7 shows net transfers, expenditures and delivery rates by Participating Organization. UNFPA received the highest in terms of net transfers and reported a delivery rate of 68 per cent. Both ILO and WHO reported 100 per cent delivery.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. In 2006, the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which United Nations entities must report project expenditures. Effective 1

January 2012, the United Nations Chief Executive Board modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditures reported up to 31 December 2011 are presented in the previous six categories, and all expenditures reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories. The old and new categories are noted below in Table 4.8. In 2012, the highest percentage of expenditure was on Contractual Services. Indirect support costs were in line at 6.84 per cent.

Table 4.8 provides a detailed list per project per priority area by agency of net transfers and expenditures.

**Table 4-5 Expenditure by Priority Area**

Priority Area	Total Net Funded Amount (US\$)	Expenditure			Delivery Rate (%)
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2011 (US\$)	Current Year (2012) (US\$)	Total (US\$)	
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction	323,172	104,019	100,325	204,344	63.23
Environment	176,964	-	-	-	-
Governance	283,035	161,575	69,364	230,939	81.59
Health	386,724	430,856	(67,555)	363,301	93.94
Human Resources Development	87,768	33,043	43,920	76,963	87.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,257,662</b>	<b>729,493</b>	<b>146,054</b>	<b>875,547</b>	<b>69.62</b>

**Table 4-6 Expenditure by Participating Organization**

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount (US\$)	Expenditure			Delivery Rate (%)
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2011 (US\$)	Current Year (2012) (US\$)	Total (US\$)	
ILO	35,136	35,136	-	35,136	100.00
UNDP	226,464	49,500	-	49,500	21.86
UNESCO	87,768	33,043	43,920	76,963	87.69
UNFPA	447,436	204,861	100,325	305,186	68.21
UNICEF	295,129	281,224	1,809	283,032	95.90
UN Women	113,260	73,260	-	73,260	64.68
WHO	52,470	52,469	-	52,469	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,257,662</b>	<b>729,493</b>	<b>146,054</b>	<b>875,547</b>	<b>69.62</b>

**Table 4-7 Expenditure by Budget Category**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost (%)
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec. 2011 (US\$)	Current Year (2012) (US\$)	Total (US\$)	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	123,176		123,176	15.03
Personnel (Old)	229,121		229,121	27.96
Training of Counterparts (Old)	48,742		48,742	5.95
Contracts (Old)	193,455		193,455	23.61
Other Direct Costs (Old)	88,265		88,265	10.77
Staff and Personnel Costs (New)		11,047	11,047	1.35
Suppl. Comm, Materials (New)		(101)	(101)	-0.01
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)		752	752	0.09
Contractual Services (New)		72,800	72,800	8.88
Travel (New)		50,409	50,409	6.15
Transfer and Grants (New)		1,792	1,792	0.22
General Operating (New)		4	4	0.00
<b>Total: Programme Costs</b>	<b>682,759</b>	<b>136,702</b>	<b>819,461</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Indirect Support Costs</b>	46,734	9,352	56,086	6.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>729,493</b>	<b>146,054</b>	<b>875,547</b>	

**Table 4-8 Expenditure by Programme, Participating Organisation and Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area**

Priority Area/Project No. and Programme	Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount (US\$)	Total Expenditure (US\$)	Delivery Rate (%)
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction				
00073280 Decent Work	ILO	35,136	35,136	100.00
00076336 Support to RBM & KDP M&E Plan	UNFPA	288,036	169,208	58.75
<b>TOTAL: Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction</b>		<b>323,172</b>	<b>204,344</b>	<b>63.23</b>
Environment				
00084353 Environmental Management	UNDP	176,964	-	-
<b>Total: Environment</b>		<b>176,964</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Governance				
00073283 Governance	UN Women	73,260	73,260	100.00
00073283 Governance	UNDP	49,500	49,500	100.00
00076339 Strength. Access to Social Services	UNICEF	120,275	108,179	89.94
00076339 Strength. Access to Social Services	UN Women	40,000	-	0.00
<b>Total: Governance</b>		<b>283,035</b>	<b>230,939</b>	<b>81.59</b>
Health				
00073281 EmOC Programme	UNFPA	59,400	59,400	100.00
00073281 EmOC Programme	UNICEF	174,854	174,854	100.00
00073281 EmOC Programme	WHO	52,470	52,469	100.00
00076337 Health System Response to Violence against Women	UNFPA	50,000	26,577	53.15
00076338 Adolescent Health and Development	UNFPA	50,000	50,000	100.00
<b>Total: Health</b>		<b>386,724</b>	<b>363,301</b>	<b>93.94</b>
Human Resources Development				
00073279 Teaching & Education for Sust. Dev't	UNESCO	33,043	33,043	100.00
00076335 Creative Industries	UNESCO	54,725	43,920	80.26
<b>Total: Human Resources Development</b>		<b>87,768</b>	<b>76,963</b>	<b>87.69</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,257,662</b>	<b>875,547</b>	<b>69.62</b>

#### 4.6 Cost Recovery

The cost recovery for the Kiribati One UN Fund is guided by the applicable provisions of the TOR, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and donors.

Cost recovery, as of 31 December 2012, was as follows:

- a) **Administrative Agent fee:** One per cent charged at the time of donor deposits and is for the entire duration of the Kiribati One UN Fund. The total cumulative Administrative Agent – fee as of 31 December 2012 was \$12,850. Similar to a few other MPTFs that are exclusively funded by limited contributions from the EFW, the Administrative Agent fee does not cover the cost of the MPTF Office’s Administrative Agent services, which poses a challenge for continued provision of the standard services.
- b) **Indirect costs of Participating Organizations:** Set at 7 per cent, some Participating Organizations charge indirect costs upfront; therefore, the amount reported as deducted as indirect cost in the middle of a project cycle is not necessarily representative of the amount once the project is terminated. As of the end of the reporting period, indirect costs on all projects amounted to 6.84 per cent of programme cost.
- c) **Direct Costs:** This may be charged to cover costs associated with the JSM. No such direct costs have been charged to the Kiribati One UN Fund as of 31 December 2012.

## **5 Transparency and Accountability of the Kiribati One UN Fund**

The major vehicle for public transparency of operations under the Kiribati One UN Fund during the reporting period was the Kiribati One UN Fund on the MPTF Office GATEWAY- (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/KI100>).

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY, a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to United Nations Participating Organizations. All narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, which provides easy access to nearly 9,600 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among United Nations organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a standard setter by peers and partners.

## **Conclusion**

This Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities under the Kiribati One UN Fund reports on the implementation of the operational projects during the reporting period. The Report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations to the MPTF Office.

There was one new funding allocation to programmes under the Kiribati One UN Fund in 2012. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2012, allocations amounting to gross \$1,275,000 have been approved for transfer of funds from the Kiribati One UN Fund, of which \$1,257,662 has been net transferred. These funds have supported the activities of seven Participating Organizations across the five key policy areas of the Kiribati Development Plan. There was one new project on Environmental Management established in 2012. The Kiribati One Fund was extended until the end of 2014 to allow existing projects to complete activities.

The MPTF Office envisages that this Third Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities under the Kiribati One UN Fund will provide the Government-United Nations Joint Strategy Meeting with the basis on which to better assess upcoming resource requirements and to advocate and mobilize additional funding in support of funding gaps in the UNDAF Kiribati Implementation Plan.