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Quarterly Newsletter

January - March 2011, Issue 9



UNITED NATIONS
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Key Figures

- US\$5 billion total commitments
- US\$4.9 billion total deposits
- US\$4.3 billion transferred to Participating Organizations
- 54 Donors/Partners
- 42 Participating Organizations
- Operating in 82 Countries

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MDTF Office Mission

To provide transparent and accountable fund management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency.

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Share your feedback!

Dear Reader,

During the UN Reform and Delivering-as-One (Dao) segment of the January 2011 UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board meeting, the MDTF Office's work was positively highlighted. In Norway's official statement to the Board on behalf of key DaO Donors and Programme Countries, it noted "with great appreciation the excellent service and support currently being provided by the UNDP's MDTF Office to the Pilots and other countries that have adopted the One Fund at the country level".

In February, the Office held its Annual Retreat to assess its 2010 fund administration services, review business processes and take stock of feedback received. This led to agreement on a more ambitious 2011 service performance parameters.

The MDTF Office is also extending its fund administration services to National Governments and their UN partners, in support of National Climate Funds being established as a result of the Copenhagen and Cancun UNFCCC COP meetings.

During March, the Office undertook missions to Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of

Congo, Vietnam and Indonesia related to Climate Change initiatives. In Vietnam, I participated in the sixth Policy Board meeting of the UN (FAO, UNDP and UNEP) Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) which was attended by 122 participants from 24 countries. The UN REDD Fund, which the MDTF Office administers, supports the capacity of national governments to prepare and implement REDD+ strategies. It has scored significant growth in three years, with deposits of \$100 million and approved programme of about \$80 million. In addition to its direct support to 13 countries. UN REDD is working with 16 other countries.

The MDTF Office stands ready to share with national governments best practices and relevant experiences for the establishment, management and transitional administration of their National Climate Change or REDD+ Funds.

Bisrat Aklilu,
Executive Coordinator

New Multi-Donor Trust Funds & JPs

Ethiopia One UN Fund

Under the leadership of the Government, the Ethiopia UNCT established a One UN Programme and One UN Fund in January 2011. The One UN Programme has an estimated budget of US\$ 160 million, with a funding gap of US\$ 80 million. The One UN Fund will support three new major strategic Joint Programmes (JPs)- Enhancing Public Service Delivery, Gender Equality

and Women's Empowerment, and Improving Maternal and Newborn Health and Survival. The Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom became the first contributor providing US\$ 6 million for the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment JP.

More information available at: <http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/ET100>

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UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund

The UNDG HRM was established to further institutionalize the mainstreaming of human rights into UN development activities by further strengthen system-wide collaboration and coherence of UN responses to national development priorities. This is intended to ensure strong national ownership and capacity to fulfill human rights obligations. The Fund will support strategic activities at global, regional and country level that ultimately contribute to the transformational change and/or impact at the country level.

More information about the UNDG HRM is available at:

<http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/HRM00>

Maldives One UN Fund

The Government of the Maldives and the UN system signed the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011-2015 to guide the UN system's assistance to the country. The UNDAF was formulated through a nationally-owned, consultative, and participatory process involving the government ministries, independent bodies, civil society organization, private sector, the UN system and other international development partners. It is based on a Situation Analysis conducted in 2009 and is aligned with the National Strategic Action Plan 2009-2013. The Strategic Action Plan – Framework for Development 2009-2013 (SAP) has five priorities: (1) establishment of a nationwide transport system; (2) ensuring affordable living costs; (3) provision of affordable housing; (4) providing quality healthcare; and (5) prevention of narcotics and trafficking, which the One Fund will support.

More information available at:

<http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MV100>.

Botswana UN Country Fund

The Government of Botswana-United Nations Programme Operational Plan for 2010-2014 was developed to support a "Delivering as One" approach in an effort to coherently deliver on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and meet the national priorities as outlined in the National Development Plan 10 (NDP 10) and Vision 2016. The plan fo-

cuses on five UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcome areas established in line with the NDP 10 priorities over a five year period as follows: Governance and Human Rights Promotion, Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction, Health and HIV-AIDS, Environment and Climate Change and Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment. To support the implementation of the priorities outlined in the Operational Plan and UNDAF, the Botswana UN Country Fund was established in early 2011 and is expected to receive its' first contribution from the Expanded Funding Window in the second quarter 2011.

More information is available at:

<http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/BW100>.

Chad Joint Programme

In 2010 there was a sharp upturn in the restoration of confidence between Chad and Sudan. The transition to recovery and peace is strongly related to the restoration of security in Eastern Chad. Pursuant to SCR 1923/2010, the Government of Chad has formally committed to take responsibility for the safety of refugee camps and humanitarian space. Therefore, in October 2010 a plan to ensure the sustainability of the Integrated Security Detachment (DIS) was submitted to the international community in N'Djamena and Members of the Security Council in New York by the Special Representative of the President of the Republic of Chad. With support from UNHCR and UNDP, The DIS is designed secure the humanitarian situation with the short term goal of ensuring the protection of refugees and humanitarian actors in order to avoid a security vacuum after the departure of the United Nations Mission in Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT). To support the DIS a joint programme was developed, with a budget of US\$ 21 million, to support 2011 activities.

More information about the Chad JP is available at:

<http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JTD00>



Updates from HQ

Interactive Workshop on Multi-Donor Trust Funds in relation to Climate Change and Aid Effectiveness



Workshop Participants

At the request of the Government of Indonesia's Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), the UNDP MDTF Office organized in New York from 6 to 8 April an Interactive Workshop on Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs) in relation to Climate Change and Aid Effectiveness, for senior officials from BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Finance.

The workshop was opened by Mr. Ajay Chhibber, Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and Mr. Bisrat Aklilu, Executive Coordinator, MDTF Office, followed by an opening statement by Vice-Minister Dr. Ir. Lukita Dinarsyah Tuwo, BAPPENAS who led the 15 member senior Indonesian delegation.

Ms. Veered Vandeweerd, Director, Environment & Energy Group and Mr. Yannick Glemarec, Director, Global Environment Facility Unit provided the officials with a thorough review and discussion of climate change issues and global initiatives. This was followed by detailed presentations and discussion about common features of MDTFs and National MDTFs including, MDTF establishment, operations, governance and Administrative Agent arrangements, and lessons learned and best practices from a number of existing national and global MDTFs. Discussions also focused on transi-

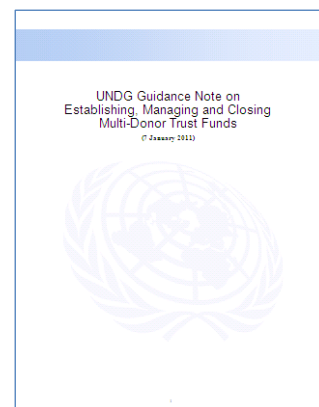
tional arrangements that need to be put in place to build the capacity of national governments to move from UN administered to nationally administered MDTFs. Fiduciary, operational and implementation challenges and the need for capacity development to be an integral part of the MDTF mechanism were also discussed.

The workshop benefited from presentations made by the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation led by Mr. Yiping Zhou, Director, and on UNDP's various capacity development support tools, presented by Mr. Nigel Coulson, Capacity Development Group, Bureau of Development Policy.

In his concluding remarks, Vice Minister Dr. Lukita, stated that the workshop exceeded their expectations and that it has generated considerable 'food for thought' as BAPPENAS moves forward to strengthen its internal planning and fund management systems in response to climate change, aid effectiveness and disaster recovery initiatives.

New UNDG MDTF Guidance

The United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in March approved the first "[UNDG Guidance Note on Establishing, Managing and Closing of Multi-Donor Trust Funds](#)". The Guidance Note was developed based on existing policy, practices and emerging lessons since the establishment of the first UN Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) in 2004. It also contains useful tools such as Concept Note for the establishment of an MDTF, Steering Committee Terms of Reference and the steps involved in the various phases of the MDTF life cycle.



The Guidance Note was prepared under the auspices of the UNDG Joint Funding Task Team with the participation of UN Organizations from Funds, Programmes and Specialized Agencies. It was further introduced at the recently held UN-DAF Regional Planning Workshops held in Bangkok, Kigali, Dakar and Panama City, which provided participants with an overview of joint funding mechanisms including Joint Programmes and MDTFs.



Updates from UN Country Teams

Making a Difference in Viet Nam



The One UN Initiative in Viet Nam is bringing greater coherence and effectiveness to the UN's work in Viet Nam, particularly in responding to the needs of the Government for high quality policy support as Viet Nam transitions to a middle income country. The UN Communications Team in Viet Nam in close cooperation with the Programme Coordination Groups has consistently tried to capture examples of how the One UN Initiative is bringing greater coherence and effectiveness to the UN's work in Viet Nam under the five pillars for reform: One Plan, One Budget, One Leader, One Set of Management Practices and the Green One UN House.

Two short-stories found in the following link illustrate how UN agencies in Viet Nam are working together with Government, civil society and other partners to achieve better results for the people of Viet Nam. These examples show how individuals, communities and institutions are benefiting from the joint work of UN agencies under the One Plan for 2006-2010, and how the UN is contributing to the achievement of the MDGs and Viet Nam's own national development goals. <http://www.vn.one.un.org/en/what-we-do-mainmenu-203/the-un-making-a-difference.html>

Ethiopia Launches the One UN Fund



Heads of Agency from the UN Country Team in Ethiopia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 12 January 2010 officially launching the One UN Fund. This was a major step for Ethiopia in concretizing the

UN Delivery-as-One (DaO) agenda. The State Minister of

the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), H.E. Ahmed Shide congratulated the UN and noted that the signing of the MoU showed the UN's commitment to reform for better aid effectiveness.

Ethiopia became a volunteer DaO self-starter in 2008 and within two years has made a lot of progress. This includes establishing a High Level Steering Committee, rolling out a DaO road map, launching joint flagship programmes and developing a joint communications strategy- processes full backed and owned by the Government of Ethiopia (GOE).

The GOE has launched an ambitious five-year "Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)" as of 2011 to which the UN will align its support through its UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and utilization of the One UN Fund.

The One UN Fund in Ethiopia will provide resources to the One UN Programme, currently comprising eight joint programmes (five MDG-F Funds, and three flagship joint programmes). It will also support change management activities and provide the flexibility to respond to emerging issues. The estimated budget for the Ethiopia One UN Programme is US\$ 160 million with a funding gap of US\$ 80M which will be mobilized through the Ethiopia One UN Fund.

With 25 agencies working with different mandates in the country, Ethiopia plays host to one of the largest UN presences in Africa. The unique context of Ethiopia was acknowledged at the signing ceremony in Addis Ababa by Mr. Bisrat Aklilu, Executive Coordinator of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office. He noted that, "From the outset DaO has been guided by the principle that 'one size does not fit all'. As a result, the experience of the DaO countries varies, reflecting the very different country contexts and development situations and needs.

The Fund is also expected to play a key role in enhancing transparency and the planning process. It will also strengthen predictability of development resources - one of the key goals of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

More information about the Ethiopia One UN Fund is available at: <http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/ET100>



Sudan Recovery Fund: Strengthening state institutions in South Sudan



Community consultation with members and government representatives to identify causes and solutions to conflict in Warrap State, South Sudan. (Photo credit: SRF)

The Sudan Recovery Fund (SRF), established in July 2008, facilitates the transition from humanitarian to recovery assistance in South Sudan. With total committed funds of US\$ 111.8 million from the United Kingdom's Department of International Development (DFID) and the Netherlands, SRF focuses on projects that demonstrate peace dividends, encourage participation and empowerment of communities affected by conflict and poverty, and address stabilization in areas affected by insecurity.

The SRF contributes to strengthening the capacities of state institutions, in particular through its stabilization programmes. It has approved programmes totaling US\$ 70.3 million to ten implementing partners including international and national non-government organizations (I/NGOs) under Round I; 69 community-based organizations (CBOs) and national NGOs under Round II, including support to the Southern Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund; and to an international NGO and three UN agencies under Round III.

In January 2011, South Sudan held a referendum and voted to become an independent country in July 2011. The Government of South Sudan (GoSS) and the UN have been jointly focusing on crucial areas that need to be addressed before, during and after the referendum. GoSS is addressing five big goals: 1) credible referendum, 2) capacity of state

institutions, 3) diversifying the economy, 4) security and 5) basic social services. SRF addresses some of these goals. In Rounds I and II, the Fund contributed to social services - building schools and health units as well as providing clean sources of drinking water to communities.

Round III is focusing on security and strengthening of the capacity of state institutions to address stabilization initiatives that help resolve resource-based conflicts at the community level, improve the security environment at the state-level, and strengthen decentralized planning, prioritization and decision-making for conflict-related programming.

The projects are designed to institute a nationally-led process where authorities are accountable for leading, planning and implementing projects. Under Round III, SRF held participatory planning that linked stakeholder consultations at the county level to decision-making at the state level. This strategy allowed state and county representatives to identify priority areas for stabilization.

SRF is establishing a State Management Support Unit (SMSU) in four states in South Sudan, namely, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap. The SMSUs aim to introduce a phased capacity-building solution to the State Ministries of Finance, so that each respective ministry can take the lead in planning, overseeing, and coordinating large development initiatives at the state level including the development of capacity of other state line ministries.

The SMSU's approach is fundamental to avoiding the creation of separate and parallel implementation units. This is made possible by targeting support to and through existing administrative structures and systems of state ministries, and developing and implementing an exit strategy once the ministries have achieved sustainable level of capacities.

Round III projects also help build state institutions and human resource capacity by fielding experts, such as engineers involved in construction of roads or police posts, who work closely with government staff at the state/ county levels.

More information about the SRF at: <http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SRF00>.



Reflections of a Resident Coordinator: DaO in Montenegro - a year after



By Alexander Avanesov, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, Montenegro

In April 2009 the Minister of Foreign Affairs and I, as Resident Coordinator (RC), on behalf of the Montenegro UN Country Team (UNCT) signed the Integrated UN Programme (IUNP) for Montenegro 2010-2016. It was a result of a relatively quick, but

very substantive and effective effort of the UNCT and the national institutions to elaborate a highly strategic, clear and Delivering-as-One (DaO) - based programme which aims to guide the UN work in Montenegro for the next six years.

Just over a year has passed since then. The IUNP is well-grounded on Montenegro's realities and responds to the Government's major national priorities: Euro-Atlantic integration and more equitable regional development, capacity development of national institutions and human resources. The IUNP is also very much a common sense decision as the UN system in Montenegro is not very large – four UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO) and IOM with a delivery of around \$12-13 million per year. It was thus logical to pull together resources/expertise and focus UN programme activities on the most strategic national development goals.

As RC I had my own expectation, which has partly materialized. In addition to our common UNCT goal to make the UN system in Montenegro more strategic and impact oriented, I also tried to make the RC system as substantive, useful and less process oriented as possible. Primarily this was done by drawing on the strength of the UN system as whole, relying (where meaningful and strategic) on expertise not only from resident, but also from non-resident agencies. Additionally, I placed an emphasis on working around agreed strategic goals and national priorities through joint programming and common commitment to work as a team.

From the outset our principle was to preserve the identity of every Participating UN Organization and to try to get the

best out of each of them. I am happy to see increased number of Participating Organizations in our programme, which now includes UNESCO, UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UN Women and UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

For us in Montenegro, where, as in many other middle-income countries, the funding base (both core and non-core) is rather limited, the support from the Expanded Funding Window (EFW) was absolutely critical. It gave an important initial boost to the functioning of the One UN Fund, which in turn stimulated a set of important and rather complex joint programmes. It made it possible, for example, to start up multi-sector projects in the area of social inclusion, including that of the Roma, displaced and internally displaced persons. Pulling together resources and expertise of UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR and WHO funded from the One Fund, we are addressing such issues as de-institutionalization of people with disabilities, reform of health system, juvenile justice, ...etc.

Thanks to funding from the UN Country Fund, for the first time in Montenegro, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO and FAO joined forces to explore initiatives in the areas of "green jobs" promotion and "green economy" as a strategic driving force of the socio-economic development of Montenegro which 20 years ago proclaimed itself as the ecological state.

Undoubtedly, a lot of efforts remain to be done to make the DaO concept as effective and efficient as envisaged. We still have to figure out how further to reduce transaction costs, what are the ways to ensure financial sustainability of the UN Country Fund, what would be the best means of enhancing joint programming and ensure even better use of the UN system to respond to national development priorities.

The Chair of the UN Development Group, Helen Clark, who visited Montenegro last year, told the UNCT that in the current resource-constrained environment, the UN development system has to draw on its collective strengths to maximize the development impact of support to governments.

More information on Montenegro UN Country Fund at: <http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/ME100>



Supporting Sustainable Development in Cape Verde

With a population of about 500,000 inhabitants, and land area of 4,033 km², only 10% of which is arable, Cape Verde is a country with few natural resources, but one priceless resource – its people, who constitute the cornerstone of its development process. Graduated from Least Developed Countries status in January 2008 (one of only two countries in the world to do so), Cape Verde is on track to achieve most, if not all, of the MDG's by 2015. Relying on investment in human capital has been a priority of successive governments, which have emphasized increasing access to services, promoting and creating opportunities for all, and defending equality and gender equity.



Fighting Transnational Threats

In addition to its environmental vulnerability and its heavy economic dependence on the outside, Cape Verde faces the challenge of building its economic future while defeating new threats that have arisen as a consequence of development and globalization. Multiple UN agencies are partnering with Cape Verde to fight drug trafficking, money laundering, and modern day slavery, i.e., human trafficking. The One UN Programme has partnered with police and other law enforcement institutions to strengthen technical, logistical and

operational capabilities in the fight against drugs and organized crime. Through the Programme, the UN has worked with the National Assembly and Justice Ministry to bring Cape Verde's legal framework into compliance with international conventions as well as to strengthen and streamline the criminal justice system.

A joint activity between the UNODC and UNDP and in partnership with national institutions responsible for combating transnational crimes included hands-on police training, procurement of basic criminal investigation equipment, and technical assistance in creating investigation cells and other mechanisms to strengthen law enforcement capacity to detect and interdict drug trafficking. Along with enhancing control of entry and transit points in Cape Verde, this partnership has also included youth and other social interventions in the field of drug and crime prevention.

A part of Cape Verde's national economic strategy is to develop as a regional banking center; therefore protection of the integrity of the financial services sector is essential. The One UN Programme, again in partnership between UNDP, UNODC and Cape Verdean authorities is leading the fight against corruption, money laundering, cyber crime and terrorism financing threats. The One UN Programme supported the creation of special Criminal Investigation Unit in the Attorney General's Office. It also has provided ongoing technical assistance to formulate and implement Cape Verde's first "National Strategy against Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing," which included the installation of a special database to help in criminal investigations. Public and private institutions (including all Cape Verdean banks), and civil society organizations are supporting this national strategy.

Support Cape Verdean Women by Fighting Gender-Based Violence

The One UN Programme's support to enhance security in Cape Verde, which is also included in the framework of combating crime, has included comprehensive efforts to protect Cape Verdean women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence (GBV). With UN technical support,

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Cape Verde's National Assembly in 2010 passed landmark legislation criminalizing gender-based violence. The Network of Women Parliamentarians, the Institute for Equality and Gender Equity and civil society organizations benefited from technical and financial support from UN Women and UNFPA to help with the preparation of legislation, as well as for other sensitization and advocacy programs to encourage victims of GBV to break their silence. UN Women and UNDP also provided special training to National Police and other law enforcement officials aimed at strengthening institutional mechanisms for the protection of victims of GBV.



Gender Training Participants – Laco Branco (photo from ICIEG)

As a result of this support, teams of trainers in Human Rights, Gender, and GBV victim support have been created. Each team includes members from the Cape Verdean Institute for Equality and Gender Equity (ICIEG), the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship, and the National Police. The UN also supported the “SOL” Network, which has offered increased access for victims of GBV to free, high quality support services. In the capital city, Praia, the Association of Women Lawyers (AMJ) has received UN support to improve access for victims of GBV to legal counsel and to train a group of community leaders on GBV and women's legal rights. Since the issues of GBV and household security is often linked the problem of narcotics trafficking and substance abuse, the United Nations, particularly UN-

ODC, the UN Women, and UNHABITAT and have supported grass-roots community initiatives aimed and preventing violence and misconduct associated with the misuse of alcohol and other drugs. Mobilizing men in this campaign through the creation of the White Ribbon Network (“Laço Branco”) in late 2009, with support from UN Women and the ICIEG, is critical for its success. Laço Branco interventions have attracted substantial visibility throughout Cape Verde, in 2010, and its members have been received by the President and leaders of both major political parties.

With the support of the UN Women, Laço Branco has developed a three-year Strategic Plan and built partnerships with various community organizations to raise awareness on GBV and substance abuse issues. Its training activities have been expanded to the second most populous island, Sao Vicente, with a view to establishing Laço Branco chapters on every island in Cape Verde. Updated its training manual and conducted a second “train the trainers” workshop for association leaders, Laço Branco aims to establish a truly national network of trainers and peer counselors with skills in peer education in order to sustain and multiple the training of youth leaders on other islands and cities. Its activities have been so successful that, in perhaps a first invitation of its kind, the men of Laço Branco were asked by the Cape Verdean Prime Minister to join the Network of Women Leaders led by Secretary General of the UN in the campaign “Unite to End Violence Against Women”.

The Cape Verde Transition Fund

The Cape Verde Transition Fund, together with the One Budgetary Framework, has been an important instrument to ensure coherent funding for the One UN Programme. It has helped to reduce competition between UN organizations and promote a coherent and multi-sectoral response to complex development challenges. In its fourth year of operations, through the Coherence Fund, UN organizations and the Administrative Agent have also been able to minimize transaction costs, both within the UN system and for national partners.

For more information visit:
<http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CV100>



Ensuring access to affordable quality health services in Kyrgyzstan



To advance Kyrgyzstan's national development plans and move towards achieving its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO have united efforts, within the framework of Delivering-as-One (DaO), to implement a Joint Programme (JP) promoting Mother and Child Health in Kyrgyzstan. Established in 2009 and funded by the One Fund, its aim is to strengthen maternity hospitals and family medicine centres in Osh and Batken Provinces, the poorest of the country and most affected by the inter-ethnic conflict in June 2010, as well as a centre for mother and child health in the capital Bishkek.

The establishment of the new government in December 2010 was an ideal time to support strengthening health systems- in particular a "Perinatal Care" strategy to provide better access to quality medical services to mothers and new-borns. A group of UN agencies are working to achieve MDG Goals 4 and 5 by institutionalizing a process of continuous improvement in the quality of care provided.

In 2006, 61% of children who died under the age of one, died within their first 7 days. Considering 95% of all deliveries take place in medical institutions, it is vital to improve the care they provide to reduce maternal and infant death. The general lack of equipment, skilled staff, sanitation, hygiene and a working referral system prevents adequate response to complications, particularly in rural areas.

A large proportion of infant and maternal deaths occur in the southern provinces of Osh and Batken, which have poor access to social services and quality medical care. The JP

was implemented in four maternity hospitals and three family medicine centres of Osh province, two maternity hospitals and two family medicine centres in Batken Province, as well as a centre for mother and child health in Bishkek city. A baseline assessment was carried out to understand the needs of the pilot maternities. Once established, capacity of these institutions were strengthened: birth preparation schools were set up for pregnant women to prepare them for upcoming events; Effective Perinatal Care and Primary

Resuscitation of Newborns trainings and mentoring was offered to medical workers; adequate infrastructure was created and medical equipment procured; educational materials (pamphlets, posters etc.) were developed to train personnel, women, families and communities; and new methodologies were established.

Half way into this two year programme, 50% of health service providers have acquired skills in Antenatal Care and 64% on new-born resuscitation and care, allowing them to offer services in critical cases. Also, 240 healthcare professionals were trained on evaluation and monitoring of critical cases, and because of training and provision of medical equipment, less infants need resuscitation. Birth Preparation classes and informational material has raised awareness and allow women to recognize danger signs. Clinical guidelines and protocols for complications have been developed by experts and endorsed by the Ministry of Health. Infrastructure has improved with the establishment of more delivery rooms so that women may give birth in private rooms accompanied by their family. Treatment is now provided by a multi-disciplinary team, where each member, from doctors to midwives, plays an active part. Local authorities are becoming increasingly involved in providing logistical support for medical facilities and UN agencies will continue to work with the Government on increasing the capacity of the pilot maternity wards with the objective that this programme can be scaled up to a national level.

More information on Kyrgyzstan One UN Fund at: <http://mdtf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/KG100>

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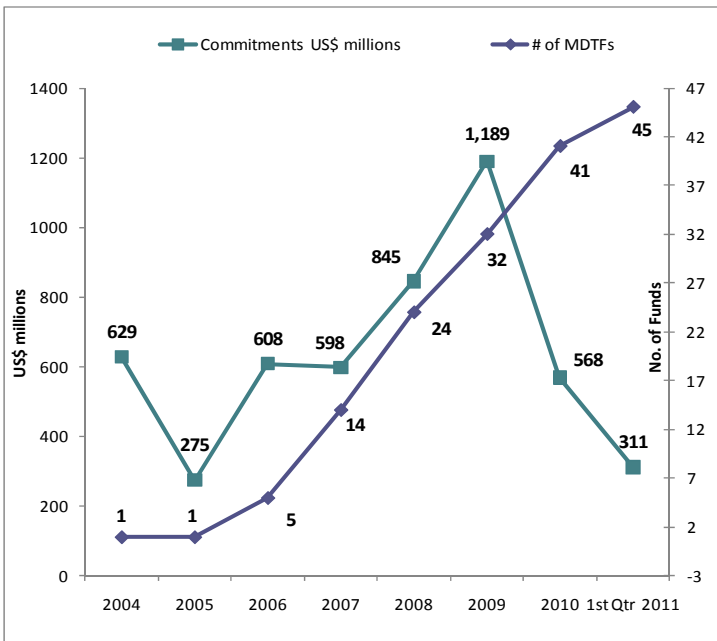
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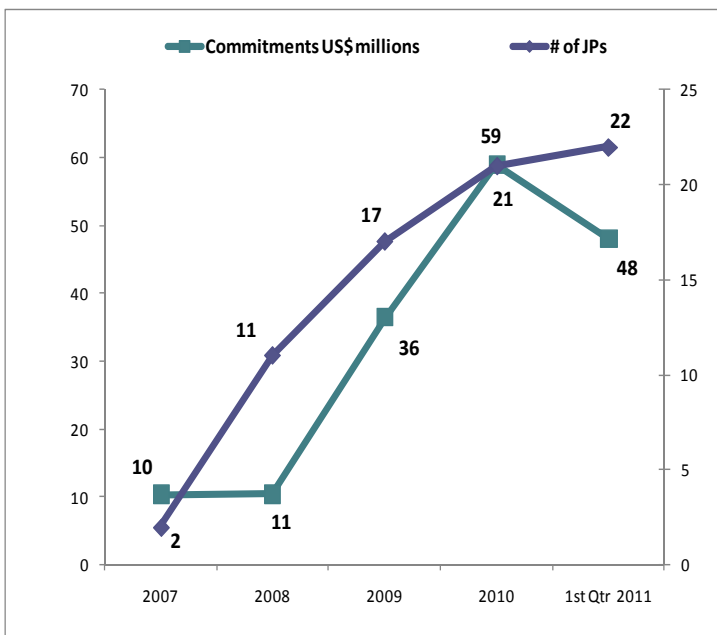
Annual Donor Commitments to MDTFs (31/3/2011)



MDTF Office Portfolio by Fund & Year



Annual Donor Commitments to JPs (31/3/2011)



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