



First 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 up to 31 December 2010**

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

31 May 2011

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)

Contributing Donors



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

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
JSM	Joint Strategy Meeting (Government of Kiribati – United Nations)
ILO	International Labour Organization
KIP	Kiribati Implementation Plan
MDTF Office	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
RC	Resident Coordinator
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
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
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women

Definitions

Approved Project

A project that has been approved by the Government of Kiribati – United Nations Joint Strategy Meeting (the governing body of the Kiribati One UN Fund) for which a project document has been subsequently signed.

Allocation

Amount approved by the Government of Kiribati – UN Joint Strategy Meeting for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme

An Annual Work Plan, a project/programme document, etc., that is approved by the Government of Kiribati – United Nations Joint Strategy Meeting.

Balance of Funds

Balance of funds with the Administrative Agent refers to the cumulative, undisbursed amount in the Kiribati One UN Fund Account and includes donor contributions, returned funds and interest. Balance of funds with Participating Organizations refers to amounts with the Organizations that have not been reported as expended.

Direct Costs

Costs that can be directly attributed the programme activities.

Donor Commitment

A Donor contribution as per signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA), or SAA Addendum, with the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the Kiribati One UN Fund.

Donor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MDTF Office for the Kiribati One UN Fund Account.

Financial Implementation Rate

Expenditure against net transferred amount

Indirect Cost

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity.

Participating Organizations

Organizations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MDTF Office and are thereby eligible to receive transfer of funds under the Kiribati One UN Fund.

Project Expenditure

Amount of project disbursement plus un-liquidated obligations related to payments due for the year.

Project Financial Closure

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vi
INTRODUCTION	1
1 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK	2
1.1 Kiribati Development Challenges	2
1.2 The UN’s Response	3
1.3 The UNDAF-KIP Budgetary Framework	6
1.4 The Kiribati One UN Fund	6
2 GOVERNANCE.....	7
2.1 The Government of Kiribati – UN Joint Strategy Meetings.....	7
2.2 The Role of the Resident Coordinator	7
2.3 The Role of the Joint Presence Office in Tarawa, Kiribati.....	8
2.4 The Administrative Agent	8
3 PROJECT APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION	10
3.1 Programme/Project Approval Status	10
3.2 Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area Overview	11
3.3 Programme Implementation Status	11
3.4 Implementation Achievements and Challenges.....	12
3.4.1 KDP Policy Area: Health	12
3.4.2 KDP Policy Area: Governance	18
3.4.3 KDP Policy Area: Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction.....	21
3.4.4 KDP Policy Area: Human Resources Development	24
4 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	26
4.1 Financial Overview	26
4.2 Donor Contributions	27
4.3 Interest Earned.....	27
4.3.1 Kiribati One UN Fund-Administrative Agent (Fund) Earned Interest.....	27
4.3.2 Interest Earned by Participating Organizations.....	27
4.4 Transfer of Approved Funding to Participating Organizations	28
4.5 Expenditure.....	28
4.6 Balance of Funds	30
4.7 Cost Recovery	30
5 TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE KIRIBATI ONE UN FUND.....	32
CONCLUSION.....	33

Tables

Table 3-1:	Approved Kiribati One UN Fund Allocations as of 31 December 2010	10
Table 3-3:	Programme Implementation Status as of 31 December 2010	12
Table 4-1	Financial Overview	26
Table 4-2	Donor Contributions	27
Table 4-3	Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Levels	27
Table 4-4	Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization	28
Table 4-5	Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area	28
Table 4-6	Expenditure by Priority Area	29
Table 4-7	Expenditure by Participating Organization	29
Table 4-8	Expenditure by Budget Category	29
Table 4-9	Expenditure by Programme, Participating Organization and KDP Policy Area.....	30

Figures

Figure 2-1	Management and Governance Arrangements of the Kiribati One UN Fund	9
------------	--	---

Executive Summary

Introduction

Kiribati is the first country in the Pacific (Fiji and Samoa Parish) where the United Nations, with assistance from its regional development partners, has established a One UN Fund. The Kiribati One UN Fund allows development partners to provide multi-year financing to United Nations organizations at the programme level, thus ensuring that the UN organizations will upscale their efforts to achieve concrete development results as envisaged in the new Kiribati Development Plan (2008-2011).

In 2008, the UNCT in Fiji agreed on all arrangements and set up the UNDAF Implementation Plan that forms the foundation of the Kiribati One UN Fund. The Kiribati One UN Fund arrangements are set up to take specific note of the remoteness and the difficult operating environment in Kiribati, as well as the UN Joint Presence in Kiribati which is hosted by UNICEF. Working closely with the MDTF Office (the Administrative Agent of the Kiribati One UN Fund), the RC's Office and the UNCT developed an implementation framework. After receiving clearance by the Joint Strategy Meeting with the Government of Kiribati and development partners in-country in October 2008, the Terms of Reference for the Kiribati One UN Fund, along with all other documentation, was revised and finalised in mid-2009, paving the way for raising resources from donors and development partners.

The Kiribati One UN Fund was formally established in July 2009. Shortly thereafter, in August 2009, it received an allocation of \$500,000 from the Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window (EFW) and, based on the Kiribati UNDAF Implementation Plan, the seven eligible Participating UN Organizations submitted proposals for funding. The proposals were carefully reviewed by the RC's Office and the Government of Kiribati, and were approved and endorsed in late-September 2009. In February 2010, an additional allocation of \$500,000 was approved by the EFW for the Kiribati One UN Fund, and the UNCT chose a joint programme approach for allocations this time.

The Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Kiribati One UN Fund, and has concluded a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with seven Participating Organizations (ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM and WHO).

This First 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 2010. In line with the MOU, the Report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations to the MDTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the Kiribati One UN Fund nor the MDTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. However, the report does provide the Government-UN Joint Strategy Meeting with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with approved projects funded through the Kiribati One UN Fund, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

Strategic Framework

In accordance with its Terms of Reference, the goal of the Kiribati One UN Fund is efficient and effective resource mobilisation, allocation and disbursement of funds to support the UNDAF Kiribati Implementation Plan. The Kiribati One UN Fund takes a phased approach and specifically aims to:

- initially, provide a coherent and streamlined platform of resources for the un-funded UN 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; and
- in the subsequent five-year UNDAF Kiribati Implementation Plan 2013-2017, bring in lessons learned for increased opportunities for joint initiatives with more fully integrated programming for the operations of the UN in Kiribati.

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;
- 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 UN development resources.

Governance

The Kiribati One UN Fund is governed by the Government of Kiribati – UN Joint Strategy Meetings. The annual Meetings i) 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 UN and line ministries, national partners and donors; ii) 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; and iii) ensure that any earmarked contributions from donors, if applicable, are consistent with the priorities of the KDP and the UNDAF-KIP.

Based on the decisions of the JSMs, the UN Country Team agrees on the most efficient and effective means of progressing implementation through their respective agencies. The UNCT is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) who, with support of the RC's Office, is responsible for i) the effective and efficient UN participation in the JSM; ii) provision of 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); iii) promoting a balanced approach to the transparent and accountable allocation of resources to the KDP through the UNDAF-KIP; iv) mobilizing resources for the Kiribati One UN Fund; and v) ensuring that the AA (UNDP) transfers approved allocations to participating UN organizations in a timely and efficient manner

Project Approval Status

As of the end of the reporting period (31 December 2010), two rounds of allocations were approved by the Joint Strategy Meeting (JSM); both in response to the receipt of funding from the Expanded DaO Funding Window. The first round of allocations was in December 2009 and amounted to \$495,000 across four programmatic areas to seven Participating Organizations. A second round of allocations was made in September 2010 and also amounted to \$495,000 to five programmes and six Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, as of 31 December, a total of \$990,000 had been allocated to programmes implanted by seven Participating Organizations.

In the policy area of health, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$386,724 (or 39 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. In the area of governance, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$283,035 (or 29 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNWOMEN, UNDP and UNICEF. In the area of economic growth and poverty reduction, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$229,500 (or 23 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by ILO and UNFPA. Finally, in the area of human resource development, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$90,741 (or 9 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNESCO.

Programme Implementation Status

Implementation of programmes must be seen in light of the approval dates of the allocations. Programmes that started in December 2009 or January 2010 have, in general, achieved all their objectives, whereas programmes that were funded in September 2010 have just begun. In financial terms, the first four allocations (where funds were transferred in December 2009) have a total delivery rate of 88.2 per cent – a notable level of implementation (as measured in financial expenditure). Similarly, programme allocations approved and transferred in September 2010 (leaving barely three months for implementation) have in total less than 20 per cent delivery rate.

Implementation Achievements

Programmes and projects supported through the Kiribati One UN Fund have contributed to addressing development needs across four policy areas of the Kiribati Development Plan, namely health, governance, economic growth and poverty reduction, and human resource development. Some of the key achievements during the reporting period included:

In the outer islands, through UNFPA, UNDP and WHO efforts, maternal health services have been improved in the Outer Gilbert and Tuarua Hospital, including provision of obstetric services, the Tuarua Central Hospital achieving baby-friendly status with BFHI-certificate. Efforts were also provided by UNFPA to support the Kiribati health system response to address violence against women through a responsive health network and strategy, as well as to workshops in support of safe and healthy development of young people through information, education, counselling and the provision of youth-friendly services.

UNDP contributed to strengthening the Kiribati Parliament, its members and its Secretariat, as well as raising public awareness on Maneaba ni Maungatabu. UN Women provided support to gender equality through, amongst other efforts, supporting the organization AMAK and a series of trainings to build capacity, and the drafting of a new Policy for Women's Development and Gender Equality. UNICEF and UN Women (and WHO) have also contributed to strengthening social services. In the area of economic growth and poverty reduction, as a part of a larger decent work through self-employment programme, ILO trained 60 persons on how to start their own business, and UNESCO contributed through the convening of two workshops and conducting a study to improving the quality of teaching as a part of a larger effort to provide education for sustainable development and climate change.

Financial Performance

As of the end of the current reporting period (31 December 2010), the Expanded DaO Funding Window had contributed \$1,000,000 to the Kiribati One UN Fund.

Of the total donor contributions to the Kiribati One UN Fund, a net amount of \$990,000 (99 per cent) had been transferred to Participating Organizations by 31 December 2010.

As of the end of the reporting period, a total of \$ 534,360 was reported as expenditure by Participating Organizations which represents an overall financial implementation rate of 54 per cent of net transferred amounts as of 31 December 2010. Programmes that received allocations in December 2009, however, had a delivery rate of 88.2 per cent. Programme allocations approved and transferred in September 2010 have a correspondingly lower implementation rate; in total less than 20 per cent.

The MDTF Office's AA fee, charged at the standard rate of one per cent of donor deposits, cumulatively amounts to \$10,000.

Transparency and Accountability

The major vehicle for public transparency of operations under the Kiribati One UN Fund during the reporting period was the MDTF Office GATEWAY. In 2010, the MDTF Office officially launched the MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>). It is a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MDTF Office accounting system, with a maximum of two-hour delay, on financial information on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. Each MDTF and Joint Programme administered by the MDTF Office has its own website on the GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MDTF/JP, including on its strategic framework, governance arrangements, eligibility and allocation criteria. Annual financial and narrative progress reports and quarterly/semi-annual updates on the results being achieved are also available. In addition, each programme has a Factsheet with specific facts, figures and updates on that programme.

The GATEWAY provides easy access to more than 5,000 reports and documents on MDTFs/JPs and individual programmes, with tools and tables displaying related financial data. By enabling users in the field with easy access to upload progress reports and related documents, it also facilitates knowledge-sharing and management among UN agencies. The MDTF Office GATEWAY is already being recognized as a ‘standard setter’ by peers and partners.

Conclusion

This First 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 MDTF Office.

Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2010, allocations amounting to \$990,000 have been approved for transfer of funds from the Kiribati One UN Fund. These funds have supported the activities of seven Participating Organizations across the 4 key policy areas of the Kiribati Development Plan.

The overall financial delivery rate, as of the end of the reporting period, is 54 per cent. However, taking into account that there have been two allocation rounds, the first four allocations (where funds were transferred in December 2009) have a total delivery rate of 88.2 per cent – a notable level of implementation (as measured in financial expenditure). Programme allocations approved and transferred in September 2010 (leaving barely three months for implementation) have a correspondingly lower implementation rate; in total less than 20 per cent.

The MDTF Office envisages that this First Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities under the Kiribati One UN Fund will provide the Government-UN Joint Strategy Meeting 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. Similarly, it is envisaged that the Report’s detailed description of progress made under projects funded through the Kiribati One UN Fund will provide the Government of Kiribati, contributing and new, potential donors and other stakeholders with a comprehensive overview of the results achieved as of the end of the reporting period, and thereby contribute to a better understanding of the Kiribati One UN Fund’s role as a funding vehicle in the UN’s work to support the Government of Kiribati in meeting its development challenges as defined in its national priorities.

Introduction

The First 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, the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Participating Organizations, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) between UNDP and Donors. The UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office) represents UNDP as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Kiribati One UN Fund.

The Report covers the period from the establishment of the Kiribati One UN Fund in 2009 up to 31 December 2010. It 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 MDTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the Kiribati One UN Fund nor the MDTF 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 2010), marking the first year of operations, the JSM had approved Kiribati One UN Fund funding for 9 projects across the 4 key programmatic areas of the Kiribati Development Plan, implemented by 7 Participating Organizations.

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 Kiribati One UN Fund transparency and accountability.

1 Strategic Framework

1.1 Kiribati Development Challenges

Kiribati depends for income predominantly on revenues from fishing licenses, remittances and the Revenue Equalisation Reserve Fund (RERF). An estimated 80 per cent of households make a living 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 as 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 (currently about 88,500 and expected to double over the next 20 years). 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. This is most apparent on the islet of Betio with 2,400 people per square kilometre – intensifying already serious environmental, urban management and health problems.¹

Whereas it has virtually achieved the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2 on achieving universal primary education, the health, gender-focused and environment-related MDG-indicators are amongst the most challenging in the Pacific region.² Infrastructure and services are lacking across much of the country with people dispersed over a land mass of only 811 square kilometres on 33 islands in an exclusive economic zone of about 3.5 million square kilometres. 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, compulsory retirement age of 50 years, and poor incentives for public servants to achieve good performance within the challenges of a communal society.

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.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Kiribati totals between \$15-20 million per year (and has more than doubled in the past decade). This represents approximately 30 per cent of Kiribati's GDP.³ Government capacity is stretched in effectively managing aid coordination and has difficulty in meeting the expectations of development partners. Nonetheless, it is likely that the Kiribati economy will remain reliant on coordinated and realistic donor support for the foreseeable future in order to meet the major challenges of providing basic infrastructure and services to a dispersed and vulnerable population.

¹ Government of Kiribati, National Statistics Office.

² Kiribati ranks 11th of the 14 Pacific Island countries or 129th overall on the UNDP Human Development Index.

³ Government and donor statistics vary significantly and this figure represents a broadly acknowledged average.

1.2 The UN's Response

The UN in Kiribati

The UN 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 UN has supported economic growth, governance, social security and environmental management with policy dialogue and technical assistance and training for capacity building. WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF support the health sector, child protection and education at different levels. ILO supports standards and rights at work and opportunities for decent employment, especially for youth. UNDP addresses wider issues of economic growth and poverty reduction. UNIFEM works to strengthen gender equality in governance and end violence against women, and UNESCO focuses on strengthening education systems, the sciences and inter-cultural dialogue. All UN organisations work together to combat HIV/AIDS.

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

The Pacific Regional UN Development Assistance Framework

In response to these reforms the UN developed its Pacific multi-country UN Development Assistance Framework⁴ 2008-2012 (UNDAF) in 2007 to improve programme cohesion, harmonization and effectiveness. As the first multi-country approach of its kind in the UN 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. Collaboration between UN organizations in the region is increasingly ensuring that in-country implementation through Government Ministries and line-agencies is aligned to national processes and systems.

The UNDAF Kiribati Implementation Plan

On the basis of the multi-country UNDAF and supporting the KDP, the Government and the UN 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 UN has a comparative advantage. Participating agencies are those currently operating in Kiribati: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, UNIFEM and ILO. Through a series of in-country consultations, the UNDAF Kiribati Implementation Plan 2008-2012 (UNDAF-KIP) focuses on making a positive difference to people's lives by enhancing their role in decision-making processes and strengthening the quality and accessibility of services. The UNDAF-KIP's four priority areas of 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: 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 UN. Full details of the UNDAF-KIP, including outcomes and outputs, budgets and key partners, see <http://mdtf.undp.org/document/download/3412>.

⁴ 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, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNOPS, WHO and WMO; with additional UN organisations expected to join, including IFAD and UNEP.

Priority areas agreed between the Government and the UN include:

- Programme harmonisation in the education sector between UNESCO, UNICEF and AusAID
- Development of a policy on youth and employment
- Strategic planning and policy development in the health sector leading to a harmonized sector-wide approach
- A focus on child survival and maternal health
- Joint programming on violence against women and gender mainstreaming
- Protection of children from violence, exploitation and neglect
- Supporting the national framework for climate change
- Support for protecting and increasing water supply sources
- An inter-sector response to the impact of the food and fuel crisis
- Attention to alternative energy initiatives
- MDG-based planning and budgeting incorporating child, gender and population issues
- Prevention from HIV infection and care of HIV-affected persons
- Broad human resource development
- Support for building systems to capture and analyse data on national indicators for the KDP and subsequent alignment of the M&E frameworks of development partners.

The UNDAF-KIP has been developed cognisant of lessons learned from the UN's and other development partners' long experience of working in Kiribati. This includes:

- Success depends on national political commitment, leadership and ownership as well as support from international partners.
- Commitment from Government is facilitated by improving consultative processes, more frequent interaction and continued joint training activities at national, regional and international levels.
- Long-term processes require innovative forms of long-term assistance with external partners harmonising and aligning.
- Strategic and targeted focus on outcomes in key sectors is key to maximising impact - clear programme objectives, realistic targets, measurable indicators and appropriate sequencing in terms of capacity, culture and gender disparities need to be prioritised.
- Technical experts should be used carefully focusing on the extent of local ownership and capacity building they are able to engender.
- Building stronger partnerships with the highest levels in Government, civil society organisations, donors, and other key stakeholders is critical.
- The UN technical consultation process is broadening partnerships, improving transparency, strengthening Government ownership and expanding reach to youth, women and civil society groups.

The UNDAF-KIP is aligned to the development priorities of the KDP and will be delivered directly with relevant Government Ministries through national systems (as with all current UN activities). However, Government capacity and resource constraints will present on-going risk to sustainability and reliance on technical assistance. An important factor in addressing these concerns is ensuring that activities are relevant and realistic. Supporting Government ownership by promoting mutual accountability of results through joint, regular and evidence-based review of program and performance measures will promote sustainability of UN efforts and ensure progress against the Paris and Pacific Principles and the Accra Agenda for Action. These processes will be undertaken through monitoring and evaluation processes by the Government-UN Joint Strategy Meeting. Long-term predictability of resources through establishment of the Kiribati One UN Fund will also support sustainability.

Building on existing UN 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 five-year cycle. It includes measurable outcomes and outputs; links to UN 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 UN organisations, line Ministries donor partners, will be developed and consolidated under the five-year UNDAF-KIP. These will include details for the following 12 months' operations on specific activities and budgets, informed by progress reports and performance information for Joint Strategy Meeting approval. UN organisations have been working together to enhance their capability to partner as one entity with the Government and development partners to implement the UNDAF-KIP. This has included a change management process, based on UN Development Group-approved UNDAF process and guidelines, for improved coordination of business practices, common services, budgetary frameworks, resource mobilisation, premises and communications. Existing structures are used to the fullest extent possible for the development, implementation and on-going management at country level. These processes will, over time, build stronger joint programming mechanisms and opportunities for strengthening the One UN approach in Kiribati. Current opportunities for joint programming under the UNDAF-KIP 2008-2012 are in the areas of HIV/AIDS, gender equality, MDGs, data collection and analysis, and better aid effectiveness through improved coordination and management.

Linked to the operational UNDAF-KIP is its higher-level Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework that takes a strategic approach with broad level indicators aligned, as much as possible, to the KDP and the MDGs, with associated partnerships between UN and Government implementing agencies and lead donors. The UN has worked closely with the Government to ensure that the Plan's M&E indicators are aligned to existing national indicators to reduce Government transaction costs and measure how the UN contribution will help the Government achieve KDP objectives. The M&E framework will also measure the operations and management of the Kiribati One UN Fund in terms of aid effectiveness. A planned mid-term review of the UNDAF-KIP will provide further evaluation of these processes.

Improving M&E processes will help identify risks to the successful implementation of the UNDAF-KIP as well as approaches to manage them. At a broad level, key risks include the capacity of the Government to meet its obligations under the Plan in terms of public service capacity, the ability to absorb aid funds and flexibility of systems to meet changing needs. On the UN side, the capability of UN organisations to partner as one entity with the Government and development partners will provide challenges to the coordination of business practices, common services, budgetary frameworks, resource mobilisation, premises and communications. Existing structures will be used to the fullest extent possible for implementation and ongoing management at country level.

Development of enhanced partnerships is critical to achieving the objectives of the UNDAF-KIP. Improving alignment with national policies and systems, reducing administration burden on the Government and increasing harmonisation with donors is at the centre of the Plan and the associated Kiribati One UN Fund. Building on the UN's established relationships, particularly through its regular in-country technical consultations, national implementing partners committed strongly to the joint design of the UNDAF-KIP. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is the key Government coordinating partner and implementing partners include: the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Department of Statistics, Department of National Planning, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Department of Trade, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Office of the Speaker, Ministry of Social and Internal Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture. As additional UN organisations bring Kiribati into their programming they will be required by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), comprising heads of UN organisations working in Kiribati, to engage in these established Government/UN partnerships mechanisms of in-country technical consultations aligned to the KDP and the UNDAF-KIP, for final decisions on their input to be taken by the JSM. The UN has also been working with NGO partners - particularly the peak civil society organisation, the Kiribati Association of NGOs (KANGO) in supporting their access to the small grants scheme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF); and AMAK, the National Women's Federation of Kiribati (Aia Maea Ainen Kiribati). Engagement with these organisations will be enhanced under the UNDAF-KIP.

The relatively small circle of development partners in Kiribati presents opportunities to better harmonise the way aid is delivered and managed. Key development partners include Australia, New Zealand, the European Union, Japan, France, the US, Taiwan and Cuba. Regional and multilateral partners include the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF/PFTAC), GEF, the Commonwealth Secretariat and Pacific regional organisations (SPC, including RRRT, SOPAC, SPREP, PIFS, FFA, FSMed, USP and South Pacific Travel). Donor commitments to the Paris and Pacific Principles on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action provide a framework for better aligning assistance to Kiribati's priorities and strengthening national capacities to scale-up efforts to achieve the MDGs, particularly MDG 8. The UNDAF-KIP is consistent with current donor programs and was developed in consultation with key development partners.

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 (<http://mdtf.undp.org/document/download/3412>). This highlights each participating UN 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 harmonisation, 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:

- initially, provide a coherent and streamlined platform of resources for the un-funded UN 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; and
- in the subsequent five-year UNDAF-KIP 2013-2017, bring in lessons learned for increased opportunities for joint initiatives with more fully integrated programming for the operations of the UN in Kiribati.

The Kiribati One UN Fund is not intended to support all UN activities in the 2008-2012 period. It aims to provide coordinated resourcing to those un-funded components of the UNDAF-KIP only. As improved collaboration and joint programming develop between UN organisations during this five-year cycle, it is expected that the subsequent programme period 2013-2017 will provide further opportunities for One UN programming at all levels, including with pooled resources.

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;
- 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 UN development resources.

2 Governance

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

2.1 The Government of Kiribati – UN Joint Strategy Meetings

Joint Strategy Meetings (JSMs) between the UN and Government of Kiribati during the past three years have provided opportunities for enhanced policy dialogue on development challenges and the key forum for the development of the UNDAF-KIP. Operations of the JSM mechanism will be strengthened to provide oversight of the Plan and the Kiribati One UN Fund. Co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the UN Resident Coordinator, membership will include representatives from the standing Development Coordination Committee of Kiribati, key Ministries and line agencies, the UNCT and key donors. The JSMs meet annually in Kiribati (preferably back-to-back with the annual development partners' round-table meeting) and in alignment with the Government's annual budget session. It will be convened at other times if there is a perceived need, in consultation between the co-chairs, to discuss specific issues, particularly quick response to emergencies or other unplanned Government priorities, and to resolve constraints and bottlenecks.

In 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 UN 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 United Nations Country Team (UNCT)⁵ agrees on the most efficient and effective means of progressing implementation through their respective agencies. The UNCT is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) who, with support of the RC's Office, is responsible for:

- effective and efficient UN participation in the JSM
- provision of 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
- ensuring that the AA (UNDP) transfers approved allocations to participating UN organizations in a timely and efficient manner

⁵ The UNCT provides internal UN 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 UNICEF as the Joint Presence Office.

- ensuring effective and open communications between the Government, UN organizations and other development partners of the approved resource allocations
- providing feedback to UN 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 UN joint presence in Tarawa, Kiribati. In this administrative/technical role, UNICEF:

- provides support to UN organizations to ensure sound in-country coordination of missions, consultations, UNDAF-KIP annual work planning, mid-term review and other key events in the program 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;
- leverage in-country presence and close liaison 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 mobilisation opportunities; and
- provides reports to the AA on its role and responsibilities as the Joint Presence Office

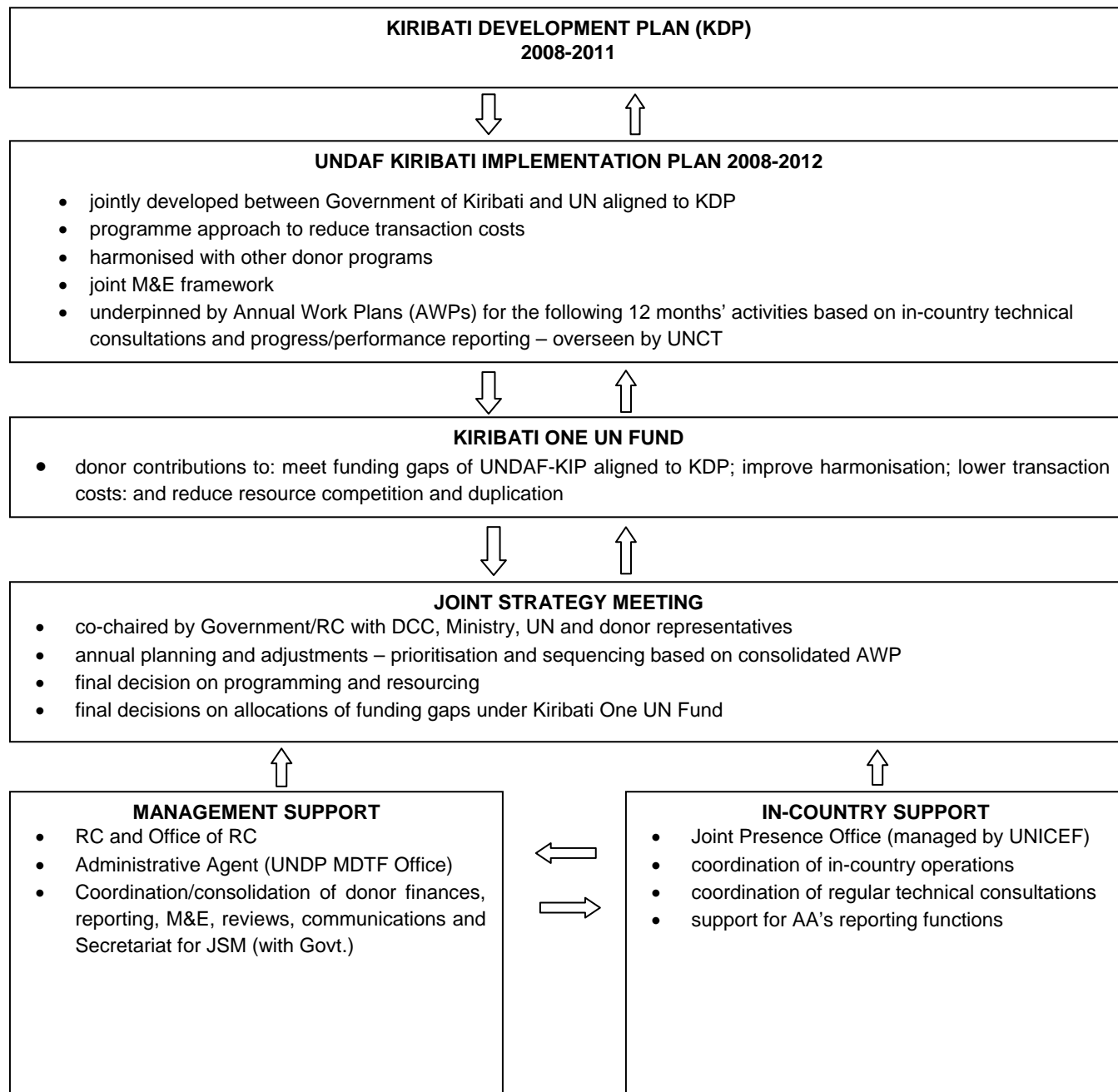
UN Joint Presence Offices are a UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA initiative. In Kiribati, this UNICEF role reflects its on-the-ground operations and the characteristics of the Pacific region with the reality that most participating UN organizations are currently based in Suva, Fiji - with the exception of UNICEF, UNIFEM (now co-located in the Joint Presence Office), WHO (that, internationally, operates from Ministries of Health) and ILO (that now works directly in the Ministry of Labour). It is expected that as implementation of the UNDAF-KIP progresses opportunities will expand for other UN organizations to base staff in-country in the Joint Presence Office if/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 MDTF Office is the Administrative Agent (AA) for the Kiribati One UN Fund. Its responsibilities as AA 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), and 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 MDTF Office performs the full range of AA 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 MDTF Office, a clear delineation, including distinct reporting lines and an accountability framework, has been established and will be maintained within UNDP between its functions as an AA and its functions as a Participating Organization.

Figure 2-1 Management and Governance Arrangements of the Kiribati One UN Fund



3 Project Approval and Implementation

3.1 Programme/Project Approval Status

As of the end of the reporting period (31 December 2010), two rounds of allocations were approved by the Joint Strategy Meeting (JSM); both in response to the receipt of funding from the Expanded DaO Funding Window⁶. The first round of allocations was in December 2009 and amounted to \$495,000 across four programmatic areas to seven Participating Organizations. A second round of allocations was made in September 2010 and also amounted to \$495,000 to five programmes and six Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, as of 31 December, a total of \$990,000 had been allocated to programmes implanted by seven Participating Organizations. Table 3–1, below, provides an overview of these allocations.

Table 3–1: Approved Kiribati One UN Fund Allocations as of 31 December 2010

Allocation Transfer Date	Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area	Programme Title	Participating Organization	Transferred Amount (USD)
14 Dec 2009	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction	Promoting Decent Work through Self-Employment Opportunities for Youth in Kiribati	ILO	49,500
14 Dec 2009	Governance	Kiribati Support to Parliament Project & Governance Programme for Women's Human Rights	UNDP, UN WOMEN	122,760
14 Dec 2009	Health	Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care Programme	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	286,724
14 Dec 2009	Human Resources Development	Quality of Teaching in Kiribati - Education for Sustainable Development and Climate Change	UNESCO	36,016
17 Sept 2010	Health	Adolescent Health & Development Programme	UNFPA	50,000
17 Sept 2010	Human Resources Development	Building Creative Industries for Youth in Kiribati	UNESCO	54,725
17 Sept 2010	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction	Support to Results Based Management & Kiribati Development Plan M&E Plan	(UNFPA on behalf of the UN M&E Group)	180,000
17 Sept 2010	Governance	Strengthening Access to Social Services	UNICEF, UNIFEM	160,275
17 Sept 2010	Health	Health System Response to Violence against Women Programme	UNFPA	50,000
			TOTAL	\$990,000

⁶ The Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window for Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (EFW) is a global funding facility established to support Delivering as One countries. Current donors to the EFW are the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom.

3.2 Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area Overview

Allocations were approved to programmes across four policy areas of the five identified in the Kiribati Development Plan.

In the policy area of *health*, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$386,724 (or 39 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. In the area of *governance*, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$283,035 (or 29 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNWOMEN, UNDP and UNICEF. In the area of *economic growth and poverty reduction*, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$229,500 (or 23 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by ILO and UNFPA. Finally, in the area of *human resource development*, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$90,741 (or 9 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNESCO. Section 3.4 Implementation Achievements and Challenges, below, provides more details on the programmes.

3.3 Programme Implementation Status

Implementation of programmes must be seen in light of the approval dates of the allocations. Programmes that started in December 2009 or January 2010 have, in general, achieved all their objectives, whereas programmes that were funded in September 2010 have just begun. In financial terms, as Table 3– shows, the first four allocations (where funds were transferred in December 2009) have a total delivery rate of 88.2 per cent – a notable level of implementation (as measured in financial expenditure). Similarly, programme allocations approved and transferred in September 2010 (leaving barely three months for implementation) have in total less than 20 per cent delivery rate.

Table 3–, on the next page, provides a brief overview of the implementation status of programmes as of 31 December 2010.

Table 3–3: Programme Implementation Status as of 31 December 2010

Allocation Transfer Date	Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area	Programme Title	Participating Organization	Approved Budget (USD)	Financial Delivery Rate (%)	Programme Status
14 Dec 2009	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction	Promoting Decent Work through Self-Employment Opportunities for Youth in Kiribati	ILO	49,500	42.6	Activities on-going
14 Dec 2009	Governance	Kiribati Support to Parliament Project & Governance Programme for Women's Human Rights	UNDP, UN WOMEN	122,760	100.0	Activities completed
14 Dec 2009	Health	Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care Programme	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	286,724	90.6	Activities completed
14 Dec 2009	Human Resources Development	Quality of Teaching in Kiribati - Education for Sustainable Development and Climate Change	UNESCO	36,016	92.2	Activities completed
17 Sept 2010	Health	Adolescent Health & Development Programme	UNFPA	50,000	100.0	Activities completed
17 Sept 2010	Human Resources Development	Building Creative Industries for Youth in Kiribati	UNESCO	54,725	0.0	Activities on-going
17 Sept 2010	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction	Support to Results Based Management & Kiribati Development Plan M&E Plan	(UNFPA on behalf of the UN M&E Group)	180,000	0.0	Activities on-going
17 Sept 2010	Governance	Strengthening Access to Social Services	UNICEF, UNIFEM	160,275	20.1	Activities on-going
17 Sept 2010	Health	Health System Response to Violence against Women Programme	UNFPA	50,000	30.6	Activities on-going
TOTAL				990,000	54.0	

3.4 Implementation Achievements and Challenges

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

3.4.1 KDP Policy Area: Health

As of 31 December 2010, a total of \$386,724 (or 39 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. 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 Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care Programme (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO)

Approved for funding in December 2009, the Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care (EmOC) Programme (\$286,724) aims to improve the maternal health services in the Outer Gilbert and Tungaru Referral Hospital in Kiribati. It complements efforts from the Kiribati Government and the Fiji School of Medicine, who have worked on improving/building the health centres and dispensaries through a European Union-funded programme. It is based on a comprehensive study on Emergency Obstetric Care carried out by UNFPA in Kiribati in 2005, and is focused on meeting some of the demands for drugs and equipment for maternal services. This contributes to the following:

- Kiribati UNDAF Outcome 3.2: National systems enhance accessibility, affordability and the well-managed delivery of equitable, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services.
- Kiribati UNDAF Output 3g: Strengthened institutional capacity of health service providers to deliver preventative & management services to at risk groups - children, women and people living with chronic illness

The below provides an update on the programme from the three Participating Organizations:

UNFPA received an allocation of \$59,400 under the programme and reported the following as of the end of the reporting period:

Activities implemented during the reporting period included:

- Completion of EmOC equipment procured by UNFPA and shipped to Tarawa. Between late 2009 and early 2010, the equipping of the 74 Clinics built on the 18 outer Gilbert Islands were completed and fully operationalized. These clinics cater for a population of 43,372 people which is about 46.9 per cent of total Kiribati Population. These 74 additional service delivery points (SDP) that can offer basic EmOC represent 76.3 per cent of total SDPs.

Highlights of achievements included:

- In the outer islands, reproductive health including obstetric services can now be offered in all of the service delivery points and thus access to reproductive health services should markedly improve. With sterilizers, new delivery instruments and delivery beds available at all rural service delivery points, deliveries and other sexual and reproductive health procedures can now be performed in cleaner and patient friendly environments. This has implications for reducing rates of infections in reproductive health conditions which are not uncommon in rural areas as well as ensuring coverage for the broadest range of quality clinical services.

Challenges encountered during the reporting implementation:

- The major challenge would be the recurrent costs of maintenance and eventual replacement. The project has partly dealt with the sustainability issue by developing a manual complemented with training so the medical equipment could be used properly, well maintained and thus last longer. However, like all equipment, EmOC equipment and supplies have their own shelf lives, and despite proper use and routine maintenance, they would eventually need replacement in the upcoming years.

Future Work Plan:

- Equipping of proposed new Betio Maternity Unit: i) The government of Kiribati has requested a new maternity unit for Betio. The construction of a new Maternity Unit is still being discussed with AusAID. Preliminary discussions with AusAID and with the Government of Kiribati have indicated that they would want equipment to be provided by UNFPA. ii) The above request by the government has been discussed with other UN agencies, including UNICEF and WHO, in the last joint UN country mission in 2010 during the joint strategic meeting with the government.

UNICEF received an allocation of \$174,854 under the programme and reported the following as of the end of the reporting period:

Improvement of emergency obstetric and neo natal care:

- i) Tuarua Central Hospital achieved baby-friendly status and was awarded the BFHI certificate; ii) 45 health workers were trained and now provide better management of emergency obstetric and neonatal care on Abemama and Tarawa; iii) Health workers were trained and are better managing new-borns, pregnant and post-partum mothers with the availability of neonatal scales, breastfeeding modules; iv) Other essential equipment for ANC and neonatal care has been procured and will soon be used in identified health facilities. Support is now available to mother and child pairs; v) All pregnant mothers of the 14 community villages of Abemama now deliver in health care facilities or homes; vi) Mothers breastfeed their new-borns with assistance of community support groups during the first week of life; and vii) Delivery in the MHMS has established three outlets on TUC and BTC where mothers can attend ANC first bookings, an increase by two outlets.

Schools and communities in selected areas provide access to and use of improved drinking water and sanitation facilities in Abemama Island:

- i) Installation of improved sanitation facilities in four primary schools (four toilets for boys and girls) and one junior secondary school (four toilets for boys and girls); ii) Installation of 12 hand washing facilities in three primary schools; iii) Improved access to improved water supply for schools and surrounding communities; iv) Two solar pumps were installed; one for Takatia Primary School; v) One booster pump for Barebutanna Primary School and Junior Secondary School; vi) Four water tanks have been installed; vii) About 400m of water supply pipe line has been installed; and viii) Capacity Building of officials of the Ministry of Public Works and Utilities on construction and utilization of VIP latrines (VIP latrine is one of the options stated in the National Sanitation Policy and its Implementation plan the Ministry has now a capacity to build in the remaining Islands).

These efforts have promoted gender equality as boys and girl students will use separate toilets, which – in turn – will contribute to increase the of number of young girls attending school.

WHO received an allocation of \$52,470 under the programme and reported the following as of the end of the reporting period:

- Child Morbidity and Mortality in Kiribati is among the highest in the Pacific. A series of interventions are implemented. It was recognized that available treatment guidelines for neonates are not up to date with the current evidence base. This gap has been filled with these new guidelines made possible with additional funding from the Joint UN.
- Ill children are often brought very late to a health facility. Community nurses are mostly the first point of contact between the patients and the health system especially on outer islands. Immediate recognition of danger signs and appropriate action including preparations for referral are critical for child survival. Training to address these issues has been provided to community nurses.
- Lymphatic Filariasis in Kiribati continues to be of major significance. An effective treatment is available and the methodology is developed to rid the Pacific of this debilitating disease. Drugs are provided free of charge by the private sector and staff has been trained. However there is a shortage of funds to conduct mass treatment and active case detection and follow up. These additional funds from the Joint UN fund helped to expand the elimination program.

- For now Kiribati has just about enough nurses in the public health service, however the workforce is over-aged and a shortage of nursing care is to be expected in the coming years. The AusAID supported KANI Project (Kiribati Australian Nursing Initiative) is training nurses in Australia on an internationally recognized level with the main aim to retain nurses in Australia and the benefit for Kiribati to increased remittances. At this stage it is not clear how many of these trained nurses will be taking up employment in Kiribati. A bridging course which includes midwifery training is needed to integrate KANI nurses into the Kiribati Health services. This is being looked at but has not yet materialized. In short it is uncertain if the KANI project will help to fill the gap in the nursing cadre in the coming years. It is therefore important to simultaneously strengthen the Kiribati School of Nursing (KSN). With support from New Zealand an updated curriculum for the nurses is being developed. The Kiribati One UN fund has helped to purchase modern training material for this school. Procedural issues have delayed the procurement of this equipment and some suggested books that went out of print caused the delay of full implementation until February 2010.

ii) *The Health Systems Response to Violence Against Women Programme (UNFPA)*

Approved for funding in September 2010, the broad goal of the ‘Health System Response to Violence against Women Programme’ (UNFPA; \$50,000) is to support the Kiribati health system response to addressing violence against women 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. This contributes to the following:

- Kiribati UNDAF Outcome 2.3: Pacific island countries are aware and protect human rights and make available mechanisms to claim them.
- Kiribati UNDAF Output 2f: Improved capacity of Kiribati to ratify and implement core international human rights treaties, and to develop, establish and implement national and regional human rights mechanisms e.g. women and violence, child rights, HIV/aids, workers’ rights; improved capacity of individuals and communities to know about and claim their rights

The following activities took place during 2010:

- SAFENET meetings were convened in 2010. The meetings were poorly attended, however, managed to provide updates on agency support to addressing GBV and develop MOU on interagency mechanisms that facilitate coordination and build strong working relationship in addressing GBV. MOU is currently in draft. The SAFENET members include Chairman of MISA and Secretary of Health; Bishop Paul Mea, Roman Catholic, KI Women Active Network, MOH representative who is Principal of the School of Nursing, Kiribati Police Service, KI Counselling Association, Crisis Centre, MISA , KI Protestant Church, Alcoholic Awareness and Family Recovery, Chief Registrar from Judiciary, KANGO, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.
- UNFPA commissioned a GBV and Health Specialist from the Auckland University of Technology to develop a strategy for health sector response to violence against women in Kiribati through strategic consultations with relevant national stakeholders
- A Half day consultation was held with 24 nurses, midwives at the National Referral Hospital in Tarawa. The consultation was facilitated by the Secretary of Health and included the Director of Public Health. The Director of Nursing and nurses from Betio Hospital, the School of Nursing, Emergency Department and surgical unit were also participated in the consultation.

- Meetings were held with executive officials of Health including Director of Public Health Services, MOH and the Secretary of Health, Eliot Ali to follow up on the status of draft *Ministry of Health Guideline for Minimum Standards for Treatment of Survivors of Gender Based Violence*. The Director indicated that this has been updated in consultation with the medical doctors and an update presented to the SAFENET meeting in November. The meeting noted that RH nurses and counsellors need to review the draft guidelines. It was also noted that current health strategic plan 2008-2011 does not include GBV. The proposal for a health network on VAW is yet to be set up and operational.
- 1st draft of a strategy (2011 -2012) for health sector response to VAW was developed, which included current status and recommendations

Programme highlights in 2010 include:

- The November 2010 consultations with health workers were crucial to create greater basic awareness on the GBV and health among health workers. The meeting with executive health officials allowed strategic consultations to seek political commitment to addressing VAW and to developing a health system response to addressing VAW in Kiribati. The intention was to engage senior health leadership in the issue of VAW and to encourage submission for the inclusion of addressing VAW in the health policy and strategic plan.

Challenges encountered during programme implementation

- The limited time in-country was a loss of potential benefit to include more in-depth discussions and inclusion of outer islands health workers. Only a few of the participations from the 2009 workshop attended the November 2010 consultation. More preparatory time is needed to plan best use of consultant's time in country.

Future work-plan of the programme includes:

- Strategic Plan for Health Response for VAW drafted and considered for adoption
- Convene consultation with MHMS to review framework for the MHMS Strategic Plan for VAW in line with the Kiribati Eliminating Gender Based Violence Policy document
- Submission of MHMS Strategic Plan for VAW to national stakeholders for endorsement and adoption
- Support development of appropriate standard operating procedures or medial guidelines for health workers
- Seek technical assistance to draft appropriate standard operating procedures for Kiribati MHMS
- Share draft standard operating procedures with Kiribati MHMS for review
- Tools for collection and monitoring of health data for VAW developed
- Seek technical assistance to develop appropriate data collection and monitoring tools for VAW in the MHMS
- VAW training for a wide range of health workers provided
- Support appropriate health representatives to attend the Nursing Network on VAW International conference in February 2011
- Seek TA to develop programme and materials for counselling skills for nurses
- Seek TA to develop programme and materials for standard assessment and forensic evidence collection
- MHMS review programme and materials

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

Approved for funding in September 2010, the 'Adolescent Health & Development Programme' (UNFPA; \$50,000) is a joint initiative between UNFPA, UNICEF, SPC and 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 provision of youth-friendly services designed to achieve a healthy and a socio-economically satisfying life.

This contributes to the following:

- Kiribati UNDAF Outcome 3.2: National systems enhance accessibility, affordability and the well-managed delivery of equitable, gender-sensitive quality social and protection services.
- Kiribati UNDAF Output 3I: Increased availability of quality sexual and reproductive health services for young people

The following activities took place during 2010:

Supportive Policy Environment and Enabling Community Environment

- Carried out an awareness workshops amongst for 6 national parliamentarians
- Carried out public awareness event for World Population Day

Strengthened Life Skills-based SRH Information and Education for Young people

- Conducted Family Life Education Advocacy Workshop to over 30 staff of church-based schools and KGV school staff
- Conducted peer education training in KGV high school for 10 peer educators
- Conducted 2 outreach to the outer islands of Kiribati
- Carried out awareness and information dissemination on condoms in public bars and nightclubs, distributing around 200 male condoms a month

Strengthened youth-friendly services

- Conducted refresher training with service providers
- Provided 2 outreach services to the outer islands of Kiribati
- Provided outreach services to public bars and nightclubs distributing around 200 male condoms a month

Improved Programme Management

- • Carried out several meetings for programme monitoring and networking
- • Conducted monitoring visits to Abemama Island, Teinainano Town and Betio Town

Programme highlights in 2010 include:

- Awareness workshops amongst for national parliamentarians under the PLPG programme, which focused on informing parliamentarians so that they could be better advocates. Topics covered included SRH, teenage pregnancy gender and youth. Public awareness event was done to celebrate World Population Day and National youth Week. This was through public edutainment with KIFHA.
- A Family Life Education Advocacy Workshop was well received by staff of church-based schools and KGV school staff to inform them of how SRH could be integrated into the national curriculum. They've requested to be kept informed of developments. Continuing peer education training was carried out in KGV high school and in outreach to the outer islands of Kiribati. Peer educators continued to carry out awareness and information dissemination on condoms in public bars and nightclubs.

Challenges encountered during programme implementation

- The AHD programme has been viewed as a donor funded stand-alone project that is often isolated from the mainstream work of reproductive health. This perception is still a challenge, as it prevails in most health management departments in the Pacific. It would need to be overcome by greater collaboration and

inclusion of Reproductive Health and Public Health personnel into AHD decision-making as well as mainstreaming AHD into National Reproductive Health programmes.

Future work-plan of the programme includes:

Supportive Policy Environment:

- Conduct ASRH/SRH Advocacy workshop for BTC and TUC senior management to promote YFS and peer education work and community outreach
- Conduct 1-day AHD advocacy & Reproductive Health Forum for Cabinet Minister

Strengthened delivery of information and education:

- Conduct SRH Advocacy meeting with KGVI staff and debriefing after school-based peer education training
- Conduct RH and Peer Education Training Workshop for KGV School Form 5 students
- Deliver gender-sensitive life skills based RH education through drama (non-formal to primary schools, JSS & secondary schools)

Strengthened sexual and reproductive health services for young people:

- Conduct quarterly community mobile outreach services to EVYPs and MARYPs in BTC & TUC on ASRH information, including HIV & STI and services (VCCT, screening for STI & family planning) in BTC & TUC, including outer Islands

3.4.2 KDP Policy Area: Governance

As of 31 December 2010, a total of \$283,035 (or 29 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNWOMEN, UNDP and UNICEF. Programmes included the 'Kiribati Support to Parliament Project' (UNDP; \$49,500), the 'Governance Programme for Women's Human Rights' (UNWOMEN; \$73,260) and the 'Strengthening Access to Social Services' (UNICEF, UNWOMEN; \$160,275).

i) The Kiribati Support to Parliament Project (UNDP)

Approved for funding in December 2009, the 'Kiribati Support to Parliament Project' (UNDP; \$49,500) was formulated on the basis of the validated and accepted recommendations of a Legislative Needs Assessment (LNA) report which was prepared for Kiribati Parliament in 2008. In December 2008 the LNA report was discussed during a LNA validation workshop in Tarawa where all stakeholders including members of Parliament; senior government officials, community leaders participated and provided feedback to the LNA report. During the Validation 21 of the 36 recommendations were accepted. The accepted recommendations, particularly those that focussed on supporting the Parliament Secretariat; Members of Parliament and Constituents were used as the basis for designing the project outputs and activities. This project focuses on achieving the following outputs: (i) institutional strengthening and resourcing of parliament secretariat and its relationship with financial and legislative institutional within the government; (ii) provide targeted support to members of parliament; and (iii) support the Parliament Secretariat and constituents at large through civic education initiatives to generate public interests in parliamentary governance and participatory decision making at the national and local levels.

The expected project outputs include:

- Output 1: Kiribati Parliamentary Secretariat Strengthened
- Output 2: Members of Parliament supported in their Parliamentary and constitutional roles
- Output 3: Public awareness conducted and increased knowledge amongst island communities about functions of the Maneaba ni Maungatabu
- Output 4: Support to Parliament Project is effectively managed and implemented

The projects objectives were fully achieved through the following activities:

- Two targeted trainings for PAC technical support staff on procedural, research and analytical support for conduct of inquiry and reporting to Parliament
- Drafting and validation of a Corporate Plan for Parliament
- Research IT staff recruited
- Publication of rules of procedures and quarterly newsletters
- Acquisition of computer hardware and wireless internet connections equipment
- In-country monitoring travel

ii) *The Governance Programme for Women's Human Rights (UN Women)*

Approved for funding in December 2009, the Governance Programme for Women's Human Rights initiatives Rights' (UNWOMEN; \$73,260) consists of five project components.

UN Women works very closely with the Government of Kiribati to implement national commitments to Gender Equality and in 2009, in line with their commitment to improve delivery and effectiveness; UN Women joined the UN Joint Presence Office in Kiribati. This has enabled UN Women to work in closer partnership and plan for sustained engagement with its implementing partners in the Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs (MISA), Aia Maea Ainen Kiribati (AMAK) (Kiribati National Council of Women), Kiribati Association of Non-Government Organisations (KANGO), Kiribati Women's Activist Network (K-WAN), and faith-based organisations. The allocation of the funds through the Kiribati One UN Fund has directly impacted the efforts of UN Women's I-Kiribati implementing partners.

The main products of the programme can be summarized as:

1. Completion of AMAK's Strategic Plan 2011-2014
2. Implementation and development of the initial CEDAW State Report
3. Completion of the National Policy for Women's Development and Gender Equality
4. Training and resources toward the national response to Gender Based Violence
5. Completion of an Alternative CEDAW Report by KANGO

Whereas the five project activities were funded entirely through the Kiribati One UN Fund, implementing partners were able to provide critical in-kind support including use of office space, allocation of human resources and personnel, provision of transport and communication services. This significantly reduced the overall cost of project implementation. No budget revisions or amendments were required in the completion of the project.

Achievements and results

Only two of the five activities in the programme are yet to provide complete acquittals of the spending plan. These are projects that focus on policy development and require support from the highest levels of government and were delayed by complications in obtaining Cabinet approvals and other authorization.

1. AMAK, the national body for civil society women's organisations and networks, has experienced challenges in leading a women's movement and network across many scattered outer islands, with scarce resources. Consultations have led to AMAK completing a four-year strategic plan that has been finalized, translated into English and I'Kiribati and printed. The plan encompasses AMAK's work nation-wide. The Plan was launched on 25th November 2010.
2. After a series of trainings to capacity build committee members the Kiribati state CEDAW report is nearing completion, local writers are being engaged in editing it into the standard technical and legal language of Human Rights Treaty reports and the draft report is expected to be ready by the end of 2011.

3. A new and updated Policy for Women's Development and Gender Equality has been drafted in a participatory approach by a local consultant. This activity was completed in December 2010. MISA's ambition is that the Policy will build a stronger platform for advancing gender equality in Kiribati and one that is the basis for ensuring effective integration of gender in the National Development Strategy, as well as other key national policies, laws and budgets.
4. In 2009, the Government of Kiribati adopted the findings of a national baseline study on Gender-based Violence. In light of the study MISA has been charged with taking action on disseminating the findings and taking actions to address the issues of domestic and sexual violence in Kiribati. This funding has been applied in the development of practical training, tools and resources, equipping Assistant Social Welfare Offices on each island in Kiribati with a stronger suite of tools to apply in their communities. The acquittal process for this activity has been cumbersome and the financial reporting has been challenged by inconsistent organization purchase orders and payment vouchers within the paper-based account management system. The solution is regarded as providing greater local capacity to manage the payment processes required for such activities and training in basic project management.
5. KANGO was been mandated to lead the process of preparing the CEDAW alternative report and mobilized its local networks to take part in a participatory learning and writing process. The support provided through the One UN Fund assisted in training staff in research and data collection, and drove production of the alternative report.

During the implementation of these projects key partnerships were reinforced with local and regional counterparts active in CEDAW reporting and women's human rights. These included local and regional consultants, RRRT and national NGO's. By developing and maintaining these new partnerships the quality of execution and achievement of results was high.

It is important to note that the Kiribati One UN Fund has supported many of these projects which will now either continue on regular cycles, in the case of CEDAW reporting, or require on-going allocation of resources, for example implementation of strategic plans and policies.

iii) The Strengthening Access to Social Services Programme (UNICEF, UN Women)

Approved for funding in September 2010, the Strengthening Access to Social Services Programme (UNICEF, UNWOMEN; \$160,275) was developed by the three UN agencies based in Kiribati (UNICEF, UN Women and WHO), but an agreement was reached that UNICEF and UN Women would manage the programme funds and make a joint reporting on programme outputs/outcomes and monitor the progress of the programme on a monthly basis.

The three UN agencies identified the priorities according to the planned activities for 2010-2011 that have already been agreed upon with the national implementing partners. The main outputs are:

- Health system strengthening and better child health through improved access to primary health care information and services
- Improved protection of the rights of women and children through strengthening of treaty reporting and training and advocacy in the formal and informal justice system
- Capacity building and improvement of financial management system of the key ministries for implementation of HACT
- Technical assistance for a feasibility study and development of a strategy/plan for joint SPC/UN support for introduction of ICT media for achievement of the MDGs

The programme promotes inter-agency cooperation between UNICEF, UNIFEM and the WHO that have technical staff on the ground for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the regular programmes.

Achievements and results

The below table provides a summary of the programme progress. All activities are on track to be carried out according to the project's work plan. Table 3.4.2ii, below, provides a summary of the 2010 achievements of the project:

Table 0.4.2ii: Summary of Progress— Strengthening Access to Social Services Programme

Expected Outputs	Current Progress
Capacity of health workers and knowledge of communities on IMCI is improved (UNICEF & WHO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness on health issues was done during the Integrated Child Health Week on Abemama and Tarawa at the end of March 2011 Training for health workers and community on IMCI will be carried out in April and May 2011 Procurement of equipment for 15 health facilities in South Tarawa and Abemama
Water and Sanitation facilities of one school in Abemama outer island is improved (UNICEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counterparts have received the fund for the implementation of the activity
Capacities of key technical ministries are improved for full HACT implementation (UNICEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The training on Financial Management and Acc. System to start in April 2011. Development of Manual in process and will be ready by mid-April 2011. The procurement of 4 desk tops and 4 printers procured. A spot check was conducted on Abemama Island in March/April 2011.
Development of a strategy/plan for ICT (UNICEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three staff from UNICEF Pacific, SPC and a consultant from Monash University undertook an assessment mission in January 2011 and submitted a report in March 2011.
To streamline treaty reporting – CEDAW and CRC (UN Women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One national consultant will be recruited in May for facilitation on submission of CEDAW and CRC reporting Partnership with counterparts for reporting on CRC by the end of June 2011
Train key personnel in the Justice sector in Juvenile Justice, Child Sexual Exploitation and Principles of Mainstreaming for Gender Equality (UN Women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two TOT training workshops were organized for 20 participants on South Tarawa one in Feb and April 2011. Producing of training tools to outer-islands court clerks will be carried out in May 2011

3.4.3 KDP Policy Area: Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

As of 31 December 2010, a total of \$229,500 (or 23 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by ILO and UNFPA. Programmes included 'Promoting Decent Work through Self-Employment Opportunities for Youth in Kiribati' (ILO; \$49,500) and 'Support to Results Based Management & Kiribati Development Plan M&E Plan' (UNFPA; \$180,000).

i) The Promoting Decent Work through Self-Employment Programme (ILO)

Approved for funding in September 2010, the programme 'Promoting Decent Work through Self-Employment Opportunities for Youth in Kiribati' (ILO; \$49,500) is a continuation of ILO's Youth Employment Programme in Kiribati, which has been in operation since April 2008. Based on an assessment, the ILO and its tripartite partners saw the need to mobilize more resource to promote decent and productive employment for young men and women. On 21 December 2009 the ILO tripartite partners (Ministry of Labour, Kiribati Chamber of Commerce &

industry and the Kiribati Trade Union Congress) signed the Kiribati Decent Work Country Programme (KDWCP) and highlighting Youth Employment as the first priority.

Kiribati has a highly youthful population. In 2005, 37 per cent of the population were below 15 years of age and the median age was 20.7 years. The population is forecast to continue to grow rapidly and is expected to reach between 119,400 and 140,400 by 2025. The working aged population also grows rapidly with dwindling opportunities to find paid employment. There is almost universal participation in the six years of primary school with a very high rate of participation in Junior Secondary School. With each cohort of 2,500 children, 2,100 enter Form 1 (having taken an average of 7.5 years to complete the six primary classes), 1,800 enter Form 4 (the commencement of Senior Secondary); and 1,450 sit for the Kiribati National Certificate (at the end of Form 5). Relatively few I-Kiribati hold formal post-secondary qualifications.

The major post-secondary training institutions in Kiribati are the Marine Training Centre (MTC), the Fisheries Training Centre (FTC) (see below), and the Kiribati Institute of Technology (KIT) providing vocational training through apprenticeship courses in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Building and Carpentry. KIT also runs shorter courses in secretarial and office skills, English, accounting, computing, and management. It is planned to raise the standards of the institute by joining with the Australian Pacific Technical College. In addition, there are the Kiribati Teachers College which trains teachers for the primary and the junior secondary schools, the School of Nursing, and the Kiribati campus of the University of the South Pacific.

Unemployment rates among school leavers are invariably higher than for other population groups. Recent estimates indicate that between 500-1,000 students leave the education system each year without the necessary skills to obtain employment. When job seekers from other sources are added, the estimated number of new entrants to the labour market each year is about 2,000. Against this supply-side figure the formal economy generates less than 500 new jobs a year (almost all of which are on South Tarawa), so that only a fraction of job seekers is likely to find employment. While paid employment is difficult to obtain throughout the country, the chances are still much better on South Tarawa than the outer islands. This has fuelled the rapid migration from Kiribati's outer islands to the capital during the past decade.

Given the limited prospects for wage employment in the public and private sectors, a growing number of young I-Kiribati will need to find work in the informal economy if they want to earn cash incomes within Kiribati. ILO has continuously provided support to MLHRD and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Cooperatives (MCIC) especially in providing short term skills training, such as hair dressing and television and VCR repair, and training in "Start your business" and "Improve your Business". So far only few trainees have succeeded in starting their own small businesses. This can largely be attributed to a lack of access to finance, although it may also point to the unsuitability of trainees who may not have had an interest in the skills or an intention to set up a business. Since population growth is likely to be far greater than growth in local employment, and given the environmental concerns of increased population in Tarawa, Kiribati has little choice but to continue to export part of its workforce temporarily or permanently.

The three priorities of this DWCP, including Youth Employment reflect the constituents' needs at the present time, while also responding to Kiribati's social and economic needs, corresponding with strategies and activities spelled out in the Pacific Plan, the UNDAF and the KDP. They also take due account of the outcomes of the regional Tripartite Technical Meeting on Decent Work held in Nadi, Fiji, in November 2007, the Biennial Country Programme Review (2006-2007) for Pacific Island Countries, ILO's past initiatives as well as ILO's comparative advantages vis-à-vis other UN and bilateral development partners. ILO will concentrate on the following three country programme priorities in Kiribati within the overarching theme of "decent work for all men and women".

Achievements and Results

Within the brief implementation period of the programme (September – December 2010), 30 males and 30 females were trained on Start & Improve Your Business (SIYB). The programme continued into 2011 with enhancing the opportunities for young men and women to increase their skills and employability to secure self-employment opportunities.

ii) *The Support to RBM and Kiribati Development Plan M&E Plan (UNFPA)*

Approved for funding in September 2010, the programme ‘Support to Results Based Management & Kiribati Development Plan M&E Plan’ (UNFPA; \$180,000) aims to strengthen government’s cross-sector capacity for analysis and utilisation of statistics for the purposes of results-based management (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 Kiribati Government,

The programme contributes to the following:

- Kiribati UNDAF Outcome 1.1: National and regional statistical information systems and databases are established, strengthened (to support information systems), upgraded and harmonised focusing strongly on demographic disaggregated data and poverty indicators.
- Kiribati UNDAF Output 1a: Improved capacity of relevant officers & ministries to carry out, analyse & disseminate sex disaggregated and age-specific surveys on issues such as employment living standards, income distribution.

The following activities took place during 2010:

- In-country discussions with MFED and they’ve highlighted the need for this assistance.
- Three country missions were carried out in 2010 to meet with the Director of NEPO, and discuss the national requirements for assistance.
- MFED has had meeting with national stakeholders committee, and have requested the development of a TOR for the consultant for their review.
- Draft TOR for the recruitment of the M&E Adviser/Consultant has been developed and has been shared with stake-holders in-country.
- MFED has also indicated a willingness to supervise the consultant, and would be allocating a space for the person.

Programme highlights in 2010 include:

- A good national strategic development plan that incorporates almost all development issues, such as population dynamics and its inter-linkages with gender equality, sexual reproductive health and HIV/AIDs, is not a sufficient condition for strengthened development coordination and commitment. It must be followed through by integrating these issues in key ministries sector plans/corporate and business plans and budget frameworks and allocation. Development of sector plans and strategies to identify clear sector development priorities and identify pipeline of programmes/projects that are fully costed should be undertaken to guide and coordinate donor intervention in priority areas.

Challenges encountered during programme implementation

- There has been delay in the implementation of the programme, with the slow response from the country.
- This has meant a deferment in the development of a TOR for the recruitment of the M&E Adviser/Consultant to work with the National Economic Planning Office in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in Kiribati.

3.4.4 KDP Policy Area: Human Resources Development

As of 31 December 2010, a total of \$90,741 (or 9 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNESCO. 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).

i) Quality of Teaching – Education for Sustainable Development and Climate Change (UNESCO)

Approved for funding in December 2009, the programme 'Quality of Teaching in Kiribati - Education for Sustainable Development and Climate Change' (UNESCO; \$36,016) had two objectives: i) to improve the quality of education in Kiribati and ii) to make Kiribati education more relevant to the Pacific and Kiribati context.

Achievements and results achieved during the reporting period:

The project was delivered through two workshops hosted by the Ministry of Education and a study on opportunities to develop ESD in the curriculum.

Quality of teaching:

- A four-day technical workshop on policy and planning was organized on 7-10 December 2010. The workshop aimed at enhancing the technical capacities of senior officials of the Ministry of Education as well as principals and deputy principals from the Kiribati Teacher College and secondary schools. Training focused on education planning, management, monitoring and evaluation, and included how to formulate and revise education policy based on relevant and valid data and information. Participants also discussed the ways and means for strengthening the education policies and strategies using the knowledge, skills and the tools shared in the workshop.
- The workshop played an important role in enhancing the knowledge and skills of participants relating to basic education indicators, education sector analysis, the logical framework approach and the simulation model which are the basis for the evidence-based and results-based education policy formulation/revision, planning and management. Some challenges included the differing levels of knowledge, skills and experiences of the participants; however the workshop provided a foundation to develop staff and teachers capacities in educational policy and planning.

Education for Sustainable Development and Climate Change:

- The first stage consisting of a report on the education policy environment and opportunities to develop Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) with emphasis on climate change was completed in March 2010. The report examines the Ministry of Education and other learning institutions and identifies their existing philosophy, policy and resources in the context of ESD. This was done through a questionnaire and desktop review.
- The second stage consisting of a report on the existing curriculum and where there are opportunities to develop ESD and a plan of how the Ministry of Education in Kiribati would like to take this forward, particularly with regard to developing new curriculum content on climate change and other topics considered important. This was done through a workshop with the personnel from the Ministry accompanied by an analysis of all current curriculum documents for primary through to year 13. The workshop was conducted in September 2010 and the final report and ESD plan received 31 October 2010.
- The ESD plan outlines steps for further action on developing ESD in Kiribati.

Looking ahead, UNESCO is continuing to support the improved quality of education in Kiribati and Education for Sustainable Development through a number of initiatives including the development of a tool for assessing and monitoring teacher performance and the development of a framework for climate change education.

ii) *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. However, no project activities were reported on as of the end of the reporting period (31 December 2010).

Creative industries provide an opportunity to support youth development towards decent income generation for young people in Kiribati. It addresses a key need identified in the Kiribati Development Plan to promote employment by utilising cultural and traditional skills as a means of building human resources and entrepreneurship education and skills development under the Kiribati decent work country programme 2010-2012. The employment creation aspect is also stated as an essential priority for Kiribati under the ILO’s Decent Work Program and in a UNESCO study. As such, from 2009, UNESCO and ILO are working together to address long term development of skills in the artistic sector through education, training and the establishment of a Youth Festival.

With an aim of gradually building a long term approach to decent employment initiatives through creative industries, the initial phase on developing arts and creative industries in schools commenced in late 2009. The year 2010 will see a continuation of this initiative which will be strengthened by the proven ILO tools on KAB, SYB, and SIYB towards new decent livelihood initiatives for youths including the added stimulus given to these activities during the Kiribati Youth Festival.

The programme will be coordinated by UNESCO under the guidance of a Steering Committee comprised on UNESCO, ILO and GOK. Funds requested in 2010 will support development of a larger scale project to address youth livelihoods through creative industries including the design and testing of a training program for youth, and preparation and ground work to launch a Youth Festival in 2011.

4 Financial Performance

This Financial Performance section includes key financial data on the Kiribati One UN Fund. Financial information is also available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>). Due to rounding, totals in the tables may not add up. All amounts in the tables are in US\$ thousands.

4.1 Financial Overview

The table below provides a financial overview of the Kiribati One UN Fund as of 31 December 2010, highlighting the key figures as well as the balance available, both with the Administrative Agent (MDTF Office) and with Participating Organizations.

Table 4-1 Financial Overview (\$000)

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan–Dec 2010	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	500	500	1,000
Fund Earned Interest Income	-	3	3
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	0	0
Refunds by Administrative Agent(Interest/Others)	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
TOTAL: Sources of Funds	500	500	1,003
Uses of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	495	495	990
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	495	495	990
Administrative Agent Fees	5	5	10
Direct Costs:	-	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-	-
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
TOTAL: Uses of Funds	500	500	1,000
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	-	3	3
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	495	495	990
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	47	487	534
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	448	8	456

4.2 Donor 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 and \$500,000 in 2010. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2010, the EFW had contributed \$1,000,000 to the Kiribati One UN Fund.

Table 4–2 Donor Contributions (\$000)

Donors	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan–Dec 2010	TOTAL
Expanded DaO Funding Window	500	500	1,000
TOTAL	500	500	1,000

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 AA) was \$2,866 in 2010. This amount is an additional source of income for the Kiribati One UN Fund and increases the amount of funds available for project funding.

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. In 2010, UNDP, UNFPA and UNWOMEN reported and refunded interest (in total \$482).

Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2010, fund-earned and Participating Organization-earned interest amounted to \$3,348.

Table 4–3 Received Interest at the Fund and Agency Levels (\$000)

Administrative Agent	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan–Dec 2010	TOTAL
Fund-Earned Interest	-	3	3
TOTAL: Fund Earned Interest Income	-	3	3
Participating Organization (PO)			
UNDP	-	0	0
UNFPA	-	0	0
UNOPS	-	0	0
TOTAL: Interest Income received from PO	-	0	0
TOTAL	-	3	3

4.4 Transfer of Approved Funding to Participating Organizations

As of 31 December 2010, the Kiribati One UN Fund had approved transfers to projects for a net total of \$990,000. During the reporting year 2010, a net amount of \$495,000 was approved for transfer of funds. The distribution of approved transfer of funds by Participating Organizations, priority area and reporting period is summarized in the below tables.

Table 4-4 Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization (\$000)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan–Dec 2010	TOTAL
ILO	50	-	50
UNDP	50	-	50
UNESCO	36	55	91
UNFPA	59	280	339
UNICEF	175	120	295
UNWOMEN	73	40	113
WHO	52	-	52
TOTAL	495	495	990

Table 4-5 Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area (\$000)

Priority Area	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year Jan–Dec 2010	Total Net Funded Amount
Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction	50	180	230
Governance	123	160	283
Health	287	100	387
Human Resources Development	36	55	91
TOTAL	495	495	990

4.5 Expenditure

As of the end of the current reporting period (31 December 2010), a total of \$534,360 was reported as expenditure by Participating Organizations. All expenditure reported was submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations through the MDTF Office's UNEX Financial Reporting Portal, and extracted and analysed by the MDTF Office.

The below tables provide different cuts on this expenditure data. Additional tables on expenditure, including expenditure tables by Participating Organization with breakdowns by budget category, are available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

Table 4-6 Expenditure by Priority Area (\$000)

Priority Area	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year	TOTAL	
Economic Growth & Povert Reduction	230	-	21	21	9.19
Governance	283	5	150	155	15.5454.77
Health	387	42	283	325	68.9584.05
Human Resources Development	91	-	33	33	71.4036.59
TOTAL	990	47	487	534	53.98

Table 4-7 Expenditure by Participating Organization (\$000)

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year	TOTAL	
ILO	50	-	21	21	42.6
UNDP	50	-	50	50	100.0
UNESCO	91	-	33	33	36.6
UNFPA	339	-	96	96	28.3
UNICEF	295	-	219	219	74.1
UNWOMEN	113	5	68	73	64.7
WHO	52	42	-	42	80.8
TOTAL	990	47	487	534	54.0

Table 4-8 Expenditure by Budget Category (\$000)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2009	Current Year	TOTAL	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	-	100	100	20.09
Personnel	-	143	143	28.55
Training of Counterparts	-	29	29	5.78
Contracts	39	132	171	34.15
Other Direct Costs	-	57	57	11.43
TOTAL: Programme Costs	39	460	499	100.00
Indirect Support Costs	8	27	35	7.01
TOTAL	47	487	534	

Table 4–9 Expenditure by Programme, Participating Organization and Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area (\$000)

Priority Area/Project No. and Programme	Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	TOTAL Expenditure	Delivery Rate
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction				
00073280 Decent Work	ILO	50	21	42.61
00076336 Support to RBM & KDP M&E Plan	UNFPA	180	-	0.00
TOTAL: Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction		230	21	9.19
Governance				
00073283 Governance	UNWOMEN	73	73	100.00
00073283 Governance	UNDP	50	50	100.00
00076339 Strength. Access to Social Services	UNICEF	120	32	26.81
00076339 Strength. Access to Social Services	UNWOMEN	40	-	0.00
TOTAL: Governance		283	155	54.77
Health				
00073281 EmOC Programme	UNFPA	59	31	51.89
00073281 EmOC Programme	UNICEF	175	187	106.69
00073281 EmOC Programme	WHO	52	42	80.78
00076337 Health System Response to Violence against Women	UNFPA	50	15	30.58
00076338 Adolescent Health and Development	UNFPA	50	50	100.00
TOTAL: Health		387	325	84.05
Human Resources Development				
00073279 Teaching & Education for Sust. Dev't	UNESCO	36	33	92.19
00076335 Creative Industries	UNESCO	55	-	0.00
TOTAL: Human Resources Development		91	33	36.59
TOTAL		990	534	53.98

4.6 Balance of Funds

As per the Financial Overview (Table 4–1), as of 31 December 2010, a net amount of \$990,000 (or 99 per cent of gross donor contributions to the Kiribati One UN Fund) had been transferred to Participating Organizations, with a balance of \$3,348 remaining with the AA (this includes earned interest and is after AA-fee have been deducted). The unutilized balance remaining with Participating Organizations as of 31 December 2010 was \$458,988 (or 45.9 per cent of transferred amount).

4.7 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 AA and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the AA and Donors.

Cost recovery, as of 31 December 2010, was as follows:

- a) **AA-fee:** One per cent charged at the time of donor deposits and is for the entire duration of the Kiribati One UN Fund. As of the end of the reporting period, this amounted to \$10,000.
- b) **Indirect costs of Participating Organizations:** Set at 7 per cent, some Participating Organizations charge indirect costs up-front; 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 7.01 per cent of programme cost.
- c) **Direct Costs:** May be charged to cover costs associated with the JSM etc. In 2010, no direct costs were charged to the Kiribati One UN Fund.

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 MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

In 2010, the MDTF Office officially launched the GATEWAY; a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MDTF Office accounting system, with a maximum of two-hour delay, on financial information on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency.

Each MDTF and JP administered by the MDTF Office has its own website on the GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MDTF/JP, including on its strategic framework, governance arrangements, eligibility and allocation criteria. Annual financial and narrative progress reports and quarterly/semi-annual updates on the results being achieved are also available. In addition, each programme has a Factsheet with specific facts, figures and updates on that programme.

The GATEWAY provides easy access to more than 5,000 reports and documents on MDTFs/JPs and individual programmes, with tools and tables displaying related financial data. By enabling users in the field with easy access to upload progress reports and related documents, it also facilitates knowledge-sharing and management among UN agencies. The MDTF Office GATEWAY is already being recognized as a ‘standard setter’ by peers and partners.

All Kiribati One UN Fund Participating Organizations’ Annual Reports on individual projects are available on the GATEWAY.

Conclusion

This First 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 MDTF Office.

Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2010, allocations amounting to \$990,000 have been approved for transfer of funds from the Kiribati One UN Fund. These funds have supported the activities of seven Participating Organizations across the 4 key policy areas of the Kiribati Development Plan.

In the policy area of health, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$386,724 (or 39 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. In the area of governance, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$283,035 (or 29 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNWOMEN, UNDP and UNICEF. In the area of economic growth and poverty reduction, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$229,500 (or 23 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by ILO and UNFPA. Finally, in the area of human resource development, as of 31 December 2010, a total of \$90,741 (or 9 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNESCO. The overall financial delivery rate, as of the end of the reporting period, is 54 per cent. However, taking into account that there have been two allocation rounds, the first four allocations (where funds were transferred in December 2009) have a total delivery rate of 88.2 per cent – a notable level of implementation (as measured in financial expenditure). Programme allocations approved and transferred in September 2010 (leaving barely three months for implementation) have a correspondingly lower implementation rate; in total less than 20 per cent.

The MDTF Office envisages that this First Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities under the Kiribati One UN Fund will provide the Government-UN Joint Strategy Meeting 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. Similarly, it is envisaged that the Report's detailed description of progress made under projects funded through the Kiribati One UN Fund will provide the Government of Kiribati, contributing and new, potential donors and other stakeholders with a comprehensive overview of the results achieved as of the end of the reporting period, and thereby contribute to a better understanding of the Kiribati One UN Fund's role as a funding vehicle in the UN's work to support the Government of Kiribati in meeting its development challenges as defined in its national priorities.