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Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Kiribati One UN Fund

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Kiribati One UN Fund
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2011**

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

31 May 2012

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

Definitions

Allocation

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

Approved Project/Programme

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

Donor Commitment

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

Donor Deposit

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

Indirect support costs

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

Net funded/transferred amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization, less refunds, of unspent balances received from the Participating Organization.

Participating Organizations

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

Project Disbursement

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations).

Project Expenditure

Amount of project disbursement made plus un-liquidated obligations during the year.

Project Financial Closure

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

Project Start Date

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

Project Operational Closure

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

Total Approved Budget

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

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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 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 UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), the Administrative Agent designate of the Kiribati One UN Fund, the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the United Nations Country Team (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 with the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between seven Participating Organizations (ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO) and the MPTF Office in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the Kiribati One UN Fund.

Shortly thereafter, in August 2009, it became operational when it received an allocation of \$500,000 from the Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window for Achievement of the MDGs (EFW)¹. Subsequently, based on the UNDAF Kiribati Implementation Plan (KIP), the Participating UN Organizations submitted proposals for funding. The proposals were carefully reviewed by the RCO and the Government of Kiribati, and were approved and endorsed in 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. EFW made an allocation of \$285,000 in September 2011, and no proposals were received in 2011.

This Second 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 2011. 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 MPTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the Kiribati One UN Fund nor the MPTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. However, the report does provide the Government-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.

¹ The Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window for Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (EFW) is a global funding facility established to support UN Delivering as One countries. Current donors to the EFW are the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom/DFID.

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 (JSM). 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 ensuring that implementation takes place in a timely manner. 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

Programme Implementation Status

Implementation of programmes must be seen in light of the approval dates of allocations. The three programmes that started in 2009 are all completed. One of the five programmes that started in 2010 is completed, while the four others still have activities that are on-going.

Financial Performance

The Expanding Funding Window (EFW) contributed \$285,000 to the Kiribati One UN Fund in 2011. As of the end of the current reporting period (31 December 2011), the EFW had contributed a total of \$1,285,000 to the Kiribati One UN Fund.

Given that no Government of Kiribati – UN Joint Strategy Meeting was convened during the reporting period, there were no allocations to programmes under the Kiribati One UN Fund in 2011. Of the total donor contributions to the Kiribati One UN Fund, a total of \$990,000 had been transferred to Participating Organizations by 31 December 2011, whereas UNESCO refunded \$2,974 in 2011. Consequently, the balance in the Kiribati One UN Fund account as of 31 December 2011 was \$289,730, or 22.5 per cent of donor deposits.

As of the end of the reporting period, of the net amount of \$987,026 transferred, a total of \$729,493 was reported as expenditure by Participating Organizations. This equals an overall financial implementation rate of 73.9 per cent as of 31 December 2011.

The MPTF Office AA fee, charged at the standard rate of one per cent of donor deposits, was \$2,850 in 2011. The cumulative amount deducted as AA fee therefore rose to \$12,850 as of 31 December 2011.

Transparency and Accountability

The major vehicle for public transparency of operations under the Kiribati One UN Fund during the reporting period was the Kiribati One UN Fund webpage on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/KI100>). In 2010, the MPTF Office officially launched the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>). It is a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MPTF 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 MPTF and Joint Programme administered by the MPTF Office has its own website on the GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MPTF/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 8,000 reports and documents on MPTFs/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 MPTF Office GATEWAY is already being recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.

Introduction

The Second 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-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) represents UNDP as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Kiribati One UN Fund.

The Kiribati One UN Fund was established in 2009. This Annual Progress Report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011, but also includes information on selected activities and projects approved in the earlier reporting periods. The 2010 Annual Report is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (direct link: <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/6744>). The current report provides information on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the Kiribati One UN Fund, as well as on common challenges and lessons learned.

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

By the end of the reporting period (31 December 2011), marking the second year of operations, the Kiribati One UN Fund had funded 9 projects across the 4 key programmatic areas of the Kiribati Development Plan, implemented by 7 Participating Organizations. The 2011 allocation from the EFW (that will be implemented in 2012 given the late release of the funds; September 2011) will be used to fund one new project as well as provide additional funding for the Support to the RBM for the KDP M&E project. The UNCT noted the complexity of implementing 9 small projects and decided for one new project proposal on the 2011 EFW-allocation. This was supported by UNCT meeting on 23 September 2011.

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.

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 99,546 in 2010 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.²

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.³ 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.

The Kiribati economy is estimated to have grown by 3 per cent in 2011, largely due to an increase in retail activities.⁴ The high prices of food commodities and fuel have caused an increase of inflation by 7.7 per cent. The economy is projected to grow by 3.5 per cent in 2012 as a direct result of high Government spending on capital project particularly in the rehabilitation of infrastructure projects such as roads, airports and port.

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.

² Government of Kiribati, National Statistics Office.

³ Kiribati ranks 11th of the 14 Pacific Island countries or 129th overall on the UNDP Human Development Index.

⁴ Pacific Economic Monitor, March 2012 by Asian Development Bank

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.⁵ 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.

1.2 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. UN Women, UNDP and ILO now also have in-country presence.

The Pacific Regional UN Development Assistance Framework

The UN developed its Pacific multi-country UN Development Assistance Framework⁶ 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

⁵ Government and donor statistics vary significantly and this figure represents a broadly acknowledged average.

⁶ The regional UNDAF is the product of partnerships between the UN Country Teams of Fiji and Samoa and the 15 UN organizations, funds, programmes and offices of: FAO, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNESCAP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNOPS, WHO and WMO; with additional UN organisations expected to join, including IFAD and UNEP.

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. For full details of the UNDAF-KIP, including outcomes and outputs, budgets and key partners, see <http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/3412>.

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 Climate Change Framework for Kiribati
- 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 JSM 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 on-going 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://mptf.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

JSMs between the UN and Government of Kiribati during the past four years have provided opportunities for enhanced policy dialogue on development challenges and 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 usually 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. No JSM was convened in 2011, but plans are underway to organise a meeting in 2012.

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)⁷ 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)

⁷ 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 of UNICEF as 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
- 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).

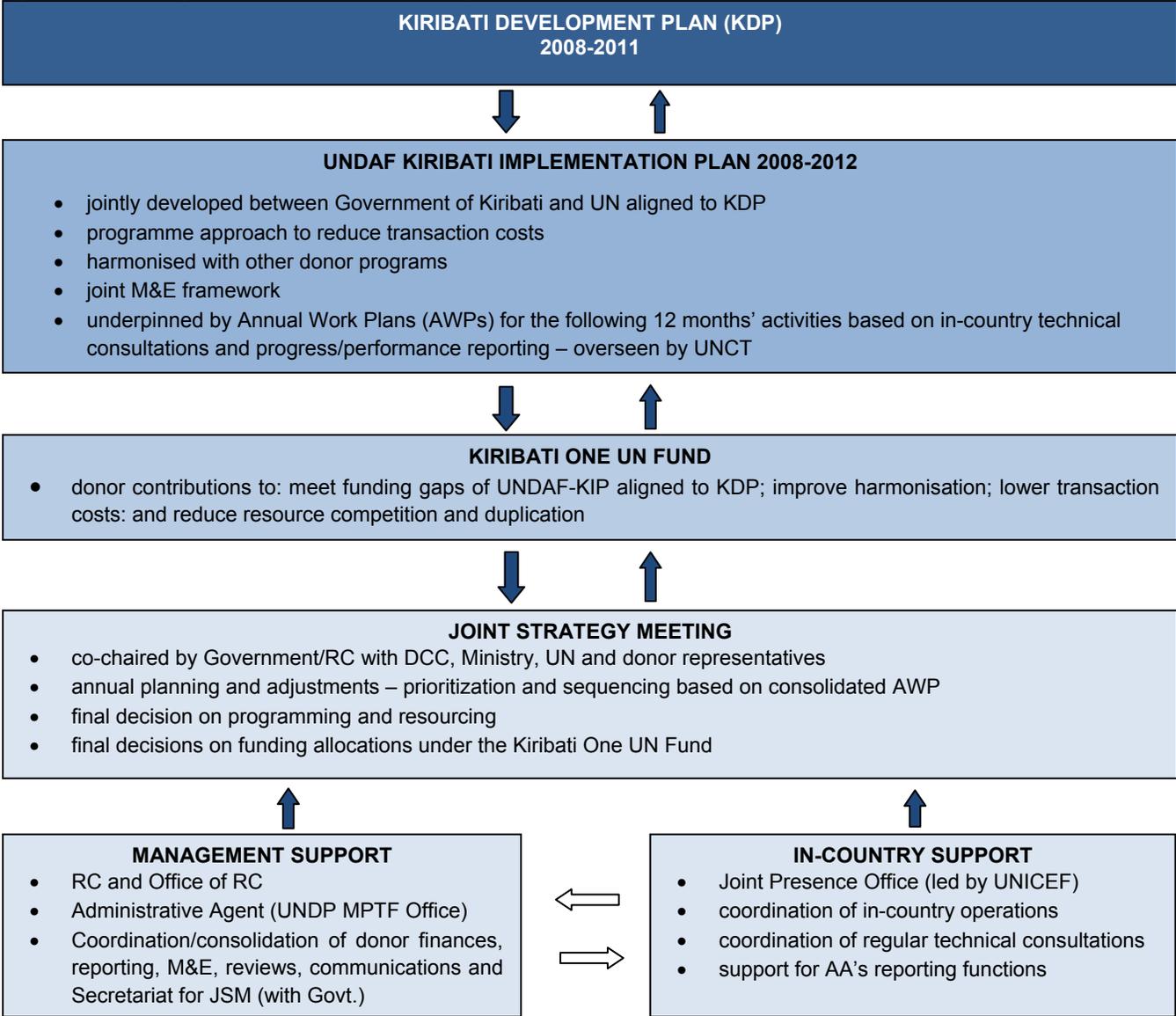
2.4 The Administrative Agent

The United Nations Development Programme's MPTF 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 MPTF 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 MPTF 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 1 Management and Governance Arrangements of the Kiribati One UN Fund



3 Project Approval and Implementation

3.1 Programme/Project Approval Status

The first round of funding allocations under the Kiribati One UN Fund were 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. All of these allocations were made in response to the receipt of funding from the Expanded DaO Funding Window. No allocations were made in 2011⁸.

A refund of \$2,974 was made in August 2011 by UNESCO towards the project “Quality of Teaching in Kiribati - Education for Sustainable Development and Climate Change”. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, a net total of \$987,026 had been transferred to 9 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 2011

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 New-born 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	33,043 ⁹
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				\$987,026

⁸ The UNCT meeting on 23 September 2011 decided that the 2011 allocation from the EFW will be implemented in 2012 given the late release of the funds; September 2011. The allocation will be used to fund one new project as well as provide additional funding for the Support to the RBM for the KDP M&E project. The UNCT noted the complexity of implementing 9 small projects and decided for one new project proposal on the 2011 EFW-allocation.

⁹ This includes the refund from UNESCO of \$2,974.

3.2 Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area Overview

Whereas no new funding approvals were made during the current reporting period, in previous years (2009 and 2010) allocations amounting to \$990,000 were made to the four KDP Policy Areas as follows:

In the policy area of **health**, as of 31 December 2011, a total of \$386,724 (or 39.2 per cent of net allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. In the area of **governance**, as of 31 December 2011, a total of \$283,035 (or 28.7 per cent of net allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UN Women, UNDP and UNICEF. In the area of **economic growth and poverty reduction**, as of 31 December 2011, a total of \$229,500 (or 23 per cent of net allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by ILO and UNFPA. Finally, in the area of **human resource development**, as of 31 December 2011, a total of \$87,768 (or 9 per cent of net allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNESCO. Section 3.4 Implementation Achievements and Challenges, below, provides more details on the programmes.

Table 3–3: Programme Implementation Status as of 31 December 2011

Allocation Transfer Date	Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area	Programme Title	Participating Organization	Net Transfers	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	71.0	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	124.8	Activities completed
14 Dec 2009	Human Resources Development	Quality of Teaching in Kiribati - Education for Sustainable Development and Climate Change	UNESCO	33,043	100.0	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	38.3	Activities on-going
17 Sept 2010	Governance	Strengthening Access to Social Services	UNICEF, UNIFEM	160,275	24.1	Activities on-going
17 Sept 2010	Health	Health System Response to Violence against Women Programme	UNFPA	50,000	100.0	Activities on-going
TOTAL				987,026	73.9	

3.3 Programme Implementation Status

Implementation of programmes must be seen in light of the approval dates of allocations. Of the four programmes that were funded in 2009 are all, but one has operationally closed. One of the five programmes that started in 2010 is operationally closed, while the 4 others still have activities that are on-going. In total, therefore, five programmes funded through the Kiribati One UN Fund remained operational as of 31 December 2011.

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

Table 3.4.1 Programme Implementation status: Health

Table 3.4.1 Programme Implementation Status as of 31 December 2011 KDP Policy Area: Health					
Projects	Participating Organizations	Net Transfers Priors Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Net transfers 2011	Cumulative Net Transfers 2009-2011	Delivery Rate
1. Emergency Obsteric and New-born care Programme	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA	286,724	-	286,724	124.8%
2. Health system response to Violence against Women Programme	UNFPA	50,000	-	50,000	45.9%
3. Adolescent Health & Development Joint Programme	UNFPA	50,000	-	50,000	100.0%
Total		386,724	-	386,724	111.4%

As of 31 December 2011, a total of \$386,724 had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. There was no allocation to this policy area in 2011. 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)

The EmOC Programme in Kiribati 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 had worked on improving/building the health centres and dispensaries through an EU-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.

The programme 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.

All interventions were linked to existing UNFPA supported Reproductive Health Programmes in Kiribati as per Annual Work Plan agreed with the government, and based on existing formal agreements with the Kiribati implementing partners. The UNFPA coordinated programme reported the following achievements as of the end of the 2011 reporting period:

- 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.
- In 2011, 150 copies of national obstetrics and gynaecology guidelines were printed after it was developed through a consultative process with local specialists and health staff.
- 20 health staff from the national hospital underwent week-long refresher training on EmOC with the use of the national obstetrics and gynaecology guidelines.

Programme Highlights in 2011 included:

- In the outer islands, basic emergency obstetric care is available with the provision of equipment and the presence of trained staff. With sterilizers, new delivery beds available, deliveries and other sexual and reproductive health procedures can now be performed in cleaner and more patient friendly environments. This has implications for reducing rates of infections in reproductive health conditions

Challenges encountered during the programme 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.
- Despite the availability of beds, some mothers still prefer to deliver on the floor or with TBAs, due to a number of reasons. Some bed designs, which have been replaced by UNFPA, were contributing to the problem, as mothers were uncomfortable delivering in them. More public awareness is to be carried out on usage of birthing facilities and delivery beds, and having a skilled birth attendant to be present during deliveries.

ii) The Health systems Response To Violence Against Women Programme (UNFPA)

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

The Gender Based Violence (GBV) programme was integrated in the 2011 Reproductive Health Annual Work Plan implemented by the Ministry of Health of Kiribati. UNFPA commissioned AUT to provide technical support. The Programme Officer for Kiribati provided monitoring through the Annual Work Plan Monitoring Tool in 2011

The results of the programme contributed to the *Kiribati Development Plan 2008-11*, the Governance Key Policy Area (KPA) ‘to improve and expand attention to the problems and or concerns of women’. The GBV programme contributed to the *national policy and strategic action plan on eliminating sexual and gender based violence*, in particular the fourth strategic area ‘strengthen and improve preventative, protective social and support services’. 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 development challenges that face Kiribati include overcrowding (particularly in South Tarawa), unemployment, child and maternal health, and climate change. Recently, intimate partner violence against women has also emerged as a serious development challenge.

The findings of the Kiribati Family Health and Safety study (KFHSS) conducted by UNFPA in 2009, highlighted that 68 per cent of ever-partnered women experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner. Women in Kiribati were more likely to experience severe forms of physical violence such as punching, kicking or having a weapon used against them by partners rather than moderate forms of physical violence.

VAW is a systematic violation of human rights and a manifestation of gender inequality. VAW’s social, health and economic costs are enormous and are an obstacle to human development and the achievement of g. VAW has a profoundly negative, long-lasting impact on women, and also on families, communities and the country. The direct and indirect costs of VAW to society are substantial (health services, police assistance, judiciary and other action). It is clear that VAW causes and/or exacerbates reproductive health problems - including unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, fistulas, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV. Women in abusive relationships are prevented from the option of using a condom or using other contraceptives. Violence during pregnancy is a less-known form of abuse and one of the causes of maternal mortality and morbidity with serious repercussions for the infant. Few health practitioners in the Kiribati address VAW, and VAW protocols and appropriate referrals are largely absent. While Kiribati ratified the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2004, a multi sectorial response and commitment to address VAW in Kiribati is needed. The KFHSS provided evidence based support to formulate the ‘National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Kiribati – Policy and Strategic Action Plan 2011-21’.

The following activities took place during 2011:

- Assessment of the health systems response to addressing GBV - Technical assistance was provided and intended to have a holistic assessment of programmatic responses to addressing VAW in Kiribati. The assessment provided an analysis of key programmatic components that would enable a systems approach to addressing VAW. The country based assessment was conducted by the Auckland University of Technology, Faculty of Health and Environmental Sciences, Interdisciplinary Trauma Research. This result of the assessment will give a recommendation on strategic intervention from holistic approach to strengthening health response to VAW in Kiribati, and Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.
- Capacity Building on the issue of Reproductive and Sexual Health and rights were supported by the Secretary of Health attending the 6th Asian Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Health. The Secretary of Health contributed to knowledge sharing by participating in video conference and other means of knowledge sharing activities. Building health capacity to respond to violence against women in an effective, compassionate and sensitive manner requires a comprehensive systems approach. It is well known that information, guidelines or training by themselves do not result in sustainable change. The AUT team used the WHO health system building blocks framework, modified by violence against women literature to analyse programme developments. To be able to have health capacity which responds to VAW it needs to have leadership and governance, financing, appropriate environments, service delivery (including procedures addressing for example point of entry, privacy, confidentiality, referral and documentation), information (surveillance, monitoring data) and health workforce development.

Programme highlights in 2011 included:

- Senior leadership support for the development of a small group of health workers (nurses) addressing violence against women, with a named GBV Health Coordinator has been significantly important for the work against VAW.
- Ensuring the inclusion of a health response to VAW in the health strategic plan is another indicator of senior leadership support. The strategic plan was in development, with the assistance of a consultant. With a health policy in place, it creates the opportunity to build a comprehensive system response.
- The draft health Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that have been developed are due for consultation (across disciplines and locations). An identifiable inter-disciplinary health network to address VAW will serve to operationalize the SOPs and monitor to ensure effective delivery of confidential services promoting wellbeing and safety. Setting targets and clear indicators will be important to implementation success.

Challenges encountered during programme implementation included the unavailability of key partners during the consultation process.

The 2012 work plan of the programme includes future consultations with a broader spectre of partners, to strengthen programmatic linkages and the training of clinical staff in basic forensics for sexual and physical assault cases.

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. There was

no allocation or programmatic activity in this programme in 2011. For more information on this programme/outcome please see the “2010 Annual Report for the Kiribati One UN Fund”

3.4.2 KDP Policy Area: Governance

Table 3.4.2a Programme Implementation Status: Governance

Table 3.4.2 Programme Implementation Status as of 31 December 2011 KDP Policy Area: Governance					
Projects	Participating Organizations	Net Transfers Priors Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Net transfers 2011	Cumulative Net Transfers 2009-2011	Delivery Rate
1. Governance	UNDP, UN Women	122,760	-	122,760	100.0%
2. Strengthening Access to Social Services	UNICEF, UN Women	160,275	-	160,275	24.2%
TOTAL		283,035	-	283,035	57.1%

As the table above shows there was no allocation made in 2011 to the Governance Area of the KDP Policy Area. As of 31 December 2011, a total of \$283,035 (or 29 per cent of net transfers) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UN Women, UNDP, and UNICEF. During the reporting period, only the programme on “Strengthening Access to Social Services” (UNICEF, UN Women: \$160,275) was operational.

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

There was no allocation to this project in 2011. Approved for funding in September 2010, the Strengthening Access to Social Services Programme (UNICEF, UN Women; \$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 report 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 had 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, UN Women and WHO, organizations 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 project's progress. All activities are on track to be carried out according to the project's work plan.

Table 3.4.2b: 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"> Integrated Child Health Week (EPI plus), where 1,811 children under the age of 5 years were nutritionally and medically checked, they were immunized and treated on the spot by a mobile team of health workers. While their parents and caregivers are now better informed of the importance of recognizing vital signs of childhood illness and preventing diseases by proper nutrition, hand washing with soap, personal hygiene and immunization. Improved knowledge on management of childhood illnesses to 32 health staff, 86 community leaders including traditional healers. 8 public health clinics, paediatrics ward, Emergency unit and IMCI clinic on south Tarawa were supplied with a measuring Jug, a kettle and feeding cups for emergency and first treatment and demonstration treatment to patients and caregivers of under-five children Supply for maternal and child health clinics equipment have been purchased in Suva and supplied to IMCI and Safe Motherhood Clinics, including temperature thermometers, respiration counters and scales.
Water and Sanitation facilities of one school in Abemama outer island is improved (UNICEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counterparts have just received the fund for the implementation of the activity. Activity completed with installation WASH facilities: 1 VIP toilet for boys, 1VIP toilet for girls, hand washing facilities, water supply system (Water tank and pipes) Facilities enabled access to improved WASH facilities for 30 students and 3 teachers. The surrounding communities will also benefit from the water supply structures (Solar Pump, water tank and pipes).

3.4.3 KDP Policy Area: Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

Table 3.4.3 Programme Implementation Status; Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction

Table 3.4.3 Programme Implementation Status as of 31 December 2011 KDP Policy Area: Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction					
Projects	Participating Organizations	Net Transfers Priors Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Net transfers 2011	Cumulative Net Transfers 2009-2011	Delivery Rate
1. Promoting Decent work through Self Employment	ILO	49,500	-	49,500	71.0%
2. RBM & Kiribati Development Plan M&E	UNFPA	180,000	-	180,000	38.3%
TOTAL		229,500	-	229,500	45.3%

No allocations were made under this programme in 2011. As of 31 December 2011, a total of \$229,500 (or 23 per cent of transfers) 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 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,

This contributes to the following UNDAF Output:

- 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 2011:

- The deliverables for the Consultant was developed and clearly defined
- The consultant developed a TNA TOOL which was sent to ministries. 20 government ministries/departments have been consulted in this process and 12 ministries have successfully returned their TNA forms
- Revision of M&E capacity in Government ministries
- Development of the new KDP results Framework
- RBM training conducted with MFED and NEPO staff, KDP Taskforce, SWFs and Ministries
- Development of the draft KDP M&E Training Needs Assessment (TNA) Report
- Development of Presentation to the Development Committee of Cabinet (DCC) outlining KDP Cycle and processes, KDP table of contents, new KDP strategies and focus areas, Operational processes of the KDP at MOPs and Sector levels and the new KDP governance and implementation structures.
- Reviewing and editing of draft chapters of the KDP

Programme highlights in 2011 included:

- the programme is running well and the consultant is doing a good job
- modality of direct support in mobilizing and placing a consultant to work with a counterpart and other local staff in sector ministries is a modality that can work well if there is effective consultant/counterpart relationship to ensure effective transfer of skills

Challenges encountered during programme implementation:

- The biggest challenge is ensuring that the Consultant is on schedule according to the original work plan
- Sustaining the enthusiasm, commitment and overwhelming support from Government and counterparts in the NEPO and the sector ministries throughout the duration of the joint programme.
- Continued funding Support of the joint programme from UN agencies and the Kiribati One UN Fund until all components and deliverables in the RBM and M&E capacity building joint programme are successfully implemented

ii) 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. There was no allocation to this programme in 2011.

Based on an assessment, the ILO and its tripartite partners saw the need to mobilize more resources 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 inhabitants of Kiribati hold formal post-secondary qualifications.

The programme contributes to the following:

- Kiribati UNDAF Outcome 1.2: Trade Mechanisms, private sector partnerships and employment generation are sustainable, pro poor and equitable

The following activities took place during 2011:

- Delivered three Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) enterprise trainings for young entrepreneurs, with special attention to reaching vulnerable segments of the youth and women. (Trainings based on a new set of training materials adapted to the Kiribati context and already pilot-tested in Tarawa with young entrepreneurs and with certified Kiribati SIYB trainers).
- Youth Market organised during Labour Day in Kiribati where SIYB and TREE beneficiaries were able to display and sell 100% of their produce
- Rapid Community Assessment (RCA) conducted in Butaritari Island to identify opportunities for employment/income generation activities
- Business training using the TREE methodology conducted for youths in Butaritari

3.4.4 KDP Policy Area: Human Resources Development

Table 3.4.4 Programme Implementation Status; Human Resources Development

Table 3.4.4 Programme Implementation Status as of 31 December 2011 KDP Policy Area: Human Resources Development					
Projects	Participating Organizations	Net Transfers Priors Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Net transfers 2011	Cumulative Net Transfers 2009-2011	Delivery Rate
1. Quality of Teaching in Kiribati	UNESCO	36,016	(2,974)	33,043	100.0%
2. Creative Industry	UNESCO	54,725	-	54,725	0.0%
TOTAL		90,714	(2,974)	87,768	37.6%

As of 31 December 2011, a total of \$90,741 (or 9 per cent of all allocations) had been allocated to programmes implemented by UNESCO under the Human Resource policy area. Programmes included 'Quality of Teaching in Kiribati - Education for Sustainable Development and Climate Change' (UNESCO; \$36,016) and 'Building Creative Industries for Youth in Kiribati' (UNESCO; \$54,725). UNESCO refunded an unspent amount of \$2,974 against the former project upon its operational closure.

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.

No allocation was made to this outcome in 2011, and no programmatic activities took place during the reporting period. For more information on this programme/outcome please see the "2010 Annual Report for the Kiribati One UN Fund"

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.

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.

In 2011, ILO introduced the project to the Ministry of Labour & Human Resource Development. Discussions also took place whether Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Labour will take the lead role as according to Kiribati Development Plan (KDP), the Ministry of Education has the mandate for Human Resource Development. However, the Tourism industry in Kiribati was strongly identified by the Ministry of Labour as a feasible target industry for this project. The ILO/ITC Turin developed training manual for artists was also introduced to the ministry as a possible reference for the development of a Kiribati adapted creative industries training manual.

Joint UNESCO-ILO consultations are planned for April 2012 to launch the project. Outcomes and targets will be agreed with Government during this consultation and an implementation plan developed by May 2012 and shared with all stakeholders.

4 Financial Performance

This Financial Performance section includes key financial data on the Kiribati One UN Fund. Financial information is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

4.1 Financial Overview

The table below provides a financial overview of the Kiribati One UN Fund as of 31 December 2011, highlighting the key figures as well as the balance available, both with the Administrative Agent (AA; the UNDP MPTF Office) and with Participating Organizations. As of the end of reporting period, 31 December 2011, the balance of funds with the AA is \$289,730, or 22.5 per cent of the total gross donor deposits (\$1,285,000). The unutilized balances remaining with Participating Organizations, as of 31 December 2011, was \$257,534, or 26 per cent of the cumulative net funds transferred to them by the AA of \$987,026.

4-1 Financial Overview

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	1,000,000	285,000	1,285,000
Fund Earned Interest Income	2,866	1,074	3,940
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	482	192	673
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	–	–	–
Other Revenues	–	–	–
TOTAL: Sources of Funds	1,003,348	286,266	1,289,614
Uses of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	990,000	-	990,000
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(2,974)	(2,974)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	990,000	(2,974)	987,026
Administrative Agent Fees	10,000	2,850	12,850
Direct Costs:	-	–	-
Bank Charges	-	7	7
Other Expenditures	–	–	–
TOTAL: Uses of Funds	1,000,000	(116)	999,884
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	3,348	286,382	289,730
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	990,000	(2,974)	987,026
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	534,360	195,133	729,493
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	455,640	(2,974)	257,534

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, \$500,000 in 2010 and \$285,000 in 2011. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, the EFW had contributed \$1,285,000 to the Kiribati One UN Fund.

Table 4–2 Donor Contributions

Donors	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
Expanded DaO Funding Window	1,000,000	285,000	1,285,000
TOTAL	1,000,000	285,000	1,285,000

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 \$1,074 in 2011, bringing the total cumulative fund-earned interest to \$3,940 as of 31 December 2011.

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 2011, total interest reported and refunded by Participating Organizations amounted to \$192, bringing the cumulative total to \$673.

In total, therefore, as of 31 December 2011, fund-earned and Participating Organization-earned interest amounted to \$4,613. This amount is an additional source of income for the Kiribati One UN Fund and increases the amount of funds available for project funding.

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

Administrative Agent	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
Fund-Earned Interest	2,866	1,074	3,940
TOTAL: Fund Earned Interest Income	2,866	1,074	3,940
Participating Organization (PO)			
UNDP	309	-	309
UNFPA	59	-	59
UNOPS	119	192	305
TOTAL: Interest Income received from PO	482	192	673
TOTAL	3,348	1,266	4,613

4.4 Transfer of Approved Funding to Participating Organizations

As of 31 December 2011, the Kiribati One UN Fund had approved transfers to projects for a total of \$990,000. In 2011, there was no allocation, but UNESCO made a refund of \$2,973 towards the project Quality of Teaching in Kiribati – Education for Sustainable Development and Climate Change. 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

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	TOTAL
ILO	49,500	-	49,500
UNDP	49,500	-	49,500
UNESCO	90,741	(2,973)	87,768
UNFPA	339,400	-	339,400
UNICEF	295,129	-	295,129
UN Women	113,260	-	113,260
WHO	52,470	-	52,470
TOTAL	990,000	(2,973)	987,026

Table 4–5 Transfer of Net Funded Amount by Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area

Priority Area	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan–Dec 2011	Total Net Funded Amount
Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction	229,500	-	229,500
Governance	283,035	-	283,035
Health	386,724	-	386,724
Human Resources Development	90,741	(2,973)	87,768
TOTAL	990,000	(2,973)	987,026

4.5 Expenditure

During the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2011, a total of \$ 195,133 was reported by Participating Organizations as expenditure, bringing the total expenditure to \$729,493, equivalent to 73.9 per cent of net transferred funds. All expenditure reported was submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations through the MPTF Office’s UNEX Financial Reporting Portal, and extracted and analysed by the MPTF Office.

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

Table 4-6 Expenditure by Priority Area

Priority Area	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL	
Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction	229,500	21,092	82,927	104,019	45.32
Governance	283,035	155,006	6,569	161,575	57.09
Health	386,724	325,059	105,797	430,856	111.41
Human Resources Development	90,741	33,203	(160)	33,043	37.65
TOTAL	987,026	534,360	195,133	729,493	73.91

Table 4-7 Expenditure by Participating Organization

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL	
ILO	49,500	21,091	14,044	35,136	71.0
UNDP	49,500	49,500	-	49,500	100.0
UNESCO	90,741	33,203	(160)	33,043	37.6
UNFPA	339,400	96,116	108,744	204,861	60.4
UNICEF	295,129	218,803	62,421	281,224	95.3
UN Women	113,260	73,260	-	73,260	64.7
WHO	52,470	42,385	10,084	52,469	100.0
TOTAL	990,000	534,360	195,133	729,493	54.0

Table 4-8 Expenditure by Budget Category

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	100,317	22,859	123,176	18.04
Personnel	142,592	86,529	229,121	33.56
Training of Counterparts	28,840	19,902	48,742	7.14
Contracts	170,534	22,920	193,455	28.33
Other Direct Costs	57,080	31,185	88,265	12.93
TOTAL: Programme Costs	499,363	183,396	682,759	100.00
Indirect Support Costs	34,997	11,737	46,734	6.84
TOTAL	534,360	195,133	729,493	

Table 4–9 Expenditure by Programme, Participating Organization and Kiribati Development Plan Policy Area

Priority Area/Project No. and Programme	Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	TOTAL Expenditure	Delivery Rate
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction				
00073280 Decent Work	ILO	49,500	35,136	70.98
00076336 Support to RBM & KDP M&E Plan	UNFPA	180,000	68,883	38.27
TOTAL: Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction		229,500	104,019	45.32
Governance				
00073283 Governance	UN Women	73,260	73,260	100.00
00073283 Governance	UNDP	49,500	49,500	100.00
00076339 Strength. Access to Social Services	UNICEF	120,275	38,815	32.27
00076339 Strength. Access to Social Services	UN Women	40,000	-	0.00
TOTAL: Governance		283,035	161,575	57.09
Health				
00073281 EmOC Programme	UNFPA	59,400	63,022	106.10
00073281 EmOC Programme	UNICEF	175,854	242,409	138.64
00073281 EmOC Programme	WHO	52,470	52,469	100.00
00076337 Health System Response to Violence against Women	UNFPA	50,000	22,955	45.91
00076338 Adolescent Health and Development	UNFPA	50,000	50,000	100.00
TOTAL: Health		386,724	430,856	111.41
Human Resources Development				
00073279 Teaching & Education for Sust. Dev't	UNESCO	33,043	33,043	100.00
00076335 Creative Industries	UNESCO	54,725	-	0.00
TOTAL: Human Resources Development		87,768	33,043	37.65
TOTAL		987,026	729,493	73.98

4.6 Cost Recovery

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

Cost recovery, as of 31 December 2011, 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. During the reporting period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011 the AA fees charged was \$2,850, bringing the total cumulative AA – fee as of 31 December 2011 to \$12,850. Similar to a few other MPTFs that are exclusively funded by limited contributions from the EFW, the AA fee does not cover the cost of the MPTF Office’s AA services which poses a challenge for continued provision of the standard services.

- b) **Indirect costs of Participating Organizations:** Set at 7 per cent, some Participating Organizations charge indirect costs 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 6.84 per cent of programme cost.
- c) **Direct Costs:** May be charged to cover costs associated with the JSM. No such direct costs have been charged to the Kiribati One UN Fund as of 31 December 2011.

5 Transparency and Accountability of the Kiribati One UN Fund

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

Launched in 2010, the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>) serves as a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MPTF 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 MPTF and JP administered by the MPTF Office has its own website on the GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MPTF/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 8,000 reports and documents on MPTFs/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 also facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN agencies. The MPTF Office GATEWAY is already being recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.

Conclusion

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

There were no new funding allocations to programmes under the Kiribati One UN Fund in 2011. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2011, allocations amounting to gross \$990,000 have been approved for transfer of funds from the Kiribati One UN Fund. Following a refund of unspent funds under one of the funded programmes, the net total transfers to Participating Organizations as of 31 December 2011 was \$987,026. These funds have supported the activities of seven Participating Organizations across the 4 key policy areas of the Kiribati Development Plan.

With a financial delivery rate of 73.9 per cent, with 4 project closed and 5 project still on-going, the delivery rates reflects that most projects are on track and soon to be completed. There were activities in the following five programme areas in 2011:

- Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care (EmOC) Programme
- Health System Response to Violence against Women Programme
- Strengthening of the Equitable Social and Protection Services in Kiribati
- RBM and M&E Framework for the Kiribati Development Plan
- Promoting Decent Work through Self-Employment Opportunities for Youth in Kiribati

The MPTF Office envisages that this Second 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.