



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



REPUBLIC OF KOREA - UNDP MDG TRUST FUND

ANNUAL REPORT 2014



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INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Korea – UNDP Millennium Development Goals Trust Fund is a model of a strong and effective joint effort to contribute to the sustainable Millennium Development Goals (MDG) achievement. The Trust Fund has supported innovative, catalytic and sustainable initiatives at the country level which will ultimately improve the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable. The focus has been given to least developed countries which are in need of greater assistance to reach MDGs. At the global level, the Trust Fund has supported UNDP’s efforts to build and lead a strategic coalition of partners to shape the post-2015 development agenda through global mobilization and engagement.

This report presents a consolidated overview of the Republic of Korea - UNDP MDG Trust Fund’s (Trust Fund) results achieved in 2014 and lessons learned. Since its establishment in 2010, the Trust Fund has approved the allocations of USD 28.91 million with the total resources utilized at 67 per cent as of 31 December 2014.

During the reporting period, substantive achievements have been made through the implementation of 14 country and global initiatives, including the Ebola project approved in late 2014. The initiatives focused on accelerating the implementation of all eight MDGs, including the empowerment of women, expansion of social services, creation of livelihoods opportunities and building infrastructure to transform the lives of individuals, and helping build stronger and more resilient nations. Many of the results achieved were promoted and featured on UNDP’s websites, social media channels and different events.

In more than half a dozen countries, the success of the Trust Fund is being used as a model to identify local priorities, empower women and youth, and increase access to government services providing education, clean water, healthcare, and economic opportunities. By scaling up successful projects, the Trust Fund is supporting UNDP’s work in empowering the lives of individuals, and helping build more resilient nations.



Beneficiaries of the Inclusive Development Programme in Colombia funded by the RoK-UNDP MDG Trust Fund.

Millennium Development Goals Acceleration

In 2014, most country projects were dedicated to the achievement of MDG 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty as a key goal of the Trust Fund. The projects focused on income generation for marginalized groups, or collaborated with governments to support people in need.

The global project, “Accelerating national efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence”, is directly linked to achieving MDG 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women. Also, most of the Trust Fund country level projects ensure that a percentage of resources are dedicated for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment. This has resulted in over half of the beneficiaries of the Trust Fund being women.

On MDG 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases, the Trust Fund was able to swiftly allocate resources to UNDP’s response to Ebola crisis in support of building national and local capacity for the treatment of health-care waste in Sierra Leone. The Global Gender Project also supports activities related to the prevention of AIDS.

Country projects directly addressed MDG 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability or mainstreamed it in the project design and implementation. The “Scaling up support to local service delivery for the MDGs: rural water and sanitation” is a unique project that supports the Mongolian government to attain MDG 7.

Global projects such as Post-2015 and the UN Millennium Campaign, have promoted joint work of global actors in addressing development issues for MDG 8 – Global partnership for development. Sudan and Colombia projects also had active engagement in the global partnership by supporting and guiding the governments in the MDG achievements.

The Lao PDR project is unique among the programmes under the Trust Fund umbrella as it supports acceleration all MDGs through enhanced capacity of the local governments for public service delivery on the foundation of ensured democratic governance with accountability.



Projects at glance

COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND PEACE CONSOLIDATION IN NORTH KIVU (OCTOBER 2011 - JUNE 2015)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

n Approved Grant: \$2.94 mil. Utilized Resources: \$2.43 mil. **Delivery: 83%**

Two vocational training centres and one playground built and fully equipped. 230 students of which 100 girls finished vocational training. The establishment of two Business Development Centres, and rehabilitation of two markets and 10 km of roads connecting major economic hubs.

YOUTH VOLUNTEERS REBUILDING DARFUR (JANUARY 2012 - JULY 2014)

SUDAN

n Approved Grant: \$1.44 mil. Utilized Resources: \$1.47 mil. **Delivery: 100%**

205 youth volunteers trained, with 139 deployed to their local communities in in business, financial and environmental sectors. 14,839 community members have been empowered to rebuild their livelihoods through the support and training by the youth volunteers. The creation of employment opportunities for the volunteers, including at the Darfur State Government.

PROMOTING INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT (PHASE 1: APRIL 2012 – JUN 2014; PHASE 2: MARCH 2015 - FEBRUARY 2016)

COLOMBIA

n Approved Grant for Phase 1: \$2 mil. Utilized Resources: \$ 1.94 mil. **Delivery: 97%** . Approved Grant for Phase 2: \$1 mil.

Income generation opportunities for 60,139 vulnerable people and inclusive economic enabling environments in nine municipalities by creating 9,840 jobs for the poor.

STRENGTHENING CAPACITY AND SERVICE DELIVERY OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS (FEBRUARY 2012 - DECEMBER 2015)

LAO PDR

n Approved Grant: \$2 mil. Utilized Resources: \$ 1.02 mil. **Delivery: 51%**

A direct impact on 140,088 households (758,067 local citizens, 48 percent are female). 22 small-scale district infrastructures and 208 other services provided in 52 districts.

SCALING UP SUPPORT TO LOCAL SERVICE DELIVERY FOR THE MDGS: RURAL WATER AND SANITATION (APRIL 2013 - FEBRUARY 2015)

MONGOLIA

n Approved Grant: \$2 mil. Utilized Resources: \$ 1.96 mil. **Delivery: 98%**

The establishment of centralized water supply and sanitation systems benefited 5,500 individuals directly; additional 22,300 indirectly. The Government’s capacity to deliver water and sanitation systems was significantly enhanced through the development and application of service standards and guidelines, and through the introduction of an innovative co-investment model.

Projects at glance

SCALING UP OPPORTUNITIES FOR RURAL
BASED WOMEN AND YOUTH
(PHASE 1: JANUARY 2012 - DECEMBER 2014;
PHASE 2: JANUARY 2015 - DECEMBER 2015)

RWANDA

n Approved Grant: \$2.24 mil. Utilized
Resources: \$2.29 mil. **Delivery: 100%**

Inclusive finance and entrepreneurship
programmes and gender equality
promoted during the project
implementation. 83,313 beneficiaries (53
percent women), supported to access
financial services in form of credit and/
or savings. Contribution to the country's
inclusive economic transformation by
creating 1,500 small businesses in rural
areas (39 percent women owned).

MOBILIZING SOCIAL BUSINESS TO
ACCELERATE ACHIEVEMENT OF
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
(APRIL 2012 - DECEMBER 2015)

TIMOR-LESTE

n Approved Grant: \$2.55 mil. Utilized
Resources: \$1.39 mil. **Delivery: 54.5%**

Active participation of 987 marginalized
community people. The creation of 110
temporary/regular jobs for the youth
through inclusive recycling business
development. Thirty salt farmers of whom
23 are women, directly benefited from the
new salt farm technology.

FAST TRACKING MILLENNIUM
DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND
SAFEGUARDING DEVELOPMENT GAINS IN
NEPAL (MAY 2014 - APRIL 2016)

NEPAL

n Approved Grant: \$2 mil. Utilized
Resources: \$ 0.14 mil. **Delivery: 7%** .

Accelerating progress of MDG 1 and 7
for high risk marginalized communities
in vulnerable districts with particular
efforts on disaster and climate resilience.
Massive landslides caused by heavy
rainfall in Sindhupalchowk district in
August 2014 affected the activities as 3
Village Development Committees were
severely impacted and 150 people killed.
Similarly, the flood in Maadi, Chiwan
killed 2 people in October 2014. Both
disasters unexpectedly delayed project
implementation.

EBOLA RESPONSE – BUILDING NATIONAL
AND LOCAL CAPACITY FOR THE TREATMENT
OF HEALTHCARE WASTE IN SIERRA LEONE
(JANUARY 2015 - DECEMBER 2015)

SIERRA LEONE

n Approved Grant: \$1 mil.

The installation of 6 autoclaves in Ebola
Treatment Units and Health Care Facilities.
Training provided to over 150 healthcare
workers which contributed to country's
capacity to safely manage and treat Ebola
infected waste in an environmentally
friendly manner.



Healthcare worker in Sierra Leone trained
through UNDP project to safely manage
and treat infected waste. Photo credit:
Lesley Wright/UNDP

Global projects at glance

CONTINUE FACILITATING AN EVIDENCE
BASE AND OPEN DIALOGUE ON THE POST-
2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
(JANUARY 2014 - DECEMBER 2015)

n Approved Grant: \$2 mil. Utilized
Resources: \$ 0.62 mil. **Delivery: 31%**

More than 7.5 million people expressed
their priorities through two innovative
crowdsourcing initiatives: the MY
World survey and the World We Want
online platform. The United Nations
Development Group led six Dialogues
on the post-2015 agenda, including two
dialogue events in Cambodia and Peru co-
hosted by the Republic of Korea.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR AID
EFFECTIVENESS: GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR
EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
(OCTOBER 2013 - APRIL 2014)

n Approved Grant: \$100,000. Utilized
Resources: \$86,773. **Delivery: 87%**

A 218 per cent growth participation in
the Community of Practice, reaching
a total number of 490 members. The
project facilitated the engagement of
broad stakeholder groups and fostered
a community of practice by supporting
knowledge sharing and linking on-the-
ground experience to global dialogue
through an online platform.

ACCELERATING NATIONAL EFFORTS TO
PREVENT AND RESPOND TO SEXUAL AND
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE
(JUNE 2014 - DECEMBER 2016)

n Approved Grant: \$2 mil. Utilized
Resources: \$ 0.62 mil. **Delivery: 31%** .

Two pilot projects - in Bangladesh and in
Kenya. Bangladesh scaled up initiatives
toward a UNDP – UN Joint Programme
on Violence Against Women to include
425 more unions into the process. In
Kenya, 198 representatives from different
institutions benefitted from workshops
and trainings on human rights, legislation
and gender based violence.

GLOBAL ADVOCACY AND POLICY
OUTREACH
(JUNE 2012 - DECEMBER 2014)

n Approved Grant: \$0.5 mil. Utilized
Resources: \$0,28 mil. **Delivery: 56%**

Numerous visibility campaigns and
communications products for the RoK
- UNDP MDG Trust Fund, including four
videos that have been viewed over 15,000
times by the public in multiple languages.

UN MILLENNIUM CAMPAIGN: REVIEW
OF THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON
FINANCING THE POST 2015 AGENDA
(JUNE 2014 - SEPTEMBER 2015)

n Approved Grant: \$300,000

The synthesis analysis consolidated by
the experts meeting fed into negotiations
on the Post-2015 development agenda
as well as the Financing for Development
discussions on the outcome documents.

COLOMBIA (APRIL 2012 - JUNE 2014)

Promoting Inclusive Development

Colombia has experienced outstanding economic growth in the last two decades. Despite this progress, Colombia's inequality and poverty levels continue to be high. In 2013, 30.6 percent of the population were living in poverty and 9.1 percent were living in extreme poverty. The country is considered one of the most unequal in its region, with high inequality in terms of income distribution. Between 1999 and 2013, the Gini coefficient for Colombia dropped only 5 percent, while most Latin American countries had higher reductions. Only Brazil and Paraguay had a higher Gini Index during 2012.

The Inclusive Economic Development (IED) project was created in 2010 with the objective of strengthening the productive capabilities of low-income and vulnerable populations and expanding their access to employment and income generation opportunities. The project works with sub-national government through institutional strengthening strategies, the generation of opportunities through the Centers of Employment and Entrepreneurship (CEE) and the promotion of inclusive business. The IED project was developed based on the experience of UNDP in Cartagena in the implementation of the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) for the achievement of the MDG1, during 2008, and the National Income Generation Policy for low income population.

During 2012 and 2014, RoK-UNDP MDG Trust Fund contributed to the implementation of IED strategies to:

- Strengthen local level capacities to generate an enabling environment for economic inclusion through capacity building, strengthening the technical, strategic and operating capabilities of CEEs and the development of public-private partnerships.
- Develop financial and productive inclusive schemes through the creation of micro-finance funds, specialized technical assistance and inclusive business promotion.

The project has been effective in creating income generation opportunities for more than 60,000 vulnerable and excluded people (an increase of 5.1 times since the project began), and in creating an inclusive economic enabling environments in 9 municipalities in Colombia . With the generous support of RoK-UNDP MDG Trust Fund, the project was able to prove the efficiency of the model and mobilize local and national government towards testing, strengthening and scaling up different innovative strategies.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

A number of important lessons learned in the management of unexpected situations and the implementation of corrective actions. These include:

- Capacity-building must always be at the center of the intervention, specifically when assessing the sustainability of the initiatives and when developing an effective exit strategy.
- Generating platforms for public/private national/local institutional communication and information sharing is crucial to maximize the impact of interventions seeking livelihood stabilization, economic recovery, small and medium enterprise development, sustained quality employment and inclusive growth.
- The provision of counseling to the productive units is a critical element to guarantee the sustainability of the microenterprises supported by financial inclusion schemes. These schemes must combine a package of financial resources, training and counseling.

- The private sector is a fundamental ally in delivering projects seeking the productive and financial inclusion of poor and excluded groups. The generation of public-private platforms to build confidence and partnerships were "quick wins" that are important for successful private sector engagement.
- The project model should be used in other countries with similar social and economic challenges. In 2014, the project focused on the systematization and development of the IED model toolkit which has facilitated the replication of the model within Colombia.
- With the continued Trust Fund support in 2015, the second phase of the project will focus on implementing an exit strategy. The strategy will focus on two approaches: i) knowledge management and the development of innovative prototypes – microfranchise schemes, crowdfunding and innovation camps – for the productive inclusion of the excluded, with potential to be scaled up by other stakeholders as it happened with the CEE; and ii) transfer of the major outputs to the national government to ensure the sustainable impact.

PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP Country Office, the Korean Embassy and KOICA office in Colombia have maintained strong and effective collaboration and communication throughout implementation of the project. This has been achieved through various channels such as regular technical committee meetings, joint field missions (including the monitoring mission from the RoK – UNDP MDG Trust Fund) as well as the Project Board meetings. The later was regarded as an excellent platform for discussing the achievements, challenges and lessons learned based on which decisions would be made to ensure positive impact and sustainable results of the project.

UNDP IN ACTION

- MDG8 by creating/strengthening 9 CEEs based on public and public-private partnerships, formulating 6 productive inclusion policies, and creating and supporting 6 public-private inclusion networks.
- MDG1 and MDG3 through an 18% increase in sales of micro-business financed and supported (as a proxy of family income increase).
- 60,139 vulnerable and excluded people (33% classified as extreme poor and 28% internally displaced persons) benefited with employability and business development services (5.15 times more than the beginning of the project).
- 11,215 business plans formulated (5.2 times more than the beginning of the project), 43% of business plans implemented (10% increase in the implementation rate) and 5,678 micro-business supported.
- 757 micro-credits delivered and the same number of business units supported in the field, on average with US\$ 1,278 per micro-credit. This translates into a 29 % increase in the financing rate of business plans (from 20% to 49%).

A beneficiary story - Ramiro Diaz, Cartagena

Ramiro, who was 42 years old at the time arrived to Cartagena after being displaced by the internal conflict, losing all his properties, livelihoods and social support networks, and falling into the category of extreme poor. In 2009, with support from UNDP, he established his own business "Endulzarte Colombia" for the production of traditional confectionery, taking advantage of his previous experience in the industry as an employee. The business sells in average US\$4,500/month and generates 8 jobs. Three of the workers are also IDPs.

Ramiro had access to UNDP's microcredit scheme. He received US\$2,083 for machinery, local adaptations and supplies, as well as the training for improving his entrepreneurial skills, and in in agroindustry. He is a member of an inclusive business for the tourism sector in Cartagena, increasing the participation of the market with different hotels and restaurants that make part of that value chain. When Ramiro speaks about his participation in the project he says: *"What I value the most about Cemprende [CEE in Cartagena] is the training I have received in different subjects. I have learned very important things (...) I also like the credits they offer, which have lower interest rates than other banks".*



Ramiro Diaz, beneficiary of the project, who received US\$ 2,083 micro-credit.

SUDAN (JANUARY 2012 - JULY 2014)

Youth Volunteers Rebuilding

Due to the conflict in Darfur, a whole generation of youth has suffered diminished educational and developmental opportunities. Young people, aged 15 to 24 years, constitute about 19.7 per cent of the Darfur population and youth unemployment is estimated to exceed 40 per cent. The pressure to make a living can be destabilising for many young people, potentially contributing to violence and criminality. Agricultural and other small businesses activities could provide opportunities for income generation for many disadvantaged youth in urban and rural communities. However, many communities lack access to skills, finance and markets to facilitate these opportunities for young people. The Youth Volunteers Rebuilding Darfur Project (YVRDP) funded by the Trust Fund aims to promote environmentally sustainable poverty reduction and private sector development through the establishment of a youth volunteers-led scheme. The ultimate goal of this project is to help rebuild Darfur.

In the first phase from August 2011 until June 2014, UNDP successfully established a solid foundation for the youth volunteer scheme in collaboration with three Darfur universities: El Fasher, Zalingei and Nyala. The scheme is now operational and has made significant contributions toward the achievement of the Government's 25-years Strategy (2002-2027). In particular the Government's priority to: "establish a National Volunteers Scheme for Private Sector Development". Under the Project, 205 youth volunteers have been trained. However, due to budgetary constraints only 139 were deployed to their local communities where they supported and built the capacity of their fellow community members. The scheme has filled skills gaps in business, financial and environmental for youth, women and rural communities. This has also contributed to improved opportunities for decent

work and sustainable livelihoods for young people. Some 14,839 vulnerable community members have been empowered to rebuild their livelihoods through support and training by the youth volunteers and created employment opportunities for the youth volunteers.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

In Phase I, the project faced a number of significant challenges that negatively affected its implementation and monitoring, including; Darfur's unstable security situation, capacity gaps amongst implementing partners, difficulties in finding qualified staff and budget constraints due to a failure to receive funds which were planned in the initial project document and expected from the Government of Sudan. Despite these challenges, the project has demonstrated the positive role youth can play in rebuilding their own communities.

A key lesson learned from the project is that when youth gain knowledge and skills through appropriate training, and are given the opportunity to work with own communities, they can contribute immensely to the recovery of these communities. Another lesson learned is that the micro-capital grant scheme, implemented as part of the project, increased access to start-up capital for vulnerable populations and improved their businesses.

Within the second phase, UNDP will continue to coordinate closely with United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur for logistical support to strengthen field monitoring and leverage the improving capacity of national Non-Government Organizations, Community Based Organizations and the network of youth volunteers to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of youth volunteers deployed in the field. Additional capacity development activities have been designed for implementation partners to facilitate project delivery and sustainability.

PARTNERSHIPS

Republic of Korea: The Project has taken steps to improve its engagement and partnership with the Embassy of the Republic of Korea through board meetings and field missions. The Embassy has continued to extend their support to the project through concrete feedback whilst contributing to its technical capacity through the board meetings.

National Partners: The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and the State Project Coordination Units (SPCUs) are the main implementing partners. They have been established and operational as a volunteer scheme in Universities of El Fasher, Zalingei and Nyala in Darfur.

State-level governments: State-level governments showed strong interest in the Project and provided in-kind contributions to the project through secondment of staff to the SPCUs. Seconded government officers facilitated communication between the SPCUs and local government to provide support when needed.

UNDP IN ACTION

- MDG 1, 3, 7 and 8 through successful establishment of a youth volunteer scheme in 3 Universities in Darfur.
- 139 Youth and Senior volunteers (78 Male, 61 Female) were deployed to 47 communities in 5 Darfur States for 9 months, where they transferred their acquired knowledge to their fellow community members.
- 14,839 community members (8,095, Male and 6,744 Female) were empowered to rebuild their livelihoods through the support of youth volunteers and training within the areas of business, environmental knowledge and economic development.
- 196 Accumulating Savings and Credit Associations (ASCA) were established, 158 successful business project proposals developed by the ASCA groups received start-up grants for various micro-enterprises. 500+ jobs created.
- 49 of the trained youth volunteers so far have been formally employed within the state government ministries.

A beneficiary story - Aseya, Maryam and Safia

Earning 80 SDG (equivalent of USD 12.6) a day may not seem like a lot of money. But for Aseya, Maryam and Safia, this small income is the difference between complete reliance on food aid and self-reliance. The three women are internally displaced persons (IDPs) and currently beneficiaries of WFP's food distribution programme in the Otash camp. Otash camp has a population of almost 75,000, many of whom are long term residents due to the ongoing conflict in South Darfur.

Aseya, Maryam and Safia learned how to use simple equipment to make juice from local fruits under the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund. Following the completion of the first round of training, the trio was selected to attend additional training on business development and planning organized by the Youth Volunteers Rebuilding Darfur Project. With the support of the youth volunteers, they were awarded a start-up grant to set up a small juice-making and handicraft business. With the grant, they bought raw materials and tools to start making and selling their juice in the camp and Nyala town, and consequently in the bigger markets nearby town twice a week.

With their new income, the women feel more at ease and can now pay for their children's school needs and household expenses. With a smile, Aseya, said: "Before I had this training, I was afraid to deal with money. Now I am ready to deal with it and use it wisely to create and manage my business." The youth volunteers are equally proud and excited at how far the women have come. Nasir Abakar, a youth volunteering in Otash camp said: "I feel proud because I see that those I trained are now starting to get the real benefits".



Three ladies selling their juice in the camp. Photo credit: UNDP Sudan

RWANDA (JANUARY 2012 - DECEMBER 2014)

Scaling-up Opportunities for Rural Based Women and Youth

In response to the capacity building needs of the Ministry of Finance,, the Building Inclusive Financial Sector in Rwanda (BIFSIR) project funded by the Trust Fund supported the Financial Sector Development team with trainings and study tours. The Banking and Non-Banking Units were able to advance their knowledge and skills on micro insurance and agricultural value chain financing by participating in inclusive finance training. Through a study tour to India, the team was able to acquire practical skills and knowledge to develop Informal Sector Pension Scheme policy and strategy. This will contribute in reducing economic shocks and risks for the elderly age population and also save the government the risks pertaining to the cross-generational burden.

At the market facilitation level, lack of last resort lenders is among the barriers facing Micro-finance Institutions (MFIs)/ Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs). To tackle the issue, BIFSIR supported two local refinancing institutions (to lend to MFIs/SACCOs when they need loans to expand their on-lending portfolios. 35 MFIs and SACCOs were refinanced in 2014 by the two local institutions and 20,998 Micro Small Enterprises accessed credit through refinancing. These MSEs were 100 per cent women and youth owned.

To strengthen capacity of MFIs, four training workshops were provided to 93 loan officers and 16 managerial staff from 10 MFIs. In addition, the Code of Conduct for MFIs was disseminated to 112 financial service providers, which is a huge step to bolster transparency and clients' protection in the micro-finance sector. In response to the Government's strategic efforts in U-SACCO consolidation, harmonized SACCO policies were disseminated to 416 Umurenge SACCOs through a workshop whereby 1,358 representatives from 416 U-SACCOs were able to improve understanding on specific policies harmonized. The policies were approved by their General assemblies and currently all participating 416 SACCOs are using the new harmonized policies.

Two local micro-finance institutions (UF and RIM) were supported to deliver financial services to the target group by increasing the number of clients, their saving and loan portfolios. The two combined,

33,851 new clients were reached in 2014. 21,088 people in 758 villages saving groups were linked to financial service providers in 2014. A launch of call for proposal for mobile banking has helped sensitize many financial service providers and the Government stakeholders on the importance of technology based financial services and its contribution to access to finance for low income families especially youth and women.

The capacity of women and youth to manage MSEs and access financial services was a serious issue hindering employment. BIFSIR supported the national entrepreneurship programme "Hanga Umurimo" (create your own job) to make direct impacts on the livelihoods of youth and women especially those from poor families and out of schools by providing basic vocational, entrepreneurship trainings and helping them access to financial services. 1,500 people (39 per cent women) have been enabled to start their own small business.

This holistic employment approach looking at both demand and supply contributed to enhancing national and local institutions capacity to design and implement nation-wide employment programmes. 30 Rural SME facilitators and 416 local Proxy Business Advisors were trained to serve as advanced level trainers in entrepreneurship.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

The 9 month vacuum of National Technical Advisor due to delayed recruitment had a repercussion to the project implementation. The project team, Ministry of Finance and UNDP had to double the implementation efforts by developing and executing clear action plans, monitoring plans, and recruiting of an Monitoring and Evaluation Officer through KOICA. In the future, a risk management

strategy to deal with practical staffing issues should be development before project initiation. Some participants in the training workshops found the English based training challenging. It is important to ensure that all participants understand the training. BIFSIR project has ensured that international trainers be assisted by local staff to translate the training into local language. This is critical not only for the participants' learning but also for the sustainability of the training results. BIFSIR is ending in 2015. However, it was evident that the financial sector is still developing. Continuous support is needed to ensure realization of sector strategies (until 2018) and sustain the results of the previous support.

PARTNERSHIPS

The partnership between UNDP and the Republic of Korea in Rwanda has been strengthened through effective engagement during the project implementation. The Project Steering Committee meetings and joint field visits deepened partnership. Workshops also provided a platform to better understand each other agency. For example, through BIFSIR Learning Workshop on Results Based reporting in June 2014, the UNDP shared its results base management principles with KOICA to help understand the conceptual linkage of the project with UNDAF.

At the senior level, the UNDP Resident Coordinator and Country Director met with KOICA representatives in December 2014, and the Head of the East and Southern region of UNCDF accompanied senior officials from UNDP on a visit to H.E Ambassador of RoK in Kigali on 16th July 2014. The meetings provided good opportunities not only to share key achievements of the project but also to learn and understand each other's work, including UNDP and UNCDF work in Rwanda in the area of financial inclusion for the poor.

UNDP IN ACTION

- Contributed to MDG 1 "Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger" and MDG 3 "Promote gender equality and empower women" through promoting inclusive finance and entrepreneurship programs.
- 83,313 clients (53% women) were supported to access financial services in form of credit and/or savings.
- Contributed to inclusive economic transformation by creating 1,500 small businesses in rural areas (39% women owned).
- 240 financial institutions were supported to improve capacities in form of skills, system development, and new products development.
- 21,088 people in 758 villages saving groups were linked to financial service providers in 2014.

A beneficiary story - Marie Claire

"Before joining the savings group, I could hardly afford food, was not self-confident and too shy to talk to people." Marie Claire says. Marie Claire is a young Rwandan woman living in Musanze district in the north of Rwanda. Living in poor conditions, she couldn't even afford her own food and clothes.

Marie Claire with 30 other members (20 women) formed a community based savings group supported by local NGO, one of BIFSIR's partners. "With the first loan I got from the savings group I invested in farming beans," Marie Claire said. "After three months I harvested and sold my crop. After paying back the loan I bought metal sheets for my roof. For the second quarter, I asked for another loan and invested the money in maize farming. The following quarter I had my shares and from there I was able to build my own house." Marie Claire's group has a total collective savings of RWF 470,000 (about US\$ 650). The average loan size is RWF 8,000 (US\$ 11). The money is small but it made a huge difference in their lives. "Now I can eat what I want. I can afford clothes. I have confidence in myself. The group members nominated me as their secretary. Even though everything is not yet perfect there is no problem. I am so happy that I now have my own house. It feels so good!" Marie Claire said.



Photo credit: UNDP Rwanda

MONGOLIA (APRIL 2013 - FEBRUARY 2015)

Scaling Up Support to Local Service Delivery for the MDGs - Rural Water and Sanitation

Many rural communities in Mongolia lack sustainable access to water and basic sanitation. Public utilities are non-existent in some rural areas, resulting in low rates of access to safe water and adequate sanitation and a high prevalence of hygiene-related diseases. With support from the Trust Fund, UNDP designed the project to respond to the urgent need to accelerate Mongolia's off-track MDG7 target - 'to halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation' - and increase funding for public investments. Within the MDGs Acceleration Framework, the project aimed to foster capacity development by enabling local government to fully undertake their assigned functions in the rural water and sanitation, enhance local resources mobilization, and improve the quality and access of service delivery.

The project addressed the three key issues to ensure sustainable water and sanitation in Mongolia. UNDP supported the expansion of water and sanitation Services in target areas, while also working with the central Government to improve their oversight, monitoring, policy coordination and service delivery mechanisms for rural water and sanitation service provision. The project particularly focused on strengthening the capacity of local institutions for improved public utilities service delivery in rural settlements which directly impacts sustainability of the expanded water and sanitation services.

As a result, the centralized water supply and sanitation systems were successfully established in targeted areas from which about 5,500 individuals benefited directly and 22,300 indirectly. The government capacities were significantly enhanced in service provision through introduction and application of service standards and guidelines and tools for participatory planning, budgeting, procurement and expenditure monitoring. These tools and guidelines are now applied nationwide. Also, innovative co-investment model was introduced for a nation-led rural infrastructure

programme in which the project became embedded. The model enabled contributions by central and local governments, development partners, private sector and local beneficiary communities.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

Major success of the project is that the interventions became part of a national larger-scale rural infrastructure development programme. Such change in scale and scope required determination and continuous hard work by all parties. The Government and UNDP worked together to develop a detailed work plan with targets to be able to achieve the intended outputs within the project timeframe.

UNDP undertook a number of assessments looking at the compliance of national financial management and procurement systems and processes with those of UNDP to enable full integration of project support within the government systems. Furthermore, feasibility study and the development of detailed infrastructure project required time. These processes resulted in certain delays in start of construction work at the local level. Extremely short construction season, poor rural infrastructure and road connectivity in Mongolia served as additional constraints. These impediments have to be factored into the future projects. To overcome the challenge, the project gave high priority to the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation, and all stakeholders worked hard to implement the project on time, within two years.

The Ministry of Construction and Urban Development (MCUD) and UNDP faced funding

shortages due to the expansion of scale and scope of project activities. Despite significant efforts by all stakeholders and commitments to invest in the larger projects, not every target soums managed to fully mobilize resources required to complete the larger programme due to the limited funding allocation to local Government for 2014. Detailed cost estimates of the development of engineering designs exceeded initial estimation in the feasibility study. However, the local Governments reflected the financing needs for 2015 plans as confirmed by MCUD. Furthermore, MCUD is committed to allocate the residue funding for the completion of whole programme in all target soums by mid-2015.

UNDP is committed to help the Government to implement the follow-up project in 55 new identified areas. Currently, dialogue is ongoing regarding the type and extent of UNDP's involvement. There is a high level of ownership by project stakeholders, particularly by the MCUD, and a strong commitment to finalize the project activities at the local level. After the end of the project, the following is expected to be completed by the central and local Governments in 2015:

- Remaining work at the project sites at the central and local levels (full funding needed).
- Whole infrastructure project at target sites shall be completed and put into operation by mid-2015.
- Roll-out the new sub-programme in 55 soums, applying the models generated through the project funded by the Trust Fund.

PARTNERSHIPS

The partnership at the country level between the Republic of Korea and UNDP was very positive. The donor was represented in the Project Board by KOICA. Two joint monitoring missions and field trips were organized during the project implementation. KOICA was a part of all national level events organized throughout the project implementation.

UNDP IN ACTION

- MDG 7 acceleration by establishing centralized water supply, sewerage collection and treatment systems in 8 soum centers.
- 5,500 individuals directly benefitted from improved living conditions, with 50 per cent being women beneficiaries.
- Indirect impact on approximately 22,300 people, the total population of all 8 Soums, who previously had no adequate sanitation facilities except for pit latrines.
- The UNDP-model for local water and sanitation service provision is now used as 'the model' for a nationwide system.
- The "Water-Life-Knowledge" Centres established through the project helped to increase communities understanding of the environmental impacts of wastewater disposal and importance of economic use of water.

A beneficiary story - Dormitory in Buren Soum

Manager of a dormitory in Buren Soum, Tuv Aimag said: "Water had to be collected from the well or purchased from vendors. For sanitation, dormitory had an old septic tank with the insufficient capacity. Children were encouraged not to use this due to the risk of overflowing. In the summer season, the stench was unbearable. Children would therefore go outside to use the pit latrines, including in mid-winter with conditions of -30°C or lower. The dormitory consequently had very low health and safety rating. This has now greatly improved. Girls and boys have separate toilet and washing facilities and a hot shower. Staff members have their own facilities. Parents recently contributed with a washing machine, which is now connected into the system. We would like to convey the thanks of staff, students and their parents for the support provided through the ROK-UNDP MDG Trust Fund Project".



Tuv Aimag, Manger with his staff in Buren Soum. Photo credit: UNDP Mongolia



With financial support from the RoK - UNDP MDG Trust Fund, girls and boys at the dormitory now have separate toilet and washing facilities. Photo credit: UNDP Mongolia

GLOBAL (JUNE 2012 - DECEMBER 2014)

Global Advocacy and Policy Outreach

Global Advocacy and Policy Outreach funded by the ROK-UNDP MDG Trust Fund supported the other initiatives under the Trust Fund to make a significant impact on accelerating progress towards the MDGs and influencing global policy debates on MDG achievement. The project provided policy and programmatic support to projects and ensured a coordinated approach to knowledge sharing and advocacy at all levels.

The project has achieved significant results in enhancing the visibility and policy advocacy of the Trust Fund, as well as in ensuring coherence and timely monitoring and reporting of country projects:

Emphasized the importance for adopting the scaling up methodology. The positive results generated by advocating for an evidence base and scaling-up strategies of the projects funded by the Trust Fund played a catalytic role in integrating the scaling-up concept and methodology in UNDP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017). The Strategic Plan stressed using innovative, replication opportunities and lessons learned in programme development, management and review so that results achieved with the assistance from UNDP can be sustained over the long-term.

Policy guidance on scaling up proven interventions was provided and applied in multiple countries across different contexts and themes. The project supported the rollout of the 'scaling up' methodology in the Asia-Pacific region through the design and initiation of 13 'scaling up' programmes in the region, while focusing on the collection of lessons learned, particularly through the production and distribution of successful case studies.

Key policy lessons were extracted and synthesized for wider dissemination and learning. Scalability studies were conducted to

assess project methodologies and prospects for scalability in other contexts. These studies aim to stimulate learning and policy discussions on the methodologies and lessons learned of these projects. The project has also ensured that the experiences and lessons learned fed into policy dialogues and learning networks on MDG achievement and South-South and triangular cooperation.

Visibility of the Trust Fund and its impact. The project focused on branding and dissemination of a number of communications materials, visibility events and social media campaigns on Facebook, Twitter and other outlets. These include the following:

Four videos on the work of the Trust Fund were produced and widely promoted to showcase the collaboration between UNDP and ROK in scaling up local innovations for larger development impact. The videos have been featured in high-level events including a MDG side event at the 68th Session of the General Assembly.

Various communications products have been produced and widely promoted through UNDP's social media channels and various advocacy campaigns, as well as through various visibility events including the 2013 Seoul Post-2015 Conference and the 2013 Global MDG conference in Bogotá. All advocacy materials produced by the project (newsletters, brochures, publications, case studies, website, etc.) featured stories of beneficiaries and the positive impact the Trust Fund had on their livelihoods.

A number of visibility campaigns were conducted. Most notably, an advocacy booth at the 2013 Seoul Post-2015 Conference and Seoul ODA Conference allowed participants to learn more about the Trust Fund through brochures,

fact sheets and annual reports. The Trust Fund has also been referenced in various high-level speeches.

A community of practice around the Trust Fund has been fostered through the creation of an online knowledge sharing space, the development and distribution of various resources, and the facilitation of learning sessions on scaling up local development initiatives for effective implementation.

Improved monitoring and evaluation for the projects. A report on monitoring for scaling up local development has been developed. The report was shared to project countries and regional centres through a learning workshop held in HQ, and soft and hard copies of the report were disseminated to Country Offices (COs). This guided the project countries in ensuring proper evaluation methods and effective monitoring.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

The key lesson learned from the initiative is that there is a need to pay special attention to the thematic priorities during the programme design and selection of countries. The thematic focus should be clear and consistent by focusing on scaling up potential that could lead to high level results.

As a way forward to ensure the sustainability of the global advocacy and knowledge gained through the RoK-UNDP MDG Trust Fund, the following could be considered: (i) review and collection of the knowledge and lessons learnt through Trust Fund projects since 2010; (ii) development of a knowledge platform on scaling-up local development solutions to boost South-South and triangular cooperation among the countries supported and with other developing countries.

UNDP IN ACTION

- Supported the rollout of the 'scaling up' methodology in the Asia-Pacific region through the design and initiation of 13 'scaling up' programmes in the region.
- Promoted the Trust Fund and its beneficial impact through dissemination of a number of communications materials, including 4 videos which have been viewed more than 15,000 times by the general public in multiple languages.
- Supported work towards MDG achievement by ensuring that the experiences and lessons of the Trust Fund projects fed into policy dialogues and learning networks on MDGs and South-South and triangular cooperation.

A beneficiary story from Haiti

The "Empowering Vulnerable Women through Income Generation Activities" project in Haiti, took a holistic approach towards addressing the issue of women's social and economic vulnerability, including the stigma associated with being survivors of gender-based violence. After analyzing market and value chain based employment opportunities, UNDP provided vulnerable women with training, information, and financial support for employment and business creation.

Ninite Eltebe, one of the beneficiaries of the project, indicated how the project has brought transformational change to her and her family. She indicated "I wasn't doing well at all because my husband is too ill to work. Now I'm the one supporting the family. My brother died of Cholera and his children now live with me. Thanks to the money I earn from selling chickens, I can send the kids to school. This project has helped us move forward and transform our lives".



GLOBAL (OCTOBER 2013 - APRIL 2014)

Capacity Development for Aid Effectiveness

The Global Project on Capacity Development for Aid Effectiveness supports programme countries' capacities to receive, manage and use development cooperation to achieve their own development objectives. The project also enables UNDP to support the effective functioning of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). As part of the Joint UNDP-OECD Support Team, UNDP's work in this area focuses on the global monitoring framework, which assesses progress in achieving the Busan Commitments on the ground; global scanning of good practices and analytical work drawing on country-level evidence and experience; facilitation of learning and knowledge sharing among members of the GPEDC community through a robust online community of policy makers and practitioners; strengthening visibility and outreach through an external web presence and social media campaign; and strengthening linkages to UN processes.

To this end, the Trust Fund contribution to the project aimed to:

- Strengthen country capacities to manage aid by articulating national policy frameworks and action plans and aid management tools through tailored capacity development support, peer learning, and South-South Exchange.
- Strengthen UNDP's support to the effective functioning of the GPEDC, with particular focus on global monitoring, evidence and analytical work, global scanning of country examples, fostering of knowledge exchange and peer learning, and broadening partnership engagement through visible and robust outreach / communication efforts.

In 2014, the Trust Fund specifically contributed to strengthening outreach and advocacy work to facilitate the engagement of broader stakeholder groups and foster a community of practice by supporting knowledge sharing and linking on-

the-ground experience to global dialogue on development cooperation. The following results were achieved:

Organization and substantive/logistical support for the first High-Level Meeting (HLM) of the GPEDC - The first High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership on 15-16 April 2014 marked a major milestone for the global development cooperation agenda. Over 1,500 participants from 130 countries joined Enrique Peña Nieto, President of Mexico; UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; and OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría in Mexico City to review global progress in making development cooperation more effective; agree on actions to boost progress in the implementation of the Busan Principles through concrete results; and anchor Effective Development Cooperation in the post-2015 global development agenda. The first Global Partnership High-Level Meeting reaffirmed the importance of Effective Development Cooperation in meeting the MDGs and identified strategic development partnerships as a key part of the "how" for implementation of the post-2015 development framework. The two-day forum included five plenaries and 28 focus sessions on a range of critical themes for development from South-South Cooperation to Middle Income Countries and domestic resource mobilization (DRM). Outcomes of the High-Level Meeting can be found in the Communiqué.

Strengthened visibility and presence of the GPEDC - This was achieved through the robust website presence (www.effectivecooperation.org), the growth of the online community of policy makers and practitioners (GPEDC Online Community at www.unteamworks.org/gpedc) and active engagement in exchanges of knowledge and country experience.

Key achievements include:

- In the run-up to the first GPEDC HLM, the Community of Practice grew by more than 218% (over 130 members added in 2014), with more than 490 members now a part of the community. Traffic on the Community Space increased by more than 300% between the months of October 2013 and April 2014.
- The dedicated online space highlighting the contribution of the Global Partnership's Voluntary Initiatives and Building Blocks. The online platform is maintained by UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team and showcases latest news, including progress in innovative areas of GPEDC work such as DRM and private sector engagement in development.
- The GPEDC launched a case study competition in 2014, collecting 16 studies from 10+ countries, detailing the vital role of Effective Development Cooperation on the results of projects as diverse as women-owned small businesses in Bangladesh and universal health care access in Nigeria. There are now 25+ case studies available on the GPEDC online space, which inform conversation at international events and workshops, including the annual workshop on country implementation of the Busan Commitments, hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, RoK and co-organized by the UNDP Seoul Policy Center.

Global Partnership monitoring framework refined, strengthened, and implemented to support accountability - Upon conclusion of the Busan Partnership Agreement, the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team was mandated to develop, refine, and implement a global methodology for monitoring the Busan commitments, the first round of which took place in 2013 and 2014.

The framework's country-led approach grounds monitoring efforts in countries' own accountability mechanisms and information systems and aims to stimulate actions on the ground by supporting countries' domestic monitoring and accountability processes. RoK contributions assisted the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team in:

- Supporting the data collection and analysis of the first round of GPEDC monitoring;
- Co-authoring the joint UNDP-OECD publication, Making Development Cooperation More Effective: 2014 Progress Report (released March, 2014), a collection of the outcomes of the first monitoring exercise;
- Expanding the exercise's reach beyond the formal Global Partnership community by publishing and disseminating the document in English, French, and Spanish;
- Presenting findings and facilitating discussion at the Asia-Pacific regional workshop in Seoul, South Korea (March, 2014); Development Cooperation Forum High-Level Symposium in Berlin, Germany (20-21 March, 2014); and the PGA Side Event on making development cooperation more effective (April, 2014);
- Beginning the process of refining and strengthening pilot indicators for the second round of monitoring in 2015, including through online consultations with GPEDC stakeholders (governments, CSOs, etc.) on the ground.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

The overall global project, in particular the UNDP support for the functioning of the GPEDC, was faced with significant resource shortfalls in 2014. With the First High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC organized in April 2014, additional resources to support the organization of the HLM necessitated the scaling back of activities originally envisaged to support the functioning of the GPEDC in general. This included the evidence/country analytical work and specific country support to piloting new indicators. This has greatly impacted the availability of evidence and solid country work to inform the global policy dialogue.

UNDP IN ACTION

- 1,500+ participants from 130 countries joined the first High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership in April, including UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and Enrique Peña Nieto, President of Mexico.
- 218% of growth rate by the Community of Practice (over 130 members added in 2014), reaching 490 members as of end-June 2014. More than 300% of increase in traffic on the Community Space.
- Collecting 16 studies from 10+ countries through a case study competition in 2014 on a wide range of subjects related to the vital role of Effective Development Cooperation. 25+ case studies available on the GPEDC online space inform conversation at international events and workshops.

Despite this constraint, by drawing on existing UNDP network of practitioners, global scanning work has been undertaken. Coupled with the monitoring exercise undertaken by the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team, it has contributed to facilitating peer learning, knowledge exchanges, and substantive policy discussions at international workshops, regional workshops, among others. This has enhanced the substantive content of the communication, outreach work and online community activities.

The successful Mexico HLM in April, 2014, reiterated the value addition of the GPEDC as a dynamic and practical platform for bringing a wider range of actors into partnerships for development, seeking innovative ways to make development cooperation work better, and learning from on-the-ground evidence and experience. There was a call for this "go-to" partnership function to have an action oriented role in providing an input to relevant intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder processes. Drawing on this and reflecting upon the lessons learned, UNDP aims to strengthen its support to effective functioning of the GPEDC, with particular emphasis on stepping up policy advisory, analytical, evidence support to enhance countries implementing the shared principles of effective development cooperation.

The following overall activities of the project are fundamental in strengthening the roles of UNDP in this area:

- Strengthening and implementing the Global Partnership monitoring framework
- Producing evidence-based analytical work to inform political dialogue and facilitate knowledge-sharing
- Building visibility and advancing substantive discussion through robust online presence, community of practices, public events and communication
- Supporting development of partnerships to advance implementation
- Strengthening links to post-2015 UN processes
- Secretariat and advisory services to the Steering Committee and co-chairs.

PARTNERSHIPS

There is a frequent and substantive collaboration with the Republic of Korea on the work of the GPEDC, including through its Steering Committee. UNDP, as part of the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team, provides substantive contributions to the annual meeting on Busan implementation hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For example, the UNDP's Joint Support Team contributed to the agenda setting, preparation of a discussion paper, among others, in 2014. The UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team has been invited to provide substantive inputs to the preparation of the 2015 annual meeting. The visibility of the Republic of Korea in this collaboration is high given that these meetings are hosted and led by the MoFA and KOICA with UNDP's support.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

(OCTOBER 2011 - JUNE 2015)

Community Recovery and Peace Consolidation in North Kivu

In June 2009, the Government adopted a Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan (STAREC) for the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) aiming to consolidate the progress made through military operations and political settlements, restore state authority, create a safe environment for local populations, reintegrate displaced populations and ex-combatants, and revamp economic activities. This stabilization plan covers North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema, Ituri, Haut and Bas Uele, and North Katanga where humanitarian assistance is still significant. The international community supports this stabilization plan through the I4S (international support strategy for stabilization and security). Sustainability of peace and security largely depends on the socio-economic conditions of the vulnerable populations, especially the youth groups that constitute an easy source of recruitment by the different existing armed groups.

In the North Kivu province, UNDP is supporting the STAREC through the implementation of “Community Recovery and peace in North Kivu,” project funded by the RoK – UNDP MDG Trust Fund. The main objectives of the project are to:

- (i) provide employment opportunities for young people and former combatants through vocational training, coaching and support them to start small businesses.
- (ii) rehabilitate and construct key rural markets and feeder roads for the revamping of economic activities in North Kivu;
- (iii) develop a pilot experience in the use of animal traction as a mean of rural transportation to stimulate the mobility of people, goods and services, while at the same time to reduce the burden on women, who facilitate most of the transport; and
- (iv) rehabilitate and/or construct micro-dams for the production of electricity and the reduction of the use of charcoal, while creating other economic opportunities.

During this reporting period, 230 students, including 100 girls finished vocational training and were certified in Masisi center and Walikale; 2 vocational training centers and 1 playground (Masisi and Walikale) were built and fully equipped; 2 Business Development Centers were established and personnel trained in business planning; 15 animal traction carts and 10 palm oil processing units provided to beneficiaries of the project, 2 markets rehabilitated and operational with 2 committees; and 10 km of roads connecting major economic hubs in Masisi were rehabilitated.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

The government should be involved in the every stage of the project from the project design, implementation and evaluation to ensure sustainability. Due to the close collaboration with the State Government since the begging, the project allowed for a real ownership leading to the inclusion of the salaries of the trainers and staff in the provincial budget.

Stabilization and development of projects in conflict or post-conflict zones should include a comprehensive security and risk assessments prior to the inception of the project. Throughout the implementation of the project, the security in Eastern DRC has been volatile and unpredictable; road conditions and physical accessibility to the project sites deteriorated a lot since the inception phase which hindered timely delivery of the project.

PARTNERSHIPS

The partnership between the Republic of Korea, UNDP, and the national Government has been very positive. A joint monitoring project mission was organized in October 2014 which also provided an opportunity for partners such as KOICA to understand the real challenges faced by the project. Given the circumstances under which the project is being implemented, engagement and flexibility of KOICA and other partners is greatly appreciated and demonstrates a very good relationship between parties.



Photo credit: UNDP DRC

UNDP IN ACTION

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MDG 1, MDG 3, and MDG 7 through vocational training, rehabilitation activities and construction of key rural markets and feeder roads. Direct impact on 16700 beneficiaries, 50 per cent women. Created economic opportunities for 230 young people (including 100 girls) through vocational trainings. 2 vocational training centres and 1 playground built and equipped. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 markets rehabilitated and operational with 2 committees. 2 Business Development Centres established and personnel trained in business planning. 10 operational palm oil processing units created. 10km of roads rehabilitated. Contributed to sustainability peace and security in Masisi and Walikale territories. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

A beneficiary story - Grace Mutiya

Grace Mutiya is a 21 years old young man who lives in the town of Walikale, in North Kivu province. With support by UNDP, Grace received a training in welding and fitting at the vocational training centre of Walikale. *"Personally, I am very happy," he said, "the training I received at the centre helped me, because I acquired necessary skills and knowledge to become a welder in the city. Before, I was a young man who was spending my days in idleness without work, but now I have a job that allows me to prepare my future with the little money I make. It is a very important step for me and my future, which made me have a positive attitude about life. My advice to other youth like me: decide to avoid delving into banditry".*



Grace Mutiya in Walikale, North Kivu. Photo credit: UNDP DRC

LAO PDR (FEBRUARY 2012 - DECEMBER 2015)

Strengthening Capacity and Service Delivery of Local Administrations

Lao PDR is considered as a 'Least Developed Country' (LDC), defined by low levels of per capita income, low levels of human resource development and lack of economic diversification. The vast majority of the population lives in sub-national rural areas engaged in subsistence agriculture (more than 70%). A situation analysis identified that resource constraints, policy gaps as well as weak implementation of government services have resulted in disparities and inequalities in MDG achievements by social groups, most acutely at the sub-national level.

UNDP and UNCDF have jointly developed the project "Strengthening Capacity and Service Delivery of Local Administrations" to help support the implementation of the National Governance and Public Administration Reform Programme (NGPAR) of the Government of Lao PDR. Its specific goal is to strengthen the institutional frameworks and capacity of local public administration to improve the delivery of public services, focusing on the MDG achievements.

Through the project funded by the Trust Fund, the provision of services at the local level to support MDG achievement directly impacted the lives of 758,067 local citizens of whom 48 per cent are women. Using the existing district administration staff and District Development Fund (DDF) block grants, 22 small scale district infrastructure and 208 other service interventions were provided in 52 districts of Lao PDR. This has resulted in increased ability of the administration of these 52 districts to better plan, budget and implement local resources in the locally prioritized areas of Health, Education, Agriculture and Public Works.

Most infrastructure development and renovations sub-projects under the DDF-Basic Block Grants (BBG)

were highly appreciated by local communities. The communities also contributed to their specific DDF-BBG sub-projects by making in-kind contributions that included their labour and locally available resources such as wood. The total community contribution to all DDF-BBG sub-projects was estimated at almost 11% of their total value. Communities acknowledged that the DDF-BBG had contributed to their community's socio-economic development, including better access to markets, clean water supply, better health care, and higher agricultural productivity.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

In 2014 the project identified key issues around the implementation of the One Door Service Centres (ODSC), particularly from cross-sector collaboration. The challenges included fluctuating and unclear procedures, lack of uniformity in the services offered, and inconsistency in fees and charges. Furthermore, there was limited management support and no mandatory standards for ODSC. As a result, citizens experienced varied levels of service quality depending on the center they visited.

In 2015, the project will address the challenges identified through an ODSC assessment, service level benchmarking, process re-engineering exercise and the action plan for ODSC improvements. Together with the programmatic activities, the project aims to garner support from political leadership and streamline coordinating mechanism for better inter-ministry collaboration.

PARTNERSHIPS

The NGPAR programme has been successful in cultivating a good partnership with all development partners including with the Representatives of the Embassy of Republic of Korea (ROK) in Lao PDR. This includes regular dialogue and exchange through technical meetings on a quarterly basis. These meetings serve as an effective platform to review the progress and agree on priorities for the next period. In addition to these technical discussions, the Annual Review Meeting and the Programme Board Meetings are avenues for more strategic dialogue on emerging policies and direction for GPAR, where representatives of ROK have been actively engaged. The Governance Sector Working Group is another mechanism where ROK has been engaged as a member, to discuss key issues around governance reform in Lao PDR. At a senior level, ROK (usually represented by the Ambassador) also participates regularly in the Informal Development Partners Meeting chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative focusing on various emerging issues in the country relevant to achieving development goals.

UNDP IN ACTION

- 803 local officials (159 women) are able to plan, manage and provide local DDF service investments.
- The project has a direct impact on 140,088 households (758,067 people).
- Out of total 758,067 project beneficiaries, 48 per cent were women who received public services support in 2014.
- 22 small scale district infrastructures and 208 other public services were provided in 52 districts.



Young beneficiaries at Ban Watluang, Sekong Province. Photo credit: Eva Nyyssonen/UNDP Lao PDR



Mrs. Soudsady Thammavongsa, Lao PDR. Photo credit: Andrew Hein/UNDP

A beneficiary story - Mrs. Thammavongsa

The life of Mrs. Soudsady Thammavongsa and her family was changed with the new Khangkhai community market in Xiengkhouang province, Lao PDR. With support from the project, the market built by the District authorities using District Development Fund. The new community market enabled Soudsady to earn cash and support her family. She has even managed to open a small savings account for the first time. The support from project has helped thousands of people like Soudsady to generate income that improves their lives and helps accelerate MDGs in the area of poverty, gender, health and education.

NEPAL (MAY 2014 - APRIL 2016)

Fast Tracking MDGs and Safeguarding Development Gains

Nepal is the 4th most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change and is one of the most disaster-affected countries in the world. While Nepal has made significant strides towards achieving MDGs targets by 2015, its achievements and sustainability are strongly connected with the vulnerability to climate change and natural hazards, with the potential to significantly setback development goals. This was confirmed with the recent two devastating earthquakes that hit Nepal in April and May of 2015. The death toll was over 9,000 while more than 22,000 people were injured. Out of 75 districts, in the hardest hit districts, as much as 95 percent of the structures are destroyed in Nepal.

The “Fast Tracking MDGs and Safeguarding Development Goals” Initiative (MDGTFI) has been designed to accelerate achievement of MDG 1 (Poverty and Hunger Reduction) and 7 (Environmental Sustainability) amongst the high risk marginalized communities in highly vulnerable districts which need particular efforts to promote disaster and climate resilience. Two sub-watersheds in Chitwan (Riu-khola) and Sindhupalchowk (Sindhukola) have been selected based on high rate of poverty/hunger, high risk in terms of climate related disasters and environment degradation as well as UNDP’s previous interventions in the areas. The interventions focus on four key areas which include: (a) climate risk reduction and mitigation, (b) livelihoods improvement, (c) sustainable natural resource management and (d) capacity building for ensuring sustainability of the initiative activities.

The interventions aim to address the following specific objectives throughout project cycle: 1) increase incomes and food security; 2) increase the percentage of land covered by forests and wetlands

sustained, and; 3) active knowledge exchange between Korean experts, UN agencies and government departments.

The initial 8 months (May to December 2014) of the project was spent in preparing the initial phase of implementation cycle including developing the detail plan including Annual Work Plan, selecting service providers and creating enabling environment. The Inception workshop was held in Kathmandu (Sept. 2014) and project areas (Nov. 2014) where national and sub-national government agencies, local communities and stakeholders were made aware about the initiative’s objectives and its expected outputs. During these consultations, the project ensured to have a good presence of women from the targeted project sites, as they are one of the most affected and vulnerable groups. Following the scoping study, needs assessment survey and detailed baseline studies, the project started to identify the beneficiaries and established the baseline to measure the achievements and results of the project. The project initiated capacity building activities and preliminary studies such as climate risk assessment and establishment of Community Based Early Warning Systems.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

Massive landslides caused by heavy rainfall in Sindhupalchowk district on 2 August 2014 affected the initial activities as 3 Village Development Committees were severely impacted and 150 people killed. Similarly, the

flood in Maadi, Chiwan killed 2 people in October 2014. Both disasters unexpectedly delayed project implementation. Furthermore, frequent turnover of the district officials hampered the timely delivery of the project. Potential risks related to political transition can also delay the implementation. To tackle the challenges, the local disaster management committees at the field and the district level are organized. They are expected to play a key role in mitigating future risks with local authorities, and ensure that the implementation is not impacted from the transfer of key staff in the districts.

PARTNERSHIPS

The project has been integrated in the existing programme of UNDP as a part of integrated Climate Risk Management. A Project Executive Board (PEB) holds on a quarterly basis to provide strategic guidance and coordination, and is attended by high level officials from key ministries and KOICA. In addition, UNDP is sharing with KOICA regular progress updates of the project under the Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP) umbrella, together with other components of the programme. During the inception stage of the programme, the project team and KOICA representative also visited Riu khola sub-watershed area and discussed the planned activities to be carried out in that site in the coming years. A Korean UN Volunteer, fully funded by the Korean Government, is also assigned to support the project implementation.

A beneficiary story - Januka Gurung

Januka Gurung, Chairperson of Community Based Disaster Risk Management Committee of Haibung region, member of power group of the District Soil Conservation Office, Social Mobiliser for “Women Self-Reliance” Center.

“I participated in the leadership development training organized by UNDP, where I learnt that the poor and vulnerable people are the most affected by the disaster risk because they have multiple hazards and no alternatives to manage their livelihood” says Januka Gurung. She further adds, *“It is good that Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme is integrating climate risk management with livelihood and environmental protection”* because climatic risk and livelihood are interrelated. Januka further stressed that the involvement of community is vital to reduce climatic risks, which can be possible only by raising awareness among local people and the development of their capacity in the area of climate risk management.

Januka is the mother of a five-year-old girl, and her husband is a migrant worker to Baharain. She has 0.35 hectares of land. The low-land (Khet bari) is given to others for free due to low productivity. The up-land (Pakho) is used to cultivate millets. She harvests about 7 Muri of millets from her land which she uses for making local wine. The wine increased her income more than twice in comparison to what she earned from raw millet. She is a progressive farmer, trying to farm different types of produce as cash crops – apple, ginger and turmeric. She hopes to receive supports from this project to initiate the income generating activities.



Ms. Januka Gurung, beneficiary of UNDP project in Nepal funded by the RoK - UNDP MDG Trust Fund. Photo credit: UNDP Nepal



A banner for the inception of workshop in Chitwan, Nepal. Photo credit: UNDP Nepal

GLOBAL (JULY 2014 - DECEMBER 2016)

Accelerating National Efforts to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence

The two main outputs of this project are the strengthening of (1) legal frameworks to support increased access to justice for women and girls who are victims/survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and of (2) the national capacities to deliver an essential set of quality police and justice sector services. This project is supporting 2 national pilots in Bangladesh and Kenya. These pilots will benefit not only the individual countries, they will also provide the basis for subsequent knowledge sharing of the lessons learned from the pilots and other relevant experiences and be the basis for scaling up in other countries.

In Bangladesh, although there are a range of existing laws and policies to reduce violence against women, violence acts remain unrecorded and unaddressed properly. There is also a lack of documented evidence from national reviews and periodic surveys that address the institutional responses and services for GBV. The lack of a reliable database and baseline data prevent victims/survivors from having accurate information on how to access essential services. Furthermore, unreliable data makes it difficult for policy makers to adjust and improve ongoing policies to address GBV. The goal of this pilot project is to establish formal systems to track and monitor GBV cases through a digitized national database that will link all service providers and claim holders. In 2014, the online GBV database was tested and is ready for installation. The manuals for optimal use have been developed and trainings took place. This data, combined with the collection of field Violence against Women (VAW) data, will improve policy planning. It will also provide better procedures for all actors and services in the implementation of legal framework to address GBV and reduce the incidence of VAW and women's social vulnerabilities.

In Kenya, the lack of awareness of the rights of women and girls creates significant barriers in their access to justice. Moreover, there are no codified laws resulting in GBV victims/survivors often receiving unfair treatment. Women and girls can even be penalized by the legal system for reporting gender-related crimes. The justice and rule of law institutions are further impaired by the ongoing conflicts. In 2014, UNDP in Kenya undertook an assessment of laws and policies that address GBV within the context of HIV and AIDS in order to identify gaps that may reduce access to GBV remedies and intervention by women and girls living with HIV. This assessment is linked to the baseline study which gathered information about: i) the common forms of GBV that women and girls living with HIV have faced; and ii) the services they have received or which are available for them provided by both state and non-state actors. The key preliminary findings of the baseline study show that 90 per cent of the respondents acknowledge that sexual GBV is a problem and 59 per cent confirmed that they have experienced sexual GBV. Five per cent of the responders have been survivors multiple times.

In addition to data collection, multiple trainings and sensitization programmes were conducted with CSOs and government officials to explain gender concepts and social cultural processes that generate gender constructs. This resulted in positive changes when it comes to the beneficiaries' knowledge, attitude and behavior towards GBV. Overall the project is contributing towards the increased access to justice for women and girls (living with HIV) who have faced GBV and is strengthening national and country capacities to deliver quality response on GBV.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

In Kenya, the lack of sufficient time for a comprehensive entry strategy delayed implementation, particularly for the project activities that required interaction with direct beneficiaries. The project explored opportunities to engage with relevant focal persons and stakeholders to ensure ownership of the project at national and community levels. However, due to different project implementation cycles, most partners were only willing to take up activities after 2014. Furthermore, the project experienced difficulty in engaging displaced and refugee communities due to a lack of institutional structures. Likewise, the deteriorating political situation in South Sudan resulted in ethnic polarization, especially in the immediate aftermath of an event of SGBV.

The global component of the project, the implications of the Post-2015 agenda, the Beijing +20 review and the Global Study on Security Council Resolution 1325 will be further discussed during a GBV Expert Meeting to be convened in the second half of 2015. This will refine UNDP's strategic approach to working on GBV in order to optimize country-level programming and advocacy.

PARTNERSHIPS

The two pilots are still in an initial stage of implementation, and further and enhanced collaboration with KOICA is expected. In Bangladesh, a project coordination meeting with KOICA took place in February 2015. Going forward, KOICA will attend the Project Board Meetings at Ministry levels alongside with UNDP and other partners. In Kenya, a meeting was held in August 2014 between the UNDP's Country Director and Vice President of KOICA, Mr. Jung-soo Doo, to brief on the project.

UNDP IN ACTION

- Addressed MDG 3 through its advocacy activities in Bangladesh and the support of a legislative and policy advocacy leading to the finalization of the Kenyan National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV.
- Addressed MDG 6 through its role in the development of the Fourth Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework which encompasses SGBV as a critical focus area to reduce spread of HIV.
- In Kenya, 198 representatives from different institutions and key stakeholders benefitted from workshops and trainings on Human rights and the laws and SGBV.
- Scaled-up on a UNDP UN Joint Programme on VAW to include 425 more unions from the initial 44 in all 7 regional divisions in Bangladesh.

Photo credit: UNDP Bangladesh



TIMOR-LESTE (APRIL 2012 - DECEMBER 2015)

Mobilizing Social Business to Accelerate Achievement of MDGs

Timor-Leste has been significantly progressing on pursuing its development agenda. Some of the MDG indicators such as infant/child mortality rate, maternal health, and enrolment rate for primary education are greatly improved or achieved. Despite the achievements, some of the indicators such as population under poverty line, prevalence of under-weight children, and the rate of children reaching the 5th grade still needs improvement. With support from the Trust Fund, UNDP had sought innovative approaches that can mobilize private sector development in facilitating and accelerating the MDGs achievement.

Industrial Development Policy Formulation

One of the key obstacles on the supply side of the government was the lack of clear government policies to support economic diversification and develop Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) as a tool for investment attraction and employment generation. To address this, the project formulated a draft national industrial development policy in 2014 through a participatory and evidence-based approach that included interviews with the private sector, surveys of existing and potential industries and intergovernmental sector consultation.

Youth Plastic Bottles Recycling Social Business Development

Key issues of concern in Timor-Leste are poor waste management systems, environmental threats from plastic bottle disposal on the streets and in water canals, and high unemployment rates of youth and marginalized population in the urban settings. To address these issues, the project initiated a social business to mobilize community members to collect bottles from the streets, sell it to a youth business initiative (NGO Hopeseller) that pays the community members for bottles, and use the sales revenue of the plastics to continue operation. As a result, a fully-

registered social business entity (Timorese youth Green Hope) was established, 3 million plastic bottles collected, 987 community members participated in bottles collection and received income, and 110 regular/non-regular jobs for youth were created.

Salt Farming Business Support

The traditional salt producers are among the poorest farmers in Timor-Leste. The traditional methods of making salt uses firewood to evaporate brine water and not only destroys the local environment by cutting of trees to supply firewood, but is also hazardous to the salt producers' health. Through the project, environmentally friendly salt farming technology was implemented through the construction of a new salt farm and by training the farmers to use the new technology. This has resulted in an increased potential production capacity of up to 600-700 mount/ per year, enhanced income for farmers, and development of the national salt industry to counterbalance the country's high reliance on imported salts and environment protection by sparing the trees.

Social Business Fund

Timor-Leste faces a lack of financing options designated for social businesses and new MSME. The project built an evidence-based SB Fund and conducted a demand and supply analysis, by mapping the available financial products and focus-group discussion and consultations with existing/potential Timorese entrepreneurs in all 13 districts. A full report on supply and demand analysis for access to finance for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) was developed.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

Two lessons learned were identified during the second year of the implementation:

- Policy reforms and development can't be attained without political stability and continuity in engagement of advocacy services with policy makers. The government resignation and consequent restructuring also slowed major project milestones in policy reforms.
- Management skills, financial knowledge and strong ownership of implementing partners for the social business cases are pre-requisites for successful implementation of the project. The project found that business sustainability and impact continuity can be enhanced through strengthening ownership of the business cases/models and through knowledge transfer.

PARTNERSHIPS

The project's overall direction has benefited from a joint collaboration between the Republic of Korea and UNDP. The Embassy of the Republic of Korea and KOICA are regular participants in the local Project Steering Committee and the decision making forum where project strategic directions are discussed and decided. In addition, regular formal and informal updates are provided by the UNDP project team Korean counterparts.

The project developed successful partnership with the Government of Timor-Leste which availed government cost sharing to augment the available resources provided by the Trust Fund. Furthermore, partnerships with other development partners ensures synergizes and avoids duplication of interventions.

UNDP IN ACTION

- Contribution to MDG 1, 3, and 7 through creating opportunities for sustainable income.
- 3,000,000 plastic bottles cleaned and collected from the streets, contributing to environmental protection.
- Contributed to an inclusive recycling business development by enabling participation of 987 marginalized community people, and creating 110 temporary/regular jobs for the youth.
- Formulated a draft national industrial development policy and a full demand and supply study on the access to finance for Social Businesses and MSMEs in Timor-Leste.

A beneficiary story - Domingas Soares

Domingas Soares, a mother of 8 children, has been producing salt using the traditional method of salt cooking since she was about 11 years old. *"The salt cooking using traditional method is difficult. It requires a lot of physical work. In the past I had to dig the soil, collect and carry sea water to mix it with the soil, then collect firewood which I used to cook the mix of the soil and sea water. This meant I had to stay by the smoke for long time to steer before the salt gets ready. I am very happy with the new method of making salt because I have to do less physical work and the quality of salt is much better."*

With the new modern environmentally friendly technology, Domingas and 29 salt farmers who are members of the Salt Cooperative have produced 24 tons in their first harvest last year. *"We've got USD 5,000 from selling the salt. With this amount, we will pay back our loan of USD 530, keep some amount for maintenance and operational cost, and the rest will be equally distributed among the members of the cooperative. I don't know yet how much exactly I will get but I am looking forward to receiving it to buy school materials, such as pens and books for my children. I hope we can produce more salt this year and get more income so that I don't have to use the traditional method to make salt again; I am afraid I can get sick if I continue to use the traditional method."*



Domingas Soares pours the sea water to be cooked.
Photo credit: Yuichi Ishida/UNDP Timor-Leste

GLOBAL (JUNE 2014 - SEPTEMBER 2015)

UN Millennium Campaign: Review of the Global Partnership for Development and its Implications on Financing the Post-2015 Agenda

Asia faces challenges in harnessing adequate resources under appropriate terms to bring about sustainable development that eradicates extreme poverty, particularly at Low Income Countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Multi-stakeholder and inter-governmental partnerships are crucial for the flow of finance to result in sustainable human development.

The overarching objective of the project funded by the Trust Fund is to draw the lessons from multi-stakeholder frameworks for development financing, as they apply to the Asia region, to inform global dialogues on financing the new development Agenda. Specifically the objectives are to:

1. Undertake assessments, reviews and analysis of development financing challenges in selected Asian Countries, in particular the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships, including lessons of the Bussan Global Partnerships framework.
2. Gather voices from Asia on regional issues specific to the financing agenda that will contribute to the global debate on the post 2015 development agenda.
3. Generate a common set of policies as a basis for advocacy on financing the on the post 2015 development agenda.
4. Channel the advocacy at national, regional and global levels to influence the financing discussions.

Implementation of the project was led by the UN Millennium Campaign(UNMC) in close collaboration with academic and research institutions, as well as, civil society experts and policy activists representing institutions from Sri Lanka, India, Thailand, Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia. The Center for Policy Development in Bangladesh took the lead in coordinating activities. Research studies were undertaken by reputable institutions in Asia. With initial discussions with experts in the area,

the key focus issues identified were: public-private partnerships, remittances which have been growing rapidly over the years, and the challenges in financing the data that is needed to monitor and evaluate the SDGs. These three issues became the main focus of the project, in addition to the review and assessment of multi-stakeholder frameworks.

UNDP identified a reputable academic and research institution in Asia; the center for Policy Dialogue to lead and coordinate the commissioning of research institutions in Asia to develop papers in the 3 focus areas, which were reviewed by a group of experts consisting of Academics, Civil society and development partners. The outcomes of the project; the synthesis analysis and policy are feeding directly into negotiations on the post 2015 development agenda and financing for development discussions and negotiations on the outcome documents. A summary of the findings was provided to DESA as inputs into the process.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

Several groups are beginning to demonstrate interest in the financing for development discussion after issues began to emerge. As a result, the outcomes of the studies were synthesized and analysed to support civil society advocacy, as they became a major stakeholder to be considered in the negotiation process of the financing discussion. Their input into the Elements Paper of the financing for development negotiation was incorporated into part of the synthesis.

A group of faith leaders in Africa was one such group that approached the campaign to support them to engage in the discussions and consequently benefited from the outcomes of the studies. Women participants in the Women in Parliament forum were also quite interested in the gender aspects of the financing for development discussions and a network of parliamentarians on the MDGs also expressed similar interest to get involved.

A key lesson learnt was that multiple stakeholders have an interest in participating in the discussions on financing, not for the financing experts alone, but were constrained by limited research evidence that would enable them develop advocacy positions based on their interests and mandates. The diversity of the stakeholders making use of the outcomes is unprecedented; governments, civil society, parliamentarians, faith groups, women's groups, youths etc. are all coming together and taking positions on varying aspects of the financing for development discussions and plan to undertake advocacy as these relate to their respective mandates and interests.

Consequently, following the conclusion of the side event planned on sharing the outcomes of this study, the campaign is intending to launch a multi-stakeholder advocacy campaign to follow up and monitor the Addis commitments by all stakeholders. The basic parameters and principles of this campaign will be agreed as part of a declaration to be issued by the stakeholders at the end of the Addis side event.

UNDP IN ACTION

- The initiation of a new Asian network of academia, civil society and government on financing the Post-2015 development agenda.
- An Asia-Africa multi-stakeholder partnership on advocacy for the implementation of the Addis Commitments is being developed.
- Non-traditional players in financing discussion; parliamentarians, women, youths were mobilized to be actively part of the advocacy for effective development financing.

PARTNERSHIPS

The mission to the Republic of Korea and the discussions held with officials of MOFA, staff of the UNDP Seoul Policy center as well as members of civil society helped shape the focus of the study; in particular the financing issues pertinent to the Asian continent, the countries to focus on and the institutions and individuals available to support implementation.

The Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Bangladesh was the key to the success of the Experts group meeting, where the Ambassador also gave an opening speech. Active participation of the Korean mission in Addis Ababa will help shape the follow up advocacy initiative planned to monitor the implementation of the Addis Commitments.



Photo credit: UNDP

GLOBAL (JANUARY 2014 - DECEMBER 2015)

Continue Facilitating an Evidence Base and Open Dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

In July 2011 the UN Secretary-General presented his annual report on accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the UN General Assembly. In his report, the Secretary-General called for the post-2015 development agenda to be developed through “an inclusive, open and transparent process with multi-stakeholder participation”. This call recognized that the shape of the new agenda, and the manner in which it is implemented, need to reflect the hopes and aspirations of the world’s people. Ownership would increase the agenda’s legitimacy and the likelihood that it would lead to real change.

Expanding participation in global decision-making processes also addresses a democratic deficit. In many parts of the world, there is a huge disconnect between international decision-making bodies charged with formulating and implementing global policy, and individuals affected by their decisions. While opportunities for civil society to play an active role in governance at the local and national levels have increased, comparable channels for direct involvement at the international level remain scarce. One of the criticisms of the MDGs was precisely the absence of an inclusive consultation process during their formation.

Seizing on this recommendation, UNDP proposed to the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in 2012 the launch of a multi-pronged outreach programme to capture people’s views on the world they want. In time, this involved almost 100 national dialogues, 11 global thematic consultations, a vibrant web platform and the largest global survey ever held — MY World. Exceeding initial targets, by June 2015, more than 7 and a half million people had expressed their priorities and contributed their

expertise through two innovative crowdsourcing platforms. These platforms not only facilitate participation but also provide powerful data visualizations for policy advocacy. More than 900 partners have signed up to promote the MY World survey. The World We Want platform receives an average of 7,000 visitors per month and has become a one-stop-shop for people’s engagement in the post-2015 consultations.

In a second round of consultations, the undg also led in 2014 six dialogues on the implementation of the post-2015 agenda, covering topics such as capacities and institutions, localizing the agenda, and participatory monitoring and accountability. The dialogues on implementation have emerged as an authoritative source of information for Member States. The report ‘Delivering the Post-2015 Agenda – Opportunities at National and Local Levels’ summarizes the initial findings from discussions that involved over 50 countries.

The support received through the Trust Fund for the Dialogues on “Participatory monitoring and accountability” and “Partnerships with civil society” was pivotal. Two events in particular are worth mentioning:

- The Government of the Republic of Korea and of Cambodia hosted a global meeting on “Partnerships with Civil Society” on 20-21 October 2014 in Siem Reap, Cambodia. The results of eight national consultations and an e-discussion on the same topic were presented, addressing how civil society can inform the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, engage in its implementation and help to enhance national policy formulation. The meeting highlighted the need to create an

enabling environment by building policy and regulatory frameworks that maximizes civil society’s contribution towards development objectives.

- A global event on “Participatory Monitoring and Accountability” on 12 March 2015 in Lima, Peru was convened by the Republic of Korea together with Canada and Peru and underlined how people’s participation is central to the achievement of future SDGs. The overarching message of the dialogues is that there is a desire for ongoing participation: people want to be involved in driving the post-2015 agenda, and in shaping and monitoring targets in their communities and countries. They see genuine participation as critical for improving the quality of policies and delivery over time.

Lastly, with a view to providing proof of concept for some of the more innovative and hard-to-measure goals, UNDP is also supporting countries to pilot illustrative SDGs – in particular on governance and disaster risk reduction. Taken collectively, these activities, supported by the Trust Fund and other donors, have provided critical advice to governments and others as they construct the new development agenda.

Through its unique convening powers and in-country presence, UNDP has helped to build an inclusive multi-stakeholder process and succeeded in advocating for a post-2015 agenda informed by national and local priorities. Outreach and new partnerships, including with civil society, the private sector, academia and foundations were key to providing evidence-based, bottom-up inputs to the intergovernmental negotiations, while giving particular attention to the poor and marginalized who are not usually part of policy debates.

The consultations have helped governments craft a development agenda that builds on the successes of the MDGs and yet addresses broader challenges related to sustainability. The co-chairs of the Secretary-General’s High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda stated in the transmittal letter of their report that “We have benefited greatly from the regional, national and thematic consultations organized by the UN System and Member States.” Building on that, after a year of intense work, the Open Working Group of 70 governments, drawing on inputs from the UN system and major groups, has delivered a proposal for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 17 goals and 169 targets.

This proposal remains focused on poverty reduction but is situated in the broader context of sustainable development. The three dimensions of sustainable development — economic, social and environmental — are supplemented by a recognition of the importance of inequalities and of peaceful and inclusive societies. The agenda will be universal in nature and applicable in all countries and for all people, addressing both common and shared challenges. This principle of universality could change the way that countries relate to each other, and will increasingly make the distinction between developed and developing irrelevant.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

As mentioned above, UNDP is supporting countries in the formulation and testing of illustrative goals at the national level, building on national development plans – as per UNDP’s Strategic Plan’s which specifies assisting “countries (...) by connecting (...) global processes (...) to their own plans”. One of the objectives is to generate bottom-up country evidence to support Member States’ national positions in the negotiations on the future development framework. However, the launch of the pilots was delayed in 2014 due to unexpectedly long lead-times in conceptualizing the approach at country level. The consultations have greatly benefitted from close and active collaboration with undg partners. However, substantive coordination and operational support are highly time-consuming, which created delays

The implementation of the future agenda needs to be accompanied by strong monitoring mechanisms to measure progress. What has come through in the global consultations is that people want to be engaged, not just in debating what the global agenda should be but also in driving it forward. They want to hold their leaders accountable, and they want access to the information and data that will enable them to monitor what is happening. To complement the official reporting from national governments, UNDP is intending to help people across the globe to give their own assessment of progress towards the SDGs and strengthen participatory monitoring and accountability, based on people-driven data collection.

A key part of this will be building on the lessons learned from MY World, and evolving it into a mechanism for citizen feedback and accountability on progress towards the SDGs. A coalition of partners — UNDP, UN Millennium Campaign, ODI, UNICEF and the Global Pulse — are currently developing the concept for MY World 2 that will include representative national perception studies on progress, as well as more localized efforts to engage with local leaders and parliamentarians.

Furthermore, UNDP through the support of the Republic of Korea, is helping to strengthen people’s voices and meaningful participation in planning, implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, by facilitating a common understanding of the data revolution for sustainable development informed by perspectives of data users and producers on the ground. In the second half of 2015, UNDP will undertake a mapping of the data ‘ecosystem’ in 8 countries, including national statistical capacity (NSOs), legal and policy frameworks on open data, innovation and new technologies for participation, the infrastructure requirements for improved collection, dissemination and use of data for monitoring and accountability of development delivery. The initiative will evaluate existing data availability to measure the SDGs and assess the capacity and institutional upgrading required to track the new agenda.

UNDP IN ACTION

- Facilitated the biggest outreach in UN history – more than 7 and a half million people.
- 6 dialogues on the implementation of the post-2015 agenda, covering topics such as capacities and institutions, localizing the agenda, and participatory monitoring and accountability.
- Two global meetings co-hosted with the Government of Korea: (i) “Partnerships with Civil Society” in October 2014, Cambodia together with the National Government, and (ii) “Participatory Monitoring and Accountability” in March 2015, Peru jointly with Canada and Peru.



SIERRA LEONE (JANUARY 2015 - DECEMBER 2015)

Ebola Response – Building National and Local Capacity for the Treatment of Healthcare Waste

Sierra Leone is one of the countries greatly impacted by the Ebola epidemic. The epidemic has been destroying lives, devastating communities, orphaning children and reversing the economic and social gains made in the countries most impacted. During the height of the Ebola crisis in late 2014, Republic of Korea sent medical teams and technical support to Sierra Leone. Thanks to the flexible nature of the RoK – UNDP MDG Trust Fund, Republic of Korea was also able to swiftly allocate resources to support national and local capacity building for the treatment of healthcare waste in Sierra Leone. The main purpose of the initiative was to reduce the likelihood of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) transmission by improving the capacity of Ebola Treatment Centers and Health Care Facilities to safely manage and treat Ebola infected waste in an environmentally friendly manner. EVD can be transmitted by direct contact and through exposure to infected medical equipment and waste. The proper management of healthcare waste is therefore a crucial component of the global response to contain and control the Ebola epidemic.

At the beginning of the Ebola outbreak, most healthcare waste was being burned in open pits, burn barrels or inexpensive brick oven-type “incinerators”, with harmful emissions making the problem worse. In order to avoid harmful environmental practices, specially designed autoclaves for Sub-Saharan Africa were introduced, which had been developed under the Global Medical Waste Project (2008–2014), implemented by UNDP, the World Health Organization and the NGO Health Care Without Harm.

The use of autoclaves allows for safer handling of the infectious waste with less risk for the handlers and without polluting the surrounding areas through sterilizing infectious healthcare waste using pressurized steam. Ebola Treatment Centers and Health Care Facilities were also provided with generators to ensure a consistent supply of electricity as well as shredders that help to reduce the volume of the disinfected waste.

So far, six autoclaves were successfully installed in Ebola Treatment Centers and Health Care Facilities in Sierra Leone at the end of June 2015, with an

additional four autoclaves to be installed by August 2015. Facilities that have received autoclaves to date include the No. 34 Military Hospital, the Police Training School 2 (PTS 2) in Hastings, Emergency Pediatric/Surgical Center in Goderich, Masanga Hospital, Ola Doring Hospital (which shares the autoclaves with the Princess Christian Memorial Hospital) and Connaught Hospital.

The project also provided training to over 150 healthcare facility staff on proper waste segregation, waste handling and personal protection measures. Operators and maintenance technicians were also trained to enable them to carry out regular maintenance and minor repairs for the autoclaves.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

In the countries most impacted by the Ebola epidemic, the management and treatment of healthcare waste is often underdeveloped or neglected due to budget constraints and competing development priorities. This project focused on training medical staff, including the facility’s management, operators and technicians. Training included instruction on how to work with the new autoclave system, but also on more basic healthcare waste management aspects such as proper waste segregation practices, personal protection measures and infection control, which in the end prevents the spread of all communicable disease.

A significant implementation challenge for the project was the rapid turnover of staff. Medical staff were often re-allocated to locations where the need was greatest. Furthermore, the number of beds and facilities that were needed (based on new cases) also changed continuously per district. To address this challenge, the project

was required to provide regular training to staff of the facilities that have received autoclaves to ensure the proper use and operation of the autoclaves.

The identification and selection of appropriate Ebola Treatment Centers and Health Care Facilities also proved to be an implementation challenge. During the Ebola epidemic, most facilities were supported by various entities and donors and received different types of support over a short period of time. In order to ensure the right support went to the right facilities, selection criteria was developed in agreement with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS). In addition the facility selection was done based on the assessment carried out jointly by MoHS, Centre of Disease Control (CDC), WHO, UNDP and UNOPS.

The capacity developed component of this project to properly treat healthcare waste is expected to continue to support key national health sector programmes, such as those focusing on containing Ebola and other infectious diseases (for example; HIV/AIDS and TB) whilst minimizing environmental pollution.

PARTNERSHIPS

The presence of rotational RoK medical teams at the Goderich facility in Sierra Leone allowed for frequent engagement between UNDP and RoK, and joint visits to sites where autoclaves technologies were being inaugurated or had been operational for some time. The presence of these medical teams also facilitated close collaboration various partners in the identification and selection of Health Care Facilities and Ebola Treatment Centers that were fit and in need to receive autoclaves technologies.

UNDP IN ACTION

- MDG 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases) and MDG 7 (to ensure environmental sustainability).
- 6 healthcare waste treatment solutions installed at Ebola Treatment Centers and Health Care Facilities, with another 4 to be installed by August 2015.
- 150 facility staff trained on proper waste management practices, personal protection measures, waste segregation as well as operation and maintenance of the autoclaves.

A beneficiary story - Mohamed Kargbo

The Goderich Facility in Sierra Leone contains beds for 100 people and has a high number of walk-ins. The international-standard healthcare waste treatment technology provided will significantly improve the safety of the patients, the staff and the community around the hospital.

Mohamed Kargbo, a trained autoclave operator, knows that his work is easier and his health is better protected with the new machine. *“The medical waste is not infectious anymore when it is taken to dump sites, because the machine will have killed all organisms or dangerous bacteria before it’s taken away.”*



One out of six autoclaves in Sierra Leone funded by the RoK - UNDP MDG Trust Fund. Photo credit: Lesley Wright/UNDP Sierra Leone

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

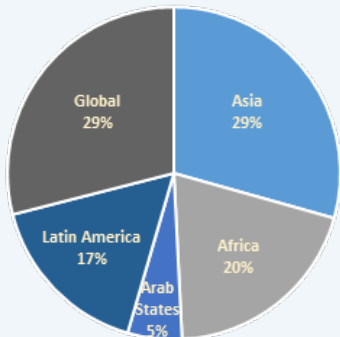
ROK - UNDP MDG TRUST FUND

The Republic of Korea – UNDP MDG Trust Fund is financed by the Government of Republic of Korea, while UNDP’s Bureau for External Relations and Advocacy is serving as the Trust Fund Manager.

Since its establishment in 2010, the Trust Fund has approved the allocations of USD 28.91 million with the total resources utilized at 67 per cent as of 31 December 2014. Thirteen (13) projects were operational in 2014, of which five completed the implementation by 31 December.

Since the establishment of the Trust Fund, 29% of the allocations has been made in support of the global projects, while 71% was provided to specific country projects as per the pie chart below:

Trust Fund allocations by region 2010 - 2014



2014 Allocations

The Republic of Korea allocated USD 4.5 million to the Trust Fund. The largest share of the contribution was intended for continuing and amplifying positive impacts of the existing projects. Due to the Trust Fund’s flexible nature, the donor was also able to swiftly contribute to UNDP’s Ebola crisis response project in Sierra Leone.

2014 allocations made to the existing projects:

- Timor-Leste – “Mobilizing Social Business to Accelerate Achievement of MDGs” (\$550,000)
- Global – “Continue Facilitating an Evidence Base and Open Dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda” (\$ 1,000,000)

2014 allocations to 2nd/3rd phase projects:

- Colombia – “Inclusive Economic Development” (\$ 1,000,000)
- Rwanda – “Building an Inclusive Financial Sector in Rwanda” (\$ 1,000,000)
- Global - “Strengthening the Accountability Framework for the Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Data Revolution” (\$1,100,000)

2014 allocations to new projects:

- UN Millennium Campaign – “Review of the Global Partnership for Development in Asia and Its Implications on Financing for the Post-2015 Development Agenda” (\$ 300,000)
- Sierra Leone – “Ebola Response 2015” (\$1,000,000)



Photo credit: UNDP Sudan

2014 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Grant Name	Country	Approved Grants	2014 Expenditure	Cumulative Utilized Resources as of 31 December 2014
Empowerment of vulnerable women through livelihoods and micro enterprise creation in earthquake affected areas of Port au Prince and environs	Haiti	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Community recovery and peace consolidation in North Kivu	DRC	2,943,531	1,148,832	2,431,989
Youth volunteers rebuilding Darfur	Sudan	1,439,795	122,952	1,476,063
Strengthening capacity and service delivery of local administration	Lao PDR	2,000,000	468,544	1,023,954
Mobilizing social business to accelerate achievement of MDGs	Timor-Leste	2,557,000	748,841	1,392,865
Scaling-up opportunities for rural based women and youth	Rwanda	2,239,758	1,612,037	2,294,197
Building an inclusive financial sector	Rwanda	1,000,000	-	-
Promoting inclusive economic development	Colombia	2,000,000	155,598	1,937,294
Promoting inclusive economic development - Phase 2	Colombia	1,000,000	-	-
Scaling up support to local service delivery for the MDGs: rural water & sanitation	Mongolia	2,000,000	1,959,057	1,962,378
Democratic governance for development	Nigeria	230,000	-	211,833
Fast tracking Millennium Development Goals and safeguarding development gains in Nepal	Nepal	2,000,000	141,355	141,355
Global advocacy and policy outreach	Global	500,000	70,504	281,222
Capacity development for aid effectiveness	Global	100,000	86,773	86,773
Accelerating national efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence	Global	2,000,000	361,590	361,590
Building the Post-2015 development agenda: open and inclusive global consultations	Global	1,000,000	483,072	1,009,807
Continue facilitating an evidence base and open dialogue on the Post-2015 development agenda	Global	2,000,000	615,767	615,767
Strengthening the accountability framework for the Post-2015 development agenda through the Data Revolution	Global	1,100,000	-	-
UN Millennium Campaign for "review of the Global Partnership for development and its implications on financing the Post-2015 agenda	Global	300,000	-	-
Global project for Ebola response 2015	Global	1,000,000	-	-
Total		28,910,084	7,974,921	16,727,088

DETAILED FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014

United Nations Development Programme

KOREA-UNDP MDG Trust Fund
Interim Financial Report
for the period ended on 31 December 2014^{a/}



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PROJECT DATA						APPROVED GRANTS			UTILIZED RESOURCES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	U=O+T	V=J+U	W=V/G
Grant Name	Country	Start Date	End Date	UNDP Project (Award)	UNDP Output	Approved Grants	Programme Activities	GMS (7%)	2011-2013 Expenditure	Resources Utilized as of 31 December 2014	Cumulative Utilized Resources as of 31 December 2014	Cumulative Resource Utilization Rate
Empowerment of vulnerable women through livelihoods and micro enterprise creation in earthquake affected areas of Port au Prince and environs	Haiti	Jun-11	Dec-12	50968	63238 79750	1,500,000	1,401,869	98,131	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	100%
Community recovery and peace consolidation in North Kivu	DRC	Sep-11	Jun-15	51109	78605	2,943,531	2,750,964	192,567	1,283,157	1,148,832	2,431,989	83%
Youth volunteers rebuilding Darfur	Sudan	Aug-11	Jun-14	46028	79800	1,439,795	1,345,603	94,192	1,353,112	122,952	1,476,063	103%
Strengthening capacity and service delivery of local administration	Lao PDR	Feb-12	Dec-15	64630	82643	2,000,000	1,869,159	130,841	555,410	468,544	1,023,954	51%
Mobilizing social business to accelerate achievement of MDGs	Timor-Leste	Apr-12	Dec-15	65586	82001	2,557,000	1,869,159	130,841	644,024	748,841	1,392,865	54%
Scaling-up opportunities for rural based women and youth	Rwanda	Jan-12	Dec-14	59183	81703	2,239,758	2,093,232	146,526	682,161	1,612,037	2,294,197	102%
Building an inclusive financial sector	Rwanda	Jan-15	Dec-15	59183	81703	1,000,000	934,579	65,421	-	-	-	0%
Promoting inclusive economic development	Colombia	Apr-12	Jun-14	58568	82207	2,000,000	1,869,159	130,841	1,781,696	155,596	1,937,294	97%
Promoting inclusive economic development- Phase 2	Colombia	Mar-15	Feb-16	85698	93373/93375	1,000,000	934,579	65,421	-	-	-	0%
Scaling up support to local service delivery for the MDGs: rural water & sanitation	Mongolia	Apr-13	Feb-15	74046	86612	2,000,000	1,869,159	130,841	3,321	1,959,057	1,962,378	98%
Democratic governance for development	Nigeria	Jan-13	Dec-13	56555	69949	230,000	214,953	15,047	211,833	-	211,833	92%
Fast tracking Millennium Development Goals and safeguarding development gains in Nepal	Nepal	May-14	Apr-16	61320	88411	2,000,000	1,869,159	130,841	-	141,355	141,355	7%
Global advocacy and policy outreach	Global	Jun-12	Dec-14	64402	80953	500,000	467,290	32,710	210,718	70,504	281,222	56%
Capacity development for aid effectiveness	Global	Oct-13	Apr-14	50716	62772	100,000	93,468	6,542	-	86,773	86,773	87%
Accelerating national efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence	Global	Jul-14	Dec-16	81487	Multiple	2,000,000	1,869,159	130,841	-	361,590	361,590	18%
Building the Post-2015 development agenda: open and inclusive global consultations	Global	Dec-12	Dec-13	64555	Multiple	1,000,000	934,579	65,421	526,735	483,072	1,009,807	101%
Continue facilitating an evidence base and open dialogue on the Post-2015 development agenda	Global	Jan-14	Dec-15	Multiple	Multiple	2,000,000	1,869,159	130,841	-	615,767	615,767	31%
Strengthening the accountability framework for the Post-2015 development agenda through the Data Revolution	Global	Jan-15	Dec-15	Multiple	Multiple	1,100,000	1,028,037	71,963	-	-	-	0%
UN Millennium Campaign for "review of the Global Partnership for development and its implications on financing the Post-2015 agenda	Global	Jun-14	Sep-15	61733	78581	300,000	280,374	19,626	-	-	-	0%
Global project for Ebola response 2015	Global	Jan-15	Dec-15	84275	92375	1,000,000	934,579	65,421	-	-	-	0%
TOTAL						28,910,084	26,563,630	1,789,454	8,752,167	7,974,921	16,727,088	64%

INCOME & ALLOCATIONS

INCOME & ALLOCATIONS		Output	Total Income	Allocated to Projects / Utilized In 2011-13	Total Project Utilized 2014	Contribution Balance as of 31 Dec 2014	Initial Allocations In 2015	Resources available for new grants
Contributions	PARKING PROJECT	78443	24,236,838	8,752,167	7,974,921	7,509,750	6,103,728	1,406,021
Interest Income	PARKING PROJECT	78443	370,624	-	-	370,624	-	370,624
TOTAL	Total		24,607,462	8,752,167	7,974,921	7,880,374	6,103,728	1,776,645

a/ This report is not official. It provides interim financial data based on the reports available in UNDP financial system as of 6 March 2015
b/ Future Expense includes Undepreciated Fixed Assets, Inventory, Commitments and NEX advances

Lene Jespersen
Chief Management Support Unit, UNDP, BERA
Date:

ANNEX - LINKS TO COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT REPORTS

- Colombia - Promoting inclusive economic development
- Sudan - Youth volunteers rebuilding Darfur
- Rwanda - Scaling-up opportunities for rural based women and youth
- Mongolia - Scaling up support to local service delivery for the MDGs: rural water and sanitation
- Global - Global advocacy and policy outreach
- Global - Capacity development for aid effectiveness
- DRC - Community recovery and peace consolidation in North Kivu
- Lao PDR - Strengthening capacity and service delivery of local administration
- Nepal - Fast tracking MDGs and safeguarding development gains in Nepal
- Global - Accelerating national efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence
- Timor-Leste - Mobilizing social business to accelerate achievement of MDGs
- Global - UN Millennium Campaign: Review of the Global Partnership for development and its implications on financing the Post-2015 agenda
- Global - Continue facilitating an evidence base and open dialogue on the Post-2015 development agenda



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