REPUBLIC OF KOREA - UNDP MDG TRUST FUND
ANNUAL REPORT 2014
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.
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 the 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 and improved public service delivery on the foundation of ensured democratic governance with accountability.

Millennium Development Goals Acceleration

<table>
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<th>Projects at glance</th>
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<tr>
<td>COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND PEACE CONSOLIDATION IN NORTH KIVU (OCTOBER 2011 - JUNE 2015)</td>
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<td>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Approved Grant: $2.94 mil. Utilized Resources: $2.43 mil. Delivery: 83%</td>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>YOUTH VOLUNTEERS REBUILDING DARFUR (JANUARY 2012 - JULY 2014)</td>
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<td>SUDAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Approved Grant: $1.44 mil. Utilized Resources: $1.47 mil. Delivery: 100%</td>
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<td>205 youth volunteers trained, with 139 deployed to their local communities 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLOMBIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Approved Grant for Phase 1: $2 mil. Utilized Resources: $1.94 mil. Delivery: 97%</td>
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<td>Income generation opportunities for 60,139 vulnerable people and inclusive economic enabling environments in nine municipalities by creating 9,840 jobs for the poor.</td>
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<td>STRENGTHENING CAPACITY AND SERVICE DELIVERY OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS (FEBRUARY 2012 - DECEMBER 2015)</td>
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<td>LAO PDR</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Approved Grant: $2 mil. Utilized Resources: $1.92 mil. Delivery: 98%</td>
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<td>The establishment of decentralized water supply and sanitation systems benefited 5,500 individuals directly, additional 22,500 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCALING UP SUPPORT TO LOCAL SERVICE DELIVERY FOR THE MDGS: RURAL WATER AND SANITATION (APRIL 2013 - FEBRUARY 2015)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MONGOLIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Approved Grant: $2 mil. Utilized Resources: $1.94 mil. Delivery: 86%</td>
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<td>A direct impact on 140,088 households (756,067 local citizens, 40 percent are female). 22 small-scale district infrastructures and 208 other services provided in 52 districts.</td>
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ACCCELERATING PROGRESS OF MDG 1 AND 7

NEPAL (MAY 2014 - APRIL 2016)

Safeguarding development gains in Fast Tracking Millennium Development Goals and safeguarding development gains in Nepal (May 2014 - April 2016)

- Approved Grant: $24 million Utilized Resources: $22.1 million 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 1,300 small businesses in rural areas (39 percent women-owned).

PHASE 2: JANUARY 2015 - DECEMBER 2015

(Phase 1: January 2012 - December 2014; Base and Open Dialogue on the Post-2015 Agenda)

- Approved Grant: $2.24 million Utilized Resources: $2.29 million Delivery: 100%

Creating 1,500 small businesses in rural areas (39 percent women-owned). Promoted during the project implementation. 83,313 beneficiaries (53 percent women), directly benefited from the new salt farm technology.

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 infected waste in an environmentally friendly manner.

Continuing to facilitate an evidence base and open dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

- Approved Grant: $2.1 million Utilized Resources: $2.06 million Delivery: 97%

More than 7.5 million people expressed their priorities through two innovative crowdsourcing initiatives: the MDG 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.

Capacities development for aid effectiveness: Global partnership for effective development cooperation

- Approved Grant: $100,000 Utilized Resources: $98,773 Delivery: 87%

A 218 percent growth participation in the Community of Practice, reaching a total number of 400 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.

EBOLA RESPONSE – BUILDING NATIONAL AND LOCAL CAPACITY FOR THE TREATMENT OF HEALTHCARE WASTE IN SIERRA LEONE

- Approved Grant: $1 million

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.

Marine 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 severely impacted and 150 people killed. 

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RAINFALL IN SINDHUPLAUCHOWK DISTRICT IN AUGUST 2014

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Sierra Leone (January 2015 - December 2015)

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.

Two pilot projects - in Bangladesh and in Kenya, Bangladesh scaled-up initiatives toward a UNDP – UN Joint Programme on Violence Against Women to include 423 more unions into the process. In Kenya, 196 representatives from different institutions benefitted from workshops and trainings on human rights, legislation and gender based violence.

Financing the post-2015 agenda

- Approved Grant: $300,000

Numerous visibility campaigns and communications products been developed to increase awareness and understanding of the MDGs. 2 videos that have been viewed over 15,000 times by the public in multiple languages.

Global advocacy and policy outreach

- Approved Grant: $5.5 million Utilized Resources: $5.26 million Delivery: 98%

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

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Fast tracking millennium development goals and safeguarding development gains in Nepal (May 2014 - April 2016)

- Approved Grant: $2 million Utilized Resources: $2.06 million Delivery: 100%

Accelerating progress of MDG 1 and 7 for high risk marginalized communities in vulnerable districts with particular efforts on elderly and disabled. 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 severely impacted and 150 people killed.

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COLOMBIA (APRIL 2012 - JUNE 2014)

Promoting Inclusive Development

Colombia has experienced outstanding economic growth in the last two decades. Despite this progress, Colombia faces a challenge: inequality and poverty levels continue to be high. In 2013, 30.6 percent of the population were living in poverty and 8.1 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 fell only 5 percent, while most Latin American countries had higher reductions. Only Brazil and Paraguay had a higher Gini Index in 2013.

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 an inclusive business. The IED project was developed based on the experience of UNDP in Cartagena in the implementation of IED project was created in 2010 with the objective of generating platforms for public/private sector engagement.

The project has been effective in creating income generation opportunities for more than 10,000 vulnerable and excluded people (an increase of 5.2 times since the project began), and in creating an inclusive economic enabling environment in 6 municipalities in Colombia. With the generous support of RoK-UNDP MDG Trust Fund, the project was able to provide the efficiency of the model and mobilize local and national government towards strengthening and scaling up different innovative strategies.

LESSONS LEARNT 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 interventions, specifically when assessing the sustainability of the initiatives and when developing an effective exit strategy.
- Generating platforms for public/private national/local institutional collaboration and information sharing is crucial to maximize the impact of interventions seeking livelihood stabilization, economic recovery and sustainable enterprise development, sustained quality employment and inclusive growth.
- The provision of resources to the productive units is a critical element to guarantee the sustainability of the interventions 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 have been 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 include knowledge management and the development of innovative prototypes – micro-enterprises, training centers, information campaigns – for the productive inclusion of the excluded, with particular emphasis placed on the stakeholders and on the local level, and to transfer the major outcomes 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 constructive relationships with government agencies, and are engaged throughout implementation of the project. This has been achieved through the close collaboration with public sector stakeholders delivering a larger impact, and mobilizing public and private sector and the project board meetings. The later was regarded as an excellent platform for discussing the achievements, challenges and lessons learnt based on which decisions would be made to ensure positive impact and sustainable results of the project.

• MDG3 by creating/strengthening 9 CEEs based on public and private business partnerships, formulating 6 productive inclusion policies, and creating and supporting 6 public/private inclusive networks.
• MDG3 and MDG4 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 57,619 micro-business supported.
• 757 micro-credit delivered and the same number of business units supported in the fund, on average with US$ 1,278 per micro-credit. This translates into a 23% increase in the financing rate of business plans (from 20% to 46%).

A beneficiary story - Ramiro Baz, 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 2002, with support from UNDP he established his own business “Bazar de Ramiro” for the production of traditional confectionery, taking advantage of his previous experience in the industry as an employee. The business sells in average US$ 1,263/month and generates 4 jobs. Three of the workers are also IDPs.

Ramiro had access to UNDP’s microcredit scheme. He received US$ 2,003 for machinery, local adaptations and supplies, and as the training for improving his entrepreneurial skills, and in agronomy. 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 that of value chain. When Ramiro speaks about his participation in Cemprende he says: “What value the most about Cemprende in Cartagena is the training I have received in different subjects. I have learned very important things /…/ talk to the credits they offer, which have been interest rates than other banks.”

Ramiro Baz, beneficiary of the project (AUS 1,263 micro-credit)
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 15% of the Darfur population and youth unemployment is estimated to exceed 40% per year. The pressure to make a living can be devastating for many young people, potentially contributing to violence and crime. Agriculturally and other small business activities could provide opportunities for income generation for many disadvantaged youth in urban and rural communities. However, many young people lack access to skills, finance, and markets to facilitate 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 network of partners to enhance 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.

A beneficiary story - Aseya, Maryam and Safia

Earning SDG 13 ($2.60 USD) 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 (IDP) and currently benefactors of WFP food distribution programmes 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.

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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 (BIFSIR) project funded by the Trust fund supported the financial sector development with training and study tours. The training and on-the-job training were to advance their knowledge on international best practices and agricultural value chain financing by participating in inclusive finance training. Through a study tour to India, the team was able to acquire practical knowledge to develop Internal Sector Pension Scheme policy and strategy. This will contribute to 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 local borrowers is among the barriers facing in Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)/Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs). To tackle the issue, BIFSIR supported two local refinancing institutions to lend to MFIs/SACCOs when they could not secure external funding from local institutions. 104% and 98% of MFIs/SACCOs were refinanced in 2014 by the two local institutions and 2015 Micro Small Enterprises accessed credit through refinancing. These MFIs/SACCOs had 10 cent small and youth owned.

To strengthen capacity of MFIs, four training workshops were provided to 38 loan officers and 16 managerial staff from 10. In addition, the Code of Conduct for MFIs was disseminated to 122 financial service providers, which is a huge step to bolster transparency and client’s trust in the micro finance sector. In response to the Government’s strategic efforts in SACCO consolidation, harmonization and SACCO policies were disseminated to 416. Unorganized SACCOs through a workshop coupled with 36 MFIs/ Sacco 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 vacancy of National Technical Advisor due to delayed recruitment had a repercussion to the project implementation. The Project Steering Committee meetings and joint field visits deepened partnership. Workshops also provided a platform to better understand each other and other agencies. For example, through BIFSIR Learning Workshop on Results Based Management, principles with KOICA to help understand the conceptual linkage of the project with UNDP.

At the senior level, the UNDP Resident Coordinator (RC) and the UNDP Resident Advisor met with KOICA representatives in December 2014, and the Head of the East and Southern region of UNCDF accompanied senior officers from UNDP on a visit to H.E Ambassador of RoK in Kigali on 16th July 2014. The meetings provided good opportunities to discuss and understand each other’s work, including UNDP and KOICA work in Rwanda in the area of financial inclusion for the poor.

In conclusion, there is a need to encourage cross sectoral and cross thematic to translate the training into local language. This is important 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.

PARRTNERSHIPS

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 and other agencies. For example, through BIFSIR Learning Workshop on Results Based Management, principles with KOICA to help understand the conceptual linkage of the project with UNDP.

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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 drinking 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 project need by: 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 integrating project support within the government systems. Furthermore, feasibility study and the development of detailed engineering designs for such a complicated infrastructure project required time. These processes resulted in certain delays in start of construction work at the local level. Extensively short construction season, poor engineering designs for such a complicated infrastructure project exceeded initial estimation in the feasibility study. However, the local Governments reflected the financing needs for 2015 plans as confirmed by MCDU. Furthermore, MCDU is committed to allocate the residual funding for the completion of whole programme in all targeted 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 MCDU, and a strong commitment to finalize the project activities at the local level. After the end of the project, the achievement is expected to be completed by the central and local Governments in 2015: • Remaining work at the project sites at the central and local level should be completed; • 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 module generated through the project funded by the Trust Fund.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

Major success of the project is that the communities became part of a national larger scale rural infrastructure development programmes. Such change in scope and scale required redefined and continued 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, the need for strengthening the capacity of local institutions for improved public utilities service delivery in rural settlements which directly impact sustainability of the expanded water and sanitation services.

As a result, the centralized water supply and sanitation systems were successfully established in the targeted soums areas from which about 5,500 individuals benefited directly and 22,000 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 institutional models were 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.

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 and purchased from vendors. For sanitation, dormitory had an old septic tank with the insufficient size and capacity. Children were encouraged to use the tank at the end of watering in the hot 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 high health and safety rates. This has now greatly improved: girls and boys have separate toilets and washing facilities and a hot shower. Staff members also have their own facilities. Parents are constantly engaged with the work of the project, which is now centralized into the system. We would like to convey the thanks of staff, students and their parents for the support provided through the KOICA-UNDP MDG Trust Fund Project.”

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MONGOLIA (APRIL 2013 - FEBRUARY 2015)

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Global Advocacy and Policy Outreach

Global Advocacy and Policy Outreach funded by the ROK-UNDP MDG Trust Fund supported the rollout of the ‘scaling up’ methodology. The project provided policy and programmatic support to projects and ensured a considered 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 creating awareness 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-based and scaling-up strategy of the project funded by the Trust Fund played a catalytic role in integrating the scaling up concept and methodology in UNDP’s Strategic Plan (2012-2017). The Strategic Plan stressed using innovation, replication opportunities, and success stories 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 timeframes. The project aimed at scaling up the ‘scaling up’ methodology in the Asia-Pacific region through the design and initiation of 13 ‘scaling up’ programmes in the region. 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 sale 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 Peace Forum and the 2013 Global MDG conference in Seoul. 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 Peace-Food-2013 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 formed 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. As part of monitoring for scaling up local development has been developed. The report was shared to project countries and regional centers through a learning platform 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.

All project achievements, visibility materials, and knowledge products have been featured in high-level events including the 68th Session of the General Assembly. The visibility materials have been used in more than 15,000 times by the general public in multiple languages.

A beneficiary story from Haiti

The “Empowering Vulnerable Women through Income-Generation Activities” project in Haiti, took an integrated approach to 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.

Nante Eltebe, one of the beneficiaries of the project, indicated how the project has brought transformational change to her and her family. She stated, “I wasn’t doing well at all because my husband is too ill to work. Now I’m the one supporting the family. As a breadwinner of Children, I have to support his children now. I am working in a school. This project has helped us move forward and transform our lives.”

Supporting 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.
The Global Project on Capacity Development for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) aims to strengthen the effective functioning of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). As part of the UNDP MDG Trust Fund (No. 03/99), UNDP’s work in this area focuses on the global monitoring framework, which assesses progress in achieving the GPEDC’s objectives. The project also enables UNDP to support countries in their effort to receive, manage and use development cooperation.

**Outcomes of the High-Level Meeting**

- **1,500 participants from 130 countries joined** the First High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC organized in April 2014, additional resources to support the implementation of the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team’s work on the Global Partnership monitoring framework, which assesses progress in achieving the GPEDC’s objectives. The project also enables UNDP to support countries in their effort to receive, manage and use development cooperation.

**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 implementation of the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team’s work on the Global Partnership monitoring framework, which assesses progress in achieving the GPEDC’s objectives. The project also enables UNDP to support countries in their effort to receive, manage and use development cooperation.

**PARTNERSHIPS**

There is a fruitful exchange and cooperation between the Republic of Korea and China on the theme of Economic and Social Development.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

For more information, please contact the UNDP Country Office in the Republic of Korea.
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, integrate displaced populations and ex-combatants, and improve socioeconomic activities. This stabilization plan covers North Kivu, South Kivu, 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,” a project funded by the Republic of Korea – 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 roads and feeder roads for the revamping of economic activities in North Kivu; (iii) develop a pilot project to rehabilitate and/or construct key rural roads and feeder roads; (iv) rehabilitate and/or construct key rural roads and feeder roads in Masisi and Walikale territories.

During this reporting period, 230 students, including 106 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 vaccination units and 15 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

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 beginning; the project plan was executed comparable 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 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,” she said, “I am becoming a welder at the centre helped me. 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.”
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 subsistence 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 (NGPRP) of the Government of Lao PDR. Its specific goal is to strengthen the institutional frameworks and capacity of local public administrations to improve the delivery of public services, financing the MDG achievements.

Through the project funded by the Trust Fund, the provision of services at the local level to support MDG achievement directly impacts the lives of the 758,067 local citizens of whom 48 per cent are women who received public services support in 2014.

LESSEONSS LEARNED

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 improvement. Together with the pragmatic activities, the project aims to garner support from political leadership and streamline cross-sector coordination mechanisms for better inter-ministry collaboration.

PARTNERSHIPS

The NGPRP programme has been successful in outlining 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 phase. 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 directions for GPRP. Where representatives of ROK have been actively engaged. The Governance Sector Working Group is another forum 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 as the Ambassador also participates regularly in the Information Development Partners Meetings chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative focusing on various emerging issues in the country relevant to achieving development goals.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

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, 46 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.

A beneficiary story – Mrs. Thammavongsa

The life of Ms. 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. Mrs. Soudsady Thammavongsa is a beneficiary of the project and she participates regularly in the Annual Review Meeting and the Programme Board Meetings.

Mrs. Soudsady Thammavongsa, Lao PDR.

Photo credit: Nyyssonen/UNDP Lao PDR

Photo credit: Eva Hinrichsen/UNDP

Photo credit: Andrew Hein/UNDP

Photo credit: Nyyssonen/UNDP Lao PDR

Photo credit: Eva Hinrichsen/UNDP

Photo credit: Andrew Hein/UNDP
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. The project aims to develop a local capacity for climate risk reduction and mitigation, livelihoods improvement, sustainable natural resource management, and capacity building.

**Fast Tracking MDGs and Safeguarding Development Gains**

The "Fast Tracking MDGs and Safeguarding Development Goals" Initiative (FTMDG-I) has been designed to achieve acceleration of MDG1. 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 risk management. Two sub-watersheds in Sindhukola (Bhaiso) and Sindhupalchowk (Sindhukola) have been selected based on high levels of poverty, vulnerability and impacts of climate change. The project aims to provide support to the project implementation.

Lessons Learned and Way Forward

- **Increased awareness among the beneficiaries regarding climate change and disaster risk management.**
- **Improved local governance and community participation.**
- **Enhanced capacity building activities for ensuring sustainability of the initiative.**

Sustainable livelihoods program: Januka Gurung

Januka Gurung was selected as a beneficiary due to her involvement in the "Women Self-Reliance" center. She has 0.35 hectares of land. The low-land (Khet bari) is used to grow millets. She harvests about 7 Muri of millets per year. The middle-upland (Pakho) is used to grow wheat and barley. Januka is the mother of a five-year-old girl, and her husband is a migrant worker to Bahrain. He sends money to his family, which is used for their basic needs.

Her income from the project is used to support her family. 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 grow wheat and barley. Januka is the mother of a five-year-old girl, and her husband is a migrant worker to Bahrain. He sends money to his family, which is used for their basic needs.

**Lessons Learned and Way Forward**

Many disasters 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 Nadi, Chitwan 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 livelihoods and ensuring 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 (CDRM) umbrella, together with other components of the programme. During the inception stage of the programme, the project team and KOICA representative also visited the affected area and discussed the planned activities to be carried out in that site in the coming years. A Korean UN Volunteers fully funded by the Korean Government is also assigned to support the project implementation.
Accelerating National Efforts to Prevent and Respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence

The two main outputs of this project are the strengthening of 11 legal frameworks to support increased access to justice for women and girls, who are victims/victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and of (2) the national capacities to deliver quality police and justice sector services. This project is supporting 2 national pilots in Bangladesh and Kenya. The 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 the base for scaling up in other countries.

In Bangladesh, although there are a range of existing laws and policies to reduce violence against women, violence axes remain uncoordinated and underfunded. 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 women/unions 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.

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 relating in GBV victims/victims often receiving unfair treatment. Women and girls can even be penalized by the legal system for reporting gender-related crimes. The justice and legal institutions are further impeded 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 interventions by women and girls living with HIV. This assessment is linked to the baseline study which gathered information about: a) the common forms of GBV that women and girls living with HIV have faced; and b) 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 10 per cent of the respondents acknowledged that sexual GBV is a problem and 59 per cent confirmed that they have experienced sexual GBV. Two per cent of the respondents 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 as it strengthens 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 strategy delayed implementation. Partially due to the project activities that required interaction with direct beneficiaries. The project explored opportunities to engage with relevant local partners and stakeholders to ensure ownership of the project at national and community levels. For instance, a local project implementation cycle, 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 impartment of the Post 2015 agenda, the Beijing +20 review and the Global Study on Security Council Resolution 1325 will be further discussed during the AIDSP Expert Meeting in the second half of 2015. This will refine UNDP’s strategic approach to working on GBV in order to optimize national level programming and advocacy.

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, 191 representatives from different institutions and key stakeholders benefited from workshops and trainings on Human rights and the laws and SGBV.
• Scalled-up on a UNDP UN Joint Programme on VAW to include 425 more unions from the initial 46 in all 7 regional divisions in Bangladesh.

GLOBAL (JULY 2014 - DECEMBER 2016)
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 environment are generally 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 development. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) as a tool for investment attraction and government cost sharing to augment the available government funding. The project developed successful partnership with the Government of Timor-Leste which availed additional method.

Youth Plastic Bottles Recycling Social Business Development
Key issues of concern in Timor-Leste are poor waste management systems, environmental threats from plastic bottles deposited on the streets, and water canals, and high unemployment rate 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 plastic bottles from the streets, sell to a youth business, 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, 387 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 productivity. The capacity of the new method is 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 local environment by cutting of trees.

Social Business Fund
Timor-Leste has a lack of financing options designated for social businesses and new MSME. The project built an evidence-based SB Fund designated for social businesses and new MSME. The project developed successful partnership with the Government of Timor-Leste which availed additional method. 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 director 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.

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 their key players. The government resignation and consequent restructurings also showed 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.

Dominoes Soares, a mother of 4 children, has been producing salt using the traditional method of salt cooking since she was about 11 years old. “The salt making 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/ with that I used to cook the salt and see water. I can’t wait to try the new method because I have to do less physical work and the quality of salt is much better.”

With the new modern environmentally friendly technology, Timor-Leste and KOICA are regular participants in the project. With existing/potential Timorese entrepreneurs and focus-group discussion and consultations with existing MSMEs and informal updates are provided by the UNDP project team Korean counterparts.

A beneficiary story - Domingas Soares

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With the new modern environmentally friendly technology, Timor-Leste and KOICA are regular participants in the project. With existing/potential Timorese entrepreneurs and focus-group discussion and consultations with existing MSMEs and informal updates are provided by the UNDP project team Korean counterparts.
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 eradiates 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 of the project are:

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 Russian Global Partnerships framework.
2. Gather voices from Asia on regional issues specific to the financing agenda that will contribute in 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. Champion 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 the Center for Policy Dialogue in Bangladesh. The Center for Policy Dialogue 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 MDGs. These three issues became the main focus of the project, in addition to the review and assessment of multi-stakeholder frameworks.

UNMC 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 outcome of the project, the synthesis analysis and policy are being directly integrated on the outcomes of the post 2015 development agenda and financing for development discussions and negotiations on the outcomes documents. A summary of the findings was provided to DESA as inputs into the planning process.

LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

Several groups are beginning to demonstrate interest in the financing for development discussions 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 discussions. Their input was included in the Elements Paper of the financing for development negotiation which was incorporated into the synthesis.

A group of civil society leaders in Asia was one such group that engaged with 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 interest to get involved.

A key lesson learnt was that multiple stakeholders have an interest in participating in the discussions on financing, and for the financing process alone, but were constrained by limited research evidence that would enable their advocacy positions to be 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 various 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 the 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 the campaign are being developed and will be agreed as part of a declaration to be issued by all stakeholders making use of the outcomes of the campaign.

PARTNERSHIPS

The mission to the Republic of Korea and the discussions held with officials of MOFA, staff of the UNDP Social 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 meeting, where the Ambassador also gave an opening speech. Active participation of the embassy mission in Addis Ababa will help shape the follow up advocacy initiative planned to monitor the implementation of the Addis commitments.
GLOBAL (JANUARY 2014 - DECEMBER 2015)

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

In July 2013 the UN Secretary-General presented his annual report on accelerating progress toward 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 an open and transparent process with multi-stakeholder participation. The UN has actively participated in the development of the new agenda, and the manner in which it is implemented, will need to reflect the hopes and aspirations of all sections of society, while increasing 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 and citizens who are affected by global policy, and individuals affected by their decisions. While opportunities for civil society to play an active role in the governance of the UN and the international system, and of the countries, and have increased, comparable channels for direct participation at the international level remain scarce. The support received through the Trust Fund has helped to increase the capacity of the UNDP and its partners to promote participation in the international level.

In a second round of consultations, the UNDP has also initiated the Post-2015 Development Agenda Survey and the Post-2015 Report 2015-2016, “Opportunities at National and Local Levels” summarises the initial findings from discussions that involved over 50 countries.

Lastly, with a view to providing proof of concept for some of the most innovative and forward-looking ideas, UNDP also supported countries to pilot participatory monitoring and accountability: “Participatory Monitoring and Accountability”.

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 consultations and an analysis of successful experiences with countries that have set illustrative goals. UNDP is also supporting countries to pilot participatory monitoring and accountability, based on their experience of the MDGs. These pilots aim to explore the potential of an inclusive, open and participatory process to capture people’s views on the world agenda.

The consultations have built on the successes of the MDGs and address broader citizen views and values. The co-chairs of the Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda State, in their final report that “the mandates from the MDG’s successes are both clear and profound: that people want access to the information and data that enable them to make the decisions that affect their lives; that they want to be included in the design and implementation of policies and programmes to achieve their objectives; that their involvement at the international level remain scarce.

The results of eight national consultations, supported by the Trust Fund and other donors, have provided critical advice to governments, UN agencies and Member States on the initial steps towards the implementation of the new agenda.

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 consultations and an analysis of successful experiences with countries that have set illustrative goals. UNDP is also supporting countries to pilot participatory monitoring and accountability, based on their experience of the MDGs. These pilots aim to explore the potential of an inclusive, open and participatory process to capture people’s views on the world agenda.

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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 challenging the healthcare delivery systems, orphaning children and reversing the economic and social gains made in the countries most impacted. During the height of the Ebola crisis in late 2014–2015, powerful disinfectants were being used to disinfect waste. As well as shredders that help to reduce the volume of healthcare waste; generators to ensure a constant supply of electricity were installed in Ebola Treatment Centers and Health Care Facilities to safely manage healthcare waste that had been developed under the Global Medical Assistance initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa were introduced, with a focus on training medical staff, including maintenance technicians, on how to work with the new autoclave system, but also on more basic healthcare waste segregation, waste handling and personal protection measures. Operators and maintenance technicians were also trained 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 were 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 MoINS, Centre for Disease Control (CDC), WHO, UNDP and UNOPS. The capacity developed component of this project proved most healthcare waste is expected to continue to support key national health sector programmes, such as those focusing on containing HIV/AIDS and TB; whilst minimizing environmental pollution.

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 ensure the proper use and operation of the autoclaves. Testimonies also facilitated close collaboration among partners in the selection of facilities that have received autoclaves technologies.

The part of Sierra Leone – one of the countries greatly impacted by the Ebola epidemic – in the global response to contain and control the Ebola epidemic, the management and treatment 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 missing 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 Assistance initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa, focusing on training medical staff, including maintenance technicians, on how to work with the new autoclave system, but also on more basic healthcare waste segregation, waste handling and personal protection measures. Operators and maintenance technicians were also trained to ensure the proper use and operation of the autoclaves.

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Lessons learned and way forward

In the countries most impacted by the Ebola epidemic, the management and treatment of healthcare waste is often understood or neglected due to budget constraints and competing development priorities. This project focused on training medical staff, including facility management officers, operators and technicians, training included instruction on how to work with the new autoclave system, but also on more basic healthcare waste segregation, waste handling and personal protection measures. Operators and maintenance technicians were also trained to ensure the proper use and operation of the autoclaves.

A significant implementation challenge for this project was the rapid turnover of staff. Medical staff were often in a location for a limited period of time. Therefore, 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 in the facilities that have received autoclaves technologies to ensure the proper use and operation of the autoclaves.

Sierra Leone (January 2015 – December 2015)

The Goderich Facility in Sierra Leone contains beds for 100 people and has a high number of cases. The international standard healthcare waste treatment technology provided was 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 away. “We are using autoclaves in the Goderich Facility in Sierra Leone, 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 ensure the proper use and operation of the autoclaves.

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FINANCIAL SUMMARY
ROK - UNDP MDG TRUST FUND

The Republic of Korea – UNDP MDG Trust Fund is financed by the Government of the 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:

2014 Allocations to 2nd/3rd phase projects:
- Colombia – ‘Inclusive Economic Development’ ($1,000,000)
- Colombia – “Strengthening the Accountability Framework for the Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Data Revolution” ($1,100,000)
- Rwanda – “Building an Inclusive Financial Sector in Rwanda” ($1,000,000)
- Sierra Leone – “Ebola Response 2015” ($1,000,000)

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” ($500,000)
- Sierra Leone – “Mobilizing Social Business to Accelerate Achievement of MDGs” ($550,000)
- Sierra Leone – “Continue Facilitating an Evidence Base and Open Dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda” ($1,000,000)

2014 Allocations to 2nd/3rd phase projects:
- Timor-Leste – “Inclusive Economic Development” ($1,000,000)
- Global – “Strengthening the Accountability Framework for the Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Data Revolution” ($1,100,000)
- Rwanda – “Building an Inclusive Financial Sector in Rwanda” ($1,000,000)
- Global – “Continue Facilitating an Evidence Base and Open Dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda” ($1,000,000)

2014 allocations made to the existing projects:
- Timor-Leste – “Mobilizing Social Business to Accelerate Achievement of MDGs” ($550,000)
- Global – “Strengthening the Accountability Framework for the Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Data Revolution” ($1,100,000)
- Rwanda – “Building an Inclusive Financial Sector in Rwanda” ($1,000,000)
- Sierra Leone – “Ebola Response 2015” ($1,000,000)
- Global – “Continue Facilitating an Evidence Base and Open Dialogue on the Post-2015 Development Agenda” ($1,000,000)

2014 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Approved Grants</th>
<th>2014 Expenditure</th>
<th>Cumulative Utilised Resources as of 31 December 2014</th>
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<tr>
<td>Empowerment of vulnerable women through livelihoods and micro enterprises</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
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<td>(service delivery of health care)</td>
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<td>Earthquake-affected areas of Port au Prince and environment</td>
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<td>Community recovery and peace consolidation in North Kivu</td>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>2,943,531</td>
<td>1,148,832</td>
<td>2,493,989</td>
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<td>Youth volunteers rebuilding Darfur</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
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<td>122,962</td>
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<td>Strengthening capacity and service delivery of local administration</td>
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<td>2,000,000</td>
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<td>Solidarity increases to accelerate achievement of MDGs</td>
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<td>Scaling-up opportunities for rural based women and youth</td>
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<td>Building an inclusive economic sector</td>
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<td>Promoting inclusive economic development</td>
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<td>Scaling up support to local service delivery for the MDGs: rural water &amp; sanitation</td>
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<td>Democratic governance for development</td>
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<td>Strengthening Millennium Development Goals and safeguards development gains</td>
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<td>2,000,000</td>
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<td>Global advocacy and policy outreach</td>
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<td>Capacity development for effective governance</td>
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<td>Building the Post-2015 development agendas: rural and town areas</td>
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<td>Strengthening the accountability framework for the Post-2015 development agenda through the Data Revolution</td>
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<td>UN Millennium Campaign for Review of the Global Partnership for development and its implications on financing the Post-2015 agenda</td>
<td>Global</td>
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<td>Global project for Ebola response 2015</td>
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### 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

#### APPENDIX

#### ANNEX - LINKS TO COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT REPORTS

1. Colombia - Promoting inclusive economic development
2. Sudan - Youth volunteers rebuilding Darfur
3. Rwanda - Scaling up opportunities for rural based women and youth
4. Mongolia - Scaling up support to local service delivery for the MDGs: rural water and sanitation
5. Global - Global advocacy and policy outreach
6. Global - Capacity development for aid effectiveness
7. DRC - Community recovery and peace consolidation in North Kivu
8. Lao PDR - Strengthening capacity and service delivery of local administration
9. Nepal - Fast tracking MDGs and safeguarding development gains in Nepal
10. Global - Accelerating national efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence
11. Timor-Leste - Mobilizing social business to accelerate achievement of MDGs
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.