

REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI
EUROPEAN COMMISSION

JOINT ANNUAL REPORT 2007

1.1. Executive Summary

Kiribati is a country of 33 atolls spread across the equator in the Central Pacific. The islands are divided into three groups separated by thousands of miles of sea: the Gilbert Group, where 90% of the population lives and where the capital South Tarawa is based; the Phoenix Group virtually unpopulated and comprising an unspoilt marine reserve and the Line Group comprising the world's largest atoll, Christmas Island.. According to the 2005 census the population is approximately 93,000 and is growing at a rate of 1.8 per cent per year.

Kiribati's is one of the least developed countries in the Pacific ranking 11th out of 14 on the Human Development Index mainly due to its per capita GDP, rates of morbidity and infant and child mortality and overall living conditions, especially access to clean water.

However the economy has not grown sufficiently in 2007 to meet all planned developments. This economic climate has implications for the European Commission's activities in Kiribati given that current projects were developed when government revenue was more buoyant. Careful consideration needs to be given to the integration of project activities into government plans and budgets and the financial sustainability of project results.

Under Cotonou, the indicative financial allocations from EDF 9 for Kiribati are € 8.8 million for the "A" Envelope and € 2.2 million for the "B" envelope. The focal sector financed under the "A" Envelope is the Outer Island Social Development. Priority is given to improving the health facilities in the Outer Islands. The "B" Envelope has been committed for the Aggregate Project as reflected in the counter-signing of the financing proposal by the NAO on the 8th February, 2008. The contribution agreement between SOPAC and NAO is still in process.

The European Commission's ongoing activities in 2007 included one project financed under 8th EDF – Solar Energy Project, and one project under 9th EDF – Improvement of Health for the Outer Islands. In 2008, the Project under the 9th EDF mentioned above is still on-going to-date. The 10th EDF is yet to be finalised and it will focus on renewable energy and water and sanitation in the outer islands.

1.2. Update on Political, Economic and Social Situation

1.2.1 Update on the political situation

General parliamentary elections were called in August 2007, which resulted in election on 17th October 2007 in which Mr Anote Tong was elected the new President of Kiribati. The current governments' policy statement is 'Further enhancement of the equitable distribution of development benefits to the People of Kiribati.'

The new NDS for 2008-2011 (now known as the Kiribati Sustainable Development Plan, KDSP) is still in its final review with the alignment of international and regional agreements such as Millennium Development Goals, Pacific Plan of Action Committee and so forth. The KDSP is planned to be submitted to Cabinet for approval on the 4th April, 2008, before it is laid out during the Donors' Partners meeting scheduled to take place on the 7th May, 2008 in Tarawa, Kiribati.

There are local councils based on each of the 22 inhabited Outer Islands. These have very limited capacity and funding (local taxes and some central government funding), thus they rely heavily on Government's support grant. They deal mainly with matters concerning their own island, and co-ordinate their island development programs.

1.2.2 Update on the economic situation

Kiribati is classified as a least developed ACP State under Annex 6 to the Cotonou Agreement. It is one of the least-developed micro-island Pacific states. Since 1998, social indicators have marginally improved and international reserves have remained large, but GDP per capita has stagnated at about AUD\$700. The production base remains narrow and the Public Sector dominates formal economic activity. Despite huge subsidies, most wholly owned State-Owned Enterprises continue to incur losses. Copra is a socially critical source of household income, especially for the populations of the outer and more remote islands. Deep-sea commercial fishing is a major source of revenue but relies on other countries for fishing in Kiribati economic zone waters under a regime of licensing. Kiribati is reliant on the surveillance of the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency to determine quotas. Remittances from expatriate I-Kiribati are also an important source of foreign exchange, accounting for about A\$11- A\$15 million a year. The tourism sector, which is just being developed in the Line & Phoenix Group, does not yet contribute significantly to economic activity.

The Revenue Equalisation Reserve Fund (RERF) was established by the British colonial administration in 1956 to hold royalties from phosphate mining in trust for the nation. The Fund is well managed and as from March 2007, it has grown to AUD662 million. The Fund, which is well diversified with investments overseas, is nevertheless exposed to stock market fluctuations.

Economic growth has been much slower than population growth since 2002 to 2005. The growth rate since 2002-2005 on average is about 1% while the population growth rate is 1.69%. In 2006 real growth rate is picked up to nearly 6% reflecting a 10% increase in government wages and a pickup in donor-financed construction activity. The public sector is the economy's chief employer. Government recurrent and development expenditures are the main determinant of aggregate demand. The private sector is underdeveloped and private investment is extremely limited. Fishing license revenues, income from RERF, and seafarers' remittances make gross national product (GNP) about 70% higher than gross domestic product (GDP).

Because of the narrow production base, the financial situation of Kiribati is vulnerable to external shocks. Public external debt at the end of 2006 was relatively low at about 17% of GDP. Kiribati has no outstanding domestic debt. Kiribati faced public finance management problems at the end of 2006. Mission of the World Bank, IMF, ABD and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is closely scrutinizing the problem and shall recommend the reform.

The Government's fiscal performance recently has become a concern. Domestic revenues declined substantially between 2001 and 2005 (from A\$85.8 million to \$59.6million in 2005, with an estimated \$62.1 million in 2006. A drop in proceeds from fishing licenses was the key reason for declining revenues. This was partly due to a cyclical downturn in the catch from the Kiribati Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and also to the falling US dollar (the currency in which the license fees are denominated). Fishing license fees, which had reached A\$46.6 million in 2001, almost halved \$28.9million in 2006. The license fees remain the dominant source of domestic Government revenue. In 2005, they accounted for about 43%, import duties 31%, company income tax 6%, personal income tax 9%, and the balance from sundry fees. Government recurrent and development expenditures have risen from A\$127.2 million in 2001 to an expected A\$145.8 million in 2005. However, signs of an emerging fiscal crisis in the Government are not evident. Indeed, management of Government finances generally has been disciplined in Kiribati, and the value of RERF has grown substantially over the past 15 years.

The variable and vulnerable economic climate of Kiribati has highlighted the need for careful consideration to be given to the integration of donor funded project activities into government plans and budgets and the financial sustainability of project results. As half of the overall government budget is donor funded, improved donor coordination and efficiency, including reduction of transaction costs will assist Kiribati manage its precarious economy in the short and long term.

Of particular relevance to Kiribati and the European Union are the EPA process and its relationship to fishing licence revenue which is a crucial source of income. Kiribati requires specific technical support to manage new economic and trading arrangements such as the EPA.

1.2.3 Update the poverty and social situation

There is wide disparity between the economic conditions in the capital, Tarawa, and Kiribati's outer islands, where many follow a subsistence-based lifestyle. The need for cash jobs, education, and better social services is causing an urban drift that can potentially lead to an overcrowding of South Tarawa, where almost half the population is now concentrated. With over 40% of the population under 15 year of age, a 50% increase in the country's labour force is expected within the next decade.

The steady migration to South Tarawa is linked to the lack of economic opportunity in the outer islands and a persistently lower standard of service delivery, particularly in health, education, and water and sanitation. Recent Government and aid agencies' initiatives to improve social services in the outer islands have not succeeded. Government recognises that population growth and inequitable distribution of services are priority development constraints that must be addressed. The Cabinet, which endorsed a population policy in August 2004, is committed to improving population distribution by 2025. This includes three core strategies: (i) promoting a smaller family size, (ii) developing alternative growth centres, and (iii) facilitating permanent emigration to other countries.

The government has responded to the serious implications of continuing population growth by adopting a Population Policy in 2004. In 2005 the total fertility rate (TFR) declined quite dramatically from about 4.5 during the 1990's to about 3.5. The decline in the number of births is characterised by a relatively high percentage of family planning users among women of childbearing age.

The growing population is placing an increasing demand on services and the employment market; 2000 students leave school each year to compete for just 500 formal sector employment and training opportunities. Youth unemployment is one of a number of issues affecting youth and overall social stability. Attempts to address unemployment problem was a major task of the Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Development for many years. Early this year the Ministry has successfully managed to come to agreement with the Government of New Zealand for job opportunity scheme in New Zealand. Under this scheme the people of Kiribati have been offered 1,000 vacant non-skilled jobs in New Zealand. The first lots of 15 young I-Kiribati are now employed under the said scheme in January 2008. The second lots of 15 and also the third lots of 15 young people are expected to leave the country for New Zealand to work under the same scheme on 20th March 2008 and the 24th March 2008 respectively.

According to an ADB study carried out in 2002¹ it was estimated that 39% of households on South Tarawa and on the outer islands have per capita expenditure levels below the Food Poverty Line and 51% of households in South Tarawa and 50% in the outer islands had expenditure below the Poverty Line. The report recognises that shortfalls in income to meet average expenditure requirements are made up by fishing and own-produce consumption however it concluded that hardship is experienced by half the households throughout the country. Heavy reliance on consumption of own food production makes the I-Kiribati vulnerable to external shocks including salt water inundation of agricultural land, climate conditions affecting fishing and drought. The same report noted marked differences in income between the top twenty per cent of households and lowest spending twenty per cent, on both South Tarawa and on the outer islands. Outer islands' residents also experience a much lower level of service delivery, especially in health care than those living in South Tarawa. Poverty of opportunity is created by lack of skills, both

¹ The Poverty Line for Kiribati, ADB November 2002.

new and so called traditional skills and lack of employment and income earning opportunities.

2.1. Overview of past and ongoing cooperation

Kiribati has a long standing history of EDF presence dating back to 1975. The past recent 8th EDF projects which have been completed and funded by European Development Fund in Kiribati were the Kiribati Training Programme II (8 ACP KI 7) and the Support to Seaweed Industry Project (8 ACP KI 6). Both ended their implementation in 2006.

In 2007 there were two on-going projects, 8th EDF the Solar Energy for Outer Islands Project (8 ACP KI 2), and under the 9th EDF, the Improvement of Outer Island Health Services (9 ACP KI 1). In October 2007 the Commission signed the Financing Agreement of the Project on Environmentally Safe Aggregates for Tarawa (9 ACP KI 2).

Solar Energy for Outer Islands

This project is implemented by a state owned enterprise, Kiribati Solar Energy Company (KSEC) and supported by technical assistance from a European based consultancy firm this project successfully installed 2,000 solar home units across 18 outer islands by 2006 improving the living standards of many of the poorest households in Kiribati. The project ended in 2007 its implementation phase. Solar panels are very appreciated by the population of Outer Islands, and the Project created the demand for solar systems installations. Renewable energy is within the focal sectors of the 10th EDF and the project should have a follow up. Furthermore, development and implementation of Energy Policy is within Government commitments for next EDF.

Improvement of Health Services on the Outer Gilbert Islands

This project aims to substantively enhance access to health and medical services in the Outer Gilbert Islands. The Financing Agreement was signed by the European Commission in December 2004 and by the Government of Kiribati in April 2005. The Contribution Agreement between the NAO and the Fiji School of Medicine (FSM) was signed in May 2006. Due to the late signing this Programme, will be implemented practically during almost all the period of the 10th EDF. Focal sector of 10th EDF is duly complementary, as the renewable energy and water and sanitation activities are to be undertaken in the Outer Islands. Overall, all of these programmes aim to improve the living conditions in the Outer Islands of Gilberts.

This project directly aims at making progress towards achieving a number of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular child mortality which is monitored in Kiribati by the Ministry of Health and WHO.

In accordance with the progress report from June to November 2007, the Project has completed 2 activities including the identification of island sites for

the construction of health centres and dispensaries and the comprehensive situational analysis of health care delivery. Additional surveys, internal monitoring and periodic evaluation exercises will be undertaken.

The trainings of practitioners from different/relevant departments in the health ministry have been carried out. More training are still on-going and implemented by the FSM personnel in collaboration with courses at USP Centre in Tarawa.

The construction of 4 health centres on Tamana, Arorae, Nikunau and Beru was completed in late July 2007 whilst the 4 dispensaries in the Southern Kiribati finished by the end of November. The official opening ceremony of health centres with the participation of a high level government delegation and the Project team was publicly advertised.

The project has been experiencing problems particularly in decision making though the key personnel, the Project Coordinator who frequently flew from Fiji to visit the Project Management Unit located in Kiribati. Due to this problem the Project Coordinator needs to be relocated to Tarawa. However the incumbent post holder was not able to comply with the relocation and therefore has tendered his resignation. The advertisement for the replacement of Project Coordinator position has been widely announced and published and the closing date for applications is due on March 21st, 2008.

Kiribati Association of NGOs (KANGO) was elected by Kiribati NSAs to manage the NSA component of the 9th EDF health project which makes available 880,000 Euro for NSA activities which is part of the 'Improvement of Health Services on the Outer Islands Project'. A Memorandum of Understanding between KANGO and the Government to formalise the management of the NSA component of the health project was signed in April 2006.

The first programme estimate is due to complete on the 19th March, 2008. The visits to conduct consultations and trainings with the communities in the outer islands have been undertaken. At this stage, KANGO has started appraising projects from two islands and considered for funding. Implementation of the projects would soon start after receiving the steering committees' approval. The second programme estimate has been approved and ready to take onboard once the first programme estimate comes to an end. The second programme estimate was committed in December 2007, starting from March 2008.

Environmentally Safe Aggregates for Tarawa

This Project was developed to address the problem of coastal erosion on the most densely populated and vulnerable atoll in Kiribati, South Tarawa. The Project was devised with the assistance of SOPAC through the EDF regional project, 'Reducing Vulnerability of ACP States' and in close consultation with the World Bank which is coordinating the Kiribati Adaptation Project. The financing decision was taken in the second semester of 2007, with financing agreement signed by the Commission at the Forum meeting in Tonga.

The project shall be implemented by the SOPAC with the community participation through a local NGO. The Project aims to establish the "Tarawa Aggregate Extraction Company" which will help to avoid unorganised and environmentally dangerous scattered aggregate extractions all along the inhabited coastline.

10th EDF Programming

Under 10th EDF with a total Envelope A allocation of 12.7 million Euro, the focal sectors are renewable energy and water and sanitation. The non-focal sector amount shall be assigned to a technical co-operation facility.

Technical Cooperation Facility: the PIF was approved in October 2007 with the budget of 950,000 Euro for three years. The AAP together with all annexes shall be forwarded to AIDCO C3 in April 2008. Project commencement is expected to follow quickly after 10th EDF funding becomes available.

Solar Energy: The PIF was developed at the end of 2007, and was submitted to the QSG in March 2008. The amount for the Project is 4.1 million Euros for the 4 years implementation. The PIF envisages the continuation of the Solar Energy for Outer Islands Project. The AF shall be developed soon after PIF's approval, in order to submit the AAP for the TCF and Solar Energy Project for the final approval.

Water and Sanitation: The NAO Office together with Ministry for Public Works and the Delegation developed in 2007 a draft PIF for the 10th EDF water and sanitation Project. Main Project activities were identified, while the discussion on the management unit is still on-going. Due to the problems with allocating the management of the Project the PIF will be submitted after further consultation in the Government by mid 2008, for the final project approval in 2009.

Other projects and programmes outside focal sectors

As aftermath of 7th EDF the Delegation requested the NAO to install the equipment funded by the EDF in the Airport Control Tower at Bonriki Airport, South Tarawa (7 ACP KI 29). This equipment arrived to Kiribati before completion of the Airport Control Tower. When the Tower construction was completed the project providing equipment was closed. Since that time Civil Aviation Authority did not install the equipment in the Tower. In 2007 the Regional TCF allocated the funds for the service contract for the installation of the equipment. The Government of Kiribati also assigned funds for the supply of installation parts for the equipment in 2007. Procurement of parts for the control tower equipment installation is still in the process. The installation services are estimated to be completed by the mid of 2008.

STABEX

The first external audit of STABEX reported in July 2007 but was inconclusive. This identified the bank accounts where STABEX funds are held and provided additional information on funds but did not conclude on the final amount

available, however the minimum amount of the fund is known. Remaining STABEX funds are planned to be programmed to support the technical assistance to the NAO, and the Solar Energy project through the establishment of a special fund for the replacement of solar batteries. The draft of the FMO is prepared by the NAO office. The letter from the NAO confirming the agreement for the Stabex funds allocation still has to be submitted to the Delegation.

The 9th EDF Pacific Regional Indicative Programme funded and extended a number of existing projects to the six new Pacific ACP countries. These consisted of:

- Pacific ACP Regional Economic Integration Programme (PACREIP)
- Development of Sustainable Agriculture in the Pacific (DSAP)
- Pacific Regional and OCT Fisheries Programme (PROCFISH)
- Plant Protection Programme (PPP)
- Pacific Regional Initiatives for the Development of (basic) Education (PRIDE)
- Reducing Vulnerability in PACP States – SOPAC
- Development of Fisheries in the Pacific (DEVFISH)
- Pacific Environmental Information Network (PEIN)

Fisheries Partnership Agreement

A new 6-year Fisheries Partnership Agreement (FPA) was negotiated, signed in July 2006. This agreement will allow up to 16 European fishing vessels to work in the Kiribati waters. Economically, Kiribati has benefited greatly from the fishing agreement, firstly through EC financial contribution, secondly through the fishing industries' access fee payments for each boat licensed. The new agreement provides also for financial support of the European Community for promoting responsible fishing and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources in Kiribati waters. The Agreement is also providing for policy dialogue, and creates the Joint Committee principally in charge of monitoring of the implementation, and the programming.

2.4 EU Strategy for the Pacific

During the discussion in the programming process for the 10th EDF, key strategic directions contained in the EU Pacific Strategy have been taken into account while agreeing on the development response strategy for the European Community support. In this framework, the EU Strategy's focus on the sustainable management of natural resources in the Pacific provides a clear, result-oriented opportunity for the Kiribati-EU development co-operation under the 10th EDF water and renewable energy focal sector.

2.5 Donor coordination and harmonisation

There are no member states resident in Kiribati. Most MS missions accredited to Kiribati are located in Fiji or Australia. Overall aid administration is

managed by the Planning Unit within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

Discussion is maintained with the various ministries and NSA implementing the EDF and also with the Australia and New Zealand mission in Tarawa, and with the ADB and the UNICEF and the UNDP in Suva.

As a trend Australia and New Zealand Government aid are moving towards budgetary support and a joint programme of support to Kiribati. The Government of Kiribati may indicate an interest in the European Union adopting a similar approach. The project approach places considerable demands on overstretched human resources within government ministries. The European Commission's long programme planning mechanisms may not be the best suited to the changeable nature of the economy which requires an adaptive planning approach. The sustainability of project results, in particular infrastructure on the outer islands is a challenge for the Government's budget.

2.6 Dialogue in country with the NAO and NSAs.

NAO. During the last year, the Delegation has performed seven missions to the Country, with the forecast of the intensification of the missions if necessary. This has enabled a regular consultation to take place with the NAO who is the Permanent Secretary of Finance newly appointed in June 2007.

NSAs. 9th EDF funds were allocated to the KANGO in order to implement NSA component of the Improvement of Health in Outer Gilbert Islands. The Delegation continues to contact frequently KANGO during its missions, and consult them on the on-going and programming activities.

2.7. Conclusions

The European Commission Programme in Kiribati is project based with projects operating broadly in alignment with government development strategies. The programme's focus has been the provision of services to the poorest people living on outer islands improving the basic standard of living.

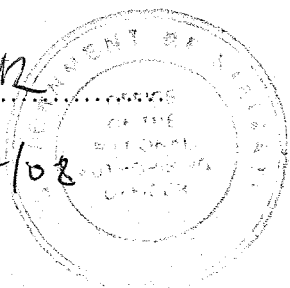
With 9 EDF the European Commission has moved towards supporting one key sector: primary health care focusing on the Gilbert Islands. In 2007 the 8th EDF has been finally implemented through one large programme Solar Energy for Outer Islands (4 million Euro). Priorities for 2008 include the programming of the 10th EDF, developing and implementing a new STABEX FMO.

Signatures:

The National Authorising Officer

C. W. W.

Date: 15/7/08



The Head of Delegation

[Handwritten signature]

Date: 9/7/08

ANNEXES:

Annex I Country at Glance

Key Economic Indicators

Note that the unit is in A\$millions

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
GNP per capita at current market prices											
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GNP at current market prices '000	117.4	142.5	141.8	153.4	172.6	169.3	158.7	151.6	145.6	156.0	N/A
GDP at current market prices '000	64.3	76.3	83.3	84.5	87.1	89.0	92.0	89.7	86.9	93.9	N/A
Growth in GDP	0.8	18.8	1.4	9.2	3.0	1.6	2.6	-1.9	-0.2	5.8	N/A
Inflation	2.6%	4.3%	0.6%	0.9%	7%	1.6%	2.6%	-1.9%	-0.5%	-0.25	N/A
Total exports (\$'000 at nominal prices FOB)	8,432	9,300	14,065	10,694	8,000	6120	4350	3500	4680	1950	N/a
Total imports (\$'000 at nominal prices FOB)	52,536	51,923	63,720	67,924	77,773	89,640	77700	83300	99450	102440	na
Copra exports (m.ton)	4,000	8,984	2,500	1,985	6648	3274	7134	na	na	na	na
Seaweed exports	373	626	1,103	1,699	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fish exports	110	1,058	311	195	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Government expenditure (\$'000) ²	50,936	54,923	68620	64,289	77100	71000	81800	96200	80800	85900	na
Of which for Health	8,368	7,108	9,239	8,830	10794	9940	11452	13468	11312	12026	na
Of which for Education	9,440	10,993	11,679	12,806	17733	16330	18814	22126	18584	19757	na
EEZ access fee revenue (\$ Million)	29.4	40.3	31.9	31.4	46.6	41.6	30.2	28.9	25.0	26.5	na
RERF Interest/Dividends (\$'000)	20,282	20,651	23,867	23,222	23226	21949	20920	21572	21004	22433	na

² Excluding donor funding, local government and special funds

Millennium Development Goals³

Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger			
Proportion of Households below \$1 per day (PPP)	1996	38%	
Prevalence of Underweight children under 5 years of age	1990	13%	
	1999	5%	
Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Educating			
Net Enrolment ratio in primary schools	1990	76%	Source: I. Education Digest
	2000	93%	
	2004	97.8%	
Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	1990	98%	
	2000	79.2%	
Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women			
Ratio of girls to boys in primary school	1990	97	Per 100
	2000	93	
	2004	98:100	6-12 year old
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary school	1990	116	13-18 year olds
	2000	114	
Women in Parliamentary Seats	2002	2	Out of 42 seats
	2004	2	
Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality			
Under 5 mortality rate (CMR)	1990	88	Per 1,000 live births
	2001	69	
	2002	69	UNICEF
Infant Mortality Rate	1990	65	Per 1,000 live births
	2000	43	
Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles	1990	67%	
	2001	70%	
	2003	88%	
Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health			
Maternal mortality rate per 100, 000 live births	1990	10	
	1995-	56	
	2000		
	2004	218	
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases			
TB prevalence per 1,000 population	2000	250	
	2002	217	
Number of HIV/AIDS cases	2000	36	UNFPA
	2001	38	Government of
	2004	45	Kiribati
Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability			
<i>Proportion of Households with sustainable access to an improved water source</i> Rural	1990	24.7%	Households not
	2000	42.3%	population
	2002	53%	
	2005	56%	WHO-UNICEF Pipe plus rainwater: 2005 Census
Urban	1990	54.5%	
	2000	60.4%	
	2002	77%	WHO-UNICEF
Urban and rural	1990	35%	

³ From data compiled by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community <http://www.spc.int/mdgs> unless otherwise stated.

	2000	49%	WHO-UNICEF
	2002	64%	
<i>Proportion of Households with access to improved sanitation</i>	1990	24%	
Urban and Rural	2000	31%	
	2002	39%	
Rural	1990	32%	
	2000	54%	

Annex II 9th EDF Financial Situation

TOTAL ALLOCATION (in Million EURO)		COMMITTED	UNCOMMITTED	RATE OF COMMITMENT %
Envelope 'A'	8.8	8.8	0.0	100
Envelope 'B'	2.2	2.2	0.0	100

Annex III:

Indicative timetable of global expenses

	Indicative allocation	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012→	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1st FOCAL SECTOR – RENEWABLE ENERGY	M €										
- Project 1 : Solar Energy for Outer Islands	M € 4.1				4.1						
2nd FOCAL SECTOR – WATER AND SANITATION	M €										
- Project 1 : W&S in Outer Islands	M € 6.7				6.7						
NON FOCAL SECTORS	M € 1.9										
- Institutional support for non state actors.	M €										
- Technical cooperation facility	M € 1.9		0.912						0.95		
- Contribution to regional programmes	M €										
-Other	M €										
Total Commitments:	M €										
Total Cumulative Commitments :	M € 12.7		0.912		10.8				0.95		