

# MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND OFFICE

Efficiency | Transparency | Accountability  
**Quarterly Newsletter**

October-December 2012, Issue 4



UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT GROUP



## Key Figures

- US\$6.36 billion total commitments
- US\$6.3 billion total deposits
- US\$5.9 billion transferred to Participating Organizations
- 76 Contributors/Partners
- 41 Participating Organizations.
- Operating in 82 Countries

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## MPTF Office Mission

To provide transparent and accountable fund management services to the UN system to enhance coherence, effectiveness and efficiency.

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Share your feedback!

Dear Partners,

The MPTF Office finished the 2012 operational year well above targets. During the last quarter of 2012, it was appointed by UN agencies and national governments to administer 6 Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs) and 3 Joint Programmes (JPs), increasing the cumulative portfolio to 60 MPTFs and 38 JPs. In 2012, the Office received from 57 Contributors/Partners total deposits of \$748 million (compared to the target of \$650 million) while it transferred \$835 million to 37 Participating Organizations (against the target of \$750 million).

Four of the six MPTFs established in the last quarter are Climate Change focused – **the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL); the Viet Nam UN-REDD Phase II; the DRC REDD+ National MPTF; and the Ethiopia Climate Resilient Green Economy National Facility (CRGE Facility).**

It is with immense gratitude that I retire from the UNDP MPTF Office on 15 January 2013. It has been a true privilege to serve UNDP and the UN system for 33 years, the last 9 with the MPTF Office.

It has been an honour to lead the MPTF Office since its establishment in 2004. It started as a small unit managing a single (and the first UN-wide) fund – the UNDG Iraq Trust Fund which along with the World Bank Iraq Trust Fund constituted the International Reconstruction Trust Fund Facility for Iraq (IRFFI). It was subsequently transformed to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office in 2006 and the MPTF Office in 2011. The MPTF Office

continues to contribute to the coherence, effectiveness and result-focus of the UN system to deliver humanitarian, transition and development programmes at the country level with efficiency and the highest level of public transparency.

**It is with great pleasure that I welcome my successor, Yannick Glemarec, appointed by the UNDP Administrator as the new Executive Coordinator, effective 1 February 2013.**

Yannick is at present the Executive Coordinator and UNDP Director of Environment Finance in the Environment and Energy Group (EEG) of the Bureau for Development Policy (BDP). He served at various senior level positions in UNDP including as Deputy Executive Coordinator, EEG/BDP (2003-2007) and at UNDP country offices such as Bangladesh, China and Viet Nam. He has provided strategic leadership and management for four vertical UNDP funds (Global Environment Facility, Least developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, and Adaptation Fund) and two project service facilities (MDG Carbon, Green Commodity Facility). Yannick looks forward to working with you and further strengthen the MPTF Office's services.

I leave with profound thanks to UNDP, UN Organizations, national governments, Contributors/Partners, for their support to the unique partnership the MPTF mechanism represents.

**Bisrat Akilu,  
Executive Coordinator**



## New MPTFS, National MPTF and JPs

### New UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTFs)

#### Sustainable Energy for All MPTF (SE4All)



The **SE4All** MPTF supports the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy For All initiative launched in April 2012 to catalyze action by a broad alliance of governments, businesses and civil society actors with a view of reaching the following three objectives by 2030:

- Ensure universal access to modern energy services;
- Double the energy efficiency improvement rate; and
- Double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

The SE4ALL MPTF was established in November 2012 with the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between Mr. Bob Orr, Assistant Secretary-General for Strategic Planning in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, and Mr. Bisrat Aklilu, Executive Coordinator of the MPTF Office

The SE4ALL MPTF includes partners from governments, UN, World Bank, private sector and CSOs and is led by an Advisory Board co-chaired by the UN Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank. It is supported by an Executive Committee chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Bank of America (Mr. Chad Holliday) and is managed by a CEO of the SE4ALL initiative (Mr. Kandeh Yumkella, presently UNIDO Director General). The Fund will have two distinct funding windows - SE4ALL Global Secretariat and Support for country level technical assistance

Sweden and Denmark made initial contributions of \$4.7 million in December 2012 operationalizing the SE4ALL MPTF.

[More information on the SE4ALL MPTF website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.](#)

#### Yemen National Dialogue and Constitutional Reform Trust Fund (YNDCRTF)



The situation in Yemen has been of serious concern for the international community, with the country facing multi-faceted threats to its stability. Following the escalation of violence and the 2011 political impasse, the Security Council adopted Resolution 2014 which called on all Yemeni parties to commit themselves to implement a political settlement on the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council's initiative.

Established as a UN coordination mechanism for channeling pledges announced by the Friends of Yemen Group in Riyadh and New York, the Yemen NDCR TF was established in November 2012, by the Government of Yemen and the UN, to support peaceful transition through national dialogue and constitution-making processes.

[More information on the Yemen NDCR Trust Fund website on the MPTF Office GATWAY.](#)

#### Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia



In December 2012, the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) decided to transfer the fund administration of the 'Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia' from UNODC to the UNDP MPTF Office, based on UNODC request.

The Trust Fund will defray the expenses associated with prosecution of suspected pirates, as well as other activities related to implementing the CGPCS's objectives of combating piracy in all its aspects. Among others, the Fund would



expand the possibilities to both States and the private sector to make tangible contributions to combat piracy; permit the payment of expenses associated with prosecution and detention of suspected pirates; and support relevant legal capacity building activities.

[More in information on the Counter-Piracy Trust Fund off the Coast of Somalia website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.](#)

## UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF



Together with the Government of Viet Nam, the UN-REDD agencies - FAO, UNDP and UNEP - developed the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II MPTF which was established in December 2012. The UN-REDD Viet Nam MPTF will enhance Viet Nam's ability to benefit from future results-based payments for REDD+ and undertake transformational changes in the forestry sector. Aligned with Vietnamese policies, it will contribute directly to the implementation of the Viet Nam Forestry Development Strategy and the National Climate Change Strategy and contribute directly to the implementation of the National REDD Action Plan.

The Government of Norway operationalized the fund with a contribution of US\$31.8 million during the Doha COP 18.

[More information on the UN-REDD Viet Nam Phase II website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.](#)

## New National Multi-Partner Trust Funds

### Ethiopia Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Facility



The Ethiopia CRGE Facility was established in December 2012 with the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement between H.E. Ahmed Shide, State Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia, and Mr. Eugene Owusu, UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative.

The CRGE Initiative positions Ethiopia at the forefront of the low carbon revolution promised by the climate agenda.

Building climate resilience is an urgent challenge for Ethiopia, as its weather is likely to become more unpredictable in the coming years, with increased flooding and drought. This will impact on all aspects of economy, including transport, agriculture, natural resources and energy sectors.

[More information on the Ethiopia CRGE Facility website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.](#)

### The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) National REDD+ Trust Fund



On the eve of the COP18 meeting in Doha, Qatar, the DRC REDD+ National Fund was established with the signing of the agreement between the Government of DRC and the UNDP MPTF Office that will be the interim fund administrator. The agreement was signed in Kinshasa by H.E. Mr. Patrice Kibeti, Minister of Finance délégué and Mr. Moustapha Soumare, DSRSG/UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative in the DRC.

DRC has the largest tropical forest in Africa, covering close to 167 million hectares or 10% of the world's tropical forests. The National REDD+ Fund will provide the Government with a financial instrument to mobilize and combine diverse financing sources (public and private, national and international) for the implementation of its REDD+ objectives.

[More information on the DRC Fonds National REDD+ website on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.](#)

## New Joint Programmes (JPs)

### Nicaragua Support MDG 4-5 Joint Programme



In December 2012, The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), UNICEF and UNFPA established a Joint Programme entitled "Support to Achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 4 and 5 (A and B) in Nueva Segovia, Chontales and the South Atlantic Autonomous Region in Nicaragua".



The JP aims at contributing towards reaching MDGs 4 and 5 (A and B), so that by 2015 the maternal mortality rate will be lowered by 75%. In absolute numbers this means diminishing maternal deaths to 40 per 100,000 live births and to 24 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, using the 1990 base-line. The JP will have a three-year duration corresponding with the first three years of UNDAF 2013-2017.

[More information on the JP Nicaragua Support MDG 4-5 website on the MPTF Office GATWAY.](#)

## Building Community Resilience through Integrated Water Management (IWM) in Bangladesh



Access to clean water in Bangladesh is limited, making water management a critical issue. Consequently an integrated approach to water resources and water ecosystems is essential in order to achieve sustainable solutions that support communities. In this context, the Bangladesh Building Community Resilience through Integrated Water Management Joint Programme (IWM) was established as a partnership between the Governments of Bangladesh, The Netherlands and the UN system.

The JP will be jointly implemented by UNDP, WFP and ILO and offers innovative and holistic solutions that seek to address the impacts of climate change on the water sector; reduce water induced hazards; environmental sustainability; participatory management; and aquatic ecosystems governance.

The Embassy of Netherlands in Dhaka is fully funding the Joint Programme by contributing \$7.9 million.

[More information on the JP Bangladesh IWM Fund website on the MPTF Office GATWAY.](#)

## Bolivia Indigenous Support Joint Programme



The Bolivia Indigenous Support JP, “*Apoyo al proceso de desarrollo legislativo e implementación del derecho a la consulta y participación de los Pueblos Indígenas en Bolivia*” established in November 2012, is a Joint Programme of several UN agencies. It seeks to contribute to the implementation of a legal and institutional framework to enforce the constitutional right of a free and informed consultation of Bolivia’s indigenous and peasant communities. The JP will develop capacities of civil servants and indigenous organizations and promote a genuine inter-cultural dialogue in line with the ILO [Convention 169](#) and the [UN Declaration on the rights of Indigenous Peoples](#).

The European Union fully funds the Bolivia Indigenous JP.

[More information on the JP Bolivia Indigenous Support Fund website on the MPTF Office GATWAY.](#)

## “Transitional Solutions Initiative for Refugees and Their Host Communities in Eastern Sudan (Phase 1)” JP



The JP “Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) for Refugees and Their Host Communities in Eastern Sudan (Phase 1)” is collaboration between UNHCR and UNDP to provide a framework for transitioning displacement situations to durable solutions. As a partnership between humanitarian and development actors, the TSI prioritizes effective inter-agency partnerships, with specially tailored area-specific interventions to increase self-reliance.

This JP will benefit the host populations as well as the displaced, and have a strong component of national ownership and capacity building of local government. It has received from Norway (\$1.78 mill.) and The Netherlands (\$ 3.57 mill).

[More information on the Transitional Solutions Initiative JP website on the MPTF Office GATWAY.](#)



## The Sustainable Energy for ALL (SE4ALL) MPTF

The United Nations established the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Multi-Partner Trust Fund to support the Secretary General's Initiative. The initiative will "change the game" in the area of sustainable energy by introducing new public-private partnerships built from constructive dialogue on policy, investment, and market development by governments, businesses, and civil society. It brings together the global convening power of the United Nations, the ability to mobilise bold commitments and leverage large-scale investment, as well as a rapidly expanding knowledge network.

SE4ALL's objectives are to 1) provide universal access to modern energy services; 2) double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and 3) double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, all by 2030

The objectives address two challenges: First, one out of every five people on Earth lives without access to electricity, and the opportunities it provides for working, learning, or operating a business. Twice as many – nearly 3 billion people – use wood, coal, charcoal, or animal waste for cooking and heating, exposing themselves to damaging smoke and fumes that kill nearly 2 million people a year.

Second, where modern energy services are plentiful, emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases contribute to changes in the Earth's climate: Extreme weather events may grow more frequent and intense, devastating lives, infrastructure, institutions, and budgets. Climate change threatens food and water security, undermining the foundations of local, national, and global stability. Competition for scarce resources is increasing, exacerbating old conflicts and creating new ones. As lands degrade, forests fall, and sea levels rise, people driven from their homes by environmental change may reshape the human geography of the planet.

A special International Energy Agency report (Oct/2011) estimates that:

- More than 1.3 billion people lack access to electricity, and at least 2.7 billion people are without clean cooking facilities. 95% of them are in sub-Saharan Africa or developing Asia.
- \$48 billion/year will be needed to provide universal energy access by 2030, more than five times the 2009 level of investment but only 3 percent of total global energy investment. Only \$4-5 billion per year of that total is needed for clean cooking facilities.

Scientists warn that the current path means global temperatures could rise by more than 4° Celsius by the end of this century, affecting everything from the world economy to our health and the ecosystems that sustain life on earth, from energy, food, water and international security.

The SE4ALL agenda charts a path forward, based on appropriate technology choices, and identifies 11 action areas for high-impact opportunities: "sectoral" areas: (1) modern cooking appliances and fuels; (2) distributed electricity solutions; (3) grid infrastructure and supply efficiency; (4) large-scale renewable power; (5) industrial and agricultural processes; (6) transportation; and (7) buildings and appliances, and "enabling" Areas: (8) energy planning and policies; (9) business model and technology innovation; (10) finance and risk management; and (11) capacity building and knowledge sharing.

The Governments of Sweden and Denmark have already provided initial contributions of US\$4.7 million to the SE4ALL MPTF.





## The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) National REDD+ Trust Fund



The DRC REDD+ National Fund was established in November 2012 with the signing of the agreement between the Government of DRC and the UNDP

MPTF Office. To ensure a balance between national ownership and international standards of fiduciary management, the government has asked UNDP through its MPTF Office to provide interim fiduciary management services.

The largest tropical forest in Africa, covering close to 167 million hectares or 10% of the world's tropical forests, is located in the DRC. The National REDD+ Fund will provide the government with a financial instrument to mobilize and combine diverse financing sources (public and private, national and international) for the implementation of the DRC REDD+ national objectives.

The DRC REDD+ National Fund is designed to ensure that

the mobilized funds are allocated in the best and most transparent way to priority activities identified in the National REDD+ Investment Plan. It will be managed by a Government led Steering Committee that will include representatives of Contributing partners, international REDD organizations (UN and World Bank), Civil Society Organizations and the Private sector. National and international organizations may have direct access to the Fund, following a thorough assessment of their programmatic, technical, managerial and fiduciary capacities.

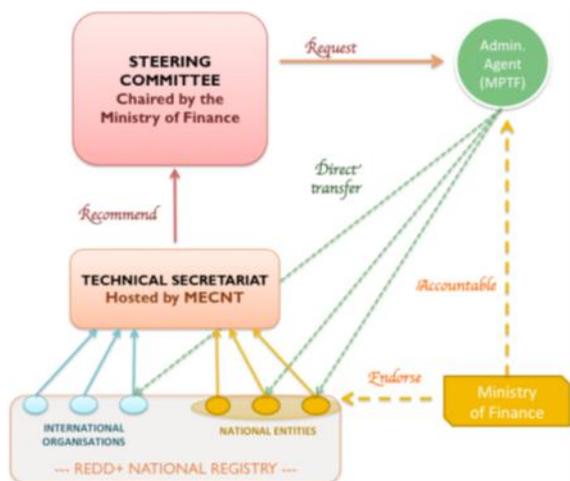
This REDD+ National Fund was presented by the government in a side event during the COP 18 in Doha in December 2012. The meeting was attended by the main development partners of DRC who expressed support to DRC's initiative and the progress it has made in the preparation of the programme and strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the steps it has taken to initiate the investment phase.

The fund will operate through the following three funding windows with different focus, funding terms and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of results.

	Financed Activities	Ac- MRV	Payments	Funding terms
<b>Window 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building</li> <li>Sectorial investments</li> <li>Enabling and integrated programs</li> </ul>		Traditional reporting (narrative and financial reports), based on the monitoring framework tied to the R-PP and the REDD+ strategy	Not based on performance but on the tangible progress of the National REDD+ process
<b>Window 2</b>	Payments for environmental services			Based on performance
<b>Window 3</b>	REDD+ Projects		MRC carbon	Based on performance
				Traditional/grants awarded in installments
				Ex-post funding based on the verified delivery of the authorized environmental service
				Grant awarded to a carbon project validated under international standards



The Technical Secretariat, housed in the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism (MECNT), is in charge of evaluating proposals for programmes and projects submitted through the National REDD+ registry.



The secretariat's recommendations are sent for approval to the Steering Committee chaired by the Ministry of Finance and with representatives of all the partners, which then instructs the Administrative Agent (MPTF Office of UNDP) to transfer the funds to the implementation partners. The links between the management structure of the Fund and the future arrangements for the REDD+ investment phase will be specified during 2013.

The DRC intends to pay special attention to the development of the Operations Manual of the National REDD+ Fund in order to effectively respond to challenges associated with the implementation of the REDD+ Fund: ensuring quality-control of REDD+ funded projects and proper implementation of socio-environmental safeguards, avoiding fiduciary management risks, guaranteeing strict and rigorous selection of national entities that can have direct access REDD+ funds.

## The Ethiopia Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Facility

Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Initiative outlines the vision, strategy, financing strategy, and institutional arrangements Ethiopia will need to pursue to attain the triple goals of economic growth, net-zero emission, and building resilience.

The Ethiopia CRGE Initiative was launched in December 2011 and the CRGE Facility established in December 2012. The CRGE Initiative consists of the Climate Resilient and Green Economy Strategy, an integrated planning process called 'iPlan' under which CRGE sector investment plans will be developed, CRGE institutions (CRGE Units in line ministries and in Regional States), a national Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and a CRGE Facility.



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To support the implementation of the priorities of the CRGE Strategy and Investment Plans, the Government established the CRGE Facility, as primary financial vehicle to mobilize, access and combine domestic and international, public and private sources of finance to support the institutional building and implementation of Ethiopia's CRGE Strategy.

To building climate resilience, the government has developed Ethiopia's Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change (EPACC). Ethiopia will also take steps to ensure that its economy is green and sustainable. Through initiatives like the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), some immediate priorities have been already identified.

The Green Economy component has been completed for seven sectors that offer the highest greenhouse gas abatement potential: Power Supply; Buildings and Green Cities; Forestry (REDD+); Agricultural/Soil-based Emissions; Livestock; Transport; and Industry.

Over 60 Green Economy initiatives have been identified for their potential to ensure that Ethiopia's 2030 greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels do not exceed the current 150 megaton CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. This avoids about 250 megaton CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent that would be emitted if a conventional development path were followed to meet economic growth goals.



The CRGE Facility will have Two Windows - Strategic Window and Responsive Window.

The Strategic Window will exclusively finance the implementation of activities (investment plans) and associated by institution-building requirements generated through the Government's strategic 'iPlan' process. Funds will be allocated the Management Committee against the investment plans, on an annual basis.

	Traditional growth	Low carbon or green growth
	Likely outcomes if Ethiopia follows a 'traditional' growth path:	Likely outcomes if Ethiopia follows a low-carbon, 'green' growth path:
<b>Energy</b>	Dependence on imported fossil fuels High emissions Power shortages and restricted coverage	Sufficient renewable energy resources to support economic development Exporter of clean energy regionally Expansion of rural energy coverage
<b>Agriculture (including livestock)</b>	Reduction in soil fertility Lower yields Vulnerability to floods and droughts and increasing food insecurity	Long term land use and fertility maintained Higher yields Food security
<b>Industry</b>	High dependency on carbon-intensive materials  Expensive infrastructure intensive solutions	Greater emphasis on sustainable materials or productive pathways  Smart manufacturing allows for increased efficiencies
<b>Forestry</b>	1.5 million hectares of forest and shrub cover at risk due to agricultural expansion and biomass energy needs  Health issues through smoke inhalation	Zero deforestation and sustainable forest use  Reforestation and afforestation as carbon sink  Healthier sources of cooking and heating energy  Watershed services maintained – fewer floods and droughts, erosion control
<b>Transport</b>	Congested cities Dependence on expensive imported diesel and petrol. Polluting, aging, unsafe vehicle stock	Increased availability of clean transport – rail, electrical vehicles, use of biofuels. Reduced oil dependence Healthier, cheaper, safer transport
<b>Settlements</b>	Unplanned development Unsanitary, unmanaged waste Low quality of life and reduced wellbeing Poor health	Coordinated and rational long term planning of settlements  Healthier towns and cities providing higher quality of life and wellbeing
<b>Economy wide</b>	Dependent on commodities and international price fluctuations including oil price	Macroeconomic conditions bring job and wealth creation and reduce poverty Increased exports, reduced imports

The Responsive Window will fund demand-driven implementation and institution-building activities and be open to proposals developed outside the iPlan process from a range of stakeholders. They will all be encouraged to put proposals forward and proposals will need to demonstrate that they are aligned with CRGE goals as outlined in the CRGE Strategy and in particular with published investment plans.



## The UN Partnership to promote the rights of persons with disabilities (UNPRPD) fund approves first programmes addressing disability rights agenda

The UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD), launched in December 2011, is a unique collaborative effort that brings together UN entities, governments, Disabled People's Organizations and the broader civil society to advance disability rights around the world. In particular, the UNPRPD supports coalition-building and capacity-development at country level to facilitate the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). It thereby contributes to the realization of a "society for all" in the 21st century.

The UNPRPD Fund has been established to support the Partnership, and is administered by the MPTF Office. Six UN Organizations participate in the Fund: ILO, OHCHR, UNDESA, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO. The UNDP Poverty Group serves as the Technical Secretariat for the Partnership.

Some defining features of the UNPRPD approach include:

- **A "One -UN" approach to disability** - The UNPRPD responds to the complexity of disability by integrating the different competencies of various UN agencies into a common programmatic platform.
- **Focus on partnership-building**- The UNPRPD leverages the unique position of the UN at country level to facilitate partnerships between governments, DPOs and broader civil society.
- **Focus on joint knowledge creation**- The UNPRPD works to generate cutting-edge knowledge on good practices and ways to mainstream disability in the UN system operational activities.
- **Catalytic approach**- The UNPRPD utilizes its Fund strategically to develop the capacities of partner countries to mobilize national and international resources for the promotion of disability rights.

As of December 2012, the Governments of Australia, Cyprus, Finland, Mexico and Sweden have provided US\$ 2.9 million to the UNPRPD Fund.

After a rigorous process of assessment undertaken by the UNPRPD Participating UN Organizations as well as Member States and civil society representatives, the UNPRPD has identified a set of country programmes to be funded under the first funding round.

With the resources that have already been contributed, the UNPRPD is already supporting programmes addressing different aspects of the disability rights agenda in **Costa Rica, Indonesia, Moldova, Mozambique, several Pacific Island Countries (Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu), Ukraine and Togo**. The proposal from **the Occupied Palestinian Territories** will be funded soon as well.

However, proposals from a few other countries have been positively assessed and require funding. Therefore, the UNPRPD Participating Organizations will continue to work jointly to mobilize the resources necessary to support pipeline proposals over the next months.

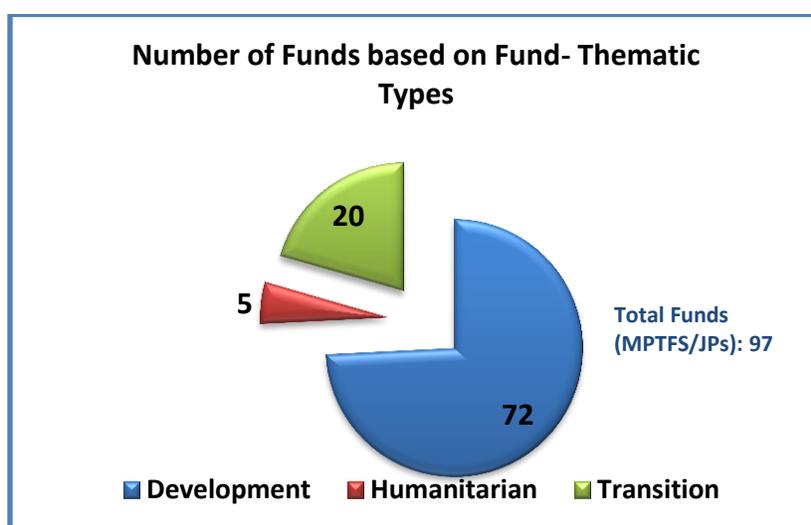




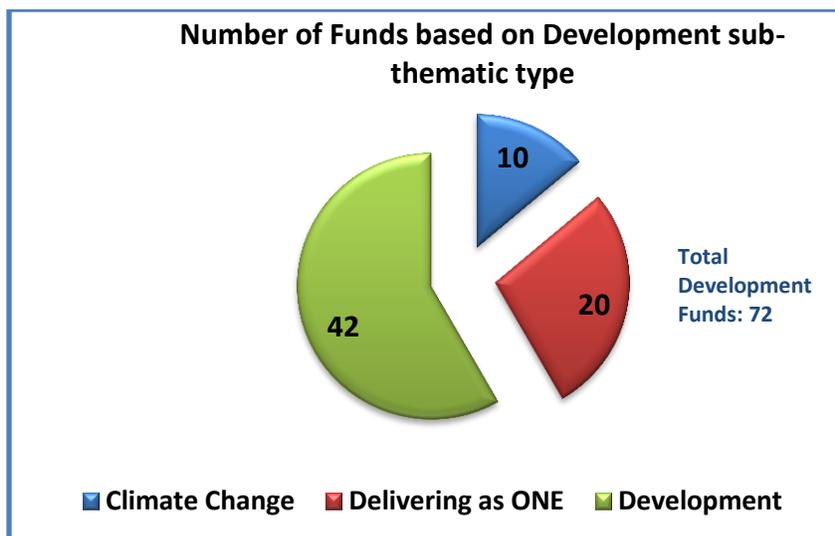
## Overview of Funds by Thematic Fund-Type and Regional Groupings

The following graphs provide a brief overview of the number of Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs), including national MPTFs and Joint Programmes that have been established as of end 2012 per thematic categories and regional groupings.

**Graph I: Number of Funds based on Fund Thematic Types**

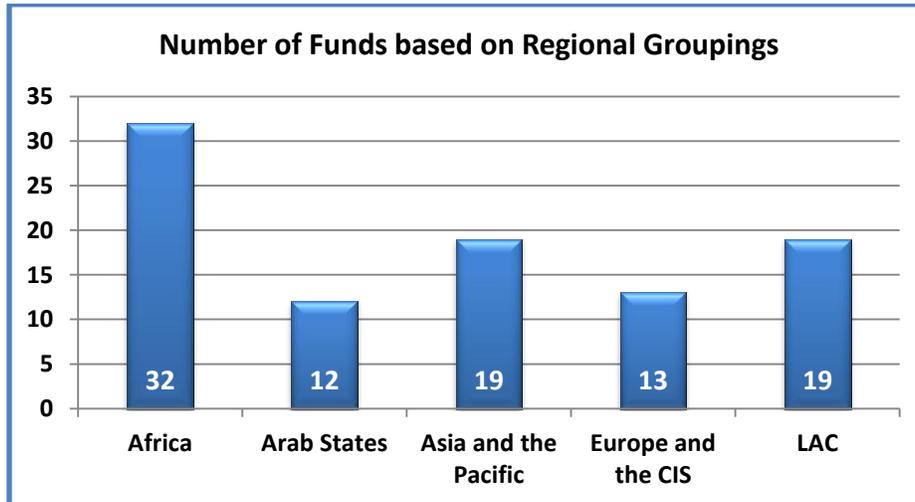


**Graph II: Number of Funds based on the Development sub-Thematic Type**

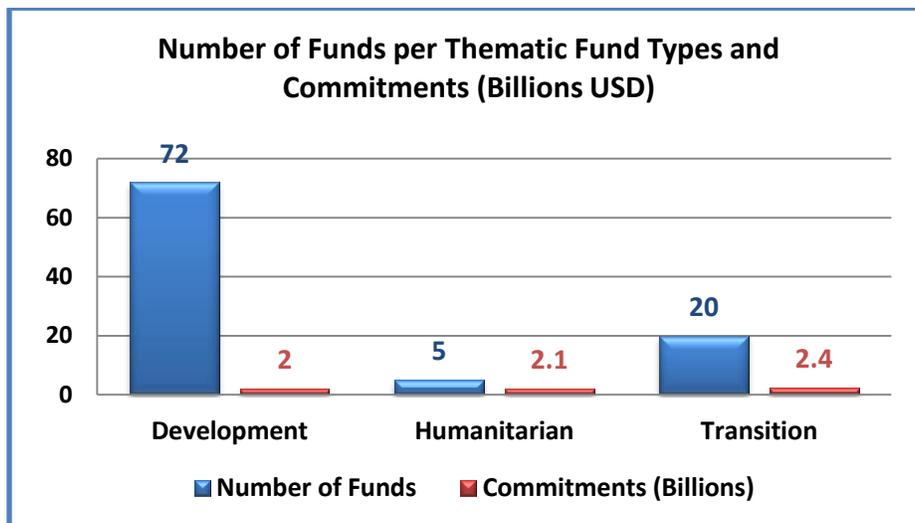




Graph III: Number of Funds based on Regional Groupings



Graph IV: Number of Funds per Thematic Fund Types and Commitments (Billions USD, Cumulative)



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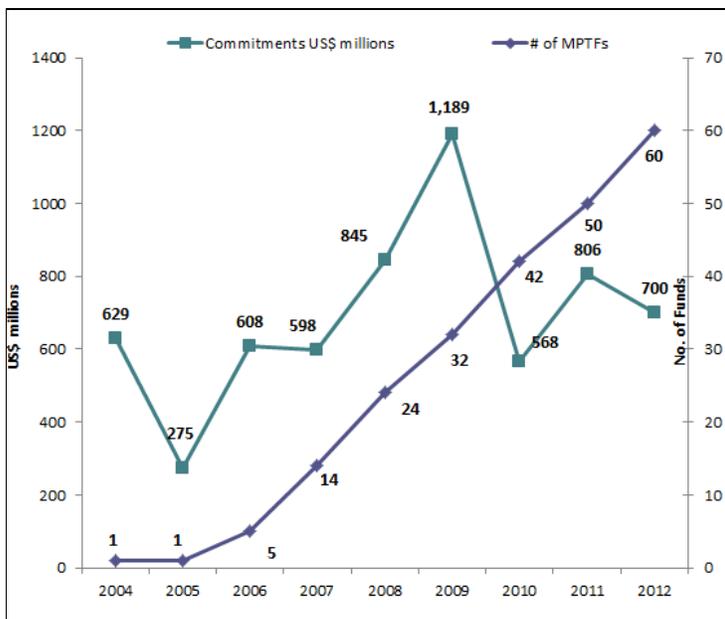


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## Portfolio at a Glance via the MPTF Office GATEWAY

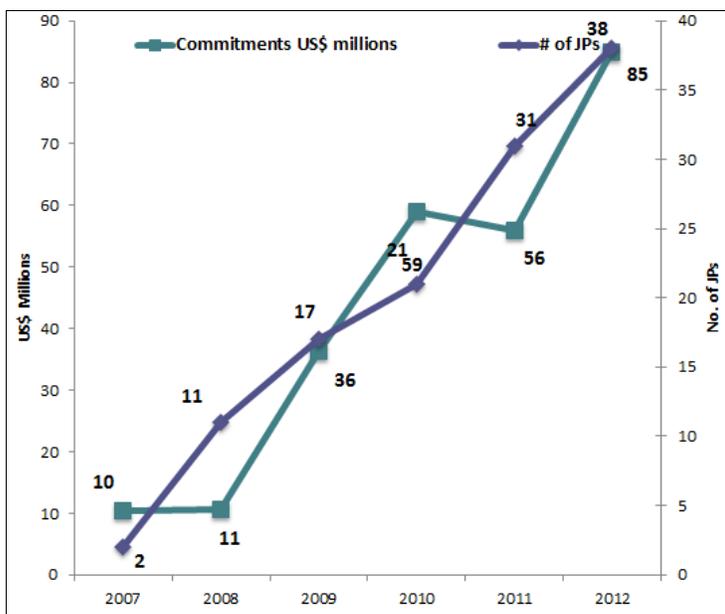
### Annual Donor Commitments to MPTFs (31/12/2012)



### MPTF Office Portfolio by Fund & Year



### Annual Donor Commitments to JPs (31/12/2012)



For more information: MPTF Office, Bureau of Management, UNDP, 730 Third Ave, 20<sup>th</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA

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