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# **Consolidated Report on Activities Implemented under the Joint Programme “Improved Food Security and Nutrition Through Economic Empowerment of Women” in Liberia**

**Report of the Administrative Agent  
for the period 1 January - 31 December 2012**

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

31 May 2013

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## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN)



World Food Programme (WFP)

## CONTRIBUTORS



Denmark

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## Executive Summary

This 2012 Consolidated Annual Report under the Joint Programme, “Improved Food Security and Nutrition through Economic Empowerment of Women” in the Republic of Liberia covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2012. This report is in fulfillment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded with the Contributor. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by Participating Organizations, the report is consolidated based on information, data and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations. It is neither an evaluation of the Joint Programme nor an assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. The report provides the Steering Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

The Government of Liberia (GoL) and United Nations (UN) Joint Programme on Food Security and Nutrition (JP\_FSN) was initially designed as a comprehensive 4 year programme aimed at providing a coherent response to the problem of food insecurity and malnutrition. The Joint Programme facilitates greater coordination and partnership among the key FS&N stakeholders in the country; prevents duplication of efforts; and directly supports the priorities of the Government as articulated in the national strategies for food security and nutrition, poverty reduction and agricultural development. It is also in support of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Signed on June 30, 2008, the Joint Programme activities were originally planned to occur over the period July 2008 – June 2011. Three extensions have been made to the JP\_FSN implementation period with May 31, 2013 being the new approved end date.

During 2012 the main achievements of the Joint Programme have been the following:

- FS&N secretariat was established at the Ministry of Agriculture to support improvement of the Food Security & Nutrition monitoring system. This system has now been operationalised and includes capacity building of staff at the Ministry.
- Support was provided for Access to Markets and Factors of Production that increased protein-rich food production during the year.
- Post-harvest processing and storage services improved with supply of equipment and implements at local level by FAO.
- UNDP supported the establishment of management structures to manage the agricultural market facilities at county level and trained beneficiaries to ensure sustainability of the facilities beyond the life of the Joint Programme.
- Agriculture-related, employment-intensive schemes were supported by WFP in the counties with special focus on women and youth.

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) serves as the Administrative Agent of the Joint Programme. The MPTF Office receives, administers and manages contributions from the Contributor, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committee. The Administrative Agent receives and consolidates the Joint Programme annual reports and submits these to the Steering Committee through the Resident Coordinator.

This report is presented in two parts. Part I is the Annual Narrative Report and Part II is the Annual Financial Report for the Joint Programme.



## PART I: ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

**Programme Title & Project Number**  
**Improved Food Security and Nutrition Through Economic Empowerment of Women**

- Programme Number  
**JP LBR 0067649**

**Country, Locality(s), Thematic/Priority Area(s)**  
**Republic of Liberia**  
**Food Security & Nutrition**

**Participating Organization(s)**

- **UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNWOMEN and UNICEF**

**Implementing Partners**

- **Ministries of Agriculture; Internal Affairs; Gender & Development.**

**Programme Cost (US\$)**

JP Funding (Pass-Through) from Denmark to date: 7,190,107

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Agency Contribution      | N/A   |
| Government Contribution: | In kind contribution - Land, Office space, Local materials, Local staff, Community labour). |
| Other Contributions      |   |

**TOTAL:** 7,190,107

**Programme Duration**

Overall Duration : **59 Months**

Start Date **1 July, 2008**

End Date (**31 May, 2013**)

Operational Closure Date<sup>1</sup>:  
**31 May 2013**

Expected Financial Closure Date

**Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.**

Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*  
 **Yes**  No Date: *12 06 2011*  
Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable *please attach*  
 Yes  No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

**Report Submitted By**

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## 1. List of Acronyms

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| CPA    | Comprehensive Peace Agreement              |
| CBRD   | Community Based Recovery & Development     |
| EU     | European Union                             |
| EC     | European Commission                        |
| DANIDA | Danish International Development Agency    |
| EUFF   | European Union Food Facility               |
| FAO    | Food & Agriculture Organization            |
| GoL    | Government of Liberia                      |
| MoA    | Ministry of Agriculture                    |
| MoGD   | Ministry of Gender & Development           |
| UNDP   | United Nations Development Programme       |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund             |
| UNIFEM | United Nations Women                       |
| UNCT   | United Nations Country Team                |
| UNOPS  | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| UNS    | United Nations System                      |
| WFP    | World Food Programme                       |

## 1. Purpose

### The objectives of the Joint Programme are:

- i) **Enhancing food availability** by addressing production, processing and marketing constraints of small farmers and maintaining predictable and stable food imports.
- ii) **Improving access to food**, through enhancing opportunities for employment and increased incomes and improving infrastructure to enable Liberians have better physical access to food.
- iii) **Promoting better food utilization and improving nutritional status**, through better prevention and more systematic monitoring of malnutrition, as well as supplementary and therapeutic feeding actions aimed at young children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

Overall, the Joint Programme has 32 outputs distributed across 5 components:

- strengthening of national **leadership and coordination mechanisms**;
- support for the development of related **policies and legislation**;
- support for access to markets and factors of production, in order to increase local and national **food supply**;
- access to basic services and strengthening of **safety nets**, which includes efforts to improve **school attendance** rates and promote agriculture-related **employment** for women and youth;
- **nutrition** priority interventions;

The initial phase of the Joint Programme adopted a two-pronged approach, offering emergency preparedness and response in an effort to address the short-term crisis in food prices, and medium-term support to the relevant priorities of Government's Food Security and Nutrition Strategy. In addition, gender empowerment, human rights and environmental issues are adequately integrated at policy, programme design and operational levels of the JP FSN.

It also provided substantial support for the development of related policies and legislation as well as for strengthening of national leadership and coordination mechanisms. The Joint Programme also has a particular focus on women, and aims to enhance women's access to, and control over, resources and ensure that interventions take account of their special needs.

## 2. Resources

### **Financial Resources:**

The programme utilizes the pass-through funding modality. Since inception, only DANIDA has used the pass through mechanism to fund their Joint Programme with a total programmable amount sum of US\$7,145,548.00 provided over the past four years. During the reporting period, the third tranche of DANIDA funds in the sum of US\$ 2,616,092 was transferred to participating agencies in March 2012 for activities planned to occur from July 2011 to June 2012.

The UNDP serves as the Administrative Agent of this Joint Programme with responsibility to transfer pass-through resources to the participating organizations (FAO, UNDP, UN Women and WFP) in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding it has signed with the contributor. The recipients UN Agencies directly manage their respective allocations of the pass- through funds in accordance with proper financial rules and regulations.

There was an initial delay in the disbursement of funds to participating agencies' partners during the period under review. Due to this initial delay, some of the activities were not completed and the funds could not be fully utilized by end of the timeframe for the JP implementation, which was December 2012. Accordingly, the JP\_FSN partner agencies, with the endorsement of the National Steering Committee, requested the Government of Denmark for a four-month no-cost extension of the DANIDA support. Approval from the contributor was given in February 2012, and final utilization period of resources was extended until end of April 2013. However, DANIDA requested participating agencies to present a compressive plan to demonstrate that the remaining activities will be completed with the no-cost extension period. Table 2 presents the revised plan submitted to DANIDA in February 2013.

In addition, DANIDA funds in JP account accrued interest amounting to US \$ 218,000, which the contributor has given approval to allocate to participating agencies. The JP Committee meeting on November 8, 2012 recommended that additional resources be allocated to prioritized ongoing activities being undertaken by FAO and WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. Fund transfer request was made to the MPTF Office so that the two agencies can utilize the resources within the time frame of the no-cost extension approved by DANIDA.

Table 1: Revised Work Plan for implementation of JP\_FSN activities March-April 2013

| Summary of outstanding activities   | Costs<br>US \$ | Responsible<br>UN Agency | Implementing<br>GOL<br>counterpart/<br>NGO partner | % Expected to be<br>spent by 30 April 2013 |       |                              |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|--|--|-------|------------------------------|
|   |                |                          |  | Mar  | April | Comment                      |
| <b>Joint Programme- Food Security and Nutrition (JP FSN)</b>  |                |                          |  |  |       |                              |
| Support finalization of the Joint GOL and UN Comprehensive nation-wide Food security and Nutrition assessment   | 30,000         | WFP                      | MOA  |  |       | Completion by March 31, 2013 |
| Upgrade the M&E system of the Food Security Unit at the Ministry of Agriculture   | 30,000         | FAO                      | MOA  |  |       | Completion by April 15, 2013 |
| Conduct refresher training for women groups in processing and marketing of poultry products; and in production of raw materials for poultry feed production.  | 15,000         | FAO                      |  |  |       | Completion by March 31, 2013 |
| Source, procure and deliver assorted vegetable seeds (bean, corn, and groundnut), cassava cuttings and potato vines to 10 beneficiary women group in poultry production and 6 beneficiary groups in Aquaculture respectively. | 29,000         | FAO                      |  |  |       | Completion by April 20, 2013 |
| Procure and deliver post-harvest handling and processing machines and equipment for rice and cassava along with training in agro-processing   | 35,000         | FAO                      |  |  |       | Completion by March 31, 2013 |
| Final Evaluation of JP_FS&N   | 69,000         | UNDP                     |  |  |       | Completion by April 30, 2013 |
| Formulation of second phase of JP_FSN including design of M&E System  | 38,000         | UNDP                     | MOA  |  |       | Completion by April 30, 2013 |

|   |        |      |                       |  |  |                                   |
|---|--------|------|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Final Joint Monitoring and County Stakeholder consultation (Learning and sharing sessions with stakeholders including beneficiaries) at county level                            | 18,000 | UNDP | MOA                   |  |  | Completion by March 31, 2013      |
| Finalization of documentary and case studies  | 23,000 | UNDP | MOA                   |  |  |                                   |
| Final Reporting of JP_FSN   | 10,000 | UNDP | MOA                   |  |  | Draft completed by April 30, 2013 |
| Procurement of local rice from target women groups participating in paddy supply contracts to expand existing CGRs stocks by (120 metric tons of each) including transportation | 54,000 | WFP  | ADRA and women groups |  |  | Completion by April 10, 2013      |
| Payment to 5 women groups undertaking rice milling contracts for added CGR stocks (120 metric tons of paddy)  | 25,000 | WFP  | ADRA and women groups |  |  | Completion by April 30, 2013      |

**Human Resources:**

During the reporting period, the JP\_FSN team consisted of:

**Management Team:** comprising the Executive Director of the Food Security and Nutrition Unit (JP\_FSN Secretariat) in the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), an acting International Programme Manager, five Programme Component/Technical Managers (one from each of the participating UN Agencies-FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and WFP) and the Food Security Programme Coordinator in the Ministry of Gender and Development;

**Technical Team:** consisting of staff in the Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Unit including the National Programme Officer, Food Security Analyst, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and Programme Associate; and the technical specialist staff assigned by participating UN Agencies;

**Support Team:** including 1 Financial Associate, 1 administrative assistant and 2 drivers located in the FS&Unit (JP\_FSN Secretariat).

The *Executive Director of the FS&N Unit* provided the overall government leadership to the JP\_FSN implementation and facilitated coordination among the Government actors and non-government stakeholders. The JP did not have a substantive *International Programme Manager* in place during the reporting period. Thus, the functions of the JP Manager, which include facilitation and coordination of the programme delivery; reporting, monitoring, and evaluation activities, as well as other general activities including communication and mass-media relations and coordination of contributor missions were undertaken by the WFP Component Manager in an acting capacity.

The *Component Managers* of the participating UN Agencies and the National Programme Officer of the FSN Unit were responsible for planning and field level implementation of programme activities, as well as reporting on the performance indicators within each component. The National Programme Officer was also responsible for the coordination of market data collection, analysis and production of the market bulletin and dissemination to stakeholders.

The *Monitoring and Evaluation Officer* organized several missions to monitor activities in the field and trained field level staff in the application of monitoring and evaluation tools.

The *Food Security Analyst* was responsible for coordinating the 2012 nation-wide food security, vulnerability and nutrition survey in technical staff of WFP, UNICEF, WHO, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Liberia Institute (LISGIS).

### 3. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

The JP\_FSN is managed as a *joint initiative* of UN agencies (FAO, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, WFP and WHO) and the ministries of Agriculture, Gender & Development, Public Works and Health & Social Welfare as the National Partners. Cooperation between national and international partners has been achieved by the following institutional management structure: (1) JP\_FSN Steering Committee; (2) JP\_FSN Technical Working Group; and (3) JP\_FSN Secretariat (Food Security and Nutrition) at the Ministry of Agriculture.

The overall monitoring of the programme by the contributor, government counterparts and the United Nations Agencies is ensured through the regular Steering Committee (SC) meetings. Progress on each JP component is reported and the feedback from the SC is recorded for proper follow up. Apart from the SC mechanism, regular reports have been sent to the contributors and the government counterparts in the form of periodic reports from the Administrative Agent (UNDP) or directly from the participating agencies. Whenever updates were requested officially or unofficially by the contributor or the ministries, appropriate information was provided by the JP Management Team.

The *Steering Committee* had three quarterly meetings during the reporting period. The meetings adopted decisions on progress in implementation of activities, adjustment of work plans and budgets, as well as decisions on specific implementation issues related to the selection of target beneficiaries, concentration of interventions in same geographic areas, capacity building of government counterparts and local institution in the target counties and many others. The details of the proposals raised and decisions adopted at each SC Meeting were summarized in minutes, all written and approved/signed by participating members after the meetings. Steering committees were co-chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and the UN Resident Coordinator or their designated representatives and attended by other Ministers of the Government of Liberia and Heads of UN Agencies participating in the Joint Programme.

Several important decisions were taken by the SC during the reporting period. These included, but are not limited to, the decision from the March 11, 2012 session to extend the current phase of the JP\_FSN until December 2012, which was taken in order to align the programme to the UNDAF Cycle that was to end in December 2012. The June 18, 2012 meeting was attended by the Deputy Danish Ambassador resident in Accra, Ghana and involved presentations of the findings of the Final Review Mission of the Programme which was earlier fielded by DANIDA.

The *Technical Working Group (TWG)* had six sessions during the reporting period. Each session centered around discussions of and agreements on progress in implementation of planned activities, coordination at the implementation level, work plans and budgets, as well as on specific issues related to program implementation, local ownership, exit strategy and sustainability.

The TWG also held several ad-hoc meetings to discuss specific programme implementation issues or plan for events such as the DANIDA Review Mission in June 2012, the Documentary mission in October 2012 and field visits by high level Government of Liberia (GOL) and United Nations authorities such as the visit of the Minister of Agriculture in Lofa County in June 2012. A similar visit was made by the Resident Coordinator along with the Representatives of FAO and WFP to women farmer groups in Bong and Niemba counties that are being assisted by the programme. In addition, the TWG meeting was held prior to every SC meeting in order to agree on the proposal for discussion and approval. Technical Committee meetings were facilitated by the Acting JP Manager and Chaired by the Executive Director of the Food Security and Nutrition (FS&N) Unit. The meetings were always attended by the Component Managers from the UN Agencies, technical staff of the Food Security and Nutrition Unit and the representatives from the Ministry of Gender and Development.

**Monitoring** of programme implementation was done in various forms. Monitoring missions have been conducted from Monrovia to the counties a several times in 2012, either by

individual agency or jointly with the partner agencies, government counterparts and at times involving contributor representatives. For instance, a joint monitoring mission with the DANIDA Programme Officer from the Embassy of Denmark in Accra Ghana, relevant ministry departments together with FAO, UNDP, UN Women and WFP was organized in Bong County during May 2012. Programme progress was also monitored through the quarterly joint monitoring missions organized by the county level field staff of the participating UN agencies and the counterpart Government ministries, including the Agriculture, Gender and the County Authorities. Reports of these missions were submitted regularly to all the agencies and relevant government authorities in Monrovia. In addition the participating agencies also followed their own internal monitoring and reporting mechanism to monitor the activities under their respective components and report at the Technical Working Group meetings, Steering Committee meetings or in the form of quarterly progress report on regular basis. In addition, Operational meetings were organized in a planned or ad-hoc manner at the county level in order to assess the interim results or a final implementation of certain activities.

A final Joint Monitoring Mission involving representation from all the stakeholders, designed as a consultative and lesson learning event and planned to have taken place in November 2012, was postponed to the first quarter of 2013.

### **Timely delivery of outputs**

In 2012 the project implementation was delayed due to various factors including the change of government officials following the 2011 elections. As the programme involves agricultural activities which depend on the cycle of seasons, the few months delay in disbursement of funds by UNDP, Liberia at the beginning of the season, resulted in carryover of activities to the next agricultural season. The JP partners made significant efforts to make up for the delay. However, as a result of the Technical Working Group (TWG) review of the implementation of planned activities, expenditures, technical and financial projections in October 2012, it was decided that some of the programme activities could not be completed by December 2012, and funds could not be fully utilized by the end of the timeframe agreed with the contributor.

Therefore, the JP partner agencies, with the endorsement of the Steering Committee, requested the Government of Denmark for a four-month no-cost extension of the DANIDA contributions. Approval from the contributor was granted in February 2013, and the project to utilize the fund was extended until end April 2013 as stated earlier in this report.

### **Cost-effective use of inputs**

As a result of the recommendations of the DANIDA Review missions in June 2011, it was confirmed that the UNDP –implemented activities would require a smaller budget than initially planned as in the Project Document. This was mainly due to the fact that UNDP was, as per the recommendations of the contributor mission, not to start construction of new storage and market buildings as earlier budgeted but rather concentrate efforts to complete on-going constructions which were at various stages of finalization by June 2011. This change in the work plan, combined with the decision of the January 2012 SC meeting not to hire a dedicated JP Manager for the remaining period of the programme, resulted in availability of surplus funds in the UNDP component of the DANIDA budget for the July 2011 to June 2012 work plan. Therefore, at the same time as the no-cost extension was

proposed, the JP partner agencies proposed a budget revision to: (1) reallocate a portion of the surplus funds from UNDP to the other two implementing partners, WFP and FAO in order to increase the direct agricultural production and market linkages activities and to achieve a greater impact for a greater number of beneficiaries; (2) introduce a new activity component under UNDP, namely capacity building of beneficiary groups to maintain and sustainably manage the storage and market buildings constructed under the programme and (3) include budget lines for capacity building of the Food Security and Nutrition Unit, final evaluation of the JP, visibility of project impact through production of documentary on the activities and results and formulation of second phase of the programme. This budget and activity revision was also approved by the Government of Denmark as well as the Steering Committee, thus ensuring further cost-effectiveness of the programme as a whole.

#### **4. Results**

Despite the initial delays as described above, the project made a substantial progress in 2012, and it is expected to complete activities with full use of the available resources by end of May 2013, thanks to the no-cost extension granted by DANIDA. Also thanks to the budget revision approved along with the no-cost extension, the programme has achieved higher cost-effectiveness than initially estimated.

During the reporting period, the JP\_FSN activities were concentrated mainly under component C: Support for Access to Markets and Factors of Production. Activities were also carried out under component A. As 2012 was the last year of the first programme phase, the activities were designed to achieve consolidation and to strengthen the necessary preconditions for exit and sustainability.

#### **JP Component A: Support for National Leadership and Coordination**

##### **Output 1.1: The FS&N Coordination Council, Technical Committee (TC) and Secretariat instituted and operationalized inclusive of capacity building-FAO**

The Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Unit which was established to serve as the JP\_FSN secretariat has been strengthened with adequate staffing comprising executive, technical and support personnel. During the period under review, the FSN Unit continuously demonstrated improved capacity to coordinate JP interventions and take leadership role in almost JP activities including (i) the publication of the market bulletin, organization of the JP\_FSN Technical Working Group and Steering Committee meeting, conduct of the nation-wide comprehensive food security and nutrition survey and the organization of training sessions on M&E and Food Security Analysis. In collaboration with the participating agencies the Secretariat conducted some on-site M&E exercises and produced reports that have been disseminated to government counterparts and participating UN agencies.

During the last budget revision of the DANIDA fund, a budget line was allocated to support the FSN Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture; partly meeting cost of staff, operations and M&E capacity strengthening. Under the cooperate agreement with the Ministry of Gender and Development, UN WOMEN continued to provide logistical and technical supports in

facilitating the FSN Program Coordinator and gender empowerment officers' work in the field.

About 75% of the planned SC meetings during the reference period were held. As noted earlier, these meeting resulted in very important decisions.

**Output 1.2: FS&N monitoring system (FSNMS) established and operationalized, including capacity building WFP**

This result focused on capacity building of the Government to set up and manage a national food security monitoring and nutrition surveillance system through training in data collection, technical backstopping in market and food security analysis, and re-enforcing the capacity of MOA to improve coordination.

During the reporting period MOA in collaboration with WFP conducted 9 rounds of market data surveys on main food commodities and other key non-food items from 10 strategic food markets in Liberia. The market data is analyzed and findings have been published as the Liberia Market Bulletin on monthly basis, and circulated to over 100 stakeholders.

With technical backstopping from WFP, a nation-wide comprehensive food security and nutrition survey was coordinated by the Food Security Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture working in collaboration MOHSW and LISGIS , UN agencies and NGO partners during the reporting period. Data collection was undertaken between August and November 2012. Data analysis and interpretation were almost completed as at December 2012. Preliminary report on the findings of this study will be ready at the beginning of 2013.

**Output 1.3: Programme Coordination and Management -UNDP**

The JP did not have a fully dedicated international Project Manager in place during the reporting period. However, the WFP representative on the Technical Working Group was requested to partially perform the functions largely focusing on the technical component of the job, while the UNDP focal person and the Executive Director of the FSN Unit jointly undertake the administrate and operation aspects of coordinating the programme.

**JP Component C: Support for Access to Markets and Factors of Production**

This component of the programme aims to increase productivity of the main staple food crops including rice, cassava, vegetables and legumes and household incomes of the target smallholder farmers. Efforts to realize the planned results have included interventions to increase crop yields, intensify production, diversify agricultural products, reduce post-harvest losses, and improve product quality and create market linkages for local agricultural products.

Under the component, the target smallholder farmer in Bong, Lofa and Nimba counties (about 17,500) have been provided with improved production inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools and machinery); better storage options (new warehouses and drying floors); and improved post-harvest processing machines and equipment (threshers, winnowers and milling machines for rice, rice parboiling equipment and cassava graters). The support has also included inputs including infrastructure for poultry production and aquaculture as a means of expanding production of protein-rich food products and diversifying agricultural production. In addition, the target smallholder farmers have been assisted to acquire improved skills in production, post-harvest handling, and value added processing. These interventions have contributed to

the following results: (i) increased productivity and improved diversity of agricultural products, and (ii) improved farm outputs and incomes in the target communities.

The following are the key activities conducted under Component C of the Joint Programme and the outputs to which they have contributed during 2012:

### **Output 2.1: Protein-rich food sources and production increased - FAO.**

10 women groups in the target counties of Lofa, Bong and Nimba were provided 1000 day-old chicks each to be used as stock for their respective poultry farms. The assistance also included construction of improved poultry buildings, provision of feeds, medications and vaccines. 4 of the poultry buildings were constructed during the reporting period. In addition, 40 women from the target groups were trained in the cultural practices of improved poultry production including formulation of chicken feeds using local raw materials (corn, beans, groundnuts, snail shells etc.).

20 fish ponds were constructed and stocked with at most 24, 000 fingerlings for the benefit of – women groups. Also, training in fish pond management including fish processing, preservation and marketing was provided to 60 women selected from the target groups.

### **Output 2.2: Post-harvest processing and storage services improved - FAO**

Improved post-harvest processing machines for rice including a milling machine and thresher were provided and installed for 17 women farmer groups in Lofa, Bong and Nimba. Another 21 women groups engaged in cassava farming were each provided a cassava grater and accessories. Delivery of the machines was accompanied by the training of 50 group members in the skills for basic maintenance and repair of the different machines and operational management of the assets.

### **Output 2.3: Storage buildings improved – UNDP**

The project committed to construct six (6) ware-houses, two in each county – Bong (Palala and Yainewoun), Nimba (Flumpa and Saniquelle) and Lofa (Salayea and Foya) and three (3) complexes – one in each county. Of these structures, the 5 warehouses and 2 markets were completed, turned over to their respective communities and are in use. To ensure the effective management and sustainability of these warehouses and markets, UNDP has provided equipment, furniture and office supplies, and other logistics in addition to training in asset management, entrepreneurial skills, and assisted in the development of governance structures including by-laws governing the groups, and assisted in the registration of each group with the relevant agencies of government.

### **Output 2.4; Agricultural market facilities at county level improved - UNDP**

Following the construction of the market complexes and warehouses, UNDP's concerns have been focused on the efficient operations and sustainability of these structures. During this funding period, efforts have been directed at upgrading the facilities to make them usable and sustainable. Warehouses and markets in Bong, Nimba and Lofa counties have been equipped pallets, office furniture and stationery, empty bags, platform scales and wheelbarrows. The

groups have also been trained in business management skills and asset management as well as linked to service providers including micro-credit and extension services.

Management groups of these warehouses and markets have received training in leadership skills and business management skills, organizational management and participatory monitoring and evaluation. The groups have also been assisted to develop governance structures including bylaws and constitution through participation of beneficiaries, and facilitated their registration with relevant agencies of government to ensure smooth and legal transactions.

**Output 2.5: Agriculture-related, employment-intensive schemes with a special focus on women and youth supported  
- WFP**

Under this output the programme aims to provide much needed job opportunities to the rural youth and promote sustainable livelihood and economic development through creation of productive agricultural assets. During the reporting period, rural youth from vulnerable households were given opportunity to participate in labour intensive cash for work schemes that involved the rehabilitation and development of small-scale irrigation structures.

Between January and December 2012, a total of 1,130 persons comprising male 48% and female 52% participated in the programme. On the average, each participant received the sum of US \$ 40 per month and worked for about 4 months. Together, the participants rehabilitated a total of 138 hectares of productive lowlands in Lofa and Nimba counties which are being utilized for production of rice and other important food crops.

The participants were also given opportunities to improve their vocational skills. This was done through formal training sessions or on-the job training. Some of the trained labourers were “upgraded” in their fields, from unskilled positions to semi-skilled positions, or even to skilled labour positions which provide much higher wages.

**Output 2.6: Local procurement initiative at county level initiated- WFP**

The output aims to support the development of agricultural markets for smallholder/low-income farmers through local procurement of food commodities. It is directly linked to the Purchase for Progress (P4P) Initiative of WFP and partners. Key activities and progress towards the achievement of the output during the period under review include:

**Training:** As part of the effort to link smallholder farmers to markets, 160 women and 40 men selected from 8 farmer organizations across Bong, Lofa and Nimba were trained in rice post-harvest processing including parboiling, drying, milling, quality control and marketing. Also, 40 farmer organization representatives comprising warehouse managers, business managers, chairpersons other executive members as well as non-executive members were trained in warehouse and financial management, procurement procedures including contract negotiation, food quality standards and value chain concept. Participating farmers including male 50% and female 50% acquired skills in all the disciplines. The trained farmers tasked themselves to teach their fellow farmers at their group or cooperative levels, share ideas and opinions, improving the management of their groups and transactions.

In addition, a 6 day training workshop was organized for 30 executive committee members of 15 farmer organizations participating in local rice procurement contracts provided under the P4P initiative. The participants consisted of female ( 30% ) and male (70%). The training was intended to strengthen the farmer organization's institutional capacity and setting-up systems for accountability and transparency. Following the training, management and accounting tools developed by the CDA was distributed to the training participants.

Post-harvest capacity building: interventions under this output also included construction of 2 warehouses to the benefit of 2 women farmer groups that were lately selected to participate in P4P procurement activities. Both groups were also provided with high quality SATAKE rice milling machines, threshers and winnowers. Water well was constructed by each warehouse to provide easy source of water for parboiling paddy rice. Parboiling tanks and warehouse materials were also provided as part of the capacity building support.

Local procurement of rice: total of 250 metric tons of local rice value at more than US \$ 177,500 million was purchased directly from smallholder farmers and capacity of these smallholders was strengthened to plan production of rice and beans. A total of 1,300 smallholder farmer belonging to 6 farmer organizations including 4 women groups contributed to the supply stock. About 43% of the farmers that contributed the supply stock are women. Rice procured under the P4P initiative was provided as Girls Take Home Rations under the national school feeding programme.

**Establishment of community grain bank/ reserves:** Grain banks are essentially storehouses run by members of the community who have pooled their resources or have been assisted to build a capital base from which they can leverage a better price for their harvests. The banks serve two purposes: to keep a stock of grain on hand for times when food is in short supply in the community and to improve market opportunities for members, by holding onto the grain until the price goes up.

5 women farmer groups were supported to establish community grain banks and to participate in P4P paddy aggregation and processing contracts. The assistance also included the construction of 3 grain storage buildings and training in various skills including organizational development, post-harvest management practices, basic record keeping and the concept of grain banks/reserves. Each of the community grain banks was supported to acquire improved rice production and processing machines and an initial stock of 30 MT of milled rice to capitalize the bank. All of the 5 grain banks had disbursed grain loans to their members during the lean season of 2012 and were able to recover 96% of those loans with the interest charged as at end of December 2012.

### **Joint Programme support to economic empowerment of women**

One of the primary objectives of the JP operations is the promotion of gender equity and the empowerment of women as disadvantaged members of society. Women are also targeted for reasons of development effectiveness, given their primary role as managers of household food security and because they constitute the majority of smallholder producers and of the agricultural labor force in general in Liberia. Consequently, the JP operations strive to improve women's participation and economic empowerment in the agriculture and food security sector through improvement in their access to factors of production and markets as

well as building their capacity through training in technical and social organizational development skills.

In support of this effort, a DANIDA funding was provided to the JP as part of Denmark's support for achievement of MDG3 in Liberia. Through the support targeted women groups in Bong, Lofa and Nimba have been supported with improved seeds of rice, vegetables and legumes for cultivation; labour saving production machines such as power tillers, agro-processing facilities and machines, poultry houses and stocks, small ruminants, fish ponds, training in improved crop and livestock production, processing and marketing as well as training in organizational development and leadership skills.

The results show evidence that JP-funded interventions of in the various sub-sectors have had positive impact on the lives of women, and that synergies between social and productive sector interventions do empower women both economically and socially. Overall the promotion of female participation in all aspects of the agriculture value chain also contributes to greater gender equality.

Specific results includes the improvement in production of rice by women groups as well as their incomes as evidence by the participation of 4 women groups in local procurement contracts involving the aggregation, processing and sale of the surplus production of their members to the school feeding programme. Similarly, several women groups produced and sold improved rice seeds to NGOs and other stakeholders in 2012.

There have also been improvements in diversity and food security. At present, many new protein sources are available for household consumption though not developed into profitable income generating enterprises yet - however they are very successful in boosting family nutrition.

## **5. Key Lessons learned**

Alignment of interventions with national strategies and local priorities; increasing Government commitment, capacity, leadership and ownership of the JP operations at both national sub-national levels are some the factors that contributed to the achievement of positive results under the JP. On the side of the UN agencies there is an increased commitment and spirit of working and planning together, leading to reducing duplication and overlap and contributing to increased levels of coherence.

Improved coordination among Government and UN stakeholders and important Technical Working Group reviews/proposals and Steering Committee recommendations during the year also contributed to improved planning, accountability, quality of service delivery and results.

Due to the nature of the agricultural projects which depend on the cycle of seasons, even the few months of delay at the beginning of the implementation phase resulted in carryover of certain activities to the next agricultural season and severely impacted on the expected results.

Working through the respective government ministries at national and local levels has been a major strength for the program, particularly in ensuring government standards in construction of food security infrastructure as well as the selection and approval of community driven livelihoods projects aimed at strengthening the coping capacity of rural dwellers. The involvement of government agencies through the Technical Committee (currently comprising of MIA, MoDG, MoA and UNDP) has created high level of enthusiasm amongst community people. It has helped to align project activities with the plans of the government ministries involved ensuring the rational use of resources.

Organizing joint monitoring field visits with the government partners at county and national level has been a practical way of ensuring joint impact and learning as well as strengthening national-ownership.

The active role of the government at all levels has helped in shaping the success of the program. At county level, the program is coordinated by County Coordinators – Agriculture as well as Gender and Development.

Project's implementation continues to be impeded by complexities of the procurement processes in awarding contracts and clearing advances. This slow process sometimes renders difficult the mobilization of the communities to pave the way for smooth project activities.

## 6. Indicator based performance assessment

|  | Performance Indicators   | Indicator Baselines 2010 | Planned Indicator Targets | Achieved Indicator Targets | Reasons for Variance (if any)  | Source of Verification                    | Comments (if any)  |
|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>Outcome 1<sup>2</sup></b>   |  |                          |                           |                            |  |   |  |
| <b>Support for National Leadership and Coordination</b>  |  |                          |                           |                            |  |   |  |
| <b>Output 1.1</b><br><br>The FS&N Coordination Council, Technical Committee (TC) and Secretariat instituted and operationalized inclusive of capacity building-FAO | Indicator 1.1.1<br><br>Number of technical specialists working in FSN Unit | Int'=1<br><br>Nat=4      | Int'=1<br><br>Nat.=5      | Int=0<br><br>Nat.=5        | The International Programme left in mid-2011. New recruitment took too long and SC agreed on alternative arrangement | Staffing list and profile of the FSN Unit | The international staff representing WFP on the TWG was requested to serve as acting JP Manager. |
|  | Indicator 1.1.2<br><br>Number of steering committee                        | 2                        | 4                         | 3                          | The 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter meeting in 2012 was postponed due to changes in Government Officials following the Nov.  | Records of SC meetings                    |  |

<sup>2</sup> For PBF: Either country relevant or PMP specific.

|   |  |     |     |    |  |   |  |
|---|--|-----|-----|----|--|---|--|
|   | meetings held  |     |     |    | 2011 election  |   |  |
| <b>Output 1.2 FS&amp;N monitoring system (FSNMS) established and operationalized, including capacity building - WFP</b> | Indicator 1.2.1<br>Number of FSN and/ Statistical Analysts hired or retained in the Secretariat (FSN Unit) | 1   | 2   | 1  | Funding was not available to recruit a statistician  | Staffing list and profiles of current staff in the FSN Unit | Data analysis are being carried out at WFP and the Liberia Institute for Statistical and Geo-graphic Information (LIGIS) |
|   | Indicator 1.2.2<br>No. of FSN surveys conducted  | 0   | 1   | 1  |  |   |  |
| <b>Output 1.3 Programme Coordination and Management -UNDP</b>   | Indicator 1.3.1<br>Full time programme manager is in place   | Yes | Yes | No | The International Programme left in mid-2011. New recruitment took too long and SC agreed on alternative arrangement | Programme progress reports and SC minutes                   |  |
|   | Indicator 1.3.2<br>Full time   |     |     |    |  |   |  |

|  |  |     |     |     |  |  |  |
|--|--|-----|-----|-----|--|--|--|
|  | Executive Director of JP is in place   | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |  |  |
| <b>JP Component C: Support for Access to Markets and Factors of Production</b> |  |     |     |     |  |  |  |
| <b>Output 2.1: Post-harvest processing and storage services improved - FAO</b> | Indicator 2.1.1<br>No. of women groups provided with rice milling machines and threshers along with training on the maintenance of the machine | 0   | 15  | 17  | The machines were significantly cheaper than the budgeted estimate; so it was additional 2 to expand the coverage. | Monitoring visits and progress report on programme component |  |
|  | Indicator 2.1.2<br>No. of women groups provided with cassava graters along with accessories and training in on maintenance of the machine      | 0   | 22  | 21  |  | Monitoring visits and progress report on programme component |  |

|   |  |   |   |   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| <b>Output 2.2<br/>Protein-rich food sources and production increased - FAO.</b> | Indicator 2.2.1<br>No. of women groups supported to establish and manage poultry farm                                    | 2 | 4 | 2 | Allocated budget was insufficient to cover costs of establishing poultry farm for other two groups | Monitoring visits and progress report on programme component  |  |
|   | Indicator 2.2.2<br>No. of women groups supported to establish and manage fish ponds                                      | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |   |  |
| <b>Output 2.3<br/>Storage buildings improved – UNDP</b>                         | Indicator 2.3.1:<br>No. of warehouses completed<br><br>( with complementary facilities) and handed over to target groups | 4 | 2 | 2 |  | Visual observation of buildings, programme monitoring visits and progress reports, and feedback from target beneficiaries |  |

|   |  |   |   |   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|
|   | Indicator 2.3.2<br>Number of beneficiary groups capacitated to effectively manage their warehouse                        | 0 | 6 | 6 |  | Monitoring visits and progress reports on programme component   |  |
| <b>Output 2.4:<br/>Agricultural market facilities at county level improved<br/>- UNDP</b> | Indicator 2.4.1:<br>No. of warehouses completed<br><br>( with complementary facilities) and handed over to target groups | 1 | 2 | 2 |  | Visual observation of buildings, programme monitoring visits and progress reports, and feedback from target beneficiaries |  |
|   | Indicator 2.4.2<br>Number of beneficiary groups capacitated to effectively manage their market buildings.                | 0 | 3 | 3 |  | Monitoring visits and progress reports on programme component   |  |

|  |   |              |              |              |  |  |   |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--|---|
| <b>Output 2.5: Agriculture-related, employment-intensive schemes with a special focus on women and youth supported - WFP</b> | Indicator 2.5.1<br>No. of males participating in programme                | 1800         | 1000         | 526          | Activity started late and was extended into the rainy season when it was difficult to conduct civil work | Monitoring and progress reports on programme component     |   |
|  | Indicator 2.5.2<br>No. of females participating in the programme          | 1200         | 1000         | 587          |  |  |   |
|  | Indicator 2.5.3:<br>Total amount of cash distributed                      | US\$ 350,000 | US\$ 173,000 | US\$ 320,000 |  |  |   |
| <b>Output 2.6: Local procurement initiative at county level initiated- WFP</b>   | Indicator:2.6.1:<br>No. of farmer organizations contracted to supply rice | 12           | 15           | 15           |  | Monitoring and progress reports on the programme component | They included 8 women groups and 7 mixed cooperatives |

|  |   |     |     |     |  |  |  |
|--|---|-----|-----|-----|--|--|--|
|  | through P4P   |     |     |     |  |  |  |
|  | 2.6.2:<br>Quantity of paddy rice supplied by target FOs   | 460 | 500 | 328 | Farmers face to access commercial transports for paddy aggregation | Monitoring and progress reports on the programme component |  |
|  | Indicator 2.6.3<br>Number of women groups supported to establish and manage community grain banks | 0   | 5   | 5   |  | Monitoring and progress reports on the programme component |  |
|  | Indicator 2.6.3:<br>Quantity of grains loaned out by grain banks                                  | 0   | 75  | 75  |  | Monitoring and progress reports on the programme component |  |

|  |   |   |      |      |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|------|------|--|--|--|
|  | Indicator:<br>% of grain loans including interest recovered | 0 | 100% | 96 % | Few farmers were still process their paddy rice for repayment at end of December 2012. |  |  |
|--|---|---|------|------|--|--|--|

**PART II: ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

## 2012 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

This chapter presents financial data<sup>3</sup> and analysis of the Joint Programme as of 31 December 2012. Financial information is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JLR00>.

### 1. Sources and Uses of Funds

As of 31 December 2012, the Government of Denmark has deposited US\$ 7,190,107 and US\$ 38,975 has been earned in interest, bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 7,229,082. Of this amount, US\$ 6,927,548 has been transferred to four Participating Organizations of which US\$ 6,734,505 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 71,901. Table 1.1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Joint Programme funds as of 31 December 2012.

**Table 1.1. Financial Overview (in US Dollars)**

|   | Prior Years<br>as of 31-Dec-11 | Current Year<br>Jan-Dec 2012 | TOTAL            |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Sources of Funds</b>                                     |                                |                              |                  |
| Gross Contributions   | 4,547,589                      | 2,642,517                    | 7,190,107        |
| Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income                  | 21,880                         | 5,269                        | 27,149           |
| Interest Income received from Participating Organizations   | 10,518                         | 1,309                        | 11,827           |
| Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors             | -                              | -                            | -                |
| Other Revenues  | -                              | -                            | -                |
| <b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>                              | <b>4,579,987</b>               | <b>2,649,095</b>             | <b>7,229,082</b> |
| <b>Uses of Funds</b>  |                                |                              |                  |
| Transfer to Participating Organizations                     | 4,311,456                      | 2,616,092                    | 6,927,548        |
| Refunds received from Participating Organizations           | -                              | -                            | -                |
| <b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>     | <b>4,311,456</b>               | <b>2,616,092</b>             | <b>6,927,548</b> |
| Administrative Agent Fees                                   | 45,476                         | 26,425                       | 71,901           |
| Direct Costs (Steering Committee, Secretariat...)           | -                              | -                            | -                |
| Bank Charges  | 4,102                          | 69                           | 4,172            |
| Other Expenditures  | -                              | -                            | -                |
| <b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>                                 | <b>4,361,034</b>               | <b>2,642,586</b>             | <b>7,003,621</b> |
| <b>Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent</b> | <b>218,952</b>                 | <b>6,509</b>                 | <b>225,461</b>   |
| Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations            | 4,311,456                      | 2,616,092                    | 6,927,548        |
| Participating Organizations' Expenditure                    | 3,979,547                      | 2,754,958                    | 6,734,505        |
| <b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>    | <b>331,909</b>                 | <b>(138,866)</b>             | <b>193,043</b>   |

<sup>3</sup> Due to rounding, total in the tables may not add up.

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules do not prohibit the return of interest. As of 31 December 2012, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 27,149 and interest received from Participating Organizations (UNDP and UN WOMEN) amounts to US\$ 11,827, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 38,975. Details are shown in the table below.

**Table 1.2. Sources of Interest and Investment Income (in US dollars)**

|   | Prior Years<br>as of 31-Dec-11 | Current Year<br>Jan-Dec 2012 | TOTAL         |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Administrative Agent</b>                                   |                                |                              |               |
| Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income                    | 21,880                         | 5,269                        | 27,149        |
| <b>Total: Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income</b>      | <b>21,880</b>                  | <b>5,269</b>                 | <b>27,149</b> |
| <b>Participating Organization (PO) Earned Interest Income</b> |                                |                              |               |
| FAO   | -                              | -                            | -             |
| UNDP  | 8,822                          | 1,309                        | 10,131        |
| UN WOMEN  | 1,696                          | -                            | 1,696         |
| WFP   | -                              | -                            | -             |
| <b>Total: Interest Income received from PO</b>                | <b>10,518</b>                  | <b>1,309</b>                 | <b>11,827</b> |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>32,397</b>                  | <b>6,578</b>                 | <b>38,975</b> |

## 2. Contributions

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from the Government of Denmark as at 31 December 2012.

**Table 2. Contributions (in US dollars)**

| Contributor           | Prior Years<br>as of 31-Dec-11 | Current Year<br>Jan-Dec 2012 | TOTAL            |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Government of Denmark | 4,547,589                      | 2,642,517                    | 7,190,107        |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>4,547,589</b>               | <b>2,642,517</b>             | <b>7,190,107</b> |

## 3. Transfer of Funds

Allocations to the JP Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent (AA). The AA has transferred US\$ 4,311,456 to four Participating Organizations (FAO, UNDP, UN WOMEN and WFP) as of 31 December 2012. Table 3 provides information on the cumulative amount transferred to each Participating Organization.

**Table 3. Transfers by Participating Organization (in US dollars)**

| Participating Organization | Prior Years<br>as of 31 Dec 2011 | Current Year<br>Jan-Dec 2012 | TOTAL              |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
|                            | Transferred Amount               | Transferred Amount           | Transferred Amount |
| FAO                        | 1,728,346                        | 951,963                      | 2,680,309          |
| UNDP                       | 1,480,279                        | 428,031                      | 1,908,310          |
| UN WOMEN                   | 532,093                          | 304,053                      | 836,146            |
| WFP                        | 570,738                          | 932,045                      | 1,502,783          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>4,311,456</b>                 | <b>2,616,092</b>             | <b>6,927,548</b>   |

#### 4. Overall Expenditure and Financial Delivery Rates

All expenditures reported for the year 2012 were submitted by the Headquarters' of the Participating Organizations via the MPTF Office Reporting Portal. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

##### 4.1 Expenditure Reported by Participating Organization

As shown in table 4.1, cumulative net transfers amount to US\$ 6,927,548 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 6,734,505. This equates to an expenditure delivery rate of 97%.

**Table 4.1. Cumulative Expenditure of Participating Organizations and Financial Delivery Rate (in US dollars)**

| Participating Organization | Transferred Amount | Total Expenditure | Delivery Rate Percentage |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| FAO                        | 2,680,309          | 2,624,155         | 97.90                    |
| UNDP                       | 1,908,310          | 1,889,206         | 99.00                    |
| UN WOMEN                   | 836,146            | 729,620           | 87.26                    |
| WFP                        | 1,502,783          | 1,491,523         | 99.25                    |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>6,927,548</b>   | <b>6,734,505</b>  | <b>97.21</b>             |

##### 4.2. Total Expenditure Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which UN entities must report project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. The old and new categories are noted below.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

2006 UNDG Expense Categories

1. Supplies
2. Personnel
3. Training
4. Contracts
5. Other direct costs
6. Indirect costs

Table 4.2 reflects expenditure as of 31 December 2012. All expenditures reported up to 31 December 2011 are presented in the previous six categories, and all expenditures reported from 1 January 2012 are presented in the new eight categories.

In 2012, the highest expenditure was reported on Supplies, commodities and materials with an amount of US\$ 863,901 followed by Contractual services with an amount of US\$ 461,333. Indirect support costs exceed slightly the 7% range due to the fact that some agencies charge indirect support costs up-front.

**Table 4.2. Total Expenditure by Category (in US dollars)**

| Category   | Expenditure                 |                           |                  | Percentage of Total Programme Cost |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
|  | Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11 | Current Year Jan-Dec 2012 | TOTAL            |                                    |
| Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old) | 998,840                     | -                         | 998,840          | 15.95                              |
| Personnel (Old)                                      | 1,014,561                   | -                         | 1,014,561        | 16.20                              |
| Training of Counterparts (Old)                       | 168,065                     | -                         | 168,065          | 2.68                               |
| Contracts (Old)                                      | 1,349,852                   | -                         | 1,349,852        | 21.55                              |
| Other direct costs (Old)                             | 137,487                     | -                         | 137,487          | 2.20                               |
| Staff & Personnel Cost (New)                         | -                           | 347,592                   | 347,592          | 5.55                               |
| Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)                         | -                           | 863,901                   | 863,901          | 13.79                              |
| Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)                         | -                           | 145,508                   | 145,508          | 2.32                               |
| Contractual Services (New)                           | -                           | 461,333                   | 461,333          | 7.37                               |
| Travel (New)   | -                           | 178,292                   | 178,292          | 2.85                               |
| Transfers and Grants (New)                           | -                           | 297,728                   | 297,728          | 4.75                               |
| General Operating (New)                              | -                           | 299,721                   | 299,721          | 4.79                               |
| <b>Programme Costs Total</b>                         | <b>3,668,805</b>            | <b>2,594,075</b>          | <b>6,262,880</b> | <b>100.00</b>                      |
| Indirect Support Costs Total                         | 310,742                     | 160,882                   | 471,625          | 7.53                               |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3,979,547</b>            | <b>2,754,958</b>          | <b>6,734,505</b> |                                    |

## **5. Transparency and accountability**

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>) a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour refresh, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. All narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to nearly 9,600 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.