



## **Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Botswana UN Country Fund**

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Botswana UN Country Fund  
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

# Botswana United Nations Country Fund

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS	
	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</b>
	<b>United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)</b>
	<b>United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</b>
	<b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b>
	<b>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</b>
	<b>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</b>
	<b>World Health Organization (WHO)</b>

CONTRIBUTING DONORS	
	<b>Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window for Achievement of the MDGs (<i>The Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom/DFID</i>)</b>

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

*List of abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in the report:*

AA	Administrative Agent
CCG	Component Coordination Group
DaO	Delivering as One
DHPDME	Department of Health Policy Development, Monitoring and Evaluation
EFW	Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window for Achievement of the MDGs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoB-UN POP	of Botswana-United Nations Programme Operational Plan 2010-2014
IP	Implementing Partner
JP	Joint Programme
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MIC	Middle Income Country
MoFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MoH	Ministry of Health
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTF Office	UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
NOP	National Operation Plan
NSF II	National Strategic Framework (NSF II)
NDP 10	National Development Plan 10
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
RC	Resident Coordinator
RBM	Results Based Management
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WAD	Women's Affairs Department
WHO	World Health Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme

## Definitions<sup>1</sup>

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the relevant steering committee for a project/programme.

### **Annual Work Plan (AWP)**

Required United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Agency plans that set out the activities to be undertaken during the year to reach the results specified in the Agency's Country Programme Action Plan. AWP's include a timeframe, budget and responsibilities for completing the activities.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

A project or programme that has been approved by the relevant steering committee(s) for fund allocation purposes.

### **Contributor Commitment**

A contribution expected to be received or already deposited by a Donor, as per signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Fund.

### **Contributor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund.

### **Delivery Rate**

A financial indicator of the percentage of funds that have been utilized by comparing the expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

### **Indirect Support Cost**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organisations. Under UN MPTFs, these costs amount to 7 percent as per the UNDG agreed MPTF cost recovery.

### **Net Funded Amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organisation less any refunds transferred back by a Participating Organisation.

### **Participating Organisations**

Organisations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office.

### **Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenses reported by all Participating Organizations irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows.

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

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<sup>1</sup> Common definitions used by the MPTF Office in annual progress reporting.

**Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all activities for which a Participating Organisation is responsible under the approved programmatic document have been completed.

**Project/Programme/Joint Programme Document**

An Annual Work Plan (AWP) or a programme/project document that has been approved by the steering committee for fund allocation purposes.

**Project Start Date**

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organisation.

**Total Approved Budget**

Amount approved by the Steering Committee.

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## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

The Botswana United Nations (UN) Country Fund was established on 31 January 2011 with the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between seven Participating Organisations and the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Botswana UN Country Fund. The Botswana UN Country Fund became operational in 2011 with a contribution from the Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window (ERW) for Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

This Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities under the Botswana UN Country Fund reports on the implementation of projects and programmes approved for funding as of 31 December 2012. In line with the MOU, the Progress Report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Participating Organisations to the MPTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the Botswana UN Country Fund nor the MPTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating Organisations.

### **Strategic Framework**

Through the Government of Botswana-UN Programme Operational Plan 2010-2014 (GoB-UN POP) the UN family in Botswana has agreed to combine its efforts behind one overall priority of furthering the achievement of the MDGs through programme implementation of the Botswana UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcomes. The overall priority and five UNDAF Outcomes were chosen in line with Botswana's Vision 2016 and the National Development Plan 10 (NDP 10).

### **Project Implementation and Financial Status**

The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) approved the first Botswana UN Country Fund allocations in June 2011. A total of \$240,570 was allocated across four UNDAF outcomes and funds were transferred to five Participating Organisations. There were no further contributions to the Fund or project approvals in 2012. All projects completed the implementation of activities in 2012 and expenditure report is \$236,927, which is an increase in delivery from 6.5 percent in 2011 to 98.5 percent as of 31 December 2012. It is expected that financial closure of all approved funding to Participating Organizations will be concluded in 2013.

### **Transparency and Accountability**

The MPTF Office provides regular information on the operations of the Botswana UN Country Fund on its GATEWAY page at (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/BW100>). The MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>) is a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organisations. All narrative reports are posted on the GATEWAY which provides easy access to over 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 Organisations. 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 recognised as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.

## 1 Introduction

The Botswana UN Country Fund was formally established on 31 January 2011 with the conclusion of the MOU between seven Participating Organisations and UNDP's MPTF Office in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Botswana UN Country Fund. The Botswana UN Country Fund is consistent with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, national ownership, alignment with national priorities, harmonisation and coordination as well as the Delivering as One (DaO) initiative.



The report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by the Botswana One UN Country Fund Participating Organisations to the MPTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the Botswana UN Country Fund nor the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) assessment of the performance of the Participating Organisations. The Annual Progress Report covers the reporting period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012. It provides information on the financial data, and on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the Botswana UN Country Fund.

During the reporting period, the Government of Botswana-UN Programme Operational Plan 2010-2014 (GoB-UN POP) underwent a mid-term review, which resulted in the revision of the Plan to reflect how the UN will programme in a Middle-Income Country (MIC). This revision ensured that the Plan is refocused to enable the use of the limited UN resources on high impact interventions.

### 1.1 Report Structure

The Annual Progress Report consists of four chapters: Chapter One provides an overview of the strategic framework of the Botswana UN Country Fund. Chapter Two provides an overview of the Botswana UN Country

Fund's governance and fund management arrangements. Chapter Three provides an update on the implementation status during the reporting period. Chapter Four provides an overview of the financial performance of the Botswana UN Country Fund, and transparency and accountability features of the fund.

## **2 Strategic Framework**

The performance of the Botswana economy in 2012 was adversely affected by the global slowdown that led to a decline in diamonds, the country's major exports, and real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) registered subdued growth of 6.1 percent. Short-term prospects indicate a further slowdown and growth is expected to decelerate to 5.8 percent in 2013 and to 5.6 percent in 2014.

On the political front, the focus is currently on the 2014 elections that are expected to be free and fair, reflecting Botswana's mature democracy and entrenched political stability.

While Botswana has made remarkable progress in social and human development as reflected by impressive education and health indicators, the level of poverty remains a major concern for a middle income country (MIC), with 20.7% of the population classified as extremely poor.

### **2.1 The UN in Botswana**

As a MIC, the role of the UN in Botswana is recognised to be primarily in supporting the establishment of norms and standards in accordance with international conventions and treaties that Botswana has acceded to or ratified. Thus, the UN's strategic advantage lies in the provision of technical assistance and access to international expertise for policy and legislative development, and capacity development.

The UN also plays an important 'convening role', by facilitating coordination among line ministries, and between Government, civil society and development partners in the development and implementation of legislation and policy. A third area of strategic value-added provided by the UN is in strengthening institutional capacity to monitor and assess progress to ensure more efficient and effective implementation.

### **2.2 Botswana UNDAF 2010 – 2016**

The Botswana UNDAF 2010-2016 is a UN framework to address national priorities as outlined in the National Development Plan 10 (NDP10). The UNDAF was developed in consultation with all agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the Non-Resident Agencies; hence reflecting the full range of activities to be supported by the UN in Botswana.

There are five UNDAF Outcome areas, including the strategic priorities and government counterparts, outlined below and further elaborated upon within this section:

- Governance and Human Rights Promotion
- Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction
- Health and HIV/AIDS
- Environment and Climate Change
- Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment

**2.2.1 Governance and Human Rights Promotion:** Effective and efficient delivery of services towards the fulfilment of Human Rights

Governance refers to the broad policy-making and regulatory environment for the effective delivery of services. The value-added by the UN is to leverage these processes to effectively implement the commitments made by Botswana to the MDGs, the Millennium Declaration and other international conventions and treaties.

Within this Outcome, Gender Equality (MDG3) receives special attention. While there are not great disparities in access to services, such as education and health, there are disparities in poverty, employment and leadership representation. The UN will support strengthening the legal framework, the capacity of government and civil society to analyze and develop gender responsive programmes, as well as advocate for enhanced representation of women in leadership. Disaster preparedness is also identified as an area where the UN, collectively, can strengthen existing systems and mechanisms to prevent and effectively respond to any potential humanitarian crises.

The Office of the President and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) are the principal counterparts in this UNDAF Outcome. In addition, the Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFAIC) and the line ministries receive specific support.

**2.2.2 Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction:** A diversified economy, the growth of which is rapid, inclusive, sustainable and generates decent employment opportunities

The need to diversify the economy beyond its current reliance on the mining sector is a key macro-economic priority for Botswana, as stated in the NDP 10. At the same time, there are significant socio-economic disparities - geographically, by gender and by age - in addition to a relative high level of poverty which require focused attention.

The support from the UN will leverage the Government's economic, social and employment policies to provide specific attention to reduce these disparities; for example to focus on economic and social developments which will benefit the poor and otherwise marginalised groups, to strengthen social protection measures, to support small, micro- and medium-sized enterprises and vocational training to boost employment. The principal counterpart is the MFDP.

**2.2.3 Health and HIV/AIDS:** Strengthening capacity to address health and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) issues and progress made towards achieving universal access to quality services

Botswana has made impressive health gains since its independence. However, this has been reversed by the impact of HIV and AIDS. In 2006, prevalence among women at ante-natal clinics stood at 32 per cent. Child and infant mortality rose between 1991 and 2001.

The Government of Botswana has shown great leadership in response by developing and maintaining a National Strategic Framework to guide the response of all partners.

At the same time, the resources available to the Government also need to address other communicable and non-communicable diseases, improved nutrition and sexual and reproductive health. UN assistance is directed to support the further development of health, coordination, adherence to international health regulations, epidemic preparedness, data and information systems and supply management.

There are a number of other development partners providing support to Botswana in response to HIV and AIDS. UN support therefore complements this, particularly in the areas of psycho-social and other safety nets for those infected and affected by HIV, prevention (especially among children and youth), behavioural change communication and strengthening partnerships between government and civil society partners.

Both the Ministry of Health (MOH) at policy level and the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) for service delivery are the principal counterparts. The National AIDS Council, the National AIDS Coordination Agency, other line ministries, and civil society partners will also be supported. A specific working group to bring together all the UN, government and non-government partners engaged in this theme will provide a forum for coordination.

**2.2.4 *Environment and Climate Change:*** By 2016 the rural poor, especially women, are deriving greater benefits from the environment and natural ecosystems

Botswana's natural ecosystems require special attention to issues of land use, water resource management and, increasingly, to effectively mitigate the impacts of climate change on livelihoods and health.

The UN strategic value-added is to strengthen the policy environment through increased access to data and information, greater inclusion of stakeholders and supporting the linkage and integration into governance mechanisms and the macro-economic policy and poverty reduction frameworks.

To improve natural resource management, conservation and adaptation, the UN supports the development of specific mechanisms and processes at community level. The likely effects of climate change in all sectors are not yet well known, and until this gap is filled the development of appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures is not possible. The UN will also provide assistance in developing capacity in this area.

The principal counterpart is the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT). Strong links will also need to be maintained with MFDP to integrate with large poverty reduction interventions, the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture.

**2.2.5 *Children, Youth and Women Empowerment:*** Children, young people and women are more empowered, and more likely to participate in all aspects of life

The Common Country Assessment has highlighted the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence as a clear and present phenomenon. It is an expression of underlying gender relationships, but also has clear implications for health and the spread of HIV. The UN will assist the Government and civil society to develop an institutional mechanism to both prevent (educate) and respond (medically and legally) to abuse. The UN will also provide support to strengthen the protective environment for children, through public awareness, capacity development and campaigns that changes attitudes and behavior.

The Ministries of Local Government, Youth, Sports and Culture and Labour and Home Affairs are the main counterparts. Civil society, parliament, media and other line ministries are also stakeholders.

## 2.4 National Development Plan and Vision 2016

The development process is guided by a six-year NDP. The NDPs are guided by Vision 2016 and the MDGs. Vision 2016 states Botswana's long-term development aspirations and provides a broad framework for development. Vision 2016 consists of the following pillars<sup>2</sup>:

- Pillar 1: An Educated, and Informed Nation
- Pillar 2: A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation
- Pillar 3: A Compassionate, Just and Caring nation
- Pillar 4: A Safe and Secure Nation
- Pillar 5: An Open, Democratic and Accountable Nation
- Pillar 6: A Moral and Tolerant Nation
- Pillar 7: A United and Proud Nation

## 2.4 Programme Operational Plan (GoB-UN POP)

The Government of Botswana and the UN System in Botswana have developed the GoB-UN POP to “Deliver as One”. This product of joint programming also includes one budget framework, strengthened coordination, one ‘voice’ and greater use of harmonised processes to coherently deliver on the MDGs. The GoB-UN POP is the basis for joint GoB and UN action on the development priorities set out in the UNDAF 2010-2016. The UNDAF and the GoB-UN POP are intended to support the NDP 10, including sector-specific plans. The GoB –UN POP underwent a mid-term review in 2012, which resulted in the revision of the document to reflect how the UN will programme in a MIC. This revision ensured that the document is refocused to enable the use of the limited UN resources on high impact interventions.

## 2.5 Botswana UN Country Fund

The Botswana UN Country Fund was established to facilitate the realisation of the GoB-UN POP outcomes by mobilising and channeling consistent and predictable donor resources towards funding gaps in the implementation of the GoB-UN POP, and to simplify narrative and financial reporting. The objectives of the Botswana UN Country Fund include:

- Enhance the UN's capability to partner with the Government and development partners to support the national development plans and priorities through the GOB - UN POP implementation;
- Support the GOB - UN POP through ensuring greater programme cohesion, harmonisation and effectiveness;
- Provide a coherent and streamlined platform for the mobilisation of additional donor resources, fund allocation and reporting on the GOB - UN POP;
- Ensure that funding and implementation are undertaken with special attention to transparency and accountability as well as to prompt delivery and efficient utilisation of resources.

Given the MIC status of Botswana, it was difficult in 2012 to mobilize funds for the UN country fund; however following the revision of the GoB – UN POP, the UNCT is working on a strategy to strengthen resource mobilization led by the Resident Coordinator (RC).

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<sup>2</sup> Botswana Millennium Development Goals Status Report 2010

### **3 Governance Arrangements**

The Botswana UN Country Fund Terms of Reference (TOR) outlines the governance arrangements and decision-making process. The governance structure is outlined below.

#### **3.1 Programme Steering Committee (PSC)**

The PSC is responsible for the overall strategic oversight of the implementation of the programmes funded through the Botswana UN Country Fund and for approving allocations to programmes and Participating Organisations within the context of the national priorities as set in the GOB-UN POP. It also has a role to promote and advocate a balanced approach in the allocation of resources to the respective UNDAF Outcome areas. Furthermore, the PSC should mobilise resources for the Botswana UN Country Fund.

The PSC meetings are co-chaired by the MFDP and the UN RC. The PSC also includes the Chair and Co-Chairpersons of the five Component Coordination Groups (CCG), Heads of Participating Organisations, key development partners and relevant umbrella civil society organisations (CSOs).

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the MFDP provide secretariat support to the PSC. Based on recommendations and inputs of the CCGs, the PSC will make decisions on the allocation of the Botswana UN Country Fund resources in accordance with the allocation criteria.

The PSC will support the MPTF Office, as AA, in ensuring that the reporting requirements of the Botswana MPTF, as well as any periodic updates, are met in a timely manner, and will work closely with the AA to maintain an appropriate level of information on the MPTF Office GATEWAY to ensure full transparency and accountability. The PSC will also support the Participating Organisation on procedural aspects of the Botswana MPTF and prepare and report on consultations with stakeholders regarding the fund.

#### **3.2 Component Coordination Groups**

The five CCGs (Governance and Human Rights Promotion, Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction, Health and HIV/AIDS, Environment and Climate Change and Children, Youth and Women Empowerment) technically review and provide the PSC with recommendations on the allocation of the resources.

For earmarked contributions, the relevant applicable CCG will review and endorse the contribution and submit its recommendations to the PSC for final approval. The allocation of un-earmarked contributions will be done by the expanded UNCT and Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) during meetings, as and when such contributions are available. The expanded UNCT will review the priorities and needs of the GOB-UN POP and assign the contribution to one or more of these converting an un-earmarked into an earmarked contribution. The appropriate CCG reviews and recommends allocation of the contribution in accordance with the Annual Work Plan (AWP) priorities.

#### **3.3 UN Resident Coordinator**

Further to her/his capacity as the Co-Chair of the PSC, the RC in consultation with the UNCT is responsible for ensuring communication to Participating Organisations, the Government and development partners of the PSC-approved resource allocations. The RC instructs the AA to transfer the PSC-approved allocation of funds to Participating Organisations and promote synergies between the programmatic priorities of the GOB-UN POP to ensure coherence of the UN programmatic initiatives.

### **3.4 Administrative Agent**

The UNDP MPTF Office is the AA for the Botswana UN Country Fund. It is responsible for the receipt, administration and management of contributions from Donors; disbursement of funds to the Participating Organisations in accordance with instructions from the PSC, through the RC, and consolidation of narrative and financial reports produced by each of the Participating Organisations as well as the provision of these reports to the PSC and Donors. The MPTF Office performs the full range of AA functions in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for MDTF and JP, and One UN Funds”.

In line with the MOU concluded between Participating Organisations and the MPTF Office, a clear delineation, including distinct reporting lines and an accountability framework, has been established and is maintained within UNDP between its functions as an AA performed by the MPTF Office and its functions as a Participating Organisation performed by UNDP Botswana.

## **4 Decision Making Process**

Contributions to the Botswana UN Country Fund are accepted from governments of Member States of the UN or from intergovernmental or non-governmental organisations or from private sources. Funds in the Botswana UN Country Fund will be allocated for the purpose of implementation of programmes approved within the context of the five UNDAF Outcomes, which is guided by the national priorities of the GOB-UN POP. The programme priorities are as described within the GoB-UN POP, while the details of project activities, including specific budgets and implementation partners will be set out in the relevant joint AWP.

The GOB-UN POP outcome level results will form the basis for funding requests and allocations. Decision making on the allocation of available funds will be guided by agreed criteria based on the following:

- PSC prioritisation based on recommendations from the CCGs
- Quality of the funding proposal
- Any additional criteria identified by the Government of Botswana
- Prior/current Performance

The allocation of resources to Participating Organisations is the responsibility of the PSC who ensures that the allocations are consistent with the priorities set forth in GoB- UN POP and are in line with national priorities. The decision of fund allocation is based on the recommendations from the CCGs as outlined in the AWP. The PSC ensures alignment and synergies of the programmes with other development partners and Donors. Allocation decisions are made by consensus.

## **5 Approval and Implementation Updates**

### **5.1 Programme Allocation Overview and Status**

In 2011 one round of allocations was made in September for a total of \$240,570 approved to four UNDAF Outcome areas. There were no new allocations made in 2012 due to the unavailability of contributions to the Fund.

**Table 5.1 Approved Programmes, cumulative as of 31 December 2012**

Transfer Dates	UNDAF Outcomes	Participating Organisations	Net Total Amount Transferred (USD)
23-9-11	Governance and Human Rights Promotion	UNDP	34,449
23-9-11	Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction	UNICEF	60,527
23-9-11	Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment	UNFPA	25,500
23-9-11	Health and HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS, WHO	120,094
<b>Total</b>			<b>240,570</b>

## 5.2 Implementation Achievements

The sections below provide an overview of the main implementation achievements during the reporting period, as reported by the respective Participating Organisations.

### 5.2.1 UNDAF Outcome: Governance and Human Rights Promotion

In June 2011, the PSC allocated \$34,449 for Results Based Management (RBM) Training for the UNCT and Implementing Partners (IP) under the UNDAF outcome Governance and Human Rights Promotion. The lead UN organization is UNDP.

The implementing partners for this activity include the Office of the President, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFAIC), Ministry of Defense, Justice and Security, MFDP, Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs and CSOs.

The two main objectives of the RBM Training were:

- To strengthen RBM understanding and skills
- To identify participants who could be trained as RBM trainers

A total of eight national staff from UNDP programme and operations as well as the RCO organised the training. The Botswana UNCT Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group provided support.

The first training included two-three day sessions with a total of 56 participants. The second training had a total of 26 participants. The training approach used a combination of theoretical presentations, group work, and question and answer sessions. Participants' were introduced to and provided with 30 day limited trial versions of

project planning software to enable them to understand RBM from planning for results to the planning and management of activities and tasks for the achievement of these results.

Through the use of software, results-chains were presented visually and the links between results and results-based budgeting, personal work plans and the use of Gantt Charts as management tools were translated into practical exercises. The training emphasised the link between the results chain/logic model and evaluation. It engaged participants in reflection on the country systems and approach to RBM and comparing these with practices in other countries in East and Southern Africa. The IPs was also trained on UN Joint programming/programmes processes.

### **Key achievements:**

The expected impact of the RBM training was improved AWP that are more strategically results focused and facilitate AWP that demonstrate how activities are contributing to outcomes. The impact has been evident in the reporting of the Annual Review Reports. The report highlighted how each thematic area contributed toward outcomes and were more results focused compared to the 2010 and 2011 AWP.

### **5.2.2 UNDAF Outcome: Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction**

In June 2011, the PSC allocated \$60,527 to undertake the third in a series of surveys on the impact of the global economic crisis on vulnerable households under the UNDAF Outcome Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction. The lead UN organisation is UNICEF and the IP is the MFDP.

The five livelihood zones are: Gaborone, Jwaneng, Kacgae, Machaneng and Kasane. The rapid vulnerability assessments are planned to take place in 6 rounds over two years. Round 1 was undertaken in October 2010, Round 2 in February 2011 and this Third Round in October/November 2011.



The objectives and expected outcomes of the Rapid Vulnerability Assessments are to:

- Increase understanding of the impact of the economic crisis by developing community analyses of the manifestations, responses and impacts of economic change in different locations and amongst different livelihoods groups.
- Use evidence from these analyses to advocate with Government through appropriate UN and cooperating partner mechanisms for the implementation of policy and programmatic actions that will reduce or mitigate the impact of economic crisis on vulnerable groups, and/or strengthen coping capacity at household level.

## Key Achievements:

The findings across all five zones and all three rounds revealed the following patterns:

- Households perceived that their economic status had declined between each successive assessment round. This was largely explained by increasing prices, despite some livelihood zones experiencing decreases in unemployment.
- Satisfaction levels with the availability of household food varied significantly between zones (significantly worse in rural areas). Most zones reported some increases in satisfaction between the first and Third Round. The picture concerning child nutrition was more mixed between zones and between rounds - with low levels of satisfaction across all zones.
- Between Rounds 1 and 3, overall satisfaction levels rose in most zones concerning the adequacy of housing, clothing, health care and schooling. Satisfaction rates with housing were notably lower in rural areas.
- With unemployment stubbornly high (17.8 per cent), little prospect of further increases in salaries for those who remit to rural areas and no change in safety nets, it is difficult to see how vulnerable households will cope if food prices continue to climb, especially in the rural areas.
- Some acts of prostitution/commercial sex work as a coping strategy may be associated with the economic situation (as witnessed in Kasane). This may have effects on the health status of the household that are independent of healthcare access.

The evidence of impact of the economic crisis is clearly most strongly felt around areas of food and nutrition, evidenced by household coping strategies to cut back on the quality and quantity of food purchased and consumed. These cutbacks are having an impact, especially on the nutritional status of the disabled, elderly and children.

The recommendations from this survey resulted in six policy briefs. The survey and policy briefs contributed towards strengthening the technical capacity within the MFDP to provide policy and technical assistance on poverty, and facilitate evidenced based policy and programming on poverty. The timing of this work coincides with increased discussion on the institutional responsibilities for poverty eradication and relief.

During this period, responsibility for poverty eradication has been re-assigned to the Office of the President. There was no final conclusion on the transfer of the responsibility for the survey and policy briefs and they remain with MFDP who were the original implementing partners.

### 5.2.3 UNDAF Outcome: Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment



*RBM Training of Trainers Certificate Ceremony attended by UNFPA Representative Ms. Aisha Camara-Drammeh (far left)*

The PSC agreed to allocate \$25,500 in June 2011 for a project to develop an institutional mechanism to promote accelerated prevention of and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV) under the UNDAF Outcome Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment. The implementing partner is Women's Affairs Department (WAD) and the lead UN organisation is UNFPA. The allocation also supported an RBM training of trainers under the Children, Youth and Women Empowerment CCGs led by UNFPA.

The objective is to establish a GBV referral system ensuring coherent and systematic quality care for victims of GBV through fostering effective coordination and collaboration of GBV services between relevant organisations and departments. This entails the establishment of a referral system between key service providers in order to improve GBV data collection mechanisms, including building capacity to measure, monitor and analyse the data that will be generated through the GBV referral system. To foster a functional GBV referral system requires the implementation of communication and social mobilisation activities. The 2011 AWP included two pilots for the GBV referral system sites and this project supports the establishment of the second pilot site.

A second objective was to train service providers on the referral system and RBM. However, the RBM training was extended to other IPs and UN staff. Although the UN had supported the training, there was a need for extra funding to conduct Trainers of Trainers to ensure long-term sustainable capacity building by establishing a pool of trainers within reach for the effective rollout of RBM training to districts and other sectors responsible for implementing projects of the GOB-UN POP.

#### **Expected Outcomes:**

- A functional GBV referral system including the establishment of a GBV database
- Improved quality of care to GBV victims

- Improve RBM of the GOB-UN POP
- To roll out RBM Training of Trainers

A functional GBV Referral System was piloted in Maun and Gantsi. The roll out to other areas was carried out in 2012 after consultations to establish buy-in, ownership and the development of an implementable system. All of the consultations conducted resulted in positive feedback and stakeholder endorsement of the GBV referral system and provided critical input into the design of the referral system and in identification of key components that are essential to the GBV referral system. Work on the development of gender analysis tools commenced in 2012 following GBV referral system piloting and was finalized in the first quarter of 2013.

#### **5.2.4 UNDAF Outcome: Health and HIV/AIDS**

The PSC allocated \$120,094 in June 2011 for a project to enhance data collection and reporting in the Health Sector. The joint programme is implemented by WHO and UNAIDS, and the IP includes the MoH.

WHO was responsible for the establishment of an M&E Framework to strengthen data quality and timeliness of reporting, which are two major ingredients to Evidence-Based Decision Making. In September 2011, the MoH, through WHO, commissioned a consultancy to support the Department of Health Policy Development, Monitoring and Evaluation (DHPDME) to establish an M&E Framework for the MoH.

#### **Key Achievements:**

The alignment and development of the National M&E Framework and Plan to the second Botswana National Strategic Framework for HIV and AIDS (2010-2016) and National Operation Plan (NOP) for Scaling Up HIV Prevention was facilitated by a consultant working in collaboration with the Strategic Information Technical Planning Group. To develop a plan, which is responsive to the current policy and programming realities, a rapid assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the current M&E system and National Operational Plan indicators was conducted.

The rapid assessment report pointed out gaps in the availability of baseline data for key indicators to monitor and evaluate the NOP.

The key deliverables in the process of development of the M&E Framework and NOP include the development of the M&E framework, collection of baseline data that commenced in 2012 and the process of data quality assurance was finalised in the first quarter of 2013.

## 6 Financial Performance

The financial performance section includes key financial data on the Botswana UN Country Fund. Financial information is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/BW100>).

### 6.1 Financial Overview

**Table 6.1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2012 (in USD)**

	Annual 2011	Annual 2012	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions	243,000	-	243,000
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	-	-	-
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MPTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	243,000	-	243,000
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	240,570	-	240,570
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	240,570	-	240,570
Administrative Agent Fees	2,430	-	2,430
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-	-
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	243,000	-	243,000
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	-	-	-
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	-	-	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	240,570	-	240,570
Participating Organizations` Expenditure	15,563	221,363	236,927
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			3,643

Table 6.1 provides an overview of the entire Botswana UN Country Fund financial portfolio by providing the source, use and balance of funds.

During the reporting period (1 January to 31 December 2012) there were no new contributions to the Fund. Therefore, the total cumulative contributions to the Fund stand at \$243,000 as of 31 December 2012. Of this

amount, \$240,570 (99 per cent) was transferred to Participating Organisations in 2011 and \$2,430 was charged as the AA fee. There was no agency or Fund earned interest reported.

## 6.2 Donor Contribution

The first contribution to the Botswana UN Country Fund during the reporting period was received from the EFW for a total of \$243,000 as highlighted in Table 6.2 below. There were no additional contributions as of 31 December 2012.

**Table 6.2 Donor Contributions, as of 31 December 2012 (in USD)**

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	Total
Expanded DaO Funding Window	243,000	-	243,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>243,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>243,000</b>

## 6.3 Transfer of Net Funded Amounts

As of 31 December 2011, the Botswana UN Country Fund PSC approved programmes for a total of \$240,570. There was no additional transfer of funds approved in 2012 by the Steering Committee. The distribution of approved funding is summarised in Table 6.3 below.

**Table 6.3 Net Funded Amounts by Participating Organisation, as of 31 December 2012 (in USD)**

Participating Organisation	Net Funded Amount		
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
UNAIDS	41,960	-	41,960
UNDP	34,449	-	34,449
UNFPA	25,500	-	25,500
UNICEF	60,527	-	60,527
WHO	78,134	-	78,134
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,570</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>240,570</b>

As of 31 December 2012, the Botswana UN Country Fund had transferred a total amount of \$240,570 in support of four UNDAF Outcomes as highlighted in Table 6.4 below. The UNDAF Outcome Health and HIV/AIDS received the largest allocation of \$120,094, followed by Economic Diversity and Poverty which received \$60,527.

**Table 6.4 Net Funded Amount by UNDAF Outcome, as of 31 December 2012 (in USD)**

UNDAF Outcome	Net Funded Amount		
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
Governance and Human Rights Promotion	34,449	-	34,449
Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction	60,527	-	60,527
Health and HIV/AIDS	120,094	-	120,094
Children Youth & Women Empowerment	25,500	-	25,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,570</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>240,570</b>

## 6.4 Expenditure

As of 31 December 2011, a total of \$15,563 was reported by Participating Organisations as expenditure, which is equivalent to a delivery rate of 6.5 at the allocation level. In 2012, the total expenditure reported increased to \$221,363, bringing the total expenditure to \$236,927, which is equivalent to a delivery rate of 98.5 percent.

All expenditure reports were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organisations through the MPTF Office's UNEX Financial Reporting Portal, and extracted and analysed by the MDTF Office. Additional tables on expenditure, including expenditure tables by Participating Organisation with breakdowns by budget category are available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Table 6.5 below displays expenditures of the Botswana UN Country Fund in 2012 and presents the financial delivery rates. Financial delivery rates are measured in terms of expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred.

**Table 6.5 Expenditure by Participating UN Organization, as of 31 December 2012 (in USD)**

Participating Organisation	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate (%)
		Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL	
UNDP	34,449	-	34,564	34,564	100.33
UNICEF	60,527	15,563	44,938	60,501	99.96
UNFPA	25,500	-	24,529	24,529	96.19
UNAIDS	41,960	-	41,900	41,900	99.86
WHO	78,134	-	75,433	75,433	96.54
<b>Fund Total</b>	<b>240,570</b>	<b>15,563</b>	<b>221,363</b>	<b>236,927</b>	<b>98.49</b>

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. 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. The old and new categories are noted below.

Current UNDG Categories/	Revised Harmonized Categories
1. Personnel (staff, consultants, travel and training)	1. Staff and other personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials
3. Training of counterparts	3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation
4. Contracts	4. Contractual Services
5. Other direct costs	5. Travel
6. Indirect Support Costs	6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts
	7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs
	8. Indirect support costs

**Table 6.6 Expenditure by Category, as of 31 December 2012 (in USD)**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Year as of 31-Dec-2011	Current Year Jan-Dec-2012	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	-	-	-	0.00
Personnel (Old)	-	-	-	0.00
Training of Counterparts (Old)	-	-	-	0.00
Contracts (Old)	14,545	-	14,545	6.45
Other direct costs (Old)	-	-	-	0.00
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	-	-	-	0.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials (New)	-	3,600	3,600	1.60
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	-	22,050	22,050	9.78
Contractual Services (New)	-	126,809	126,809	56.24
Travel (New)	-	20,765	20,765	9.21
Transfer and Grants (New)	-	-	-	0.00
General Operating (New)	-	37,719	37,719	16.73
Programme Costs Total	14,545	210,943	225,488	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total	1,018	10,420	11,439	5.07
Total	15,563	221,363	236,927	

## 6.6 Cost Recovery

The cost recovery for the Botswana UN Country Fund is guided by the applicable provisions of the TOR, the MOU concluded between the AA and Participating Organisations, and the SAAs concluded between the AA and Donors. As of 31 December 2012, the actual costs were as follows:

- **The MPTF Office Administrative Agent fee:** The AA fee of \$2,430 was charged at the time of donor deposits within the reporting period and is for the entire duration of the Botswana UN Country Fund.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organisations:** As per the Botswana UN Country Fund TOR, Participating

Organisations may charge 7 percent indirect costs. As of 31 December 2012 the total indirect costs reported was \$11,439 amounting to 5 percent, which is below the standard UNDG rate.

- **Direct Costs:** May be charged to the Fund to cover costs associated with the Steering Committee. There have been no direct costs charged to the Fund.

## 6.6 Transparency and Accountability of the Botswana UN Country Fund

The MPTF Office provides regular information on the operations of the Botswana UN Country Fund on its GATEWAY page at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/BW100>. The MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/>) is a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organisations. All narrative reports are posted on the GATEWAY which provides easy access to over 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 Organisations. 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 recognised as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.