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Consolidated Annual Report on Activities Implemented under the “UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment” in Kenya

**Report of the Administrative Agent
for the period 1 January - 31 December 2013**

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
[GATEWAY: http://mptf.undp.org](http://mptf.undp.org)

31 May 2014

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



International Labour Organization (ILO)



UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)



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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



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



World Health Organization (WHO)

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

CONTRIBUTORS



Norway

Table of Contents

- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY5
- PART I: ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT7
 - ACRONYMS 8
 - I. PURPOSE..... 10
 - II. RESULTS..... 11
 - KEY RESULT AREA 1 - GENDER MAINSTREAMING 11
 - KEY RESULT AREA 2- GENDER BASED VIOLENCE 12
 - KEY RESULT AREA 3- GENDER AND GOVERNANCE 14
 - KEY RESULT AREA 4- ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT 15
 - KEY RESULT AREA 5- UN COORDINATION AND DELIVERING AS ONE 17
 - III. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS 23
- PART II: ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT24
 - DEFINITIONS 25
 - 2013 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 26

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Consolidated Annual Report under the Government of Kenya-UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (JP GEWE) covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013. This report is in fulfilment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded with the Donors. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), 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 UNCT 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 Joint Programme seeks to support the GoK in achieving set targets and results in the following areas: (i) gender mainstreaming, (ii) gender based violence (iii) gender and governance, (iv) economic empowerment and (v) UN coordination and delivering as one. Overall, the report concludes that the Joint Programme made significant progress towards the achievement of the results set for 2013 despite a number of challenges including the general elections held in March, which led to delays in the commencement of 2013 activities.

On **gender mainstreaming**, there was increased awareness and strengthened capacity of key staff (statisticians, economists and planners) at the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate amongst others by December 2013. Further, key modules and analysis tools to facilitate gender based budgeting and training curricula were developed and formally adopted as part of the formal Kenya School of Government curriculum. This is expected to contribute to the sustainability of the UN's initial investment in supporting the building of government capacity for gender mainstreaming.

In the **gender based violence result area**, there was an improvement in the reporting of GBV cases through the GBV Helpline 1195 free call, launched and operationalized with UN support in 2013. As a result of the support to various data collection initiatives such as the GBV mapping and GBV Information Management System the public now has access to increased knowledge of the different types of GBV services available throughout the country.

The support provided through JP GEWE **gender and governance** output contributed to the increased visibility and participation of women in the elections. This support contributed to the marked increase in the number of women registered to vote (49%) in the March 2013 elections. Women candidates were considered more seriously during the campaign period and were portrayed in a more positive light in the media, in part due to the profiling by the journalists trained under this Programme.

The **economic empowerment of women** as a strategy for gender equality continues to gain more attention. The new government's focus on the economic empowerment of women has lent this approach even greater credence. Through the activities of the Joint Programme more women are now able to document an increase in incomes as a result of their strengthened capacity to undertake viable businesses. Women's cooperatives supported by the Joint Programme have registered growth in incomes, improved management and gained access to wider markets for their products.

As a result of the Joint Programme's support under **UN Coordination and Delivering as One**, in the current UNDAF, 3 out of the 4 (Governance, Human Capital and Economy) Strategic Result areas make explicit reference to gender and the empowerment of women. Eight (8) of the 13 outcomes explicitly refer to and address gender equality and the empowerment of women. This is an

improvement on the previous UNDAF (2009-14), in which only 1 out of 6 outcomes explicitly addressed GEWE issues.

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) for the pass-through funded portion of the Joint Programme. The MPTF Office receives, administers and manages contributions from the Contributors, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with the decisions of the UNCT. The Administrative Agent receives and consolidates the Joint Programme annual reports and submits it to the UNCT.

This report is presented in two parts. Part I is the Annual Narrative Report and Part II is the Annual Financial Report for the pass-through funded portion of the Joint Programme.

PART I: ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Programme Title & Project Number		Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results	
<p>Programme Title: Government of Kenya – United Nations Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Programme Number: 00080292</p> <p>MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00082599</p>		<p><i>Kenya</i></p> <p>The key result areas of the JP GEWE are i) gender mainstreaming, ii) gender-based violence, iii) gender and governance, iv) economic empowerment and v) delivering as one.</p>	
Participating Organization(s)		Implementing Partners	
<p>ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, UNIDO, UNODC, WHO</p>		<p>Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, National Development & Vision 2030. UN also works with other relevant line Ministries, Constitutional Commissions, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the private sector and relevant county level institutions in the implementation of the JP GEWE.</p>	
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)		Programme Duration	
<p>Total approved budget as per project document: 56,546,373 (estimated)</p> <p>JP Contribution: 2,2015,364</p>		<p>Overall Duration 58 months</p> <p>Start Date 01.09.2009</p> <p>Original End Date 31.12.2013</p> <p>Current End date 31.12.2014</p>	
<p>Other Contributions (donors)</p>			
TOTAL:			
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.			
<p>Assessment/Review <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: 01.02.2012</p>			
		Report Submitted By	
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ACRONYMS

AA	Administrative Agent
AU	African Union
ASCA	Accumulating Savings & Credit Associations (ASCAs)
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BDS	Business Development Services
CA	Coordinating Agency
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DaO	Delivering as One
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GBV-WG	Gender Based Violence Working Group
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GoK	Government of Kenya
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
HRBAP	Human Rights Based Approach to Programming
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP(s)	Implementing Partner(s)
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and technology
JP GEWE	Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
KEWOPA	Kenya Women Parliamentary Association
KIA	Kenya Institute of Administration
KIE	Kenya Institute of Education
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
KLRC	Kenya Law Review Commission
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFI	Micro-Finance Institutions
MoGCSD	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHEST	Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology
MoJNCCA	Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs
MoPND&V2030	Ministry of State for Planning, Development and Vision 2030
MoDP	Ministry of Devolution and Planning
MoT	Ministry of Trade
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NARA	National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement
NCGD	National Commission for Gender and Development
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
RBM	Results-Based Management
ROSCA	Rotating Savings and Credit Association
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDs

UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN PWG	United Nations Programme Working Group on Gender
VAW	Violence Against Women
WEF	Women's Enterprise Fund

I. PURPOSE

The Government of Kenya (GoK)- United Nations (UN) Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (JP GEWE) is a five - year Joint Programme that commenced in 2009. The current phase of the Joint Programme was scheduled to end on 30 June 2014 in alignment with the 2009-2014 UNDAF, which was extended to coincide with the Government planning calendar. Due to delays in fund disbursement by donor, the JP has now been extended to 31 December 2014 to allow for the completion of all activities. The JP GEWE brings together 14 UN agencies. The UN Country Team (UNCT) appointed UN Women as the Coordinating Agency and a Programme Secretariat was established to oversee the day-to-day operations.

Beyond the central vision of enhancing gender equality and the empowerment of women in Kenya, the JP GEWE has the additional purpose of strengthening how UN agencies interact and share information, and engage with national stakeholders. It relates to enhancing the impact of the UN's collective development efforts on GEWE, avoiding duplication of efforts, promoting the unique comparative advantage of each agency, and increasing value for money. The JP GEWE is rooted in the belief that enhancing women's rights and gender equality is a complex issue in which all stakeholders - Government of Kenya, United Nations, Civil Society, Faith- based organizations and the Private Sector all have a role to play. Through the JP GEWE, UN agencies partner with over 100 external stakeholders.

The JP GEWE addresses five inter-related priority areas; each led by a UN agency based on its mandate and comparative advantage.

Key Result Area 1: Gender Mainstreaming: Capacity-building in key national institutions to develop, monitor and evaluate National Development Policies, Legislation and Action Plans with gender responsive criteria. (**Lead Agency:** UN Women. **Participating Agencies:** UN Habitat, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO).

Key Result Area 2: Gender-Based Violence: Targeting formal and informal institutions and responses to effectively address GBV/VAW including in emergency and post-emergency situations and particularly among marginalized vulnerable populations. (**Lead Agency:** UNFPA **Participating Agencies:** IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNODC, UNICEF, WHO).

Key Result Area 3: Gender and Governance: The gender and governance agenda effectively supported and advocated for by key stakeholders, including civil society, state and non-state actors. (**Lead Agency:** UNDP. **Participating Agencies:** UNESCO and UN Women).

Key Result Area 4: Economic Empowerment: Targeting public and private sector institutions, women's organizations, groups and networks to enhance women's access to economic opportunities. (**Lead Agency:** ILO **Participating Agencies:** UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UN Women).

Key Result Area 5: UN Coordination and Delivering as One: Providing comprehensive and coherent UN support for gender equality in Kenya within the framework of the Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. (**Lead Agency:** UN Women).

II. RESULTS

KEY RESULT AREA 1 - GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The purpose of the gender mainstreaming result of the JP GEWE is to strengthen the capacity of the national gender machinery and key institutions for gender responsive data collection, analysis and dissemination and to support the development, review and/or enactment of relevant gender responsive laws, policies and protocols. During the reporting period, the gender mainstreaming result area achieved results in the following areas.

Result 1.2: Key government institutions are collecting, analyzing and disseminating sex and age disaggregated data to inform policy formulation and planning by 2013.

PUNOs completed the process, started in 2012, of **establishing the national gender research and documentation centre at the University of Nairobi** in collaboration with the Directorate of Gender in the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. The centre was officially launched in June 2013 and will serve stakeholders working on gender equality and women's empowerment issues. The centre will further develop capacity for research and teaching on gender equality in Kenya and will link to other centres throughout the Region to undertake large-scale research projects. This research should help to develop more effective policies for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Result 1.3: Capacity of targeted ministries for gender responsive policy, planning and budgeting enhanced by 2013

The JP GEWE continued to build the capacity of government to train economists and statisticians on a gender and macroeconomics model. **A training module was developed and will be implemented by the Kenya School of Government.** To generate buy in, 37 economists went through an introduction of the proposed model and will be on hand to support the implementation of the training module. The training reached economists, planners, gender officers and human resource staff from different governmental bodies such as the ministries of Devolution and Planning, Education, Health, Foreign Affairs, Industrialization and Cooperative development, Environment and Water Resources, Information, Communication and Technology, Labour, Social Security and Services, Sports Culture and Art, Energy, and Defense, Treasury, Attorney General and Department of Justice. The adoption, by the Kenya School of Government, of this training module developed in partnership with the JP GEWE PUNOs is expected to improve the sustainability of the training beyond the funding provided by this Programme.

55 local authority staff from the lake basin cities in neighbouring countries and the 8 centers of excellence in Kenya under the Association of Local Government Authorities in Kenya (ALGAK) now have stronger skills for gender responsive policy planning and budgeting following a regional capacity building workshop for local authorities and civil society partners. The focal points were trained in identifying gender equality issues in their areas of work and the importance of responding to the different needs of women, men, boys and girls in service provision. A **Gender checklist handbook for County Governments** has also been developed in partnership with ALGAK.

In addition to the capacity building through training, PUNOs successfully supported the review and updating of key policies and strategies including the Ministry of Education's gender policy in preparation for its re-launch in 2014 and the gender strategy and action plan of the Ministry of Environment.

As a way of enhancing the capacity of Ministries to mainstream gender in the planning and budgeting, PUNOs supported **the review and development of sector policies and gender action plans in the following areas:** the **Health Sector Gender Policy** was drafted and underwent an initial validation in 2013. The Policy seeks to address the disparities that exist because of gender in the delivery and access to health. The drafting of the policy is being led by the Ministry of Health and will be launched in 2014; PUNOs made progress in supporting the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources to develop a **gender strategy and action plan to complement the National Environment Policy** and supported the Ministry of Education to **undertake a review of the Ministry of Education Gender policy** with a view to its revision and re-launch in 2014. The review of the policy included an assessment aimed at gathering information on new aspects of gender inequalities in education. The Ministry of Education reviewed a sample of schools, visited and interviewed zonal offices and established the level of awareness in the schools of the Policy, its relevance, and the extent to which the policy has been implemented. Further support will be provided to revise the Gender Policy based on the results and recommendations of the assessment.

KEY RESULT AREA 2- GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

The JP GEWE gender based violence result area seeks to strengthen the capacity of key actors to respond to and prevent GBV. The output for this key result area is “Targeted formal and informal institutions and responses effectively addressing GBV/VAW including in emergency and post- emergency situations and particularly among marginalized vulnerable populations.”

Result 2.1: Police, military, judiciary, CSOs, and health service providers operate within accepted international/regional/national instruments, policies, strategies and protocols for sustainable prevention and response to SGBV by 2013.

The Joint Programme has been working with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) to strengthen their response to cases of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). During the reporting period, support was extended to the ODPP to develop a Trainers Manual for Prosecutors on Ending Sexual and Gender Based Violence. The training manual is informed by the enactment of the 2006 Sexual Offences Act. The manual is to be used as a training and reference tool for prosecutors, ensuring standardization of trainings and correspondingly similar quality of services being provided. It will also act as a resource that prosecutors will refer to easily when preparing for court cases.

There was an increase in knowledge on the availability of and provision of GBV services throughout the country as a result of building the capacity of District Gender and Social Development Officers (DGSDOs) The number of service providers uploading information about their services increased since the introduction of the GBV referral map in 2012. The referral map, which makes available information on existing structures and clinical, psychosocial, legal safety and coordination services available to prevent and respond to GBV across the country, now contains details of 190 service providers up from 80 in 2012. (www.gbvkenya.org)

The GBV call center was operationalized during the reporting period, with purchase of equipment and stationery, as well as the recruitment of staff. Publicity of the 1195 Hotline was undertaken in Nairobi, Narok and Meru Counties. The 2013 16 days of Activism Campaign against Violence Against Women formed an important publicity avenue. As a result the line received **10,396** reports up from 1,919 in 2012. Of these cases Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) account for **4,463**. There has been a noted increase in the number of FGM cases reported, up from **17 to 85**, which can be attributed to the publicity carried out on the Hotline in areas where FGM is practiced (Meru and Narok). The Hotline attracted reports of GBV from **600** males, helping break the silence around the occurrence of GBV against men and boys.

In addition to building the technical capacity of service providers, the JP GEWE supported the establishment of a Gender Based Violence Recovery Center at the Lodwar District Hospital. Through a partnership agreement with the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the project aimed at strengthening provision of and access to holistic survivor-centered Gender Based Violence (GBV) services in Turkana County, specifically Turkana West and Central sub-counties. To support the Center, 29 clinical and non-clinical staff from Turkana West and Central were trained as Trainers of Trainers (ToT) on Clinical Care for survivors of Sexual Assault. It is expected they will be a resource for conducting continuous training to their counterparts in the county.

PUNOs actively engaged members of the public, community leaders, and policy makers in addressing FGM through various advocacy initiatives and activities. With the passing of the FGM Act, efforts have now turned to its implementation. The JP GEWE supported advocacy targeted at the national Parliament and County Assemblies in a bid to generate allocation of resources towards the Act's implementation. Members of six committees drawn from the National Assembly and Senate respectively were trained on Gender responsive budgeting guidelines for Parliament to champion the gender mainstreaming, SGBV and RH agenda to support the implementation of the FGM Act. The members of National Assembly committed to engage with budget making process ahead of the 2014/2015 through the review of budget policy statements with a view to assign increased budgetary allocations for health, GBV and FGM. Similarly, the members of the Senate would attend and contribute at the county public participation forums on county budget priority identification process.

69 Members of Parliament have increased knowledge and awareness on gender responsive related laws specifically the Affirmative Action Social Development Fund Bill (AASDF). This is as a result of a policy briefing workshop that targeted 47 women county members of parliament, the 16 women constituency members of parliament, sections of male members of parliament and resulted in input that has guided the review of provision in the Bill with a view to enhance its success on the floor of the house.

In addition to the advocacy around implementation of the legal framework, there have been promising results from other pilot community models for ending FGM. For example, a public declaration was made in Naivasha, Nakuru County, to abandon FGM. In Kuria and Mount Elgon Regions, Alternative Rites of Passage events are being carried out and at one such event 120 girls participated. A cross border intervention among the Pokot communities of Uganda and Kenya has contributed to stemming the flow of girls being sent across either border to undergo FGM.

An assessment of the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) that was set up in 2009 on a pilot basis to collect and analyze data on GBV incidents reported in hospitals across the country was undertaken in 2013. The assessment established that it was possible to scale up the use of the tool in more health facilities, with some adjustments.

Key Result 2.2: Key International, regional and national (human rights) laws, policies, strategies and protocols to prevent and respond to GBV designed and adopted by 2013

During the reporting period the Joint Programme supported the drafting and validation of a national GBV policy. The policy seeks to strengthen existing GBV related policies, laws and programs and to increase the coordination and effectiveness of GBV initiatives and thus strengthen the linkages and integration of activities conducted by health, security, legal and psycho-social service providers.

Challenges and lessons learned

Challenges specific to this result area include the need for clarity regarding the architecture in government that deals with issues of Gender Based Violence and the need to prioritise GBV in annual plans including the allocation of resources. Clear guidance from government stakeholders and proactive engagement with government on strengthening GBV architecture – especially in key counties will enable the joint programme overcome this challenge. The joint programme agencies will continue to advocate for the inclusion of GBV issues in national and county level contingency plans and strategize to work on GBV issues with more collaborative initiatives/networks rather than individual organisations.

KEY RESULT AREA 3- GENDER AND GOVERNANCE

This result area of the JP GEWE seeks to ensure that the gender and governance agenda is effectively supported and advocated for by key stakeholders. Towards the achievement of this result, PUNOs worked towards achieving the following results;

Result 3.1: Gender integrated into constitutional, electoral reforms and peace and reconciliation processes by 2012

PUNOs worked with the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) to mainstream gender in the agency's activities in the run up to the March 2013 elections. The objective was to ensure equal participation of women and men in all aspects of the electoral cycle. Twenty-five (25) focal points from each of the 47 counties gained skills to deliver gender responsive civic and voter education campaigns throughout the pre-election period. Their campaigns contributed to an increase in the number of women who registered to vote (49%) up from the previous elections.

Amkeni Wakenya, a national civil society facility with the mandate to undertake civic education on voter registration and on devolved structures successfully incorporated women's rights and gender in election issues in its programmes. This was delivered through 45 Civil Society Organizations which formed part of their civic education programmes.

During the reporting period the JP built the capacity of a critical mass of journalists to undertake gender responsive reporting in the run up to and during the 2013 elections. As a result, there were increased numbers of positive profiles of women candidates, women in leadership and women acting as political agents in the media. The increased gender sensitive media reporting contributed to challenging the existing stereotypes of women's roles in political processes, as either passive observers or as not being fit for office.

Following the March 2013 elections, the Joint Programme responded to the increased demand to build the capacity of elected and nominated County Assembly members on gender equality issues and the formulation of gender responsive laws and policies. JP GEWE in collaboration with the Center for Parliamentary Studies and Training (CPST) supported the revision of the existing CPST National Assembly training curriculum to make it gender sensitive and tailor it to the needs of County Assemblies. The Programme supported the orientation of CPST certified trainers on the revised curriculum. CPST is working on a modality to have the entire revised curriculum used by all partners involved in training the county assemblies. By the end of the reporting period 200 Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) in 6 counties had been trained. The curriculum will be launched officially in March 2014 and rolled out to the remaining 41 counties.

In addition to increased female voter registration, PUNOs also contributed visibly to an increase in the number of women participating in politics. Through the Centre for Multi-Party Democracy (CMD) 800 women were trained on the responsibilities associated with the elective, appointive and nominated positions they were vying for.

Women candidates were provided with Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials to assist in their campaigns and were facilitated to advocate for their security in their constituencies.

The Joint Programme was able to contribute to the observed increase in the capacity of women to influence and actively participate in political processes through its collaboration with Non State Actors to promote affirmative action. The creation of a website that allowed for the exchange of information, best practices and a database containing the profiles of female candidates contributed to the increased visibility of women during the electoral period.

During the reporting period the Joint Programme supported county forums for women on the development of conflict prevention strategies in target areas. In Bungoma and Trans Nzoia Districts, forty (40) women who had been trained on early warning and conflict prevention strategies in the lead up to March 2013 election, met to give feedback and share their experiences as they actively engaged in peace and decision making processes. The meeting was also utilized to enhance their understanding of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and Kenya's 2010 Constitution. They acknowledged their role in contributing to the community's peaceful coexistence, even as they expressed concerns about potential conflict triggers such as the then pending election petition and later tribalism/nepotism in appointments to decision making positions in the county government.

Challenges and lessons learned

Despite the progress made in the area of gender and governance, structural barriers to the full participation of women in the electoral process still exist and the environment remains hostile for women's participation as a result of stereotypes on leadership; a fragmented women's movement and weak understanding of the importance of gender equality for development. These challenges can be overcome through the continuous interventions on awareness raising, civic engagement, investing in movement building and capacity development of all stakeholders.

KEY RESULT AREA 4- ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The JP GEWE result on economic empowerment seeks to support the operationalization and strengthening of business development services and vocational training for women and to enhance women's access to financial services, productive and human capital development opportunities.

Result 4.2: Vocational training and other key Business Development Institutions providing increased skills transfer for women in modern and appropriate technologies in target districts

The PUNOs under this output have pooled their tools targeted at small-scale enterprises, enabling them to provide a wider array of training. In 2013, tools such as the GETAHEAD and HP Learning Initiative for Entrepreneurs (HP LIFE) modules and FAMOS tools (a gender audit tool for use by small enterprises) were used to build stakeholder capacity. Over 100 focal points including 13 staff of the Ministry of Industrialization now have the capacity to roll out the HP LIFE tool. Working with established schemes such as the Women's Enterprise Fund (WEF), the Programme trained volunteers on the use of the FAMOS tool, to support small-scale enterprises that they are working with.

Several pilots incorporating green business principles were supported in 2013. In Nairobi's low income area of Kawangware the *Twendelee* cooperative consisting of 64 women, has been supported to strengthen their solar powered kiosk through which they sell purified water. Increased sales and income from the water project have not only empowered the women but have boosted their other businesses such as weaving. They are able to meet orders (increased production) from the improved capacity. Their water business benefits over 1500 members of their community. It provides children with clean water, resulting in a decrease in reports of water borne diseases at the dispensary located next to the water selling area.

Result 4.3: Increased membership of relevant/effective networks/clusters addressing business and market opportunities in target provinces, for both female and male entrepreneurs in target provinces

During the reporting period the JP successfully **improved access to markets and market outlets** for two rural communities through the establishment and capacity building of 2 women led cooperatives. Two 5-day sessions on the use of the ILO GETAHEAD tool were held for members of both cooperatives. A total of 99 women (35 women leaders of the Yakai poultry cooperative and 64 members of the ceramics cooperative) now have improved capacity to run the cooperative from training they received on cooperative management and general business.

The Yakai poultry cooperative has further received support from the local District Commissioner who has provided them with a space in the market to sell their produce.

50 HIV positive widowed women entrepreneurs acquired the skills and knowledge to engage in income generating activities. PUNOs, in partnership with the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) and Sony Sugar Company in Nyanza Province (Migori), worked to promote group formation, resulting in the creation of 5 groups. They are now engaged in poultry farming, fish farming, horticulture and a retail shop. The women are in the process of forming a multipurpose cooperative society to improve access to markets and credit as a means of expanding their businesses.

The Programme piloted several strategies to increase women's access to market outlets and information, testing these out with the Women's ceramics and poultry Cooperatives. For example, participation at the Nyeri Trade Fair resulted in promising on the spot sales (2000 energy saving *Jikos* - traditional cookers - were ordered) of their products. Support was extended for the training of cooperative members on exhibition skills and marketing their products in preparation for the event. The stand at the Fair received over 1,500 visitors. The Programme also supported dissemination of radio messages on 2 rural FM stations, enabling the ceramics and poultry cooperatives to widen their outreach to potential markets, in this case reaching up to 10,000 people with information on their products.

In September 2013 PUNOs supported the capacity building of 40 financial relationship field officer trainers from the Ministries of Labor, Industrialization and the Kenya Industrial Estates. They are now capable of delivering the HP Learning Initiative for Entrepreneurs (HP LIFE) training module. The module seeks to harness the use of ICT (excel, word, web design etc.) in micro and small businesses. Through the training the business holders in Nakuru, Mombasa and Nairobi, have been able to set up and successfully run their businesses. This essentially narrows the gap between rural and urban businesses by removing technology capacity inequalities that may exist between entrepreneurs in both settings.

Challenges and lessons learned

Economic empowerment for women is still not seriously considered as a strategy for gender equality in Kenya and this presents a challenge to the work of the joint programme. Within the UN very few participating agencies have contributed parallel funds in economic empowerment initiatives with some agencies prioritizing financial support to the election process in 2013.

The joint programme sees the thriving private sector as a source of local fundraising initiatives from private sector actors to be encouraged and ensure clear collaboration with UWEZO fund and other economic opportunities offered for youth and women through the devolved governments.

KEY RESULT AREA 5- UN COORDINATION AND DELIVERING AS ONE

The objective of this output is to ensure that the UN progressively “Delivers as One” in support of national priorities in the area of gender equality and women’s empowerment and relevant areas of the Millennium Development Goals. It also aims to build the UN’s internal capacity to mainstream gender throughout its operations and programmes in the country.

Result 5.1: By 2013, coordinated implementation of the ongoing gender related and gender specific programmes of all UN agencies completed and replaced by new interventions within the framework of the Joint Programme

A number of joint initiatives were identified and discussions held on potential areas for agencies to jointly support national partners during the reporting period. For example, an area where UN agencies are increasingly moving toward joint support is around Gender Based Violence with initiatives such as the Africa UNiTE Campaign to end Sexual and Gender Based Violence which brings together a number of Kenyan civil society groups in carrying out advocacy to end SGBV.

Initially planned for the third quarter of 2013, the process of developing the next phase of the Joint Programme will now commence in quarter one of 2014, when it is expected a new UNDAF will have been developed. The activity was put on hold to allow for the completion of the process of developing the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which was still not complete by December 2013. The guidance from the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) was to postpone any planning by agencies or Programmes to ensure full alignment with the Government MTP II and the new UNDAF.

The JP is increasingly recognized within the UN system as the channel through which the UN’s support to national partners’ requests on gender issues is coordinated. Requests from national partners are channeled through to the Joint Programme, which then filters these to the UNCT. This has enabled the UN to more effectively use its resources. The recruitment of a Programme Expert to head the JP Secretariat has contributed to improved coordination amongst the participating UN agencies, through the creation of stronger linkages between the Joint Programme and the wider UN system. Since the Programme Expert often sits on key inter-agency coordination spaces, this allows for vital feedback between the UN system and the Programme. Having a dedicated team to oversee the JP has also been instrumental in ensuring that operational matters are handled in a timely way specifically in regard to planning, reporting and financial disbursement.

Result 5.2: All UN organizations working together for a comprehensive, coherent JP and identification of support under UNDAF/MTP

The Joint Programme Secretariat continued to oversee the development of joint Annual Workplans as a key tool for **improving coherence and coordination of the JP**. The **2013 Annual Work Plan (AWP)** was finalized and received endorsement by the UNCT in April 2013 and implementation was monitored through the monthly **Programme Working Group (PWG)** meetings that have proved useful as avenues for ensuring coherence in the implementation of the JP as well as engage agencies in discussions of strategic gender issues in Kenya and identifying potential areas for joint UN support. In 2013, the meetings were well

attended. Eleven (11) meetings were held with 10 out of the 14 participating UN agencies regularly attending (i.e. they were represented in at least 75% of the meetings).

The Joint Programme led the process of ensuring that gender mainstreaming was a key feature of the UN's support to the development of the **second Medium Term Plan (MTP II)**. The JP GEWE mid-term evaluation in 2011 recommended that the UN should utilize the lessons from the Programme to develop the gender priorities of the next MTP. In response to this, the JP embarked on several interventions. The JP Secretariat developed a Gender Checklist to assist Sector Working Groups (SWGs) in ensuring the different needs of men, women, boys and girls were analyzed and addressed. The Checklist was made available to members of the Programme Working Group (PWG) assigned to participate in particular SWGs. To supplement this, the JP Secretariat contracted and managed 2 technical experts who prepared gender analysis and proposals for 5 key sectors - Agriculture, Trade, Industry, Tourism and decentralization¹. The Joint Programme coordinated the collation of gender comments on the draft MTP II from PWG members and ensured these were included in the UN's overall submission to the Government.

As a result of the collaboration and engagement of JP agencies in the UNDAF 2014-2019 process, in the current UNDAF, 3 out of the 4 (Governance, Human Capital and Economy) Strategic Result areas make explicit reference to gender and the empowerment of women. Eight (8) of the 13 outcomes explicitly refer to and address gender equality and the empowerment of women. A review of the UNDAF (2009-13) for the UNCT Gender Scorecard exercise, found that only 1 out of 6 Outcomes explicitly spoke of gender equality. By consistently leading and coordinating the integration of gender equality and women's rights perspectives, the JP has managed to change this and succeeded in contributing to a more gender responsive UNDAF. In the current results framework, the JP has led and contributed to the incorporation of more gender sensitive baseline indicators, targets and means of verification, by providing this information directly or soliciting inputs from the UN Programme Working Group on Gender and UN Women. The results framework for the new UNDAF is therefore a marked improvement to the one for the UNDAF 2009-14.

Result 5.3: Implementation of the JP being regularly monitored by UNCT and key stakeholders

The Joint Programme continues to be managed in a transparent and accountable manner. During the reporting period, the JP kept the UNCT updated on the progress of the 2013 AWP and other strategic gender equality issues in Kenya, through Briefs for each of the monthly UNCT meetings. Through this, it was possible to mobilize coordinated UN support to the Government of Kenya on issues including keeping up with its international reporting obligations for example to the annual Commission on the Status of Women and others such as the International Women's Day.

The annual meeting with Norway provided an avenue to share key results from 2012 and receive feedback on the JP's proposed workplan for 2013.

Result 5.4 All UN agencies have capacity for gender responsive planning, programming and budgeting and for the implementation of the JP enhanced

As part of the efforts to ensure stronger mainstreaming of gender in the MTP II and UNDAF development and implementation process, the JP spearheaded the capacity development of the UN and partners. The Joint Programme together with OHCHR, the RCO and UNEP carried out a train the trainer session on UNDG

¹ Complementary support was provided under Output 1 on gender mainstreaming. A consultant was contracted to develop gender indicators for the MTP II. The government is currently in the process of refining the MTP II indicators and follow up is being made to ensure that the gender indicators developed are incorporated in the final results framework.

Programming Principles² for UN, GoK staff and County Executives in 68% (32 of the 47) of the counties. The objective was to ensure that staff would have the skills and knowledge necessary to carry out similar trainings for their colleagues, eventually building a large cadre of staff that could lead the mainstreaming of these principles in the process of developing the MTP II and UNDAF.

Result 5.5: UN communications strategy on fulfillment of women's rights and gender equality developed

Several interventions were unveiled as part of the Communications Strategy this year. The launch of the JP GEWE website www.jpgewe.org was a major milestone. It has received 9495 unique hits since its launch in October 2013. The website has been a useful avenue for reaching out to the general public with information about the Programme, with increasing interest generated around key calendar events such as the 16 Days Campaign and International Women's Day when there were more visits. The social media aspects such as Facebook and Twitter have enabled the Programme to communicate events live and to a younger Kenyan audience. The Programme has continued to support joint communications by the UN around key calendar events, enhancing the visibility for the areas of work of the Programme internally and externally during key events such as the International Women's Day and the 16 Days of Activism Campaign Against Violence Against Women (25 November – 10 December). The popular daily summary of media coverage of GEWE issues in Kenya continues to be distributed to over 150 UN, Government, Private Sector and Civil Society counterparts.

Challenges and lessons learned

Although there was limited integration of many of the proposals on gender from the analytical studies the JP supported during the MTP II development, the partnerships established with the Ministry of Planning and Devolution and other line Ministries are likely to still prove useful in future engagements. The participating agencies recognize that building partnerships for gender equality takes time and involves challenging not only individuals' socialization but also organizational cultures, which can take a considerable amount of time. Therefore agencies consider the investment made during the development of the MTP II as a start and intend to build on it in 2014.

While the cohesiveness of agencies continues to improve each year the Secretariat still continues to experience a number of challenges including flagging agency commitment and limited joint fundraising efforts amongst PUNOs. The Secretariat proposes a number of solutions to address these challenges including; ensuring that the Programme Working Group members' contributions receive recognition from their Heads of Agency and developing and implementing a more robust resource mobilization strategy in 2013-2014. To strengthen capacity, it is necessary to fill the vacant posts (e.g. M&E and Compliance Analyst IUNV and a Program Associate).

² UNDG Programming Principles guide the UN's work and include Human Rights, Gender Equality, Environmental Sustainability, Capacity Building and Results Based Management.

Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1: Enhanced Gender equality and empowerment of women (UNDAF 1.1.3)			
<p>Output 1: Capacity in key national institutions to develop, monitor and evaluate National Development Policies, Legislations and Plans with gender responsive criteria ensured</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: National and devolved gender machineries coordinating, implementing and evaluating gender mainstreaming in the ministries, departments and agencies</p> <p>Baseline: National machinery for the advancement of women Insufficient human, financial and technical resources for its effective functioning</p> <p>Planned Target: At least the MOGCSD has systems for coordination, implementation and evaluation of gender mainstreaming at national and devolved levels by 2013.</p>	<p>Partially Achieved: The gender directorate does not have a fully established, specific M&E Unit.</p>	<p>Changes in the gender machinery after the 2013 election and the creation of a gender directorate in the Ministry of Planning and Devolution</p>	<p>Gender Directorate/UN Women</p>
Outcome 2: Existence of a functioning national integrated protective services system, particularly for women and children i.e. the right to access protection services progressively realized (UNDAF 2.1.5)			
<p>Output 2: Targeted formal and informal institutions and responses effectively addressing GBV/VAW including in emergency and post- emergency situations and particularly among marginalized vulnerable populations</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Existence and number of stakeholders implementing the National GBV Action plan by 2013.</p> <p>Baseline: No action plan in place.</p> <p>Planned Target: Action plan printed and disseminated and at least 10 institutions implementing plans</p>	<p>Achieved: The National Plan of Action to Aid the Implementation of the National Framework towards Prevention and Response of Gender-Based Violence in Kenya exists. It was adopted in October 2010 as a practical approach towards the implementation of the National Framework towards the Response and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence in Kenya.</p>	<p>Data on the exact number of organizations implementing the plan of action to be established in 2014</p>	<p>Gender Directorate Annual Report</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.2: No. of facilities/institutions/ safety nets providing survivors with coordinated GBV prevention and response services.</p> <p>Baseline: 51 stakeholders (including CSOs, service providers,</p>	<p>Achieved: 190 service providers</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>www.gbvkenya.org</p>

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
GoK institutions) have entered the referral mechanism. Planned Target:			
Outcome 3: Gender equality, empowerment of women and realisation of Human Rights enhanced			
Output 3.1: The gender and governance agenda effectively supported and advocated for by key stakeholders (Civil Society, state and non-state actors) Indicator: 3.1.1 Draft constitution is gender responsive and if passed, relevant gender related laws are identified and advocated for Baseline: Current constitution is gender neutral Planned Target: Draft constitution is gender responsive	Achieved	N/A	Constitution of Kenya 2010
Outcome 4: Business environment productivity and competitiveness of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) improved (UNDAF 3.1.2)			
Output 4.1: Targeted public and private sector institutions women's organizations, groups and networks ensuring increased women's access to economic opportunities Indicator: 4.1.1: Proportion of functioning women entrepreneur networks Baseline: Target: A strong umbrella women's entrepreneurs association formed; A strong Umbrella women's SACCO in place and offering effective services to women entrepreneurs; At least 2 sector based women associations formed	Partially Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 sector based women's cooperatives have been established (Ceramics and Poultry) • A gender sector board established by the Kenya Private Sector Association (KEPSA) 	N/A	ILO Programme reports
Indicator 4.1.2: Number of women trained by business solution centers in modern and appropriate skills by 2013 Baseline: Baseline study on profitable business skills training tools required. 1 business solution centre providing training in modern and appropriate skills Target: 2000 women trained; 50% applying skills	In progress	Data on this indicator is yet to be collected to verify progress	ILO Programme reports
Outcome 5: Gender equality, empowerment of women and realization of Human Rights enhanced			

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
<p>Output 5.1: Comprehensive and coherent UN support for gender equality in Kenya provided within the framework of the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Indicator 5.1.1: Number of UN agencies harmonizing and aligning their support to gender equality in Kenya through contributing to the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>Baseline: UN agencies not coordinating work on gender</p> <p>Planned Target: At least 10 of Resident UN Agencies in Kenya working under the JP</p>	<p>Achieved: 14 UN agencies signed the programme document.</p> <p>Achieved: 14 out of 17 resident UN agencies participating in the Joint Programme on gender</p>	N/A	JP GEWE Secretariat/Mid-Term Evaluation Signed Prodoc Annual Workplans
<p>Indicator 5.1.2: Extent to which the UN is “Delivering as One” for gender equality and women’s empowerment</p> <p>Baseline: Each UN agency working in a silo; uncoordinated and incoherent efforts</p> <p>Planned Target: One Programme Developed”, “One Financial Framework developed, UN Resident Coordinator leading programme and Coordinating Agency Appointed”, “One Resource Mobilization Plan”</p>	<p>Achieved: Programme document finalized and approved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Fund for GEWE in Kenya established in 2011. • UN Resident Coordinator regularly briefed and leading the Programme. • UN Women appointed as the Coordinating Agency in 2009. 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prodoc signed • Annual Workplans • Monthly UNCT Briefs on GEWE
<p>Indicator 5.1.3: Qualitative level of delivery, coordination and participation of all stakeholders in the Joint Programme</p> <p>Baseline: UN technical team not set up; no coordination of joint planning; no joint reports</p> <p>Planned Target: Consistent participation in programme by at least 10 UN agencies through management arrangements and alignment to national priorities</p>	<p>Achieved: A technical Programme Working Group established and meets monthly. Eleven (11) meetings were held with 10 out of the 14 participating UN agencies regularly attending (i.e. they were represented in at least 75% of the meetings).</p>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWG minutes • Annual Workplan (2013)

III. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS

Following the General election and inauguration of a new government in April 2013, there was major restructuring of government Ministries. The functions of the former Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development were transferred to the Ministry of Devolution and Planning as part of the Gender Directorate. As a result of the delays in the creation of government Ministries and changes to the national gender architecture, that also involved redeployment of staff, there were delays in the implementation of the 2013 AWP. Timelines had to be adjusted. The JP Steering Committee, which is chaired by the government, has yet to meet. In the absence of these meetings however, the JP Secretariat under the leadership of the Coordinating Agency (UN Women) has established direct engagement with the Director of the Gender Directorate to ensure that the Government is still able to provide strategic guidance for key issues including the development of the next phase of the Joint Programme. In the second quarter of 2014, it is expected that the Government will provide guidance on the most suitable mechanism for future strategic engagement, under the new architecture.

Following the extension of the UNDAF to end in June 2014 to align with the Government's planning cycle the UNCT advised that agencies' Country Strategies and Joint Programmes should extend their implementation period. This called for the JP to develop a workplan to cover the extension period which had not been previously anticipated, but has also enabled the PUNOs to develop interventions that have the potential of enhancing the impact of their previous work. For example, it has enabled Output 2 (GBV) agencies and the National Gender and Equality Commission to carry out a study that complements the one carried out in 2013. Due to further delays in disbursement of funds by Norway, an extension to 31 December 2014 has now being agreed. This will enable the Programme to complete the activities set out in the January – June 2014 work plan and facilitate Programme close out processes to be completed satisfactorily.

PART II: ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

Approved Project/Programme

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Participating Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

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.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date

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

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

2013 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the JP Kenya GEWE funds using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2013. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JKE10>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2013, one contributor has deposited **US\$ 2,237,345** in contributions and **US\$ 1,798** has been earned in interest,

bringing the cumulative source of funds to **US\$ 2,239,144** (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, **US\$ 2,215,364** has been transferred to 11 Participating Organizations, of which **US\$ 1,336,457** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to **US\$ 22,373**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the JP as of 31 December 2013.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

	Annual 2012	Annual 2013	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	1,221,196	1,016,149	2,237,345
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	979	526	1,505
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	293	293
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	1,222,176	1,016,968	2,239,144
Uses of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	1,122,430	1,092,934	2,215,364
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	1,122,430	1,092,934	2,215,364
Administrative Agent Fees	12,212	10,161	22,373
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	23	16	39
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	1,134,665	1,103,111	2,237,776
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	87,511	(86,144)	1,368
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	-	87,511	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	87,511	1,368	1,368
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	1,122,430	1,092,934	2,215,364
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	486,401	850,056	1,336,457
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			878,907

* Due to rounding of numbers, totals may not add up. This applies to all numbers in this report.

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2013.

Table 2. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
Government of Norway	1,221,196	1,016,149	2,237,345
Grand Total	1,221,196	1,016,149	2,237,345

3. INTEREST EARNED

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 allow return of interest

to the AA. As of 31 December 2013, Fund earned interest amounts to **US\$ 1,505** and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to **US\$ 293**, bringing the cumulative interest received to **US\$ 1,798**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	979	526	1,505
Total: Fund Earned Interest	979	526	1,505
Participating Organization			
UNESCO	-	77	77
UNIDO	-	58	58
UNODC	-	158	158
Total: Agency earned interest	-	293	293
Grand Total	979	819	1,798

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2013, the AA has transferred **US\$ 2,215,364** to 11 Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012			Current Year Jan-Dec-2013			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
ILO	69,550	-	69,550	59,946	-	59,946	129,496	-	129,496
IOM		-		30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000
UNDP	181,900	-	181,900	59,994	-	59,994	241,894	-	241,894
UNEP		-		50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
UNESCO	165,850	-	165,850	211,485	-	211,485	377,335	-	377,335
UNFPA	85,600	-	85,600	129,854	-	129,854	215,454	-	215,454
UNICEF	85,600	-	85,600	29,997	-	29,997	115,597	-	115,597
UNIDO	42,800	-	42,800	61,397	-	61,397	104,197	-	104,197
UNODC	32,100	-	32,100	5,000	-	5,000	37,100	-	37,100
UNWOMEN	437,630	-	437,630	455,261	-	455,261	892,891	-	892,891
WHO	21,400	-	21,400		-		21,400	-	21,400
Grand Total	1,122,430	-	1,122,430	1,092,934	-	1,092,934	2,215,364	-	2,215,364

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2013 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

As shown in table 5, the cumulative net funded amount is **US\$ 2,215,364** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to **US\$ 1,336,457**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 60 percent. The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNICEF (99%), ILO (75%) and UN Women (72%).

Table 5. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Cumulative	
ILO	129,496	129,496	48,644	49,562	98,206	75.84
IOM	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	0
UNDP	241,894	241,894	96,850	71,836	168,686	69.74
UNEP	50,000	50,000	-	31,173	31,173	62.35
UNESCO	377,335	377,335	59,920	93,410	153,330	40.63
UNFPA	215,454	215,454	9,398	60,179	69,576	32.29
UNICEF	115,597	115,597	25,032	89,579	114,611	99.15
UNIDO	104,197	104,197	40,203	3,116	43,319	41.57
UNODC	37,100	37,100	-	-	-	0
UNWOMEN	892,891	892,891	206,354	437,280	643,634	72.08
WHO	21,400	21,400	-	13,921	13,921	65.05
Grand Total	2,215,364	2,215,364	486,401	850,056	1,336,457	60.33

5.2 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

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

Table 6 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories. Where the Fund has been operational pre and post 1 January 2012, the expenditures are reported using both categories. Where a Fund became operational post 1 January 2012, only the new categories are used.

In 2013, the highest percentage of expenditure was on General operating (30%). The second highest expenditure was on Staff and personnel costs (29%) and the third highest expenditure was on Contractual services (13%).

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, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Personnel
3. Training counterparts
4. Contracts
5. Other direct costs
6. Indirect costs

Table 6. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2013 (in US Dollars)*

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2012	Current Year Jan-Dec-2013	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	-	-	-	
Personnel (Old)	-	-	-	
Training of Counterparts (Old)	-	-	-	
Contracts (Old)	-	-	-	
Other direct costs (Old)	-	-	-	
Staff & Personnel Costs (New)	93,237	246,670	339,907	27.00
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	24,787	1,153	25,940	2.06
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	3,412	14,998	18,410	1.46
Contractual Services (New)	95,421	114,194	209,615	16.65
Travel (New)	116,937	76,886	193,823	15.39
Transfers and Grants (New)	-	83,719	83,719	6.65
General Operating (New)	133,977	253,642	387,620	30.79
Programme Costs Total	467,772	791,263	1,259,035	100.00
Indirect Support Costs Total	18,629	58,793	77,422	6.15
Total	486,401	850,056	1,336,457	

Indirect Support Costs: The timing of when Indirect Support Costs are charged to a project depends on each Participating Organization's financial regulations, rules or policies. These Support Costs can be deducted upfront on receipt of a transfer based on the approved programmatic amount, or a later stage during implementation.

Therefore, the Indirect Support Costs percentage may appear to exceed the agreed upon rate of 7% for on-going projects, whereas when all projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the JP Project Document, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG. The policies in place, as of 31 December 2013, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period **US\$ 10,161** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2013, **US\$ 22,373** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period **US\$ 58,793** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to **US\$ 77,422** as of 31 December 2013.
- **Direct Costs:** The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In 2013, there were no direct costs charged to the Fund.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.