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**Consolidated Annual Report on Activities Implemented
under the Joint Programme
“Supporting a Green Economy Transition in Developing Countries and
LDCs: Building Towards Rio+20 and Beyond”**

**Report of the Administrative Agent
for the period 1 January - 31 December 2014**

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

May 2015

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



UNEP
United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)



United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
(UNDESA)

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The Netherlands

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Consolidated Annual Report on activities implemented under the “Supporting a Green Economy Transition in Developing Countries and LDCs: Building towards Rio+20 and Beyond” Joint Programme covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014. This JP is funded by The Netherlands contribution amounting to US\$ 4,406,400. This report is in fulfillment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded between the Administrative Agent (UNDP MPTF Office) and the Contributor. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the Report is consolidated based on information, data and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations. The report provides the Steering Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme, enabling it to make strategic decisions.

In its third year, the UNEP-UNDESA-UNDP Green Economy Joint Programme (GEJP) continued Phase 2 activities. In 2014, the GEJP: organized a global workshop on inclusive green economy tools in July (Output 2.1); finalized the draft report on Poverty and Green Economy Paper (Output 2.2), expanded support to post-Rio stakeholder consultations and assessments (Output 2.3 and 2.4), and supported national sustainable development policy frameworks (Output 2.5) and their measurement frameworks (Output 2.6) in Indonesia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Colombia. In addition, the GEJP has worked to ensure stronger links between national, regional, and global policy forums, including the SDGs, post-2015 preparations, and post-Rio follow-up.

Experience and lessons learned through ongoing GEJP work-planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting has led to more effective and better coordinated GEJP efforts at the country level including its ability to align with and better influence national policy processes. It has also drawn on, informed, and strengthened complementary One UN Country Team programming, including the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI), the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, and broader partnerships with the African Development Bank, DfID, the World Bank, WWF, the Global Green Growth Institute, the Green Growth Working Group of the Donor Committee on Enterprise Development, and Green Economy Coalition.

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

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



PART I: ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: "Supporting a Green Economy Transition in Developing Countries and LDCs: Building towards Rio+20 and Beyond" MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00082197 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p>Global, with additional regional and national-level focus in Phase on: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Colombia.</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>UNDP UNDESA UNEP</p>	<p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> enhanced political engagement and public support mobilized for the Rio+20 Conference and follow-up; capacities built and advisory services strengthened on inclusive green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; and support for inclusive green economy approaches as a means to sustainable development integrated as a key element of One UN and UN Country Team programming.
<p>Joint Programme Cost (US\$)</p> <p>JP Contribution from the Government of Netherlands (pass-through): 4,406,400</p> <p>TOTAL: 4,406,400</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National counterparts: central ministries of planning/finance, ministries of environment, other UNCT sister agencies, other multilateral partners
<p>Programme Assessment/ Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Mid-Term Evaluation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration: 36 months</p> <p>Start Date¹: 01.12.2011</p>
	<p>Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name: Nik Sekhran, Title: Director, Sustainable Development Group, BPPS Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP Email address: nik.sekhran@undp.org

¹ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

Glossary

AfDB -	African Development Bank
CPD -	Country Programme Document
BAU -	business-as-usual
COMESA -	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DANIDA -	Danish International Development Agency
DfID -	Department for International Development
DCED -	Donor Committee on Enterprise Development
ECOWAS -	Economic Community of West African States
EEA -	Experimental Ecosystem Accounts
EMG -	Environment Management Group
GDP -	Gross Domestic Product
GGCRS -	Green Growth Climate Resilient Strategy
GEJP -	Green Economy Joint Programme
GIZ -	German Society for International Cooperation
GGGI -	Global Green Growth Institute
HLCP -	High level Committee on Programmes
iGE -	inclusive Green Economy
ILO -	International Labour Organization
Ksh -	Kenya shillings
LDCs -	Least Developed Countries
MDG -	Millennium Development Goals
MPI -	Multidimensional Poverty Index
OECD -	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAGE -	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
PEI -	Poverty Environment Initiative
PEP -	Poverty Environment Partnership
QCPR -	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
SDGs -	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEA -	System of Environment and Economic Accounts
SIDA -	Swiss International Development Cooperation Agency
SIDS -	Small Island Developing States
SNA -	System of National Accounts
TEEB -	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UNCT -	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF -	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG -	United Nations Development Group
WAVES -	Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services
WB -	World Bank
WWF -	World Wide Fund for Nature

I. Purpose

1. Introduction

Preparations for Rio+20 involved extensive consultations on how to achieve sustainable development at the global, national, and community levels, including through inclusive green economy approaches. These debates have helped highlight different perspectives on green economy policies within and across countries, institutions, and stakeholder groups. As recognized by the Rio+20 Outcome Document, inclusive green economy policies can be an important means to reducing poverty and supporting more sustainable development. At the same time, there are different green economy approaches, models and tools available to each country depending on context and needs.

Transitions to more inclusive, greener economies can be made without having to choose between strong growth, social progress, or environmental sustainability. Through careful planning, greener economies can be designed in ways that limit any potential harm, while increasing access to new economic investments, reducing inequalities and promoting social well-being. To ensure that countries can achieve these goals they need to be informed by the best available information and analysis. Decision-makers need access to a practical set of policy tools and measures that respond to the needs of different country contexts. The Rio+20 Outcome Document recognizes these needs and encourages UN agencies and partners to help meet this demand by coordinating information on toolboxes, best practice models, and methodologies to track the success of inclusive green economy approaches.

2. Programme Purpose

The UNEP-UNDESA-UNDP Joint Programme for “Supporting a Green Economy Transition in Developing Countries and LDCs: Building towards Rio+20 and Beyond” Joint Programme (GEJP) has been designed to contribute to three sustainable development outcomes: 1) enhanced political engagement and public support mobilized for the Rio+20 Conference and its follow-up; 2) capacities built and advisory services strengthened on inclusive green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; and 3) support for inclusive green economy approaches as a means to sustainable development integrated as a key element of One UN and UN Country Team programming.

II. Results

After nearly three years of implementation, the UNEP-UNDESA-UNDP Joint Programme (GEJP) has nearly completed its objectives. Activities at the global, regional and country level have been organized and/or are progressing as planned, drawing on a strengthened collaboration between UNEP, UNDESA, and UNDP. These activities included Phase 1 support for: Global Workshops and National Assessments; and Phase 2 support for: Expanding Support to Post-Rio Consultations (2.4), Development and Adoption of Sustainable Development Enabling Policy Frameworks and Tailored Roadmaps (2.5), and Helping Countries Build Measurement Frameworks (2.6). These efforts have influenced Rio+20 follow-up at all levels, including through successful efforts to ensure better coordinated UN Country Team work, and direct links to PEI and PAGE programming.

Some work and timelines continue to be adjusted in response to new opportunities and programming realities, including shifting development priorities in some partner countries, including Bangladesh. Since the Joint Programme was designed, complementary partner initiatives continue to evolve in the post-Rio context at all levels related to inclusive green economy, green growth, and the post-2015 framework. Activities are underway to strengthen synergies with these initiatives. The timing of some activities has also been shifted to ensure full ownership by government partners and greater engagement with agencies pursuing similar objectives. For these reasons the Joint Programme was extended until 15 November 2015 at no cost.

A more detailed update on Phase 1 and Phase 2 implementation progress follows.

Phase 1

Outcome 1 Enhancing Political Engagement and Mobilizing Public Support in the Run-up to the Rio+20 Conference and its follow-up

Output 1.1 Providing Countries with National Platforms for Dialogue and Awareness Raising on the Key Themes of Rio+20

Output 1.1 status:

Partner countries supported -

completed, see 2012 Annual Report

Bangladesh, Benin, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sudan, Yemen

national consultations supported in 3 non-partner countries (Kyrgyzstan, Cape Verde, The Gambia)

Output 1.2 Advocacy and Outreach for Green Economy at Regional and Global Level

Output 1.2 status:

Three global/regional conferences – completed in Phase 1, see 2012 Annual Report

Outcome 2. Improved Advisory Services on Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

Output 2.1 One Regional Workshop on
Economic Tools for Inclusive Green Economy Approaches

Output 2.1 Status

Two regional tools workshop -

Asia-based workshop completed, see 2012 Report
Africa-based workshop completed, see 2013 report

As recommended by the JP Steering Committee, collaboration with UNDESA and additional groups at the global, regional, and national levels was deepened as part of ongoing Rio+ 20 follow-up and preparations for the evolving post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals agenda.

In this context, the UNDESA Division for Sustainable Development (DSD), with UNEP and UNDP, organised the workshop on Bridging the Implementation Gap for Rio+20 workshop in New York on 2-3 July 2014. This activity reviewed how GE approaches help reduce poverty, inequality, and vulnerabilities while ensuring environmental sustainability. The sessions highlighted co-benefits across the energy, food and water nexus, drawing from interaction among panellists and participants. Twenty officials from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East and SIDS, including GEJP partner countries, participated to this two-day workshop, while forty attended a complementary side event organized at the HLPF just after the workshop, with resource persons from UNDP, DSD and UNEP, as well as partners from the Green Economy Coalition and Green Growth Best Practice Initiative, see [website here](#) for more details.

One activity remains to be implemented under Output 2.1 (Workshops on Economic Tools for Inclusive Green Economy Approaches - Global Workshop), which is planned in New York for early summer of 2015.

Output 2.2 Report on Poverty and Inclusive Green Economy Approaches

Output 2.2 Status

Poverty and Green Economy Report - near finalization

The GEJP is drawing on its experiences over Phase 1 and Phase 2, as well as the work of complementary initiatives and research, to finalize a “Report on Poverty and Inclusive Green Economy Approaches” (Output 2.2). The report includes a focus on case studies relevant to GEJP partner country contexts. This research draws on existing literature, policy reviews and programming experience, as well as several newly commissioned GEJP case studies that assess links between poverty eradication, jobs and livelihoods, and inclusive green economy policy approaches in areas of: energy, natural resource management including forests, waste management, eco-tourism, employment generation programmes, and environmental fiscal reform.

This work continues to inform evolving GEJP work at the national, regional, and global level. The following initial findings from the draft report and case studies were shared at the global PAGE Workshop in Dubai in March 2014, and have been used to inform the work of PAGE and the Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP). The Report will be finalized and disseminated in 2015.

Output 2.3 Inclusive Green Economy Joint Assessments

Output 2.3 status:

Three joint Green Economy studies - completed in 3 partner countries, Ghana, Kenya, and Rwanda

Three green economy studies have been delivered in Ghana, Kenya and Rwanda to explore the potential impacts of green investments and related policy reforms to promote inclusive growth, poverty reduction, job creation and environmental sustainability at the national level. The studies are based on policy goals and priorities contained in national development strategies and plans such as Vision 2030 in Kenya, and Ghana's Shared Growth and Prosperity Agenda, to ensure policy relevance and articulation with national sustainable development objectives. The studies have been conducted by national technical institutions designated by national governments in consultation with UN agencies. Inter-ministerial committees on green economy set up in each country and facilitated by ministries of environment with the effective participation of ministries of economy, planning, and sectoral agencies have served as a steering body for producing the reports. National multi-stakeholder green economy workshops were held to initiate the studies and validate results. UN agencies, development partners, civil society and private sector representatives took part in these workshops and initial reviews of the report findings. Staff from UNEP and UNDP contributed to reviewing assessment reports and participated in review and validation workshops, enhancing inter-agency cooperation and coordination in the process. For example, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative contributed to the study in workshops in Ghana.

The studies have revealed that inclusive green economy approaches could offer these countries new opportunities for sustained economic growth, energy saving, agricultural productivity, progress on the MDGs, and create green jobs for a growing young population. For example, findings from the assessment in Kenya indicate that the country would achieve faster economic growth with an average annual real GDP growth rate of 5%, as compared to 3.7% under business-as-usual (BAU) between 2010 and 2030. Real per capita national income would rise to Ksh 57,000 – 64,000 in 2030 compared to Ksh 40,000 in 2010 and Ksh 53,000 in 2030 under the BAU scenario. This would contribute to reducing the proportion of the population below poverty line by about 3 per cent more than in a BAU scenario. Agricultural output would exceed the baseline scenario by about 23 per cent, as green economy measures help reduce the impact of climate change. A composite indicator of MDG progress is projected to increase from 0.54 in 2010 to 0.67 – 0.72 in 2030 compared to 0.63 under BAU. To realize the potential of this inclusive green economy approach, several key challenges need to be addressed including political, social, economic, financial and technical barriers. Building on the results of this assessment, the GEJP in collaboration with the African Development Bank, ILO, and other UN agencies, will support the formulation of a national inclusive green economy roadmap linked to Kenya's Medium Term Plan for 2013-2017.

In Ghana, three sectors have been adopted for more detailed analysis: agricultural sector, forestry and logging and industry. Although the country is endowed with abundant natural resources, environmental

degradation costs the nation about 10% of GDP. The scoping study came up with a number of policy enabling conditions. First, the study notes the importance of sound regulations and standards to facilitate the transitioning to Green Economy especially for the agricultural sector. In this regard, the study not only recommends strict enforcement of existing regulations and standards but also calls for more specific ones for different sub-sectors. Secondly, the study also calls for the strengthening of economic and fiscal policy instruments to facilitate the transition to a Green Economy. In addition, the study recommends capacity building among different stakeholders to support the transition to Green Economy in the country. This study will be followed by a quantitative assessment to model more Green Economy scenarios in Ghana.

The Rwanda energy report assesses the green economy-related initiatives and policies, pertaining to the energy sector in line with Vision 2020 and other strategies that are committed to the development of the energy sector; with the aim of contributing to socio-economic development as well as improving environmental stewardship of the country. The report draws on qualitative and quantitative analyses, SWOT analysis and stakeholder engagements to make policy recommendations, to highlight priorities. Important opportunities include: improving competitiveness with affordable energy; improving resource efficiency by implementing good housekeeping practices; empowering rural poor citizens through activities such as the One Cow Programme; increasing private sector participation in GE initiatives; building partnerships to achieve inclusive GE goals; and mainstreaming issues related to GE.

Phase 2

Phase 2 activities have focused on three Outputs: Expanding Support to Post-Rio Consultations (2.4), Development and Adoption of Sustainable Development Enabling Policy Frameworks and Tailored Roadmaps (2.5), and Helping Countries Build Measurement Frameworks (2.6). In addition, Phase 2 activities have included efforts to link national, regional, and global policy forums, including post-2015 SDG framework preparations, and high level forum on Sustainable Development.

Phase 2 activities have focused on six partner countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Rwanda. In addition, initial inclusive green economy work is being supported in one non-partner country, Colombia, given its strong candidacy and political importance to the Netherlands.

Output 2.4 Expanding Support to Post-Rio Consultations

Output 2.4 status: three assessments initiated in Indonesia, Mozambique, and Ghana

The GEJP has completed and published the Green Economy Assessment for Kenya and GE Assessments are currently underway in Ghana and Mozambique. UNEP and UNDP have strengthened the assessment methodology and its links to follow-up advisory services, including by expanding their social and equity

dimensions and adapting to country context. This has been done by revising and adapting Terms of Reference to expand on the social and equity issues that can be considered, and a broader set of national partners with whom to engage. Further improvements have been incorporated by utilizing UNEP's guidance manuals on Green Economy including 'A Guidance Manual for Green Economy Policy Assessment' and 'Using Models for Green Economy Policymaking' published in 2014. The present studies are also drawing more fully on relevant sectoral and cross-cutting reviews completed by other bilateral and multilateral partners. UNEP and UNDP staff at HQ, regional and country have been engaged in the design and implementation of each study.

As part of longer-term capacity development goals and promoting stakeholder engagement, UNEP has partnered with national academic institutions in each country to develop the materials and inputs for this work in close consultation with government and other national stakeholders. These studies are being reviewed and validated through a series of national consultations and workshops. Throughout the process, additional members of the UN Country Team are being engaged, as well as other development agencies, including the World Bank and regional banks, OECD, and GGGI.

A more detailed update on progress to date for each of the three assessments follows:

Indonesia

The UNEP-UNDP collaboration have helped develop two decision-support tools for the GOI - an integrated green economy model – national and provincial, in three provinces; Jakarta, Central Kalimantan and Papua. Capacity building activities in the area of systemic macroeconomic modeling have also been implemented. These tools have contributed to the Government of Indonesia efforts to integrate green economy approaches into the next Mid-Term National Development Plan 2015-2019). The GE model introduces 3 macro indicators, namely Green GDP (to measure adjusted GDP by environmental degradation and depletion), GDP of the Poor (to measure income dependency of the poor on environmental resources/services) and Green decent Jobs (to measure number of green jobs as part of total employment). The GE model provides a useful tool to local governments as it enables them to simulate various development scenarios. For example, they can assess the social, economic and environmental impact of issuing new policies such as a forest moratorium, or from the expansion of palm oil plantations, or the application of fiscal incentives for environmental protection. The indicators can be expanded to cover other issues of interest such as SDG and fiscal indicators.

Mozambique

Building on the Green Economy Action Plan released in October 2013, the GEJP started a green economy assessment aiming at the quantification of the policies and investments recommended in the action plan. The first draft of the assessment report has been reviewed by UNEP representatives and is currently undergoing improvements by the technical institute. The modelling focuses on four main sectors, namely, energy, forestry, fisheries, and mining. The report serves as a basis to disseminate the green economy action plan in a more pedagogical manner to stakeholders in Mozambique. For example, the modelling identifies an urgent need to invest in reversing trends of overfishing in order to preserve Mozambique's fish

stocks and avoid a fishery collapse from damaging the quality of life for many citizen reliant on fishing for sustenance and disrupting the economy. A particularly important sector for the implementation green economy policies is energy, with demand increasing by 146% from 2000-2010, according to the modelling conducted investment in improved energy supply and efficiency would result cumulative net returns of USD 1.2 billion by 2030 while reducing emissions by 10% from the business as usual scenario.

Ghana

Building on the scoping study for Ghana, a green economy assessment has been started in order to quantitatively assess the impacts of green investments and policy scenarios in agriculture, energy, and forestry on the economic, social and environmental fronts. The first draft of the report has been reviewed by UNEP representatives and is currently undergoing revision, it is expected to be published in mid-2015. The report identifies that in the agricultural sector, important investments such the expansion of irrigated area are expected to result in yield increases of 20% by 2030. In forestry, deforestation is expected to continue in all scenarios, however reforestation efforts under GE scenarios will result in 11% more remaining forest than the BAU scenario. In the energy sector, emissions will be similar between BAU and greening scenarios due to higher economic growth and lower emissions intensity in the green economy scenario. Overall, the report expects that with investments of around 1.5% of GDP per annum green sectoral policy targets will be met, this includes higher levels of household income, life expectancy, and HDI progress while lowering poverty rates.

Output 2.5 Development and Adoption of Sustainable Development Enabling Policy Frameworks and Tailored Roadmaps

Output 2.5 status: work in five countries – Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Colombia

The GEJP has supported the development and adoption of sustainable development policy frameworks and roadmaps in four countries, Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Colombia. GEJP has responded to existing country demand for inclusive green economy approaches and helped advance cross-government planning and implementation. This progress to date reflects government commitment to green economy approaches, as well as some of the challenges in moving from strong rhetoric to strong planning and implementation. More detailed country updates follow.

Ghana:

In addition to the ambitious work plan previously mentioned in Ghana including the previously completed green economy scoping study and green fiscal policy scoping study published in 2014 as well as the GE Assessment Report and the Green Fiscal Policy Assessment currently underway, a green economy action plan is planned for 2015. The GEJP has also supported a series of government–led national and sub-national capacity building and work planning events.

The fiscal scoping study analyzes Ghana's environmental and fiscal reforms to identify the opportunities for environmental fiscal reforms in eight key sectors. It highlights areas in need of reform – such as subsidies on fossil fuel use, agricultural fertilizers, and fishery equipment, which have distorted price signals and contributed to a the fiscal deficit. At the same time, the study also shows where environmental fiscal measures have been taken, such as with the reform of fuel prices initiated by the Government of Ghana in 2013. Priorities for environmental fiscal reforms are also identified for the agriculture, fishery, water, forestry, energy, waste, transport and mining sectors. Building on the identified priorities, a fiscal policy assessment is underway and due to be completed in 2015. This quantitative assessment focuses on energy sector subsidies with particular focus on transport fuels, including potential emission taxes.

Kenya:

In collaboration with the African Development Bank, the GEJP has started working on a green economy roadmap that is building on the green economy assessment undertaken in phase 1. A public expenditure review has been initiated in 2013 and draft recommendations prepared in 2014. This work is being done in collaboration with the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative and a DfID programme on climate change and publication is expected in 2015. A green fiscal scoping study and assessment are also underway in this work programme in order to identify the fiscal space in Kenya and the opportunities for environmental fiscal reform.

Additionally, a Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) by the Government of Kenya and supported by the GEJP was conducted in 2014 and will be finalized through consultation workshops in 2015. The plan outlines the strategy for thirteen main sectors important to the Kenyan economy and how to implement these strategies including possible funding strategies. For example strategies for the water sector include, strengthening water sector governance, initiating market based instruments in conservation and expanding rainwater harvesting. This strategic plan represents a strong indication of Kenya's commitment to greening its economy and speaks to the success of the GEJP in Kenya.

Mozambique

In early 2013 UNEP and UNDP along with AfDB have supported and provided guidance to Mozambique for the design of its green economy action plan that was approved by the cabinet and released in October 2013. Following on this, the GEJP has initiated a quantitative assessment (discussed under Outcome 2.4) and a green fiscal policy scoping study. An initial draft of the fiscal scoping study has been reviewed and the final report is due for publication by the end of 2015. The report looks at current fiscal policies in Mozambique and identifies opportunities to create fiscal space that could be used for social and green economy investments.

Rwanda

Through the GEJP, UNDP and UNEP, in collaboration with the African Development Bank, worked to estimate the medium-term investment needs for advancing Rwanda's transition to more inclusive green growth, as defined in the national Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS). This exercise is helping guide the Government in its budgeting process for the overall green-growth strategy, identify

resource gaps, inform funding decisions, and attract funding from the donor community to help implement the GGCRS strategic vision. The Government initially identified three priority sectors for medium-term cost estimation purposes: Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), energy, and agriculture and natural resources. AFDB and UNDP retained consultants to develop separate reports for each of these sectors. The costing studies identified the main development targets in each sector, developed alternative pathways or scenarios for meeting these targets, and provided order-of-magnitude cost estimates for each scenario. The scenarios include business-as-usual (BAU) based on continuation of current trends and technologies, and two additional scenarios representing increased levels of 'greenness' based on indicators relevant to each sector. Total additional capital costs compared to BAU (cumulative to 2030) across all sectors amount to \$2.7 bn. In total, the green growth scenarios have lower O&M costs than BAU because of the fuel savings in the energy sector, although the value of these savings vary considerably because of uncertainty over how costs of peat and methane fuels in the BAU will change by 2030.

Colombia

Work in Colombia has commenced and will be delivered in two products (papers) in 2015. The first product will guide the consultative workshops - to take place in the second phase - that allows collecting and exchanging information with key stakeholders, to generate inputs required for the design of the green growth strategy. The paper will include, inter alia, 1) a possible definition of green growth for Colombia; 2) identification and current status of already existing national initiatives consistent with this definition; 3) outline the methodology for conducting the consultative process with key stakeholders in the public and private sectors; and 4) provide an inventory and specific analysis of the main tools and economic and fiscal instruments used for environmental management in the country.

The second product will help with the definition and formulation of a Green Growth Strategy in three previously prioritized productive sectors. This includes, inter alia, 1) Obtain additional information from stakeholders on green growth in Colombia in the target sectors; 2) Develop an analysis of the results of the consultation process and the priority sectors including a diagnosis of recent years, industry challenges and identifying opportunities for green growth; 3) Develop a set of guidelines for each of the priority sectors and thereby develop a Green Growth Strategy. The strategy will consist of strategic guidelines, objectives, goals, actions and indicators per sector as well as a section on enabling conditions for promoting the green transformation of the economy, and some proposal/overview about potential finance for supporting the implementation of the strategy. There is expected to be four workshops with stakeholders: one workshop per sector plus a final workshop with all relevant stakeholders.

Bangladesh

As noted, above, in part due to the need to adapt to government timelines and ownership, GEJP activities were not able to be initiated in Bangladesh in 2014. The State Minister of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources have asked the GEJP to support their green agenda forward, including in the area of "Waste to Energy", energy efficiency and energy conservation. The GEJP will look at options to advance this work in 2015 if possible in part given the limited time available to support this work before GEJP completion.

Output 2.6 Helping Countries Build Measurement Frameworks

Output 2.6 status: work completed in Indonesia and underway in three countries –Rwanda, Ghana, and Mozambique

The GEJP is supporting the development and adoption of sustainable development policy frameworks, roadmaps and their measurement frameworks in six countries, three in 2013 and three in 2014. This measurement work is building on existing platforms and indicators that may have been developed through other activities such as the UNDESA Statistical Division, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Bank, EUROSTAT, the European Environment Agency, the International Labor Organization, UNDP-UNEP PEI, UNDP's human development indices, and UNEP's Green Economy Indicators and International Resource Panel.

In Indonesia, Ghana and Mozambique activities to be carried out in this component of the project include: (1) Reviewing existing national statistics that could support measuring and monitoring of a green economy transformation; (2) selecting key indicators for agenda setting, policy formulation and policy impact evaluation; (3) identifying data gaps for further research (e.g., through surveys); and when possible (4) creating a time series (approximately 10 to 15 years) for all relevant indicators available and developed, if applicable; (5) analyzing trends (historical performance and future projections) of the relevant indicators, also considering cross-sectoral interdependencies. Work on indicators in Rwanda, Ghana, and Mozambique has been guided by the methodology presented in UNEP's 2014 manual entitled 'Using Green Economy Indicators for Policymaking'.

In both Mozambique and Ghana, this indicators work will be linked to the GE Assessment Report and broader efforts to revise the National Statistics Strategies, also being supported in collaboration with the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative. It will also explore links between measures of multidimensional poverty, natural resource degradation, and climate vulnerability.

Indonesia

The report entitled 'The Use of Green Economy Indicators in the Indonesia Green Economy Model (I-GEM) was published in 2014, which examines the relevant indicators to be used in the ongoing system dynamic modelling projects in the provinces of Jakarta and Central Kalimantan. Specifically, the indicators address rural poverty alleviation, job creation, and sustainability in economic growth, respectively measuring 'GDP of the rural poor', decent and green jobs, and green accounting at the provincial level.

Mozambique

Indicators and measurement framework will take place in Mozambique in synergy with the ongoing Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI), a chapter on indicators will be created in 2015 and included as a component of the GE Assessment Report. This component will inform about key indicators for monitoring the key issues identified in the four sectors studied, the policies simulated with the system dynamics model

as well as the social, economic, and environmental impacts due to the implementation of the green economy policies. In addition, UNDP has supported the drafting of a new Statistics Strategy for Mozambique, integrating green economy indicators. This Strategy is to be finalized in 2015.

Rwanda

Similar support had been initiated in Rwanda but was postponed at the request of the Government, this work has resumed and an indicators report will be published in 2015. This work is being coordinated with the One UN Flagship Programme on Green Economy, the SIDA-funded Indicators Programme, and the WAVES programme led by the World Bank. The report identifies indicators for issue identification, policy identification, and policy assessment for the sectors of: agriculture, forestry, water, energy, transport, mining, and sanitation. Emphasis is placed on indicators that have cross cutting effects, for example, increased agricultural productivity has implications for poverty reduction and reduces pressure on forest through land clearing, however improved productivity as a result of high levels of inorganic fertilizer use also has negative environmental consequences.

Ghana

Indicators work has been completed in Ghana and was previously incorporated into UNEP's 'Indicators for Green Economy Policy Making: A Synthesis Report of Studies in Ghana, Mauritius and Uruguay'. The report's section on Ghana follows the same structure as other indicator reports discussing indicators for issue identification, policy identification, and policy assessment in the sectors of: agriculture, forestry, and energy. Emphasis is placed on the need for systematic and disaggregated data to combat challenges faced by the lack of official data.

Linking National and Regional GEJP Work to Global Debates and Forums

Phase 2 has also worked to link national, regional, and global policy forums, including the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development framework and the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development, which was established following a member state agreement at Rio+20 in 2012. The intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development framework and the HLPF provide a dynamic platform for regular dialogue, stocktaking, and reviewing progress towards sustainable development. Through the GEJP, UNEP, UNDESA and UNDP have been assisting countries to share their experiences through the UN intergovernmental process. This includes i) the GEJP workshop and side-event on "Bridging the Implementation Gap" during the first inaugural HLPF meeting in July 2014; ii) preparation of tailored GEJP inputs into the SDGs and post-2015 development framework process; and iii) preparations for forthcoming workshop that UNDESA is organizing in collaboration with UNDP scheduled for 27-29 May 2015 titled "Integrated Approaches to Sustainable Development Planning and Implementation". Participants from all 7 priority countries (Colombia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Kenya, and Ghana) have been invited.

As noted above, collaboration with UNDESA and additional groups at the global, regional, and national levels was deepened as part of ongoing Rio+ 20 follow-up and preparations for the evolving post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals agenda, including the Bridging the Implementation Gap for Rio+20 workshop in New York on 2-3 July 2014, see reporting above under 2.1.

National Voluntary Presentations by member states to the HLPF will include reporting on Sustainable Development Goals such as key indicators on Green Economy and Poverty Eradication. While the SDGs have yet to be agreed, and their respective targets and indicators fully developed, the opportunity to report national progress to this forum will be initiated in the coming year coordinated by UNDESA. Integrating and harmonizing these processes will benefit national agencies in their efforts to make national progress and to share experiences with others.

In March 2015, the 15th African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) provided a strong platform for GEJP participating countries to share their experiences and learn from one another's challenges and successes. AMCEN also held a panel event that marked the launch of a report by UNEP entitled 'Building Inclusive Green Economies in Africa: Experiences and Lessons Learned 2010-2015' which was supported by the GEJP and draws heavily on the experiences and examples offered by GEJP's participating African nations. This report brings international attention to the success seen in countries working with the GEJP to transition toward a green economy. Specifically, this report highlights the fiscal reform efforts in Ghana (previously mentioned under outcome 2.5) bringing exceptional steps like this to the forefront of regional and international awareness to further encourage such efforts.

Additionally, a pre-session workshop was held at AMCEN organized jointly by UNEP ROA, UNECA and AfDB on the theme of 'Inclusive Green Economies for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in Africa'. This workshop discussed and shared experiences and lessons learned from bringing a green economy focus and policies into medium and long-term development plans, drawing on experiences from the GEJP.

Finally, in order to better display the work of the GEJP and share the successes and lessons learned with other interested countries, organizations, and the public, UNEP has added summaries of country activities and the aims of the GEJP on their Green Economy webpage (available at <http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy>).

III. Lessons Learned and Implications for Ongoing Work and Complementary Collaboration

UNEP, UNDESA, and UNDP continue to gain a range of technical and operational insights through Joint Programme implementation at the global, regional, and national levels that are informing ongoing work and complementary areas of policy, programming and partnerships. These include opportunities to: build on areas that have already achieved strong results; respond better to national demand through programmatic UN Country Team capacity development and mainstreaming approaches, including a more targeted set of GEJP advisory services; and strengthen partnerships and coordination within and across agencies and partner initiatives. As noted in previous reports, lessons from the GEJP are summarized below.

Enhanced inter-agency coordination and external partnerships

The GEJP has succeeded in strengthening collaboration between UNEP, UNDESA, and UNDP leading to better and more sustainable programme results. Greater synergies have been achieved at all levels by drawing on the comparative advantages for coordination and technical advisory services of each agency. For example, due to this collaboration, country level activities have better used GEJP resources and expertise, and complemented additional relevant in-country programming. Expertise from HQ, regional, and country offices have been pooled to strengthen the inter-disciplinary focus of road maps and assessments in Indonesia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Kenya, and Ghana and greater coordination with national and international partners such as the African Development Bank, WWF, DfID, the World Bank, the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, the Poverty Environment Partnership, the Green Economy Coalition, and the Global Green Growth Institute in countries such as Mozambique, Kenya, and Rwanda.

Cooperation with similar ongoing projects in the participating countries has allowed enhanced collaboration between projects to maximize synergies and bolster impacts in the region. For example, both the GEJP and the UNEP's project, 'Fostering a Green Economy Transformation and Social and Environmental Entrepreneurship in Africa', have conducted activities in Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, and Rwanda; as well as UNEP's Green Economy and Trade Opportunities project which works in Ghana which identifies opportunities for solar energy exports from Ghana to neighboring countries. The GEJP also strengthened collaboration with the UNEP's project "Measuring a green economy transformation" in Rwanda.

Lesson Learned: This level of coordination needs to be maintained over the remaining phase of GEJP implementation. This includes GEJP Working Group mechanisms for more regular discussions and in-country work planning; as well as dedicated focal points for better day-to-day coordination and information sharing on complementary initiatives. Communication with other agency staff in HQ, regional centers, and country offices has also been strengthened. The success displayed through inter-agency coordination on the GEJP laid the foundation for an even higher degree of collaboration on new projects such as the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) which includes five participating agencies (UNEP, UNDP, UNITAR, UNIDO and the ILO). In 2014 Ghana one of the GEJP's countries became a PAGE country.

Need to align with national processes and timelines

Work in 2014 has further highlighted the need to align GEJP activities with national processes and timelines. In most partner countries, this has meant extending the timelines originally developed as part of Phase 2 GEJP work plans. Government partners and UN Country Teams supporting them often face a range of parallel and shifting development priorities and policy agendas. To ensure national ownership, the timing of some GEJP activities in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Rwanda, Colombia and Mozambique, have all, to varying degrees, been postponed. Part of this challenge arises from the need to consult with and facilitate coordination beyond ministries of environment to also include central ministries of planning, finance, and economy as well as other line ministries with relevant sector and social portfolios, in addition to other national stakeholders. This challenge also reflects the need to align GEJP activities with regular and ad hoc policy cycles annual budgeting, monitoring, reporting exercises, as well as reviews and updating of national poverty reduction and growth strategies, and sectoral plans. In addition, changes in individual government counterparts and broader challenges of national absorption of government assistance have also caused delays.

Lesson learned: GEJP work plans continue to require flexibility and realistic timelines will be carried into the next phase as part of broader efforts to work with countries at their pace to ensure national uptake and ownership. As a result, it has been necessary to extend the project at no cost until 15 November 2015.

Responding to Country Demand through UN Regional and Country Team Programmatic Approaches

As part of these efforts to align with national processes and timelines, UNEP, UNDESA, and UNDP continue to refine the breakdown of each agency's technical advisory services that can be drawn on to respond to country demand.

At the same time, there is still a need to strengthen the programmatic mainstreaming nature of GEJP activities needs by drawing on the experience, expertise, and partnerships already established under the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) and similar programmes, including the expanding work

of PAGE. Links between the GEJP and PEI programmes have been formalized in countries such as Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique and Rwanda.

Lesson learned: To achieve this goal, ongoing efforts bringing in the governance, social equity, environmental, economic, and political economy issues key to the coordination of inclusive green economy policies need to be maintained. This work also opens the door for stronger engagement with UN regional and country teams drawing on respective mandates and comparative advantages in response to national demand in line with QCPR recommendations, and post-2015 agenda.

Opportunities to Expand GEJP Partnerships

UNEP, UNDESA and UNDP continued to strengthen collaboration and coordination of GEJP activities with a range of complementary initiatives and platforms by sister agencies and development partners at all levels.

These activities include ongoing work at the global level through various UN inter-agency mechanisms (HLCP, UNDG, EMG) and in individual agencies according to their mandates.

UNDP became a full member of PAGE in 2014. This engagement has become possible in part through the GEJP technical and operational lessons outlined above. These include the need to align more closely with national policy cycles through longer-term programmatic mainstreaming approaches; expanded partnerships with central ministries of planning, finance, and economy and other national stakeholders; greater emphasis on the social, governance, and capacity development aspects of inclusive green economy transitions; and options for ensuring better coordinated delivery of One UN Country Team technical and financial support, including through national trust funds and joint programmes.

PAGE work will continue to draw on GEJP experiences and vice versa, including in Ghana, which is both a PAGE and GEJP partner country, as well as other countries. For example, draft findings from the GEJP-supported Poverty Report were used to inform discussions at its first annual global PAGE workshop held in Dubai in 2014. The growth to 6 partner countries and high demand for PAGE's country level engagement speaks volumes to the successes seen and progress made throughout the GEJP.

Similar partnerships have been established with the World Bank, UN Statistics Division, OECD, Green Growth Knowledge Platform and Best Practice initiative, the Poverty Environment Partnership, and the Green Economy Coalition.

Lesson Learned: UNEP, UNDESA, and UNDP will continue to expand the existing collaboration and explore new partnerships at all levels with sister agencies, including through PAGE.

PART II: ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

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 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.

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding off of numbers, the totals may not add up.

2014 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the JP Towards Rio +20 and Beyond using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2014. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address:

<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JXA00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2014, 1 contributor has deposited US\$ 4,406,400 in contributions and US\$ 2,092 has been earned in interest,

bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 4,408,492 (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3.

Of this amount, US\$ 4,362,332 has been transferred to 3 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 2,378,473 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 44,064. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the JP Towards Rio +20 and Beyond as of 31 December 2014.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2013	Annual 2014	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	669,050	-	4,406,400
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	2,086	6	2,092
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	671,136	6	4,408,492
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	2,571,422	-	4,362,332
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	2,571,422	-	4,362,332
Administrative Agent Fees	6,691	-	44,064
Direct Costs: (Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	25	0	25
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	2,578,137	0	4,406,420
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(1,907,001)	6	2,072
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	1,909,067	2,066	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	2,066	2,072	2,072
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	2,571,422	-	4,362,332
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	807,950	686,953	2,378,473
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			1,983,859

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2014.

Table 2. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total
Government of Netherlands	4,406,400	-	4,406,400
Grand Total	4,406,400	-	4,406,400

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 2014, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 2,092 and no interests were received from Participating Organizations, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 2,092. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	2,086	6	2,092
Total: Fund Earned Interest	2,086	6	2,092
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total	2,086	6	2,092

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2014, the AA has transferred US\$ 4,362,332 to 3 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 2014 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013			Current Year Jan-Dec-2014			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
UNDESA	260,500		260,500				260,500		260,500
UNDP	1,939,131		1,939,131				1,939,131		1,939,131
UNEP	2,162,701		2,162,701				2,162,701		2,162,701
Grand Total	4,362,332		4,362,332				4,362,332		4,362,332

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2014 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 below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 4,362,332 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 2,378,473. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 55 percent. The agency with the highest delivery rate is UNDP with 84% delivery rate.

Table 5. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Cumulative	
UNDESA	260,500	260,500	85,255	47,587	132,842	50.99
UNDP	1,939,131	1,939,131	974,123	653,787	1,627,910	83.95
UNEP	2,162,701	2,162,701	632,142	(14,421)	617,721	28.56
Grand Total	4,362,332	4,362,332	1,691,520	686,953	2,378,473	54.52

5.4 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 expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure 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.

2012 CEB Expense Categories	2006 UNDG Expense Categories
1. Staff and personnel costs	1. Supplies, commodities, equipment & transport
2. Supplies, commodities and materials	2. Personnel
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	3. Training counterparts
4. Contractual services	4. Contracts
5. Travel	5. Other direct costs
6. Transfers and grants	6. Indirect costs
7. General operating expenses	
8. Indirect costs	

Table 6. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	-	-	-	
Personnel (Old)	-	-	-	
Training of Counterparts (Old)	-	-	-	
Contracts (Old)	-	-	-	
Other direct costs (Old)	-	-	-	
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	871,617	321,371	1,192,987	53.48
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	-	-	-	
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	-	-	-	
Contractual Services (New)	54,102	146,014	200,115	8.97
Travel (New)	313,598	98,669	412,267	18.48
Transfers and Grants (New)	169,206	-	169,206	7.59
General Operating (New)	178,175	78,010	256,185	11.48
Programme Costs Total	1,586,696	644,064	2,230,760	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	104,823	42,889	147,713	6.62
Total	1,691,520	686,953	2,378,473	

¹ **Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once 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 Terms of Reference, 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 2014, 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. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2014, US\$ 44,064 has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 42,889 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 147,713 as of 31 December 2014.

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.