



2015 Annual Progress Report of the Sustainable Development Goals Fund

Jointly prepared by the SDG-F Secretariat and MPTF Office

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I. Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F) is an international multi-donor, multi-partner development mechanism created in 2014 by the UN system to support sustainable development activities through integrated and multidimensional joint programmes. The main objective of the SDG Fund is to bring together UN agencies, national governments, academia, civil society and business to address the challenges of poverty. It builds on the experience, knowledge, lessons learned, and best practices of the MDG experience, while expanding its activities towards sustainable development and a higher attention on public-private partnerships. Gender and women's empowerment is a cross-cutting priority in all our areas of work. It is the first mechanism specifically created to achieve the SDGs.

The SDG Fund budget is invested in two types of activities:

- **Joint programmes in the field.** The majority of the budget is invested in sustainable development on the ground. As of December 2015, 21 joint programmes have been approved with a total budget of USD \$63,226,422. Out of it, USD \$33,875,099 are coming from matching fund contributions from other national and international partners, including national governments and the private sector. Around 25% of all programme budget are currently coming from non DAC OECD countries. The SDG Fund contributions to joint programmes are channelled to country offices through UN participating agency headquarters.
- **UN Partnerships.** The SDG Fund supports UN initiatives aimed at facilitating a rapid implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. During 2015, it has supported the UNDG's Dialogues on post-2015 implementation and a new programme on Security and Prevention of Violence that affects Children, Adolescents and Youth in SICA countries.

This report is a consolidation of narrative reports and financial reports provided by the 14 Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) for the period January 1st to December 31st 2015. The narrative progress has been consolidated by the SDG-F Secretariat and the financial information, provided by the PUNOs' Headquarters, has been consolidated by the

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office of UNDP in its role as Administrative Agent.

Report Overview

The report includes:

- A brief overview of the SDG-F including the governance structure;
- An overview of the Joint Programme Portfolio,
- Activities under UN Partnerships including the partnership with UN DESA Small Island Developing States, the partnership on the Post 2015 Secretariat and a programme on conflict prevention with SICA countries.
- SDG Fund Secretariat activities.
- Consolidated financial report.

2. Overview of the SDG-F: Governance and management **Governance and management**

The SDG Fund key governance and management units are:

- **SDG Fund Steering Committee.** Represented at the highest level by UN Agencies, participating and contributing Member States, international organization, private sector and other stakeholders. It meets at least once per year and provides overall guidance and strategic direction.
- **SDG Fund Secretariat.** A small, specialized team sitting in UNDP's Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy in New York. It supports the Steering Committee and ensures the rollout of the Action Plan and all the country programmes. The Secretariat also plays an important role in guaranteeing transparency, establishing clear criteria in programme selection, and improving the quality of joint programme formulation. It's also a link between the Steering Committee and participating countries.
- **The Multi-Partner Trust Fund.** Also sitting at the global level, it's the Administrative Agent for the SDG Fund and provides financial and reporting services. All the financial

information and disbursements of the SDG Fund can be monitored real-time at the MPTF Gateway.

National accountability and governance

At the national level, all joint programmes guarantee national ownership.

- **National Steering Committee.** UN Resident Coordinators (UNRCs), Governments and donor representatives come together to guide implementation at the country level. This is the highest body for strategic guidance, oversight, and programme coordination.
- **National Programme Committee.** A programmatic organ that can also develop technical subcommittees to lead operations in the field. The committee is a platform for managing the programme and for political and technical dialogue among different stakeholders. Programmes are contributing to improved intersectoral dialogues among national institutions. Membership consists of participating UN organizations and relevant government and national counterparts.
- **Joint Programmes have also established local coordination structures.** They facilitate participation of local counterparts and stakeholders, including civil society.

3. Joint Programme Portfolio Overview

The SDG Fund at present has 20 joint programmes under implementation in partnership with 13 UN agencies in 21 countries in Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. National and international partners, including the private sector provide approximately 56% of current resources in the form of matching funds.

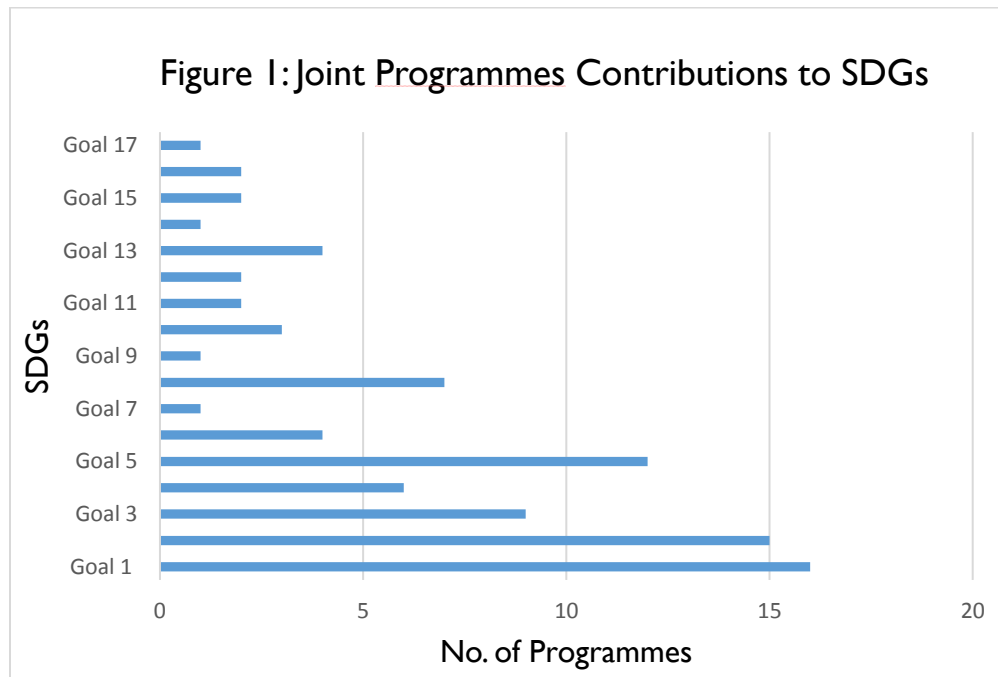
List of Joint Programmes under Implementation

Country	Sector ¹	Participating UN Agencies	Total Budget (\$)	% financed by SDG Fund
Bangladesh	IEG	UNDP, ILO	4,613,000	33%
Bolivia	FSN	FAO, UNICEF, UNIDO	1,800,000	50%
Colombia	IEG	UNDP, UN Women, FAO, WFP	3,281,152	46%
Côte d'Ivoire	IEG	UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA	3,310,000	45%
Ecuador	FSN	FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO	3,027,284	50%
El Salvador	FSN	FAO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP	4,226,164	35%
Ethiopia	IEG	UN Women, FAO, WFP, IFAD	3,000,000	50%
Fiji and Vanuatu	IEG	UNDP	2,000,000	50%
Guatemala	FSN	WHO, FAO, UNICEF, WFP	3,867,712	39%
Honduras	IEG	UNDP, UN Women	2,919,427	50%
Mozambique	IEG	ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, UN Women	3,000,000	50%
occupied Palestine territories	IEG	UN Women, FAO, ITC	3,000,000	50%
Paraguay	FSN	WHO, UNICEF, FAO, WFP	3,000,000	50%
Peru	IEG	ILO, FAO, UNESCO	3,880,790	39%
Philippines	W&S	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO	3,600,000	42%
Samoa	IEG	UNDP, IFAD	1,000,000	50%
Sierra Leone	IEG	UNDP, FAO	3,002,000	50%
Sri Lanka	FSN	WFP, FAO	3,010,643	50%

¹ Acronyms correspond to the three SDG Fund policy and sector areas: Inclusive Economic Growth for poverty eradication (IEG), Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) and Water and Sanitation (W&S)

Tanzania	IEG	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO	4,358,250	34%
Viet Nam	FSN	FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UN Women	3,330,000	45%

Programmes start the implementation phase within 4 months of receiving the first tranche of funds from the SDG Fund. Programmes send bi-annual monitoring reports to the SDG Fund starting from the date of implementation. Progress reports show that the Fund is contributing to the achievement of all 17 of the SDGs, and that it is on target to impact upon the lives of more than one million direct and indirect beneficiaries by 2018. Figure I below summarizes the reported anticipated contributions of joint programmes to SDGs. The reported impacts are promising even in this first round of monitoring reports, with programmes expected to be able to elaborate further on actual results in the future rounds of reporting. For programmes that started implementation in October 2015 or received the first tranche of funding after that date monitoring reports are only expected later in 2016.



The SDG Fund has intensified its work with the private sector, particularly since the creation in April 2015 of a Private Sector Advisory Group. Among other activities the Group has published

together with Harvard University Kennedy School and Business Fights Poverty the report [“Business and the United Nations”](#). As a result of that, and per decision of the Steering Committee, the SDG Fund is identifying and fostering the creation of public-private partnerships which bring together UN agencies and the private sector for the achievement of the SDGs. The Secretariat has worked closely with the Fund’s Private Sector Advisory Group and other businesses to take stock of such opportunities reflecting the mutual interests of partners in this regard. The implementation of this new generation of programmes will start in 2016.

Africa

The SDG Fund is financing five Joint Programmes in Africa that address some of the most pressing issues in the region, especially aimed at achieving sustainable development through Inclusive Economic Growth. The programmes tackle different sectors including mining and minerals but also agriculture and agro-processing, promoting economic diversification and creating new jobs, while focusing on those beneficiaries most in need of assistance, including women, children and youth.

Ethiopia - Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment - Rural Women Economic Empowerment Component

In Ethiopia, **rural women** lag behind in access to land property, economic opportunities, justice system and financial assets. Women farmers perform up to 75 percent of farm labor but hold only 18.7 percent of agricultural land in the country. The SDG Fund is working in the regions of Oromo and Afar using a multifaceted approach to generate **gender-sensitive agricultural extension services**, support the **creation of cooperatives**, and promote the expansion of women-owned agribusiness and increase rural women’s participation in rural producer associations, financial cooperatives and unions. The programme received its first tranche of funds in June 2015 and implementation began in October 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- Development Agents and Health Extension workers, and development agents trained on the concepts and practices of control and management of household reserve. Women are improving their capacity of control and management of household reserves. Women leaders gained knowledge on the levels and types of cooperatives, the benefits of continuous saving, usage of business plans and conducting feasibility studies, how to manage revolving funds, diversify business and how women's persistence and endurance attribute to success of business
- Higher officials and experts of Regional and District level Bureau of Women and Children Affairs, Cooperative Agencies, Bureau of Agriculture, women leaders and Women Associations are sensitized on revolving fund management including revision and translation of relevant guidelines in to local languages.
- Manuals on entrepreneurship and assertiveness skills in place. Regional Bureau of Education facilitated venues, provided teaching support and promoted Integrated Financial Adult Literacy.
- Agreement between the Regional Bureau of Women and Children Affairs (BoWCA) of Afar and Dubti District Administration Office to provide more than 400 women with arable land which will be used for their agricultural activities.
- The 'Cooperative Strengthening Manual of Federal Cooperatives Agency (FCA)' was made gender sensitive.
- Stakeholders from government sector ministries at the federal and regional levels increased their understanding of the existing Rural Land Administration Proclamation of the Federal Government of Ethiopia and its benefit and challenges for rural women's accessibility and utilization.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2, 5 and 8

Côte d'Ivoire - Joint Programme on Poverty Reduction in San Pedro Region

In Côte d'Ivoire the SDG-F is working to reduce poverty by creating economic and job opportunities in **San Pedro region**, whose soaring population, in particular, women and youth suffer due to **unemployment** and **social exclusion**. An integrated approach is being used including training, engaging with the government and community and religious leaders on the

overhauling of rural land tenure practices and the creation of new income generating activities. The programme is also helping to increase access for vulnerable groups to information on their rights and provide them with legal assistance while also ensuring **food security** and **improving nutrition** in the poorest households. The programme received its first tranche of funds in January 2015 and implementation began in May 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- 474 beneficiaries have been assisted by the joint programme in the undertaking of income generating activities.
- Some 5,200 people have also benefited from free consultations on their legal rights in various areas, including on issues related to property ownership, rural land tenure, employment law, inheritance law, civil registrations and child support from the Association de Femmes Juristes de Cote D'Ivoire.
- To avoid the worst forms of child labour, young people (all at least 15 years of age and thus legally permitted to work under local law) have received vocational training and are engaged in income generating activities including aquaculture and chicken rearing (both of which rely on traditional know how and are considered to be very low risk activities). The activities take place with the full support of parents and avoid exploitation of young people in cacao plantations.
- Ongoing construction of farms and ponds.
- Work on the baseline began in February 2016.

Contribution to SDGs: 1 and 2

Mozambique - More and Better Jobs in Cabo Delgado Province and Nampula Province - Harnessing the Opportunities of the New Economy in Mozambique

In **Mozambique** the programme works with **extractive industries and mega projects** to help generate **inclusive economic growth** and opportunities for local communities. The programme is working on strengthening the capacity of local institutions to provide effective **vocational training** and promoting the use of **local content** among multinational enterprises. At the same time, the programme is also facilitating **gender-sensitive employment policies**

and helping to improve the capacities of small business and linkages to value chains. The programme received its first tranche of funds in February 2015 and implementation began in June 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- Joint programme included in the first 100-day plan of the President of the Republic. Employment Action Plan outlines roles and responsibilities of government and social partners are part of the 5 years objective government plan in terms of job creation. This gives visibility to the program and ownership by the main stakeholders.
- A collaboration between Canadian funded Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) Project and joint programme to support the vocational training center of the National Institute of Employment and Professional Formation (INEFP).
- Joint programme started collaboration with the recently created National Labor Market Observatory. This will allow the production and dissemination of reliable data on employment.
- The National Institute of Employment and Professional Formation in agreement with International Labor Organization ILO trained more than 250 people to strengthen the professional capacities. Currently there are 50 profiles updated into SPX, an exchange of partnerships and procurement opportunities in the country.
- Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative Country Annual Report dissemination workshops took place in Cabo Delgado and Nampula.
- The Center for Learning and Training of Civil Society (Centro de Aprendizagem e Capacitação da Sociedade Civil) is supported by the programme to engage with community-based organizations in the monitoring of local service delivery.
- Three District Business Centres were established in the districts of Montepuez, Palma and Nacala.
- Technical training provided to district government official to create enabling local business environment.

- Training on green constructions and traditional techniques of building residential houses that can be less expensive and preserve the environment took place in June 2016.
- Due to the change in government priorities, the initial activities planned to finalize the mineral resources policy and strategy implementation plan is on hold.

Contribution to SDGs: 4 and 8

Sierra Leone - Enabling Sustainable Livelihoods through Improved Natural Resource Governance and Economic Diversification in the Kono District

In Sierra Leone, the joint programme works in the **Kono District**, which suffers from high unemployment particularly among youth despite possessing a productive minerals sector (diamonds and gold). It promotes public-private partnerships to ensure sustainable governance of natural resources at the same time that **economic diversification** and new opportunities created for young people and women around agriculture, aquaculture, value added trade, mini-processing and production activities. The programme received its first tranche of funds in June 2015 and implementation began in October 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- The Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University is supporting the joint programme in Geographical Information System (GIS) activities to improve availability and dissemination of geographical information.
- Stakeholders and NGOs being trained on advocacy.
- Prepared criteria for selection of young people for project livelihoods activities, awaiting approval from local stakeholders.
- FAO completed a baseline study that indicated substantial potential for the expansion of aquaculture in the district.
- Developed criteria for selection of 24 fishponds sites and for the selection of 8 poultry farms that will be established in partnership with Sierra Akker Farms.
- Project National Steering Committee (NSC) and Programme Management Committee (PMC) established

- 2016 Annual Work Plan approved by NSC and PMC.
- Drafted communication and advocacy strategy developed and stakeholders meeting to present findings from field on market assessment completed.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2 and 16

Joint Programme to Support Tanzania's Productive Social Safety Net

The SDG Fund is working with the government of Tanzania to scale-up one of its existing national programmes - the **Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net** in coordination with the Tanzania Social Action Fund, to reach all the extreme poor living below the food poverty line, in particular targeting: women, children, youth, elderly, people living with disabilities and people living with HIV and AIDS. The programme makes use of conditional cash transfers, promoting employment through Public Works Programmes along with awareness of family planning in addition to completion of primary and secondary school education to help promote their graduation from extreme poverty. The programme received its first tranche of funds in June 2015 and implementation began in October 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) has completed the enrollment process of over 1.1 million beneficiaries in 161 local government authorities who are located in 9,700 villages in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.
- The knowledge management system has been strengthened though enhanced functioning of the Management Information System.
- Some of the issues still to be tackled include (i) low capacity of staff at Project Area Authorities (PAA) and community level related to program operation and communication on nutrition sanitation, family planning, (ii) inadequate technology capacity at regional and PAA level (data entry, technical support, compliance and data update, delayed payments. Accordingly, staff from 39 local government authorities have been trained on payment, compliance and data update modules.

- Technical and financial support was provided to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to integrate social protection indicators into key survey instruments.
- Technical and financial support was provided to the Prime Minister's Office for the finalization of the National Social Protection Framework (NSPF).
- Preparatory work to roll out Public Works, including enrollment of beneficiaries, is completed in all 44 local government authorities and implementation of sub-project will start in the next lean season in September 2016.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 3 and 5

Asia and the Pacific

The SDG Fund is financing six joint programmes in Asia that address some of the most pressing issues in the region, especially aimed at achieving sustainable development through Inclusive Economic Growth, Food Security and Nutrition, and Water and Sanitation.

Bangladesh - Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities

In Bangladesh, women are often employed at the lower end of the productivity scale. For example, rural women's participation in the labour force is just 36.4 percent compared to 83.3 percent of rural men. Creating employment and income generating opportunities for women and enhancing women's access to social protection will help **to reduce gender inequality and women's poverty and vulnerability**. The SDG Fund is working in the Kurigram district in the Northwest and in Satkhira district in the coastal belt, regions strongly affected by seasonal hunger and high incidences of extreme poverty due to natural disasters and climate change. The programme received its first tranche of funds in February 2015 and implementation began in June 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- 2,592 poor women have been employed. Women have been selected with a lottery process that ensures a rigorous, accountable and transparent selection process.
- Orientation training on SWAPNO approach to 540 Union Parishad (UP) Representatives.
- Executive Committee of the National Economic Council approved development project proforma.

- Individual bank accounts for 2,592 women have been opened at the Bank of Bangladesh (central bank). After 18 months of tenure, the beneficiary women will be able use their accounts for all financial services including credit, deposit, and essential insurance. Each woman receives a daily wage of 200 Bangladeshi taka (BDT, approximately 2.5 USD), out of which they are given BDT 150 as a cash wage and BDT 50 is deposited as mandatory savings.
- Introduce e-payment for wage disbursement in 15 Union Parishads (on pilot basis) by four financial institutions beginning in March 2016.
- Identification survey to finalize service delivery schemes involving JP and government services.
- Beneficiaries have been trained on life skills that include leadership development, rights and entitlements, and primary health care and nutrition and SWAPNO (Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities).
- Around 1 million community members of the 72 Union Councils in Kurigram District benefit from public asset maintenance schemes.

Contribution to SDGs: 1 and 3

Fiji and Vanuatu – Engaging Youth in Fiji and Vanuatu in Organic Farming: A Farm to Table Value Chain Approach

This SDG Fund programme is working to help tackle youth unemployment and reduce reliance on imports which have increased due to declining local food production. The programme is **creating employment opportunities for youth** – including vulnerable young people who have not completed their formal education - in organic agriculture through a value chain approach utilizing public private partnerships within the key economic sectors of agriculture and tourism. The programme was approved by the SDG Fund Steering Committee in September 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- Local technical partners identified (Farmers' Support Association in Fiji and Vanuatu and FRIENDS in Fiji).

- The cyclone in Fiji caused a lot of destruction particularly in the sites where the programme is implementing; debris is being cleared,; the Koro island was hit particularly hard by the cyclone and the programme is seeing if it can also extend activities to include it to assist in recovery work.
- Work will begin soon on menus and will also be working with a well-known chef from New Zealand, Robert Oliver on menus with locally produced foods and promote better nutrition locally including awareness on non-communicable diseases like diabetes.
- The programme is starting to communicate results.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2 and 8

Philippines - Promoting Water and Sanitation Access, Integrity, Empowerment, Rights and Resiliency

In the Philippines, the SDG Fund programme is currently working **to develop an integrated approach to improve governance and access of safe water, sanitation and hygiene in water in six waterless provinces.** Targeted gender-sensitive solutions will benefit local households and communities, improve capacities of schools, health centers and important local transport hubs; and generate knowledge utilized to aid policy advocacy, planning and capacity building. The programme received its first tranche of funds in January 2015 and implementation began in May 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- The Integrated Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (ISWSH) governance assessment tools were developed to look at current structures for safe water.
- The ISWSH gender analysis and assessment tools were developed to look into the current state of gender equality and women's empowerment in local governments and communities.
- To further strengthen the sanitation component of the Joint Programme and ensure more effective integration with water and hygiene components, a Sanitation Sub-Technical Working Group was formed between the Department of Health, UN Agencies and the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) of the World Bank.

- Water testing kits have been purchased for all the 10 project municipalities and are ready for distribution during the water testing training.
- Joint programme partners are pre-testing sanitation and hygiene approaches, e.g., Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), linked to water systems for possible adoption in other programme sites.
- In the target municipalities in Masbate Province, initial municipal ordinances were passed on integrated and safe WASH, with the support of the programme.
- 4,000 households in at least 12 Barangays (villages) were connected to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene systems and certified Zero Open Defecation (ZOD).
- At least 11 villages in the target municipalities have been verified as Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) with the participation of more than 7,500 households.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14 and 15

Samoa - Engaging Youth in Samoa in Organic Farming and Menus: A Farm to Table Value Chain Approach

This SDG Fund programme is helping create employment opportunities for youth in organic agriculture through a value chain approach in the **Small Island Developing State**. Utilizing public-private partnerships within the key economic sectors of agriculture and tourism to assist young people, including **vulnerable youth** who have not completed their formal education and at the same time, also help produce food security and nutrition. The programme was approved by the SDG Fund Steering Committee in September 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- The work plan is currently pending approval, but matching funds from other donors, including Oxfam and Australia are available to the programme.
- The construction of the organic food processing facility is ongoing and should be completed in the next months. In the meantime, young people are already being trained in a temporary warehouse facility.
- Sourcing and procurement of necessary equipment has already started.
- Partners are working to identify new markets for local produce.

- Comprehensive baseline study ongoing.
- The programme is working with the Samoa Culinary Association on showcasing traditional Samoan recipes using locally sourced ingredients.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2 and 8

Sri Lanka - Scaling-Up Nutrition through a Multi-Sector Approach

In Sri Lanka, the joint programme aims to combat **food insecurity** by closely aligning with national policies and using surveys completed on the national level to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the investment on food security and nutrition by highlighting the gaps, opportunities and impact of current initiatives. With the support of the **National Nutrition Council**, the programme is working with the government to take well-informed decision on targeting the appropriate recipients and in promoting micronutrient rich foods. The programme is working with women as target group to empower and to influence behavior changes in children and within their households. The programme received its first tranche of funds in January 2015 and implementation began in May 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- Awareness activities to promote public and private sector alliances. The development of national policy guidelines for fortification was identified as a key requirement in the government roadmap.
- The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) would be conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics. The DHS includes a detailed assessment of nutrition for children under 5.
- In three workshops sessions, more than 70 participants were consulted about the designed an intervention on policy development for food fortification.
- A manual on Health & Nutrition for Preschool is being developed to improve nutrition in schools. Comprehensive guidelines for school food consumption are being reviewed through stakeholder consultations and data is being collected.

- A rice fortification pilot to be tested. Academia, the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoH), the Ministry of Agriculture (MoAg), and other key stakeholders will guide the pilot programme on rice fortification.
- The National Food Promotion Board (NFPB) of the MoAg will do a trial for the production of fortified rice in order to evaluate the production capacity, consumer acceptance, and shelf life of the product. Sector experts came to the conclusion that there is no need to conduct a pilot programme for micronutrient powders and salt since some evaluation studies had previously been conducted to see the efficacy of these as a fortify vehicle.

Contribution to SDGs: 2, 3 and 4

Viet Nam - Joint Programme on Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Strategies for Children and Vulnerable Groups in Viet Nam

In Viet Nam, the SDG Fund joint programme is working in **Lao Cai and Ning Thuan**, two provinces with very **high incidences of poverty (33.6 percent and 17.7 percent respectively)** compared to the national average of 10 percent. The programme focuses on policy and advocacy for globally recommended nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive policies and standards, development of institutional capacity and systems and evidence generation. The programme received its first tranche of funds in January 2015 and implementation began in May 2015.

Progress/Achievements

- UN provided technical and financial assistance through a national consultation workshop to develop the national rice-restructuring project, which will contribute to food security, focused on children and disadvantaged groups.
- Advocacy will continue for the establishment of a national steering committee in nutrition with strong linkage with Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) movement and Zero Hunger initiative.
- Two national operational guidelines are ongoing for: 1) Social marketing of nutrition products and 2) Technical guideline on integrated management of severe acute malnutrition. The food Pyramid Guide for pregnant, lactating women and under five

children has been developed and waiting for approval. This will be a very important resource for kindergartens to prepare food for children.

- Programme assisted with the emergency drought assessment and the household survey which was carried out as part of the programme's baseline proved to be very useful to local authorities in the conducting of relief work and highlights the importance of the work on early warning systems that the programme is currently implementing.
- A community-based nutrition model was formulated and implemented in Lao Cai (2 communes), and started to be set in Ninh Thuan (Oct. 2014) with a baseline assessment completed.
- A field study is helping to identify potential interventions that can strengthen food security at household level, including crop and livestock production as well as home gardening, to ensure for nutrition and food security integration.
- A 2014 nutrition profile at a national level and of 63 individual provinces was completed and uploaded to the National Institute of Nutrition website with data disaggregated.
- DPO approval took longer than planned which resulted in a delay in program implementation.
- Programme assisted with the emergency drought assessment and the household survey which was carried out as part of the programme's baseline proved to be very useful to local authorities in the conducting of relief work and highlights the importance of the work on early warning systems that the programme is currently implementing.

Contribution to SDGs: 2

Latin America and the Caribbean

The SDG Fund currently has eight joint programmes under implementation in Latin America that address some of the most pressing issues in the region, especially aimed at achieving sustainable development through Inclusive Economic Growth and Food Security and Nutrition.

Bolivia - Improving the Nutritional Status of Children from the Strengthening of Local Production Systems

In Bolivia, where one out of three children suffer **chronic malnutrition**, the SDG Fund joint programme is supporting four municipalities to put into place sustainable agricultural production systems, diversified and of a high nutritional value, which will increase the incomes of the poorest families and improve the nutritional state of boys, girls and mothers. The government has committed to scale-up the initiative. The programme received its first tranche of funds in January 2015 and implementation began in May 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- The Programme has completed its baseline study including a survey of more than 1,000 households.
- Business plans have been prepared for production of dried fruits and vegetables; local community-based organizations are being established in this regard. There is at present, little experience in the management of food processing plants; the programme is working on installation of equipment, building capacity and will follow a “learn by doing” approach.
- Thirteen types of vegetables, two types of native crops, livestock and fish have been incorporated into the food systems of the participating families in addition to organic gardening in plots of land varying 100-400m²; the programme will now go on to introduce food silos and infrastructure to ensure the conservation of seeds in the family-based agricultural systems.
- The programme is tackling with the lack of some certified seeds.
- A community-level risk management strategy to deal with the effects of El Nino including droughts has been prepared.
- A strategy for education on nutrition is currently being elaborated on, this will include the design and production of the related educational/communicational materials.
- Key technical staff have received training on gender mainstreaming; women’s organizations have been prioritized for support at a local level and the Farmer Field Schools work not only to promote sustainable agriculture but also improve nutrition

and gender mainstreaming by also raising awareness men's shared responsibilities for housework and child rearing.

- A high level of support is seen for the programme's interventions at a local level.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 11 and 12

Colombia - Productive and Food Secured Territories for a Peaceful and Resilient Population in Strategic Ecosystems in Cauca

The armed conflict in Colombia has impacted on production, institutions, food security and social trust. Through the **sustainable agricultural production of indigenous crops** and their international commercialization the SDG Fund joint programme is creating employment, new sources of livelihoods, improved nutrition and, most importantly, peace in Cauca, one of the zones most seriously affected by the long lasting conflict. The programme received its first tranche of funds in January 2015 and implementation began in May 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- Awareness and agreements with local authorities and productive organizations.
- The project "Strengthening the Chain of Quinoa" has been articulated with the JP and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, for US\$ 1,500,000. 150 hectares in the municipality of San Sebastian and 2 locations have been identified and allocated by local authorities for Training Centers to be used on the intervention.
- A database has been created in alliance with government and private partners to identify relevant information for the localities of the programme.
- Intercultural promoters have started working with 700 families. UNDP has approved resources to help more than 200 families affected by fire recorded in late October in El Rosal municipality of San Sebastian.
- A contest at school level, aimed at linking agricultural schools in the JP areas with proposed environmental conflicts resolution, has been launched.
- 120 children under 5 years of age from 290 families have been identified and registered with weight and height measurements.

- 13 Training Centers (CDC) have been installed in selected educational institutions to improve food and nutrition conditions and ideas.
- A proposal to strengthen the role of women in selected rural JP areas has been launched, with emphasis on empowerment in production chains for quinoa and coffee production.
- Organizations and producers for strengthening and diversifying have been identified, searching the market to create inclusive business.
- The programme held a workshop in April 2016, entitled “Integrated Management of Water Resources in the Colombian Massif: Reflections and Imagery” which brought together 200 local government officials, representatives of rural and indigenous communities; the UNESCO biosphere reserve is the most important water basin in the country and the event served drew attention to depletion of natural resources and focus on achieving a territorial pact for integrated water resources management.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 15 and 16

Ecuador - Strengthening Local Food Systems and Capacity Building Aimed at Improving the Production and Access to Safe Food for Families

In Ecuador, the SDG Fund joint programme is putting into practice in Imbabura **an integrated approach** to tackle some of the most pressing challenges in the country: building income opportunities for the small farmers-owned production units, overhauling the country local food production for better access to safe, affordable and nutritious food and fighting malnutrition and anemia. The programme received its first tranche of funds in January 2015 and implementation began in May 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- More than 500 children under five years have been identified in malnutrition situation. Programme is working with 100 families to diversify and improve the consumption practices with the implementation of agro-diverse lots (“parcelas agrodiversas” in Spanish) and integral productive units.

- 100 small producers have started the diversification of their production adding chocho.
- 400 public employees increased their capacities and expertise on topics related with production, planning, technical knowledge.
- Approved the proposal for the nutritional base line collection. Diagnosis has been made of the priority areas and workshop for 50 chocho producers took place.
- A study on strengthening administrative capacities and gender equality is in final review.
- Some challenges the programme is tackling: oversupply and falling prices of quinoa is leading to reconsider post-production of this crop; the scarcity of choclo seeds and lack of land property rights by some participating families.
- Public sector committed and highly involved with the JP.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2 and 5

El Salvador - Food, Security and Nutrition for Children and Salvadoran Households

El Salvador's government is developing new plans and regulations to tackle **food security and nutrition** among the most vulnerable Salvadorians. By reconsidering the role of women, the programme is increasing the access to health services and promote women-owned nutrition micro business that reduce the country high rates of prevalence of under nutrition and obesity. The programme received its first tranche of funds in February 2015 and implementation began in June 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- Training activities by the joint programme is strengthening the knowledge of national authorities and senate representatives on food security and nutrition and school alimentation.
- Technical assistance to generate the first draft about of a new law of Food Security and Nutrition and School Alimentation. The programme has provided advice and advocate authorities on the importance of the approval of the new law.

- Advocacy and technical support for the generation of legal instruments for the Council of Food Security and Nutrition (SAN).
- Staff of the Central Region of the Health Ministry (MINSAL) trained on breastfeeding regulations and laws.
- 600 families directly benefited in collaboration with counterparts from the National Council of Food Security and Nutrition (SAN), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and Ministry of Health (MINSAL).
- At the local level, mayors have promoted and supported different actions to help the implementation of the JP process.
- Target population, including schools to benefit from the microenterprises initiative has been identified.
- Local data on food security and nutrition indicators collected in partnership with national institutions. The National Council on Food Security and Nutrition has designed the platform SIMSAN (Municipality Food Security and Nutrition Information System) that allowed the data collection at local level.
- Educational material on water and sanitation has been designed and produced to be used in training sessions with families.
- A communication strategy has been developed between programme partners and the National Council on Food Security and Nutrition.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 13 and 17

Guatemala - Food and Nutrition Security Prioritized Municipalities of the Department of San Marcos

Guatemala's 49.8 percent is the highest rate of children under nutrition in the Latin America, being even worse for indigenous children, a 66 percent. The SDG Fund joint programme is working in four municipalities of San Marcos to address this problem with a multidimensional approach based of a **higher participation** of children, youth, women and men in **food security local governance mechanisms**, including citizen monitoring of health services, promoting the empowerment and participation of local leaders, especially women, and strengthening public local

institutions. The programme received its first tranche of funds in January 2015 and implementation began in May 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- A diagnostic test was developed to identify areas that need strengthening of local networks and health services, starting with the recruitment of experts in water services. Training necessities were determined using institutional data. More than 50 workshops were administered to national institutions representatives, with emphasis on planning, data collection, and the methodology to apply and understand food security and nutrition.
- The programme is producing a risk analysis report to determine the damage on health produced by the aflatoxin contamination in corn. Tests were carried out and a diagnosis of presence of the aflatoxins in 240 corn samples at family level were identified.
- The empowerment of women was supported and achieved by the participation of more than 55% of female beneficiaries in the several activities and training session of the programme.
- Training plan, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, for technicians and community promoters on agriculture and environment.
- More than 800 participants are engaged in productive activities.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6

Honduras - Promotion of Culture and Tourism for Local Development in Ruta Lenca

In Honduras, the SDG Fund joint programme is supporting the generation of income through the revitalization of the Lenca culture and the **development of sustainable tourism** micro businesses in the area, led by youth and women through training, business articulation, tourism promotion and international investment in of the most culturally and naturally vibrant regions of the country. The programme received its first tranche of funds in January 2015 and implementation began in May 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- Agreements signed with several organizations linked to tourism and culture for their participation in the programme, including the National Chamber of Tourism of Honduras (CANATURH) and Council of Culture Jesus de Otoro.
- Women networks and Indigenous women organizations are following the implementation of municipal agendas on issues related with women and tourism.
- Women have also participated in international and national spaces to promote the women participation in the political agenda, including the Indigenous Women of the Americas and the Indigenous Women confederation of Lenca.
- The National Chamber of Tourism of Honduras is promoting the Ruta Lenca in different national and international publications.
- A proposal for strengthening local capacities for prevention of gender-based violence and construction of a culture of peace was presented by the Intibucana Organization of Women.
- A Council of Elders and Lenca Youth People has been formed.
- A United Nation Volunteer (UNV) Communication Specialist was hired.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 5 and 8

Paraguay - Protect, Promote and Facilitate Effective Implementation of the Right to Food Security and Nutrition in Prioritized Vulnerable Populations

The SDG Fund will support the government of Paraguay's efforts to find integrated solutions to food security at the national level at the same time that puts into practice a cross-sector approach working with **indigenous** and **vulnerable rural households**, and in particularly female headed families, to produce nutritious and diversified food production. The programme received its first tranche of funds in March 2015 and implementation began in July 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- Communities for the program implementation has been selected using the advice of indigenous communities.
- The programme is providing training to communities on gender roles.

- Training of health personnel of the Integral Nutritional Food Program (PANI) on monitoring systems has started using the System of Food and Nutrition Surveillance (SISVAN).
- The methodology and instruments to generate the base line for indigenous communities and farmers has been designed and validated.
- The programme is supporting the creation of a national Observatory of the Right to Food. An international seminar will be organized to exchange experiences.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 13

Peru - Economic Inclusion and Sustainable Development of Andean Grain producers in rural areas of extreme poverty in Ayacucho and Puno

In **Peru**, the SDG Fund joint programme is contributing to establish an inclusive value chain in **the production of quinoa and other Andean grains**, so that the increase of demand in the international market can convert into economic and social improvements of currently **vulnerable producers**. The programme received its first tranche of funds in January 2015 and implementation began in May 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- The financial institution that will support and design adequate financial products to tend to the needs of the producers was selected and approved.
- Two studies at national level have been validated to be used as a diagnosis of Value Chain Quinoa and gender gaps.
- Model of development for the value chain of quinoa in Puno was implemented. The Competitive Fund in Ayacucho was designed and launched, 60 workshops were held for producers on associations and cooperatives, financial education complemented by gender, alcohol and violence, and food security awareness. More than 100 producers were trained in production of the use organic fertilizers.
- Launch of the identity of AYNOCA® at Puno, a collective branding to commercialize organic quinoa.
- Training course on Value Chain of Quinoa and Other Andean Grains.

- Market research analysis was conducted to establish the best practices.
- The joint programme members will manage by Supreme Decree, the creation of a National Space for Private-Public Cooperation in Andean Grains. Regional technical working groups are to be incorporated to the national space of cooperation.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2, 5 and 8

Arab States

The SDG Fund has one ongoing programme in the region which focuses on Inclusive Economic Growth, addressing some of the most pressing issues affecting the lives of small businesses in the **occupied Palestine territories**, specifically those business owned by women.

occupied Palestinian territory - Creating One-Stop-Shop to Create Sustainable Businesses on Inclusive Economic Growth

The joint programme is helping to improve the livelihoods of Palestinian women, by building the capacities of **women owned/run MSMEs and cooperatives**, preserving cultural and agricultural products, and turning them into marketable and exportable products along with the creation of a regulatory environment for the protection of local production and the establishment of incentives for women cooperatives. The programme is also addressing the issues identified in the Palestinian National Export Strategy by institutionalizing, standardizing, and marketing food and non-food products produced by the women MSMEs, including cooperatives, in Palestine. The programme received its first tranche of funds in January 2015 and implementation began in May 2015.

Progress/ Achievements

- Different workshops took place on entrepreneurship training, food processing, food safety and quality control, packaging and labeling as well as marketing, with the participation of 90% women. Two private sector women-run companies owned received financial assistance to run the start-up impacting 769 people, through the possibility of sale their products.
- Gender audit is being undertaken.
- UN Agencies provided recommendations and suggestions for improvements of the products to be sold.

- 100 women from the women's associations and cooperatives had being trained on food safety and quality control, packaging and labeling, and marketing strategy.
- Ministry of Women Affairs and other ministers were trained to provide gender-sensitive technical assistance for women-owned micro small and medium enterprises and cooperatives.
- After a survey of the services provided by the One-Stop-Shop, the programme has reported the need to adjust services.

Contribution to SDGs: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 11

4. SDG Fund UN Partnerships

The SDG Fund also collaborates through global partnerships with UN Agencies to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Below an update of the activities of these partnerships during 2015.

4.1. Partnership with UN DESA to support the organization with DESA of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Samoa.

The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States was held from 1 to 4 September 2014 in Apia, Samoa. It focused the world's attention on a group of countries that remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities.

The project provided funding to support the participation of representatives of developing countries, Small island developing states (SIDS) and major groups and other stakeholders in the preparatory processes of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States and the Conference and pre-conference activities.

As a result, and as a sign of the SDG-F's Steering Committee members commitment with SIDS, it was approved the SDG Fund to support a three programmes on SIDS (in Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu) that follows priorities of the Samoa's outcome document and whose implementation

started in 2016. Of the total amount allocated to the Conference (200,000 USD), 42,675 USD were implemented. The remaining funds are expected to be invested in future activities of the SDG Fund with SIDS.

Account	Approved budget (real-time)	Net Funded Amount (real-time)	Transfers (real-time)	Refunds (real-time)	Expenditure (annual)	Delivery rate (annual)
Approved Budget	200,000	0	0	0	0	
UNDG-Joint Prog Expend-Transf	0	200,000	200,000	0	0	0.0%
UNDG-2.0 Indirect costs	0	0	0	0	2,792	
UNDG 3.5 TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	39,883	
Totals	200,000	200,000	200,000	0	42,675	21.3%

4.2. Partnership with the Post 2015 Secretariat Building the Post 2015 Development Agenda

The SDG-F Secretariat was engaged with the Post2015 Secretariat in a partnership to support the Post2015 agenda. The SDG-F contribution supported a broader project the Post 2015 Secretariat. The project supports the realization of a transformative and ambitious development agenda through facilitation of an evidence based and open dialogue. The SDGF supported the project focusing on two goals. First, to support the post2015 secretariat staff; and second, consultations on private sector. Although it was administered and hosted by UNDP, the project was led by UNDG, to allow for a coherent and coordinated approach in which several UN agencies could work together on the development of the Agenda 2030.

The Post2015 Secretariat informed the SDG-F Secretariat that the total contribution of \$559,000 had not been used, aside from expenditures for staff costs. According to the information provided to the MPTF Office, expenditures for this project were US\$128,003. A no-cost extension was approved by the Steering Committee in April 2015.

According to the outcome of evaluation of the project finalized in 2016 by MDF Training and Consultancy BV (based in Netherlands) the overall conclusion "has to be positive". First the project did mobilize and engage a broad coalition of stakeholders of unprecedented scale and diversity to contribute to the shaping of a post-2015 agenda. Second, the project's inclusive approach did contribute to increased understanding and ownership among Member States, which was one of the most important lessons from the MDGs. Third and finally, the project did enable

the provision of inputs that influenced a 2030 Agenda that is of universal relevance and does justice to the complexity of integrated development and sustainable poverty eradication.

Of the total budget amount approved for the project (858,893 USD), 710,681 USD were implemented.

Account	Approved budget (real-time)	Net Funded Amount (real-time)	Transfers (real-time)	Refunds (real-time)	Expenditure (annual)	Delivery rate (annual)
Approved Budget	858,893	0	0	0	0	
UNDG-Joint Prog Expend-Transf	0	858,893	858,893	0	0	0.0%
UNDG-2.0 Indirect costs	0	0	0	0	38,119	
UNDG3.1 Staff & Personnel Cost	0	0	0	0	152,625	
UNDG 3.4 Contratual Services	0	0	0	0	224,876	
UNDG 3.5 TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	114,414	
UNDG 3.6 Transfer and Grants	0	0	0	0	150,000	
UNDG 3.7 General Operating	0	0	0	0	30,647	
Totals	858,893	858,893	858,893	0	710,681	82.7%

4.3. Comprehensive Security and Prevention of Violence that affects Children, Adolescents and Youth in SICA countries.

The Comprehensive Security and Violence Prevention that affects Children, Adolescents and Youth in SICA Countries Regional Project” seeks to contribute to the overall outcome of reducing factors associated with insecurity and violence in SICA countries, particularly the specific and different types of violence affecting children, adolescents and young men and women in all eight SICA countries: Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and the Dominican Republic. It will make an explicit strategy to address all types of violence affecting target populations, in both the public and private sphere, based on gender, intergenerational and other socioeconomic and cultural dynamics. In this framework, it is direct contribution to the priorities of the Central American Security Strategy and its Youth Violence Prevention Project.

The project will: 1) support in the formulation and/or revision of a comprehensive citizen security policy for SICA countries, ensuring linkages between this national policy with regional ESCA priorities; 2) support the development and implementation of plans and institutional capacities to improve social prevention of violence that affects youth at secondary and tertiary level, with emphasis on at risk population and territories with highest crime incidence; 3) Contribute to promote the generation, exchange, systematization, south-south and triangular cooperation, adaptation of best practices and creative and innovative approaches to citizen security, which emphasis on vulnerable groups, as an alternative to current approaches and interventions.

Of the total budget amount approved for the project (4,000,000 USD), 298,285 USD had been implemented by December 2015.

Account	Approved budget (real-time)	Net Funded Amount (real-time)	Transfers (real-time)	Refunds (real-time)	Expenditure (annual)	Delivery rate (annual)
Approved Budget	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	
UNDG-Joint Prog Expend-Transf	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	0.0%
UNDG-2.0 Indirect costs	0	0	0	0	21,012	
UNDG3.1 Staff & Personnel Cost	0	0	0	0	17,718	
UNDG3.2 Suppl, Comm, Materials	0	0	0	0	8,542	
UNDG3.3 Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn	0	0	0	0	49,933	
UNDG 3.4 Contratual Services	0	0	0	0	99,925	
UNDG 3.5 TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	80,894	
UNDG 3.7 General Operating	0	0	0	0	20,261	
Totals	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	298,285	14.9%

5. Activities of the SDG Fund Secretariat

Besides designing, funding and implementing joint programmes the SDG Fund also engages in advocacy and promoting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through its active engagement in relevant events and fora. The SDG Fund Secretariat during 2015 expanded its partnerships, advocacy, communication, knowledge and research efforts to promote the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in particular thanks to the contribution of AECID for the project Partnerships as Knowledge, Dialogue and Mobilization for Sustainable Development. Among the activities led by the SDG Fund Secretariat in 2015:

- **Partnerships and private sector engagement.** Partnerships are considered a key component of the SDG Fund in order to fulfill its mandate, both through advocacy global

initiatives and engaging partners in the joint programmes in the ground. In particular, the SDG Fund established by decision of the SC a Private Sector Advisory Group in April 2015. The SDG Fund, in accordance with the mandate of the Steering Committee, stands ready to partner with businesses to co-design, co-create, and co-implement projects in developing countries. The SDG Fund recognizes the immense potential and added value that partnering with responsible companies can have in delivering sustainable development on the ground. Following the launch of the Private Sector Advisory Group Report, the SDG Fund has generated a lot interest from companies that are keen to partner with the United Nations in a more meaningful way. As such, the SDG Fund is actively engaged in conversations with companies to find synergies and opportunities.

The PSAG's first initiative was to prepare a report about the role of the private sector in development. This report published in conjunction with Harvard's Kennedy School and Business Fights Poverty, entitled, *Business and the United Nations: Working together towards the Sustainable Development Goals: A Framework for Action*, outlines the business and development case for increased UN business engagement as well as recommendations on the ways that the UN can work more effectively on this shared imperative.

- **Communications and Advocacy.** The SDG Fund's communications and advocacy strategy has a strong focus on how best to support and give visibility to the joint programmes via social media and the Fund's website an. It will continue to advocate to raise in the national and global agenda the issues and topics the SDG Fund will be working on and by disseminating the Fund's results and lessons learned. In addition, using the Fund's activities, the strategy is focused on leveraging key elements and partnerships of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. As a particularly powerful tool to get the SDG Fund messages across, the SDG Fund has also prioritized the production and distribution of institutional blogposts and increasingly bringing the voices of partners from the country offices, UN Agencies and private sector partners. With the approval of the SDGs in September 2015, the SDG Fund per decision of its Steering Committee developed a new visual identity aligned with the SDG icons.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation.** The SDG Fund’s Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy serves as a reference to joint programmes to allow them to measure and report on their results in a consistent manner. The strategy focuses on determining the contribution of Joint Programmes to the SDGs; and facilitate the collection and compilation of evidence-based knowledge and lessons learnt to scale-up and replicate successful interventions.
- **Knowledge Management.** The SDG Fund Knowledge Management Strategy aims at collecting and disseminating insights for the benefit of development partners worldwide using lessons learned from the Fund’s joint programmes around the world. The SDG Fund library has been created to share best practices relevant to Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development not just from the SDG Fund knowledge products but is also serving as a platform for contributors to post relevant content to further the discourse around the 2030 Agenda and its implementation, making it a veritable SDG Library.
- **Speaking engagements and events.** In order to promote SDGs, the SDG Fund Secretariat participates in key meetings and events with Member States, businesses, universities, civil society and other actors. In particular an important priority during 2016 was the promotion of public-private partnerships, culminating in November 2015 with the launching of the report “Business and the UN” in November 2015 featuring high-level panel discussions among stakeholders from the member states, the private sector, and the UN. The event took place in the ECOSOC Chamber and was attended by about 300 participants.

With Member States and development partners, the SDG Fund organized a side event, “A perspective from the ground: the SDG Fund’s integrated approach towards sustainable development”, that took place during the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (26 June – 8 July 2015, New York) under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council. As the forum debated the theme “Strengthening integration, implementation and review of the post-2015 development agenda”, the Fund took the

opportunity to share knowledge and examples of its ongoing joint programmes in 21 countries to illustrate ways in which we can adapt to the changing development landscape

6. Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent of the SDGF Fund for the period 1 January to 31 December 2015

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



International Labour Organization (ILO)



International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)



International Trade Centre (ITC)



Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)



UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

CONTRIBUTORS

Apart of the initial contribution of the Spanish Government, the SDGF Joint Programmes are supported through matching funds by the following contributors:

Australia (through ITC)
 Bangladesh
 Bolivia
 Canada (through FAO)
 Colombia
 Côte d'Ivoire
 El Salvador
 European Commission (through UN Agencies)
 Guatemala
 Honduras
 Italy (through UN Agencies)
 Netherlands (through FAO)
 Norway (matching funds and through UN Agencies)
 Paraguay
 Perú
 Portugal
 Philippines
 Sierra Leone
 Sri Lanka
 Sweden (through UN Agencies and TASAF)
 Tanzania
 United Kingdom/DFID (through UN Agencies and TASAF)
 USA/USAID (through TASAF)
 Viet Nam



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



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



World Food Programme (WFP)



World Health Organization (WHO)

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.

2015 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the SDG Fund using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2015. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SDG00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2015, 1 contributor deposited US\$ 56,612,858 in contributions and US\$ 247,000 earned in interest,

bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 56,859,858. (see table 1)

Of this amount, US\$ 17,559,842 has been transferred to 14 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 6,425,702 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 566,128. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the SDG Fund as of 31 December 2015.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2014	Annual 2015	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	1,809,117	11,450,086	56,612,858
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	120,054	120,703	247,000
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	1,929,171	11,570,788	56,859,858
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	7,185,908	10,373,934	17,559,842
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	7,185,908	10,363,934	17,549,842
Administrative Agent Fees	18,091	114,501	566,128
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	6,629,995	-	6,629,995
Bank Charges	2,613	1,016	4,141
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	13,836,607	10,479,450	24,750,106
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(11,907,436)	1,091,338	32,109,752

Opening Fund balance (1 January)	42,925,850	31,018,414	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	31,018,414	32,109,752	32,109,752
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	7,185,908	10,363,934	17,549,842
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	267,082	6,158,620	6,425,702
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations			11,124,139

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December **2015**.

Table 2. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Total
SPAIN, Government of	45,162,773	11,450,086	56,612,858
Grand Total	45,162,773	11,450,086	56,612,858

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 **2015**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **247,000** and there was no interest received from Participating Organizations. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	126,297	120,703	247,000
Total: Fund Earned Interest	126,297	120,703	247,000
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand Total	126,297	120,703	247,000

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2015, the AA has transferred US\$ 17,559,842 to 14 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 2015 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014			Current Year Jan-Dec-2015			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	1,781,899		1,781,899	1,548,146		1,548,146	3,330,045		3,330,045
IFAD				106,963		106,963	106,963		106,963
ILO	412,365		412,365	524,759		524,759	937,124		937,124
ITC	191,066		191,066				191,066		191,066
PAHO/WHO	327,309		327,309	381,716		381,716	709,025		709,025
UNDESA	200,000		200,000				200,000		200,000
UNDP	2,208,568		2,208,568	5,250,283		5,250,283	7,458,851		7,458,851
UNESCO	45,742		45,742				45,742		45,742
UNFPA				110,000		110,000	110,000		110,000
UNICEF	654,800		654,800	1,039,904		1,039,904	1,694,704		1,694,704
UNIDO	90,000		90,000	175,000		175,000	265,000		265,000
UNWOMEN	561,023		561,023	561,206	(10,000)	551,206	1,122,229	(10,000)	1,112,229
WFP	713,136		713,136	515,957		515,957	1,229,093		1,229,093
WHO				160,000		160,000	160,000		160,000
Grand Total	7,185,908		7,185,908	10,373,934	(10,000)	10,363,934	17,559,842	(10,000)	17,549,842

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2015** 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\$ **17,549,842** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **6,425,702**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **37** percent. The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNESCO, UNICEF and ITC.

Table 5. Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Cumulative	
FAO	5,194,876	3,330,045	11,911	1,090,984	1,102,894	33.12
IFAD	106,963	106,963				0
ILO	1,361,484	937,124	7,918	381,475	389,393	41.55
ITC	346,700	191,066		96,641	96,641	50.58
PAHO/WHO	988,883	709,025	10,346	301,714	312,059	44.01
UNDESA	200,000	200,000	43,785	(1,111)	42,675	21.34
UNDP	9,635,419	7,458,851	147,728	2,706,394	2,854,122	38.26
UNESCO	105,395	45,742		39,784	39,784	86.97
UNFPA	110,000	110,000		49,921	49,921	45.38
UNICEF	2,289,960	1,694,704		873,976	873,976	51.57
UNIDO	355,000	265,000		129,371	129,371	48.82
UNWOMEN	1,771,534	1,112,229	45,394	176,792	222,186	19.98
WFP	1,960,044	1,229,093		263,189	263,189	21.41
WHO	160,000	160,000		49,492	49,492	30.93
Grand Total	24,586,258	17,549,842	267,082	6,158,620	6,425,702	36.61

5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

Table 6. Expenditure by Project, as of 31 December 2015 (in US Dollars)

Project Title	Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
Bangladesh						
00092777	SDG-F Bangladesh	UNDP	1,500,000	750,000	669,805	89.31
Bangladesh Total			1,500,000	750,000	669,805	89.31

Bolivia						
00091507	SDG-F JP Bolivia	FAO	450,000	235,000	227,955	97.00
		UNICEF	270,000	135,000	32,102	23.78
		UNIDO	180,000	90,000	64,147	71.27
Bolivia Total			900,000	460,000	324,204	70.48

Colombia						
00091508	SDG-F JP Colombia	FAO	404,590	202,295	38,357	18.96
		UNDP	68,2300	340,115	59,801	17.58
		UNWOMEN	219,000	109,500	8,796	8.03
		WFP	196,180	98,090	54,299	55.36
Colombia Total			750,000	750,000	161,253	21.50

Cote D'Ivoire						
00091668	SDG-F JP Cote D'Ivoire	FAO	310,000	155,000	372	0.24
		UNDP	800,000	390,000	165,140	42.34
		UNICEF	380,000	190,000	135,250	71.18

		UNWOMEN	10,000			0
Cote D'Ivoire Total			1,500,000	735,000	300,761	40.92

Ecuador						
00091509	SDG-F JP Ecuador	FAO	717,542	423,700	284,622	67.18
		PAHO/WHO	37,450	37,450	28,284	75.53
		UNICEF	300,456	180,000	66,105	36.73
		WFP	443,836	248,548		0
Ecuador Total			1,499,284	889,698	379,012	42.60

El Salvador						
00091510	SDG-F JP El Salvador	FAO	737,603	421,619	129,177	30.64
		PAHO/WHO	204,289	81,716	22,191	27.16
		UNICEF	237,340	106,340	26,529	24.95
		WFP	320,768	128,307	39,887	31.09
El Salvador Total			1,500,000	737,982	217,784	29.51

Ethiopia						
00091511	SDG-F JP Ethiopia	FAO	246,016	157,232		0
		IFAD	106,963	106,963		0
		UNWOMEN	955,182	366,106	20,449	5.59
		WFP	191,839	139,560	4,152	2.98
Ethiopia Total			769,861	769,861	24,601	3.20

Guatemala						
00091512	SDG-F JP Guatemala	FAO	390,015	195,008	132,482	67.94
		PAHO/WHO	559,717	279,859	206,261	73.70
		UNICEF	299,600	149,800	105,315	70.30
		WFP	250,380	125,190		0
Guatemala Total			1,499,712	749,857	444,058	59.22

Honduras						
00091513	SDG-F JP Honduras	UNDP	979,136	494,568	74,135	14.99
		UNWOMEN	473,728	236,864	59,075	24.94
Honduras Total			1,452,864	731,432	133,209	18.21

Mozambique						
00091681	SDG-F JP Mozambique	ILO	750,000	375,000	231,381	61.70

		UNDP	400,000	200,000	13,867	6.93
		UNIDO	350,000	175,000	65,224	37.27
Mozambique Total			1,500,000	750,000	310,472	41.40

Palestine						
00091539	SDG-F JP oPt	FAO	426,700	229,393	109,894	47.91
		ITC	346,700	191,066	96,641	50.58
		UNWOMEN	726,600	314,159	127,769	40.67
Palestine			1,500,000	734,618	334,304	45.51

Paraguay						
00091542	SDG-F JP Paraguay	FAO	300,000	150,000	3,275	2.18
		PAHO/WHO	600,000	310,000	55,323	17.85
		UNICEF	300,000	150,000	80,946	53.96
		WFP	300,000	150,000	22,479	14.99
Paraguay Total			1,500,000	760,000	162,023	21.32

Peru						
00091514	SDG-F JP Peru	FAO	582,615	261,348	42,621	16.31
		ILO	811,725	387,365	145,628	37.59
		UNESCO	105,395	45,742	39,784	86.97
Peru Total			1,499,735	694,455	228,032	32.84

Philippines						
00091515	SDG-F JP Philippines	UNDP	900,000	568,000	365,467	64.34
		UNICEF	400,000	132,000	2,472	1.87
		WHO	200,000	60,000	49,492	82.49
Philippines Total			1,500,000	760,000	417,430	54.93

Sierra Leone						
00091540	SDG-F JP Sierra Leone	FAO	524,000	262,000		0
		UNDP	976,000	493,000	89,968 ²	18.25
Sierra Leone Total			1,500,000	755,000	89,968	11.92

Sri Lanka						
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² There is a difference of US\$14 between official and country level expenditure, which will be corrected in the next reporting period.

00091680	SDG-F JP Sri Lanka	FAO	749,858	262,450	45,478	17.33
00091680	SDG-F JP Sri Lanka	WFP	749,871	339,398	142,370	41.95
Sri Lanka Total			1,499,729	601,848	187,848	31.21
Tanzania						
00091541	SDG-F JP Tanzania	ILO	174,759	174,759	12,384	7.09
		UNDP ³	462,114	247,918		0
		UNFPA	210,000	110,000	49,921	45.38
		UNICEF	653,127	326,564	138,809	42.51
Tanzania Total			1,500,000	859,241	201,114	23.41

Viet Nam						
00091516	SDG-F JP Viet Nam	FAO	664,400	375,000	88,662	23.64
		UNICEF	650,000	325,000	286,450	88.14
		UNWOMEN	85,600	85,600	6,098	7.12
		WHO	100,000	100,000		0
Viet Nam Total			1,500,000	885,600	381,209	43.05

United Nations						
00091051	SIDS	UNDESA	200,000	200,000	42,675	21.34
00091052	AGENDA FOR 2015	UNDP	858,893	858,893	710,681	82.74
00095091	PARTNERSHIPS AS KNOWLEDGE	UNDP	1,116,357	1,116,357	406,974	36.46
00095275	Comprehensive Security and Pre	UNDP	2,200,000	2,000,000	298,285	14.91
United Nations Total			4,375,250	4,175,250	1,458,614	34.93

³ The UNDP Country Office reports an expenditure of US\$186,186, which was incorrectly mapped to a different project. This will be corrected in the next reporting period.

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 2015 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2014	Current Year Jan-Dec-2015	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (Old)	-	-	-	
Personnel (Old)	-	-	-	
Training of Counterparts(Old)	-	-	-	
Contracts (Old)	-	-	-	
Other direct costs (Old)	-	-	-	
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	130,868	1,078,554	1,209,421	20.22
Supplies, Commodities, Materials (New)	-	243,973	243,973	4.08
Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation (New)	-	333,403	333,403	5.57
Contractual Services (New)	28,478	1,640,062	1,668,540	27.90

Travel (New)	48,053	386,734	434,787	7.27
Transfers and Grants (New)	-	1,342,991	1,342,991	22.46
General Operating (New)	18,828	728,748	747,577	12.50
Programme Costs Total	226,227	5,754,465	5,980,693	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	40,855	404,155	445,010	7.44
Total	267,082	6,158,620	6,425,702	

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 **2015**, 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\$ **114,501** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2015**, US\$ **566,128** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **404,155** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **445,010** as of 31 December **2015**.

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.

8. 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 **2015**, no direct costs were charged to the fund.