



## Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F)

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the MDG Achievement Fund  
for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2009**

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

June 2010

## MDG Achievement Fund

### **PARTICIPATING UN ORGANISATIONS**



**Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**



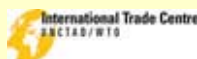
**Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)**



**International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**



**International Labour Organisation (ILO)**



**International Trade Centre (ITC)**



**Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)**



**United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)**



**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**



**United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)**



**United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)**



**United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**



**United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)**



**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)**



**United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**



**United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN Habitat)**



**United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**



**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**



**United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)**



**United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)**



**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**



**United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)**



**United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)**



**World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)**



**World Food Programme (WFP)**



**World Health Organisation (WHO)**



**World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)**

## **NON-UN PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS**



**International Organisation for Migration (IOM)**

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ITC	International Trade Centre
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDG-F	MDG Achievement Fund
MDTF Office	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, UNDP
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NRA <sub>s</sub>	Non-Resident Agencies
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
RC	Resident Coordinator
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (the Dutch cooperation agency)
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDG	UN Development Group
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNWTO	World Tourism Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation

## Definitions

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund (MDG-F) Steering Committee for a Joint Programme.

### **Amount deposited**

Amount received by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Office for approved Joint Programmes.

### **Approved Joint Programme**

A Joint Programme that has been approved by the MDG-F Steering Committee as well as the National Steering Committee for which a Joint Programme Document has been signed.

### **Instalment**

Amount transferred to Participating Organisations based on approved annual work plans.

### **Joint Programme Document**

After a particular Joint Programme proposal has been determined eligible for MDG-F financing, a letter from the Steering Committee is sent to the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team who are advised to proceed and formulate a full-fledged Joint Programme Document, which contains detailed information related to all aspects of the implementation of that programme.

### **Participating Organisations**

Organisations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MDTF Office.

### **Project expenditure**

Amount of project disbursement plus unliquidated obligations related to payments due for the year (except for UN Organisations that have adopted the International Public Sector Accounting Standards [IPSAS]).

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## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

The Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F or the Fund) is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the MDG-F. This report is submitted to the MDG Achievement Fund Steering Committee through its Secretariat as well as to the Resident Coordinators (RCs) of the Joint Programmes funded by the MDG-F and Participating Organisations. The consolidated report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2009 and provides narrative and financial information on progress made in the implementation of the Joint Programmes funded by the MDG-F as well as the lessons learned and common challenges faced.

### **Progress Reports**

This report is consolidated based on information and data provided by individual Joint Programme narrative progress reports received by the MDTF Office as well as the certified financial statements submitted by the headquarters of the 27 Participating Organisations that received funding from the MDG-F during 2009. It is neither an evaluation of the MDG-F nor the MDTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating UN Organisations, tasks that belong to an independent evaluation of the MDG-F. In addition to the consolidated annual progress report, which includes summaries of the 116 Joint Programmes that received first instalments in 2009 (Annex 3), the individual Joint Programme narrative progress reports can be found on the MDTF Office GATEWAY ([mdtf.undp.org](http://mdtf.undp.org)). Of the 116 Joint Programmes receiving first instalments, 106 provided narrative progress reports.

### **Report Structure**

The Second Consolidated Annual Progress Report is presented in seven sections. Section 1 provides a brief overview of the MDG-F Strategic Framework, governance and approval process. Section 2 presents information on Joint Programme approval, fund transfers and expenditures from a programmatic perspective. Section 3 highlights Joint Programme implementation by thematic area. Section 4 presents achievements and challenges of the overall MDG-F. Section 5 provides an overview of the financial performance of the MDG-F Joint Programmes funded during 2009. Section 6 presents the transparency and accountability of MDG-F operations, and finally, section 7 presents the conclusions. Annexes 1 and 2 provide financial data by thematic windows and Participating Organisations, while Annex 3 presents the Joint Programme briefs by MDG-F, organized by country.

### **MDG-F Overview**

In December 2006, the UNDP Administrator and the Spanish Secretary of State for International Cooperation signed a landmark agreement to channel US\$710 million (EUR 529 million), through the UN, towards key Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in selected thematic areas and countries. These funds were supplemented by an additional US\$117 million (EUR 90 million) in December 2008 for a total amount of

US\$827 million (EUR 618 million). Of this amount, US\$699 million was approved for 128 Joint Programmes in 49<sup>1</sup> countries.

The goals of the MDG-F are:

- Supporting policies and programmes that promise significant and measurable impact on select MDGs;
- Financing the testing and/or scaling-up of successful models;
- Catalyzing innovations in development practice; and
- Adopting mechanisms that improve the quality of aid as foreseen in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The Fund operates eight thematic windows under which Joint Programmes can be funded:

- Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- Environment and Climate Change
- Culture and Development
- Economic Governance
- Youth, Employment and Migration
- Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding
- Children, Food Security and Nutrition
- Development and the Private Sector

Each Joint Programme goes through two levels of approvals: 1) approval of the Joint Programme Document by the National Steering Committee at the country level, which consists of a Representative of the Government, the Resident Coordinator and a Representative of the Spanish Government, and 2) allocation decisions made by the MDG-F Steering Committee at the global level.

### **Approval and Implementation Status**

Twenty-six Participating UN Organisations and one Participating non-UN Organisation (hereafter collectively referred to as Participating Organisations) have signed the MDG-F Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MDTF Office, in its capacity as the MDG-F Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2009, the MDTF Office received a net amount<sup>2</sup> of US\$687 million for the 128 Joint Programmes<sup>3</sup> approved by the MDG-F Steering Committee. Of that amount, over US\$253 million (or 37 percent) were transferred to the Participating Organisations as formulation advances, first-year work plan estimates, and second-year instalments when the Joint Programme teams reach a commitment rate of 70 percent, as per the MDG-F implementation guidance.

In 2009 alone, the MDTF Office received over US\$448 for the Joint Programmes and transferred over US\$189 million to the Participating Organisations. Sixty-five percent of the total receipts for Joint Programmes and 74 percent of all transfers from the fund were made in 2009. In terms of Joint Programmes, 71 percent (or 82 of 116) received their first instalment in 2009.

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<sup>1</sup> The MDTF Office received formulation advances for Brazil/Environment and Kosovo/Youth, which did not develop into approved Joint Programmes. NOTE: Kosovo is hereafter referred to in the context of the UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

<sup>2</sup> The net amount excludes AA fees.

<sup>3</sup> The MDTF Office received full funding for two Joint Programmes, Viet Nam/Children and Bangladesh/Children, in 2010.

An analysis of the funds allocated by window indicates a relatively balanced financing as Children Food Security and Nutrition received 18 percent; Culture and Development received 14; Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding, Environment and Climate Change and Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment received 13 percent each; Youth, Employment and Migration 11 percent; Development and the Private Sector 9 percent; and Economic Democratic Governance 9 percent.

The allocation by region shows that Latin America has received the largest share with 45 percent, Africa 19 percent, Asia 15 percent, Europe 10 percent and the Arab States 10 percent.

### **Joint Programme Implementation by Thematic Window**

In general, the annual reports provided information on the activities undertaken. Since 74 percent of all transfers (or 71 percent of all joint programmes receiving first instalment) occurred in 2009, it is still too early to assess the progress towards development results. It is expected that the next annual report will be able to report on the emerging results.

**Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:** Under this window, 13 Joint Programmes were operational in 2009. Of these, two Joint Programmes received only formulation advances. The combined total budgets of these Joint Programmes were US\$89.4 million. The total amount transferred was US\$35.6 million or 39.8 percent of total allocation under this window. The bulk of first year instalments occurred in 2008. Of the amount transferred, US\$16.1 million, or 45 percent were reported as expenditure.

All 11 Joint Programmes operational in 2009 have established the required organizational structures for their implementation. In terms of the areas of priority activities undertaken, it appears that the prevention and management of domestic violence has received important attention during 2009, as did the empowerment of women through income generation, mainstreaming gender in the planning and budget exercises of all levels of government, issues of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, as well as promoting access to quality education for girls.

Other interesting activities worth noting are the prevention of female mutilation in Colombia where legislation was put in place for that purpose. In Bolivia and Brazil, the issuance of land titles and access to housing have also been at the forefront of the priority actions of their respective Joint Programmes.

**Environment and Climate Change:** Under this window, there were 17 Joint Programmes operational in 2009.<sup>4</sup> The combined total budgets of these Joint Programmes were US\$89.5 million. The amount transferred was US\$40.1 million, or 44.8 percent of the total allocation under this window. The bulk of first instalments were transferred in 2008. Of the amount transferred, US\$22.9 million, or 57 percent, were reported as expenditure.

All 17 operational Joint Programmes have established the required organizational structures for their implementation. As reported last year, mainstreaming issues related to Climate Change continued to be the primary emphasis of most of the Joint Programmes under this window in 2009. However, a series of new areas have also been tackled such as resources conservation, sustainable agriculture and food security, energy reduction and clean energy sources, as well as health- and climate change-related problems.

Looking to adapt to changes in climate, Mozambique and the Philippines, amongst others, are looking into strategies to make certain habitats and production units "climate proof". Again, another area receiving attention is

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<sup>4</sup> The Brazil/Environment Joint Programme received a formulation advance but did not have a finalized Joint Programme

sustainable agro-forestry as a way to reduce poverty without negative environmental consequences. Examples of this interest are the Joint Programmes of countries like Mozambique and Nicaragua.

**Culture and Development:** Under this window, there were 18 Joint Programmes operational in 2009. The combined total budgets of these Joint Programmes were US\$ 95.6 million. Amounts transferred totalled US\$38.6 million or 40.4 percent of the total allocation under this window. The bulk of first instalments were transferred in 2008. Of the amount transferred, US\$18.3 million, or 47 percent, was reported as expenditure

Under this window, a series of very innovative initiatives took place in 2009, such as one in Cambodia regarding the promotion of the concept of “Living Human Treasures” for artists and artisans in all cultural fields and the corresponding legal structure for their protection. In Ecuador, the cultural role and potential contribution of minority indigenous populations is being revalued and antiracist legislation put into place. In Uruguay and Morocco, cultural portals have been designed. Great emphasis is also being placed on many Joint Programmes on adding economic value to cultural expressions as a means of promoting conservation of cultural sites and the preservation of traditions. In Morocco, as in other countries, “tourism circuits” have been identified. In Costa Rica, one can highlight the creation of cultural inventories as well as “cultural spaces” where various artists can develop their talent.

**Economic Democratic Governance:** Under this window, there were 11 Joint Programmes operational in 2009. The combined total budgets of these Joint Programmes were US\$59.6 million. Amounts transferred totalled US\$21.8 million or 36.6 percent of total allocation under this window. The majority of first instalments were transferred in 2008 and the first half of 2009. Of the amount transferred, US\$5.7 million, or 26 percent, was reported as expenditure.

In 2009, this window has been accessed mainly for Joint Programmes that deal with water and sanitation issues at the national level, as well as for projects regarding the construction and management of water supply and sanitation systems in rural and small urban areas. For example, in Paraguay they are developing a National Water Resources Map and a legal framework for water use. Other interesting examples were in Panama, where the Joint Programme focused on providing eight indigenous communities training in managing their own water supply and sanitation systems and Angola, where community-based water and sanitation training manuals were prepared.

**Youth, Employment and Migration:** Under this window, 14 Joint Programmes were operational in 2009. Of these, one Joint Programme received only a formulation advance.<sup>5</sup> The total combined budget for these programmes was US\$73.2 million. The amount transferred was US\$25.7 million, or 35.1 percent of the total allocation under this window. The bulk of the first instalments were transferred in the first half of 2009. Of the amount transferred, US\$5.8 million, or 22 percent, was reported as expenditure.

In 2009, the main themes have been vocational training, youth entrepreneurship, migration and legislation on migration, the handling of financial remittances by migrants and ensuring the full respect of the rights of young migrants.

Other interesting themes are also being explored. For example, in China, many activities designed to create awareness of the problems of young female migrant domestic workers have taken place. In Costa Rica, the Joint Programme is emphasizing the teaching of English as a second language, with a view of giving potential young migrants a powerful tool with which to find work abroad. In Tunisia, a study tour to France took place in order to

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<sup>5</sup> Kosovo/Youth also received a formulation advance, but the Joint Programme remains on hold.

review with various French local authorities ways in which Tunisian youth could take advantage of the Franco-Tunisian migration agreement.

**Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding:** Under this window, 19 Joint Programmes were operational in 2009. The combined total budgets of these Joint Programmes were US\$93.9 million. The total amount transferred was US\$37.9 million, equivalent to 40.4 percent of the total allocation under this window. The large majority of first instalments were transferred in the latter half of 2009. Of the amount transferred, US\$2.9 million, or 8 percent, was reported as expenditure.

Providing citizens with adequate security, ensuring minority rights, preventing the trafficking of human beings, exploring ways in which the community can get involved in ensuring local security and training security forces in human rights are a few of the themes that the Joint Programmes approved under this window have started to address in 2009.

Some interesting examples include Mauritania, where human rights have been included in the school curriculum. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, ways to improve interethnic relations are being explored. In El Salvador, municipal security plans are being introduced. As conflicts over land rights and other aspects get more acute between society at large and indigenous groups, countries like Chile have looked at this window as a way to finance and execute a programme capable of creating a climate of mutual understanding and respect.

**Children Food Security and Nutrition:** Under this window, there were 24 Joint Programmes operational in 2009. From these, six Joint Programmes received only a formulation advance. The combined total budget of the 18 operational Joint Programmes was US\$123 million. The total amount transferred was US\$38.7 million, or 31.4 percent of the total allocation under this window. All first instalments occurred in the latter half of 2009. Of the amount transferred, US\$3.5 million, or 9 percent, was reported as expenditure.

For the most part, the Joint Programmes approved under this window received funding only in late 2009, and therefore few had substantive advances to report. However, in Bolivia, even before full-scale activities had begun, work started by distributing seeds to peasant farmers in order to take advantage of their natural agricultural cycle. In Ethiopia, therapeutic feeding has started benefitting thousands of malnourished children in 12 rural districts. In Mauritania, 85,000 children have been screened for malnutrition, and training modules on maternal milk feeding are already operational.

**Development and the Private Sector:** Under this window, there were 12 Joint Programmes operational in 2009. Of these, three Joint Programmes received only a formulation advance. The combined total budget of the nine operational Joint Programmes was US\$63.1 million. The total amount transferred was US\$15.2 million, or 24.2 percent of the total allocation under this window. All first instalments occurred in the latter half of 2009. Of the amount transferred, US\$2 million, or two percent, was reported as expenditure.

Like the previous window, this one is very new, and most of its Joint Programmes have nothing to report. To date, activities have been preparatory in nature, such as the establishment of the National Steering Committee, the Programme Management Committee, Technical Committees and the staffing and furnishing of the Joint Programme Executing Unit. An exception is the Joint Programme of Costa Rica, which has undertaken several inception workshops and generated enough interest in the future work of the Joint Programme that the central and municipal governments have pledged additional cash and in-kind contributions.

## **Overall Fund Achievements and Challenges**

From the reports received, it is clear that the original time-frame for the execution of the Joint Programmes (three years from the signature of the Joint Programme Document) was optimistic. The time required to organize such a large number of UN and government agencies to work in a fully coordinated manner as well as the time to recruit and set up executing units in remote areas and under difficult social, political, infrastructural, and climatic conditions have proven to be a great challenge. It is, however, encouraging to note that the pace of implementation has increased in an important manner in 2009 amongst those Joint Programmes that received financing in late 2008 and early 2009. This bodes well for the achievement of the outcomes that the programmes have designed in support of the Millennium Development Goals.

Another very encouraging sign is that other MDG-F objectives are being met. The role of the Resident Coordinator has been enhanced as he/she now co-chairs over 49 National Coordinating Committees. Twenty-six UN agencies and IOM are working together on 128 Joint Programmes in 4 continents, bringing to bear the expertise of the United Nations System in a coordinated and holistic approach. Lastly, alignment with national priorities and national ownership of the Joint Programmes, consistent with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, has been ensured through the UNDAF process.

This being said, there still remain a number of hurdles to overcome. These hurdles include getting the UN agencies to work more efficiently together, getting government agencies to coordinate and divest themselves of turf battles, and getting those involved in the design and execution of Joint Programmes to take into consideration the foreseeable negative consequences of external factors such as internal strife, social and political conditions, local cultural biases, local infrastructure requirements and other issues.

In conclusion, the lessons learnt in 2009, based on the reports received, are that:

- The JPs have made progress in achieving the goals of the MDG-F;
- UN agencies are working together but need to make further progress to deliver as one in the field;
- Providing the necessary time allocation to each phase and to the execution of the Joint Programme as a whole is very important;
- Ensuring the long-term sustainability of the programme should be planned for at the design stage (this has been highlighted by the MDG-F Secretariat during the programme formulation phase);
- Ensuring (when choosing project sites) that there is adequate physical infrastructure (such as roads, bridges, buildings, water, sanitation, electricity) and adequate social conditions (social stability, required social organizations, cultural factors, etc.) to ensure that the programme can achieve its outcomes;
- At the time of Joint Programme design, the drafters should reflect on foreseeable external factors and programme contingency plans to deal with them.

## **Financial Performance**

Over US\$75.4 million was reported as expenditure, cumulatively, through 31 December 2009. This amount represents 29.8 percent of programme expenditure against the total amount of US\$253.7 million received by the Participating Organisations. The expenditure rate can be explained, in part, by the timing of transfers. Forty-four percent of Joint Programmes received only their first instalment in the second half of 2009, which did not allow enough time for implementing these funds. Also, since Joint Programmes do not start at the same time (month and year). It is therefore difficult to aggregate the financial performance and draw comparisons.

The amount of US\$7.3 million, or 9.7 percent, was charged as indirect support cost against the total funding received. It is noted that this percentage is over the seven percent indirect support cost approved against each of the Joint Programmes. This is explained by the fact that the Participating Organisations utilized different methods of charging the indirect cost, in accordance with their applicable Financial Regulations, Rules and Policies, which include charging indirect support cost on the basis of expenditures recorded, to the other extreme where the indirect cost is charged upfront upon receipt of funding. The final indirect cost will be in line with the approved rate of seven percent.

The highest percentage of performance was recorded under the Environment and Climate Change thematic window. The reported programme expenditure as at 31 December 2009 was US\$22.9 million, or 57 percent of delivery against the US\$40.1 million received by Participating Organisations. This window was one of the first windows, and has the highest proportion of Joint Programmes in Latin America.

The region receiving the highest amount of transfers was Latin America at US\$110.4 million, or 26 percent of the total amount transferred. Asia reported the highest expenditure rate of 41 percent, or US\$15.1 million out of the US\$37.1 million transferred.

### **Accountability and Transparency**

In 2009, the MDTF Office developed the MDTF Office GATEWAY, a knowledge platform combining easy access to more than 4,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial data in real-time from the MDTF Office accounting system on donor contributions and transfers to the Participating UN Organisations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency and can be found at <http://mdtf.undp.org>.

In addition to the information available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY, the MDG Achievement Fund Secretariat also launched its new website with up-to-date information: <http://MDG-Fund.org/>.

### **Conclusion:**

From all the funds received to date, 74 percent of all transfers of the MDG-F took place in 2009. Therefore, it is still too early to assess the progress towards development results. It is expected that subsequent annual reports will start reporting emerging results and development outcomes. Even during this early stage of the MDG-F, the Joint Programmes have reported that a number of activities have taken place, with some programmes making good progress towards results. In terms of financial performance, 37 percent of the total allocated amount was transferred to the Participating Organisations, which is consistent with the MDG-F policy of annual instalments. Of the amount transferred, 29.8 percent has been reported as expenditure. The Environment thematic window reported the highest delivery rate of 57 percent.

The reports received indicated that the original time-frame for the execution of the Joint Programmes (three years from the signature of the Joint Programme Document) was optimistic, given the difficult social, political, infrastructural, and climatic conditions that many Joint Programmes face, as well as the challenge of the UN delivering as one. The reports indicate, however, that the pace of implementation is accelerating after the initial coordination mechanisms are developed.



# 1 Strategic Framework and Eligibility

## 1.1 Introduction

In December 2006, the UNDP Administrator and the Spanish Secretary of State for International Cooperation signed a landmark agreement to direct US\$710 million (EUR 529 million), through the UN, towards key Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in selected thematic areas and countries. These funds were supplemented by an additional US\$117 million (EUR 90 million) in December 2008 for a total amount of US\$827 million (EUR 618 million). Of this amount, US\$705 million was approved for 1286 Joint Programmes in 49 countries (see Table 1.1).

The MDG Achievement Fund (MDG-F) is a major United Nations resource that finances and supports national efforts to accelerate progress on the MDGs. Its four objectives are to:

- Support policies and programmes that promise significant and measurable impact on select MDGs.
- Finance the testing and/or scaling-up of successful models.
- Catalyze innovations in development practice.
- Adopt mechanisms that improve the quality of aid as foreseen in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

In doing so, it also strives to ensure the sustainability of its investments, as well as to apply the highest standards in quality of programme formulation, monitoring and evaluation.

Working through the UN, the MDG-F supports national governments, local governments and civil society towards implementing Joint Programmes that strengthen public policy development and ensuring measurable impact on select MDGs. It works by: (a) engaging in advocacy and mobilization efforts that keep the MDGs high on political agendas; (b) learning lessons through continuous monitoring and evaluation; and (c) using these lessons to scale up and inform future action.

**Table 1.1: List of MDG Achievement Fund Recipient Countries**

Region	Countries
Africa	Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Senegal
Latin America	Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay,
Arab Status	Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territories, Sudan, Tunisia
Europe and CIS	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey
Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Timor Leste, Philippines, Viet Nam

<sup>6</sup> Two Joint Programmes—Brazil/Environment and Kosovo/Youth received formulation advances for their concept notes, but the Joint Programme was not finalized.

## **1.2 Governance Arrangements**

Overall leadership of the MDG-F is provided by the MDG-F Steering Committee made up of a representative of the UNDP and the Government of Spain. The Steering Committee (a) sets the strategic direction of the MDG-F, (b) decides on individual financial allocations, (c) monitors strategic allocations and delivery amongst priorities and countries, and (d) tracks MDG-F progress. The Steering Committee is supported by the MDG-F Secretariat, which provides operational coordination for the MDG-F and services the Steering Committee. The Secretariat is entrusted to ensure policies and strategies decided by the Steering Committee are adhered to. It also coordinates the proposal review process and manages the MDG-F's overall monitoring and evaluation strategy.

The UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office (MDTF Office) is the Administrative Agent for the MDG-F, performing the full range of functions in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi-Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN Funds." Its responsibilities include the receipt, administration, and management of contributions from donors; i.e., disbursement of funds to the Participating Organisations and National Steering Committees and consolidation of narrative reports produced by Joint Programme teams and financial reports produced by each Participating Organisation.

In addition, at the request of the MDG-F Secretariat, the MDTF Office reviews draft Joint Programmes to ensure that they comply with the UNDG Joint Programme Document template. The MDTF Office also provides advice to Joint Programme teams on procedures and fund operational modalities.

At the country level, each Joint Programme is governed by a National Steering Committee, which is comprised of the UN Resident Coordinator, a representative of the National Government and a representative of the Spanish Government. The representative of the National Government and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) co-chair the National Steering Committee. In addition, the Programme Management Committee, comprised of implementing Participating Organisations of the Joint Programme and relevant government counterparts coordinates the Joint Programme.

The RC leads the MDG-F operations and is responsible for keeping UN Country Team members informed of the activities of the MDG-F and ensuring that progress towards results is on track. The MDG-F looks to the UN RCs to reach out to Non-Resident Agencies (NRAs) as appropriate.

## **1.3 Thematic Windows**

The Fund promotes Joint Programmes that fall within the following eight thematic windows:

- Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- Environment and Climate Change
- Culture and Development
- Economic Governance
- Youth, Employment, and Migration
- Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding
- Children, Food Security and Nutrition
- Development and the Private Sector

Jointly, the windows cover a wide spectrum of MDG goals. While programmes are submitted under one window, many will have components of other windows mainstreamed into them.

## 1.4 Approval Process

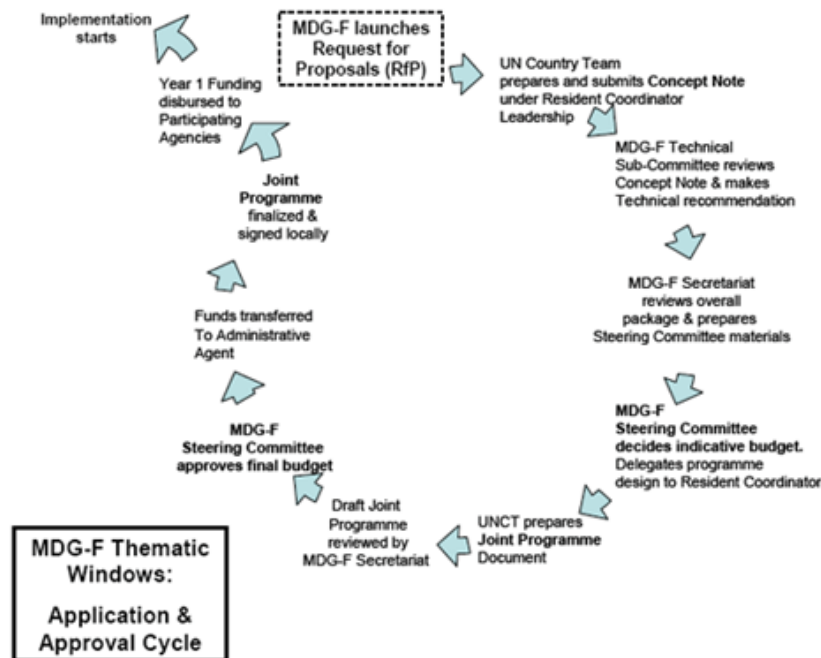
The approval process is a rigorous and methodical exercise carried out in two stages, and its purpose is to ensure: (a) that the various actors in Joint Programmes have clarity in the identification of problems and their planned solutions; (b) ownership by the recipient country governments; and (c) their linkages to international and national priorities.

UN Country Teams with their national counterparts in the eligible countries are encouraged to prepare Joint Programme Concept Notes. Concept Notes outline the basic characteristics of a proposed Joint Programme, such as problem(s) to be solved, expected outcomes, how these tie in with the MDGs, the government’s development plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), implementation arrangements, budget by input and agency capability statements. The Concept Notes are reviewed by independent Technical Sub-Committees established for each thematic window of the MDG-F. They are composed of experts from Participating Organisations, independent experts, as well as by staff of the MDG-F Secretariat. Their recommendations are then forwarded to the MDG-F Steering Committee which can rate them as:

- Suitable;
- Not recommended in its present form but encouraged to resubmit following major revision; or
- Unsuitable.

Once a Concept Note has received the rating “suitable,” it is approved for financing. After a particular Joint Programme proposal has been determined eligible for MDG-F financing, a letter from the Steering Committee is sent to the UN RC and the UN Country Team who are advised to proceed and formulate a full-fledged Joint Programme Document which contains detailed information related to all aspects of the implementation of that programme.

Figure 1.1: Application and Approval Cycle for the MDG-F Thematic Windows



Upon receipt of the draft Joint Programme Document, the MDG-F Secretariat evaluates it to determine if it is in line with the original approved concept. The quality of the Joint Programme Document is assessed and classified in one of the following four categories:

- Approved;
- Approved with minor changes;
- Approved subject to some significant changes and the Joint Programme Document is returned to the UN Country Team for redrafting before resubmission;
- Rejected.

The Joint Programme Document is submitted to the Steering Committee, the MDG-F Secretariat and the MDTF Office as the Administrative Agent. After their review and comments, it is signed by all parties concerned and funds can be released.

## **2 Joint Programme Approval and Implementation**

### **2.1 Joint Programme Approvals**

As of 31 December 2009, the MDTF Office received a net amount<sup>7</sup> of US\$687 million for the 128 Joint Programmes<sup>8</sup> approved by the MDG-F Steering Committee. Of that amount, over US\$253 million (or 37 percent) was transferred to the Participating Organisations as formulation advances and first- and second-year instalments.

In 2009 alone, the MDTF Office received over US\$448 for the Joint Programmes and transferred over US\$189 million to the Participating Organisations. Sixty-five percent of the receipts for Joint Programmes by the MDTF Office and 74 percent of transfers to Participating Organisations were made in 2009 with the inter-linked implication on the rate of programme delivery of 30 percent.

#### **2.1.1 Thematic distribution of approvals**

The thematic window on Children, Food Security and Nutrition received the largest proportion (19 percent) of the total funding, or US\$135 million. This window received the most funding because it was increased following the food crisis and the second contribution from Spain. The thematic window on Economic Governance received the lowest proportion (8 percent) of funding, or US\$60 million. Table 2.1 shows the distribution of approvals by thematic area.

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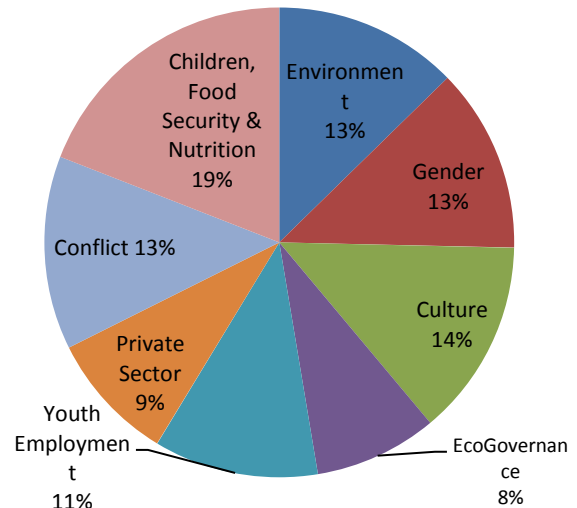
<sup>7</sup> The net amount excludes AA fees.

<sup>8</sup> The MDTF Office received full funding for two Joint Programmes, Viet Nam/Children and Bangladesh/Children, in 2010.

**Table 2.1 Distribution of Joint Programme Approvals by Thematic Window**

Theme	Millions US\$
Environment	90
Gender	89
Culture	96
Economic Governance	60
Youth Employment	74
Private Sector	63
Conflict	94
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	135
Total*	699

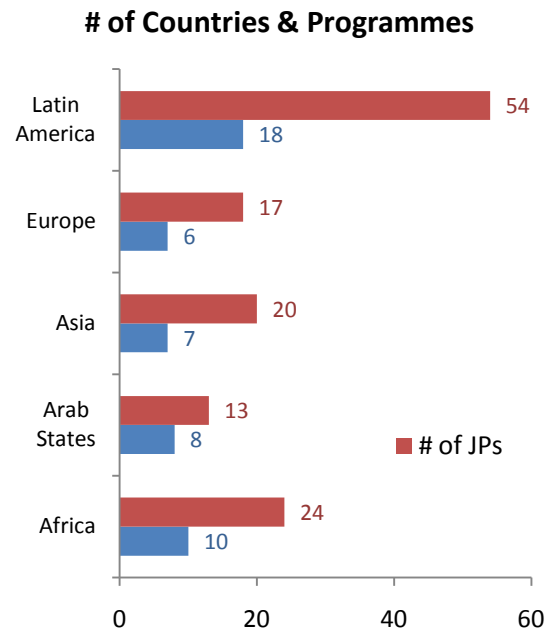
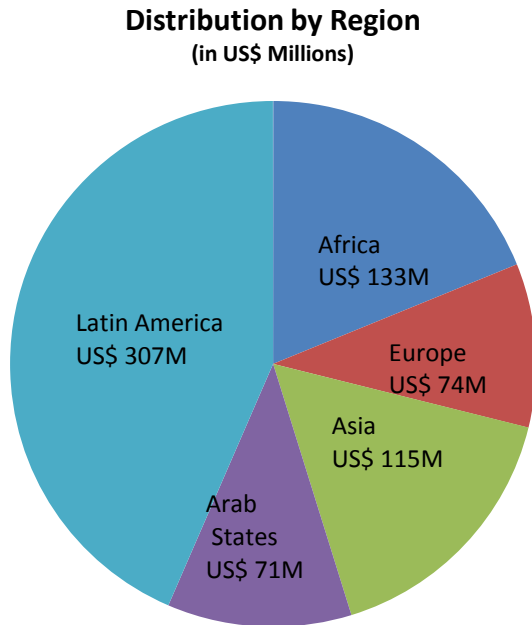
\*Totals may not sum due to rounding.



**2.1.2 Regional distribution of approvals**

Latin America received the largest amount of approvals with US\$307 million (or 45 percent). Approvals to Joint Programmes in the Africa region followed at US\$133 million (or 19 percent). Asia received US\$115 million (or 16 percent), while Europe and the Arab States received US\$74 million (or 10 percent) and US\$71 million (or 10 percent) respectively. Figures 2.1 and 2.2 demonstrate the regional distribution.

**Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2: Distribution by Region and number of countries and programmes<sup>9</sup>**



<sup>9</sup> Source: MDG-F Secretariat

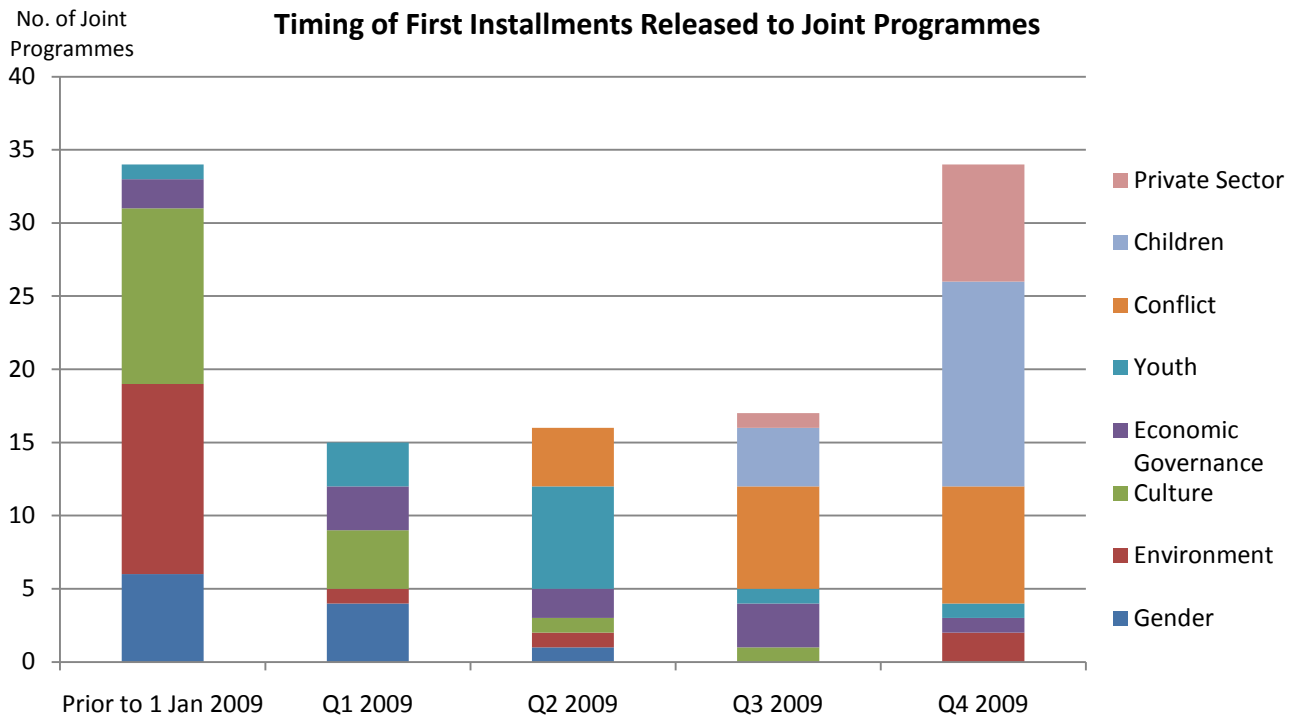
## 2.2 Timing of Transfers

### 2.2.1 Release of first instalments

First instalments of Joint Programmes are released following approval of the Joint Programme Document by the National Steering Committee and after all documentation related to the Joint Programme has been received by the MDTF Office. Examples of the documentation include a signed Joint Programme Document incorporating all changes recommended by the MDG-F Steering Committee, a consolidated budget accompanying the Annual Work Plan, and a Fund Transfer Request corresponding to the approved budget. In a number of Joint Programmes, the finalization of the documentation after signature of the Joint Programme Document took several months, delaying the release of the first instalment up to four months.

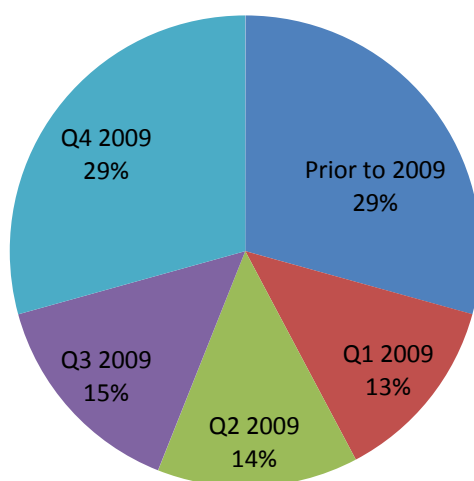
Although the majority of approved Joint Programmes received the first instalment prior to July 2009, 51 (or 44 percent) did not receive the first instalment until the second half of 2009. Figure 2.3 and Table 2.2 show the timing of first transfers to the Joint Programmes. As seen in Figure 2.3 and table 2.2, about 16 Joint Programmes received first instalments each quarter except for the last quarter in 2009, when 34 Joint Programmes received their first instalment. This can be explained by the MDG-F Secretariat's requirement that all documentation be submitted to the MDTF Office by the end of 2009. Due to the closing of accounts, 12 Joint Programmes (9 percent) received their first instalment in early 2010.

**Figure 2.3 Timing of First Installments Released to Joint Programmes**



**Figure 2.4 Distribution of Joint Programmes Receiving First Tranches by Quarter**

**Distribution of Joint Programmes Receiving First Tranches by Quarter**

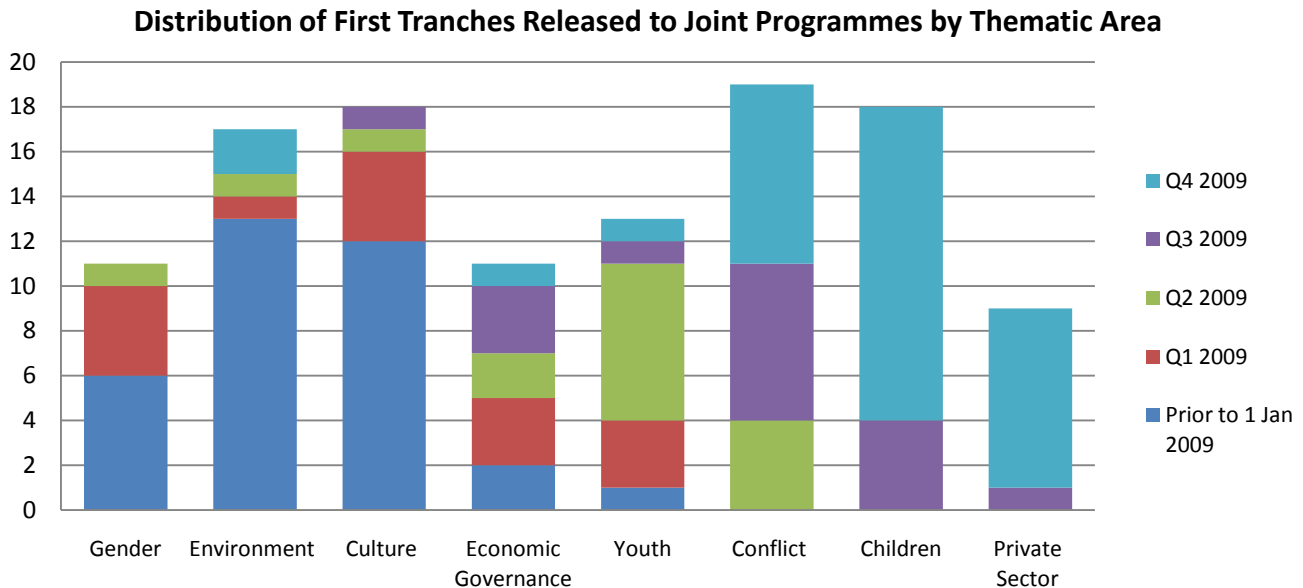


**Table 2.2 Timing of first instalments (in US Dollars)**

	Prior to 1 Jan '09		Q1 2009		Q2 2009		Q3 2009		Q4 2009		Total	
	Amt	JPs	Amt	JPs	Amt	JPs	Amt	JPs	Amt	JPs	Amt	JPs
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	12,807,171	6	10,838,471	4	1,867,497	1					25,513,139	11
Environment and Climate Change	23,316,476	13	1,330,382	1	1,668,605	1			2,686,355	2	29,001,818	17
Culture and Development	21,715,183	12	6,902,534	4	899,507	1	1,539,730	1			31,056,954	18
Economic Governance	2,635,176	2	6,457,932	3	4,046,445	2	4,094,016	3	1,785,149	1	19,018,718	11
Youth, Employment, and Migration	1,435,605	1	4,543,329	3	16,365,716	7	2,211,033	1	906,193	1	25,461,876	13
Conflict Prevention and Peace Building					4,863,399	4	13,410,681	7	19,285,703	8	37,559,783	19
Children, Food Security and Nutrition							8,804,790	4	29,489,256	14	38,294,046	18
Private Sector and Development							1,161,646	1	13,867,218	8	15,028,864	9

Almost all the Joint Programmes in the thematic windows for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding; Children, Food Security and Nutrition; and Private Sector and Development received first instalments in the second half of 2009, as these were the last windows to be approved.

Figure 2.5 Distribution of First Tranches Released to Joint Programmes by Thematic Area



### 2.2.2 Release of second instalments

In order to request a second instalment, a Joint Programme must have committed at least 70 percent of the first tranche, submit an Annual Work Plan, including budget, for the second year approved by the National Steering Committee, provide the latest monitoring report and obtain approval from the MDG-F Secretariat to release the second instalment. The MDG-F secretariat reviews the results compared to original work plans in approving subsequent instalments.

Of the 34 Joint Programmes that received funds in 2008, 10 received their second instalment in 2009. On average, it took 15.8 months to release the second instalment. The remaining Joint Programmes had not yet received their second instalment by December 2009, but as of that date, the duration from the release of the first instalment ranged from 13 months to 16 months on average, per thematic window. They reported expenditure rates ranging from 31 percent to 100 percent, with the average expenditure rate of 65 percent. Table 2.3 shows the expenditure rate per Joint Programme at the end of 2009.

Table 2.3 Joint Programmes due for next tranche (US Dollars)

Joint Programme	Approved Budget	Date First Transfers	Amount First Transfers	Expenditure	Exp. rate (%) (31 Dec 2009)
MDG-F-1656-E-PHL Strength. Inst	8,000,000	18-Dec-08	2,506,945	1,109,963	44
MDG-F-1816-A-MEX EcoGov	6,000,000	9-Dec-08	1,425,953	807,795	57
MDG-F-1792-G-TUR Culture	3,800,000	5-Dec-08	1,677,473	1,085,931	65
MDG-F-1800-G-BIH Culture	8,000,000	5-Dec-08	2,500,329	1,533,118	61
MDG-F-1732-B-BOL Gender	9,000,000	20-Nov-08	1,980,800	1,119,478	57
MDG-F-1703-B-TLS Suppt.Gender E	4,955,000	12-Nov-08	1,733,740	883,062	51
MDG-F-1713-E-AFG Integr.of Sust	5,000,000	5-Nov-08	1,615,214	1,105,590	68
MDG-F-1897-H-ALB YouthEmpMig	3,310,000	5-Nov-08	1,455,605	454,325	31
MDG-F-1692-G-CHN Culture and De	6,000,000	30-Oct-08	2,006,739	1,561,921	78



MDG-F-1781-G-ECU Cultural	5,500,000	20-Oct-08	1,822,634	1,412,333	77
MDG-F-1675-E-EGY Climate Change	4,300,000	11-Oct-08	1,135,377	659,426	58
MDG-F-1801-G-SEN Promotg Initia	6,500,000	26-Sep-08	3,111,940	2,182,675	70
MDG-F-1691-E-PER Env Climate	3,900,000	26-Sep-08	1,099,890	717,040	65
MDG-F-1838-G-KHM Creative Indus	3,300,000	10-Sep-08	1,001,851	756,901	76
MDG-F-1681-E-MOZ Env Climate	7,000,000	22-Aug-08	2,549,202	1,966,527	77
MDG-F-1771-G-MOZ Culture	5,000,000	21-Aug-08	1,804,138	1,074,035	60
MDG-F-1725-B-NIC Gender	8,000,000	19-Aug-08	2,994,743	1,752,375	59
MDG-F-1751-E-NIC Env Climate	4,500,000	18-Aug-08	1,351,986	966,414	71
MDG-F-1724-E-MRT Mainstreaming	5,000,000	14-Aug-08	1,888,444	1,885,407	100
MDG-F-1805-G-ALB Culture	3,260,000	13-Aug-08	1,930,855	1,045,897	54
MDG-F-1740-E-GTM Env Climate	3,600,000	31-Jul-08	1,278,650	932,902	73
MDG-F-1747-E-PAN Env Climate	4,000,000	2-Jul-08	1,545,972	913,251	59
MDG-F-1829-G-CRI Culture	4,800,000	6-Jun-08	1,626,298	1,006,114	62
MDG-F-1745-E-ECU Env Climate	4,000,000	1-Apr-08	1,869,106	1,419,842	76

## 2.3 Overall Expenditure Statistics

Of the cumulative amount of US\$253 million transferred to Participating Organisations, US\$75 million (or 30 percent) was reported as expended.

### 2.3.1 Thematic analysis of expenditure

The expenditure rate per thematic area ranged from 57 percent for the Environment window, which was one of the first windows to open, to 2 percent for the Private Sector, which was one of the last windows to open and funds were released only in the last half of 2009 (see Table 2.4 and Figure 2.6). The highest expenditure rates were for the Environment, Gender and Culture windows, consistent with the timing of the transfer of funds. Figure 2.7 shows the volume of transfers and expenditures and the timing of the first instalment under the window.

Figure 2.6 Expenditure Rate by Thematic Area

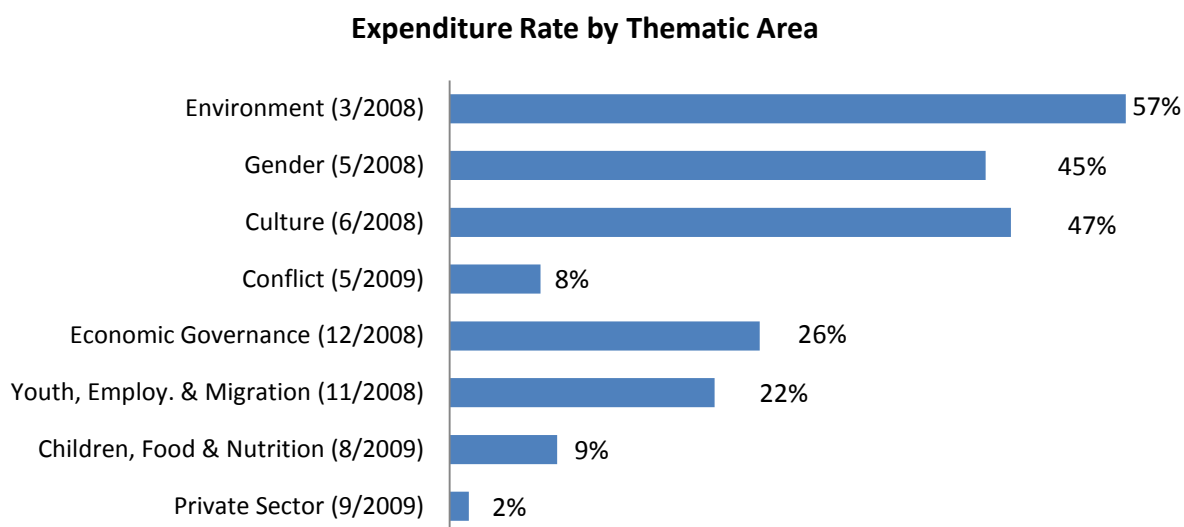


Figure 2.7 Cumulative Transfer and Expenditure by Thematic Area

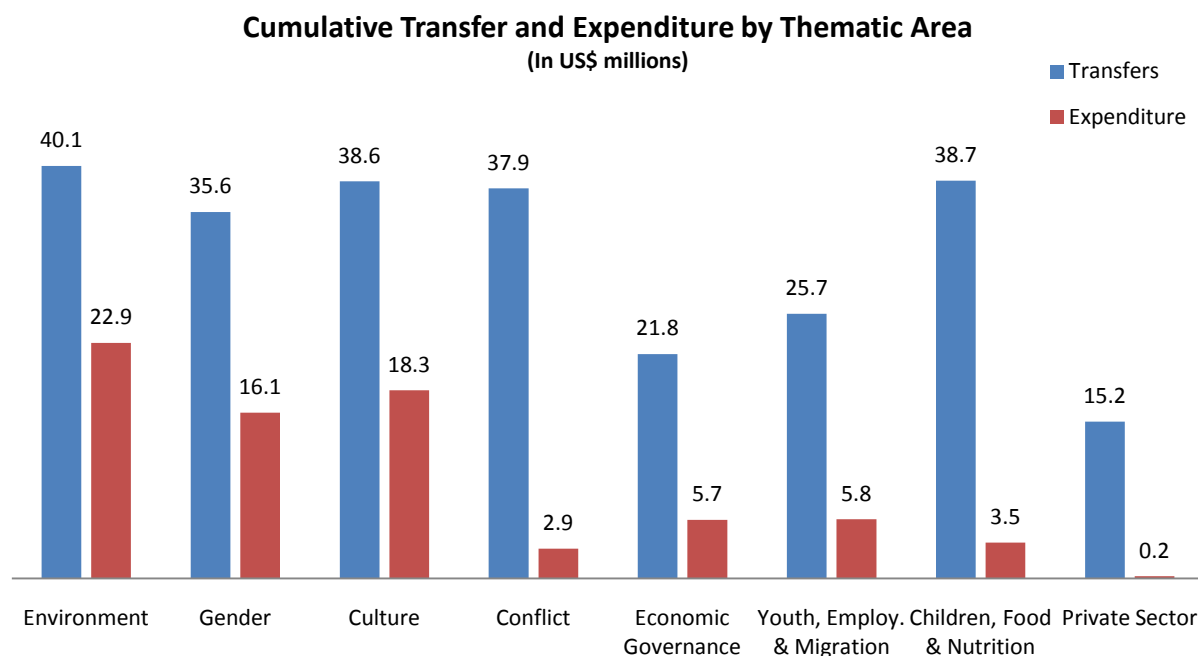


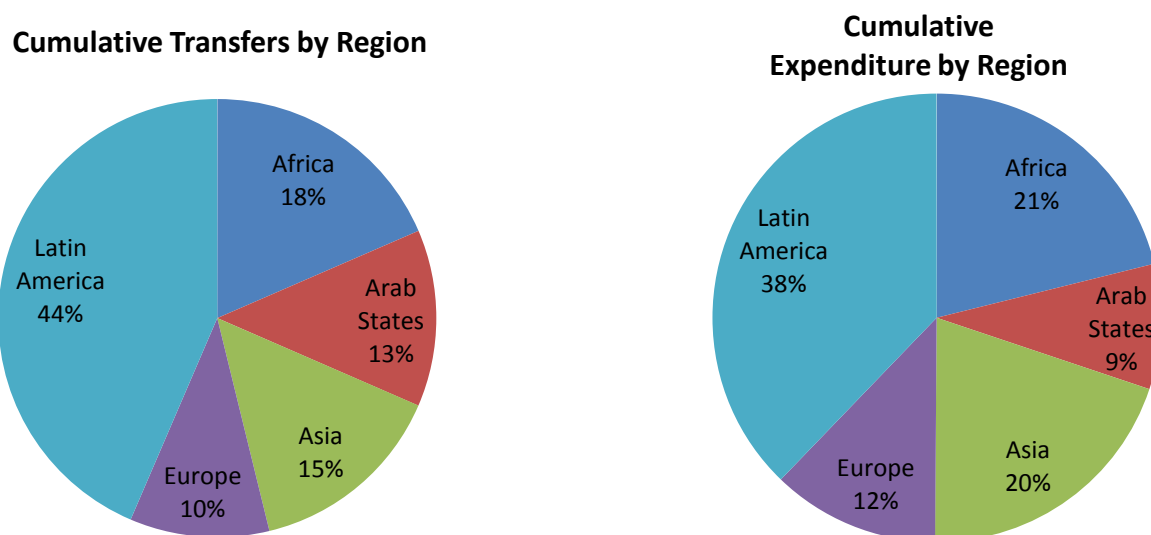
Table 2.4 Distribution by Thematic Area (US Dollars in Millions)

Thematic Area	Transfers	Expenditure	Expenditure Rate (%)
Environment	40.1	22.9	57.1
Gender	35.6	16.1	45.3
Culture	38.6	18.3	47.4
Conflict	37.9	2.9	7.7
Economic Governance	21.8	5.7	26.2
Youth, Employ. & Migration	25.7	5.8	22.4
Children, Food & Nutrition	38.7	3.5	9.1
Private Sector	15.2	0.2	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>253.6</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>

### 2.3.2 Regional analysis of expenditure

Latin America had the largest proportion of total expenditure at 38 percent followed by Africa (21 percent) and Asia (20 percent). This order of expenditure volume is consistent with the amounts transferred per region (see Figure 2.8 and Table 2.5).

**Figure 2.8 Cumulative Transfers by Region and Cumulative Expenditure by Region**

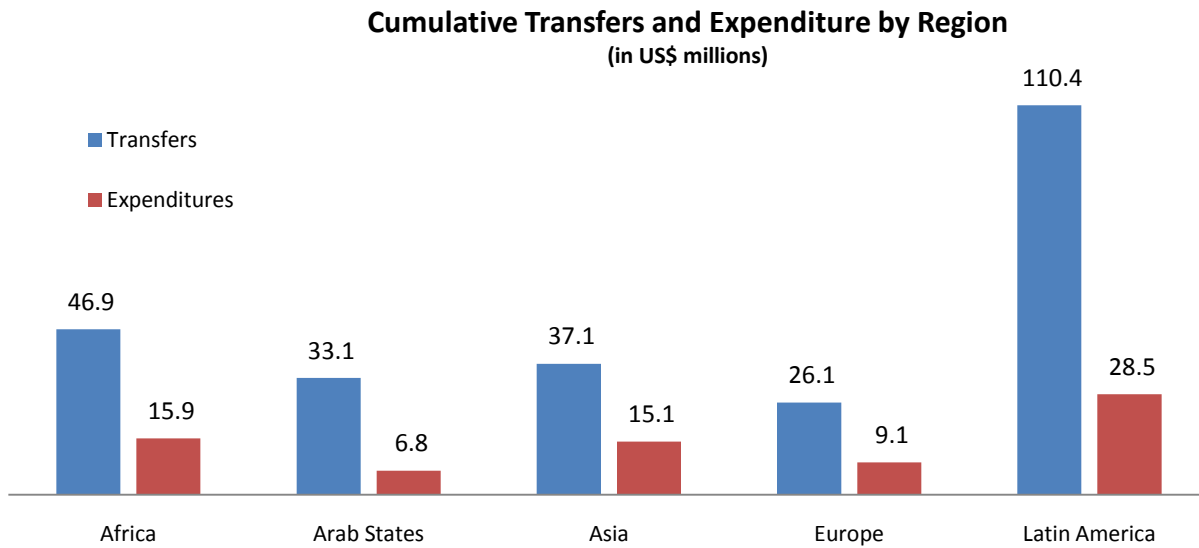


In terms of expenditure rate, Asia had the highest expenditure rate of (41 percent) followed by Europe (35 percent) and Africa (34 percent). Table 2.5 shows Latin America’s expenditure rate as 26 percent, which could be explained by the large number of Joint Programmes which had initial transfers late in 2009. The Latin America region received 41 percent (or 15 of the 36) Joint Programmes for Private Sector Development and Children, Food Security and Nutrition, which were the last thematic windows to be approved.

**Table 2.5 Distribution by region (US Dollars in Millions)**

	<b>Transfers</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>Expenditure Rate (%)</b>
Africa	46.9	15.9	34
Arab States	33.1	6.8	21
Asia	37.1	15.1	41
Europe	26.1	9.1	35
Latin America	110.4	28.5	26
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>30</b>

**Figure 2.9 Cumulative Transfers and Expenditure by Region**

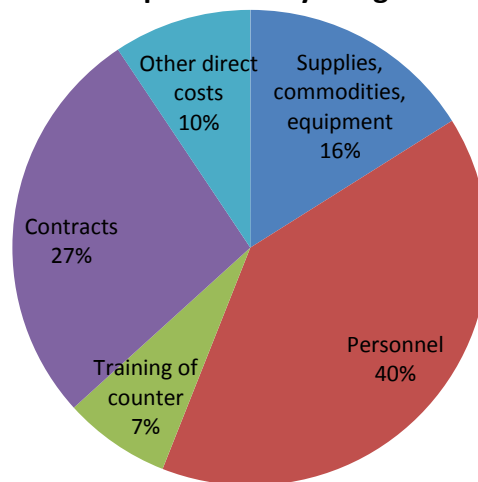


### 2.3.3 Expenditure by budget category

Overall, 40 percent of the total expenditures were for personnel, followed by 27 percent for contracts, which is consistent with the nature of the activities funded by the MDG-F.

**Figure 2.10 Cumulative Expenditure by Budget Category**

**Cumulative Expenditure by Budget Category**

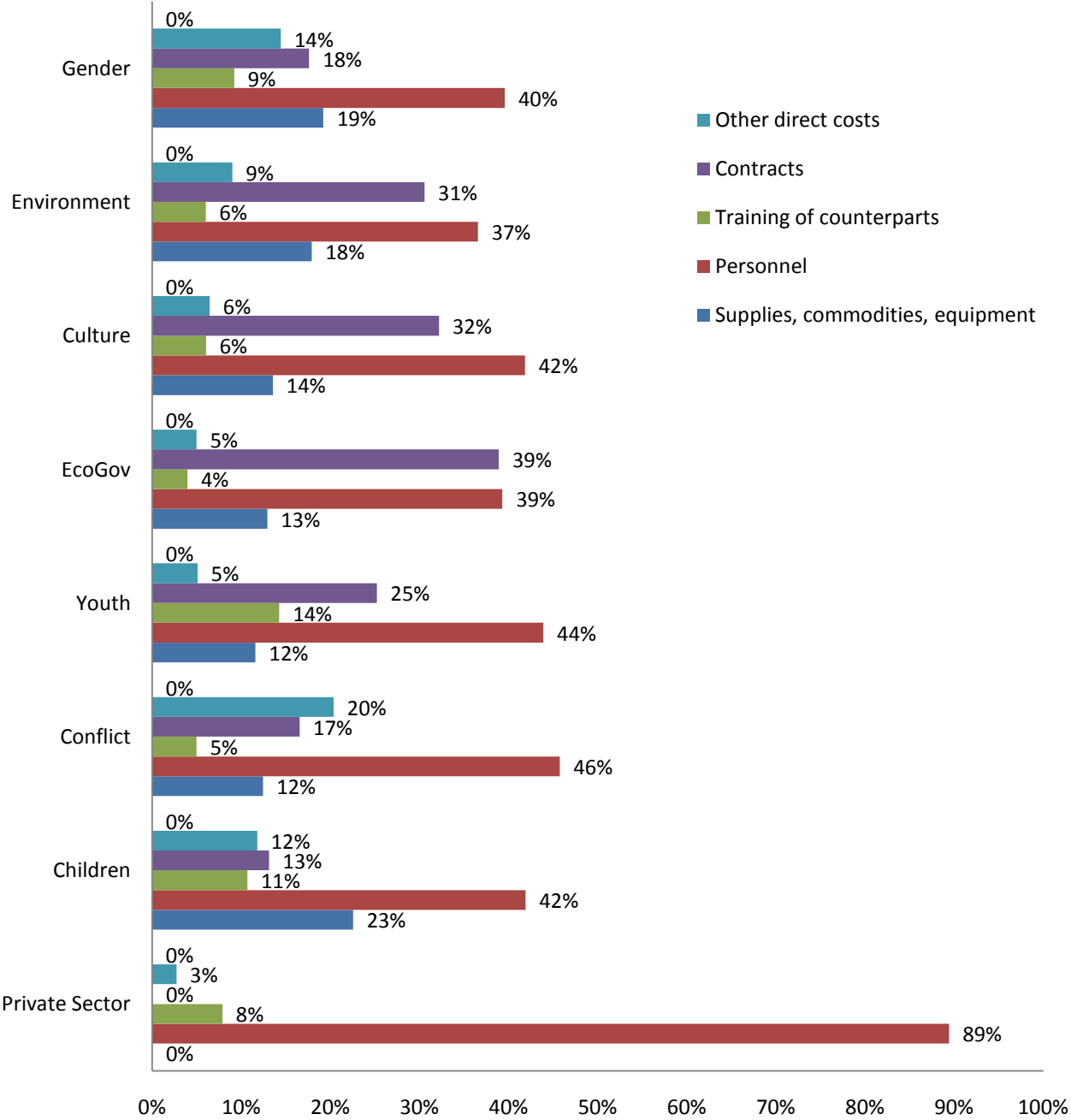


In terms of the breakdown of expenditures by thematic window, in all windows, personnel was the highest expenditure category, ranging from 37 to 89 percent. The Private Sector window had the highest proportion of expenditure for personnel (89 percent), which is consistent with the timing, as start-up costs are initially personnel-intensive.

The second-highest proportion of expenditures went to contracts, ranging from 0 (Private Sector) to 39 percent (Economic Governance). This is consistent with the nature of activities because the window on Economic

Governance includes activities on water and sanitation, which are contract-intensive. Also consistent with the nature of activities under the window is that the Youth, Employment and Migration window had the highest proportion going to training (14 percent) and the Children, Food Security and Nutrition window had the highest proportion going to supplies, commodities and equipment (23 percent). Figure 2-11 illustrates the distribution of expenditure by thematic window and budget category.

**Figure 2.11 Cumulative Expenditure by category by thematic area.**



### **3 Joint Programme Implementation Status by Thematic Window**

This section provides a summary of the implementation status as reported in the annual reports submitted in 2009. Of the 128 joint programmes approved by the MDG-F Steering Committee, 116 received first instalments by 31 December 2009. Of these 116 joint programmes, 106 submitted annual narrative reports. Further detail on each of the Joint Programmes can be found in the two-page AA briefs provided in Annex III of this report. The AA briefs also contain the consolidated expenditure figures for each of the Joint Programmes. The full narrative report for each Joint Programme is available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY.

In general, the annual reports noted the activities undertaken. Since 74 percent of all transfers occurred in 2009, it is still too early to assess the progress towards development results. It is expected that next annual report will be able to report the results achieved.

#### **3.1 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

In 2009, 13 Joint Programmes were operational under this window (of which 2 Joint Programmes received only formulation advances). The total allocation for these Joint Programmes was US\$89.4 million. The total amount transferred was US\$35.6 million, or 39.8 percent of total funds budgeted under this window. The bulk of first instalments were transferred in 2008. Of the amount transferred, US\$16.1 million, or 45 percent, was reported as expenditure.

Under this window, the MDG-F seeks to eliminate gender inequalities in education, guarantee the right of women to own and inherit property, ensure access to proper reproductive health services, promote women's access to sustainable employment and labour protection, ensure women's access to productive assets, credit and technology, eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, promote increased representation of women in decision-making bodies, and ensure their political rights.

In terms of the areas of priority activities undertaken, it appears that the prevention and management of domestic violence has received important attention during 2009, followed by the empowerment of women through income generation, mainstreaming gender in the planning and budget exercises of all levels of government, issues of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, as well as promoting access to quality education for girls.

Other interesting activities worth noting are the prevention of female mutilation in Colombia, where legislation was put in place for that purpose. In Bolivia and Brazil, the issuance of land titles and access to housing have also been at the forefront of the priority actions of their respective Joint Programmes.

In terms of the means used to forward Joint Programme activities, there is a mix between training activities (seminars, workshops, study tours), reports produced (consultants hired to provide baseline data/reports, studies on specific subjects), awareness-creating activities (pamphlets, manuals, programmes) and legislative action (regulations, laws drafted/enacted). Table 3.1 below provides in summary form some of the advances achieved by each Joint Programme in 2009.

**Table 3.1: Implementation Status of Joint Programmes under the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

Country/Received Amount in US\$ (2007-2009)/Title/JP & Project Number	Reference Date (1st Tranche) /Total Funds Transferred in US\$ (2007-2009)	Status	Problems/Lessons Learnt
Algeria: \$3,640,000 Joint Programme for gender equality and the empowerment of women in Algeria (MDG-F-1630-B-DZA/67141)	N/A / \$20,000	<i>NOT APPLICABLE</i>	<i>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE</i>
Bangladesh: \$8,000,000 Joint UN Programme to address violence against women in Bangladesh (MDG-F-1706-B-BGD/67159)	N/A / \$20,000	<i>NOT APPLICABLE</i>	<i>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE</i>
Bolivia: \$9,000,000 Productive patrimonial assets building and citizenship programme for women in extreme poverty in Bolivia (MDG-F-1732-B-BOL /67166)	11/2008 / \$1,980,800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training workshops provided on issues such as women's rights.</li> <li>➤ Local housing registry established and provision of birth certificates ongoing to allow granting of land titles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Elections delayed government decision-making.</li> <li>➤ Municipal priorities don't always coincide with those of the Joint Programme.</li> <li>➤ Training in gender issues viewed by some as activity of little value.</li> <li>➤ Some women fear domestic conflict if they participate in the Joint Programme.</li> </ul> <p>JP DESIGN ISSUES AND EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Brazil: \$4,000,000 Inter-agency Programme for the promotion of gender and ethnic-racial equality (MDG-F-1662-B-BRA /67148)	02/2009 / \$1,667,900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A large number of local consultants hired to prepare basic indicators, report domestic violence, accessibility of housing to women, gender and race issues, youth rights, women and girl's access to justice, women and HIV/AIDS and others.</li> <li>➤ Statistical databases set up.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays in the transfer of funds by agencies.</li> <li>➤ Minor problems with the original design of the JP that required revision.</li> </ul> <p>UN AGENCY COORDINATION and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Colombia: \$7,200,000 Integrated strategy for the prevention, care and elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in Colombia (MDG-F-1746-B-COL /67169)	05/2008 / \$4,900,368	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A series of activities were carried out on the prevention of violence such as concept papers, training material, and seminars.</li> <li>➤ On support to victims of domestic violence, user surveys were carried out, operational guides prepared and distributed to relevant services staff, police training given.</li> <li>➤ On female mutilation, amongst indigenous people, legislation was put in place to protect women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government agencies have differing planning cycles and speed in decision-making.</li> <li>➤ UN agencies have differing financial rules and regulations and reporting requirements.</li> <li>➤ The communication of progress in the execution of the JP needs to improve in order to keep all the partners informed.</li> </ul> <p>UN and GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Ethiopia: \$7,500,000 Leave No Woman Behind Joint Programme (MDG-F-1644-B-ETH/67142)	01/2009 / \$2,495,245	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 141 mentors selected and trained in house-to-house mobilization, communications, group dynamics, etc. Subsequent community training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays in transfer from UN agencies to counterparts in the field.</li> <li>➤ Lack of incentives for trainers</li> </ul>

		<p>is underway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training in HIV/AIDS prevention and gender, life skills, and several other areas provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays in reporting.</li> </ul> <p>UN and GOVT AGENCY COORDINATION.</p>
<p>Guatemala: \$7,200,000 Strengthening women's institutions in Guatemala (MDG-F-1660-B-GTM/67146)</p>	<p>05/2008 / \$5,273,224</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ministries of Planning, Finance, Agriculture, the Presidency and the National Statistics Institute have institutionalized gender concepts in their day-to-day planning/work.</li> <li>➤ National Promotion Policy for the development of Women and Equal Opportunity Creation published.</li> <li>➤ 10,000 copies of a domestic violence protocol have been printed and distributed to those officials concerned.</li> <li>➤ Saving and credit modality developed and training on income-generating activities and saving and credit provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Social unrest.</li> <li>➤ Rotation of government counterpart staff.</li> <li>➤ Intergovernmental coordination problems.</li> <li>➤ Multiple UN agency rules, regulations and requirements.</li> <li>➤ Implementation the JP needed to be adjusted.</li> </ul> <p>UN/GOVERNMENT AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES, EXTERNAL FACTORS, JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
<p>Morocco: \$8,400,000 Multi-sector Programme to fight against gender-based violence through the empowerment of women and girls, Morocco (MDG-F-1707-B-MAR/67160)</p>	<p>05/2008 / \$5,887,792</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Law against domestic violence (DV) drafted.</li> <li>➤ National survey on DV in progress.</li> <li>➤ Several training activities carried out.</li> <li>➤ Information (training) kits on DV and HIV prepared for Health Ed. Workers.</li> <li>➤ Statistical database on DV in progress.</li> <li>➤ Pilot workshops on gender-based violence completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government regionalization has meant a multiplication of interlocutors for JP.</li> <li>➤ Speed of NGOs and government entities working at field level is slower than anticipated.</li> <li>➤ Multiple partners have meant greater time spent on coordination.</li> </ul> <p>EXTERNAL FACTORS and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
<p>Namibia: \$8,000,000 Setting things right towards equality and equity (MDG-F-1710-B-NAM/67161)</p>	<p>02/2009 / \$3,189,409</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Second National Gender Policy in place.</li> <li>➤ New agricultural practices introduced to diversify sources of income for women.</li> <li>➤ Gender baseline study completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ UN agencies have differing reporting requirements.</li> <li>➤ Government entities do not give enough proof of government ownership of the programme.</li> <li>➤ Elections caused delays.</li> </ul> <p>UN AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES, JP DESIGN ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
<p>Nicaragua: \$8,000,000 From Rhetoric to Reality: Promoting Women's Participation and Gender-Responsive Budgeting (MDG-F-1725-B-NIC/67164)</p>	<p>08/2008 / \$2,994,743</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A microenterprise manual/business plan tool formulated.</li> <li>➤ 201 new women entrepreneurs trained in IT and given access to the line of credit.</li> <li>➤ 428 women received "productive bonus."</li> <li>➤ 1,271 women trained in gender rights.</li> <li>➤ Education and reproductive health programmes for 2,200 women are underway.</li> <li>➤ 450 midwives trained.</li> <li>➤ 748 community leaders trained in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>



		<p>gender laws.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 644 people received training in preparing economic project profiles with gender perspective.</li> </ul>	
occupied Palestinian territories: \$9,000,000 Gender Equality - Social, Political and Economic in the oPt (MDG-F-1702-B-PAL/67157)	01/2009 / \$3,565,917	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Database on women in decision-making position in progress.</li> <li>➤ TOR for the preparation of manuals on violence against women (VAW) for schools drafted.</li> <li>➤ Training on VAW for civil servants and teachers has been provided.</li> <li>➤ Agreement with an NGO for gender training for security forces has been signed.</li> <li>➤ Several thematic support groups established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ JP is time-consuming as UN agencies differ in their approach.</li> <li>➤ Problems with government coordination caused delays.</li> <li>➤ Staff rotation caused delays.</li> </ul> <p>UN AGENCY/GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Timor-Leste: \$4,955,000 Supporting Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights in Nation-building of Timor-Leste (MDG-F-1703-B-TLS/67158)	11/2008 / \$1,733,740	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Workshops have been held on domestic violence, gender responsive budgeting, gender databases, prevention of trafficking of human beings, emergency assistance to abused women, review of domestic violence legislation, in support of CEDAW initiatives and others.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None.</li> </ul>
Viet Nam: \$4,500,000 Viet Nam Joint Programme on Gender Equality (MDG-F-1694-B-VNM/67156)	04/2009 / \$1,887,497	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Study tours carried out to learn about domestic violence and gender-equality legislation.</li> <li>➤ Policy forum on gender action was set up.</li> <li>➤ Gender perspective incorporated into labor force, and agriculture and rural surveys.</li> <li>➤ Created a survey on women's health and life expectancy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ JP is complex and UN agency reporting and implementation modalities differ.</li> <li>➤ Government counterpart staff turnover is high.</li> </ul> <p>UN AGENCY and GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES.</p>

### 3.2 Environment and Climate Change

There were 18 Joint Programmes operational in 2009 under this window (1 Joint Programme received only a formulation advance). The total allocation for these Joint Programmes was US\$89.5 million. Amounts transferred were US\$40.1 million, or 44.8 percent of total budget under this window. The bulk of first instalments were transferred in 2008. Of the amount transferred, US\$22.9 million, or 57 percent, was reported as expenditure.

The Environment and Climate Change thematic window seeks (a) to reduce poverty and vulnerability in eligible countries by supporting interventions that improve environmental management and service delivery at the national and local level, (b) to increase access to new financing mechanisms, and (c) to enhance capacity to adapt to climate change.

As reported last year, mainstreaming issues related to Climate Change continued to be the primary emphasis of most of the Joint Programmes under this window. However, a series of new areas are also being tackled, such as resources conservation, sustainable agriculture and food security, energy reduction and clean energy sources, as well as health- and climate change-related problems.

Regarding adaptation to changes in climate, Mozambique and Philippines, amongst others, are looking into strategies to make certain habitats and production units “climate proof.” Again, another area receiving attention is sustainable agro-forestry as a way to reduce poverty without negative environmental consequences. Examples of this are the Joint Programmes of countries like Mozambique and Nicaragua.

Activities to forward Joint Programmes include a mix of training activities, specific reports, policy documents and tools to assist in developing awareness on environmental issues and climate change. An interesting aspect is the creation of strategic alliances with the private sector for mutual benefit. A case-in-point is the manioc and plantain chip production project in Ecuador, where there is a poverty-reduction component consisting of encouraging an indigenous community to produce in a sustainable manner these crops to be sold to a private enterprise.

**Table 3.2 Implementation status of Joint Programmes under the Environment and Climate Change window**

Country/Received Amount in US\$ (2007-2009)/Title/JP & Project Number	Reference Date (1st Tranche) /Total Funds Transferred in US\$ (2007-2009)	Status	Problems/Lessons Learnt
Afghanistan: \$5,000,000 Strengthened Approach for the Integration of Sustainable Environmental Management into the ANDS/PRSP (MDG-F-1713-E-AFG/67162)	11/2008 / \$1,615,214	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Dissemination of information on climate change through publications, radio and TV.</li> <li>➤ Training workshops on climate change conducted.</li> <li>➤ Selection of rural communities to implement pilot on resources conservation management finished.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ UN Agencies have different interpretations of JP priorities.</li> <li>➤ Field work made difficult by security issues.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina: \$5,500,000 Mainstreaming environmental governance: linking local and national action in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDG-F-1684-E-BIH/67153)	12/2009 / \$1,357,775	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. The National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit established and staffed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>
Brazil: \$20,000 Mainstreaming socio-environmental issues into climate-changes strategies in Brazil (MDG-F-1661-E-BRA/67147)	N/A / \$20,000	<i>NOT APPLICABLE</i>	<i>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE</i>
China: \$12,000,000 Climate Change Partnership Framework (MDG-F-1654-E-CHN /67144)	05/2008 / \$9,206,485	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Seminars/workshops were carried out in fields such as Local Environment and Health Action Plans, Climate Resilient Agriculture, Carbon Equity, Clean Coal Development, etc.</li> <li>➤ Reports prepared on subjects such as conservation agriculture and biogas, use of biomass pellets, energy law and nuclear power, rural energy issues, current petrol and gas legislation, impact of CC on the Yang Tse, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Weather problems in certain areas caused delays.</li> <li>➤ Political problems in Xinjiang caused delays.</li> <li>➤ Economic crisis forced some private-sector partners to review their participation in selected activities.</li> </ul> <p>EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Colombia: \$4,000,000 Integration of EcoSystems and Adaptation to Climate	03/2008 / \$2,865,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Policy documents on health, socioeconomic indicators, poverty and access to water, policy climate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government agencies have differing planning cycles and speeds in decision-</li> </ul>

Change (MDG-F-1759-E-COL/67172)		<p>change and others have been prepared.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A national water supply and demand study is ongoing.</li> <li>➤ Other issues such as food security are being evaluated.</li> <li>➤ Various detailed studies are taking place in the “pilot area.”</li> </ul>	<p>making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ UN agencies have differing financial rules and regulations and reporting requirements.</li> <li>➤ Starting JP activities took greater time than anticipated given the complexity of its structure and the cross-cutting issues it deals with.</li> <li>➤ External factors such as violence and elections affected the pace of implementation.</li> </ul> <p>UN / GOVT AGENCY COORDINATION and JP DESIGN ISSUES as well as EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Ecuador: \$4,000,000 Conservation and Sustainable Management of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Yasuni Biosphere Reserve (MDG-F-1745-E-ECU/67168)	04/2008 / \$1,869,106	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Studies on financial sustainability of the proposed national park and its management were completed.</li> <li>➤ Strategic alliances forged to produce plantain and manioc chips and to create organic orchards and small animal-production units.</li> <li>➤ 3 community-owned microenterprises were established.</li> <li>➤ Training in several fields given and training manuals produced.</li> <li>➤ A plan was drafted on education for sustainable development.</li> <li>➤ A network against domestic violence was established.</li> <li>➤ A study tour to learn how illegal logging is controlled was completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delay in the initiation of programme activities occurred as a result of the decision to await the completion of baseline data.</li> <li>➤ Differing UN agency rules and procedures caused delays.</li> <li>➤ Weak communications strategy.</li> </ul> <p>JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES, UN COORDINATION ISSUES and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Egypt: \$4,000,000 Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt (MDG-F-1675-E-EGY/67149)	10/2008 / \$1,135,377	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Operational plan for the reduction of energy consumption has been drafted.</li> <li>➤ Four environmental training workshops were carried out. Two were thematic and two were on the cement and fertilizer industries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>
Ethiopia: \$4,000,000 Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments (MDG-F-1679-E-ETH/67150)	10/2009 / \$1,368,580	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. The National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit established and staffed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays in the selection of the national coordinator.</li> <li>➤ Problems placing the coordination unit within government premises.</li> </ul> <p>UN / GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES.</p>
Guatemala: \$3,600,000 Strengthening Environmental Governance in the face of Climate Risks in Guatemala (MDG-F-1740-E-	07/2008 / \$1,278,650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Environmental governance diagnostic completed.</li> <li>➤ Baseline information gathered.</li> <li>➤ Training on water resources use, soil and forestry management has</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Time allotted for JP execution is seen as too short.</li> <li>➤ Counterpart institutions are relatively weak.</li> </ul>

GTM/67167)		<p>commenced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The National System for Territorial Planning has been established.</li> <li>➤ The identification of potential resources of watersheds has started.</li> <li>➤ 55 hectares of agro-forestry implemented and 27 hectares reforested.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ UN agencies have differing rules and reporting procedures.</li> </ul> <p>JP DESIGN and UN AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES.</p>
Jordan: \$4,000,000 Adaptation to Climate Change to Sustain Jordan's MDG Achievements (MDG-F-1646-E-JOR/67143)	01/2009 / \$1,350,382	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ International seminar on CC held.</li> <li>➤ Training programs in integrated water resources management were prepared for various stakeholders.</li> <li>➤ A water safety management system was developed.</li> <li>➤ Work to reduce health vulnerability to CC and on adaptation measures to address heat waves being finalized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There were delays in the recruitment of technical staff.</li> <li>➤ Some components of the JP started later than others.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION ISSUES and JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES.</p>
Mauritania: \$5,000,000 Mainstreaming Local Environmental Management in the Planning Process (MDG-F-1724-E-MRT/67163)	08/2008 / \$1,888,444	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Three reforestation pilot projects initiated.</li> <li>➤ 300 hectares planted with gum trees, 228 hectares of dunes stabilized, 145 hectares in 20 sites of forest-grazing land protected.</li> <li>➤ A network of pilot health laboratories established.</li> <li>➤ Four pilot water and sanitation projects operational.</li> <li>➤ NGOs being trained on hydroponic agriculture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Role of PMC not clear from the inception.</li> <li>➤ Late transfer of funds delayed start of programme.</li> <li>➤ 2009 was an election year, causing disruption of certain government decision-makers.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Mozambique: \$7,000,000 Environment Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change (MDG-F-1681-E-MOZ/67152)	08/2008 / \$2,549,202	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ National disaster preparedness plan revised to include CC issues.</li> <li>➤ Assessment of climate-proofing approaches carried out.</li> <li>➤ Training provided in mitigating CC risks.</li> <li>➤ System in place for community-based natural forestry management.</li> <li>➤ Reports prepared on territorial planning, agro-forestry practices, integrated water resources management and review of biogas generation based on composting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Project sites are distant.</li> <li>➤ UN agencies have different rules and reporting requirements.</li> </ul> <p>UN AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Nicaragua: \$4,500,000 Local and regional environmental management for the management of natural resources and provision of environmental services (MDG-F-1751-E-NIC/67171)	08/2008 / \$1,351,986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Agro forestry promoted in 21 native communities.</li> <li>➤ Diagnostic of environmental damage sustained as a result of hurricane Felix finalized.</li> <li>➤ 7 conservation plans developed for communities that will get access to water and sanitation.</li> <li>➤ Technical feasibility for 11 communities on use of renewable energy completed.</li> <li>➤ 100 percent of the cocoa nursery area foreseen is operational.</li> <li>➤ An "awareness campaign" has been put in place to promote the Bosawas biosphere reserve.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lead time to set up JP underestimated.</li> <li>➤ Agency procedures differ.</li> <li>➤ JP has to deal with 4 levels of government (national, regional, municipal and territorial).</li> <li>➤ Climatic conditions cause delays.</li> </ul> <p>UN / GOVT AGENCY COORDINATION and JP DESIGN ISSUES as well as EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>

<p>Panama: \$4,000,000 Integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in the management of natural resources in two priority watersheds of Panama (MDG-F-1747-E-PAN /67170)</p>	<p>07/2008 / \$1,545,972</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ TORs drafted for studies on impact of climate change (CC) on agriculture, forestry, health, water resources and socioeconomic indicators as well as ways of coping with CC in the two pilot watersheds.</li> <li>➤ Systems for CC monitoring, early warning and geographic information (GIS) in place.</li> <li>➤ Training provided in GIS management.</li> <li>➤ Two pilot projects ongoing on sustainable agriculture.</li> <li>➤ Inventory of laws and regulations on CC done.</li> <li>➤ Training manuals on CC and its impact on health/ environment drafted.</li> <li>➤ GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programme to complement programme financing activities in two chosen watersheds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Substantial time is required for coordination of various JP actors.</li> <li>➤ UN agencies do not have common rules, regulations and reporting requirements.</li> <li>➤ Staff movements within government causes some delays.</li> <li>➤ Time allocation for consulting/dialoging with the communities was underestimated.</li> </ul> <p>UN / GOVT AGENCY COORDINATION and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
<p>Peru: \$3,900,000 Integrated and adaptive management of environmental resources and climatic risks in High Andean micro-watersheds (MDG-F-1691-E-PER/67154)</p>	<p>09/2008 / \$1,099,890</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Baseline info gathered.</li> <li>➤ Risk maps drawn.</li> <li>➤ Training modules for water management and coping with climate change operational.</li> <li>➤ Inventory of basic sanitation infrastructure.</li> <li>➤ Mobilization of the target population to assist in basic infrastructure (reforestation, garbage collection, infiltration ditches, etc.) done.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Constant change of regional authorities creates difficulties.</li> </ul> <p>EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
<p>Philippines: \$8,000,000 Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change (MDG-F-1656-E-PHL/67145)</p>	<p>12/2008 / \$2,506,945</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A series of reports produced on climate change scenarios.</li> <li>➤ A series of partnership agreements drafted.</li> <li>➤ Nationwide awareness campaign on effects of climate change (CC) underway.</li> <li>➤ Health workers trained in effects of CC.</li> <li>➤ Shelter plans and sites for climate-resilient strategies and activities drafted/identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Coordination amongst Government agencies could be improved.</li> <li>➤ Complexity of the Joint Programme as designed.</li> <li>➤ Evolving thinking on issues of CC and how to best cope with them cause concern.</li> </ul> <p>COORDINATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
<p>Senegal: \$4,000,000 Valuation of Forest Ecosystems in Senegal (MDG-F-1729-E-SEN/67165)</p>	<p>04/2009 / \$1,668,605</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Survey on food security and vulnerability started.</li> <li>➤ Site for Biosphere reserve chosen.</li> <li>➤ Study on environmental effects of migration and mobility finalized.</li> <li>➤ Pilot industrial forestry project launched.</li> <li>➤ Training on appropriate use of forest resources carried out.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lead agency not resident in Senegal.</li> <li>➤ JP formulation process was not government-led, causing "ownership" problems later on.</li> <li>➤ UN agencies have differing execution modalities.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION ISSUES and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
<p>Turkey: \$7,000,000 Enhancing the Capacity of Turkey to Adapt to Climate</p>	<p>06/2008 / \$5,415,645</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 13 seminars and training sessions held on related themes throughout the country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Financial reporting and procurement disbursement difficulties encountered due</li> </ul>

Change (MDG-F-1680-E-TUR/67151)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 12 Concept Papers / Analysis Reports prepared.</li> <li>➤ 19 project sites selected and work initiated.</li> </ul>	<p>to differing rules / reporting formats used by various UN agencies.</p> <p>UN AGENCY COORDINATION.</p>
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### 3.3 Culture and Development

This MDG-F window seeks to support countries in the design, implementation and evaluation of effective public policies that promote social and cultural inclusion, and facilitate political participation and the protection of rights of minorities and indigenous groups. The MDG-F also seeks to support efforts to promote cultural and creative industries and to generate the data and information necessary for the effective formulation and monitoring of policies on diversity, culture, and development.

Under this window, there were 18 Joint Programmes operational in 2009. The total allocation for these Joint Programmes was US\$95.6 million. Amounts transferred totalled US\$38.6 million, or 40.4 percent of the total budget under this window. The bulk of first instalments were transferred in 2008. Of the amount transferred, US\$18.3 million, or 47 percent, was reported as expenditure.

Most of the Joint Programmes have moved from carrying out cultural strategies to more operational activities. A series of innovative initiatives are taking place, such as the one in Cambodia regarding the promotion of the concept of “Living Human Treasures” for artists and artisans in all cultural fields and the corresponding legal structure for their protection.

In Ecuador, the cultural role and potential contribution of minority indigenous populations is being re-valued, and antiracist legislation put into place. In Uruguay and Morocco, cultural portals have been designed. Great emphasis is also being placed on many Joint Programmes on adding economic value to cultural expressions as a means of promoting conservation of cultural sites and the preservation of traditions. In this last country as in Nicaragua and others, “tourism circuits” have been identified. In Costa Rica, one can highlight the creation of cultural inventories as well as “cultural spaces” where various arts can be developed.

In terms of the means used to forward Joint Programme activities, in addition to those mentioned in previous windows, the use of diagnostics and master plans such as the Archeological Master Plan for Egypt has been reported.

**Table 3.3: Implementation status of Joint Programmes under the Culture and Development window**

Country/Received Amount in US\$ (2007-2009)/Title/JP & Project Number	Reference Date (1st Tranche) /Total Funds Transferred in US\$ (2007-2009)	Status	Problems/Lessons Learnt
Albania: \$3,260,000 Heritage for Social and Economic Development (MDG-F-1805-G-ALB/67185)	08/2008 / \$1,930,855	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Studies on cultural heritage and revenue, elements for a cultural strategy, archeological park systems, fiscal management of park systems, feasibility of MA programme in Cultural Resources Management, cultural marketing and diplomacy undertaken.</li> <li>➤ Training for tour guides, staff of parks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Long procurement processes for goods and services.</li> <li>➤ Change in institutional priorities after JP design required some revision to the work plan.</li> <li>➤ Elections affected government involvement, causing some delays.</li> </ul>

		system and National History Museum carried out. Training materials prepared.	JP DESIGN ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.
Bosnia-Herzegovina: \$8,000,000 Improving Cultural Understanding in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MDG-F-1800-G-BIH/67182)	12/2008 / \$2,500,329	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cultural map preparation and the gathering of statistics in progress.</li> <li>➤ Multiple training activities in results-based management, intercultural education and other culture-related themes completed.</li> <li>➤ Study tours to Hungary and London have been carried out.</li> <li>➤ Surveys on perceptions of students, parents, and teachers on cross-cultural understanding initiated.</li> <li>➤ Training materials prepared on teaching in an intercultural environment, anti-bias behavior, and social justice.</li> <li>➤ 10 municipalities were selected to carry out the pilot projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>
Cambodia: \$3,300,000 Creative Industries Support Programme (MDG-F-1838-G-KHM/67193)	09/2008 / \$1,001,851	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training workshops organized and materials translated on the content of the UNESCO 2003 and 2005 Conventions.</li> <li>➤ Assistance on locating and managing the multipurpose museum provided.</li> <li>➤ Assistance provided in designing legislation for the promotion and protection of Living Human Treasures (LHT).</li> <li>➤ Training of cultural mentors provided.</li> <li>➤ Training materials prepared for various training activities such as microenterprise management.</li> <li>➤ 263 minority artisans identified and trained in microenterprise development.</li> <li>➤ A review of trade constraints on handicrafts carried out.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Different UN agency procedures result in very high transaction costs and make JP very time-consuming.</li> <li>➤ JP is unrealistic in its timing, overambitious in terms of its budget and time allocated.</li> <li>➤ Promoting visibility of the JP causes high expectations amongst potential partners.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION ISSUES and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
China: \$6,000,000 The China Culture and Development Partnership Framework (MDG-F-1692 -G-CHN/67155)	10/2008 / \$2,006,739	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Many baseline surveys completed on issues such as basic education, maternal-child care, employment, culture, tourism, crafts industry, etc.</li> <li>➤ Training courses/workshops provided on issues such as community-driven development, culturally sensitive programming, child-friendly schools, community-based eco-tourism, crafts industry development, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Large number of UN and government agencies makes coordination difficult.</li> <li>➤ Poor roads and infrastructure.</li> <li>➤ Little information available on minorities.</li> </ul> <p>UN AGENCY and GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Costa Rica: \$4,800,000 Intercultural Policies Programme for Inclusiveness and Creation of Opportunity (MDG-F-1829-G-CRI/67190)	06/2008 / \$1,626,298	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Diagnostics/inventories on cultural initiatives, sustainable tourism carried out.</li> <li>➤ Training on use of media for literacy, small enterprise creation, intercultural aspects of community leadership, local knowledge and practices, artistic school curriculum, business planning, management and marketing and intercultural sensitivity has been given.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Diagnostics completed on socio-cultural and economic conditions of involved communities as well as requirements for promoting intercultural diversity.</li> <li>➤ Policy reviews on small and medium enterprises and on health and indigenous people carried out.</li> <li>➤ Activities on creating cultural spaces, digital audiovisual services, and agro-environmental activities are underway.</li> </ul>	
Ecuador: \$5,500,000 Development and Cultural Diversity to Reduce Poverty and Promote Social Inclusion (MDG-F-1781-G-ECU/67176)	10/2008 / \$1,822,634	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Several national seminars resulted in a National Plan to Fight Racism and Discrimination.</li> <li>➤ Ministry of Health received training on giving their services with an intercultural focus.</li> <li>➤ Draft legislation articulating traditional indigenous jurisprudence and national law prepared.</li> <li>➤ Socioeconomic study of indigenous communities finalized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Coordination amongst UN agencies is complex and slow.</li> <li>➤ Changes occurred in the government structure affecting the JP.</li> <li>➤ Indigenous communities have own pace. This factor was not taken into account when drafting the JP.</li> </ul> <p>UN AGENCY COORDINATION, JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Egypt: \$3,095,086 The Dahshur World Heritage Site Mobilization for Cultural Heritage for Community Development (MDG-F-1775-G-EGY/67175)	04/2009 / \$919,507	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Several baseline studies in progress.</li> <li>➤ The archeological master plan, the ecological assessment of natural resources within the project area, and the tourism master plan are all under execution.</li> <li>➤ Training materials for entrepreneurship courses prepared.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays in recruiting technical staff and in securing permanent premises for the Executing Unit .</li> </ul> <p>JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES.</p>
Ethiopia: \$5,000,000 Harnessing Diversity for Sustainable Development and Social Change (MDG-F-1791-G-ETH/67178)	07/2009 / \$1,559,730	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. The National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit established and staffed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays in the recruitment of staff.</li> </ul> <p>JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES.</p>
Honduras: \$8,000,000 Creativity and cultural identity for local development (MDG-F-1824-G-HND/67188)	07/2008 / \$5,387,796	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training provided in areas such as: community cultural administration, artistic learning centers, artistic design and innovation, community theaters.</li> <li>➤ Diagnostics were carried out on areas such as the selection of cultural heritage sites, cultural microenterprises, funding for artisans and microenterprises and others.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Coordination problems amongst UN agencies.</li> <li>➤ The political crisis of July 2009 created delays.</li> </ul> <p>UN AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Mauritania: \$7,500,000 Heritage, tradition and creativity for sustainable development in Mauritania (MDG-F-1804-G-MRT/67184)	01/2009 / \$1,555,714	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Studies on implication of women in achieving MDG objectives and on living human treasures are ongoing.</li> <li>➤ Reports on potential for the development of cultural products, tourist products and services available in draft form.</li> <li>➤ Diagnostic of the culture sector in relation to MDG objectives is completed.</li> <li>➤ Conditions for putting in place a microcredit scheme are being met.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Complexity of the JP made it difficult for UN agencies to work together efficiently.</li> <li>➤ Greater time for inception activities needs to be considered.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION ISSUES and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>



Morocco: \$5,000,000 Cultural Heritage and the Creative Industries as a Vehicle for Development in Morocco (MDG-F-1795-G-MAR/67180)	08/2008 / \$3,987,707	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tourism circuits are in the process of being established.</li> <li>➤ A database for high-value manuscripts has been established.</li> <li>➤ The identification of artisan production units has taken place.</li> <li>➤ Legal framework for cultural heritage protection and management is under review.</li> <li>➤ Website on cultural heritage in Morocco is in place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of clarity on roles of each partner.</li> <li>➤ System coordination deficiencies.</li> <li>➤ Government agency problems of coordination.</li> </ul> <p>UN and GOVT AGENCY COORDINATION and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Mozambique: \$5,000,000 Strengthening cultural and creative industries and inclusive policies in Mozambique (MDG-F-1771-G-MOZ/67174)	08/2008 / \$1,804,138	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training provided in cultural heritage inventory preparation, starting a culture-related business, nursery management, interethnic relations and others.</li> <li>➤ Pilot experiences like natural resources management and establishment of nurseries are operational.</li> <li>➤ Strategy for employment and vocational training drafted and evaluated.</li> <li>➤ Mapping of tourism itineraries initiated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays in getting staff in place.</li> <li>➤ Elections caused some delays.</li> <li>➤ Procurement and payments by a non-residential agency are slow.</li> </ul> <p>JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Namibia: \$6,000,000 Sustainable Cultural Tourism in Namibia (MDG-F-1799-G-NAM/67181)	02/2009 / \$1,042,543	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Knowledge and information site up and running.</li> <li>➤ New heritage sites identified.</li> <li>➤ Geopark programme and legal framework in place.</li> <li>➤ Pilot communities and regional authorities trained in employment and income generation.</li> <li>➤ Environmental impact on pilot sites being assessed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Difficult access to pilot areas.</li> <li>➤ Government decision-making is time-consuming.</li> <li>➤ Elections caused some delays.</li> </ul> <p>JP DESIGN ISSUES, GOVERNMENT AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Nicaragua: \$8,464,000 Cultural Recovery and Creative Productive Development on the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua (MDG-F-1827-G-NIC/67189)	02/2009 / \$2,849,102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Diagnostics and mapping now available for all concerned departments and municipalities.</li> <li>➤ 13 cultural projects financed. About 11,500 people benefit from these projects.</li> <li>➤ Regional culture offices established and equipped.</li> <li>➤ Intercultural school curriculum under preparation.</li> <li>➤ Inventory of artisans and handicraft producers ongoing.</li> <li>➤ 25 potential investors trained in cultural tourism activities and management. Potential cultural tourism circuits identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Governmental coordination.</li> <li>➤ UN agencies working with different rules, regulations and reporting requirements.</li> <li>➤ Baseline indicators should be developed before start of JP activities.</li> </ul> <p>UN AGENCY and GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
occupied Palestinian territories: \$3,000,000 Culture and Development in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (MDG-F-1841-G-PAL/67194)	03/2009 / \$1,535,175	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Draft sector strategies for Culture Tourism and Antiquities prepared.</li> <li>➤ Desk study for a cultural heritage knowledge base underway.</li> <li>➤ Review of initiatives for upgrading traditional and contemporary arts/crafts ongoing. Similar experience in Jordan is being reviewed.</li> <li>➤ Coordination with women's centers to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Complexity of the JP (4 UN and 4 Government partners) makes coordination difficult.</li> <li>➤ Time elapsed between JP design and start of implementation phase, requires adjustments to the work programme.</li> <li>➤ Resignation of the Prime</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ promote eco-tourism is underway.</li> <li>➤ Discussions ongoing with Businesswomen's Forum on location for pilot culture-related industrial initiatives.</li> </ul>	<p>Minister caused some need for readjustment.</p> <p>JP DESIGN ISSUES, JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Senegal: \$6,500,000 Promoting Initiatives and Cultural Industries in Senegal (MDG-F-1801-G-SEN/67183)	09/2008 / \$3,111,940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Multiple diagnostic studies done in artisanal production, cultural heritage, environmental issues related to the project, tourism, local economic conditions and cultural legislation.</li> <li>➤ Multiple training activities completed in fields like decentralization, natural resources management, intellectual property rights, community-based internet radios, and promotion of economic investment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>
Turkey: \$3,800,000 Alliances for Culture Tourism (ACT) in Eastern Anatolia (MDG-F-1792-G-TUR/67179)	12/2008 / \$1,677,473	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Multiple training activities in the field of culture, tourism and education have been carried out. A study tour has been completed.</li> <li>➤ Design of a tourism strategy ongoing.</li> <li>➤ Several partnership agreements signed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Many partners make execution of the JP more complex than anticipated.</li> <li>➤ Lack of coordination amongst UN agencies.</li> </ul> <p>UN and GOVT AGENCY COORDINATION.</p>
Uruguay: \$3,370,000 Strengthening Cultural Industries and Improving Access to the Cultural Goods and Services of Uruguay (MDG-F-1763-G-URY/67173)	08/2008 / \$2,268,894	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strategic plan for the artisan sector completed.</li> <li>➤ One cultural factory operational. Four more finished training stage and currently doing their business plan.</li> <li>➤ A new operational plan was developed for the gender portal.</li> <li>➤ The gender dimension has been instituted in a cross-cutting manner.</li> <li>➤ Uruguay Culture portal is currently under design.</li> <li>➤ Network of professionals and academics and culture is being implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Changes in counterpart staff created delays.</li> </ul> <p>JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES.</p>

### 3.4 Economic Democratic Governance

There were 11 Joint Programmes operational in 2009 under this window. The total allocation for these Joint Programmes was US\$59.6 million. Amounts transferred totalled US\$21.8 million, or 36.6 percent of total budgets under this window. The majority of first instalments were transferred in 2008 and the first half of 2009. Of the amount transferred, US\$5.7 million, or 26 percent, has been reported as expenditure.

Under this window, the MDG-F seeks to support interventions that enhance access to, and provision of, services by utilities, increasing their efficiency and affordability at either a national or local level, and taking into consideration how the poor participate in and benefit from these services.

In 2009, this window has been accessed mainly for Joint Programmes that deal with water and sanitation issues at the national level, as well as for projects regarding the construction and management of water supply and sanitation systems in rural and small urban areas. The Joint Programme in Paraguay, for example, is developing a National Water Resources Map and a legal framework for water use.

In Panama, the Joint Programme focuses on providing eight indigenous communities training in managing their own water supply and sanitation systems. In Angola, community-based water and sanitation training manuals were prepared.

In terms of the means used to forward Joint Programme activities, in addition to the means mentioned before, a great deal of physical construction has been reported.

**Table 3.4: Implementation status of Joint Programmes under the Economic Governance window**

Country/Received Amount in US\$ (2007-2009)/Title/JP & Project Number	Reference Date (1st Tranche) /Total Funds Transferred in US\$ (2007-2009)	Status	Problems/Lessons Learnt
Albania: \$2,100,000 Economic governance, regulatory reform, public participation, and pro-poor development in Albania (MDG-F-1808-A-ALB/67186)	08/2009 / \$1,068,930	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. The National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit established and staffed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays in identifying the operative modalities for WB participation.</li> </ul> <p>JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Angola: \$7,600,000 Governance of Water and Sanitation in Angola's Poor Neighborhoods (MDG-F-1830-A-AGO/67191)	03/2009 / \$3,136,235	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 25 points of water access constructed, benefiting 35,000 people.</li> <li>➤ 9 points under construction benefiting 2 schools, 2 health posts and 5,000 people.</li> <li>➤ Community-based training manuals prepared.</li> <li>➤ Community-based management model finalized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Per capita access to water costs greater than originally planned.</li> <li>➤ Access to rural sites very difficult (deteriorated road conditions).</li> </ul> <p>EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina: \$4,450,000 Securing Access to Water through Institutional Development and Infrastructure (MDG-F-1921-A-BIH/67206)	11/2009 / \$1,805,149	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. The National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee established. The Executing Unit staff is under recruitment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>
Ecuador: \$5,810,000 Governance in the water and sanitation sector in Ecuador within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG-F-1913-A-ECU/67202)	06/2009 / \$2,029,370	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Carried out two national-level seminars to consult the proposed law that will regulate water uses.</li> <li>➤ Baseline study for the sector is underway.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Government still to decide on future management arrangements for the sector.</li> <li>➤ Programme started at a time of political redefinition in the country.</li> </ul> <p>EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Guatemala: \$5,949,000 Capacity-Building amongst the MAM People in Economic Water and Sanitation Governance (MDG-F-1917-A-GTM/67203)	08/2009 / \$1,947,721	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee in place, procurement and recruitment of programme staff underway.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Changes in counterpart staff have caused delays in the start of the programme.</li> </ul> <p>JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES.</p>
Honduras: \$6,500,000 Economic Governance of Water and Sanitation (MDG-F-1782-A-HND/67177)	08/2008 / \$3,831,346	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Multiple training sessions in municipal water management planning, solid waste management, environmental protection, and others completed.</li> <li>➤ 14 diagnostics on water regulatory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Difficulties in receiving timely funding at the field level.</li> <li>➤ Land tenure issues made progress in some areas difficult.</li> </ul>

		<p>systems and solid waste management requirements completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ TORs prepared for several studies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The political crisis of July 2009 made it difficult to work in some areas.</li> </ul> <p>JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
<p>Mexico: \$6,000,000 Establishing effective and democratic water and sanitation (W&amp;S) management in Mexico to support the achievement of the MDGs (MDG-F-1816-A-MEX/67187)</p>	12/2008 / \$1,425,953	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Evaluations of water resources, as well as water and sanitation providers, completed.</li> <li>➤ Reports completed on legal framework and regulatory framework for water resources use, hydro meteorological vulnerability, risk management, adaptation to CC in urban areas.</li> <li>➤ Baseline indicators identified.</li> <li>➤ Gender-based sector diagnosis carried out.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Different UN agency reporting procedures and rules and regulations result in very high transaction costs and make JP very time-consuming.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION ISSUES.</p>
<p>Nicaragua: \$7,700,000 Democratic economic governance in the Water and Sanitation sector in the RAAN and RAAS (MDG-F-1832-A-NIC/67192)</p>	03/2009 / \$2,223,494	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training in community empowerment, and water and sanitation management provided.</li> <li>➤ Baseline survey completed.</li> <li>➤ All “seed” funds planned for the first year spent. 10,354 people benefited from new facilities and 7,784 more from refurbished facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Hurricane IDA caused delays.</li> <li>➤ Region where project operates was subject to social unrest in 2009.</li> <li>➤ Difficulties in coordination between levels of government.</li> </ul> <p>GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
<p>Panama: \$4,500,000 Strengthening equity in access to safe drinking water and sanitation by empowering citizens and excluded indigenous groups in rural areas (MDG-F-1920-A-PAN/67205)</p>	07/2009 / \$1,137,365	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Leaders and members of 8 indigenous communities trained in gender-focused analysis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>
<p>Paraguay: \$3,642,000 Strengthening the ability to define and apply water and sanitation policies (MDG-F-1910-A-PRY/67201)</p>	02/2009 / \$1,158,203	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Various training plans drafted and training activities underway.</li> <li>➤ National Water Resources Map and Plan updated.</li> <li>➤ Legal framework for water uses reviewed with a gender perspective.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lack of coordination amongst UN agencies as well as within national counterpart structure resulted in delays.</li> <li>➤ Change of authorities (elections) also contributed to the delays in certain activities.</li> </ul> <p>UN AND GOVT AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
<p>Philippines: \$5,375,000 Enhancing Access to and Provision of Water Services with the Active Participation of the Poor (MDG-F-1919-A-PHL/67204)</p>	05/2009 / \$2,057,075	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Baseline surveys completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Difficulties planning activities due to upcoming elections.</li> <li>➤ Lack of coordination amongst UN agencies creates delays.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>

### 3.5 Youth, Employment and Migration

There were 14 Joint Programmes operational in 2009. Of these, one joint programme received only a formulation advance. The total allocation for these Joint Programmes was US\$73.2 million. The amount transferred was US\$25.7 million, or 35.1 percent of the total budget under this window. The bulk of first instalments were transferred in the first half of 2009. Of the amount transferred, US\$5.8 million, or 22 percent, was reported as expenditure.

Under this window, the MDG-F seeks to support interventions that promote sustainable productive employment and decent work for young people either at the national or local level, including through a better management of the (negative and positive) effects of migration and by enhancing local capacities to develop, implement and monitor effective policies and programmes in this domain.

In 2009, the main themes have been vocational training, youth entrepreneurship, migration and legislation on migration, the handling of financial remittances by migrants, and ensuring the full respect of the rights of young migrants.

Other interesting themes are also being explored. For example in China, activities designed to create awareness of the problems of young female migrant domestic workers have taken place. In Costa Rica, the Joint Programme is giving emphasis to, amongst other aspects, the teaching of English as a second language, with a view of giving potential young migrants a powerful tool with which to find work abroad. In Tunisia, a study tour to France took place in order to review with various French local authorities ways in which Tunisian youth could take advantage of the Franco-Tunisian migration agreement.

In terms of the means used to forward Joint Programme activities, in addition to training activities, diagnostics reports, surveys, data gathering, study tours, legislation drafting and policy documents have been reported. Under this window, the use of pilot experiences in Peru and Serbia, trend analysis in China, and the establishment of partnerships in Costa Rica have also taken place.

**Table 3.5: Implementation status of Joint Programmes under the Youth, Employment and Migration window**

Country/Received Amount in US\$ (2007-2009)/Title/JP & Project Number	Reference Date (1st Tranche) /Total Funds Transferred in US\$ (2007-2009)	Status	Problems/Lessons Learnt
Albania: \$3,310,000 Youth migration: Reaping the benefits and mitigating the risks (MDG-F-1897-H-ALB/67199)	11/2008 / \$1,455,605	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training in functions of regional employment boards, vocational education, CV writing and interview skills, and different facets of studying abroad were undertaken.</li> <li>➤ Preparatory work for the establishment of regional employment fund is underway.</li> <li>➤ A regional skills-need survey was carried out.</li> <li>➤ Training materials were prepared for the administration of trust funds, youth entrepreneurship, and risks of irregular migration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Differences in UN agency procedures required time to work out.</li> <li>➤ Difficulties in finding suitable expertise caused some delays.</li> <li>➤ Elections slowed the pace of decision-making.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION ISSUES, and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina: \$6,000,000 BiH Youth Employability and Retention	N/A / \$20,000	<b>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE</b>	

Programme (MDG-F-1931-H-BIH/67211)			
China: \$6,600,000 Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's Vulnerable Migrants (MDG-F-1880-H-CHN/67197)	02/2009 / \$2,330,075	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A series of activities in favor of young female domestic workers such as seminars, workshops, desk reviews and conferences carried out.</li> <li>➤ On employability of young migrant workers, workshops, study tours, vocational training sessions have been carried out and materials and national standards developed.</li> <li>➤ Migration trends have been analyzed, databases set up and training on themes such as migration-related health issues, issues of social inclusion, social security issues, etc., carried out.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Complexity of many UN agencies involved was underestimated.</li> <li>➤ UN coordination still needs to be improved.</li> <li>➤ Excessive reporting requirements.</li> </ul> <p>UN/GOVERNMENT COORDINATION and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Costa Rica: \$4,716,000 Joint Programme on Youth, Employment and Migration: A One-Stop Shop for Youth Employment (MDG-F-1938-H-CRI/67213)	05/2009 / \$1,619,732	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training given in areas like JP implementation strategy, introduction of youth in the school curriculum, English as a second language, youth employment and pertinence of the school curriculum.</li> <li>➤ Baseline data gathering and surveys carried out on entities providing migrant services, status of young adults in the two municipalities concerned, and their demand for labor.</li> <li>➤ Partnership established with a Peruvian institution (CID Peru) to design and conduct a workshop on entrepreneurial development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Long-term sustainability of the JP.</li> </ul> <p>JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Ecuador: \$5,667,000 Youth, Employment, Migration – Reducing Inequalities in Ecuador (MDG-F-1936-H-ECU/67212)	05/2009 / \$2,102,034	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit established and staffed. Procurement finalized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Coordination between UN agencies.</li> <li>➤ Coordination with and within the government.</li> <li>➤ Complexity of JP design.</li> <li>➤ New administrative setup within government.</li> </ul> <p>UN/ GOVT. COORDINATION, EXTERNAL FACTORS, JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Honduras: \$6,372,000 Human development for youth: overcoming the challenges of migration through employment (MDG-F-1926-H-HND/67207)	04/2009 / \$2,133,186	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Several TORs for various baseline studies prepared.</li> <li>➤ Diagnostics carried out on productive potential (youth employment opportunities, offer of financial services, and municipalities) with significant migrant population.</li> <li>➤ Training provided in local economic development investment project managers, and entrepreneurship strategy dissemination (17 workshops).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays due to interagency coordination issues.</li> <li>➤ Political crisis of July 2009 affected the JP activities in certain areas.</li> </ul> <p>UN AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>

Kosovo : \$12,000 Kosovo: From Migration Options to Decent Work for Youth (MDG-F-1858-H-KOS/67196)	N/A / \$12,000	<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>	<b>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE</b>
Nicaragua: \$5,610,000 National Development Capacities for Improving Employment and Self-Employment Opportunities for Young People (MDG-F-1941-H-NIC/67214)	06/2009 / \$1,617,885	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 3,568 young people trained in social skills.</li> <li>➤ Vocational training needs surveys carried out.</li> <li>➤ Diagnostic of the status of youth in various municipalities carried out.</li> <li>➤ A workshop on youth leadership completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Different rules, regulations and reporting procedures of various UN agencies caused problems, especially on the transfer of funds.</li> <li>➤ Very bureaucratic process to get JP underway.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Paraguay: \$3,672,000 JUVENTUD: CAPACIDADES Y OPORTUNIDADES ECONÓMICAS PARA LA INCLUSION SOCIAL (MDG-F-1854-H-PRY/67195)	02/2009 / \$1,279,228	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A series of training activities on youth employment completed.</li> <li>➤ Support towards consolidating all vocational training activities into one system provided.</li> <li>➤ Draft law on youth employment has been prepared,</li> <li>➤ Training materials prepared on migration and women.</li> <li>➤ National policy document on trafficking in human beings under preparation.</li> <li>➤ Activities on domestic labor, migrant financial remittances, health and social security and other issues have been undertaken.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays in transfer of funds to the field.</li> <li>➤ Changes in government counterpart authorities.</li> <li>➤ Lack of habit of inter-institutional coordination within government.</li> </ul> <p>UN / GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Peru: \$3,025,000 Peru: Promotion of Employment and MSEs for Youth and Management of Juvenile Labor Migration (MDG-F-1901-H-PER/67200)	02/2009 / \$984,026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Employment and migration survey completed and Youth Employment Plan drawn.</li> <li>➤ Two pilot projects (CERTI for the young and WAWA WASI for the training of women) under execution.</li> <li>➤ Activities such as vocational training, advisory services, financial advice on remittances and a young entrepreneur programme have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delay in the recruitment of staff for the Unit.</li> <li>➤ Different UN Agency visions of what the programme is all about.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION and JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES.</p>
Philippines: \$6,000,000 Alternatives to migration: Decent Jobs for Filipino youth (MDG-F-1942-H-PHL/67215)	07/2009 / \$2,231,033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Training manuals, handbooks and training modules have been designed and training of regional supervisor, school heads and guidance counselors has begun under the Drop out Reduction Programme (DROP).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Security situation in certain areas (mainly Mindanao) delayed progress.</li> <li>➤ Lack of coordination amongst field agents.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION ISSUES; JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Serbia: \$6,143,000 Support to National Efforts for the Promotion of Youth Employment and the Management of Migration (MDG-F-1929-H-SRB/67209)	05/2009 / \$2,392,730	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Selection of pilot youth offices to be trained finalized and a joint workshop carried out.</li> <li>➤ The fund management committee operational.</li> <li>➤ 15 preliminary youth employment indicators have been completed.</li> <li>➤ Youth employment survey responded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Regulations on Youth Employment not always strictly followed.</li> </ul> <p>EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ to by 2,596 youth.</li> <li>➤ Three surveys on integrated service delivery, skill needs and employment and social services completed.</li> </ul>	
Sudan: \$9,000,000 Creating Opportunities for Youth Employment in Sudan (MDG-F-1888-H-SDN/67198)	06/2009 / \$5,713,682	REPORT NOT RECEIVED	
Tunisia: \$3,115,000 Engaging Tunisian Youth to Achieve the MDGs (MDG-F-1930-H-TUN/67210)	05/2009 / \$911,467	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Analysis of employment status in two pilot areas has started.</li> <li>➤ IOM organized study tour to France to identify regions that could place young immigrants.</li> <li>➤ A workshop that allowed 37 potential small entrepreneurs to access the project selection committee finalized.</li> <li>➤ Training on the Franco-Tunisian migration agreement provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ UN agencies are heavy and slow to react.</li> <li>➤ ILO, through December 2009, still had not recruited a focal point for the JP for which it is the lead agency.</li> <li>➤ Local demands on the JP were greater than anticipated when the JP was drafted.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION ISSUES and JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Turkey: \$3,980,000 Growth with Decent Work for All (MDG-F-1928-H-TUR/67208)	10/2009 / \$926,193	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Desk review of local employment initiatives in Antalya.</li> <li>➤ Communications strategy for the JP drafted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Changes at the ministerial and lower levels resulted in some delays.</li> </ul> <p>EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>

### 3.6 Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

There were 19 Joint Programmes operational in 2009 under this window. The total allocation for these Joint Programmes was US\$93.9 million. The total amount transferred was US\$37.9 million, equivalent to 40.4 percent of the total window budget. The large majority of first instalments were transferred in the latter half of 2009. Of the amount transferred, US\$2.9 million, or 8 percent, was reported as expenditure.

The MDG-F, under this window, seeks to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into violent conflict by strengthening national and local capacities and institutions in eligible countries to develop, implement and monitor effective prevention and peace-building policies and programmes through targeted interventions in high-risk environments.

Providing citizens with adequate security, ensuring minority rights, preventing the trafficking of human beings, exploring ways in which the community can get involved in ensuring local security and training security forces in human rights are a few of the themes that the Joint Programmes approved under this window have started to address in 2009.

For example, in Mauritania, human rights have been included in the school curriculum. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, ways to improve interethnic relations are being explored. In El Salvador, where the “maras,” or urban gangs, are a very disrupting social force, municipal security plans are being introduced. Similarly, under the same Joint Programme, training is being provided on issues relating to domestic violence and ways to deal with this problem. As conflicts over land rights and other aspects get more acute between society at large and indigenous groups, countries like Chile have looked at this window as a way to finance and execute a programme capable of creating a climate of mutual understanding and respect.



In terms of the means used to forward Joint Programme activities, one can see a mix, as was the case in previous windows.

**Table 3.6: Implementation status of Joint Programmes under the Conflict Prevention and Peace Building window**

Country/Received Amount in US\$ (2007-2009) /Title/JP & Project Number	Reference Date (1st Tranche) /Total Funds Transferred in US\$ (2007-2009)	Status	Problems/Lessons Learnt
Afghanistan: \$6,500,000 Joint Access to Justice at the District Level Project (MDG-F-1955-F-AFG/67221)	12/2009 / \$3,429,201	NO REPORT RECEIVED	
Bolivia: \$4,000,000 Integrated Prevention and Constructive Transformation of Social Conflicts (MDG-F-1953-F-BOL/67219)	11/2009 / \$1,373,559	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National steering Committee in place, procurement and recruitment of programme staff underway.	➤ Delay signature of six months by government. ➤ General elections held in December 2009.  GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.
Brazil: \$6,000,000 Security with Citizenship: preventing violence and strengthening citizenship in Brazilian communities (MDG-F-1954-F-BRA/67220)	10/2009 / \$2,063,228	➤ Seminar on trafficking of Human Beings has been carried out.	➤ UN agency coordination. ➤ Complexity of JP greater than anticipated.  UN AGENCY COORDINATION and JP DESIGN ISSUES.
Chile: \$2,500,000 National capacity-building for intercultural conflict prevention and management in Chile (MDG-F-1951-F-CHL/67218)	06/2009 / \$670,840	➤ International seminar on indigenous peoples' development held. ➤ Links were established with indigenous groups in New Zealand, Canada and Finland. ➤ Agreement was signed by the government and tribal elders on implementing ILO convention 169. ➤ Two workshops on MDG goals and the indigenous population held. ➤ Seminars for police officials on dealing with indigenous communities completed. They included gender and domestic violence components. ➤ A report on land tenure issues was prepared by FAO.	➤ Changes in governmental counterparts caused certain delays. ➤ The priorities of the new government will require certain modifications to the work plan of the JP.  GOVT. COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.
Colombia: \$7,000,000 Strengthening local capacities for peace building in the Department of Nariño (MDG-F-1964-F-COL/67227)	09/2009 / \$2,451,818	➤ National project inception workshop carried out.	➤ Security problems in the JP site caused some delays. ➤ UN agencies have different requirements, making it time-consuming to implement the JP.  UN AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.
Costa Rica: \$3,000,000 Networks for coexistence, communities without fear (MDG-F-1961-F-	05/2009 / \$1,092,197	➤ Training provided on labor and employment, slum eradication, public spaces and citizens' security, security in schools, violence prevention, human	➤ Coordination activities amongst so many actors have been slow and have had a negative effect on

CRI/67225)		<p>rights and police and the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Baseline data collected for the concerned cantons.</li> <li>➤ A citizens' security index was conceived.</li> <li>➤ A strategy was conceived to expose teachers and local government officials to a culture of peace, human rights, leadership qualities and conflict resolution.</li> </ul>	<p>the overall progress of the JP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The long-term sustainability of the JP is dependent on ensuring that government, at national and local levels, value the results of the JP and commit to its long-term viability.</li> </ul> <p>JP DESIGN ISSUES.</p>
Croatia: \$3,000,000 Closing the Chapter: Social Inclusion and Conflict Transformation in War-Affected Areas of Croatia (MDG-F-1975-F-HRV/67230)	05/2009 / \$1,694,160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Multiple training activities on violence against women and children carried out.</li> <li>➤ Training on reconciliation and peace building given through various women's organizations.</li> <li>➤ Training on how to access EU pre-accession agricultural funds done.</li> <li>➤ Improvements in local infrastructure identified and projects begun.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Financial crisis affected government's capacity to provide counterpart funding</li> <li>➤ Elections disrupted the composition of the National Steering Committee.</li> </ul> <p>GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Democratic Republic of the Congo: \$4,000,000 Project to support Stabilization and Conflict Prevention in North Kivu (MDG-F-1979-F-COD/67233)	10/2009 / \$2,628,700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Three pilot sites selected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>
El Salvador: \$8,500,000 Building Social Capital to Reduce Violence: A New Transition in El Salvador (MDG-F-1962-F-SLV/67226)	07/2009 / \$1,839,737	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Municipal security plan has been drafted.</li> <li>➤ Training in citizens' security provided to decision-makers.</li> <li>➤ Training provided to police officers in various aspects of citizens security and rights.</li> <li>➤ Training provided on issues of gender and domestic violence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Getting UN agencies to go beyond their sector-biased vision and view the objectives of the JP as a whole has been difficult.</li> <li>➤ The start of the programme coincided with a change in government authorities which required modifications to the JP work plan.</li> </ul> <p>UN AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Guatemala: \$5,500,000 Consolidating Peace in Guatemala through Violence Prevention and Conflict Management (MDG-F-1957-F-GTM/67223)	08/2009 / \$1,608,210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee in place, procurement and recruitment of programme staff underway.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>
Guinea Bissau: \$3,854,817 Strengthening Justice and Security Sector Reform in Guinea Bissau (MDG-F-1956-F-GNB/67222)	05/2009 / \$1,481,202	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Database disaggregated by gender in process.</li> <li>➤ A gender-sensitization workshop conducted for senior officials and parliamentarians.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays in transfer of funds to the field by some agencies.</li> <li>➤ Poor intergovernmental coordination.</li> </ul>

		➤ Programme started in Nov. 2009.	➤ Elections.  UN and GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.
Haiti: \$7,000,000 Conflict Prevention and Social Cohesion through local community Empowerment and Institutional Capacity Building (MDG-F-1977-F-HTI/73337)	12/2009 / \$3,444,895	NO REPORT RECEIVED.	
Lebanon: \$5,000,000 Conflict Prevention and Peace Building Lebanon (MDG-F-1976-F-LBN/67231)	09/2009 / \$2,633,414	➤ Training on conflict resolution has begun. Implementing partners for Palestinian-Lebanese Youth camps identified. Baseline activities launched	➤ New government has just appointed counterpart staff.
Macedonia: \$4,000,000 Enhancing Inter-Ethnic Community Dialogue and Collaboration in FYR Macedonia (MDG-F-1948-F-MKD/67217)	07/2009 / \$1,205,409	➤ Gaps in legislation to support a multi-ethnic state being evaluated. ➤ A report on ways and mechanisms to improve inter-ethnic relations under preparation.	➤ Delays in the recruitment of project staff. ➤ Delays in government nomination of counterpart staff and provision of office space.  JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES.
Mauritania: \$5,000,000 Strengthening conflict-prevention capacities and the rule of law in Mauritania (MDG-F-1958-F-MRT/67224)	08/2009 / \$2,819,340	➤ Six school clubs operational. They are dedicated to promoting means for conflict resolution and security in schools. ➤ Human rights incorporated in school curriculum.	➤ Various UN agencies have different procedures.  UN COORDINATION ISSUES.
Mexico: \$6,500,000 Conflict prevention, development of agreements and peace building for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Chiapas State (MDG-F-1969-F-MEX/67228)	10/2009 / \$2,079,629	➤ Programme Coordination Unit has established key institutional alliances with 20 institutions (governmental and NGOs) dealing with indigenous affairs.	➤ Delays in the transfer of funding to the field. ➤ The premises of the programme were taken hostage in Chiapas by Zapatista militants.  UN AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.
Panama: \$4,000,000 Improving citizens' security in Panama, contributing to the social construction of peace (MDG-F-1945-F-PAN/67216)	09/2009 / \$990,753	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit established and staffed. Procurement finalized.	➤ Change of government and subsequent change of counterpart staff caused delays.  EXTERNAL FACTORS.
Serbia: \$2,500,000 Promoting Peace Building in Southern Serbia (MDG-F-1972-F-SRB/67229)	10/2009 / \$1,166,529	➤ Support to IDPs and refugees' package rolled out. ➤ Computerization of 130,000 dislocated people from Kosovo done so far. ➤ The 'Safer Cities' initiative was launched.	
Sudan: \$6,000,000 Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in Sudan (MDG-F-1978-F-SDN/67232)	12/2009 / \$3,229,962	NO REPORT RECEIVED.	

### 3.7 Children Food Security and Nutrition

There were 24 Joint Programmes operational in 2009 under this window. The total allocation for these Joint Programmes was US\$123 million (from which six Joint Programmes received only a formulation advance). The total amount transferred was US\$38.7 million, or 31.4 percent of the total budgets. All first instalments occurred in the latter half of 2009. Of the amount transferred, US\$3.5 million, or nine percent, has been reported as expenditure.

The MDG-F seeks to accelerate progress towards the elimination of hunger and the achievement of food security by promoting integrated approaches for alleviating child hunger and under-nutrition; advocating and mainstreaming access to food and nutrition for children into relevant policies; and assessing, monitoring and evaluating the status of food security and nutrition.

For the most part, the Joint Programmes approved under this window received funding only in late 2009, and therefore few had substantive advances to report. However, in Bolivia, even before full-scale activities had begun, work started by distributing seeds to peasant farmers in order to take advantage of their natural agricultural cycle. In Ethiopia, therapeutic feeding has started benefitting thousands of malnourished children in 12 rural districts. In Mauritania, 85,000 children have been screened for malnutrition and training modules on maternal milk feeding are already operational.

It is still too early in the development of the Joint Programmes under this window to be able to state anything on the means used to foster programme activities.

**Table 3.7: Implementation status of Joint Programmes under the Children, Food Security and Nutrition window**

Country/Received Amount in US\$ (2007-2009)/Title/JP & Project Number	Reference Date (1st Tranche) /Total Funds Transferred in US\$ (2007-2009)	Status	Problems/Lessons Learnt
Afghanistan: \$5,000,000 Feeding the Children of Afghanistan Together (MDG-F-2008-I-AFG/67242)	12/2009 / \$1,633,226	NO REPORT RECEIVED.	
Albania: \$4,000,000 Albania: Reducing Malnutrition in Children (MDG-F-2035-I-ALB/67253)	N/A / \$20,000	<i>NOT APPLICABLE.</i>	<i>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE.</i>
Angola: \$4,000,000 Children, Food Security and (Mal)Nutrition in Angola (MDG-F-1997-I-AGO/67239)	12/2009 / \$1,449,549	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee in place.	➤ None reported.
Bangladesh: \$20,000 Protecting and Promoting Food Security and Nutrition for Families and Children in Bangladesh (MDG-F-1994-I-BGD/67238)	N/A / \$20,000	<i>NOT APPLICABLE.</i>	<i>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE.</i>
Bolivia: \$7,000,000 Building the local response capacity for the inter-sectoral implementation of the PMD-C (MDG-F-2018-I-BOL/67246)	10/2009 / \$2,559,799	➤ Seeds have been distributed in five municipalities to take full advantage of their agricultural cycle.	➤ The large numbers of actors make implementation difficult. ➤ Elections held in December 2009 delayed some government decisions.

			UN and GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.
Brazil: \$6,000,000 MDGs beyond averages: Promoting Food Security and Nutrition for Indigenous Children in Brazil (MDG-F-2032-I-BRA/67250)	12/2009 / \$2,316,990	NO REPORT RECEIVED.	
Cambodia: \$5,000,000 Joint Programme for Children, Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia (MDG-F-1992-I-KHM/67236)	N/A / \$20,000	<b>NOT APPLICABLE.</b>	<b>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE.</b>
China: \$6,000,000 Improving nutrition and food safety for China's most vulnerable women and children (MDG-F-1991-I-CHN/67235)	12/2009 / \$2,203,210	➤ Baseline data gathered.	➤ None reported.
Colombia: \$7,500,000 Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Communities in the Chocó Department Promote their Food Security and Nutrition (MDG-F-2005-I-COL/67240)	11/2009 / \$2,334,593	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit being established. Procurement in process.	➤ None reported.
Cuba: \$8,500,000 Support for the fight against anemia in vulnerable groups in Cuba (MDG-F-2037-I-CUB/67254)	10/2009 / \$3,295,126	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit established and staffed.	➤ Various government departments being reorganized.  EXTERNAL FACTORS.
El Salvador: \$4,500,000 Protecting children: towards a coordinated food security and nutritional programme for El Salvador (MDG-F-2039-I-SLV/67255)	N/A / \$18,000	<b>NOT APPLICABLE.</b>	<b>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE.</b>
Ethiopia: \$7,000,000 National Nutrition Programme / MDG-F Joint Programme (MDG-F-2034-I-ETH/67252)	09/2009 / \$2,914,261	➤ Sensitization training underway in 8 districts. 9,600 volunteer community health workers will be trained. ➤ Therapeutic feeding activities started in 12 of 13 districts. ➤ Current feeding practices being assessed.	➤ Delays in UN agencies agreeing on HQ cost recovery and other delays in transfer of funding have slowed the start of the programme.  UN AGENCY COORDINATION ISSUES
Guatemala: \$7,500,000 Alliances to improve the situation of Children, Food Security and Nutrition (MDG-F-1986-I-GTM/67234)	12/2009 / \$2,528,645	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit established and staffed.	➤ None reported.
Guinea Bissau: \$2,500,000 Promotion of a multi-level approach to child malnutrition (MDG-F-2033-I-GNB/67251)	09/2009 / \$989,727	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee, Technical Committee established and the Executing Unit is being staffed.	➤ Availability of goods and services in country. ➤ Lack of appropriate human resources in country.

			EXTERNAL FACTORS
Mali: \$8,000,000 Improving Child Nutrition and Food Security in the most vulnerable municipalities in Mali (MDG-F-2012-I-MLI/67244)	11/2009 / \$3,302,152	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee, and Programme Management Committee established. The Executing Unit being established. Procurement in process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>
Mauritania: \$7,500,000 Scaling up the fight against child hunger and malnutrition in southeast Mauritania (MDG-F-2019-I-MRT/67247)	08/2009 / \$3,096,002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ System for the identification of acute malnutrition now in place and over 85,000 children have been screened.</li> <li>➤ Training modules on maternal milk and infant feeding have been prepared.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Delays in purchasing goods and services as UN agency procedures differ greatly.</li> <li>➤ Delays in the transfer of funding to the field.</li> <li>➤ Insecurity as a result of kidnapping of foreigners caused some missions to be canceled or delayed.</li> </ul> <p>UN COORDINATION ISSUES and EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Mozambique: \$5,500,000 Children, Food Security and Nutrition in Mozambique (MDG-F-1993-I-MOZ/67237)	09/2009 / \$1,861,800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 540 tons of corn-soy blend distributed.</li> <li>➤ Local health staff receiving training.</li> <li>➤ 3,440,770 children received vitamin E supplements.</li> <li>➤ 101,337 children received measles vaccine.</li> <li>➤ 58,149 children received DPT vaccine.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>
Nicaragua: \$5,000,000 Tuktan Yamni, Integrated Model (MDG-F-2014-I-NIC/67245)	12/2009 / \$1,965,622	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit established. Procurement finalized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Elections caused delays.</li> </ul> <p>EXTERNAL FACTORS.</p>
Niger: \$4,000,000 Niger Childhood, Food Security and Nutrition Program (MDG-F-2010-I-NER/67243)	N/A / \$20,000	<b>NOT APPLICABLE.</b>	<b>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE.</b>
Peru: \$6,000,000 Improving Nutrition and Food Security for the Peruvian Child: a Capacity-Building Approach (MDG-F-2024-I-PER/67248)	11/2009 / \$1,960,332	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit established. Procurement finalized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported.</li> </ul>
Philippines: \$3,500,000 Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition for Children 0-2 Years Old in the Philippines (MDG-F-2030-I-PHL/67249)	11/2009 / \$1,453,963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee, Programme Management Committee and the Executing Unit established. Procurement finalized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ None reported for the moment.</li> </ul>

Senegal: \$5,500,000 Preventing and managing child malnutrition in highly vulnerable regions (MDG-F-2042-I-SEN/67257)	10/2009 / \$939,089	➤ None reported.	➤ None reported.
Timor-Leste: \$3,500,000 UNICEF-WFP joint project on Children, Food Security and Nutrition in Timor Leste (MDG-F-2040-I-TLS/67256)	11/2009 / \$1,741,960	NO REPORT RECEIVED.	
Viet Nam: \$20,000 Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Strategies for Children and Vulnerable Groups in Viet Nam (MDG-F-2007-I-VNM/67241)	N/A / \$20,000	<i>NOT APPLICABLE.</i>	<i>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE.</i>

### 3.8 Development and the Private Sector

There were 12 Joint Programmes operational in 2009 under this window. The total amount allocated for these Joint Programmes was US\$63.1 million (of which three Joint Programmes received only a formulation advance). The total amount transferred was US\$15.2 million, or 24.2 percent of total budget. All first instalments occurred in the latter half of 2009. Of the amount transferred, US\$.2 million, or 2 percent, was reported as expenditure.

The MDG-F seeks to ensure that private-sector development contributes directly to pro-poor growth and to strengthen its role in the development process.

As is the case with the previous window, this one is very new, with almost all Joint Programmes receiving first tranches in the last quarter of 2009. To date, activities have been preparatory in nature, such as the establishment of the National Steering Committee, the Programme Management Committee, Technical Committees and the staffing and furnishing of the Joint Programme Executing Unit.

An exception is the Joint Programme of Costa Rica, which has undertaken several inception workshops and generated enough interest in the future work of the Joint Programme that the central and municipal governments have pledged cash and in-kind contributions.

Again, as is the case with the window on Children, Food Security and Nutrition, it is still too early in the development of the Joint Programmes under this window to be able to state anything on the means used to foster programme activities.

**Table 3.8: Implementation status of Joint Programmes under the Private Sector and Development window**

Country/Received Amount in US\$ (2007-2009)/Title/JP & Project Number	Reference Date (1st Tranche) /Total Funds Transferred in US\$ (2007-2009)	Status	Problems/Lessons Learnt
Bolivia: \$8,000,000 The Integration of indigenous Andean producers into new national and international value chains (MDG-F-2093-D-BOL/67265)	11/2009 / \$1,830,702	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee in place.	➤ Elections delayed the start of Joint Programme (JP) activities from September through December 2009.  EXTERNAL FACTORS.

Costa Rica: \$4,000,000 Developing competitiveness for the Brunca Region in the tourism and agro-industry sectors, with emphasis on creation of green, decent employment for reducing poverty (MDG-F-2086-D-CRI/70633)	09/2009 / \$1,181,646	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Two inception workshops were held to validate the proposed activities and to introduce the JP to the potential beneficiaries.</li> <li>➤ The JP generated interest to the point that several cash and in-kind contributions have been offered by the southern region development entity (JUDESUR), the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Municipality of Golfito.</li> </ul>	➤ None.
Cuba: \$7,000,000 Support for new decentralization initiatives and production stimulation in Cuba (MDG-F-2096-D-CUB/67266)	10/2009 / \$2,054,553	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee in place.	➤ Government and the UN system decided that programme should be launched in January 2010.  JP MANAGEMENT ISSUE.
Dominican Republic: \$4,700,000 Strengthening the banana value chain through the growth of inclusive markets (MDG-F-2060-D-DOM/67260)	11/2009 / \$1,531,248	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee in place.	➤ None reported.
Egypt: \$7,500,000 Pro-poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt (MDG-F-2047-D-EGY/67258)	12/2009 / \$2,205,155	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee in place.	➤ None reported.
El Salvador: \$5,200,000 Urban and Productive Integrated Sustainable Settlements El Salvador (MDG-F-2066-D-SLV/67262)	12/2009 / \$1,472,820	<b>NO REPORT RECEIVED.</b>	
Ethiopia: \$3,000,000 Edible Oil Value Chain Enhancement (MDG-F-2053-D-ETH/67259)	N/A / \$20,000	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee in place.	➤ None reported.
Panama: \$8,000,000 Entrepreneurial Opportunities Network for Poor Families (MDG-F-2097-D-PAN/67267)	12/2009 / \$2,053,649	➤ Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee in place.	➤ None reported.
Peru: \$5,000,000 Inclusive creative industries: an innovative tool for alleviating poverty in Peru (MDG-F-2081-D-PER/67264)	12/2009 / \$1,429,667	Only preparatory activities took place in 2009. National Steering Committee and Programme Management Committee established. The Executing Unit was being staffed as of December 2009.	➤ Complexity and number of actors in JP make it difficult to manage.  JP DESIGN ISSUES.
Serbia: \$4,000,000 Sustainable Tourism for Rural Development (MDG-F-2068-D-SRB/67263)	12/2009 / \$1,429,424	➤ Development of a National Rural Development Master Plan ongoing.	
Turkey: \$2,700,000 Harnessing Sustainable linkages for SMEs in Turkey's textile sector (MDG-F-2067-D-TUR/70634)	N/A / \$20,000	<b>NOT APPLICABLE.</b>	<b>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE.</b>



Viet Nam: \$4,000,000 Green Production and Trade to Increase Income and Employment Opportunities for the Rural Poor (MDG-F-2065-D-VNM/67261)	N/A / \$20,000	<i>NOT APPLICABLE.</i>	<i>RECEIVED ONLY FORMULATION ADVANCE.</i>
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## 4 Overall Fund Achievements and Challenges

The following section provides a summary of the main achievements and challenges as they have been reported in the one hundred and six 2009 annual reports submitted by the Joint Programme teams.

### 4.1 Improving the Efficiency and Quality of Aid

The MDG-F has become a major source of financing for Joint Programmes involving multiple United Nations agencies, funds and programmes as well as multiple governmental agents. The joint execution of a single common programme in a closely coordinated fashion is still a relatively new concept, and joint programming is growing and being used as a way to deal effectively with complex, multi-sectoral development challenges.

In addition to tackling these challenges, it was also anticipated that the MDG-F would meet other objectives, such as contributing to strengthening the role of the Resident Coordinator. As Co-Chair of all National Steering Committees, he/she has been given a pivotal role in promoting the formulation, execution and monitoring of the MDG-F Joint Programmes at the field level. Another purpose that the MDG-F was expected to help achieve was bringing to bear the full force of all UN mandates and technical expertise, providing the framework in which non-resident agencies can be called upon to make targeted contributions. It is noteworthy that 27 Participating Organisations are now involved in Joint Programmes because of the existence of the MDG-F.

A third purpose was to ensure linkages of the Joint Programmes to the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as a way of ensuring that they are part of an overall country strategy that is itself linked to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. A strategy to which both the UN system agencies and the government are committed.

It is worth noting that almost all of the annual progress reports received for 2009 specifically mention this link. Only three countries reported that their Joint Programmes were not directly linked to an UNDAF exercise. Two of them were programmes for oPt which does not have an UNDAF as such, but rather a strategy to which both programmes are closely related. The third was an employment programme for Peru (under the Youth, Migration and Employment window) which reported that although not linked to the UNDAF exercise itself, the programme was indeed linked to key national priorities.

In conclusion, while there are still obstacles and problems to resolve, progress has been made towards the attainment of these three additional purposes.

### 4.2 Catalyzing Innovation in Development Practice

The MDG-F is in itself a catalyst of innovative development practices, as never before have so many UN and government stakeholders been involved in executing so many Joint Programmes and with this magnitude of funds.

In addition, under the Development and Private Sector window, for example, setting up “win-win” partnerships between established private-sector groups and small potential entrepreneurs (in several cases members of ethnic minority groups) can be considered innovative, as these require mentoring, financing and the establishment of value chains to reach their potential.

Another aspect worth highlighting is the fact that in 2009, many Joint Programmes have understood the need to keep all stakeholders informed of their purposes, implementation advances and other aspects of their execution. For this they have designed communications strategies. It is encouraging to note that 34 annual progress reports received for 2009 specifically mention that they have developed or are in the process of developing such a strategy.

### **4.3 Achievements, Problems Encountered and Lessons Learnt**

While not all Joint Programmes reported, in numerical terms, on the degree of progress achieved so far in achieving their outputs, most did provide a self-report of progress. Overall, progress against the full programme was somewhere between 31 to 50 percent based on what was reported in the narrative progress reports.

Launching Joint Programmes in new windows during 2009, as well as transferring funds for 90 percent of all the approved Joint Programmes has to be seen as an important achievement of the MDG-F

Overall, one could state that the biggest challenge is the complexity of the Joint Programmes; not only are many UN agencies involved in the execution, but many times up to 20 or more government agencies at all levels of government are involved. Many reports indicate that the time to organize and create the necessary common understanding, organizational structures, coordination mechanisms and operational instruments was underestimated as was the time needed to achieve results in remote and often difficult social, climatic, infrastructural and political conditions. As expressed in the reports, the expectation that such complex programmes could be executed in three years was optimistic. Based on what was reported, it would appear that they will require an additional year to complete.

As can be seen from Table 4-1 below, the main problem area has to do with the capacity of UN agencies to operate as one unit in the field, with 50 out of 106 Joint Programmes reporting problems in this area. These refer mainly to differences in agency rules, regulations, administrative procedures and reporting requirements, all of which can cause delays in moving the programmes forward. As reported by many Joint Programmes, it would appear that more work is required in standardizing UN programme implementation procedures to enable better coordination at the field level. Additionally, in very few cases, it was reported that UN agencies have not been immediately able to focus on the macro objectives of the programme as a whole and tended to act in response to their individual mandates.

The table also shows that 30 Joint Programmes out of 106 have reported issues with the design of the Joint Programmes themselves. Most of these problems have to do with issues of time allocated to the various phases, outputs and activities of the Joint Programme. However, in some cases, significant problems have persisted. For example, in ensuring the long-term sustainability of the programmes or choosing areas of the country in which to work, degraded or inexistent basic infrastructure and the unavailability of human resources, goods, or services make execution very difficult.

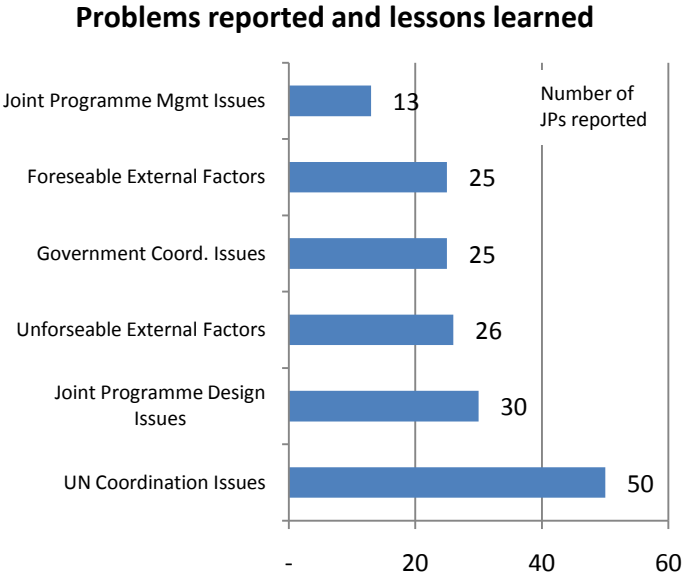
Another related issue, which 25 Joint Programmes have reported as problematic, has to do with foreseeable events that could have been planned for at the time of designing the Joint Programmes or when drafting the

annual work plans. Scheduled elections, market limitations, the availability of goods and services and human resources in a given area, the availability and state of infrastructure in an area, pre-existing internal strife or social conditions, and cultural barriers are only some examples of areas where issues could have been foreseen.

In conclusion the lessons learnt in 2009, based on the reports received, are that:

- The JPs have made progress in achieving the goals of the MDG-F stated in point 4.1 above;
- UN agencies are working together but need to make further progress to deliver as one in the field;
- Providing the necessary time allocation to each phase and to the execution of the Joint Programme as a whole is very important;
- Ensuring the long-term sustainability of the programme should be planned for at the design stage as well as all phases of the Joint Programmes (this has been highlighted by the MDG-F Secretariat during the programme formulation phase);
- Ensuring (when choosing project sites) that there is adequate physical infrastructure (such as roads, bridges, buildings, water, sanitation, electricity) and adequate social conditions (social stability, required social organizations, cultural factors, etc.) to ensure that the programme can achieve its outcomes;
- At the time of JP design, the drafters should reflect on foreseeable external factors and programme contingency plans to deal with them.

Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1 Problems reported and lessons learned



<b>UN COORDINATION ISSUES</b>
UN agencies having differing financial rules/regulations/procedures. UN agencies having differing reporting requirements. UN agencies having different locations (in country vs. nonresident). Difficulties accepting a collective (holistic) view of the JP versus sector objectives
<b>GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ISSUES</b>
Delays in selecting counterpart staff. Delays in providing space or other contributions agreed to in the JP. Abrupt or unplanned changes in counterpart staff Lack of common understanding of JP objectives between government agencies
<b>JP DESIGN ISSUES</b>
Selection of pilot sites and/or target beneficiaries not the best in hindsight. Complexity of JPs and its effect not properly considered (time to create consensus, common instruments, etc.) Not enough time and/or resources given to a particular output(s), activity(ies). Long-term sustainability not planned for.
<b>JP MANAGEMENT ISSUES</b>
Delays in the selection of staff. Delays in procurement. Delay in reacting to changing conditions/unanticipated demands on the JP by modifying work plans.
<b>FORESEEABLE EXTERNAL FACTORS</b>
Effect of elections. Community cultural biases not considered. Market limitations. Lack of available human resources in the area/country. Lack of goods and services and/or infrastructure to properly execute the JP. Pre-existing political climate or internal strife.
<b>UNFORESEEABLE EXTERNAL FACTORS</b>
Climatic catastrophes (hurricanes, earthquakes, flooding, drought). Violence, wars, sudden internal strife. Policy changes and changes in high-level authorities.

## 5 Financial Performance

This section reports on the contributions received from the MDG-F Secretariat, earned interest income, transfers made to Participating Organisations, and expenditures and interest income reported by the Participating Organisations.

### 5.1 Sources, Use and Balance of MDG-F Funds

As of 31 December 2009, the total funding approved for Joint Programmes and transferred by the MDG-F Secretariat into the MDG-F was US\$694.2 million. This amount included the MDTF Office Administrative Agent fee of US\$6.8 million, while US\$687.4 represented the approved amounts for Joint Programmes. Almost all (99 percent) of the amounts allocated to Joint Programmes had been received by the end of 2009.

**Table 5.1: Sources, uses, and balances of MDG-f funds as of 31 December 2009 (US Dollars)**

	Previous Period as of 31 Dec 2008	Current Period Jan - Dec 2009	Total
<b>Source of Funds</b>			
Gross Donor Contributions	240,970,850	453,249,522	694,220,372
Fund Earned Interest Income	2,880,772	3,937,948	6,818,720
Agency Earned Interest Income received by the MDTF Office/a		95,159	95,159
Refund by MDTF Office (Interest/Others)		-2,880,772	-2,880,772
<b>Total - Source of Funds</b>	<b>243,851,622</b>	<b>454,401,856</b>	<b>698,253,478</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organisations	63,675,611	189,988,117	253,663,728
<b>Sub-total Transfers to Participating Organisations</b>	<b>63,675,611</b>	<b>189,988,117</b>	<b>253,663,728</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	2,385,850	4,487,619	6,873,469
Bank Charges	273	1,702	1,975
<b>Total - Use of Funds</b>	<b>66,061,734</b>	<b>194,477,438</b>	<b>260,539,172</b>
<b>Balance of Funds Available</b>	<b>177,789,889</b>	<b>259,924,418</b>	<b>437,714,306</b>

/a - 2009 Source and Use of Funds Statement reflects agency earned interest of US\$95,159, of which only US\$29,543 correctly belongs to the MDG-F.

### 5.2 Interest Earned

The sources of interest income are the Administrative Agent (Fund) earned interest, which is the interest earned by the MDTF Office on the balance of funds remaining in the MDG-F account, and Agency earned interest, which is the amount earned by the Participating Organisations (Agencies) on the undisbursed balance of the funds received by the Agencies. As of 31 December 2009, the MDG-F earned total interest of US\$7.6 million. Of this amount US\$6.8 million, almost the same amount as the AA fee, was earned on the funds held by the MDTF Office. In addition, 13 Participating Organisations reported interest of US\$812,919 as of 31 December 2009. Participating Organisations that have not yet reported interest are expected to do so in the course of 2010.

Of this amount, US\$29,543 (from UNIDO and FAO earned interest in 2008) was refunded to the MDTF Office in 2009. The remaining amounts are expected to be transferred to the MDG-F account in 2010.

US\$2.9 million, representing the interest earned on the amounts held by the MDTF Office through 2008, was refunded to the MDG-F Secretariat. Table 5-2 provides information on the interest earned by Participating Organisations.

**Table 5.2 Participating Organisation Earned Interest (US Dollars)**

				TOTAL Cumulative Years 2008 and 2009	
	Reported in 2008	Received in 2009	Reported in 2009	Reported	Received
ECLAC			1,743	1,743	-
ESCAP	3,145			3,145	-
FAO*	-	3,551	4,781	4,781	3,551
ITC	1,839		5,350	7,189	-
UNCDF	4,896			4,896	-
UNCTAD			614	614	-
UNEP	63,298		75,086	138,384	-
UNESCO	70,618		208,998	279,616	-
UNFPA	51,471		147,930	199,401	-
UNIDO**	25,992	91,608 <sup>10</sup>	25,724	51,716	91,608
UNIFEM	63,804		47,367	111,171	-
UNODC			7,609	7,609	-
UNOPS			2,655	2,655	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>285,063</b>	<b>95,159</b>	<b>527,857</b>	<b>812,919</b>	<b>95,159</b>

\* In 2009, FAO refunded US\$ 3,551 for interest earned in 2008, which was not previously reported. It is unclear if the amount reported in 2009 includes 2008 interest.

\*\* In 2009, Earned Interest received from UNIDO total US\$91,607.90, from which only US\$25,992.29 corresponds to the MDG Achievement Fund. USD\$65,615.61 meant for other MDTFs funds was adjusted in the year 2010.

### 5.3 Transfer of Funds to Participating Organisations

As of 31 December 2009, funds transferred to Participating Organisations amounted to US\$253.7 million against 128 approved Joint Programmes, which is 37 percent of the total amount of US\$687.4 million received from the MDG-F Secretariat for Joint Programme funding. This figure is consistent with the MDG-F policy to transfer annual instalments. Table 5-3 provides information on the funds transferred and expended by Participating Organisation, Figure 5-1 shows funds transferred and expended by Participating Organisation, and Figure 5-2 shows the distribution of funds transferred by Participating Organisation by category.

<sup>10</sup> Reflects UNIDO earned interest of US\$91,608, of which only US\$29,543 correctly belongs to the MDG-F.

**Table 5.3 Funds Transferred to Participating Organisations, with Expenditure by Category (US Dollars Millions)**

Cumulative				Year 2009						
UN Organization	Funds Transferred	Total Expenditure	Expenditure rate (%)	Supplies, commodities equipment	Personnel	Training of counterparts	Contracts	Other direct costs	Total programme expenditure	Indirect costs
UNDP	72,470	19,667	27	2,547	8,741	611	3,432	2,948	18,279	1,388
UNICEF	34,429	9,432	27	1,160	2,076	1,536	3,733	312	8,815	617
FAO	28,198	6,904	24	1,854	2,293	488	1,364	459	6,458	446
UNESCO	22,594	9,803	43	1,085	3,134	316	4,525	100	9,161	641
UNFPA	15,046	5,817	39	1,455	2,732	165	550	535	5,436	381
ILO	14,333	3,415	24	335	1,749	653	360	96	3,193	222
UNIFEM	11,249	3,926	35	272	1,322		676	891	3,160	766
WFP	9,322	3,013	32	356	306	56	358	268	1,344	1,668
UNIDO	8,714	3,129	36	765	1,157	166	688	148	2,924	204
IOM	7,309	1,615	22	153	864	219	214	60	1,510	104
PAHO/WHO	6,921	1,116	16	156	387	308	189	2	1,043	73
UNEP	4,621	2,293	50	369	759	113	859	42	2,143	150
WHO	4,366	1,395	32	92	292	14	598	2	999	396
UNHABITAT	3,351	952	28	38	522	23	275	30	887	65
UNWTO	2,942	1,403	48	144	513	156	467	35	1,315	88
UNODC	2,525	242	10	11	39	121	28	27	226	16
UNHCR	1,529	671	44	73	149	3	48	355	627	44
UNOPS	918	0	0					0	0	0
UNRWA	769	89	12	30			5	48	83	6
UNCDF	530	127	24	54	17		19	21	111	15
UNAIDS	358	29	8			9	18		27	3
UNCTAD	292	0	0							
ITC	266	239	90	2	128		102	7	239	
IFAD	228	15	7							15
ESCAP	214	149	70		14		124	1	139	10
OHCHR	96	0	0							
ECLAC	76	18	23		17				17	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>253,664</b>	<b>75,457</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>10,952</b>	<b>27,210</b>	<b>4,957</b>	<b>18,632</b>	<b>6,387</b>	<b>68,138</b>	<b>7,319</b>

Figure 5.1 Transfer and expenditure by Participating Organisation

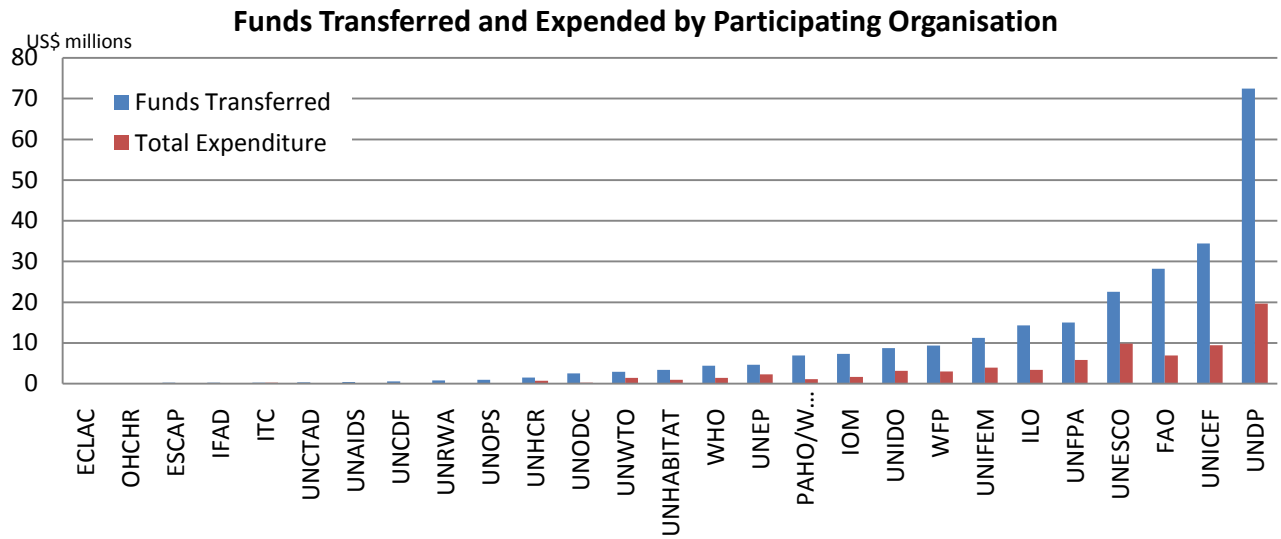
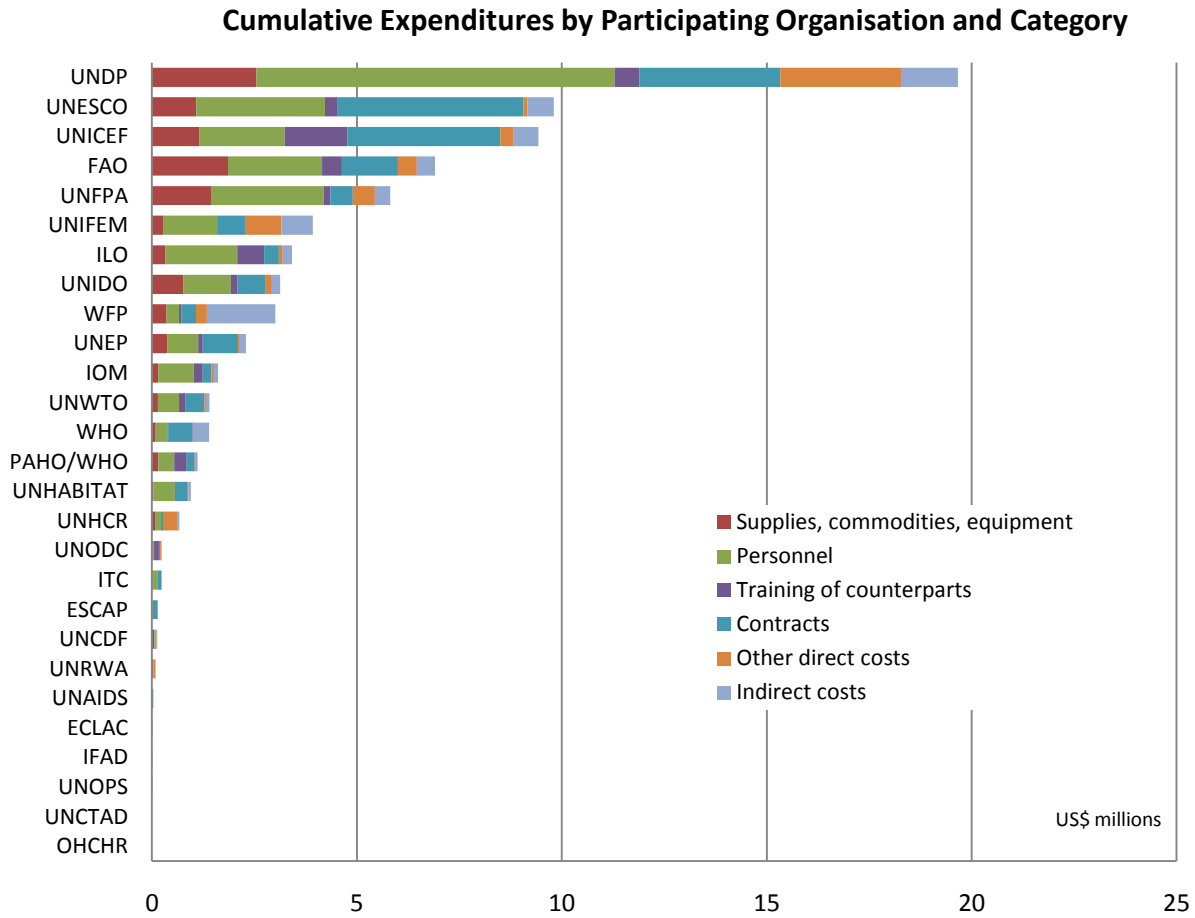


Figure 5.2 Expenditure by Participating Organisation and Category



Five Participating Organisations received 68 percent of the funding. As can be seen in Table 5.4, UNDP received US\$72.5 million, or 29 percent of the funds; UNICEF received US\$34.4 million, or 14 percent; FAO received US\$28.2 million, or 11 percent; UNESCO received US\$22.6 million, or 11 percent; and UNFPA received US\$15.0 million, or 6 percent of the funds.

**Table 5.4 Top Five Participating Organisations receiving MDG-F Funds (US Dollars Millions)**

Participating Organisation	Amount transferred	Percent of all transfers (%)
UNDP	72,469	29
UNICEF	34,429	14
FAO	28,197	11
UNESCO	22,594	9
UNFPA	15,046	6
Top 5 Total	172,737	68
Total amount transferred through 2009	253,663	

#### 5.4 Expenditure reported by Participating Organisations

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organisation in accordance with each Organisations' financial regulations and rules. The expenditures reported by Participating Organisations according to the UNDG-agreed categories to harmonise reporting of expenditure to donors. Of the US\$253.6 million that was transferred through 2009, US\$75.5 million (or 30 percent) was reported as expenditure. The expenditure rate per Participating Organisation ranged from 0 to 90 percent. Table 5-5 shows the top ten Participating Organisations with the highest expenditure rates, ranging from 32 to 90 percent. The expenditures from these organizations represent 40.2 percent of all expenditures.

**Table 5.5 Participating Organisations with the highest expenditure rates (US Dollars Thousands)**

Participating Organisation	Funds Transferred	Total Expenditure	Expenditure rate (%)
ITC	266	239	90
ESCAP	214	149	70
UNEP	4,621	2,293	50
UNWTO	2,942	1,403	48
UNHCR	1,529	671	44
UNESCO	22,594	9,803	43
UNFPA	15,046	5,817	39
UNIDO	8,714	3,129	36
UNIFEM	11,249	3,926	35
WFP	9,322	3,013	32



## 5.7 Cost Recovery

The cost recovery for the MDG-F fund is charged in accordance with the applicable provisions of the MDG-F TOR, the MOUs concluded by the UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office as the Administrative Agent of the MDG-F with the Participating Organisations, and the Agreement concluded between UNDP and the Government of Spain, the single donor to this fund as of 31 December 2009.

For the period ending 31 December 2009, the indirect and direct costs were as follows:

a) As can be seen from Table 5.1, the Administrative Agent one-time fee of US\$6.8 million was charged on funds received for programming from the MDG-F Secretariat. In accordance with the UNDP/Spain Agreement and the MOU, the AA fee of one percent on approved Joint Programme cost is used to reimburse the UNDP/MDTF Office for the cost of administering the MDG-F.

b) Indirect costs of Participating Organisations amounted to US\$7.3 million, representing 9.7 percent of total programme expenditure of US\$75.5 million. This indirect cost rate is above the 7 percent approved rate for Joint Programmes, as the timing of charging the indirect cost varies according to the Participating Organisations' financial regulations and rules. Some Participating Organisations have charged indirect support costs on programme costs, while others have charged on funds received. It is expected that adjustments will be made by Participating Organisations on programme closure to bring the support costs in line with the approved rate of seven percent.

## 6 Transparency and Accountability

In 2009, the MDTF Office developed the MDTF Office GATEWAY, a knowledge platform combining easy access to more than 4,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial data in real-time from the MDTF Office accounting system on donor contributions and transfers to the Participating UN Organisations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency and can be found at <http://mdtf.undp.org>.

In addition to the information available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY, the MDG Achievement Fund Secretariat also launched its new website with up-to-date information: [www.mdgfund.org/](http://www.mdgfund.org/).

## 7 Conclusion

From all the funds received to date, 74 percent of all transfers of the MDG-F took place in 2009. Therefore, it is still too early to assess the progress toward development results. It is expected that subsequent annual report will start reporting emerging results and outcomes. Even during this early stage of the MDG-F, the results achieved. Nevertheless, the Joint Programmes have reported a number of activities that have taken place, with some programmes making good progress towards results. In terms of financial performance, 37 percent of the total allocated amount was transferred to the Participating Organisations, which is consistent with the MDG-F

policy of annual instalments. Of the amount transferred, 29.8 percent has been reported as expenditure. The Environment thematic window reported the highest delivery rate of 57 percent.

The reports received indicated that the original time-frame for the execution of the Joint Programmes (three years from the signature of the JP document) was optimistic given the difficult social, political, infrastructural, and climatic conditions that many Joint Programmes face, as well as the challenge of the UN delivering as one. The reports indicate, however, that the pace of implementation is accelerating after the initial coordination mechanisms are developed.

## Financial Annexes

### Annex 1: Financial Data per Joint Programme by Country

US\$ 000	Total Budgeted and Transferred as of 31 Dec 2009			Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
	Budget	Funds Transferred	Transfer Rate %	2008	2009	Total	
Afghanistan	16,500	6,678	40%	203	975	1,178	15%
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	6,500	3,429	53%	0	36	36	1%
Environment & Climate Change	5,000	1,615	32%	203	903	1,106	56%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	5,000	1,633	33%	0	37	37	2%
Albania	12,670	4,475	35%	96	1,924	2,019	43%
Culture & Development	3,260	1,931	59%	81	965	1,046	50%
Economic Governance	2,100	1,069	51%	3	512	515	48%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	4,000	20	1%	0	4	4	21%
Youth, Employment & Migration	3,310	1,456	44%	11	443	454	30%
Algeria	3,645	20	1%	0	0	0	0%
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	3,645	20	1%	0	0	0	0%
Angola	11,600	4,586	40%	0	1,064	1,064	23%
Economic Governance	7,600	3,136	41%	0	1,035	1,035	33%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	4,000	1,450	36%	0	29	29	2%
Bangladesh	15,982	40	0%	3	18	21	46%
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	7,997	20	0%	3	17	20	85%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	7,985	20	0%	0	1	1	7%
Bolivia	28,000	7,745	28%	17	1,382	1,399	18%
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	4,000	1,374	34%	0	8	8	1%
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	9,000	1,981	22%	17	1,102	1,119	56%
Development & Private Sector	8,000	1,831	23%	0	80	80	4%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	7,000	2,560	37%	0	193	193	8%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23,949	5,683	24%	50	1,538	1,588	27%
Culture & Development	8,000	2,500	31%	20	1,513	1,533	61%
Economic Governance	4,449	1,805	41%	14	25	39	1%
Environment & Climate Change	5,500	1,358	25%	0	0	0	0%
Youth, Employment & Migration	6,000	20	0%	15	0	15	0%
Brazil	16,020	6,068	38%	15	741	756	12%
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	6,000	2,063	34%	0	54	54	3%
Environment & Climate Change	20	20	100%	0	0	0	0%
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	4,000	1,668	42%	15	682	696	41%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	6,000	2,317	39%	0	5	5	0%
Cambodia	8,299	1,022	12%	123	634	757	62%
Culture & Development	3,300	1,002	30%	123	634	757	63%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	4,999	20	0%	0	0	0	0%
Chile	2,500	671	27%	0	268	268	40%
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	2,500	671	27%	0	268	268	40%
China	30,600	15,747	51%	2,501	6,462	8,964	41%
Culture & Development	6,000	2,007	33%	36	1,526	1,562	76%
Environment & Climate Change	12,000	9,206	77%	2,447	3,623	6,070	39%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	6,000	2,203	37%	0	76	76	3%

Youth, Employment & Migration	6,600	2,330	35%	19	1,238	1,256	53%
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>25,700</b>	<b>12,552</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>24%</b>
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	7,000	2,452	35%	0	412	412	17%
Environment & Climate Change	4,000	2,865	72%	304	997	1,301	35%
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	7,200	4,900	68%	211	1,405	1,616	29%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	7,500	2,335	31%	0	184	184	8%
<b>Costa Rica</b>	<b>16,516</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>27%</b>
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	3,000	1,092	36%	17	173	190	16%
Culture & Development	4,800	1,626	34%	80	926	1,006	57%
Development & Private Sector	4,000	1,182	30%	0	23	23	2%
Youth, Employment & Migration	4,716	1,620	34%	8	383	391	24%
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>61%</b>
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	3,000	1,694	56%	15	1,032	1,047	61%
<b>Cuba</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2%</b>
Development & Private Sector	7,000	2,055	29%	0	0	0	0%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	8,500	3,295	39%	0	90	90	3%
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	4,000	2,629	66%	0	0	0	0%
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2%</b>
Development & Private Sector	4,700	1,531	33%	0	26	26	2%
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>20,977</b>	<b>7,823</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>3,411</b>	<b>36%</b>
Culture & Development	5,500	1,823	33%	131	1,282	1,412	70%
Economic Governance	5,810	2,029	35%	19	268	288	13%
Environment & Climate Change	4,000	1,869	47%	457	963	1,420	52%
Youth, Employment & Migration	5,667	2,102	37%	18	273	291	13%
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>14,595</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>22%</b>
Culture & Development	3,095	920	30%	16	261	276	28%
Environment & Climate Change	4,000	1,135	28%	6	653	659	58%
Development & Private Sector	7,500	2,205	29%	0	19	19	1%
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>18,199</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>7%</b>
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	8,500	1,840	22%	6	207	213	11%
Development & Private Sector	5,199	1,473	28%	0	19	19	1%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	4,500	18	0%	0	14	14	77%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>26,454</b>	<b>8,358</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>15%</b>
Culture & Development	4,955	1,560	31%	14	11	25	1%
Environment & Climate Change	4,000	1,369	34%	16	3	19	0%
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	7,500	2,495	33%	0	1,072	1,072	43%
Development & Private Sector	3,000	20	1%	0	5	5	27%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	7,000	2,914	42%	0	201	201	7%
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>29,749</b>	<b>12,636</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>3,246</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>26%</b>
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	5,500	1,608	29%	0	18	18	1%
Economic Governance	5,949	1,948	33%	0	19	19	1%
Environment & Climate Change	3,600	1,279	36%	149	784	933	61%
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	7,200	5,273	73%	474	2,260	2,733	43%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	7,500	2,529	34%	0	167	167	7%
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	<b>6,355</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>21%</b>
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	3,855	1,481	38%	0	153	153	10%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	2,500	990	40%	0	375	375	38%
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0%</b>
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	7,000	3,445	49%	0	16	16	0%
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>20,872</b>	<b>11,352</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>26%</b>

Culture & Development	8,000	5,388	67%	391	1,412	1,804	26%
Economic Governance	6,500	3,831	59%	83	1,031	1,114	27%
Youth, Employment & Migration	6,372	2,133	33%	3	564	567	26%
Jordan	4,000	1,350	34%	0	194	194	14%
Environment & Climate Change	4,000	1,350	34%	0	194	194	14%
Kosovo	12	12	100%	12	0	12	0%
Youth, Employment & Migration	12	12	100%	12	0	12	0%
Lebanon	5,000	2,633	53%	7	38	45	1%
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	5,000	2,633	53%	7	38	45	1%
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep	3,960	1,205	30%	0	118	118	10%
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	3,960	1,205	30%	0	118	118	10%
Mali	8,000	3,302	41%	0	175	175	5%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	8,000	3,302	41%	0	175	175	5%
Mauritania	25,000	9,360	37%	281	2,906	3,187	31%
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	5,000	2,819	56%	0	182	182	6%
Culture & Development	7,500	1,556	21%	17	752	770	48%
Environment & Climate Change	5,000	1,888	38%	263	1,622	1,885	86%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	7,500	3,096	41%	0	350	350	11%
Mexico	12,500	3,506	28%	23	862	884	25%
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	6,500	2,080	32%	6	71	77	3%
Economic Governance	6,000	1,426	24%	17	791	808	55%
Morocco	13,400	9,875	74%	741	2,962	3,702	30%
Culture & Development	5,000	3,988	80%	113	1,224	1,337	31%
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	8,400	5,888	70%	628	1,738	2,365	30%
Mozambique	17,500	6,215	36%	635	3,569	4,204	57%
Culture & Development	5,000	1,804	36%	183	891	1,074	49%
Environment & Climate Change	7,000	2,549	36%	452	1,515	1,967	59%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	5,500	1,862	34%	0	1,164	1,164	63%
Namibia	14,000	4,232	30%	18	2,025	2,043	48%
Culture & Development	6,000	1,043	17%	18	258	276	25%
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	8,000	3,189	40%	0	1,767	1,767	55%
Nicaragua	39,271	13,003	33%	69	4,779	4,848	37%
Culture & Development	8,464	2,849	34%	40	1,089	1,129	38%
Economic Governance	7,697	2,223	29%	3	768	771	35%
Environment & Climate Change	4,500	1,352	30%	6	960	966	71%
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	8,000	2,995	37%	9	1,744	1,752	58%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	5,000	1,966	39%	0	27	27	1%
Youth, Employment & Migration	5,610	1,618	29%	11	191	202	12%
Niger	4,000	20	1%	0	0	0	0%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	4,000	20	1%	0	9	9	44%
Panama	20,500	5,728	28%	34	960	994	17%
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	4,000	991	25%	0	24	24	2%
Economic Governance	4,500	1,137	25%	5	52	57	5%
Environment & Climate Change	4,000	1,546	39%	29	884	913	57%
Development & Private Sector	8,000	2,054	26%	0	0	0	0%
Paraguay	7,314	2,437	33%	8	979	987	40%
Economic Governance	3,642	1,158	32%	4	517	521	45%
Youth, Employment & Migration	3,672	1,279	35%	4	462	466	36%
Peru	17,925	5,474	31%	63	1,140	1,204	21%
Environment & Climate Change	3,900	1,100	28%	56	661	717	60%
Development & Private Sector	5,000	1,430	29%	0	15	15	1%

Children, Food Security & Nutrition	6,000	1,960	33%	0	72	72	4%
Youth, Employment & Migration	3,025	984	33%	7	392	399	40%
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>22,875</b>	<b>8,249</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>24%</b>
Economic Governance	5,375	2,057	38%	4	543	547	26%
Environment & Climate Change	8,000	2,507	31%	0	1,110	1,110	44%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	3,500	1,454	42%	0	109	109	8%
Youth, Employment & Migration	6,000	2,231	37%	10	182	192	8%
<b>Prog for Palestinian People</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>19%</b>
Culture & Development	3,000	1,535	51%	20	90	110	6%
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	9,000	3,566	40%	0	884	884	25%
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>5,720</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>3,237</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>57%</b>
Culture & Development	6,500	3,112	48%	178	2,005	2,183	64%
Environment & Climate Change	4,000	1,669	42%	0	1,070	1,070	64%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	5,500	939	17%	0	162	162	17%
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>12,643</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>12%</b>
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	2,500	1,167	47%	0	0	0	0%
Development & Private Sector	4,000	1,429	36%	0	19	19	1%
Youth, Employment & Migration	6,143	2,393	39%	6	576	581	24%
<b>Sudan (Khartoum)</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>8,944</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>8%</b>
Conflict Prevention & Peacebuilding	6,000	3,230	54%	0	45	45	1%
Youth, Employment & Migration	9,000	5,714	63%	0	657	657	11%
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	<b>8,455</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>26%</b>
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	4,955	1,734	35%	35	848	883	49%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	3,500	1,742	50%	0	51	51	3%
<b>Tunisia</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>21%</b>
Youth, Employment & Migration	3,100	911	29%	11	194	204	21%
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>17,478</b>	<b>8,039</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>37%</b>
Culture & Development	3,800	1,677	44%	264	822	1,086	49%
Environment & Climate Change	7,000	5,416	77%	491	2,079	2,570	38%
Development & Private Sector	2,698	20	1%	0	19	19	95%
Youth, Employment & Migration	3,980	926	23%	9	62	70	7%
<b>Uruguay</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>38%</b>
Culture & Development	3,370	2,269	67%	37	871	908	38%
<b>Viet Nam</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>65%</b>
Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment	4,500	1,887	42%	5	1,215	1,220	64%
Development & Private Sector	4,000	20	1%	0	20	20	99%
Children, Food Security & Nutrition	3,500	20	1%	0	16	16	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>698,685</b>	<b>253,664</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>8,384</b>	<b>67,074</b>	<b>75,457</b>	<b>26%</b>

## Annex 2: Financial Data per Joint Programme by Thematic Window

US\$ 000	Total Budgeted and Transferred as of 31 Dec 2009						Delivery Rate %
	Budget	Funds Transferred	Transfer Rate %	2008	2009	Total	
<b>Conflict Prevention &amp; Peacebuilding</b>	93,815	37,903	40%	49	2,856	2,905	8%
Afghanistan	6,500	3,429	53%	0	36	36	1%
Bolivia	4,000	1,374	34%	0	8	8	1%
Brazil	6,000	2,063	34%	0	54	54	3%
Chile	2,500	671	27%	0	268	268	40%
Colombia	7,000	2,452	35%	0	412	412	17%
Costa Rica	3,000	1,092	36%	17	173	190	17%
Croatia	3,000	1,694	56%	15	1,032	1,047	62%
Democratic Republic of Congo	4,000	2,629	66%	0	0	0	0%
El Salvador	8,500	1,840	22%	6	207	213	12%
Guatemala	5,500	1,608	29%	0	18	18	1%
Guinea-Bissau	3,855	1,481	38%	0	153	153	10%
Haiti	7,000	3,445	49%	0	16	16	0%
Lebanon	5,000	2,633	53%	7	38	45	2%
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Rep	3,960	1,205	30%	0	118	118	10%
Mauritania	5,000	2,819	56%	0	182	182	6%
Mexico	6,500	2,080	32%	6	71	77	4%
Panama	4,000	991	25%	0	24	24	2%
Serbia	2,500	1,167	47%	0	0	0	0%
Sudan (Khartoum)	6,000	3,230	54%	0	45	45	1%
<b>Culture &amp; Development</b>	95,544	38,588	40%	1,762	16,531	18,293	47%
Albania	3,260	1,931	59%	81	965	1,046	54%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,000	2,500	31%	20	1,513	1,533	61%
Cambodia	3,300	1,002	30%	123	634	757	76%
China	6,000	2,007	33%	36	1,526	1,562	78%
Costa Rica	4,800	1,626	34%	80	926	1,006	62%
Ecuador	5,500	1,823	33%	131	1,282	1,412	77%
Egypt	3,095	920	30%	16	261	276	30%
Ethiopia	4,955	1,560	31%	14	11	25	2%
Honduras	8,000	5,388	67%	391	1,412	1,804	33%
Mauritania	7,500	1,556	21%	17	752	770	49%
Morocco	5,000	3,988	80%	113	1,224	1,337	34%
Mozambique	5,000	1,804	36%	183	891	1,074	60%
Namibia	6,000	1,043	17%	18	258	276	26%
Nicaragua	8,464	2,849	34%	40	1,089	1,129	40%
Prog for Palestinian People	3,000	1,535	51%	20	90	110	7%
Senegal	6,500	3,112	48%	178	2,005	2,183	70%
Turkey	3,800	1,677	44%	264	822	1,086	65%
Uruguay	3,370	2,269	67%	37	871	908	40%
<b>Economic Governance</b>	59,622	21,821	37%	154	5,560	5,713	26%
Albania	2,100	1,069	51%	3	512	515	48%
Angola	7,600	3,136	41%	0	1,035	1,035	33%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,449	1,805	41%	14	25	39	2%
Ecuador	5,810	2,029	35%	19	268	288	14%
Guatemala	5,949	1,948	33%	0	19	19	1%

Honduras	6,500	3,831	59%	83	1,031	1,114	29%
Mexico	6,000	1,426	24%	17	791	808	57%
Nicaragua	7,697	2,223	29%	3	768	771	35%
Panama	4,500	1,137	25%	5	52	57	5%
Paraguay	3,642	1,158	32%	4	517	521	45%
Philippines	5,375	2,057	38%	4	543	547	27%
<b>Environment &amp; Climate Change</b>	<b>89,520</b>	<b>40,093</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>18,021</b>	<b>22,900</b>	<b>57%</b>
Afghanistan	5,000	1,615	32%	203	903	1,106	68%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,500	1,358	25%	0	0	0	0%
Brazil	20	20	100%	0	0	0	0%
China	12,000	9,206	77%	2,447	3,623	6,070	66%
Colombia	4,000	2,865	72%	304	997	1,301	45%
Ecuador	4,000	1,869	47%	457	963	1,420	76%
Egypt	4,000	1,135	28%	6	653	659	58%
Ethiopia	4,000	1,369	34%	16	3	19	1%
Guatemala	3,600	1,279	36%	149	784	933	73%
Jordan	4,000	1,350	34%	0	194	194	14%
Mauritania	5,000	1,888	38%	263	1,622	1,885	100%
Mozambique	7,000	2,549	36%	452	1,515	1,967	77%
Nicaragua	4,500	1,352	30%	6	960	966	71%
Panama	4,000	1,546	39%	29	884	913	59%
Peru	3,900	1,100	28%	56	661	717	65%
Philippines	8,000	2,507	31%	0	1,110	1,110	44%
Senegal	4,000	1,669	42%	0	1,070	1,070	64%
Turkey	7,000	5,416	77%	491	2,079	2,570	47%
<b>Gender Equality &amp; Women's Empowerment</b>	<b>89,397</b>	<b>35,617</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>14,734</b>	<b>16,130</b>	<b>45%</b>
Algeria	3,645	20	1%	0	0	0	2%
Bangladesh	7,997	20	0%	3	17	20	101%
Bolivia	9,000	1,981	22%	17	1,102	1,119	57%
Brazil	4,000	1,668	42%	15	682	696	42%
Colombia	7,200	4,900	68%	211	1,405	1,616	33%
Ethiopia	7,500	2,495	33%	0	1,072	1,072	43%
Guatemala	7,200	5,273	73%	474	2,260	2,733	52%
Morocco	8,400	5,888	70%	628	1,738	2,365	40%
Namibia	8,000	3,189	40%	0	1,767	1,767	55%
Nicaragua	8,000	2,995	37%	9	1,744	1,752	59%
Prog for Palestinian People	9,000	3,566	40%	0	884	884	25%
Timor-Leste	4,955	1,734	35%	35	848	883	51%
Viet Nam	4,500	1,887	42%	5	1,215	1,220	65%
<b>Development &amp; Private Sector</b>	<b>63,097</b>	<b>15,249</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>2%</b>
Bolivia	8,000	1,831	23%	0	80	80	4%
Costa Rica	4,000	1,182	30%	0	23	23	2%
Cuba	7,000	2,055	29%	0	0	0	0%
Dominican Republic	4,700	1,531	33%	0	26	26	2%
Egypt	7,500	2,205	29%	0	19	19	1%
El Salvador	5,199	1,473	28%	0	19	19	1%
Ethiopia	3,000	20	1%	0	5	5	27%
Panama	8,000	2,054	26%	0	0	0	0%
Peru	5,000	1,430	29%	0	15	15	1%
Serbia	4,000	1,429	36%	0	19	19	1%



Turkey	2,698	20	1%	0	19	19	95%
Viet Nam	4,000	20	1%	0	20	20	99%
<b>Children, Food Security &amp; Nutrition</b>	<b>134,484</b>	<b>38,664</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>9%</b>
Afghanistan	5,000	1,633	33%	0	37	37	2%
Albania	4,000	20	1%	0	4	4	21%
Angola	4,000	1,450	36%	0	29	29	2%
Bangladesh	7,985	20	0%	0	1	1	7%
Bolivia	7,000	2,560	37%	0	193	193	8%
Brazil	6,000	2,317	39%	0	5	5	0%
Cambodia	4,999	20	0%	0	0	0	0%
China	6,000	2,203	37%	0	76	76	3%
Colombia	7,500	2,335	31%	0	184	184	8%
Cuba	8,500	3,295	39%	0	90	90	3%
El Salvador	4,500	18	0%	0	14	14	77%
Ethiopia	7,000	2,914	42%	0	201	201	7%
Guatemala	7,500	2,529	34%	0	167	167	7%
Guinea-Bissau	2,500	990	40%	0	375	375	38%
Mali	8,000	3,302	41%	0	175	175	5%
Mauritania	7,500	3,096	41%	0	350	350	11%
Mozambique	5,500	1,862	34%	0	1,164	1,164	63%
Nicaragua	5,000	1,966	39%	0	27	27	1%
Niger	4,000	20	1%	0	9	9	44%
Peru	6,000	1,960	33%	0	72	72	4%
Philippines	3,500	1,454	42%	0	109	109	8%
Senegal	5,500	939	17%	0	162	162	17%
Timor-Leste	3,500	1,742	50%	0	51	51	3%
Viet Nam	3,500	20	1%	0	16	16	81%
<b>Youth, Employment &amp; Migration</b>	<b>73,207</b>	<b>25,729</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>5,616</b>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>22%</b>
Albania	3,310	1,456	44%	11	443	454	31%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,000	20	0%	15	0	15	77%
China	6,600	2,330	35%	19	1,238	1,256	54%
Costa Rica	4,716	1,620	34%	8	383	391	24%
Ecuador	5,667	2,102	37%	18	273	291	14%
Honduras	6,372	2,133	33%	3	564	567	27%
Kosovo	12	12	100%	12	0	12	100%
Nicaragua	5,610	1,618	29%	11	191	202	12%
Paraguay	3,672	1,279	35%	4	462	466	36%
Peru	3,025	984	33%	7	392	399	41%
Philippines	6,000	2,231	37%	10	182	192	9%
Serbia	6,143	2,393	39%	6	576	581	24%
Sudan (Khartoum)	9,000	5,714	63%	0	657	657	11%
Tunisia	3,100	911	29%	11	194	204	22%
Turkey	3,980	926	23%	9	62	70	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>698,685</b>	<b>253,664</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>8,384</b>	<b>67,074</b>	<b>75,457</b>	<b>30%</b>

**Annex 3: Joint Programme AA Briefs. See separate volume or [mdtf.undp.org](http://mdtf.undp.org)**