

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Pro-poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt

Semester: 1-10

Country	Egypt
Thematic Window	Development and the Private Sector
MDGF Atlas Project	00067258
Program title	Pro-poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt

Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2009-12-04

Participating UN Organizations	* ILO * UNDP * UNIDO * UNIFEM
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Implementing Partners	* Ministry of Investment * Ministry of Trade and Industry
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Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNDP
UNIDO
ILO

UNIFEM

Total	\$0.00
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Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNDP	\$1,380,397.00
UNIDO	\$639,310.00
ILO	\$0.00
UNIFEM	\$120,696.00
Total	\$2,140,403.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$53,805.00
UNIDO	\$170,000.00
ILO	\$0.00
UNIFEM	\$0.00
Total	\$223,805.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$17,302.00
UNIDO	\$150,000.00
ILO	\$0.00
UNIFEM	\$0.00
Total	\$167,302.00

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of U\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
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Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Progress in outcomes

The JP is undertaking the necessary preparations in order to achieve the expected results. The first 6 months of the programme were dedicated to the recruitment of the JPM and the rest of the PMU staff. In addition, the PMC including the national partners selected a task force to prepare the ToR of the baseline survey and the company should be selected in the coming weeks. soon will be selecting the company that will conduct such survey. The baseline survey is the most important component at this stage of the programme, since it will give very important information on different aspects of the horticulture sector in Upper Egypt. In addition to this, the task force conducted an assessment of the 3 Post Harvest Centers (PHC) to assess their institutional, financial, technical and marketing capacities. The 3 PHCs were chosen based on a preliminary data collection performed by UNIDO, surveying more than 70 FAs. Only 3 of them owned PHCs and thus their Bbaseline survey was brought forward in order to be able to provide assistance as soon as possible, capturing the current crop seasons. Yet our work will not be limited to only these 3 PHCs.

Progress in outputs

- ToR for Baseline prepared
- Preliminary Data Collection Report in Upper Egypt, Surveying more than 70 FA
- Baseline Survey Report on PHCs

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

task force is currently working in drafting capacity building programmes for the above PHCs.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Coordination with Government

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Other. Please specify

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

The Programme Management Unit (PMU) is planned to be located in Cairo and hosted by Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI). The process of arranging to arrange an office space within the MTI has already started and will be finalized by the end of July, 2010. Meanwhile, UNDP is temporarily hosting the PMU in their premises and providing logistical support until the final arrangements are in place.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

In the past couple of years Other development partners had made promises to some PHCs and FAs to work with them, however this did not come to fruition and there is some skepticism regarding the legitimacy of our support. intend to implement similar programs in the area which has caused some sort of reluctance from the beneficiaries since

they do not see yet tangible results.

•The project started on 4th December 2009 and implementation was slowed down by the Christmas holidays (December 2009 – January 2010). In addition to this, we foresee further delays due to religious festivities (i.e. Holy Month of Ramadan followed by Islamic Feast “Eid- El Fitr”) and the summer holidays.

•Most of the project activities are based on the harvest seasons. We missed the table grape season in May 2010 because the recruitment process of the JPM was not PMU staff was not completed.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

Regarding the location of the PMU internal difficulty, we MTI has agreed to let us know the space available by the end of July. However, since it is a sizable PMU and MTI might not have sufficient office space to house all the staff, made a comprehensive coordination with the Government representative. Moreover, considering the size of the PMU, partners have agreed that we should rent office. to start looking for rented premises near the other agencies with reasonable price as an external office space for the project. Regarding the external difficulties, a lot of attention needs to be given to the coordination aspect among the donors and the project to avoid overlapping of activities.

Consequently, the JPM had a meeting on 13th of June with other development partners whereby a presentation on the JP was made. The Resident Coordinator also spoke about the MDG fund in Egypt to EU ambassadors during their May meeting. All attendees agreed to coordinate. USAID with the cooperation of UNRC and FAO will prepare a donor matrix containing horticulture projects in Upper Egypt.

The 4 Agencies are planning to catch the winter season in October 2010 especially for the PHCs.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes
No

What types of coordination mechanisms

Coordination Mechanisms

- PMC and NSC are fully functional. There is good representation from all the partners and the members have decision-making authority within their respective organizations.
- The programme manager ensures partners are working in sync to reach the 70% target
- RC office facilitates the coordination process and provides continuous support to the programme manager, PMC and NSC.
- There is strong national-ownership and interest.
- Bilateral and multilateral meetings are conducted to discuss progress, challenges and possible solutions.
- Decisions are taken jointly.
- Adjusting the Results and Resources Framework to eliminate redundancy to ensure better coordination in implementing activities.

Coordination between different joint programmes

In Egypt there are 15 joint programmes in total, three of which are funded by the MDG-F. A joint programme assessment was conducted in December 2010; one of the recommendations was that other joint programmes should adopt the coordination mechanisms of the MDG Achievement Fund JPs. The JP Manager is working with the Managers of the Dahshour JP and the climate change JP to identify commonalities and synergies for better coordination and the efficient use of resources. They are providing him with lessons learnt and best practices. The programme plans to use the Team Works application as a communication tool to ensure joint delivery. The three programme managers have agreed to meet once every month to share information. They have shared their communication strategies with one another and plan to hire one communication officer/company to support them in implementing their plans.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Base	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	4(Baseline investigations for the FAs tender, recruitment of PMU staff)	Follow the procurement manual and project documents	meetings and joint reports
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	2 (design of the questionnaire of PHCs and preparing the final report for baseline)	Questionnaire and the TOR of the baseline study	meetings and joint reports
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	2 (visit to Qena, Menia and Beni Sweif for Baseline investigations for the PHCs)	Questionnaire, visit report, photos	site visits

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not Involved false
 Slightly involved false
 Fairly involved false
 Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making
 Management: budget
 Management: procurement
 Management: other, specify

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC: NJPM

Number of meetings with PMC chair

4

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved true
Fairly involved false
Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

Current situation

The policy advocacy needs the support of many players (Government, UN, private sector, CSOs academia etc. Therefore, we are contacting civil society organizations, associations and individuals such as Business Associations such as HEIA and Menia Businessmen and government to support in to coordinate our work. CSOs will also be actively involved in the advocacy component of the programme. achieving our outcomes. The implementing partner MTI is focusing on transparency of procurement process and they are very supportive in the policy advocacy. Civil Society will have

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

The overall goal is to accelerate progress on MDGs by raising awareness, strengthening broad based support and action and increasing engagement in MDG related policy and practice. The key outcomes are:

- Increase awareness and support for the Pro-Poor Horticulture Value Chains Project and the MDG Fund both at policy and general public level
- Programs are leveraged for increased MDG results and citizen engagement in the Fund and MDG processes are strengthened

- Improved accountability and transparency towards all partners

The target audience:

- Level one (Primary): The implementing partners, stakeholders, farmer associations, PHC, business associations and government authorities

- Level two (Secondary): The private sector, exporters, suppliers, investors, donors, consultants

- Level three (Tertiary): The general public

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice

Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

Media outreach and advocacy

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations

Social networks/coalitions

Local citizen groups

Private sector

Academic institutions

Media groups and journalist

Other

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Small farmers and agricultural workers are more equitably integrated into domestic and international value/supply chains of horticultural products through enhanced efficiency, productivity and viable business partnerships with private sector investors.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •300 agricultural workers and agribusiness operators (including 75% women) trained •In harvesting and post-harvesting operations. •150 trained workers (including 75% women) gainfully employed by PHCs. •7. Partnerships between private investors, small firms and FAs established 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduced loss in horticultural products by 50%. •PHCs system and capacity •Upgraded (complying to quality, food safety and traceability standards) •At least 1000 farmers and agribusinesses improve their business practices •PHCs systems and capacity upgraded to meet international standards (e.g. Traceability, ISO 22000, Leaf Global gap, Global Gap, Gender Equity Seal). 	

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Small farmers and agricultural workers are more equitably integrated into domestic and international value/supply chains of horticultural products through enhanced efficiency, productivity and viable business partnerships with private sector investors.		150 agribusiness workers (including 75% women) gainfully employed in PHCs	

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Small farmers and agricultural workers are more equitably integrated into domestic and international value/supply chains of horticultural products through enhanced efficiency, productivity and viable business partnerships with private sector investors.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •More than 75% of crops purchased by high quality markets (export markets, major retailers, touristic establishments). •PHCs systems and capacity upgraded to meet international standards (e.g. 	

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Entrepreneurial forms of organization established by small farmers.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of entrepreneurial organizations established by small farmers with assistance from the project 	

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Policy and regulatory changes to promote pro-poor private sector-based growth in Upper Egypt's horticultural sector identified and discussed with the GOE.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number and importance of identified policy and regulatory measures that are tackled by the GOE with assistance from the programme. 	

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

In addition to the 3 MDGs mentioned above, the project will contribute to ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG-7) as tracing agriculture products has a positive impact on the environment and the quality of the produce. Furthermore, shifting the farmers' attention to serve higher quality markets and export markets will lead them to cleaner production (organic or just with monitored levels of pesticides).

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 Promote and support national and local policies and programmes in favor of enterprise development

1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the Joint Programme related to the advancement of enterprises (including agro industry)

Policies

National
Local

Laws

National 84
Local

Strategies

National
Local

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is going to be implemented

1.3 Number of entrepreneurs and/or entities that the law, policy or strategy directly affects

Farmers

Total
Urban
Rural

Entrepreneurs

Total
Urban
Rural

Micro enterprises

Total
Urban
Rural

Small enterprises

Total
Urban
Rural

Medium enterprises

Total
Urban
Rural

Large enterprises

Total
Urban
Rural

Finanacial providers

Total
Urban
Rural

Business development providers

Total
Urban
Rural

Other, Specify

Total 3
Urban

Rural

1.4 Please indicate the sector of focus of the law, policy or plan

Agro-industry
true

1.5 Government's budget allocated to support enterprise development before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National Budget

Total Local Budget(s)

1.6 Variation (%) in the government's budget allocated to programmes or policies on enterprise development from the beginning of the joint programme to present time

National Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

2 Promote and support national and local policies and programmes in favor of enterprise development

2.1 Type and number of programmes or interventions supported by the joint programme aiming to improve enterprises' capacities, competitiveness, and / or access to market:

Technical Assistance

Total
Microenterprises
SME
Farms
Cooperatives
Other

Business Development Services

Total
Microenterprises
SME
Farms
Cooperatives
Other

Access to finance

Total
Microenterprises
SME
Farms
Cooperatives
Other

Certification

Total
Microenterprises
SME
Farms
Cooperatives
Other

Other, Specify

Total
Microenterprises

SME
Farms
Cooperatives
Other

2.2 Total number of individuals directly assisted through those interventions

Technical Assistance

Farmers
Entrepreneurs
Employees
Other
Women
Men

Business Development Services

Farmers
Entrepreneurs
Employees
Other
Women
Men

Access to finance

Farmers
Entrepreneurs
Employees
Other
Women
Men

Certification

Farmers
Entrepreneurs
Employees
Other
Women

Men

Other, Specify

Farmers

Entrepreneurs

Employees

Other

Women

Men

2.3 What impacts have these interventions had?

3 Creating or strengthening organizations and partnerships to contribute to enterprise development and competitiveness

3.1 Type and number of organizations created or strengthened

Clusters

Total

Participating Business

Total participating individuals

Participating men

Participating women

Cooperatives

Total

Participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Farmers Associations

Total
Participating business
Total participating individuals
participating men
participating women

Business groups

Total
participating business
Total participating individuals
participating men
participating women

Other, Specify

Total
Participating business
Total participating individuals
participating men
participating women

3.2 Number of target enterprises who realize a financial benefit as a result of the joint programme's contribution

Clusters

Total
Participating Business
Total participating individuals
participating men
participating women

Cooperatives

Total
participating business
Total participating individuals
participating men
participating women

Farmers Associations



Total

participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Business groups

Total

participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Other, Specify

Total

participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

#participating women

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b. Joint Programme M&E framework

This template is the same as the one you will find in the JP documents. We have added 3 columns to provide spaces for baselines of the indicators as well as targets. All the values for indicators in this template are cumulative. This means the past values obtained accumulate (add up over time) as the joint programme gets implemented. We are expecting you to include not only the indicators but the value of these indicators. If you do not provide them, please explain the reason and how you are going to obtain this information for the next reporting period.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
More than 75% of crops purchased by high quality markets (export markets, major retailers, touristic establishments)	Percentage of crops purchased by high quality markets	On going	Not determined yet	0	Evaluation, PHC and FA records	Seasonal (pending crop cycle), Project reports.	UNDP	Difficulty in ensuring 75% sales to high quality markets due to economic-financial crisis Private sector limited capacity and experience in managing PHCs
300 agribusiness workers (including 75% women) trained in harvesting and post harvesting operations	Number of workers and working women acquiring new skills. % of increase in productivity.		300	0	Project records evaluation, training evaluation, PHC records, and project reports.	Project reports	UNIDO	Agricultural Workers reluctance to participate in training

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150 trained agribusiness workers (including 75% women) gainfully employed in PHCs	Number of men and women workers graduates of the training courses employed by PHC		150		Project records, Evaluation, PHC records, project report	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNIDO	MOSS is not supportive of project and FAs are restrained from working with private sector.
PHCs equipped and the sustainability plans being implemented	Equipment obtained for PHCs Cost recovery ratio for PHCs		Not determined yet		PHC records, Project Reports	Quarterly and Annual Project Reports	UNDP	Private sector limited capacity and experience in managing PHCs, MOSS is not supportive and FAs are restrained from working with private sector.
PHC systems and capacity upgraded to meet international standards	Number of PHCs complying with international quality standards and management systems	PHCS are not certified	Not determined yet		Evaluation, PHC records, Project reports	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNIDO	MOSS is not supportive and FAs are restrained from working with private sector This component of the programme envisages the significant expansion of testing, technology and information services and capabilities. The impact would depend on the availability of qualified staff and the willingness to utilize the assistance rendered to enhance the development of agribusiness. Negative reactions to

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								the implementation and adoption of GES
FA capacity enhanced to sustainably deliver services to their members	<p>Number of services provided to members</p> <p>Number of recipients of each service</p> <p>Degree of client satisfaction</p> <p>At least 1000 farmers and agribusiness operators improve their agribusiness practices</p> <p>Progression of cost recovery of services</p>		Not determined yet		FA records, project reports, client satisfaction survey, evaluations	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNIDO	<p>MOSS is not supportive of project and FAs are restrained form working with private sector.</p> <p>The capacity development of the FAs can be achieved only if the selected counterparts show ownership of the development work and cooperate closely with the project management unit and the field project coordinators to achieve the project target and reach independency and sustainability by the end of the programme.</p>
Partnerships between private investors , small farmers and FAs established	Number of existing and renewed contracts between farmers and private investors		Not determined yet	0	Evaluation PHC records project reports	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	<p>MOSS is not supportive of project and FAs are restrained from working with private sector.</p> <p>Private sector companies reluctance to work with small farmers.</p>

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Feasibility and potential of incorporating farmers in collective entrepreneurial forms assessed	Feasibility study			0	Feasibility Study	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	
500 Farmers receive entrepreneurship training to enhance their entrepreneurial skills and awareness	Number of farmers receiving training		500		Project records	Quarterly and annual project reports	ILO	Farmers reluctance to attend training
Willingness of farmers to incorporate into entrepreneurial forms increased	Percentage of farmers willing to establish a collective enterprise			0	Post training evaluation Post awareness campaign opinion survey	Post training evaluation Evaluations	UNDP	
At least one company established by small farmers	Number of enterprises established by small farmers with assistance from the project		1	0	Evaluation, project report	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	FA not willing to explore and change into different organizational forms
Policy and regulatory constrains to incorporate small farmers and workers especially women in value chains on	Number and importance of identified policy and regulatory measures			0	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials correspondences with the programme evaluation	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working with private sector

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equitable basis identified								
FAs advocacy capacity and involvement in policy dialogue with the GOE strengthened	Frequency and effectiveness of the participation of FAs in the identification and discussion of policy and regulatory issues with the GOE			0	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials correspondences with the programme evaluation	Quarterly and annual project reports	ILO	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working with private sector
Success stories and lessons learned promoted	Number and significance of lessons learned compiled and promoted Number of publications			0	Project reports	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working with private sector
Policy issues disseminated and discussed with the GOE	Number and importance of policy issues that are tackled by the GOE			0	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials correspondences with the programme evaluation	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	GOE reluctant to engage in policy dialogue

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c. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

This table refers to the cumulative financial progress of the joint programme implementation at the end of the semester. The financial figures from the inception of the programme to date accumulated (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). It is meant to be an update of your Results Framework included in your original programme document. You should provide a table for each output.

Definitions on financial categories

- **Total amount planned for the JP:** Complete allocated budget for the entire duration of the JP.
- **Estimated total amount committed:** This category includes all amount committed and disbursed to date.

JP output: 1.1 More than 75% of crops purchased by high quality markets (export markets, major retailers, touristic establishments)										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Small Farmers and operators and FAs are introduced to higher value markets	1.1.1 Conduct baseline investigation on current and potential crop composition, productivity, markets, marketing channels, etc. in the locations of selected FAS	x			UNDP Technical support by UNIDO Participation of UNIFEM in baseline survey	FAs, Private investors	30,000 110,000 20,000	0	0	0%
	1.1.2. Link the FAS to the GSB project the CSR centre and Growth of Inclusive Markets Programme	x			UNDP	FAs, Private investors				
	1.1.3. Provide Marketing services and legal/contract negotiation advice	x	x	x	UNDP	FAs, Private investors	370,000	0	0	0%
300 Agribusiness workers including 75% women trained in harvesting	1.2. 1 Train Agricultural Workers on harvesting and post harvesting operations and food agribusiness practices with special emphasis on value addition <i>Gender sensitization</i>		x	x	UNIDO UNIFEM	FAs, Private investors	246,000 60,000			

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150 trained agribusiness Workers (including 755 women gainfully employed by PHCs)	1.3.1 Identify recruitment needs of PHCs		x	x	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors	140,000			
	1.3.2 Identity and select outstanding graduates of training for recruitment by PHCs Gender sensitization				UNIDO UNIFEM	FAs, Private investors	30,000			
PHCs equipped and sustainability plans implemented	1.4.1 Assess existing capacities of selected PHCs	X	X	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors	564,000		897	
	1.4.2 Identify needed equipment	X	X	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors				
	1.4.3 Provide grants to PHCs	X	X	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors				
	1.4.4 Develop internal administrative and financial systems of PHCs	X	X	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors				
	1.4.5 Develop operational plans for services to be provided by PHCs	X	X	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors				
	1.4.6 Develop financial sustainability plans for PHC	x	x	X	UNDP Technical Support by UNIDO	FAs, Private investors	200,000	0	0	
PHCs system and capacity upgraded to meet international standards	1.5.1 Assist PHC to obtain the required certifications and systems (ISO 2200 certification for food safety management systems, Global Gap Certification, Traceability, Leaf, etc..) and to upgrade their management systems	x	x	x	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI				
	In depth analysis and preparation of individual implementation workplans for grower groups and PHCs	X			UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	100,000	70,000	60,000	
	Awareness training on Quality and food safety management systems for farmers and PHCs	X			UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	100,000			

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	Advanced Workshops o the implementation of quality and food safety management systems for growers and PHCs		X		UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	300,000			
	Upgrade management systems of PHCs and Grower Associations		X		UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	100,000			
	Technical consultation during the implementation		X		UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	200,000			
	Establishment of documentation systems			X	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	100,000			
	Pre and final audits and certification			X	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	100,000			
	1.5.2 Develop gender mainstreaming tools and provide gender sensitization for FA, PHCs and project staff	x	X		UNIFEM	FAs, Private investors, MOI	160,000			
	Implement the gender equality model to support the PHC to be granted the Gender Equity Seal from the Ministry of Investment		x	x	UNIFEM	FAs, Private investors, MOI	120,000			
FA capacity enhanced to sustainably deliver services to their members.	1.6.1 Conduct institutional baseline investigation to select 3 partner FA	X			UNIDO	FAs	20,000			
	1.6.2 Assess needs of farmers and agribusiness operators to identify needed services.	x			UNIDO	FAsx\	210,000	10,000	90,000	
	1.6.3 Identify technical and organizational capacity requirements for the delivery of these services	x			UNIDO	FAs				
	1.6.4 Provide technical assistance and trainings needed to build the technical capacity of FAs	x	x	x	UNIDO	FAs				
	1.6.5 Provide BDS and extension services to farmers through FAs		x	X	UNIDO	FAs				
	1.6.6 Provide TA to build internal management and financial systems	x	x		UNDP	FAs	80,000	0	0	0%

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Partnerships between private	1.7.1 Conduct baseline investigation to identify potential private sector partners	x			UNDP	FAs, Private Investors	20,000	0	0	0%
	1.7.2 Broker partnerships between private investors, FAs and small farmers	x	x	x	UNDP	FAs, Private investors	60,000			
	Governorate-level promotional events among small farmers	x	x	x			180,000			
	Annual National Conference						50,000			
	Business to Business meetings between private sector and small farmers.									
	1.7.3 Hold promotional workshops showcasing the work and the potential of the small farmers and FAs	x	x		UNDP	FAs, Private investors	110,000			
Feasibility and potential of incorporation farmers in collective entrepreneurial forms assessed	2.1.1 Comprehensive study on the transformation of farmers association into entrepreneurial forms of organisation conducted		x		UNDP	FAs, MOI, MTI	150,000			
	Technical Support				UNIDO		20,000			
500 Farmers receive entrepreneurship training to enhance their entrepreneurial skills and awareness	2.2.1 Assess farmers and operators entrepreneurship training needs	x	x	x	ILO	FAs	40,000			
	2.2.2 Customize and deliver entrepreneurship skills courses to farmers (know about business KAB, start and improve your business SIYB, Expand your business EYB and start your waste reciting business SYWRB,	x	x	x	ILO	FA				

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	- Adaption and translation of training material.	x	x	x	ILO	FA	150,000			
	- Training of Trainers and Master Trainer	x	x	x	ILO	FA	150,000			
	- Production of Training Material and Business Games	x	x	x	ILO	FA	170,000			
	Deliver of Training (2X500 trainees)	x	x	x	ILO	FA	400,000			
Willingness of farmers to incorporate into entrepreneurial forms increased	2.3.1 Assess farmers' awareness levels of the merits incorporating in entrepreneurial forms		x		UNDP	FAs, MOI, MTI				
	2.3.1 Deliver awareness campaigns to convince small farmers in the targeted location of the merits of incorporating in entrepreneurial forms.		x	x	UNDP UNIDO	FAs, MOI, MTI	350,000 60,000			0%
At least one company established by small farmers	2.4.1 Provide legal assistance to small farmers establishing their collective entrepreneurial organization			x	UNDP	FAs, MOI, MTI	110,000			0%
Policy constraints to incorporating small farmers in value chains on equitable basis identified	3.1.1 Policy study to identify policy constraints to incorporating small farmers in value chains on equitable basis		x		UNDP	FAs, MOI, MTI	250,000			0%
	3.1.2 Develop Gender mainstreaming tools for the value chain related policies and legislation.			X	UNIFEM	FAs, MOI, MTI	160,000			
	3.1.3 Study on gender concerns		X		UNIFEM	FAs, MOI, MTI				

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	3.1.4 Study on labour concerns			X	ILO UNIDO	FAs, MOI, MTI	50,000 150,000			
FA's advocacy capacity and involvement in government dialogue strentihend	3.2.1 Capacity building for advocacy			X	UNDP	FAs	210,000			0%
	3.2.2 Training on Gender Issues			x	UNIFEM	FAs	50,000			
Success stories and lessons leaned promoted	3.3.1 Documentation of the experiences in every governorate and making the case for investing with small farmers and linking them to marketing and brokerage services	x	x	x	UNDP UNIDO UNIFEM ILO	MTI, MOI	300,000 50,000 40,000 40,000			0%
Policy issues identified, disseminated and discussed with GOE	3.4.1 Develop Policy Briefs on a variety of pertinent issues (eg. Women Farmer Rights, labour issues, etc.) to support Policy Dialogues		x	x	UNDP UNIDO ILO UNIFEM	MTI, MOI, FAs	40,000 120,000 40,000 48,000			0%
	3.4.2 Facilitating policy dialogue with farmers, private investors an the government using business associations, creating a policy forum and platform to put small farmers; issues on the policy agenda		x	x	UNDP	MTI, MOI, FAs	160,422			0%
	Total						7,009,069			

- **Estimated total amount disbursed: this category includes only funds disbursed, that have been spent to date.**
- **Estimated % delivery rate: Funds disbursed over funds transferred to date.**

SECTION II: Joint Programme Progress

The second section of the report is intended to shed light on the major advances and difficulties of the Joint Programme. It also aims to collect information on two important objectives that all joint programmes are contributing towards (interagency work, delivering as One and Development effectiveness as described by the Paris Declaration and the Accra Action Agenda).