



First Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Botswana UN Country Fund

**Report of the Administrative Agent of the Botswana UN Country Fund
for the Period 1 January – 31 December 2011**

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

31 May 2012

Botswana United Nations Country Fund

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS	
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
	United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
	World Health Organization (WHO)

CONTRIBUTING DONORS	
	Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window for Achievement of the MDGs (<i>The Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom/DFID</i>)

Abbreviations and Acronyms

List of abbreviations and acronyms commonly used in the report:

AA	Administrative Agent
CCG	Component Coordination Group
DaO	Delivering as One
DHPDME	Department of Health Policy Development, Monitoring and Evaluation
EFW	Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window for Achievement of the MDGs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoB-UN POP	of Botswana-United Nations Programme Operational Plan 2010-2014
IP	Implementing Partner
JP	Joint Programme
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MIC	Middle Income Country
MoFAIC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MoH	Ministry of Health
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTF Office	UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
NOP	National Operation Plan
NSF II	National Strategic Framework (NSF II)
NDP 10	National Development Plan 10
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
RC	Resident Coordinator
RBM	Results Based Management
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangement
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WAD	Women's Affairs Department
WHO	World Health Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme

Definitions¹

Allocation

Amount approved by the relevant steering committee for a project/programme.

Annual Work Plan (AWP)

Required United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Agency plans that set out the activities to be undertaken during the year to reach the results specified in the Agency's Country Programme Action Plan. AWP's include a timeframe, budget and responsibilities for completing the activities.

Approved Project/Programme

A project or programme that has been approved by the relevant steering committee(s) for fund allocation purposes.

Donor Commitment

A contribution expected to be received or already deposited by a Donor, as per signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Fund.

Donor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund.

Direct Cost

A cost that can be traced to or identified as part of the cost of a project or programme.

Indirect Support Cost

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organisations. Under UN MPTFs, these costs amount to 7 percent as per the UNDG agreed MPTF cost recovery.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Participating Organisation less refund of unspent balances received from Participating Organisations.

Participating Organisations

Organisations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office.

Project Commitment

Amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments that may be disbursed in future years.

Project Disbursement

The amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include unliquidated obligations).

Project Expenditure

Amount of disbursement made plus unliquidated obligations during the year.

¹ Common definitions used by the MPTF Office in annual progress reporting.

Project Financial Closure

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all activities for which a Participating Organisation is responsible under the approved programmatic document have been completed.

Project/Programme/Joint Programme Document

An Annual Work Plan (AWP) or a programme/project document that has been approved by the steering committee for fund allocation purposes.

Project Start Date

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

Total Approved Budget

Amount approved by the Steering Committee.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Botswana United Nations (UN) Country Fund was established on 31 January 2011 with the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between seven Participating Organisations and the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Botswana UN Country Fund. The Botswana UN Country Fund became operational in 2011 with a contribution from the Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window (ERW) for Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Botswana UN Country Fund is consistent with the Paris Declaration on Aid Efficiency, including national ownership, alignment with national priorities, harmonisation and coordination. Governed by its Programme Steering Committee (PSC) in accordance with the Botswana UN Country Fund Terms of Reference (TOR), it also responds to the Delivering as One Initiative (DaO) and the Secretary General's efforts to improve the integration of UN political, development and humanitarian activities in the UN system through an increasing network of integrated UN field offices.

This First Consolidated Annual Progress Report on Activities under the Botswana UN Country Fund reports on the implementation of projects and programmes approved for funding as of 31 December 2011 with informal updates as of 31 March 2012. In line with the MOU, the Progress Report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Participating Organisations to the MPTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the Botswana UN Country Fund nor the MPTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating Organisations.

Strategic Framework

Through the Government of Botswana-UN Programme Operational Plan 2010-2014 (GoB-UN POP) the UN family in Botswana has agreed to combine its efforts behind one overall priority of furthering the achievement of the MDGs in through programme implementation of the Botswana UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcomes. The overall priority and five UNDAF Outcomes were chosen in line with Botswana's Vision 2016 and the National Development Plan 10 (NDP 10).

Project Approval Status

The PSC approved the first Botswana UN Country Fund allocations in June 2011. A total of \$240,570 was allocated across four UNDAF Outcomes and funds were transferred to five Participating Organisations.

Programme Activities and Achievements to Date

Governance and Human Rights Promotion

The PSC allocated \$34,449 in June 2011 for Results Based Management (RBM) to undertake RBM training to strengthen RBM understanding and skills including improved Annual Work Plans (AWPs) that are more strategically results focused. The impact has been evident in the reporting of the Annual Review Reports. The report highlighted how each thematic area contributed toward outcomes and were more results focused compared to the 2010 and 2011 AWPs.

Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction

The PSC allocated \$60,527 in June 2011 to undertake the third in a series of surveys on the impact of the global economic crisis on vulnerable households under the UNDAF Outcome Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction. The recommendations from the surveys resulted in six Policy Briefs. The survey and policy briefs contributed towards strengthening the technical capacity within the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) to provide policy and technical assistance on poverty, and facilitate evidenced based policy and programming on poverty. The timing of this work coincides with increased discussion on the institutional responsibilities for poverty eradication and relief. During this period, responsibility for poverty eradication has been re-assigned to the Office of the President.

Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment

The PSC agreed to allocate \$25,500 in June 2011 for a project to develop an institutional mechanism to promote accelerated prevention of and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV) under the UNDAF Outcome Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment through the establishment of a GBV referral system and training to service providers. The allocation also supported an RBM training of trainers led by UNFPA. The overall result of this project will be a functional GBV Referral System piloted in two areas.

Key achievements reported include the alignment of the National Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework and Plan to the second Botswana National Strategic Framework (NSF II) and National Operation Plan (NOP) for HIV and AIDS (2010-2016) and the National Operational Plan for Scaling Up HIV Prevention and its development was facilitated by a consultant working in collaboration with the Strategic Information Technical Planning Group. To develop a plan which is responsive to the current policy and programming realities, a rapid assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the current M&E system and National Operational Plan indicators was conducted. The rapid assessment report pointed out gaps in the availability of baseline data for key indicators to monitor and evaluate the NOP. Key deliverables in the process of development of the M&E Framework and Plan included the assessment of the functionality of Botswana's HIV AND AIDS Response Information Management System (BHRIMS) and key recommendations for improvement; review and update of national indicators including baseline information on each indicator and the development of a costed five-year M&E Operational Plan.

Health and HIV/AIDS

The PSC allocated \$120,094 in June 2011 for a project to enhance data collection and reporting in the Health Sector through the establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework to strengthen data quality and timeliness of reporting. The key deliverables in the process of development of the M&E Framework and Plan include the assessment of the functionality of Botswana's HIV and AIDS Response Information Management System (BHRIMS) and key recommendations for improvement, the review and update of national indicators including baseline information on each indicator and the development of a costed five-year M&E Operational Plan.

Transparency and Accountability

The MPTF Office provides regular information on the operations of the Botswana UN Country Fund on its GATEWAY page at (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/BW100>). The MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/>) is a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organisations. All narrative reports are posted on the GATEWAY which provides easy

access to over 8,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data.

By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organisations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognised as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.

1 Introduction

The Botswana UN Country Fund was formally established on 31 January 2011 with the conclusion of the MOU between seven Participating Organisations and UNDP's MPTF Office in its capacity as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Botswana UN Country Fund. The Botswana UN Country Fund is consistent with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, national ownership, alignment with national priorities, harmonisation and coordination as well as the Delivering as One (DaO) initiative and the UN Secretary General's efforts to improve integration of UN political, development and humanitarian activities in the UN system through an increasing network of integrated UN field offices.



The report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual progress reports and financial statements submitted by Botswana One UN Country Fund Participating Organisations to the MPTF Office. It is neither an evaluation of the Botswana UN Country Fund nor the MPTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating Organisations.

The Annual Progress Report covers the reporting period from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011 with informal updates as of 31 March 2012. It provides information on the financial data, and on progress made in the implementation of projects funded by the Botswana UN Country Fund.

During the reporting period, the Botswana UN Country Fund received a contribution from the Expanded Fund Window (EFW)² for a total of \$243,000. Subsequently, the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) approved four individual projects across four UNDAF Outcomes areas for a total of amount of \$240,570.

² The Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window for Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (EFW) is a global funding facility established to support UN Delivering as One countries. Current Donors to the EFW are the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom/DFID.

1.1 Report Structure

The Annual Progress Report consists of four chapters: Chapter One provides an overview of the strategic framework of the Botswana UN Country Fund. Chapter Two provides an overview of the Botswana UN Country Fund's governance and fund management arrangements. Chapter Three provides an update on allocations and project approvals, and the implementation status during the reporting period. Chapter Four provides an overview of the financial performance of the Botswana UN Country Fund and transparency and accountability features of the fund.

2 Strategic Framework

As an upper Middle Income Country (MIC) with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of USD 6,790 in 2010, Botswana's economic and social development indicators have been steadily improving. Mineral resources (diamonds and copper) have spurred economic growth, while its fragile and dry environment compounded by the massive challenges of the HIV and AIDS pandemic have impeded greater levels of sustainable human and economic development. Over the years, Official Development Assistance (ODA) has steadily decreased, with a current share of 2.4 per cent of Gross National Income³.

2.1 The UN in Botswana

As a MIC, the role of the UN in Botswana is recognised to be primarily in supporting the establishment of norms and standards in accordance with international conventions and treaties that Botswana has acceded to or ratified. Thus, the UN's strategic advantage lies in the provision of technical assistance and access to international expertise for policy and legislative development, and capacity development.

The UN also plays an important 'convening role', by facilitating coordination among line ministries, and between Government, civil society and development partners in the development and implementation of legislation and policy. A third area of strategic value-added provided by the UN is in strengthening institutional capacity to monitor and assess progress to ensure more efficient and effective implementation.

2.2 Botswana UNDAF 2010 – 2016

The Botswana UNDAF 2010-2016 is a UN framework to address national priorities as outlined in the National Development Plan 10 (NDP10). The UNDAF was developed in consultation with all agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the Non-Resident Agencies; hence reflecting the full range of activities to be supported by the UN in Botswana.

There are five UNDAF Outcome areas, including the strategic priorities and government counterparts, outlined below and further elaborated upon within this section:

- Governance and Human Rights Promotion
- Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction
- Health and HIV/AIDS
- Environment and Climate Change
- Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment

³ World Bank data, 2009

2.2.1 Governance and Human Rights Promotion: Effective and efficient delivery of services towards the fulfilment of Human Rights

Governance refers to the broad policy-making and regulatory environment for the effective delivery of services. The value-added by the UN is to leverage these processes to effectively implement the commitments made by Botswana to the MDGs, the Millennium Declaration and other international conventions and treaties.

Within this Outcome, Gender Equality (MDG3) receives special attention. While there are not great disparities in access to services, such as education and health, there are disparities in poverty, employment and leadership representation. The UN will support strengthening the legal framework, the capacity of government and civil society to analyze and develop gender responsive programmes, as well as advocate for enhanced representation of women in leadership. Disaster preparedness is also identified as an area where the UN, collectively, can strengthen existing systems and mechanisms to prevent and effectively respond to any potential humanitarian crises.

The Office of the President and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) are the principal counterparts in this UNDAF Outcome. In addition, the Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFAIC) and the line ministries receive specific support.

2.2.2 Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction: A diversified economy, the growth of which is rapid, inclusive, sustainable and generates decent employment opportunities

The need to diversify the economy beyond its current reliance on the mining sector is a key macro-economic priority for Botswana, as stated in the NDP 10. At the same time, there are significant socio-economic disparities - geographically, by gender and by age - in addition to a relative high level of poverty which require focused attention.

The support from the UN will leverage the Government's economic, social and employment policies to provide specific attention to reduce these disparities; for example to focus on economic and social developments which will benefit the poor and otherwise marginalised groups, to strengthen social protection measures, to support small, micro- and medium-sized enterprises and vocational training to boost employment. The principal counterpart is the MFDP.

2.2.3 Health and HIV/AIDS: Strengthening capacity to address health and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) issues and progress made towards achieving universal access to quality services

Botswana has made impressive health gains since its independence. However, this has been reversed by the impact of HIV and AIDS. In 2006, prevalence among women at ante-natal clinics stood at 32 per cent. Child and infant mortality rose between 1991 and 2001.

The Government of Botswana has shown great leadership in response by developing and maintaining a National Strategic Framework to guide the response of all partners.

At the same time, the resources available to the Government also need to address other communicable and non-communicable diseases, improved nutrition and sexual and reproductive health. UN assistance is directed to support the further development of health, coordination, adherence to international health regulations, epidemic preparedness, data and information systems and supply management.

There are a number of other development partners providing support to Botswana in response to HIV and AIDS. UN support therefore complements this, particularly in the areas of psycho-social and other safety nets for those infected and affected by HIV, prevention (especially among children and youth), behavioural change communication and strengthening partnerships between government and civil society partners.

Both the Ministry of Health (MOH) at policy level and the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) for service delivery are the principal counterparts. The National AIDS Council, the National AIDS Coordination Agency, other line ministries, and civil society partners will also be supported. A specific working group to bring together all the UN, government and non-government partners engaged in this theme will provide a forum for coordination.

2.2.4 *Environment and Climate Change:* By 2016 the rural poor, especially women, are deriving greater benefits from the environment and natural ecosystems

Botswana's natural ecosystems require special attention to issues of land use, water resource management and, increasingly, to effectively mitigate the impacts of climate change on livelihoods and health.

The UN strategic value-added is to strengthen the policy environment through increased access to data and information, greater inclusion of stakeholders and supporting the linkage and integration into governance mechanisms and the macro-economic policy and poverty reduction frameworks.

To improve natural resource management, conservation and adaptation, the UN supports the development of specific mechanisms and processes at community level. The likely effects of climate change in all sectors are not yet well known, and until this gap is filled the development of appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures is not possible. The UN will also provide assistance in developing capacity in this area.

The principal counterpart is the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT). Strong links will also need to be maintained with MFDP to integrate with large poverty reduction interventions, the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture.

2.2.5 *Children, Youth and Women Empowerment:* Children, young people and women are more empowered, and more likely to participate in all aspects of life

The Common Country Assessment has highlighted the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence as a clear and present phenomenon. It is an expression of underlying gender relationships, but also has clear implications for health and the spread of HIV. The UN will assist the Government and civil society to develop an institutional mechanism to both prevent (educate) and respond (medically and legally) to abuse. The UN will also provide support to strengthen the protective environment for children, through public awareness, capacity development and campaigns that changes attitudes and behavior.

The Ministries of Local Government, Youth, Sports and Culture and Labour and Home Affairs are the main counterparts. Civil society, parliament, media and other line ministries are also stakeholders.

2.4 National Development Plan and Vision 2016

The development process is guided by a six-year NDP. The NDPs are guided by Vision 2016 and the MDGs. Vision 2016 states Botswana's long-term development aspirations and provides a broad framework for development. Vision 2016 consists of the following pillars⁴:

- Pillar 1: An Educated, and Informed Nation
- Pillar 2: A Prosperous, Productive and Innovative Nation
- Pillar 3: A Compassionate, Just and Caring nation
- Pillar 4: A Safe and Secure Nation
- Pillar 5: An Open, Democratic and Accountable Nation
- Pillar 6: A Moral and Tolerant Nation
- Pillar 7: A United and Proud Nation

2.4 Programme Operational Plan (GoB-UN POP)

The Government of Botswana and the UN System in Botswana have developed the Government of Botswana-UN Programme Operational Plan 2010-2014 (GoB-UN POP) to "Deliver as One". This product of joint programming also includes one budget framework, strengthened coordination, one 'voice' and greater use of harmonised processes to coherently deliver on the MDGs. The GoB-UN POP is the basis for joint GoB and UN action on the development priorities set out in the UNDAF 2010-2016. The UNDAF and the GoB-UN POP are intended to support the NDP 10, including sector-specific plans.

2.5 Botswana UN Country Fund

The Botswana UN Country Fund was established to facilitate the realisation of the GoB-UN POP Outcomes by mobilising and channeling consistent and predictable donor resources towards funding gaps in the implementation of the GoB-UN POP and to simplify narrative and financial reporting. The objectives of the Botswana UN Country Fund include:

- Enhance the UN's capability to partner with the Government and development partners to support the national development plans and priorities through the GOB - UN POP implementation
- Support the GOB - UN POP through ensuring greater programme cohesion, harmonisation and effectiveness
- Provide a coherent and streamlined platform for the mobilisation of additional donor resources, fund allocation and reporting on the GOB - UN POP
- Ensure that funding and implementation are undertaken with special attention to transparency and accountability as well as to prompt delivery and efficient utilisation of resources

3 Governance Arrangements

The Botswana UN Country Fund TOR outlines the governance arrangements and decision-making process. The governance structure is outlined below.

⁴ Botswana Millennium Development Goals Status Report 2010

3.1 Programme Steering Committee (PSC)

The PSC is responsible for the overall strategic oversight of the implementation of the programmes funded through the Botswana UN Country Fund and for approving allocations to programmes and Participating Organisations within the context of the national priorities as set in the GOB-UN POP. It also has a role to promote and advocate a balanced approach in the allocation of resources to the respective UNDAF Outcome areas. Furthermore, the PSC should mobilise resources for the Botswana UN Country Fund.

The PSC meetings are co-chaired by the MFDP and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). The PSC also includes the Chair and Co-Chairpersons of the five Component Coordination Groups (CCG), Heads of Participating Organisations, key development partners and relevant umbrella Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) and the designated Directorate of the MFDP provide secretariat support to the PSC. Based on recommendations and inputs of the CCGs, the PSC will make decisions on the allocation of the Botswana UN Country Fund resources in accordance with the allocation criteria.

The PSC will support the MPTF Office, as AA, in ensuring that the reporting requirements of the Botswana MPTF, as well as any periodic updates, are met in a timely manner, and will work closely with the AA to maintain an appropriate level of information on the MPTF Office GATEWAY to ensure full transparency and accountability. The PSC will also support the Participating Organisation on procedural aspects of the Botswana MPTF and prepare and report on consultations with stakeholders regarding the fund.

3.2 Component Coordination Groups

The five CCGs (Governance and Human Rights Promotion, Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction, Health and HIV/AIDS, Environment and Climate Change and Children, Youth and Women Empowerment) technically review and provide the PSC with recommendations on the allocation of the resources.

For earmarked contributions, the relevant applicable CCG will review and endorse the contribution and submit its recommendations to the PSC for final approval. The allocation of un-earmarked contributions will be done by the expanded UNCT and MFDP during meetings, as and when such contributions are available. The expanded UNCT will review the priorities and needs of the GOB-UN POP and assign the contribution to one or more of these converting an un-earmarked into an earmarked contribution. The appropriate CCG reviews and recommends allocation of the contribution in accordance with the Annual Work Plan (AWP) priorities.

3.3 UN Resident Coordinator

Further to her/his capacity as the Co-Chair of the PSC, the RC in consultation with the UNCT is responsible for ensuring communication to Participating Organisations, the Government and development partners of the PSC-approved resource allocations. The RC instructs the AA to transfer the PSC-approved allocation of funds to Participating Organisations and promote synergies between the programmatic priorities of the GOB-UN POP to ensure coherence of the UN programmatic initiatives.

3.4 Administrative Agent

The UNDP MPTF Office is the AA for the Botswana UN Country Fund. It is responsible for the receipt, administration and management of contributions from Donors; disbursement of funds to the Participating Organisations in accordance with instructions from the PSC, through the RC, and consolidation of narrative and

financial reports produced by each of the Participating Organisations as well as the provision of these reports to the PSC and Donors. The MPTF Office performs the full range of AA functions in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for MDTF and JP, and One UN Funds”.

In line with the MOU concluded between Participating Organisations and the MPTF Office, a clear delineation, including distinct reporting lines and an accountability framework, has been established and is maintained within UNDP between its functions as an AA performed by the MPTF Office and its functions as a Participating Organisation performed by UNDP Botswana.

4 Decision Making Process

Contributions to the Botswana UN Country Fund are accepted from governments of Member States of the UN or from intergovernmental or non-governmental organisations or from private sources. Funds in the Botswana UN Country Fund will be allocated for the purpose of implementation of programmes approved within the context of the five UNDAF Outcomes, which is guided by the national priorities of the GOB-UN POP. The programme priorities are as described within the GoB-UN POP, while the details of project activities, including specific budgets and implementation partners will be set out in the relevant Joint AWP.

The GOB-UN POP outcome level results will form the basis for funding requests and allocations. Decision making on the allocation of available funds will be guided by agreed criteria based on the following:

- PSC prioritisation based on recommendations from the CCGs
- Quality of the funding proposal
- Any additional criteria identified by the Government of Botswana
- Prior/current Performance

The allocation of resources to Participating Organisations is the responsibility of the PSC who ensures that the allocations are consistent with the priorities set forth in GoB- UN POP and are in line with national priorities. The decision of fund allocation is based on the recommendations from the CCGs as outlined in the AWP. The PSC ensures alignment and synergies of the programmes with other development partners and Donors. Allocation decisions are made by consensus.

5 Approval and Implementation Updates

5.1 Programme Allocation Overview and Status

Funds in the Botswana UN Country Fund are allocated to programmes included in the AWP, which is guided by the national priorities of the GOB-UN POP. In 2011 one round of allocations was made in September for a total of \$240,570 approved to four UNDAF Outcome areas. A total of five Participating Organisations received funding for implementation, with the UNDAF Outcome Health and HIV/AIDS receiving the largest allocation of \$120,094.

Allocations are made to fill funding gaps in the AWP. Therefore, the full scope of activities and achievements cannot be fully attributed to the specific Botswana UN Country Fund allocations highlighted in Table 5.1 and activities detailed in Section 5.2 contributed toward the achievement of larger programmes within the AWP.

Table 5.1 Approved Programmes, as of 31 December 2011

Transfer Dates	UNDAF Outcomes	Participating Organisations	Net Total Amount Transferred (USD)
23-9-11	Governance and Human Rights Promotion	UNDP	34,449
23-9-11	Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction	UNICEF	60,527
23-9-11	Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment	UNFPA	25,500
23-9-11	Health and HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS, WHO	120,094
Total			240,570

5.2 Implementation Achievements

The sections below provide an overview of the main implementation achievements during the reporting period, as reported by the respective Participating Organisations.

5.2.1 UNDAF Outcome: Governance and Human Rights Promotion

The PSC allocated \$34,449 in June 2011 for Results Based Management (RBM) Training for the UNCT and Implementing Partners (IP) under the UNDAF outcome Governance and Human Rights Promotion. The lead UN organization is UNDP.

The implementing partners for this activity include the Office of the President, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFAIC), Ministry of Defense, Justice and Security, MFDP, Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs and CSOs.

The two main objectives of the RBM Training were:

- To strengthen RBM understanding and skills
- To identify participants who could be trained as RBM trainers

A total of eight national staff from UNDP programme and operations as well as the RCO organised the training. The Botswana UNCT Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group provided support.

The first training included two-three day sessions with a total of 56 participants. The second training had a total of 26 participants. The training approach used a combination of theoretical presentations, group work, and question and answer sessions. Participants were introduced to and provided with 30 day limited trial versions of project planning software to enable them to understand RBM from planning for results to the planning and management of activities and tasks for the achievement of these results.

Through the use of software, results-chains were presented visually and the links between results and results-based budgeting, personal work plans and the use of Gantt Charts as management tools were translated into practical exercises. The training emphasised the link between the results chain/logic model and evaluation. It engaged participants in reflection on the country systems and approach to RBM and comparing these with practices in other countries in East and Southern Africa. The IPs were also trained on UN Joint programming/programmes processes.

Key achievements:

The expected impact of the RBM training was improved AWP that are more strategically results focused and facilitate AWP that demonstrate how activities are contributing to outcomes. The impact has been evident in the reporting of the Annual Review Reports. The report highlighted how each thematic area contributed toward outcomes and were more results focused compared to the 2010 and 2011 AWP.

5.2.2 UNDAF Outcome: Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction

The PSC allocated \$60,527 in June 2011 to undertake the third in a series of surveys on the impact of the global economic crisis on vulnerable households under the UNDAF Outcome Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction. The lead UN organisation is UNICEF and the IP is the MFDP.

The five livelihood zones (LZ) are: Gaborone, Jwaneng, Kacgae, Machaneng and Kasane. The rapid vulnerability assessments are planned to take place in 6 rounds over two years. Round 1 was undertaken in October 2010, Round 2 in February 2011 and this Third Round in October/November 2011.



The objectives and expected outcomes of the Rapid Vulnerability Assessments are to:

- Increase understanding of the impact of the economic crisis by developing community analyses of the manifestations, responses and impacts of economic change in different locations and amongst different livelihoods groups.

- Use evidence from these analyses to advocate with Government through appropriate UN and cooperating partner mechanisms for the implementation of policy and programmatic actions that will reduce or mitigate the impact of economic crisis on vulnerable groups, and/or strengthen coping capacity at household level.

Key Achievements:

The findings across all five zones and all three rounds revealed the following patterns:

- Households perceived that their economic status had declined between each successive assessment round. This was largely explained by increasing prices, despite some livelihood zones experiencing decreases in unemployment.
- Satisfaction levels with the availability of household food varied significantly between zones (significantly worse in rural areas). Most zones reported some increases in satisfaction between the first and Third Round. The picture concerning child nutrition was more mixed between zones and between rounds - with low levels of satisfaction across all zones.
- Between Rounds 1 and 3, overall satisfaction levels rose in most zones concerning the adequacy of housing, clothing, health care and schooling. Satisfaction rates with housing were notably lower in rural areas.
- With unemployment stubbornly high (17.8 per cent), little prospect of further increases in salaries for those who remit to rural areas and no change in safety nets, it is difficult to see how vulnerable households will cope if food prices continue to climb, especially in the rural areas.
- Some acts of prostitution/commercial sex work as a coping strategy may be associated with the economic situation (as witnessed in Kasane). This may have effects on the health status of the household that are independent of healthcare access.

The evidence of impact of the economic crisis is clearly most strongly felt around areas of food and nutrition, evidenced by household coping strategies to cut back on the quality and quantity of food purchased and consumed. These cutbacks are having an impact, especially on the nutritional status of the disabled, elderly and children.

The recommendations from this survey resulted in six policy briefs. The survey and policy briefs contributed towards strengthening the technical capacity within the MFDP to provide policy and technical assistance on poverty, and facilitate evidenced based policy and programming on poverty. The timing of this work coincides with increased discussion on the institutional responsibilities for poverty eradication and relief. During this period, responsibility for poverty eradication has been re-assigned to the Office of the President. The transfer of responsibility for these surveys and policy briefs is still under discussion.

5.2.3 UNDAF Outcome: Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment



RBM Training of Trainers Certificate Ceremony attended by UNFPA Representative Ms. Aisha Camara-Drammeh (far left)

The PSC agreed to allocate \$25,500 in June 2011 for a project to develop an institutional mechanism to promote accelerated prevention of and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV) under the UNDAF Outcome Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment. The implementing partner is Women's Affairs Department (WAD) and the lead UN organisation is UNFPA. The allocation also supported an RBM training of trainers under the Children, Youth and Women Empowerment CCGs led by UNFPA.

The objective is to establish a GBV referral system ensuring coherent and systematic quality care for victims of GBV through fostering effective coordination and collaboration of GBV services between relevant organisations and departments. This entails the establishment of a referral system between key service providers in order to improve GBV data collection mechanisms, including building capacity to measure, monitor and analyse the data that will be generated through the GBV referral system. To foster a functional GBV referral system requires the implementation of communication and social mobilisation activities. The 2011 AWP included two pilots for the GBV referral system sites and this project supports the establishment of the second pilot site.

A second objective was to train service providers on the referral system and RBM. However, the RBM training was extended to other IPs and UN staff. Although the UN had supported the training, there was a need for extra funding to conduct Trainers of Trainers to ensure long-term sustainable capacity building by establishing a pool of trainers within reach for the effective rollout of RBM training to districts and other sectors responsible for implementing projects of the GOB-UN POP.

Expected Outcomes:

- A functional GBV referral system including the establishment of a GBV database
- Improved quality of care to GBV victims

- Improve RBM of the GOB-UN POP
- To roll out RBM Training of Trainers

The overall result of this project will be a functional GBV Referral System piloted in two areas. Consultations in the process of establishing a GBV Referral System are critical to facilitate buy-in, ownership and the development of an implementable system. All of the consultations conducted resulted in positive feedback and stakeholder endorsement of the GBV referral system and provided critical input into the design of the referral system and in identification of key components that are essential to the GBV Referral System.

5.2.4 UNDAF Outcome: Health and HIV/AIDS

The PSC allocated \$120,094 in June 2011 for a project to enhance data collection and reporting in the Health Sector. The joint programme is implemented by WHO and UNAIDS, and the IP includes the MoH.

WHO was responsible for the establishment of an M&E Framework to strengthen data quality and timeliness of reporting, which are two major ingredients to Evidence-Based Decision Making. In September 2011, the MoH, through WHO, commissioned a consultancy to support the Department of Health Policy Development, Monitoring and Evaluation (DHPDME) to establish an M&E Framework for the MoH.

Key Achievements:

The alignment of the National M&E Framework and Plan to the second Botswana National Strategic Framework For HIV and AIDS (2010-2016) and National Operation Plan for Scaling Up HIV Prevention and its development was facilitated by a consultant working in collaboration with the Strategic Information Technical Planning Group. To develop a plan which is responsive to the current policy and programming realities, a rapid assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the current M&E system and National Operational Plan indicators was conducted.

The rapid assessment report pointed out gaps in the availability of baseline data for key indicators to monitor and evaluate the NOP.

Key deliverables in the process of development of the M&E Framework and Plan include:

- Assessment of the functionality of Botswana's HIV AND AIDS Response Information Management System (BHRIMS) and key recommendations for improvement
- Review and update of national indicators including baseline information on each indicator
- Development of a costed five-year M&E Operational Plan

6 Financial Performance

The financial performance section includes key financial data on the Botswana UN Country Fund. Financial information is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/>).

6.1 Financial Overview

Table 6.1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2011 (in USD)

	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL
Sources of Funds		
Gross Donor Contributions	243,000	243,000
Fund Earned Interest Income	-	-
Interest Income Received from Participating Orgs	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	-	-
Other Revenue	-	-
Total - Sources of Funds	243,000	243,000
Uses of Funds		
Transfers to Participating Organisations	240,570	240,570
Refunds Received from Participating Organisations	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organisations	240,570	240,570
Administrative Agent Fees	2,430	2,430
Direct Costs (Steering Committees etc.)	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-
Other Expenditures	-	-
Total - Uses of Funds	243,000	243,000
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	0	
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organisations	240,570	240,570
Participating Organisations' Expenditure	15,563	15,563
Balance of Funds with Participating Organisations	225,007	225,007

Table 6.1 provides an overview of the entire Botswana UN Country Fund financial portfolio by providing the source, use and balance of funds.

During the reporting period (1 January to 31 December 2011) the first contribution of \$243,000 was deposited into the Botswana UN Country Fund account. This represents 100 per cent of the total commitments made by Donors within the reporting period. Of this amount, \$240,570 (99 per cent) had been transferred to Participating Organisations and \$2,430 was charged as the AA fee.

There was no agency or Fund earned interest reported.

6.2 Donor Contribution

The first contribution to the Botswana UN Country Fund during the reporting period was received from the EFW for a total of \$243,000 as highlighted in Table 6.2 below. There were no additional contributions as of 31 December 2011.

Table 6.2 Donor Contributions, as of 31 December 2011 (in USD)

Donor	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL
Expanded DaO Funding Window	243,000	243,000
Total	243,000	243,000

6.3 Transfer of Net Funded Amounts

As of 31 December 2011, the Botswana UN Country Fund PSC approved programmes for a total of \$240,570. In 2011, WHO received the largest share of funding (\$78,134) followed by UNICEF (\$60,527). The distribution of approved funding is summarised in Table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3 Net Funded Amounts by Participating Organisation, as of 31 December 2011 (in USD)

Participating Organisation	Net Funded Amount	
	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL
UNAIDS	41,960	41,960
UNDP	34,449	34,449
UNFPA	25,500	25,500
UNICEF	60,527	60,527
WHO	78,134	78,134
Total	240,570	240,570

As of 31 December 2011, the Botswana UN Country Fund had transferred a total amount of \$240,570 in support of four UNDAF Outcomes as highlighted in Table 6.4 below. The UNDAF Outcome Health and HIV/AIDS received the largest allocation of \$120,094, followed by Economic Diversity and Poverty which received \$60,527.

Table 6.4 Net Funded Amount by UNDAF Outcome, as of 31 December 2011 (in USD)

UNDAF Outcome	Net Funded Amount	
	Current Year (2011)	TOTAL
Governance and Human Rights Promotion	34,449	34,449
Environment and Climate Change	60,527	60,527
Health and HIV/AIDS	120,094	120,094
Children Youth & Women Empowerment	25,500	25,500
Total	240,570	240,570

6.4 Expenditure

As of 31 December 2011, a total of \$15,563 was reported by Participating Organisations as expenditure, which is equivalent to a delivery rate of 6.5 at the allocation level.

All expenditure reports were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organisations through the MPTF Office's UNEX Financial Reporting Portal, and extracted and analysed by the MDTF Office. Additional tables on expenditure, including expenditure tables by Participating Organisation with breakdowns by budget category are available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Table 6.5 below displays transfers and expenditures of the Botswana UN Country Fund in 2011 and presents the financial delivery rates at the allocation and Fund levels. Financial delivery rates are measured in terms of expenditure as a proportion of the amount transferred. The 2011 delivery rate is affected by the date in which the allocations are approved and the date in which the transfer requested is submitted to the AA to transfer the funds. The allocations made during the reporting period were transferred on the 23 September 2011. Therefore, implementation took place during the fourth quarter 2011 with limited impact on expenditures.

Table 6.5 Expenditure by Participating Organisation, as of 31 December 2011 (in USD)

Participating Organisation	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure		Delivery Rate (%)
		Current Year (2011)	TOTAL	
UNDP	34,449	-	-	0.0
UNICEF	60,527	15,563	15,563	26
UNFPA	25,500	-	-	0.0
UNAIDS	41,960	-	-	0.0
WHO	78,134	-	-	0.0
Fund Total	240,570	15,563	15,563	6.5

Table 6.6 below displays informal expenditure reported by the Participating Organisations as of 31 March 2012. Several of the Participating Organisations did not submit expenditure information through UNEX; therefore, the data was provided on an informal basis through their respective Country Offices. The data contained in the informal table will be confirmed and reported as certified expenditure in the 2012 Progress Report. The Fund level delivery rate based on the calculation of informal expenditure is 56 percent.

Table 6.6 Informal Expenditure by Participating Organisations, as of 31 March 2012 (in USD)

Participating Organisation	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure		Delivery Rate (%)
		Current Year (2011)	As of 31 March 2012	
UNDP	34,449	-	31,449	91
UNICEF	60,527	15,563	57,388	95
UNFPA	25,500	-	4,756	19
UNAIDS	41,960	-	41,900	99
WHO	78,134	-	-	-
Total	240,570	15,563	135,493	56

6.5 Balance of funds

As highlighted in Table 6.1, as of 31 December 2011, a net amount of \$240,570 had been transferred to Participating Organisations, which is 99 percent of gross donor contributions to the Botswana UN Country Fund. The remaining 1 percent covers the AA fee. As of 31 December 2011, there was no balance of funds remaining with the AA and available for programming.

6.6 Cost Recovery

The cost recovery for the Botswana UN Country Fund is guided by the applicable provisions of the TOR, the MOU concluded between the AA and Participating Organisations, and the SAAs concluded between the AA and Donors. As of 31 December 2011, the actual costs were as follows:

- **The MPTF Office Administrative Agent fee:** The AA fee of \$2,430 was charged at the time of donor deposits within the reporting period and is for the entire duration of the Botswana UN Country Fund. The AA fee clearly does not cover the cost of the MPTF Office's AA services which poses a challenge for continued provision of the standard services.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organisations:** As per the Botswana UN Country Fund TOR, Participating Organisations may charge 7 per cent indirect costs. As of 31 December the total indirect costs reported was \$1,018.
- **Direct Costs:** May be charged to the Fund to cover costs associated with the Steering Committee. Given the very limited funds available for operations, in 2011 there were no direct costs charged to the fund.

6.6 Transparency and Accountability of the Botswana UN Country Fund

The MPTF Office provides regular information on the operations of the Botswana UN Country Fund on its GATEWAY page at (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/BW100>). The MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/>) is a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour delay, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organisations. All narrative reports are posted on the GATEWAY which provides easy access to over 8,000 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data.

By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organisations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognised as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.