



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT GROUP



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Consolidated Annual Report on Activities Implemented under the UN Joint Programme “Gender Equality” (UN JP On Gender Equality)

**Report of the Administrative Agent
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

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



International Labour Organization (ILO)



United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



United Nations Human Rights – Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN-OHCHR)



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



World Health Organization (WHO)

CONTRIBUTING DONORS



UK Department For International Development (DFID)

Acronyms

BFP	Budget Framework Paper
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
GEM	Girl's Education Movement
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GoU	Government of Uganda
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
GRG	Gender Reference Group
GBV	Gender Based Violence
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order sector
JPGE	Joint Programming on Gender Equality
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MFPEd	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
NPA	National Planning Authority
OBT	Output Budget Tool
PGA	Participatory Gender Audit
PUNOS	Participating United Nations Organizations
SAA	Standard Administrative Arrangements
TOR	Terms of Reference
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
USD	United States Dollar
VHT	Village Health Teams

Table of Contents

PART 1: ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT	5
Executive Summary	6
I. Purpose	7
II. Resources	8
III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements	10
IV. Results	11
Outcome 1: Strengthened government capacity for gender responsive planning; budgeting and programme management to directly benefit women and girls	11
Outcome 2: Improved access to legal, health and psychosocial services of SGBV survivors	15
Outcome 3: Increased school participation, completion and achievement rates of girls in primary education	16
Outcome 4: Civil society has increased capacity to advocate and demand accountability from government for delivery on gender responsive laws, policies and strategies	17
Outcome 5: UN Delivering-as-One on Gender Equality	18
V. Future Work Plan	19
PART II: ANNUAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL PROGRESS REPORT	20
1. Financial Overview	20
2. Donor Contributions	21
3. Transfer of Funds	21
4. Expenditure Reported by Participating Organizations	23
4.1. Financial Delivery Rate	23
4.2. Total Expenditure Reported by Category	23
4.3 Financial Delivery Rate by Participating Organization	24
4.4. Cumulative Expenditure of Participating Organizations, with breakdown by Category	24
5. Accountability and Transparency	25

Annexes

Annex 1: JPGE Results Matrix, 2011-2014

Annex 2: Terms of Reference for the Joint Steering Committee of the Government of Uganda and UN Joint Programmes on Gender, Gender Based Violence and Female Genital Mutilation

Annex 3: JPGE Work Plan

Annex 4: JPGE Annual Review Report

United Nations Joint Programming on Gender Equality - Uganda Part I: Annual Narrative Progress Report

Programme Title & Project Number
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Programme Title:</i> United Nations Joint Programming on Gender Equality • <i>Programme Number:</i> 00074789 • <i>MPTF Office Project Reference Number:</i> 00074789

Country, Locality(s), Thematic/Priority Area(s)
<i>Country/Region:</i> Uganda
<i>Thematic/Priority</i> Gender Equality

Participating Organization(s)
FAO, ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN-OHCHR, UN Women and WHO

Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Government:</i> MGLSD, NPA, MFPED, UBOS, JLOS, MoES • <i>CSOs:</i> UWONET, FOWODE

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	
JP Contribution: Pass-Through funding from DFID:	US\$ 8,677,726
Agency Contribution • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	N/A
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>	N/A
Other Contributions (donors)	N/A
TOTAL: US\$ 8,677,726	

Programme Duration	
Overall Duration	57 months
Start Date	12 April 2010
End Date (or Revised End Date)	31 December 2014
Operational Closure Date	31 December 2014
Expected Financial Closure Date	30 April 2015

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.
Assessment/Review Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Date: 13.02.2012 Mid-Term Evaluation Report X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Report Submitted By
Name: Jebbeh Forster
Title: Country Programme Manager
Participating Organization (Lead): UN Women - Uganda
Email address: jebbeh.forster@unwomen.org

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 2011 Consolidated Annual Progress Report of the Joint Programme, “United Nations Joint Programming on Gender Equality” in Uganda covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011. This report is in fulfilment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded with the Department for International Development (DFID) the Donor. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by Participating UN Organisations (PUNOS), the Annual Progress Report is consolidated based on information, data and financial statements submitted by participating organizations. It is neither an evaluation of the Joint Programme nor an assessment of the performance of the participating organizations. The report provide the Joint Steering Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

The MGLSD made important strides towards strengthening its coordination and accountability functions by formalising strategic engagement and building strategic alliances with the MFPED and the MoPS, and having monthly coordination meetings with all sectors involved in the JPGE. MGLSD also succeeded in getting the revised terms of reference for the Gender Focal Points (GFPs) approved by the Ministry of Public Service (MoPS), and re-establishing the gender network for the GoU. Further, GFPs were appointed in 23 MDAs including in the JPGE target sectors of Health, Education, Justice, Law and Order, Agriculture, Water and Environment, UBOS, MFPED, NPA, OPM, MoLG and MoPS. Gender audits were also conducted for MGLSD and NPA.

The JLOS made an important commitment to allocate necessary funding for the development of an interim protection system and witness protection guidelines for survivors of violence. Additionally, a strong commitment was made for an independent, professional witness protection structure that will provide specialized psychosocial and physical protection to witnesses.

In the education sector a country-wide dissemination of the ‘Gender and Education Policy’ was launched with the aim of enhancing the gender mainstreaming capacity of school managers and ensuring that there is gender equity in learning and achievement for girls and boys.

In terms of advancing UN agencies ‘delivering as one’, gender mainstreaming efforts and response to national gender equality priorities, were advanced with UN Women, ILO and UNFPA under-going a PGA.

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

This report is presented in two parts. Part I is the Annual Narrative Progress Report and Part II is the Annual Consolidated Financial Progress Report. Part I is presented in five sections. Section I is the Executive Summary; Section II provides the purpose of the Joint Programme; Section III presents an overview of resources; Section IV provides an overview of the achievement of the Joint Programme and the challenges; while Section V draws on future work plan.

I. PURPOSE

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Labour Organisation (ILO), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organisation (WHO) have established the United Nations Joint Programming on Gender Equality of Uganda (JPGE) in Uganda. The **goal** of the JPGE is to 'enhance gender equality in access to services and opportunities.' The programme addresses the national priorities for gender equality as outlined in the Uganda Gender Policy (2007), the National Development Plan (2010/2011 to 2014/2015) and the Millennium Development Goal targets.

The initial programme document had six (6) outcome areas under an interim work plan that was approved in 2009. The recommendations of the 2010 Annual Review (November 2010) triggered a series of consultations with UN agencies, government and civil society stakeholders (November 2010 to March 2011), which resulted in a decision by the JPGE Gender Reference Group (GRG) to revise the results matrix and have five outcome areas (April 2011), namely:

Outcome 1: Strengthened government capacity for gender responsive planning; budgeting and programme management to directly benefit women and girls.

Outcome 2: Enhanced GBV advocacy and service delivery.

Outcome 3: Increased school participation, completion and achievement rates of girls in primary education.

Outcome 4: Civil society has increased capacity to advocate and demand accountability from government for delivery of gender-responsive laws, policies and budgets.

Outcome 5: UN partners deliver effective and efficient support of the Joint Programme (funds available for overall programme coordination).

The five outcome areas are aligned with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2010-2014 and contribute to specific UNDAF Outcomes (see Table 1). Recommendation for further improvement, in terms of the articulation of the targets and indicators were made by the GRG in December 2011¹ and adjustments will be submitted for final approval to the Joint Steering Committee in May 2012.

Progress in this document is being reported against the April 2011 Results Matrix but further quality improvements have been proposed by the GRG in December 2011.

¹ See Annex 1. Joint Programme on Gender Equality Results Matrix

Table 1: JPGE Outcomes vis-à-vis the UNDAF

JPGE Expected Outcomes (April 2011)	Contribution to UNDAF Outcomes
<p>Outcome 1: Strengthened government capacity for gender responsive planning, budgeting and programme management to directly benefit women and girls.</p> <p>Outcome 4: Civil society has increased capacity to advocate and demand accountability from government for delivery on gender responsive laws, policies and strategies.</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Capacity of selected government institutions and civil society improved for good governance and realization of human rights that lead to reducing geographic, socio-economic and demographic disparities in the attainment of the MDG by 2014.</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Enhanced GBV advocacy and service delivery.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Increased school participation, completion and achievement rates of girls in primary education.</p>	<p>Outcome 3: Vulnerable populations in Uganda, especially in the north, increasingly benefit from sustainable and quality social services by 2014.</p>
<p>Outcome 5: UN partners deliver effective, strategic and efficient support for gender-responsive governance.</p>	<p>Delivering the UNDAF results as One UN.</p>

II. RESOURCES

Financial Resources:

Based on the results of the 2010 Annual Review, the Department for International Development (DFID) reduced its overall 5-year financial commitment (2010-2014) from GBP 14,900,000 to GBP 12,927,611², corresponding to USD 22,987,720 and USD 19,945,203 respectively. The cuts in the funding led partners to re-organize the budget of the JPGE for the 2011 to 2014 period, as per the revised 2010-2014 Consolidated Budget. The indicative 4-year work plan and budget³ was endorsed by the Joint Steering Committee held in October 2011. In addition, the Programme Steering Committee (October 2011) approved the following revisions in the 2011 Work Plan and budget: (i) USD32,000 unspent originally allocated in 2010 for a National Programme Officer position to Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) was re-allocated to cover for additional fellowships to the Makerere University's Post-Graduate Diploma on Gender Equality and Local Economic Development; and (ii) USD20,000 unspent originally allocated in 2010 to engender district ordinances was re-allocated to pay for the development of a Gender Policy for the Uganda Police Force.

Good practices in financial management in 2011 include the choice made by some PUNOs⁴ to disburse around 70% of funds to national partners upfront, against a clear and formally agreed annual

² These are the final amounts as stated in the SAA amendment of June 2011

³ Part V: Work Plan and Budget.

⁴ UN Women, UNFPA, UNCDF.

work plan. This reduced transaction costs, enabled partners' better flexibility in the implementation, as well as increased ownership of programme results.

Relevant constraints were experienced in the request for funds. At the end of 2010 the fund utilization rates of the PUNOs varied from 11% to 100%; the total expenditure rate in early 2011 was 47%. As stated in the 2010 Annual Report, six⁵ out of eleven JPGE partners had utilized more than 80% of the funds available on December 31st 2010, and four of them had utilized 100% of the funds available. Because of the 2010 slipover of funds and the 2011 funds being disbursed in July 2011, these partners could not continue implementation of many of the JPGE activities during the first half of 2011. The work plans subsequently developed were designed to address this gap and in most cases, the implementation pace recovered. As per the SAA, the 2011 tranche was to be requested against an 80% expenditure rate, which was only reached in June 2011.

Bottlenecks in the receipt of transfers by the PUNOs in Uganda were also experienced, while the Administrative Agency of Participating UN Organizations transfer the fund within three to five normal business day, the Uganda offices had to wait several weeks to access the funds that had already been transferred to their respective Headquarters, causing further delays in implementation of programme activities.

The programme financial management may be severely affected from 2012 onwards by changes in the donor's disbursement rules. In October 2011 DFID informed the Joint Steering Committee that annual upfront disbursements will be discontinued. Future disbursements will be done on a quarterly or bi-annual basis, upon financial reporting. This has implications for the current JPGE contractual arrangements (SAA), as well as raises practical issues on the timeliness of reporting, the compatibility with the individual PUNOs reporting systems, and the increased transaction costs for the programme.

Human Resources:

National Staff: One Senior Gender Statistician to support the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics (UBOS); one National Gender Planning Expert to support the National Planning Authority (NPA) were recruited. The recruitment process of one national programme specialist to support UN Women in the overall coordination and delivery of the programme was unsuccessful as none of the candidates were successful in the interview process (written and oral covering technical and competency based); the position was re-advertised.

International staff: One International Gender Planning and Budgeting Specialist (IUNV) to support NPA and one Senior Gender Advisor to support MGLSD was recruited and shall commence in early 2012. A Gender Responsive Budgeting Specialist to support MFPED was engaged (services are delivered on an intermittent basis as and when required). A Gender Statistician was recruited to support UBOS set up its framework and training materials for capacity building for gender statistical data collection and management. Following the non-renewal of the Programme Coordinator's contract in June 2011, an SSA was recruited to provide specific services for coordination while the recruitment of the substantive Coordinator was initiated and was on-going at the end of the reporting period.

No operations staff was recruited.

⁵ UN Habitat: 106%; UNFPA: 100%; OHCHR: 100%; UNHCR: 100%; UNICEF: 84% and WHO: 99%.

III. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The JPGE implementation mechanisms with the exception of the Steering Committee remain the same as in 2010. Upon request by the MGLSD's Permanent Secretary, in 2011 the SC of the JPG was merged with the SCs of two other on-going gender-related Joint Programmes. This is to create synergies between the gender-related joint programmes. The initiative was very well received by Government counterparts and donors. The Terms of Reference (ToR)⁶ were agreed between the coordinating agencies of the aforementioned JPs, the SC members and the Resident Coordinator's Office. The first Joint SC was held in October 2011.

Monitoring systems: As a follow up to the 2010 Annual Review by the Gender Reference Group and DFID consultants, the JPGE partners have streamlined the programme results matrix, and have integrated improvements therein to reflect realistic and achievable targets. At the end of the reporting period a few baselines were not yet established, and the responsible partners had committed to make sure these were completed by the first quarter of 2012. Joint monitoring guidelines for the three country Joint programmes were developed by the Resident Coordinator's Office and adopted by the JPGE. One joint monitoring mission was undertaken in September 2011 to assess the progress in the implementation of the GEM activities in the Kyenjojo District. The objectives of the mission had to be revised to reflect the JPG outputs, and although the findings were interesting they did not quite align with the indicators of the JPG. The JPG needs to more clearly articulate the information required for reporting.

Assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken: Some assessments and studies were undertaken in 2011:

- i) UN Women – Meta-analysis of available studies on women's economic empowerment (evidence on women's access to reproductive resources including land) was commissioned in 2011 to provide the data required for developing the economic empowerment component of the JPGE.
- ii) MGLSD –A country situation analysis of GBV, incorporated into the Regional GBV Situation Analysis for the Great Lakes countries, was concluded. The National GBV Situation Analysis was abridged for the ICGLR Conference held in Kampala in December 2011. An outcome of the conference was specific recommendations by member states for follow up activities to address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) that include key areas covered by the JPG, such as the setting up of special courts, more concrete action from security organs and reporting mechanism for action taken. This has increased government commitment to follow through on some activities that had stalled such as the Special GBV courts and accountability of security organs on GBV commitments under the National Action Plan for 1325, 1820 & the Goma Declaration.
- iii) ILO – an assessment of the gender sensitivity and responsiveness of national media houses was undertaken for purposes of established capacity building needs around advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in the country.
- iv) UNFPA organized joint UN and government (GoU and CSOs) study missions to Sierra Leone, Rwanda and South Africa on GBV safety centres to learn best practices and come up with a model suited to Uganda.

The Administrative Agent

Participating Organizations have appointed the UNDP MPTF Office to serve as their Administrative Agent (AA) for this Joint Programme. The AA is responsible for a range of fund management

⁶ See Annex 2: Terms of Reference for the Joint Steering Committee of the Government of Uganda and UN Joint Programmes on Gender, Gender Based Violence and Female Genital Mutilation

services, including: (a) receipt, administration and management of donor contributions; (b) transfer of funds approved by this Joint Programme to Participating Organizations; (c) Consolidation of statements and reports, based on submissions provided to the AA by each Participating UN Organisation; (d) synthesis and consolidation of the individual annual narrative and financial progress reports submitted by each Participating Organization for submission to donors through the Joint Steering Committee. Transparency and accountability of this Joint Programme operation is made available through the Joint Programme website of the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JUG00>.

IV. RESULTS

OUTCOME 1: STRENGTHENED GOVERNMENT CAPACITY FOR GENDER RESPONSIVE PLANNING; BUDGETING AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT TO DIRECTLY BENEFIT WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Government capacity in planning, budgeting and management overall is a long-term outcome. In 2011 the JPGE key government partners have demonstrated increased leadership and coordination efforts towards the achievement of programme results. There is evidence of stronger leadership from MGLSD, and a more collaborative approach to the implementation of gender responsive plans and budgets by MFPED and NPA.

Outcome Indicator 1.1: % of recommendations/ actions emerging from 2010 Concluding observations of CEDAW implemented.

Target: Updated National Action Plan for the implementation and monitoring of the 2010 Concluding Observations of CEDAW; and the provisions of the Maputo Protocol and SCR 1325

- a. OHCHR and MGLSD envisaged developing a clear and fully costed programme for action, for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of CEDAW, the Maputo Protocol and National Action Plan on SCR 1325, 1820 and the Goma Declaration to have been launched in November 2011. However the intervention was delayed until the first quarter of 2012 because of delays in disbursement of funds from OHCHR HQ to OHCHR Country Office⁷. However there has been some progress in implementation of some of the Concluding Observations of the CEDAW Committee namely in greater participation of women in decision making especially at the level of parliament and cabinet. Women's representation in parliament increased from 31% to 34.9%⁸ and a woman was elected Speaker of Parliament in 2011. Women's representation in cabinet increased to 17% and six key ministries are currently headed by women, namely the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Trade, and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development reflecting increased confidence in women's capacity to participate and deliver in decision-making.

⁷ Funds were received by OCHR in November 2011

⁸ Parliament Public Relations and Information Office, July 2011

Outcome Indicator 1.2: *% increase in budget allocation for priority gender issues in the 7 priority sectors*

Target: *Review of BFPs of 7 priority sectors to establish baseline of budget gaps on gender*

- a. The initial plan of revising the Budget Framework Papers (BFPs) was overcome by the design of a more detailed strategy and work plan on gender responsive budgeting (GRB) for the programme. Details on the progress and results are available under Output 1.2 below.

Output 1.1: MGLSD has enhanced capacity to provide strategic leadership and coordination for gender mainstreaming across government

MGLSD has collaborative relationships with the MDAs and continued to provide technical support when needed for effective coordination. Strategic alliances with MDAs have been built, a clear framework for coordination and accountability was developed and coordination efforts augmented with a Gender Expert (UN Volunteer) joining the Ministry's coordination team in August 2011. The formulation of compliance mechanisms for gender equality and women's empowerment were being planned.

Output Indicator 1.1.1: *% of priority sectors implementing GAD plans and gender responsive budgets*

Target 1: *A clear framework for coordination, accountability and responsiveness to gender mainstreaming developed.*

- a. Mechanisms for strategic engagement with government MDAs were instituted and strategic alliances were established with the MFPED and the MoPS. Monthly coordination meeting with all sectors involved in the JPG started in August 2011.
- b. The coordination framework is under development and is taking into account the recommendations of the Participatory Gender Audit (PGA) conducted in August 2011, the Gender Mainstreaming Study commissioned by UNIFEM (2010), and the CEDAW Concluding Observations on Uganda's combined 4th to 6th periodic reports. A capacity building programme is currently ongoing for developing capability at district level for gender responsive planning. The accountability and responsiveness components of the gender sensitive governance framework are being developed and shall be inclusive of a comprehensive research agenda and a web-based resource centre.
- c. The capacity needs of Women Councilors from 10 districts were identified and these include knowledge of pertinent laws and policies especially the Local Government Act; council procedures; financial accounting and budgeting and gender among others.
- d. MGLSD, Uganda Human Rights Commission and OHCHR developed and disseminated information on key CEDAW recommendations. This includes substantial understanding of the priorities at the local level to address GBV issues.

Target 2: *Gender focal points (GFP) appointed and trained for 7 priority sectors.*

- a. MGLSD succeeded in getting the revised ToR for the Gender Focal points (GFPs) approved by the relevant MDAs, including the Ministry of Public Service (MoPS) and as a result of negotiations and MGLSD coordination the appointment of senior GFPs and the re-establishment of the gender network for the GoU materialized. GFPs were appointed in 23 MDAs including Health, Education, Justice, Law and Order, Agriculture, Water & Environment, UBOS, MFPED, NPA, OPM, MoLG and MoPS. The focal points are in the department of human resources. The next step is the development and adoption of TORs of focal points in the technical or substantive areas of the various MDAs.

Target 3a: *MGLSD internal assessment generated by participatory gender audit*

- a. A comprehensive PGA was conducted in August/September 2011 and the findings are being used in addition to others {mentioned in Target 1 (b)} to develop a capacity building plan for the MGLSD and a framework for gender sensitive governance.

Target 3b: *Guidelines/ technical papers for GAD planning, implementation and reporting developed.*

b. *Gender audit reports of key sectors and local governments (Target 5b moved from Output 1.1 to Output 1.2 in Dec 2011)*

- a. MGLSD has postponed the implementation of this target to 2012 since the guidelines need to be informed by the gender audits of the sectors (see Output 1.2. below).

Target 4: *Gender audits of key sectors and local governments*

- a. Gender audits were conducted for MGLSD and MOFPED.
- b. A pool of gender auditors (gender consultants) were trained to supplement the existing pool to undertake the audits of local governments in 2012
- c. The NPA had a PGA with the active participation of board members and all senior and lower staff. There was an immediate improvement in attitude, the perception and level of appreciation and prioritization of the gender equality issues within NPA.
- d. Other gender-related diagnostic work done by the sectors will inform and influence the development of gender responsive strategies and indicators at the sector level. These include the JLOS where a PGA was conducted in April/May 2011 with funds from other sources.

Output 1.2: Priority issues to promote GEWE identified and addressed in sectoral plans, budgets and programme implementation.

This output intersects with Output 1.1 as the priority sectors and government partners at the national level deliver in partnership, and under the overall coordination and leadership of MGLSD. The lead MDAs are MFPED on the GRB component and NPA on the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in the sector plans and monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

Output Indicator 1.2.1: *Percentage of priority gender issues identified, being addressed and implemented in sector plans and budgets*

Target 1: *GRB unit set up in MFPED.*

- a. . Officers selected from the priority sectors were trained together with members of their respective sector working groups and these desk officers shall constitute the GRB Team.

Target 2: *Harmonized curriculum for GRB developed*

- a. The tools for training on gender budgeting available in Uganda prior to the JPGE were harmonized and compiled in one modular training package. The package provides the outline for the training but the content of the various components need further development. A training module on the newly developed output budgeting tool (OBT) (see below) is going to be incorporated in early 2012. The draft harmonized curriculum, drawing lessons from the various experiences and tools developed on GRB in the country is available to be used for training government officials and will be finalized based on the experiences with the roll out.

Target 3: Guidelines for gender assessment of sector and local government budgets developed

- a. The institutionalization of mainstreaming gender and equity concerns in the Budget Framework Papers (BFPs) as presented in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) Budget Call Circular for 2012/2013 to MDAs continued to be enhanced. The Budget Call Circular (2012-2013) requires all sectors to comply with the newly established guidelines. However there is a need to adjust the OBT to allow for effective mainstreaming.

By the close of the reporting period, concepts notes on the methodology and actual budget had been completed and all the documents to be assessed had been collected from the relevant sectors. The actual assessments were scheduled to commence in January and end by close of March 2012

Output 1.3: Local government institutions have strengthened capacity in gender responsive planning and budgeting.

Two main strategies were adopted under this output to enhance the gender mainstreaming capacity of Local Governments (LGs): (i) the empowerment of the national assessment teams to evaluate the LGs' performance and (ii) the institutionalization of gender training for LG officials through a Post Graduate Diploma on Gender and Local Economic Development, in a partnership between UNCDF, MoLG, MGLSD and the School of Gender and Women Studies, Makerere University. In 2011 MGLSD completed an assessment of the gender mainstreaming capacity needs of thirty (30) Community Development Officers in eight⁹ of the ten priority districts (three officers per district) for purposes of strengthening the gender mainstreaming at the sub-national and operational level.¹⁰

Output Indicator 1.3.1: *Percentage of local governments at district level having plans and budgets addressing gender issues*

Target: *Local government assessment teams trained in gender-responsive planning and GRB*

- a. The Ministry of Local Government revised the process-oriented gender indicators for the performance assessment of local governments. The revised indicators are yet to be tested in the 10 districts of the UNJPGE as the basis to finalise the training activities targeting the national and district assessment teams planned for 2012.

Output 1.4: National statistical systems collect, analyze and disseminate reliable and up-to-date gender-disaggregated data.

The implementation of activities under this output was extremely delayed in 2011 because of delayed disbursement of funds to UBOS and recruitment of the relevant technical expertise. By end year plans for fast-tracking the implementation of activities in the first quarter of 2012 had been finalized. A National Gender Statistician commenced work in September 2011 and an International Technical Advisor in December 2011.

⁹ Nebbi, Kween, Kaabong, Pallisa, Masaka, Mbarara, Moroto and Gulu

¹⁰ Annex 4: Report on capacity needs assessment of local government community development offices and MDAs

Output Indicator 1.4.1: Percentage of UBOS Reports that include gender analysis

Target 1: UBOS staff and seven (7) sectors trained on gender statistics.

- a. Planned interventions were postponed to 2012 due to delays in the disbursement of funds from UNFPA HQ to UNFPA country office.

Target 2: Baseline established on number of District Gender Profiles available

- a. Referencing available data, it was established by MGLSD that none of the 112 districts have gender profiles and actions for getting the profiles for the 10 target district of the JPG are planned for 2012.

Target 3: Training on data gathering tools for time-use survey.

- a. Plans to integrate 'time use' in the upcoming Fifth Uganda National Household Survey (2012/13) were initiated and include a consultative meeting to determine stakeholder's time use data needs.

OUTCOME 2: ENHANCED GBV ADVOCACY AND SERVICE DELIVERY

A strategy for addressing the needs of GBV survivors through accessibility of integrated psychosocial, health and legal services, as well as efficient referrals to medical centres, forensic labs and courts was developed in 2011 in close consultation with a wide range of partners.

The lead JPGE partner for the advocacy strategy and the implementation of the Safety Centres is UNFPA; while WHO is responsible for the equipping of the forensic labs and the development of capacity of the medical personnel, in close collaborations with OHCHR. UN Women is leading on reduction of the GBV case backlog and legal assistance to GBV survivors.

Outcome Indicator 2.1: % increase in women accessing services of the GBV centres

Target: CSO community advocacy strategy on GBV in at least five districts where JPG is being implemented.

- a. 6,826 Village Health Teams (VHTs) members were mapped to support community mobilization and dialogue on maternal health and gender based violence prevention and 1,450 people have been oriented on conducting community dialogue using radio and listenership groups.

Output 2.1: Increased access to GBV services from JLOS and health institutions by women, children and communities

Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of integrated systems of GBV Safety Centres functional

Target 1: CSOs negotiate with government for establishment of CSO-led GBV 'Rainbow Centres' in government health facilities

- a. Consultative meetings aimed at developing the safety centre model for Uganda with the five selected districts and NGO partners was undertaken; and 21 participants forming three multi-agency teams undertook study tours to assess the models in Rwanda, South Africa and Sierra Leone. A Concept Note on a proposed model was reviewed and a feedback meeting was scheduled for February 2012 to arrive on a consensus on the model. The *Safety Centres* will be established in five pilot districts, namely Gulu, Lira, Masaka, Mbarara and Moroto.
- b. OHCHR and JLOS facilitated a Judicial Colloquium to enhance dialogue among key JLOS stakeholders to recommend good practices of protective measures that can assist victims and witnesses participating in trials before the International Crimes Division of the High Court of

Uganda. The key outcomes of the colloquium included a commitment from JLOS to allocate necessary funding for the development of an interim protection system and witness protection guidelines. Additionally, there is strong commitment within the sector for an independent, professional witness protection structure to provide specialized psychosocial and physical protection to witnesses.

Target 2: *One integrated 'Rainbow Centre' fully functional in Gulu*

The milestone was not achieved. UNFPA chose to invest more time in completing and reaching consensus around the Safety Centre Model before implementation.

Target 3: *a. Core team of medical staff trained for new forensic laboratories; b. Forensic laboratory strengthened in Kampala c. One new forensic laboratory operational in Gulu*

The 2011 target was not achieved, due to delays in the disbursement of funds from WHO headquarters to the WHO Uganda Country Office.

OUTCOME 3: INCREASED SCHOOL PARTICIPATION, COMPLETION AND ACHIEVEMENT RATES OF GIRLS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

The JPGE strategy for increased school participation of girls rotates around: (i) the implementation of the Gender and Education Policy, which has been disseminated country-wide in 2011 and is expected to be implemented at the school level in the 11 districts; (ii), the reduction of drop-outs through the empowerment of pupils to assist their peers to go back to school (through the establishment and strengthening of GEM clubs); and (iii) the improvement in the sanitation facilities and practices in the schools in order to keep girls in school.

Outcome Indicator 3.1: *Net enrolment of girls in primary education.*

Target: *92% net enrolment of girls in the 10 districts*

- a. The actual enrolment figures for 2011 had not yet been published by MoES at the end of the reporting period, so it is not possible to assess the achievement in 2011.

Outcome Indicator 3.2: *Transition rates of girls from Primary to Secondary increased in the 10 districts.*

Target 1: *78% for girls in 10 districts*

- a. The actual % for 2011 had not yet been published by MoES at the end of the reporting period so it is not possible to assess the achievement in this Report.

Output 3.1: Enhanced school policies and practices promote gender-fair education.

Output Indicator 3.2.1: % of schools with WASH education and facilities that promote hygiene management among boys and girls

Target 2: *10% increase of the baseline*

- a. UNICEF and MoES found it to be unfeasible to collect data on the baseline as it is not part of the regular MoES data gathering. The partners proposed an alternative indicator (pupil/stance ratio), which is easily measured and already part of the regular data gathering of MoES and should give the JPGE a reasonable perspective on progress on results. The actual numbers for 2011 had not yet been published by MoES at the end of the reporting period, so it is not possible to assess the progress in this report. Nonetheless, a qualitative assessment of progress

in 2011 is reported herein. GEM has supported 1,762 girls and 1,182 boys to return to school in 22 districts in Uganda in 2011 through the GEM clubs. Further, through income generating activities at school, for example goat rearing and school 'kitchen gardens', the scholastic needs for children returning to school, such as books and pens, were met.

Output Indicator 3.1.1: % of district schools with gender policies and mechanisms including a policy against sexual harassment

Target: 10% increase on baseline

In 2011 the JPGE promoted the country-wide dissemination of the 'Gender and Education Policy' which will enhance the capacity of school managers in gender mainstreaming and ensure that there is gender equity in learning and achievement at all levels. Specific activities for developing gender policies and mechanisms against sexual harassment, were not undertaken.

OUTCOME 4: CIVIL SOCIETY HAS INCREASED CAPACITY TO ADVOCATE AND DEMAND ACCOUNTABILITY FROM GOVERNMENT FOR DELIVERY ON GENDER RESPONSIVE LAWS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES.

No action was taken by Parliament in 2011 on the Marriage and Divorce Bill, the Administration of Moslem Personal Law Bill and the Sexual Offences Bill despite sustained stakeholder advocacy in 2011 and over the years.

Outcome Indicator 4.1: % Recommendations of CSO legislative position papers taken up by sector agencies and local governments.

Target: Position papers produced by CSOs on the pending bills

- a. No progress on this indicator for reasons given above.

Output 4.1: Civil society has increased capacity for gender responsive monitoring through gender budget audits / analysis.

Output Indicator 4.1.1: Number of CSOs conducting gender budget reviews of sectors and districts

Target 1: 5 CSOs trained and certified in GRB as a resource pool for training and budget reviews

- a. Forum for Women in Democracy (FOWODE) reviewed existing CSO GRB training materials and developed a revised training curriculum aimed at increasing CSOs understanding of the budget process and the capacity to participate. It was noted that the training could not enhance capacity of CSOs to become trainers due to the lack of the theoretical background required for such training for most of the CSOs. 25 participants participated in the pre-testing of the training materials which included training as well.

Target 2: Women in 5 districts trained in gender planning and budgeting.

- b. A study tour to Rwanda was organized for selected Civil Society Organizations for the target districts in December 2011 to learn how gender budgeting has successfully been implemented in other countries. Four members participated in the study tour where best practices were learnt for replication purposes in Uganda. The objectives of the study tour were: to learn how gender budget initiatives have successfully been implemented in Rwanda; to identify new

strategies on better implementation of gender budgeting; to understand the relationship that exists between the gender budget implementers and government, and discuss challenges and lessons learnt in the implementation of gender budget initiatives.

- c. Representatives from FOWODE, MGLSD and MOFED participated in high level regional meetings on GRB and aid effectiveness in Rwanda and Ethiopia respectively. This provided an opportunity to contribute to the integration of gender in the Africa position paper on aid effectiveness for the Busan (South Korea) meeting on Aid Effectiveness organized by the African Union. FOWODE was part of the drafting team and the Uganda team was instrumental in identifying the gender issues to be integrated in the text and developing the language. The Rwanda meeting on GRB was a capacity building programme that exposed the Uganda team to international good practices on GRB at national and local government levels.

OUTCOME 5: UN PARTNERS DELIVER EFFECTIVE STRATEGIC AND EFFICIENT SUPPORT FOR GENDER-RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE

This outcome refers to the capacity of the UN System in Uganda to deliver effective and coordinated work on gender equality. As a result of the 2010 Annual Review, funds initially allocated for this scope were reduced, and the 2011-2014 work plan and budget included resources for coordination of the programme, only. The GRG has discussed the issue in its meetings, and the UN Partners found that many of the results agreed therein could still be pursued as part of the everyday work of the PUNOs, as they are part of their institutions' mandate.

***Outcome Indicator 5.1:** % of UN partners jointly supporting the priority gender interventions of government*

***Target:** Baseline updated with gender audits on at least 4 UN agencies*

By the end of 2011, 3 PGAs had been done; UNWOMEN, UNFPA and ILO. However only one PGA report has been finalized and submitted by the consultants, that is for UNWOMEN. The Report indicates that UNWOMEN is supporting interventions in all 4 of the priority areas of the Uganda Gender Policy (UGP 2007) but in varying degrees; 1 out of the 5 priority areas in Livelihoods¹¹, 4 out of the 6 in Gender and Rights¹², 1 out of 5 in Gender and Governance¹³ and 2 out of 3 in Gender and Macro-Economic Management.¹⁴ The submission of the other audit reports will determine the degree to which the national gender priorities are being supported by the UN Agencies.

Output 5.1: UN agency capacities on gender mainstreaming enhanced

***Output Indicator 5.1.1:** Ratio of UN agencies reporting gender equality results on at least one of their key performance criteria for each agency portfolio*

***Target 1:** Gender audits conducted for all participating agencies in JP- Gender.*

¹¹ Income generating activities for women living with HIV and families in Amuru and Amuria districts respectively

¹² Access to Justice for Women, law reform i.e. Domestic Relations Bill & HIV Prevention Bill, GBV Policy, Action Plan and National GBV Situational Analysis, Legal Aid.

¹³ Gender training of new women parliamentarians & training of women's CSOs on GBV, HIV/AIDS, peace building & women's human security.

¹⁴ Capacity building for GRB implementation and for mainstreaming gender in macro-economic policies

- a. This was a 2010 milestone deferred to 2011. Three UN Agencies involved in the JPGE underwent a Participatory Gender Audits (UN Women, ILO and UNFPA). Only one Report has been finalized by the PGA auditors indicating that the national gender priorities are being supported by UNWOMEN, although the interventions are concentrated in 1 of the 4 priority areas that is Gender and Rights. The Reports of the other Agencies will indicate the extent of support to other priority areas.

Gender audits will not be conducted for other Agencies under the JPG as the funds will be prioritized for conducting the audits for government institutions.

Output Indicator 5.1.2: Ration of UN Agencies implementing a gender mainstreaming action plan as a result of the gender audits

Target 1: Gender and development (GAD) capacity development plan for the staff

Target 2: Agency GAD plan and budget

- a. Based on the PGA Report UNWOMEN included in its AWP for 2012, activities to enhance capacity of staff and partners on gender concepts, frameworks, analysis and mainstreaming. A gender and economic policy management programme is also being introduced in 2012 for key government institutions to develop the capacity required for undertaking gender responsive planning and budgeting.

Output 5.2: Strengthened capacity of the UN System in Uganda to deliver-as-one for gender equality and women's empowerment

This output refers to the capacity of the JPGE UN partners to learn from the joint implementation and continue working as a team. The resources available for this output are specifically allocated for the sound coordination of the JPGE, and amounted USD 365,000.

Output Indicator 5.2.1: Joint UN projects on GEWE within PUNOs

Target 1: All PUNOs participated in AWP review and planning (Joint Results Framework; Joint Annual Work Plan and Budget; Joint M & E System and Tools with performance indicators.)

- a. This milestone was achieved. In 2011 the PUNOs, through the GRG, participated and worked together to design their JPGE individual and joint work plans and budget, contributed and improved the quality of the results matrix, based on the 2010 Annual Review report, proposals and agreed changes, and designed a draft Performance Monitoring Framework for the programme.

Target 2: Quarterly and annual JP reports submitted in a timely manner

- a. The quarterly and annual reports of the JPGE were developed with the contribution of the GRG and were submitted on time in 2011. The UN Agencies have also managed to report on time and jointly on all of the JPGE activities, and have streamlined efforts by undertaking joint monitoring missions in 2011.

V. FUTURE WORK PLAN (See Annex 3)

United Nations Joint Programming on Gender Equality - Uganda

Part II: Annual Consolidated Financial Report

The UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality in Uganda started in 2009 with the current funding period from January 2010 to December 2014.

1. Financial Overview

Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Joint Programme on Gender Equality in Uganda as of 31 December 2011. By the end of 2011, total contributions of US\$ 8.68 million have been received from the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID). Additionally, US\$ 27,816 has been earned in interest, bringing the cumulative amount of programmable resources to US\$ 8.7 million. The AA has transferred US\$ 8.59 million to Participating Organizations (PUNOs) of which US\$ 42,800 has been refunded to the AA.

In summary, the Joint Programme has received a net funding of US\$ 8.55 million, out of which US\$ 4.25 million has been reported in expenditure. The balance of funds with the AA by the end of the reporting period was US\$ 72,103.

Table 1. Financial Overview for the period ending 31 December 2011 (in US Dollars)

	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010*	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Gross Donor Contributions	3,231,420	5,446,306	8,677,726
Fund Earned Interest Income	16,953	878	17,831
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	9,985	9,985
Refunds by Administrative Agent (Interest/Others)	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	3,248,373	5,457,169	8,705,542
Use of Funds			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	3,085,675	5,503,780	8,589,455
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(42,800)	(42,800)
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,085,675	5,460,980	8,546,655
Administrative Agent Fees	32,314	54,463	86,777
Direct Costs	-	-	-
Bank Charges	-	6	6
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	3,117,989	5,515,449	8,633,438
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	130,384	(58,280)	72,103
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	3,085,675	5,460,980	8,546,655
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	1,452,937	2,797,131	4,250,068
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	1,632,738	2,663,849	4,296,587

*Prior Years cover 2010 only

Apart from donor contributions, the Joint Programme also receives funds from the interest earned income. The two sources of interest income are: (1) Interest earned by the MPTF Office on the balance of funds with the Administrative Agent's (Fund) account; and (2) Interest Income from the Participating Organizations, which is the amount earned by the Participating Organizations on the undisbursed balance of the Joint Programme funds. By the end of 2011, the interest earned income amounted to US\$ 27,816.

The Administrative Agent fee is charged at a standard rate of one per cent on deposits, and amounted to US\$ 54,463 in 2011.

2. Donor Contributions

The Joint Programme is currently being financed by one donor that signed the SAA, namely DFID. In 2011, US\$ 5.45 million have been received in donor contributions, bringing the total Joint Programme contributions to US\$ 8.68 million. This information is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2. Donor Contributions (in US Dollars)

Donors	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	TOTAL
DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT(DFID)	3,231,420	5,446,306	8,677,726
Total	3,231,420	5,446,306	8,677,726

3. Transfer of Funds

Donor contributions are the main source of funding of the Joint Programme. In 2011, a total of US\$ 5.50 million has been transferred to Participating Organizations, as shown in Table 1.

The distribution of approved funding, consolidated by Participating Organization is summarized in Table 3. The term "Net funded amount" refers to amounts transferred to a Participating Organization minus refunds of unspent balances from the Participating Organization.

Since 2010 eleven Participating Organizations have received funding. In 2011 the Net Funded Amount was US\$ 5.46 million, bringing the cumulative net funded amount to US\$ 8.55 million. The distribution of net funding consolidated by Participating Organization is summarized in Table 3.

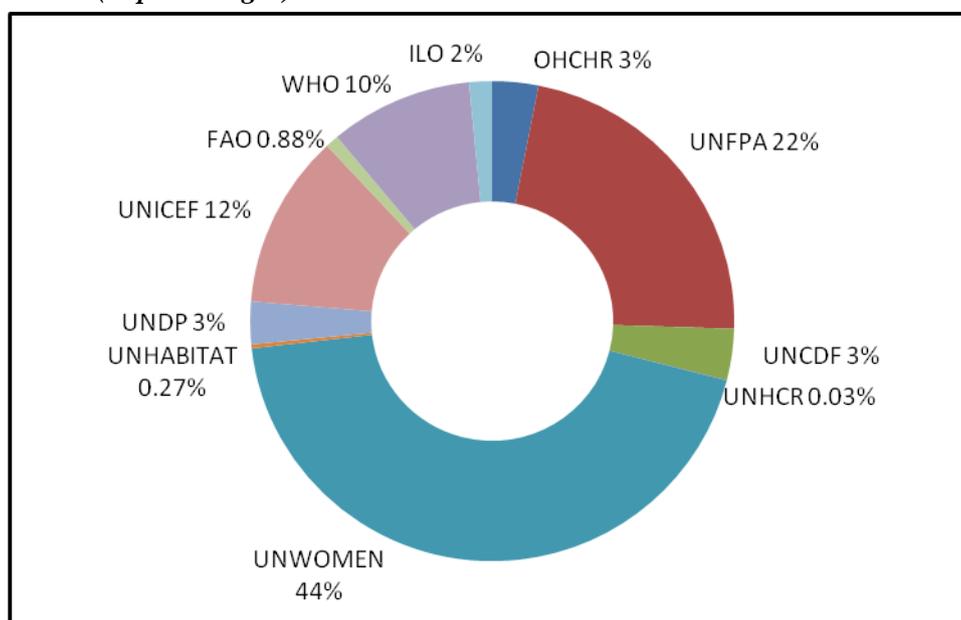
Table 3. Transfers/ Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010		Current Year Jan-Dec 2011		TOTAL	
	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount
FAO	192,600	192,600	48,150	48,150	240,750	240,750
ILO	121,552	121,552	83,888	83,888	205,440	205,440
OHCHR	72,760	72,760	167,990	167,990	240,750	240,750
UNCDF	21,400	21,400	187,250	187,250	208,650	208,650
UNDP	468,232	468,232	155,609	155,609	623,841	623,841
UNFPA	419,440	419,440	1,224,940	1,224,940	1,644,380	1,644,380
UNHABITAT	59,920	59,920	14,980	14,980	74,900	74,900
UNHCR	6,584	6,584	1,646	1,646	8,230	8,230
UNICEF	190,947	190,947	639,587	639,587	830,534	830,534
UNWOMEN	1,370,456	1,370,456	2,457,794	2,414,994	3,828,250	3,785,450
WHO	161,784	161,784	521,946	521,946	683,730	683,730
Total	3,085,675	3,085,675	5,503,780	5,460,980	8,589,455	8,546,655

Cumulatively, UNWOMEN received the largest share of funding (US\$ 3.79 million or 44 percent of the total) followed by UNFPA and UNICEF receiving US\$ 1.64 million (19 percent) and US\$ 0.83 million (10 percent) respectively.

As shown in Table 3 and Figure 1 below, in 2011 UNWOMEN received the largest share of funding (US\$ 2,414,994 or 44 percent), followed by UNFPA (US\$ 1,224,940 or 22 percent), UNICEF (US\$ 639,587 or 12 percent) and WHO (US\$ 521,946 or 10 percent).

Figure 1: Net funded amount by Participating Organization for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2011 (in percentages)



4. Expenditure Reported by Participating Organization

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the six categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting of expenditure approved by the UN Development Group (UNDG) organizations. The reported expenditures were submitted to the MPTF Office by the Participating Organizations via the UNEX - the MPTF Office's expenditure reporting tool. The 2011 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY and can be found in this report in Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.

4.1. Financial Delivery Rate

Table 4.1 below reflects the percentage delivery (cumulative) measured against total funds received by the Participating UN Organizations for the period up to 31 December 2011. The cumulative delivery rate was 50 percent.

Table 4.1. Financial Delivery Rate (in US Dollars)

Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate (%)
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	Total	
8,546,655	1,452,937	2,797,131	4,250,068	49,73
8,546,655	1,452,937	2,797,131	4,250,068	49,73

4.2. Total Expenditure Reported by Category

Table 4.2 shows the Joint Programme expenditure in six categories agreed to by the UNDG organizations. The highest amounts of cumulative (combined prior years and 2011) expenditure were: Contracts (46 percent) and Personnel (30 percent), followed by Training of Counterparts (16 percent), Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport (7 percent), and Other Direct Costs (1 percent).

Details of expenditure by category are shown in Table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2. Total Expenditure by Category (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditure			% of Total Programme Costs
	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2010	Current Year Jan-Dec 2011	Total	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport	163,040	91,477	254,517	7
Personnel	496,184	605,427	1,101,611	30
Training of Counterparts	63,157	515,133	578,290	16
Contracts	541,394	1,172,250	1,713,644	46
Other Direct Costs	35,315	19,911	55,226	1
Programme Costs Total	1,299,090	2,404,199	3,703,288	100.00
Indirect Support Costs	153,847	392,932	546,780	14
Total	1,452,937	2,797,131	4,250,068	

4.3 Financial Delivery Rate by Participating Organization

Reported expenditures and the resulting deliveries by PUNOs are summarized in Table 4.3. Of the total net funded amount US\$ 8,546,655, US\$ 4,250,068 was reported in expenditure by the end of 2011, giving an overall delivery rate of 50 percent. UNHCR reported the highest delivery rate (100 percent) followed by OHCHR (90 percent), FAO (90 percent) and UNHABITAT (87 percent).

Table 4.3. Financial Delivery Rate by Participating Organization (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)
FAO	240,750	240,750	215,946	90
ILO	205,440	205,440	123,905	60
UNCDF	208,650	208,650	37,610	18
UNHABITAT	74,900	74,900	65,035	87
UNFPA	1,644,380	1,644,380	778,208	47
OHCHR	240,750	240,750	216,130	90
UNHCR	8,230	8,230	8,230	100
UNICEF	830,534	830,534	453,231	55
UNWOMEN	3,828,250	3,785,450	1,755,242	46
WHO	683,730	683,730	160,866	24
UNDP	623,841	623,841	435,665	70
Total	8,589,455	8,546,655	4,250,068	50

4.4. Cumulative Expenditure of Participating Organizations, with breakdown by Category

Cumulative expenditure reported by Participating Organizations are shown in six categories in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4. Expenditure by Participating Organization, with breakdown by Category (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Expenditure by Category							% of Programme Costs
			Supplies, Commodities, Equip & Transport	Personnel	Training of Counter-parts	Contracts	Other Direct Costs	Total Programme Costs	Indirect Support Costs	
FAO	240,750	215,946	563	65,521	33,545	88,424	20,183	208,235	7,711	3.70
ILO	205,440	123,905	6,175	90,262	11,712	-	7,650	115,799	8,106	7.00
OHCHR	240,750	216,130	-	50,986	-	151,004	-	201,990	14,139	7.00
UNCDF	208,650	37,610	-	-	3,877	21,000	-	24,877	12,733	51.18
UNDP	623,841	435,665	6,400	216,323	3,518	187,083	22,341	435,665	-	0.00
UNFPA	1,644,380	778,208	140,347	340,016	-	238,468	5,892	724,723	53,485	7.38
UNHABITAT	74,900	65,035	-	1,294	-	59,487	-	60,781	4,255	7.00
UNHCR	8,230	8,230	496	5,600	-	1,595	-	7,691	539	7.01
UNICEF	830,534	453,231	9,478	628	24,869	388,606	-	423,581	29,651	7.00
UNWOMEN	3,785,450	1,755,242	78,284	295,096	474,122	502,942	(839)	1,349,605	405,637	30.06
WHO	683,730	160,866	12,775	35,885	26,648	75,035	-	150,342	10,524	7.00
Total	8,546,655	4,250,068	254,517	1,101,611	578,290	1,713,644	55,226	3,703,288	546,780	14.76

As shown in Table 4.4, UNWOMEN reported the highest amount of expenditure in the Joint Programme, amounting to 41 percent of the total reported expenditure, followed by UNFPA (18 percent), UNICEF (11 percent), and UNDP (10 percent).

5. Accountability and transparency

The MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>) has been further enhanced and continues to serve as 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 UN Organizations. All narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office 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, the site facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. 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 recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.