

Annex III: Results Framework Overview

MYFF Priority Goals:	Democratic Governance (Goal 2) p 1
	Energy and Environment (Goal 3) p 13
	HIV/AIDS (Goal 5) p 22
	Poverty Reduction (Goal 1) p 26

Democratic Governance

- 2.1** Outcomes: Broad-based national governance programmes agreed by stakeholders.
UNDP able to support them.
- Outputs: Policy advisory services provided to country offices to support programme countries' governance needs;
knowledge-sharing systems strengthened; applied research undertaken by Oslo Governance Center;
knowledge on best practices in service lines codified

Applied research led by OGC primarily in establishing leadership in Democratic Governance Assessments and measurements, with the following policy guidance materials produced:

UNDP Governance Indicators: A Users Guide (2nd edition 2007) available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic
http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs07/undp_users_guide_online_version.pdf

[Framework for Selecting Pro-Poor and Gender-Sensitive Governance Indicators](http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/Framework%20paper%20-%20entire%20paper.pdf) <http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/Framework%20paper%20-%20entire%20paper.pdf>

Human Development Viewpoints on *Governance Indicators for Pro-Poor and Gender Sensitive Policy Reform*

About the Governance Indicators Project (French and English) http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/about_the_governance_indicators_project.pdf

Framework for Piloting the Development of Pro-Poor and Gender Sensitive Governance Indicators for Policy Reform
<http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/Framework%20for%20piloting.pdf>

Bibliography of governance and democracy indicators resources
http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/Bibliography_of_governance_and_democracy_indicators_resources.pdf

UNDP and TI: Report on Corruption and Governance Measurement Tools in Latin American Countries
http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/LAC_survey.doc

UNDP National Human Development Reports (NHDR) and the Use of Democratic Governance Indicators
<http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/NHDR.pdf>

Sources for Democratic Governance Indicators <http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/NHDR.pdf>

UNDP Governance Assessment Portal www.govassessment.org

[Indicators for Human Rights Based Approach to Development: Users Guide](http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/HRBA%20indicators%20guide.pdf) <http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/HRBA%20indicators%20guide.pdf>

2007 Bergen Seminar Report: Governance Assessments and the Paris Declaration: Opportunities for Inclusive Participation and National Ownership

Specific output targets reached in 2005-2007:

300 advisory opinions submitted to 90 clients: During the past year alone, DGP-Net responded to 145 queries and requests for assistance. The network collected a total of 422 advisory opinions which were all incorporated consolidated replies. In addition, DGP-Net conducted 3 eDiscussions, one of which collected over 152 contributions from practitioners and clients.

1000 experts in the roster: The UNDP Wide Federation of Rosters now includes a total of 1566 experts on Governance. The Knowledge Management team is now working on a process to ensure that all experts are vetted and have updated their profiles according to the new skills set on the expert roster.

Democratic Governance workspace established, populated and storing knowledge tools: <http://practices.undp.org/democratic-governance/> - The Democratic Governance Workspace has been established. It is continuously populated by practitioners and by the DG knowledge management team through the DGP-Net News update which goes out to the network every 2 to 3 weeks.

There are **2507 documents** uploaded on the workspace. The document manager holding all docs (and doc count) for items we have collected and uploaded on the workspace can be found at this URL. <http://content.undp.org/go/practices/governance/docs/?src=gov>

All the Consolidated Replies are listed on the workspace (pulled from Lyris):
<http://practices.undp.org/democratic-governance/consrep/index.cfm?src=121515>

2.2 Outcomes: Parliament functions to realize the representative duties of elected members
Outputs: Support provided to parliamentary institutions to enable oversight functions, including in conflict/fragile states; role of participants – especially women – in parliamentary functions strengthened.

Nine (9) guidance tools developed for COs to support strengthening of parliaments (for the period covering 2005 – 2007 only).

1) Parliamentary Development and Human Rights http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/HR_Pub_Parlts&HR.pdf

2) Guidelines for the International Community on Parliaments and Crisis Prevention and Recovery http://www.parlcpr.undp.org/docs/GPPS_Guidelines.pdf, together with the organization of a conference in Brussels where over 100 representatives of donor agencies engaged in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, democratic governance practitioners, and parliamentarians participated (<http://www.parlcpr.undp.org/brusselconf.htm>)

3) Arab States Regional Knowledge Management Website www.ArabParliaments.org The website provides user-friendly access to a host of parliamentary development resources. It also serves to highlight UNDP-supported parliamentary development activities, in an effort to ensure that Arab parliaments have the capacity, resources, and independence required to carry out their core functions effectively. A separate component on women and parliaments is also available on the website.

4) International Knowledge Network on Women in Politics (iKNOW Politics) www.iknowpolitics.org
An online workspace designed to serve the needs of elected officials, candidates, political party leaders and members, researchers, students and other practitioners interested in advancing women in politics. It is a joint project of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA).

5) Virtual Development Academy, ready for launch in January 2008

6) IPU Publication on Parliament and Democracy in the 21st Century: A Guide to Good Practice (with UNDP support)
http://www.ipu.org/PDF/publications/democracy_en.pdf

7) CPA Recommended Benchmarks for Democratic Legislatures (2006) (CPA site being redone:
http://www.cpaHQ.org/RecommendedBenchmarksforDemocraticLegislatures_pdf_media_public.aspx;
temporarily at:
<http://sdnhq.undp.org/governance/parls/docs/CPA%20Benchmarks%20Report%20-%20FINAL%20-033007.doc>

8) MPs Orientation Handbook (UNDP for SADC PF) http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/ParlGuide_mpsorient.pdf

9) 2007 mapping exercise of all UNDP's Parliamentary Development work (user-friendly web application is currently being finalized)

Currently there are over **60** parliamentary development programmes, from Algeria to Mozambique and Timor Leste to Uruguay.

2.3 Outcomes: Legislative and institutional frameworks for free, fair, transparent, sustainable elections in place
Outputs: Capacities of national electoral institutions strengthened, reducing cost of registration/ election

At least 7 guidance tools produced for COs to support strengthening capacities for national electoral institutions, including 2 training packages developed, partnerships established with EC, EAD, UNDESA, IFES, NDI, International IDEA and Mexican and Canadian Elections Commissions through ACE Network, and 1 consolidated calendar to monitor upcoming elections and anticipate demand for services:

UNDP's Engagement with Political Parties (May 2005) <http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/Policy-Pub-EngagementPolitical%20Parties.pdf>

Getting to the CORE: The Cost of Registration and Elections (2006) http://content.undp.org/go/practices/governance/docs/download/?d_id=468148

UNDP Handbook on Working with Political Parties (2006) http://content.undp.org/go/practices/governance/docs/download/?d_id=468148

UNDP Electoral Assistance Implementation Guide (October 2007) <http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/UNDP-Electoral-Assistance-Implementation-Guide.pdf>

DPA Note of Guidance on Coordination of International Election Observers (Annex to EA Guide)

UNDP Brussels Note of Guidance on Coordination of European Union Electoral Observer Missions (Annex to EA Guide)

Election Calendar (updated on a rolling basis) http://content.undp.org/go/practices/governance/docs/download/?d_id=669185

ACE Electoral Knowledge Network (2006 launch) <http://www.aceproject.org>

the world's largest online and free encyclopedia of electoral information as well as a dynamic practitioners' network and capacity development facility)

BRIDGE Project (UNDP joined 2007) <http://www.bridge-project.org/>

(most comprehensive professional development course available in election administration)

The most strategic global partnership for UNDP in the area is with the European Commission and has led to the development of a Joint Training in Effective Electoral Assistance, Operational Guidelines on electoral assistance projects and a joint Task Force to support country offices.

Operational Guidelines on the Implementation of Electoral Assistance Programmes and Projects (2006)

http://resourcemobilization.brsp.undp.org/files/EC/Operational_guidelines_signed_21.4.06.pdf

Joint Training Package in Effective Electoral Assistance by UNDP, EC, IDEA (2006-2008) Website pending; 4.5 day training package for UNDP and EC staff working in electoral assistance; VDA module developed on this basis (see LRC)

- 2.4** Outcomes: The poor empowered to seek remedies for injustices consistent with international human rights norms
Outputs: Traditional/ADR justice mechanisms/ institutions supported to increase access to justice by poor, women and marginalized groups

HURITALK – human-rights policy network -offers an opportunity for policy dialogue on human rights issues among its members. There are **over 1205 members** (1100 members at end of 2007) and the network is still growing (**at least 60% or 710 members are UNDP and 495 non-UNDP members or 41%**). HURITALK acts as a Forum through which members representing more than 100 countries and 12 UN entities, can discuss, share information and tools, as well as build knowledge on emerging issues and best strategies for incorporating human rights into their work. In this way, HURITALK serves as a valuable practical tool for translating the UN’s commitment to integrating human rights into all aspects of its work. The network is consistently rated as one of the most substantive networks.

<http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/flagship/huritalk.html>

Guidance Tools (Global)

Human Rights Practice Note 2005(A) (C) (F) (S)

UNDP Practice Note on Access to Justice (2005) http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/Justice_PN_En.pdf

Justice for the poor - accelerating access (forthcoming)

Programming for Justice: Access for all (Guide to Human Rights – Based Approach to Access to Justice)

The Relationship Between gender and Islamic Law: A comparative study of Malaysia, Nigeria, Tunisia and Egypt

Tools: Conceptual Frameworks (Latin America Region) – GCF funded specific

[“Seguridad ciudadana, desarrollo humano y gobernabilidad democrática” Public security, human development and democratic governance.](#)

[“Las políticas de seguridad pública” \(Public security policies\)](#)

[Informe “La seguridad en América Latina en síntesis” \(Public security in Latin America in brief\)](#)

Empirical Evidence: Experiences from Latin America – GCF funded specific

Case Study: Programa Sociedad Sin Violencia El Salvador

Case Study: La experiencia en formación de profesionales de Brasil - SENASP – UNDP

Case Study: Honduras y la experiencia en Observatorio de la Violencia

Case Study: Bolivia y la encuesta interna de la Policía Nacional

Case Study: Guatemala: “Hacia una política de seguridad ciudadana ”

Case Study: "Seguridad Pública y Desarrollo Humano en Paraguay" ” (Towards a public security policy and human development)

Assessment Tools: Latin America – GCF funded specific

Guía para la Evaluación del estado de la seguridad ciudadana
(Public security Assessment framework in Spanish, English, Portuguese)

Guía para la evaluación de la violencia contra la mujer
(Assessment Guide on violence against women)

Guía “Control parlamentario del Sistema de Seguridad Pública”
(model of the activities of control for Parliamentary’s
members and Comissions) Publicación 2007

Training module: Parliamentary and Security
Training module: Parliamentary and Security

- 2.5** Outcomes: Citizens' participation, especially vulnerable groups, in policy dialogue through enhanced access to information
Outputs: Poor, women, marginalized groups empowered to participate in governance processes;
E-governance tools deployed to increase access to information/services, and reduce costs of governance

Guidance Tools: Access to Information

[A Guide to Measuring the Impact of Right to Information Programmes: Practical Guidance Note \(2006\)](#)

[Communication for Empowerment: Developing Media Strategies in Support of Vulnerable Groups \(2006\)](#)
<http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/Communicationforempowermentfinal.pdf>

[A Guide to Civil Society Organizations working in Democratic Governance](#)
http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/docs06/3665%20Booklet_heleWEB_.pdf

E-Governance Guidance Tools

[E-governance Practice Note \(March 2006\) - http://sdnhq.undp.org/~raul/egov/pn/egov-pn-v.99.pdf](#)

[What and Whose e-Government We Want? An End-User's Dimension of e-Services, RBEC \(December 2005\) - http://sdnhq.undp.org/egov/papers/what_egov_prague.pdf](#)

[United Nations Development Programme. Bureau for Development Policy, Democratic Governance Group. E-governance Service Delivery in India and South Africa. 2007. http://sdnhq.undp.org/~raul/egov/propoor/e-gov-4-the-poor-paper-final.pdf.](#)

[United Nations Development Programme. Bureau for Development Policy, Democratic Governance Group. Gender Responsive e-governance: Exploring the Transformative Potential. 2007. http://sdnhq.undp.org/~raul/egov/gender/E-Governance-Gender-primer-FINAL-EDIT-2007-11-05.doc](#)

“E-governance and Development: Service Delivery to Empower the Poor.” Raul Zambrano. [International Journal of E-government Research](#). Winter 2008 (forthcoming).

United Nations Development Programme, Bureau for Development Policy, Democratic Governance Group. Empowering Parliaments through the Use of ICTs. 2006. <http://sdnhq.undp.org/e-gov/e-parl.html>.

United Nations Development Programme. Asia Pacific Development Information Programme (APDIP). Pro-Poor Public Service Delivery with ICTs: Making local e-governance work towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. 2007. <http://www.apdip.net/apdipenote/11.pdf/view>.

United Nations Development Programme. Paving the Road towards Pro-Poor e-Governance -Findings and Observations from Asia-Pacific Case Studies. Asia Pacific Development Information Programme (APDIP): 2007. <http://www.apdip.net/projects/e-government/capblg/casestudies/Overview.pdf>.

E-governance Service Delivery in India and South Africa . Raúl Zambrano and Pierre Dandjinou. 2007. <http://sdnhq.undp.org/~raul/egov/propoor/egov-4-the-poor-paper-final.pdf>

Empowering Parliaments through the Use of ICTs . Henrik Olesen, Raúl Zambrano and Valentina Azzarello. 2006. <http://sdnhq.undp.org/e-gov/eparl.html>.

ICT for Development Observatory - e-governance.
<http://sdnhq.undp.org/perl/news/articles.pl?do=browse&categories=8>.

Africa e-governance Resource Center
<http://www.egovernance-africa.net> or
<http://sdnhq.undp.org/africaegov>

For an assessment of some e-gov initiatives please see: Paving the Road towards Pro-Poor e-Governance - Findings and Observations from Asia-Pacific Case Studies <http://www.apdip.net/projects/e-government/capblg/casestudies/Overview.pdf> completed by APDIP with our support

- 2.6** Outcomes: Pro-poor decentralization policies adopted
Outputs: MDG goals established at local level for planning, budgeting, service delivery
Decentralized governance institutions capacity strengthened

Participation of poor, women and marginalized in local governance processes increased

Five guidance tools on Local Development, with focus on MDGs:

The UNDP Practice Note on Localising MDGs was prepared between 2005-2007. Initiated in DGG the Practice Note was finalized in the Capacity Development Group.

The Practice Note on localizing the MDGs was then transformed/adapted into the UNDP Practice Note on Capacity Development for Local Development in 2007.

DGG participated in their preparation, although the process was led by CDG (what is still in line with the stated output)

[Towards a Local Governance and Development Agenda: Lessons and Challenges \[English Version, Spanish and French available\]](#)

http://content.undp.org/go/practices/governance/share/Network-Attachments/download/?d_id=1521074

[Primer: Fiscal Decentralisation and Poverty Reduction. http://content.undp.org/go/practices/governance/docs/download/?d_id=318178](http://content.undp.org/go/practices/governance/docs/download/?d_id=318178)

[Citizen's Security and Civic Culture Programming Tools](#)

Through LIFE Programme in the period 2004-2005 city consultations methodology was used at municipal/district level in a total of 66 municipalities in 9 countries in five regions.

See report attached and the following link

http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/DLGUD_Pub_lifebook.pdf

- 2.7** Outcomes: Public administration reform (PAR) for effective, responsive, pro-poor public services promoted
Outputs: Public administrations strengthened to manage resources to enable pro-poor investments in pursuit of MDGs

Capacity of public administration strengthened to deliver services to poor, women and marginalized more effectively through improved procurement systems

Public Administration reform:

Best Practices in Public Administration Reform http://content.undp.org/go/bdp/dgg/operations/docs/download/?d_id=1531942

Capacity Development for Public Service http://content.undp.org/go/bdp/dgg/operations/docs/download/?d_id=1531947

Public Administration Reform for Women Empowerment http://content.undp.org/go/bdp/dgg/operations/docs/download/?d_id=1531960

Priorities and Sequencing in Rebuilding Civil Administration in Failing and Post Conflict Countries
http://content.undp.org/go/bdp/dgg/operations/docs/download/?d_id=1532006

Public Administration Reform and Decentralized Governance http://content.undp.org/go/bdp/dgg/operations/docs/download/?d_id=1532039

Anti-Corruption: 6 Guidance Tools and 1 Source Book

UNDP Anti-Corruption practice Note February 2004 (currently being updated) http://www.undp.org/governance/docs/AC_PN_English.pdf

UNDP Institutional Arrangements to Combat Corruption: A Comparative Study produced by the UNDP Bangkok Centre in 2005
<http://regionalcenrebangkok.undp.org.th/practices/governance/documents/corruptionComparativer>

Anti-Corruption Resources: UNDP Anti-Corruption Manual (includes all country case studies), 2007 <http://content.undp.org/go/bdp/dgg/ac-cop-2006/?jsessionid=aAMmfrkH9rkb?g11n.enc=ISO-8859-1&bbp.i=d0.1&bbp.v=807118&bbp.e=select&bbp.4.portal=586096&bbp.s=6>

Corruption and Human Rights, 2007 (commissioned to Raoul Wallenberg Institute) http://content.undp.org/go/bdp/dgg/ac-cop-2006/Political-Corruption-Documents/download/?d_id=1539380

The Role of Civil Society in Preventing Corruption: promoting greater accountability and Transparency in Natural Resources Revenue Management (Working Paper by Andre Standing, Institute of Security Studies, 2006) <http://content.undp.org/go/bdp/dgg/ac-cop-2006/?g11n.enc=ISO-8859-1&bbp.i=d0.1&bbp.v=600119&bbp.e=select&bbp.4.portal=600112&bbp.s=6>

[Corruption in Post-War Reconstruction: Confronting the vicious circle \(Both in Arabic and in English\) -- 2005](#)

Anti-Corruption Conventions in Africa: What Civil Society Can Do to Make Them Work (by Gillian Dell, Transparency International, 2006 with support from UNDP Programme for Accountability and Transparency) http://www.transparency.org/publications/publications/conventions_africa

Energy and Environment

- 3.1** Outcomes: National strategies for sustainable development adopted, integrated into national planning and PRSPs
Outputs: Guidance/tools on strategic environmental assessment (SEA); country-specific MDG7 targets built into national planning/statistics systems. Poverty-environment capacity development network created.
- OECD DAC “[Applying Strategic Environmental Assessment: Good Practice Guidance for Development Co-operation](#)” As co-chair of the OECD DAC SEA Task Team, UNDP played a leading role in the development and distribution of this guidance. This guidance was distributed to all country offices and is available in English, Spanish, and French. UNDP continues to play a leadership role in the SEA Task Team’s efforts to provide supporting training, supplementary advisory notes, and lessons learned to enhance the application of the Guidance.
 - “[Making Progress on Environmental Sustainability: Lessons and Recommendations From a Review of Over 150 MDG Country Experiences](#)” This report examines the MDGRs to see how the 158 countries are doing in terms of tailoring their MDG7 targets and indicators; how successful they are in capturing progress on sustainability; whether they are moving forward or backward; whether they are identifying cross-cutting linkages between MDG7 and other MDGs; how country reporting varies by regions; and the challenges they face in monitoring and achieving MDG7. It also details UNDP guidance on how to operationalize MDG7 and tailor targets and indicators at the country level and points to ways in which UNDP supports countries to achieve MDG7 through better monitoring and reporting.
 - [Poverty Environment Initiative](#) The UNDP-UNEP Poverty -Environment Initiative (PEI) is a joint programme to provide financial and technical support to countries to build capacity for mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into national development planning processes, such as PRSP’s and MDG Achievement Strategies. Based upon experience over the past few years in assisting 9 countries in [Africa](#) and [Asia](#) to launch sustainable programmes to mainstream poverty-environment into national development plans, budget processes and sector implementation programmes.
 - [Partnership for Principle 10](#) No UNDP involvement after Jake Werksman left UNDP in 2003.

- 3.2** Outcomes: Access of poor to adequate/safe water supply and basic sanitation incorporated into national development frameworks; efficient service delivery increased.
- Outputs: Community Water Initiative, IWRM, water resource risk management projects supported; water resources risk management with BCPR; adaptation to climate-change projects supported by private sector/country priorities incorporated into CSD13/14/15 on water and the MDGs.

Output a. Three Guidance Notes/publications on IWRM and water/poverty

- PEP paper launched March 2006 at World Water Forum 4 [Linking Poverty Reduction and Water Management](#)
- Gender-water resources guide updated edition launched at WWF4 (see also CapNet information, Gender Tutorial) [Gender in Water Management](#)
- CapNet materials

Output b. Two global networks (Water-Net and CWI-Net)

- These were analogues to ee-net and were abandoned. Contributions to ee-net made instead. CapNet networks for information exchange.

Output c. 10 New Cap-Net (regional) partnerships established

- See CapNet reports.

Output d. Four Global Projects with GEF initiated

- IWRM MSP Southern Africa/Botswana
- AS, ECIS IWRM MSPs/projects

- 3.3** Outcome: National policy frameworks reflecting energy's role in poverty reduction supported, access to energy services increased, low emissions energy technologies introduced.
- Output: Lessons from energy projects including GEF/SGP codified; programming tools/guidance notes linking energy with issues, e.g., gender mainstreaming, into energy policy produced. CSD14/15 decisions on energy and the MDGs reflecting developing countries' priorities. Global Village partnerships/LPG Challenge expanded to all regions.

Continuous and direct policy advisory support to COs and Regional Bureau (particularly, Africa, Asia and LAC), resulting in significant expansion of their Regional Energy Programmes, which in turn have resulted in influencing regional and national policy frameworks covering more than 20 countries in Africa as exemplified ECOWAS White Paper on energy access supported by UNDP. Specific outputs include:

- 20 reports on lessons learned from energy projects including GEF/SGP
- 45 programming tools, guidance notes and KM products, including gender mainstreaming
- Africa position coordinated by CSD Vice Chair supported by EEG, two knowledge fairs with 15 partner institutions, 10 side events
- Global partnerships (i.e. GVEP and LPG Challenge) supporting policy dialogues and programme development in 8 Africa, 3 Latin America, 8 Asia countries.
- Over 60 policy advisory missions to support COs in four regions.
- Over 200 non-mission activities to support development of mainstreaming policy notes and technical tools, and initiate collaborative avenues and mobilize resources for energy access expansion

Some select hyperlinks:

- (<http://www.energyandenvironment.undp.org/undp/index.cfm?module=Library&page=Document&DocumentID=5793>)
- http://regionalcentrebangkok.undp.or.th/practices/energy_env/rep-por/publications.html
- [http://regionalcentrebangkok.undp.or.th/practices/energy_env/rep-por/;](http://regionalcentrebangkok.undp.or.th/practices/energy_env/rep-por/)
- http://sgp.undp.org/index.cfm?module=ActiveWeb&page=WebPage&s=climate_change_publi
- <http://www.undp.org/energy/>
- http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd15/csd15_ipm.htm

- 3.4 Outcomes:** Sustainable land-management policy, linked to poverty-reduction strategies and good governance established, appropriate/innovative land management practices promoted.
- Outputs:** Drylands issues integrated in national programmes in Drylands Development Programme (IDDP) countries.
UNDP policy on drought developed.
Best practices documented on successful community-based initiatives from four sub-regions on natural resource management.
SADC land reform technical facility operational and advisory/technical services provided on land reform/tenure to member countries.

Output a. Through the Integrated Drylands Development Programme (IDDP) framework, drylands issues have been integrated into national programmes in 19 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Arab States and West Asia. Programmes are now in implementation in Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Tanzania, and Uganda in sub-Saharan Africa; Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and Palestinian Territories in the Arab States; and Iran in West Asia. The programmes under implementation combine policy analysis with institutional capacity building and concrete programme interventions at national and local levels. See [Activity Report 2002-2006 found at http://www.undp.org/drylands](http://www.undp.org/drylands).

Output b. The UNDP policy on drought has not been developed rather the support has focused on two major components; one is a wider drylands agenda that is geared towards reduction of vulnerability and building of resilience of drylands countries and communities to adapt to climate change. This includes support under improving market access for drylands commodities and piloting initiatives that promote incentives for payment for environmental services. The other is focused on drought policy advocacy and facilitation; development of decision making support tools such as publications and briefs, knowledge networking, capacity building of UNDP country offices staff through workshops.

The advocacy and applied policy work on drought has been pursued in a number of ways: including convening of international expert and practitioners workshops, see www.undp.org/drylands; to co-sponsoring of a drought and development network with the UN-International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and UNDP-Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, a recommendation of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Drought.

The third element is programme support: UNDP-GEF and the Drylands Development Centre developed a project on Coping with Drought and Climate Change that is supporting four African countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique and Zimbabwe) in their effort to develop and pilot a range of coping mechanism for reducing the vulnerability of farmers and pastoralists to future climate change shocks, now under implementation by the countries. The project is addressing the impacts of climate change on land degradation and food security, specifically aiming at piloting coping strategies, improving early warning systems, implementing Drought Preparedness and Mitigation policies. It plans to replicate and disseminate successful approaches of adaptation while focusing on the delivery of global environmental benefits in the focal area of land degradation. DDC in

particular, is managing a regional learning mechanism that will be in a position to incorporate future adaptation projects in Africa with a focus on the link between drought and climate change.

Output c. In support of the decentralization work at country level, the Drylands Development Centre in 2005 commissioned a study to identify, analyze and document experiences and best practices on mainstreaming governance of natural resources into decentralization and democratization processes in 12 countries in Africa, Asia (*includes countries from the Arab States*) and Latin America and the Caribbean. These were shared, discussed and debated effectively in a Drylands E-forum that brought together 78 participants. The final results have been documented in a publication on decentralized governance of natural resources. Part one of this publication is a Manual and Guidelines for Practitioners and part II is the Lessons Learnt, Experiences and Best Practices in decentralized governance of natural resources, see <http://www.undp.org/drylands>.

The manual is a practical tool kit to enhance the integration and mainstreaming of the governance of natural resources into country decentralization and democratic processes; and lessons learnt. The manual serves as a tool for creating awareness about the links between governance, poverty alleviation and sustainable development. The main objective is to assist those involved in the development and implementation of strategies and programmes for the decentralized governance of natural resources, and to do so taking into account lessons from past experiences and best practices.

The lessons learnt document aims at promoting learning from experiences; i.e. what has worked and not worked; what pitfalls should persons engaged in decentralized governance of natural resources look for; what are the opportunities, risks and constraints foreseen in this process. It provides rich examples from different countries that have embarked on the decentralization process. In reviewing these case examples it demonstrates that decentralization is possible and feasible when countries embrace this process as a national goal and/or strategy and when a national policy is enacted for this purpose.

Programmes focusing in the area of decentralized governance of natural resources are under implementation in Mali, Niger and Yemen. The programme in Mali is building capacity of institutions in the governance of natural resources, creating economic opportunities for the rural poor through sustainable management and use of natural resources as well as looking at options for financing local development. In Niger, the programme is strengthening capacities of different stakeholders in local governance and management of natural resources; In Yemen, the programme is piloting an institutional model for decentralized governance of water resources.

Output d. SADC land reform technical facility operational and advisory/technical services provided on land reform/tenure to member countries.

The SADC Facility has been in the making since 2001; however the pace of its development accelerated greatly from 2006 largely with the financial support of DFID and the co-financing and administrative support of the UNDP Drylands Development Centre. A concrete proposal detailing the structure and operational modalities of the Facility was completed and presented in May 2007. It affirmed that the Facility is required because among other reasons member states require technical and financial assistance to develop and in particular implement land reform programmes. The study as

recommended an implementation strategy that focuses on a virtual facility based on collaborative work between the Facility and various institutions in the SADC region. To achieve these goals the study report proposed four specific programme areas; namely land policy formulation and implementation, information and communication, capacity building (training) and research. Additionally it recommended implementation of kick start activities in the first one year. This plan was endorsed by the Permanent Secretaries of Land Ministries by late 2007 and has been approved by Ministers.

The May 2007 document, entitled “Establishing the SADC Regional Land Reform Technical Support Facility and Inception Activities,” presents not only the modalities according to which the Facility is meant to operate, but in conjunction with this proposes a staff complement for the Facility and a budget for core operations over a five-year timeframe. In accordance with earlier consultations regarding the establishment of the Facility, the approved operational model is decidedly lean (for which reason it is described as a ‘virtual facility’), because its function is to co-ordinate the role of various role-players, some of which may be country partners from government or civil society, and others of which may be contracted to perform specific tasks.

Parallel to the efforts to finalise the design of the Facility and get it established, further developmental begun on various components. One such activity was the drafting of a research agenda and framework to guide the establishment of the Facility’s research component (“Designing a Strategy and Agenda for the Research Component of the SADC Land Reform Support Facility”), concluded in January 2008. Similar work is being completed to further detail the Facility’s communication and information sharing component and the policy formulation and implementation support components. The Facility has also developed land expert and institution databases and a Facility website is under finalization.

The Facility has in collaboration with other institutions such as the World Bank Institute, UNDP and the Southern Africa Poverty Research Network organized training courses on land redistribution in 2007 and on land administration planned for May 2008. In May 2008, the Facility is also organizing through a service provider a multi-stakeholder regional conference on land reform and poverty reduction.

The Facility was in June – August 2007 at the centre of the southern Africa regional assessments and consultations for the pan Africa Land Policy Framework and Guidelines process spearheaded by Africa Union, African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa with funding support from DFID and UNDP-DDC.

These developments represent a leap forward in respect of the Facility realising its vision, in other words closing the gap between the operational plan of May 2007, and activities that will begin to influence policy-making on the ground that have begun in 2008. See attached letter from the Executive Secretary of SADC.

- 3.5** Outcomes: National planning processes acknowledge the contribution that biodiversity and ecosystem services make to food security, health, livelihoods and reduced vulnerability to natural disasters
- Outputs: Lessons learned from UNDP biodiversity projects including GEF SGP and Equator Initiative projects codified and policy advice/knowledge shared/provided. Key partnerships leveraged to integrate MDGs in biodiversity frameworks and vice-versa. Local community/indigenous people's capacity to integrate perspective into national/global policy fora developed.

- GEF/SGP portfolio reviewed, two thematic lessons-learned papers.
 - Community Action to Conserve Biodiversity: Linking Biodiversity Conservation with Poverty Reduction
<http://www.energyandenvironment.undp.org/undp/indexAction.cfm?module=Library&action=GetFile&DocumentAttachmentID=1732>
 - Learning from Success: Scaling up Community Enterprises for Biodiversity and the MDGs.
<http://www.equatorinitiative.org/documents/pdf/completoing.pdf>
- Three books linking biodiversity to development issues published.
 - A Community Dialogue for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals
<http://www.energyandenvironment.undp.org/undp/index.cfm?module=Library&page=Document&DocumentID=5519>
 - People and Environment: The role of the Environment in Poverty Alleviation
<http://www.fordhampress.com/detail.html?id=9780823228034>
 - The Millennium Development Goals and Conservation - Managing Nature's Wealth for Society's Health:
<http://www.iied.org/Gov/mdgs/publications.html>
 - Climate Change Futures: Health, Ecological and Economic Dimensions: http://www.undp.org/biodiversity/pdfs/CCF_Report_2005_final.pdf
 - UNDP, UNEP, World Bank and World Resources Institute, 2005-08-31 - World Resources 2005: The Wealth of the Poor – Managing Ecosystems to Fight Poverty: <http://www.wri.org/pubs/worldresources2005-pub-4073.html>
 - Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005-07-12 - The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment: Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Opportunities and Challenges for Business and Industry
 - MDG Posterbook: http://www.equatorinitiative.org/documents/pdf/MDG_Posterbook06.pdf
 - The Convention on Biological Diversity: Understanding and Influencing the Process – A Guide to Understanding and Participating Effectively in The Eighth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP8):
http://www.equatorinitiative.org/documents/pdf/livrinho_miolo_English.pdf
- Interactive CD-ROM distributed.
 - UNDP Biodiversity for Development CD-ROM:
<http://www.energyandenvironment.undp.org/undp/index.cfm?module=Library&page=Document&DocumentID=5063>
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment reports distributed/utilized in five MDG country reports.

- Distribution of MA reports to UNDP country offices: every Country Office received 3 copies of the final report of the Millennium Assessment.
- Integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into the MDG Support policy guidance on Environment that is being rolled out to many countries in Africa and Asia and the Pacific : Environment Needs Assessment and Costing Tool <http://www.undp.org/poverty/tools.htm#intro>
- Three Community Dialogue Spaces conducted.
 - Community Commons: <http://www.equatorinitiative.org/equatordialogues/events/CommunityCommons/CommunityCommons.htm>
 - Community Taba: <http://www.equatorinitiative.org/equatordialogues/events/CommunityTaba/CommunityTaba.htm>
 - World Environment Day, Message to the G8 on Biodiversity & Climate Change: http://www.equatorinitiative.org/equatordialogues/events/World_Environment_Day/World_Environ_Day.htm
 - Launch of the Community Knowledge Service in Asia: http://www.equatorinitiative.org/documents/pdf/BetweenTheLines_Issue13.pdf

3.6 Outcomes: Compliance with Montreal Protocol and Stockholm Convention; incorporation in national development agendas of the SAICM
 Outputs: Assistance provided to governments to be informed/ engaged in issues; chemicals management/chemical safety addressed by SAICM; implementation of global chemicals conventions/protocols.

1) Supported national partners with designing proposals and successful obtainment of SAICM QSP as well as bilateral funding in: Belize, Belarus, Cambodia, Ecuador, Macedonia, Zambia and Uganda. There are no links yet for these but we can provide project documents if requested.

2) Supported national partners to better prepare country strategies and advocate in SAICM related administrative bodies (support to Ecuador and Kyrgyzstan with provision of information on bodies' decisions that affect funding eligibility per country). The support provided resulted in the Executive Board of the SAICM QSP, revising funding guidelines.

3) Development of guidance on chemicals management and gender mainstreaming
<http://www.energyandenvironment.undp.org/undp/indexAction.cfm?module=Library&action=GetFile&DocumentAttachmentID=2314>)

4) Five documents/guidance notes/fact sheets on ODS, POPS, SAICM produced:
 links: www.undp.org/chemicals/ , click on Library. A guidance book on mainstreaming chemicals was produced, targeted at governments and UN country teams. It is now being tested in Uganda, Macedonia and Zambia. Lessons learned and country experiences will then be incorporated in a second version, that will then be utilized in Belize, Belarus and Ecuador. The final version will incorporate additional lessons learned and country experiences and is scheduled to be issued in May 2009.

5) UNDP is working with IOMC Participant Organizations to become a member of IOMC. While on observer status, UNDP contributes to all IOMC activities. More information available at: <http://www.who.int/iomc/en/index.html>.

3.2/.3/.4/.5

- Outcomes: Natural resource risk management/adaptation to climate change integrated into national planning and expanded access to energy investment financing through CDM or PPP
- Outputs: Adaptation to climate change projects supported by The Gap and other private sector organizations. CDM and JI advice/knowledge accessible to countries. External partnerships on climate change/CDM expanded.

Output b. One of the three IDDP pillars is on reducing vulnerability of poor populations to climatic shocks, especially drought. As earlier mentioned, the support in this area is part of the wider drylands agenda that is geared towards reduction of vulnerability and building of resilience of drylands countries and communities to adapt to climate change. See section on output b; as part of this, focus has been placed on enhancing livelihoods of drylands communities through reducing barriers to market access. In particular it is focused on building capacity and training communities and local institutions on subjects such as product development, marketing and information linkages, and on developing strategies for influencing policies that impact on markets under the Market Access Project.

In the Arab States Region, focus has been on water, a key commodity in the region. This has resulted in support to the development of a Regional Integrated Water Resource Management (in collaboration with RBAS) to ensure sustainable management of water resources. The preparatory assistance project on this major initiative was been developed and finalized in December 2007, and is now in its early stages of implementation.

Output c. See <http://www.undp.org/mdgcarbonfacility>.

HIV/AIDS

- 5.1** Outcomes: Multi-stakeholder leadership capacity developed at individual, institutional, societal levels to generate breakthrough responses for reversing the epidemic
- Outputs: Methodologies for leadership and institutional capacity building developed /implemented;
Leaders empowered to take action to respond to epidemic

For the period 2005 -2007 leadership programmes were implemented in the following countries: Benin, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Fiji, Guinea, Laos, India, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Vietnam and Botswana.

Regional Workshop on Leadership for Staff of CSO regional networks: Workshop in collaboration with Southern Africa Network of AIDS Service Organisations in Windhoek, Namibia held (14-16 Aug 2007). About 30 participants from SANASO membership organization (from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) Training provided in leadership and governance issues using transformational leadership methodologies. Country action plans prepared.

- 5.1** Outcomes: Individual/community responses to the epidemic developed addressing attitudes/practices that influence its spread
- Outputs: Methodologies enabling communities to respond at scale to the epidemic developed/introduced;
Capacities of NGOs/CBOs to support community-based responses strengthened

Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE) programmes were implemented in: Benin, Botswana, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, and Sudan

Regional workshop on Promoting GIPA and the use of CCE methodology, Lesotho, 8-12 Oct 07

Regional CCE training of trainers held in Kenya, in partnership with Groots, to build capacity of women's community groups and grass roots organizations. (2005)

- 5.2** Outcomes: Broad-based, multi-sectoral/multilevel response generated integrating HIV/AIDS into national development plans and mainstreaming into key sectors/ministries
- Outputs: Support for harmonization of UN/donor HIV/AIDS responses through implementation of 'three ones' framework
National/sub-national capacities strengthened for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS and gender into PRSP and MTEF processes

4th. Global Consultation on Development Planning and Governance for HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS and Governance Meeting Report, New York, 1-2 November , 2005

10 January 2007 – meeting with UNAIDS, UNDP and the World Bank to discuss challenges of coordinating cross-interagency operations on activities related to countries' AIDS national strategic plans.

- 5.2** Outcomes: HIV/AIDS and gender budgeting integrated into macroeconomic frameworks
- Outputs: Gender-disaggregated planning data developed
Country teams supported on gender-sensitive budgeting

For the period 2005 -2007 the PRSP programme mainstreaming HIV/AIDS and gender has been implemented in 14 countries

[Integrating AIDS into PRSPs: A Review of Experiences](#)

- 5.3** Outcomes: Advocacy/communication strategies created to deepen understanding of the epidemic and underlying causes, and address issues of vulnerability, stigma and discrimination
- Outputs: Communication initiatives implemented positioning HIV/AIDS as development issue, addressing stigma, discrimination and gender equality, promoting commitment/leadership and including communities, women and people living with HIV

Botswana - 112 district policy makers were trained on leadership. 10 breakthrough initiatives (2 per district were identified for implementation by respective districts.

Namibia - Training for 5 local authorities and regional planners on the Local Governance and HIV/AIDS Toolkit for Impacts Assessment and Strategic Planning.

Mozambique - Technical Assistance provided to better coordinate the HIV response at sub-national level through the training of 67 facilitators which worked in the 11 provinces.

Nigeria - Technical and financial support was provided to 8 states for the development of SSP (State Strategic Plans) on HIV/AIDS. These 8 states are the key states that have developed the SSP after the launch of the NSF (National Strategic Framework) for HIV/AIDS.

HARPAS/REUTERS Media Training Workshop

Cairo, Egypt, 8-11 September 2007

Two workshops for Civil Society Leaders and Media

Tripoli, Libya, 22-25 March 2006

Regional Media Workshop

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 27-29 November 2006

Regional training for Arab Media

Cairo, Egypt, November 2005

Regional arts and media workshop in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in November 2005 bringing together 35 participants from 10 countries

5.3 Outcomes: Strategies developed to address obstacles to women's inheritance/property rights in HIV/AIDS context

Outputs: Initiatives to improve implementation of legislation for women living with/affected by HIV/AIDS

[First Asia Pacific Court of Women on HIV and Inheritance and Property Rights](#) - August 2007 - Organised by UNDP and the Asian Women's Human Rights Council in partnership with UNIFEM, UNAIDS and several NGOs in the region, this event was the first regional summit on inheritance and property

rights of women in the context of HIV. The event featured compelling testimonies by HIV positive women on the denial of their property rights as well as analyses by activists and academics on the broader context within which this dispossession is taking place.

Women's Inheritance and Property Rights Workshop –Ethiopia, 2005

- 5.3** Outcomes: Sustainable access to HIV/AIDS drugs through TRIPS and trade
Outputs: Capacities of trade/health ministries developed to create an enabling policy environment to sustainably access ARV treatment
Capacity of CSOs strengthened to support national/regional efforts to sustainably access ARVs

Regional Workshop for East African Community (EAC) Partner States Legal, Trade and Pharmaceutical Experts and Manufacturers of Essential Medicines on the Review of National Patent Laws and WTO TRIPS Flexibilities – Arusha , Tanzania 24th to 27th May 2005

Access to ARVs in SADC: TRIPs Related Concerns in the SADC Region, 6-8 June 2006, Pretoria, South Africa

Report on UNDP/ECOWAS/WAHO Meeting on TRIPs Flexibilities Accra, Ghana, 18 to 20 July, 2007

Poverty Reduction

- 1.1** Outcome: National debates/dialogues on MDGs; Extensive disaggregated MDG data established
Outputs: MDG country reports produced; capacity of institutions strengthened to manage statistical data for MDGs (statistical literacy); Gender disaggregated MDG data produced

Country MDG Reports 2005-2007: 72

Regional Reports 2005-2007: 7

Source: see attached document "MDGRS November 30 2007" which lists the reports.

Statistical Literacy: As per the handover note (dated 19 December 06) by Dorothy Rosenberg, program evaluation report (dated 19 November 06) and the project website www.statistical-literacy.org on the Statistical Literacy Project the following activities have been completed:

1) Regional 'Training of Trainers' trainings have been conducted in Kampala, Uganda, August, 2005 (for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) and Lusaka, Zambia, November-December, 2005 (for Zambia, Malawi and Ghana). Regional training of trainers: RBAP with HQ staff participation 2-11 December 2006 (Cambodia, Pakistan and Vietnam), RBAS in Amman Jordan 27th November – 3rd December 2006 (Jordan, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and the Palestinian Territories), and RBEC 3-6 October in Tbilisi (Georgia) and 16-20 October in Bitola (Macedonia).

2) Uzbekistan MDG indicator workshop using Statistical Literacy materials conducted by HQ project staff and RBEC NHDR advisor, 4-13 October 2006.

3) Funded 2 Civil Society Statistical literacy workshops in Arab States: 15-18 December, Morocco; and Southern Africa, South Africa: 28 November- 1 December 2006.

This adds up to 19 (18 countries and the Palestinian Territories) in total.

- 1.2** Outcome: Capacity of national policy-making institutions strengthened;
Good policy practices projects in macro framework, public finance, employment shared and pro-poor perspective reflected in strategies

Outputs: MDG-integrated PRSPs with clear indication of resource requirements
 Projects to strengthen institutions in pro-poor policy making on macro-economic frameworks, public finance, employment, gender mainstreaming implemented;
 Good practices on above subjects identified;
 MDGs integrated into PRSPs; MDG resource requirement/costing methodologies undertaken

Cambodia: advice for country level work (from 2007 Project Report 56217-Fiscal Space)

China: Capacity Building to Support Pro-poor Fiscal Reform in China (from results.undp.org)

Morocco: Country study on Fiscal Space (from 2007 Project Report 56217-Fiscal Space)

Nigeria: Fiscal Policy Capacity Building Programme (From FISCAL REFORM AND FISCAL GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA, Rathin Roy, Public Resource Management Advisor, January 5, 2008)

Senegal: Country study on Fiscal Space (from 2007 Project Report 56217-Fiscal Space)

Sierra Leone: advice for country level work (from 2007 Project Report 56217-Fiscal Space)

Thailand: Country study on Fiscal Space (from 2007 Project Report 56217-Fiscal Space)

Venezuela: Country study on Fiscal Space (from 2007 Project Report 56217-Fiscal Space)

List of Countries where BDP has supported MDG Based PRSPs

Africa

1. Benin
2. Botswana
3. Ethiopia
4. Ghana
5. Kenya
6. Liberia
7. Malawi
8. Mali

9. Nigeria

10. Niger

11. Rwanda

12. Tanzania

13. Uganda

14. Zambia

Asia and the Pacific

15. Bhutan

16. Cambodia

17. Mongolia

Eastern Europe and the former CIS:

18. Tajikistan

Latin America and the Caribbean

19. Dominican Republic

List of Countries where BDP has supported MDG Based costing exercise:

Africa

1. Benin
2. Ethiopia

3. Botswana
4. Ghana
5. Kenya
6. Lesotho
7. Liberia
8. Mali
9. Malawi
10. Mozambique
11. Nigeria
12. Niger
13. Rwanda
14. Senegal

15. Tanzania
16. Uganda
17. Zambia

Asia and the Pacific

18. Bhutan
19. Cambodia
20. Lao PDR
21. Mongolia
22. Nepal

Eastern Europe and the former CIS:

23. Kyrgyzstan
24. Moldova
25. Tajikistan

Latin America and the Caribbean

26. Dominican Republic

- 1.3** Outcomes: Localised MDGs with targets, resources and strategies;
 Inclusive financial sector with sustainable microfinance
 Outputs: MDGs localized in planning, budgeting/service delivery
 Support to microfinance knowledge sharing/products provided

List of Countries where BDP has supported Localized MDGs:

Africa

1. Benin
2. Cameroon

3. Ethiopia
4. Ghana
5. Guinea-Bissau
6. Kenya
7. Mali

8. Mozambique
9. Nigeria
10. Niger
11. Rwanda
12. Tanzania

13. Uganda
14. Zambia
15. Zimbabwe

Asia and the Pacific

16. Bangladesh
17. Bhutan
18. Cambodia
19. Indonesia

20. Lao PDR
21. Nepal
22. Philippines
23. Vietnam

Eastern Europe and the former CIS:

24. Albania
25. Bosnia-Herzegovina
26. Croatia

27. Macedonia
28. Montenegro
29. Serbia

Latin America and the Caribbean

30. Dominican Republic
31. Honduras

- 1.4** Outcomes: Trade policies with ‘human development face’ integrated into national strategies;
External development finance mobilized for MDGs;
External aid aligned with national development priorities/strategies
- Outputs: Pro-poor policies in trade and sustainable development, debt relief designed/implemented
Good practices in trade and integrated framework, aid modalities, debt relief identified and codified
South-south peer review on aid management/public finance undertaken

Provided support for the design and implementation of regional trade, poverty reduction and human development programmes in several regions, including Africa, Asia-Pacific and Arab States. In this context, policy support was provided for regional initiatives analyzing the fiscal impact of trade liberalization in four Asian LDCs (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Nepal) and substantive design and operationalization of a project analyzing the impact of the phase out of WTO MFA quotas on textiles and clothing in four Asian LDCs (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal and Lao PDR) (results recently published available at <http://www.undprcc.lk/Publications/Publications.asp#4535>).

Significant support provided to LDCs in the context of the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance, with 60 interventions in over 40 countries as of 2007. UNDP provided substantive input to 10 IF Technical Reviews (in 2007 alone) and led 5 Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (between 2005 and 2007), feeding into national development strategies or PRSPs in LDCs.

Substantive support to the Aid for Trade initiative, including through representation on the Advisory Body and support in backstopping regional trade advisers and assisting programme countries in carrying out Aid for Trade needs assessments (completed in Mongolia and initiated in three Central Asian countries, including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, in 2007).

Operationalized several projects at the global level, including the cross practice on IP and Access to Drugs Capacity Building Project with the HIV/Aids Group, the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) Initiative and the Global Initiative on Commodities –aimed at advocacy on the distinctive challenges faced by LLDCs and commodity dependent countries, respectively, in a globalizing economy, and design and implementation of a global project on Intellectual Property, Trade and Biodiversity.

Undertook policy research, advocacy and knowledge products on globalization and global trade issues including a UNDP Policy Note on Aid for Trade (included in a UN wide publication on Aid for Trade), a substantive background paper “National Trade and Development Strategies: Suggested Policy Directions” as contribution to the Regional HDR for Asia and the Pacific “Trade on Human Terms: Transforming Trade for Human Development in Asia and the Pacific, a report “Low-skilled workers and bilateral, regional, and unilateral initiatives: Lessons for the GATS Mode 4 negotiations and other agreements”.

Provided substantive backstopping to the Ministerial conference “Making Globalization work for the LDCs” (Istanbul, July 2007), cooperating with other UN agencies in the preparation of substantive papers (publication recently launched, available in English and French at <http://www.undp.org/poverty/inclglob-trade.htm>) and substantively backstopped the global Ministerial event on Landlocked Developing Countries and Transit Countries on Trade and Trade Facilitation (Ulaanbaatar, August 2007).

Acted as UNDP’s corporate focal point for major trade related global events (e.g. UNCTAD XI in Sao Paulo, WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong) and provided follow up support for the Brussels Programme of Action of LDCs and the LLDC-focused Almaty Programme of Action.

Acted as UNDP’s corporate focal point for the discussions creating the CEB Intergency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity Cluster (launched in April 2008) as well as for the UN EC-ESA Trade Cluster; enhanced institutional partnerships on trade-related issues.

Developed detailed debt relief and sustainability indicators in the context of a project on the ‘global drivers’ of development that exist outside an individual developing country’s borders (e.g. indicators developed on aid, trade, debt sustainability, intellectual property and the environment in a widely consultative manner).

UNDP has worked with 5 governments to prepare country reports on debt sustainability and the MDGs: Zambia, Indonesia, Sudan, Niger and Egypt. Conceptual work undertaken in parallel (papers commissioned from experts drawn from the private sector, multilateral agencies, civil society and governments) have explored whether different indicators can be employed when aligning debt strategies with the MDGs. The published country studies and conceptual work is available via UNDP's website: <http://www.undp.org/poverty/inclglob-debtflow.htm>

In the MYFF period UNDP further developed its approach to S/S peer learning and promoted mutual support through lessons learnt on issues related to the implementation of the Paris Declaration, concretely aid management (aid management systems and procurement), aid coordination (strengthening coordination donor/partner country mechanisms and preparation of joint strategies).

The concept went beyond initially envisaged peer reviews to a more structured peer and partner learning and knowledge sharing. This was done in sub-regional and regional contexts (South Eastern Europe, Asia Pacific, Africa – French speaking and Southern/Eastern Africa, Arab states, post-crisis countries, LAC), involving around 90 developing countries in a number of cycles since 2004 and across countries bilaterally e.g. Ghana learning from Ethiopia and South Africa on aid management; Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda, Sudan learning from Rwanda on aid coordination. As a result the demand for S/S peer and partner learning has substantively increased.

- 1.6** Outcomes: Gender issues integrated into MDGs
Policies/strategies developed for care economy
- Outputs: Gender mainstreamed in all aspects of MDGs (reporting, debates, strategies)
Policy work on care economy undertaken

Gender Needs Assessment Tool

Gender guidebook with UNIFEM

Gender Mainstreamed in MDG based PRSPs in MP focus countries:

Ethiopia
Tajikistan
Yemen
Dominican Republic
Malawi

Nigeria
Uganda
Kenya
Ghana
Tanzania

- 1.7** Outcomes: Capacity of civil society in policy engagements/debates/dialogues strengthened
Outputs: Regional/national civil society networks for MDGs developed, policies formulated, poverty monitoring undertaken

Awaiting information

- 1.8** Outcomes: ICTD integrated into poverty-reduction strategies
Outputs: ICTD-based poverty reduction programmes formulated

Country programmes

2005: 29 countries

2006: 21 countries

2007: 21 countries

Source: MYFF reports <http://results.undp.org>

Note 1: Funding: there was initial support of the GCF (until 2005 for project 11417) supplemented by substantial cost sharing contribution from SDC thereafter,

Note 2: Reporting on ICT for poverty reduction is subject to a number of issues: ICT is a cross cutting issue, when it is mainstreamed, it appears as a component or as a related activity for other programmes in poverty and other practices rather than as a standalone activity. Similar activities to those reported specifically under SL 1.8 are reported by at least 10 other countries in the poverty practice, spread over local poverty reduction initiatives, private sector development and MDG support.

Country activity directly supported by GCF and partnership funding:

Identification of Policy Options and approaches to ICT Mainstreaming

1. Pro-poor access to ICT policy options:

(i) detailed reports for 4 countries in East Africa (Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda)

(ii) Case studies for 4 countries in 3 regions (Argentina, India, Peru, Poland)

Source: draft reports available online at a partner site but need to be be uploaded into ATLAS); publication viewable at

<http://www.undp.org/poverty/docs/ictd/ICTD-Community-Nets.pdf>

Note Policy Advocacy: Policy advocacy was not only undertaken with regulators at the national level in the selected countries in Africa but also at fora of regulators such as the Annual General Meeting of Communications Regulators' Association of Southern Africa (CRASA) on 26 March, 2007.

Windhoek, Namibia. See presentation made at CRASA by team leaders of UNDP supported research study from Rwanda and Kenya

<http://www.crasa.org/docs/10agm/Pro-Poor%20ICT-rev%20-%20Mureithi%20&%20Nsengiyumva.pdf>

2. ICT for poverty reduction and mainstreaming of ICT in PRSPs:

(a) Assessment of PRSPs for Africa

(b) Detailed study of Sri Lanka and Tanzania

Toolkit on ICT for PRS being finalized and it will be uploaded to ATLAS shortly.

3. Assessment of ICT mainsteaming and policy focus:

Regional report for 19 countries in the LAC region in partnership with ECLAC and IDRC. Viewable at ECLAC website.

END