

2010



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Resilient nations.*



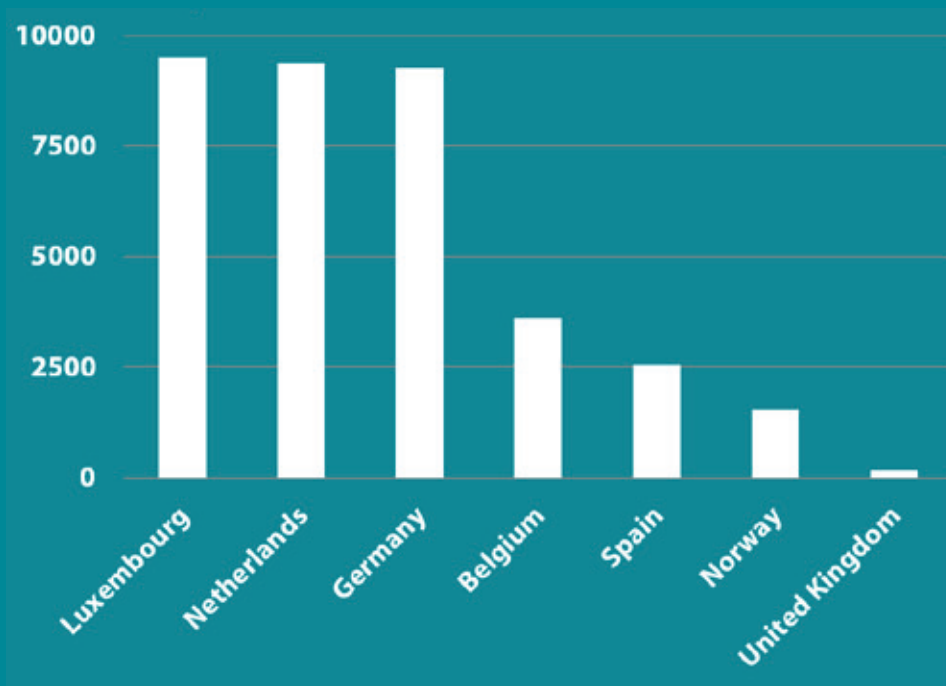
United Nations Development Programme

POVERTY THEMATIC TRUST FUND 2010 ANNUAL REPORT

POVERTY REDUCTION

With many thanks to the generous contributions of our governmental partners, the Poverty TTF has been able to support, in an efficient and effective manner, innovative and highly strategic initiatives for poverty reduction and MDG achievement.

Major Donors to Poverty TTF: 2002–2010 [US\$'000]



FOREWORD

Reducing poverty has been a cornerstone of UNDP's work since its inception. That long-term task has become even more urgent in the wake of the recent economic and financial crises. In September 2010, the world undertook an extensive review of the progress made in eradicating extreme poverty, achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and building sustainable human development. The emerging challenge for UNDP was to work closely with its partners in accelerating progress towards the MDGs, making growth and trade work for everyone and creating more enabling and resilient environments for the future.

This report provides some key examples of how the Poverty Practice sought to achieve these objectives in 2010, made possible through the continuous generous support of donors and partners through the Poverty Thematic Trust Fund (PTTF). The core value of this fund is to catalyze changes in the programme countries and to promote innovative approaches. Thus, modest investment has led to the integration of the MDGs and human rights-based approach to the national development plans and policies of Ecuador, Moldova, Niue and Tokelau; the formulation of a decentralization policy in Liberia; the adoption of the Local Economic Development model by Ghana; the integration of food security projects into municipal investment plans in Nicaragua; the scaling up of innovative conditional cash transfer programmes in Egypt; the introduction of the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) approach in Burkina Faso; and inputs to the formulation of poverty reduction strategies in China, Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan and Malawi.

Our poverty reduction efforts are firmly grounded in the principles of equality, human rights and inclusion. All Poverty TTF projects seek to make real improvements in people's lives and in the choices and opportunities open to them. This report demonstrates our continued commitment to achieving these goals.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APHDR	Asia-Pacific Human Development Report
BDP	Bureau for Development Policy
CO	Country Office
EOI	Expression of Interest
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
LED	Local Economic Development
LDC	Least Developed Country
LIC	Low Income Country
MAF	MDG Acceleration Framework
MIC	Middle Income Country
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity of Egypt
MYFF	Multi-Year Funding Framework
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSIA	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis
PPVA	Participatory Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment
RBA	Regional Bureau for Africa
RBAP	Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific
RBAS	Regional Bureau for Arab States
RBEC	Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
RBLAC	Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
RIA	Rapid Impact Assessment
RSC	Regional Service Centre
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TTF	Thematic Trust Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNV	United Nations Volunteers

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a trusted partner in global development, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) strives to make a real, concrete difference in the lives of the people whom it ultimately serves in more than 160 countries. Guided by the Millennium Declaration and its eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the UNDP supports countries to meet their human development goals, in the firm belief that these goals can be met with the right policies, resources and unwavering leadership.

The Poverty Thematic Trust Fund (TTF) is a flexible financing tool designed to fund innovative, catalytic and strategic development interventions to promote inclusive development and reduce all forms of poverty. It helps UNDP align its global, regional and country experiences and lessons around its priority thematic areas and streamline the disbursement of funds for qualified activities. This report highlights the substantive achievements of the projects supported by the Poverty TTF in 2010 at the global, regional and country levels.

In 2010, the Poverty TTF focused its activities on accelerating progress towards the MDGs by advocating for the MDGs, providing support to the development of MDG-based national development strategies, enhancing national and local capacities for poverty assessment and monitoring and strengthening capacities of local governments and other stakeholders for local development and MDG achievement—all within the context of the recent financial and economic crisis. In response to the economic crisis, the Poverty TTF assessed the impact of the crisis, supported programme design and provided innovative policy support on human development response.

To centre efforts in the final years leading up to the MDG deadline, UNDP will more strategically focus on scaling up proven local initiatives, MDG acceleration and promoting inclusive growth through pro-poor policies, supporting employment and social protection, and strengthening the poverty-environment nexus. UNDP will leverage its vast wealth of knowledge across its different practices to respond to and get ahead of the evolving international development context, particularly through translation of technical knowledge into effective policy advice and development programming for real and sustainable results. The Poverty TTF will continue to play an innovative and catalytic role in accelerating progress towards the MDGs and achieving sustainable human development.

“By supporting the promotion of more inclusive societies, economies, and governance systems, and by respecting the earth’s natural limits, we can bring about the transformational change so urgently needed for those Goals to be met.”

Helen Clark
UNDP Administrator
Statement to the
Development Committee
Washington D.C.
16 April 2011

INTRODUCTION

The Poverty TTF funds innovative, catalytic and strategic development interventions at the global, regional and country levels and contributes to the alignment of global, regional and country experiences and lessons.

In 2010, the world undertook an extensive, shared review of the progress made on the MDGs. While there have been many successes in MDG achievement, disparities in the rates of progress are putting many countries at risk of missing one or more of the targets by the 2015 deadline. These findings highlighted the need for more urgent, focused action to accelerate progress towards the MDGs, scale up support for wider impact and build long-term resilience for MDG achievement. At the same time, the slowdowns and reversals in economic growth witnessed by all countries have placed a strain on government budgets, widened the gap between the rich and poor and cut back finance for development.

Faced with this new reality, UNDP made the case for redoubling investment in development as the best way to combat the human impacts of the crisis and to create a more stable, enabling and resilient environment for the future. Bureau for Development Policy (BDP) plays a critical role in ensuring that UNDP can rise to this challenge. As UNDP's primary policy bureau, BDP is helping UNDP orient itself for success in the next five years and promoting a coherent approach to development for the benefit of the United Nations (UN) system and national partners. It also serves as UNDP's development think tank, informing and influencing the global policy debate. By connecting global and local actors, it enables the organization to learn from experience on the ground and apply it to global policy debates. BDP advisers work collaboratively across the bureau's four thematic practice areas – poverty reduction, democratic governance, HIV/AIDS, and environment and energy – along with cross-cutting areas including gender equality, capacity development and knowledge management, to ensure a holistic and multidimensional approach to achieving sustainable human development.

UNDP has been mobilizing resources for poverty reduction and sustainable human development for more than 50 years. In response to increased demand for global partnerships and closer alignment of development priorities, UNDP has established its Thematic Trust Funds (TTFs) to align and focus its global, regional and country programmes around its priority thematic areas. The TTFs each address one of UNDP's thematic priorities in democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, environment and sustainable development, HIV/AIDS and gender.

TTFs allow donors to provide additional contributions to UNDP in support of its thematic activities. TTF resources complement the traditional resources and promote synergy between the core and non-core resources of UNDP in an efficient manner. For the donor community, TTFs permit a funding relationship based on outcomes rather than projects. They are aligned with UNDP corporate priorities and are better designed to promote innovation and address issues in politically sensitive areas where the use of core funds may be difficult. The resources channelled under the TTFs originally supported the UNDP Multi-Year Funding Framework (MYFF) in

the past and currently support UNDP's 2008-2013 Strategic Plan approved by the UNDP Executive Board. Five of the six UNDP TTFs are managed by BDP.

The Poverty Practice manages the Poverty TTF, one of UNDP's key instruments to mobilize resources to meet programme country demands by funding innovative, catalytic and strategic development interventions and contributing to the alignment of global, regional and country experiences and lessons. Through its work with regional bureaus, regional service centres (RSCs), country offices (COs) and Country Teams (UNCTs), the Poverty Practice supports countries in accelerating progress toward achieving the MDGs and maximizing the potential benefits of growth, employment and global economic integration to sustain progress on human development. Recently, it has also supported countries in responding to the economic crisis and building long-term resilience for achieving the MDGs.

This report provides a summary of activities and performance of the Fifth and Sixth Tranches of the Poverty TTF in 2010, and was prepared by the Poverty Practice using reports and information submitted by the projects financed through the Poverty TTF.



Photo by Adam Rogers

OVERVIEW OF THE POVERTY TTF

The Poverty TTF is a flexible co-financing mechanism specifically designed for quicker approval of proposals and swift disbursement of funds at the country and/or regional levels.

Disbursements under the Poverty TTF are made in “tranches” rather than by calendar year. The parameters of each tranche are collectively determined by a Standing Committee who makes decisions on the selection of proposals submitted by country offices.

Projects funded under the first four tranches of the Poverty TTF followed four distinct service lines:

- 1. benchmarking & monitoring poverty*
- 2. participatory processes*
- 3. pro-poor policies*
- 4. piloting & innovations*

THE FIRST TRANCHE

The First Tranche, which was launched in 2001, mobilized approximately US\$11.1 million. It focused on benchmarking and monitoring poverty and on pro-poor policies through 60 country level projects (about 90 percent of total funding) and 13 regional or global projects. Approximately 67 percent of the funds were allocated to projects in low-income countries (LICs) and more than 51 percent to least developed countries (LDCs). This tranche greatly advanced UNDP’s position in advocating and strengthening linkages between pro-poor policies, the MDGs and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) at the macro level. As a result, poverty-related issues and concerns were recognized at the national level and brought to national development agendas. In addition, the First Tranche created many substantive synergies in the form of joint policy advocacy and programming with external partners, often catalyzing resource mobilization to upscale pro-poor policies and initiatives and make more concrete linkages with civil society at the global, regional and national levels. Finally, it facilitated knowledge sharing and management by providing many lessons where there was a vacuum of applied knowledge on emerging issues at the country level.

THE SECOND TRANCHE

To continue efforts in supporting catalytic and innovative poverty reduction initiatives at the global, regional and country levels, the Poverty TTF launched a Second Tranche for a total amount of US\$4.25 million in October 2003, as part of the continuing efforts to support catalytic and innovative poverty reduction initiatives under the Global Cooperation Framework. A large percentage of the contributions was allocated to LICs and two-thirds to LDCs, with a strong emphasis on innovative, cutting-edge projects. The Second Tranche therefore assisted countries in pro-poor policy reform, developing PRSPs and drawing strong policy linkages on PRSPs and the MDGs. Twenty-five country level projects and eight global and regional projects were approved.



Photo by Adam Rogers

New service lines of the Poverty TTF:

- *MDG Strategies*
- *Poverty Assessment & Monitoring*
- *Gender & Poverty*
- *Policies & Strategies for Inclusive Growth*
- *Local Capacity Development for MDGs Achievement*
- *Private Sector Strategies for Poverty Reduction*
- *Trade, Investment, Intellectual Property & Migration*
- *Development Finance & Cooperation*

THE THIRD TRANCHE

While the First and Second Tranches of the Poverty TTF funding were weighted towards funding projects at the country level, the Third Tranche launched in 2005 funded projects primarily at the regional level with some funding for global projects. Thus the Third Tranche supported regional and global projects that enhanced knowledge sharing and synergies among country experiences. Projects funded under this tranche successfully increased civil society engagement in the development of national poverty reduction strategies and MDG achievement, as well as enhanced the capacity of governments, private entrepreneurs and civil society organizations to formulate and implement sound trade development strategies and policies.

THE FOURTH TRANCHE

The Fourth Tranche, with a total budget of US\$4.58 million, was launched in 2007. About 50 percent of the contributions was allocated to projects in LICs and LDCs that supported MDG-based national development strategies, and 25 percent was to projects that addressed inequality and advanced inclusive growth in middle-income countries (MICs). The remaining 25 percent, or roughly US\$1 million, was allocated to global and intra-regional projects managed by the Poverty Practice that built statistical and evaluation capacities of developing countries, developed tools for systemic capacity diagnosis and assessment, and supported the implementation of pro-poor policies.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH TRANCHES

The Poverty TTF has become an effective window to support innovative and highly strategic initiatives at the country level that require immediate support, an area that existing funding means are not necessarily designed to fully address. At the same time, the Poverty TTF service lines also needed to be revised in order to better reflect corporate priorities and align the activities of the TTF with the 2008-2013 Strategic Plan approved by UNDP's Executive Board. The new service lines of the Poverty TTF, which came into effect in 2009, link results with the corporate results reporting platform.

The Fifth Tranche of US\$ 4.20 million thus concentrated its focus on MDG acceleration, specifically targeting support to governments to accelerate progress towards MDG targets by systematically combining policy support for MDGs with capacity development for service delivery, strategic planning and resource mobilisation. It funded 19 country-level projects in five continents to support the development of national MDG strategies, poverty assessment and monitoring, and capacity development for MDG achievement. Most of these projects closed by the end of 2010.

In response to urgent requests from COs and regional bureaus for substantive and financial support in the context of mitigating the impact of the economic crisis, the

Sixth Tranche focused exclusively on responding to the economic crisis and building long-term resilience for MDG achievement. The Sixth Tranche, which supported nine country and four regional projects, was launched at the end of 2009 with a total budget of US\$ 3.5 million.



Photo by Md. Akhlas Uddin

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2010

In recognition of the urgent need to accelerate progress towards the MDGs, in 2010 the Poverty TTF focused on MDG advocacy, MDG-based national development strategies, policies and strategies for inclusive growth, poverty assessment and monitoring, and capacity local development- all within the context of the recent financial and economic crises. This section highlights the results achieved by the following projects financed through the Poverty TTF in 2010.

Region	Country	Brief Description
Africa	Burkina Faso	Support to the government in effectively managing the crisis
	Ethiopia	Assessing the human dimensions of the crisis and growing fiscal space
	Ghana	Creating fiscal space for the MDGs Support to national development policy and economic management
	Liberia	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) on decentralization
	Malawi	Capacity development for MDG-based planning at the national and district levels
	Mali	Support to MDG acceleration in the 166 most vulnerable municipalities
	Togo	Access to energy services
Arab States	Djibouti	MDG costing
	Egypt	Piloting conditional cash transfer programs (as part of regional study of the impact of the crisis in partnership with the League of Arab States)
	Jordan	Support to poverty analysis and monitoring
Asia and the Pacific	Bhutan	Enhancing rural incomes and livelihoods through sustainable agricultural development and micro-enterprise in Bhutan
	China	Delivering policy recommendations for the formulation of China's poverty reduction strategy for 2011-2020
	Fiji	Building resilient communities in Vanuatu
	Philippines	Developing a model to enhance food security and nutrition
	Samoa	Building resilient communities towards effective governance
	Timor-Leste	Strengthening community access to quality infrastructure
	Regional	Policy dialogues on the impact of the crisis in the region

Region	Country	Brief Description
Eastern Europe and the CIS	Azerbaijan	Capacity development of the Ministry of Economic Development to monitor progress towards achievement of national MDG priorities
	Kyrgyzstan	Area-based development in Naryn Oblast
	Moldova	Capacity development and technical support to the government
	Tajikistan	Scaling up support for the MDGs: alternative energy and water access
	Regional	Addressing the challenges of the crisis at local level in the RBEC region
Latin America and the Caribbean	Belize	Assessing the impact on urban poverty and MDG achievement
	Bolivia	Capacity development to monitor the impact on human development
	Chile	Support to the achievement of the MDGs in Tarapaca
	Ecuador	Support to the achievement of the MDGs within the framework of the National Development Plan
	El Salvador	Strengthening the national policy framework for achieving the MDGs
	Nicaragua	Strengthening national and local capacities for integrating and scaling up the MDGs in public policies and development plans

MDG ADVOCACY AND MDG-BASED NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The year 2010 was marked by renewed international commitment to the achievement of the MDGs. The high-level MDG Summit during the General Assembly in September 2010 defined a holistic and comprehensive approach to the MDGs, highlighting linkages across growth, gender equality and access to energy. For UNDP, the MDG Summit Outcome Document represented the culmination of the year's substantive, evidence-based efforts and outreach to mobilize the internal community at the global, regional and country levels.

Global Level

At the global level, UNDP prepared three key documents that strongly influenced the key messages delivered through the Outcome Document. The MDG Synthesis Report, 'The Path to Achieving the Millennium Development Goals: A Synthesis of Evidence From Around the World,' collected evidence from over 34 countries on lessons learned on the MDGs; it also informed the negotiation of the Outcome Document, both in terms of process as well as content. Secondly, the 'International Assessment of What it Would Take to Achieve the MDGs' put forward an eight-item action agenda. Finally, the 'Unlocking Progress: MDG Acceleration on the Road to 2015' report shared results from 10 pilot countries in identifying priority actions, using the MAF to accelerate progress towards the goals. It was published in September 2010 and presented at a high level event entitled 'Turning Evidence into Practice: Learning from What Works



Photo by Claudia Wiens

TURNING EVIDENCE INTO PRACTICE



to Accelerate MDG Progress’ held at the 2010 MDG Summit, which was co-chaired by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon and UNDP Administrator Helen Clark.

UNDP also collaborated with UN agencies in preparing the ‘MDG Gap Task Force Report’ that highlighted the need for strengthened international partnership and commitment for the MDGs. All of these advocacy efforts have contributed towards a solid outcome of the MDG Summit, which laid the groundwork for accelerating MDG achievement in the five years leading to the target date of 2015.

Regional Level

Such an impact at the global level could not be achieved without strong advocacy at the regional level as well. The ‘Asia-Pacific Regional Report 2009/10: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in an Era of Global Uncertainty’ assesses the likely impact of the crisis on the MDGs in the region, particularly drawing policy attention on the role of social protection as well as regional and South-South cooperation in addressing some of these key challenges. The ‘MDGs in Europe and Central Asia: Achievements, Challenges and the Way Forward’ report takes stock of progress made in reaching the MDGs and offers decision-makers policy-oriented, operationally feasible suggestions for bolstering progress towards fully achieving these goals by 2015. It also identifies and contextualizes the greatest challenges facing human development, taking into account the specific characteristics of the region. UNDP has also been providing technical and organizational support to the MDG Africa Steering Group and Working Group mechanisms, which resulted in strong consensus among the leaders of multilateral development organizations to identify the practical steps needed to achieve the MDGs in Africa.

National Level

UNDP’s advocacy was also instrumental in informing policy making for MDGs at the national level. In 2010, 34 UNCTs supported respective countries in completing their country MDG Reports, with deepened analysis of proven interventions and lessons learned; six of these countries were conflict or post-conflict countries. Fifteen African countries produced Addendums to MDG Reports which focused on the impact of the global, financial, economic and food-price crises on the achievement of the MDGs. The findings of these MDG Reports not only provided valuable evidence to inform policy decision within the countries, but were also summarized in the MDG Synthesis Report.

Supported by the Poverty TTF, the 2010 MDG Report produced in Djibouti is establishing a clear linkage between the MDGs and the National Initiative for Social Development by conducting an MDG costing exercise, which will be aligned with

In Burkina Faso, the Poverty TTF made it possible to coordinate the efforts of UN agencies in supporting the formulation of the MAF, which has the potential to significantly improve the implementation of priority actions intended to accelerate MDG achievement.

the national PRSP. This project was innovative in merging three major practice areas into one project due to the flexibility of the Poverty TTF grant allocation in supporting projects with crosscutting themes. Moreover, the Poverty TTF supported the production of Moldova's second MDG Report, which was finalized in September 2010, and provided high-level advisory support to the Government on the direction of reforms and the country's overall priority areas of intervention. As a result, the Government has increased its commitment to achieving the MDGs by expressing its intention to integrate the MDGs into its next National Development Strategy, as well as to the current development of the national MAF to accelerate progress on those MDGs which are lagging behind. The project also sponsored the Consultative Group Meeting for Moldova in Brussels, Belgium, in March 2010, where development partners pledged US\$2.6 million for the implementation of reforms needed to address the impact of the crisis.



Photo by UNDP

While leading strong advocacy on the MDGs, UNDP also focused its resources and efforts on supporting an MDG Breakthrough Strategy. The MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF), which was endorsed by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in December 2010, lies at the heart of this Strategy. The MAF offers a systematic way to identify bottlenecks to those MDGs that are lagging behind in specific countries, as well as prioritized solutions to these bottlenecks. It is a catalytic tool for an MDG Action Plan, which is anchored in the national development processes and aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to bring together partners around a common objective at the country level for accelerating progress towards the MDGs.

The MAF was piloted in 10 countries; Action Plans were identified for various MDGs ranging from poverty and hunger to maternal health, education, gender and sanitation at both national and subnational levels. In Burkina Faso, the Poverty TTF catalyzed the introduction of the MDG Acceleration Approach, supported national ownership of the MAF methodology and contributed to financing the elaboration of a MAF programme applied to MDG 1. Activities under the Poverty TTF made it possible to coordinate the efforts of UN agencies in supporting the formulation of this first MAF programme, which has the potential to significantly improve the implementation of priority actions intended to accelerate MDG achievement.

The Poverty Practice, in collaboration with regional bureaus and COs, also made significant contributions to developing MDG-based national development strategies that promote growth and employment. In Ecuador, for example, the Poverty TTF supported the integration of the MDGs, the human rights-based approach, gender and intercultural issues into the National Development Plan 2009-2013, as well as in other national planning processes. The project also helped integrate MDG indicators into the main social indicator systems developed by the Ministry of Coordination of Social Development, namely the National System of Information and the Social Indicators System. Through the project, UNDP also developed a methodology for the baseline analysis of various impact evaluations, as well as for measuring targets in the National Development Plan, for the country. Furthermore, through the 'Building Resilient Communities towards Effective Governance' project based in Samoa, the MDGs were mainstreamed and aligned into Tokelau's National Strategic Plan 2010-2015, and Niue's Integrated Strategic Plan 2009-2013 was formulated. The project also produced community-based MDG Village Sustainable Development Plans and Human Development Profiles of select villages.

Similarly, the 'Strengthening National and Local Capacities for Integrating and Scaling Up the MDGs in Public Policies and Development Plans' project in Nicaragua facilitated the incorporation of community needs – including improved access to drinking water, reparation of access roads and improvements of school facilities – into municipal budgets. As a result of UNDP's work, a medium-term strategy on food security was formulated and approved at the municipal level in six municipalities, and food security related projects (totaling US\$9 million) were incorporated into annual municipal investment plans of 15 municipalities. This project has also made a serious first attempt to coordinate and create synergies between different UN programmes at the local level, using national United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) as local promoters of the MDGs.

Furthermore, the Poverty TTF supported the UNDP CO of China in providing policy recommendations to the government at both the local and national levels for the formulation of China's poverty reduction strategy for 2011–2020, and in advocating for a national response to the new challenges of poverty. The project produced four thematic studies on (1) multidimensional poverty and its implications on poverty reduction policies, (2) rural-urban integration and poverty reduction, (3) rural governance and poverty reduction, and (4) climate change and poverty reduction. A consolidated report of these studies was also produced, following extensive consultations with all stakeholders.

In El Salvador, the Poverty TTF supported the UNDP CO in the development of a costing exercise to facilitate decision-making and policy options to help achieve the MDGs in the health sector. At the national level, it is also supporting the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare in systemizing all health sector information into one system. To date, progress has shown the establishment of adequate physical and technological infrastructure necessary for the Ministry to carry out a costing exercise. This provision of infrastructure is key, as it enables the collection, organization and tropicalisation of the costing tool in the health sector at a later stage.

In Nicaragua, the Poverty TTF supported the formulation of a food security strategy, which was incorporated into six municipal investment plans and received budget allocations.

POVERTY ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

The Poverty TTF also made significant progress in supporting the enhancement of national and local capacities to plan, monitor, report and evaluate the MDGs and related national development priorities. Activities of the Poverty TTF in Azerbaijan improved the monitoring framework of the State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development 2008–2015, and prepared a MDG Progress Report 2008–2009 for the Ministry of Economic Development. The Poverty TTF-financed project in Mali also conducted a baseline study on MDG indicators and the current status of infrastructure, and established a public database on the 166 most vulnerable municipalities. And in Fiji, the ‘Building Resilient Communities in Vanuatu’ project provided a stepping stone for the Government to shift to e-governance and contributed to more effective in-house data management and sharing amongst stakeholders by establishing a reliable community resource database for poverty profiling.



Photo by Murray Bruges

Activities under the Poverty TTF have been innovative in Jordan as well, where the 'Support to Poverty Analysis and Monitoring' project is pioneering the analysis and study of poverty through the multidimensional lens; this initiative is the first of its kind ever attempted in Jordan. By introducing Living Standard Index methodologies, syntax and tables based on multidimensional poverty calculations, UNDP is providing technical support to establishing a Poverty Division at the Department of Statistics and enabling the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation to produce poverty analyses and policy recommendations. Carrying out this innovation has helped to position UNDP as a key player in poverty reduction and is attracting other key donors.

The Poverty TTF also supported the preparation of Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) reports. In Liberia, the 'PSIA Decentralization Project' successfully prepared a final comprehensive PSIA report and presented it to both the Governance Commission and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The report dissected the broader concept of decentralization through its relations with other thematic areas such as poverty, existing government arrangements and geography. As a result, the PSIA report played a significant role in contributing to the formation of a national decentralization policy by the Governance Commission, through a consultative process with the PSIA team. This policy has been approved by the Cabinet and is now going through a subnational civic education campaign throughout each of the 15 political subdivisions. Not only did many of the thematic chapters of the PSIA report feed into ongoing civic education debates, but they also helped guide dialogue and debate in the finalization of a coherent national decentralization policy. The Government's effort to embark on a journey of decentralization is a radical reform in the Liberian social, political and economic landscape, making this study the first of its kind in Liberia. Due to the complex nature of such an initiative, this project worked in close collaboration and synergy with the UNDP/UNCDF 'Liberia Decentralization and Local Development' project.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL FOR MDG ACHIEVEMENT

In 2010 the projects funded by the Poverty TTF also built on past efforts to continually strengthen capacities of local governments and other stakeholders to foster participatory local development and support MDG achievement. In Malawi, the 'Capacity Development for MDG-Based Planning at the National and District Levels' project enhanced the quality of planning and costing of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) 2007-2011, the main vehicle for achieving economic growth and the MDGs among other national goals, and developed MDG-based planning and costing tools for the successor MGDS. With technical backstopping from the Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA), the Government will use the tools developed by the project to determine the resource needs to achieve their priorities and MDGs within the next five years. This project was innovative in long-term capacity building for localizing the MGDS and MDGs, strengthening donor alignment

“What a joy it was to see in Tajikistan how we have helped to expand small-scale, low-cost, renewable energy production in rural areas, enabling children to attend school and a local hospital to operate throughout the winter.”

Helen Clark

UNDP Administrator

Statement at UNDP's Global

Management Meeting

New York, 27 June 2011

and harmonization to the MGDS and Investment Framework and institutionalizing an integrated approach for rural development. For Malawi, the Poverty TTF has been catalytic in enabling the CO to develop and test innovative ideas for poverty reduction, particularly in institutionalizing district-level capacity development in MDG-based planning and costing as well as in results-based management.

Activities of the Poverty TTF in Tajikistan completed a policy analysis which links energy and water access to the achievement of the MDGs, and provided high-level and strategy policy advice and capacity building support for implementing an alternative energy strategy and programmes with a focus on energy and water access as drivers for integrated local development. To this end, in 2010 the project supported the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Ministry of Energy and Industry in drafting an Intermediate Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency in Tajikistan. It also facilitated the establishment of the Renewable Energy Fund and the development of the Efficiency Master Plan, both of which are under consideration by the Government. Such concrete plans support an integrated approach to rural development that includes improving access to energy, clean water and irrigation facilities for job creation and improvement of living standards.

In Kyrgyzstan, the 'Area-based Development in Naryn Oblast' project led one of the first practical efforts of UNDP and the Kyrgyz Government to localize the MDGs. The project developed MDG baselines, indicators and targets for Naryn Province and pilot village municipalities. As a result, the Naryn Province Administration formally accepted the recommendations made by the project, integrated the MDGs with relevant indicators into local development strategies and allocated resources for the implementation of 10 infrastructure projects at the community level.



Photo by Jean-Baptiste Avril

In Ghana, the Poverty TTF contributed to strengthening local capacity to foster local economic development (LED), which is critical for achieving decentralization and inclusive growth and development. As a result of the activities of the Poverty TTF, LED has been given prominence in the National Decentralization Policy and reflected in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2010-2013, the development blueprint for the country. UNDP also assisted the Government of Ghana in the establishment of an institutional framework for promoting LED at the national level, including a nationally led LED Advisory Council with membership from the Office of the President and Cabinet to provide overall strategic guidance and policy direction for the development of a national LED framework. The Poverty TTF has thus supported Ghana in enhancing district capacity for planning and promoting LED for inclusive growth and MDG achievement. LED, thus far, has become a government-led initiative and is expected to be scaled up to all 170 districts.

The Poverty TTF-financed project in Chile developed a model for MDG achievement to inform the design of regional development plans, providing advice to several regional governments including the Santiago municipal government which is now updating its Regional Development Strategy based on this model. Poverty TTF funding also promoted partnerships with relevant counterparts at both the national public (MIDEPLAN—Red Millennium) and regional (regional governments, regional ministries, Planning—SERPLACs) levels. In this regard, the project has expanded its scope of implementation to three regions in addition to the region of Tarapaca, which was designed for the strategy. These new regions are those of Coquimbo, Valparaíso and Biobío, which along with developing the regional reports of achievement of the MDGs, are expected to develop proposals for other activities in Tarapacá; these include identifying best practices, incorporating a strategy approach and regional tracking and monitoring. Progress to date includes the establishment of databases and reports on the MDGs for these regions. They have also laid the foundations for a set of indicators to track MDGs over time in the above regions.

Furthermore, the 'Enhancing Rural Incomes and Livelihoods through Sustainable Agricultural Development and Micro-enterprise' project in Bhutan enhanced agricultural production, improved nutrition intake and created employment and income generation opportunities in two very remote and impoverished villages. In 2010, the project encouraged the formation of self-help groups and initiated a savings scheme, organized skills training, and increased access to microcredit schemes. Community members were able to engage more successfully in income generating activities to improve their livelihoods. The Government of Bhutan has already identified 20 additional villages to replicate successes from this project.

The 'Developing a Model to Enhance Food Security' project in the Philippines organized government-registered Food Security Associations and successfully established a sustainable production system at the community level through the introduction of alternative food sources (including sources of protein) to expand the local food base. As a result, surveys reported a notable reduction in rice consumption by all families in the communities due to the increased availability of other foods. The



Photo by Adam Rogers

The Poverty TTF supported the Ministry of Social Solidarity in Egypt in scaling up its innovative conditional cash transfer program in rural areas. If successful, UNDP will support the Government in scaling up this programme across the country.

number of pilot sites has increased from three to nine, and 15 provincial governments have adopted the model for replication.

The Poverty TTF also supported the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) in Egypt in scaling up its innovative conditional cash transfer program, which had previously been piloted in the Cairo area of Ain el Sira, into the rural areas of Upper Egypt to determine whether this program can be scaled up on a national level. This rural pilot programme targeted roughly 13,000 families living in extreme poverty, with 6,733 families receiving transfers in January 2010 and the remaining families receiving transfers in January 2011.

Furthermore, in Timor-Leste, the Poverty TTF supported the 'Strengthening Community Access to Quality Infrastructure' project. The project assisted the government in providing the people of the Oecusse district with clean water and sanitation, and improving access to market with proper roads and electricity in the Tono Market. The market site is now also linked to the main power supply of the Oecusse district to ensure sufficient lighting to market users. The project was recently completed and is expected to improve the trading activities for women and other vulnerable groups in the Tono vicinity and other neighbouring communities.

STRATEGIES FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN RESPONSE TO THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Regional Level

In addition to strengthening the capacities of local governments and other stakeholders to achieve the MDGs, the Poverty TTF supported a number of projects at the regional level to assess the socioeconomic impacts of the global financial and economic crisis, and develop policy recommendations to cope with current challenges and mitigate future emerging issues. The Poverty Practice and the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP) supported UNDP RSC for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok in producing a number of reports that serve as inputs to policy makers in prioritizing mitigating measures to address the impact of the crisis on the MDGs. This regional project produced 13 country case studies on Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam; a synthesis report based on the country case studies; and two thematic studies on (1) Social Safety Nets and Social Protection Programmes in Asia and the Pacific, and (2) the Impact of the Food and Economic Crisis on Health and Nutrition Outcomes in Asia: Situational Analysis and Response Options. These studies were used as a platform for South-South exchange. Countries welcomed the opportunity to learn from their neighbours and also share their own experiences in mitigating the crisis. The project also successfully forged key partnerships and interagency collaboration, particularly in developing the thematic studies.

In addition to these activities, UNDP continued to support countries in responding to the impact of the economic crisis. The PSIAs of the economic crisis were finalized for 18 countries, of which seven were Small Island Developing States (SIDS). This exercise outlined recommendations to reduce the negative impact of the crisis on the poor and also proposed measures to address the vulnerability of SIDS as a sustainable response to future economic shocks. As Pacific SIDS were coping with the aftermath of the global economic crisis, UNDP helped to convene a major policy forum, the Pacific Conference on the Human Face of the Global Economic Crisis, where more than 200 decision makers from 15 countries exchanged best practices and lessons in crisis response. UNDP's advocacy and technical assistance through the forum contributed to the re-evaluation of existing social programmes with a view of better targeting the vulnerable. As a result, Pacific Island Governments are now seeing effective social protection, and not just macroeconomic growth, as a priority concern. Building on the momentum, UNDP expanded the space for policy innovation by fostering a regional community of practice, the Pacific Solutions Exchange. By the end of 2010, more than 800 policy makers and practitioners had subscribed to the network.

In Eastern Europe, the Poverty TTF introduced innovative and catalytic measures that improve employment and self-employability in rural areas and in mono-company towns. In Armenia, for example, it strategically designed and implemented an integrated and enhanced approach to community-based rural development in an environment where existing interventions were often only focused on individual municipalities or communities. Initiatives in Bosnia and Turkmenistan successfully facilitated South-South collaboration, with Bosnia making use of the knowledge and expertise available by Croatia, and Turkmenistan receiving support from Uzbekistan.



Photo by Lam Khin Thet

Projects in Crimea, Ukraine, helped to ensure that development planning and the operationalization of the 2010-2017 rural development strategy had sufficient participation from both the public and private sectors.

National Level

The activities of the Poverty TTF supported national macroeconomic policies, debt sustainability frameworks and public financing strategies to promote inclusive growth. In Belize, the Poverty TTF supported a Participatory Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment (PPVA) in two urban centres and seven communities, allowing for the communities to share their experiences on the impact of the financial economic crisis on their livelihoods. The project therefore documented a Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA) of the financial economic crisis and made policy recommendations to address the key issues of vulnerability experienced by the urban poor. The findings of the RIA have the potential to inform policy decisions as well as interventions to address some of the underlying social and economic problems faced by the communities, such as the likely increase in criminal activities highlighted by the RIA. This study was innovative in that it analyzed regional disparities in the country from the perspective of MDG achievement, as well as highlighted unique areas (such as gender, household agency, coping mechanisms and social capital) that need to be addressed in responding to urban poverty and vulnerability.

The Poverty TTF also supported governments in developing fiscal policies that allow for the prioritization of interventions for the achievement of the MDGs. In Ghana, the Poverty TTF supported the government in exploring fiscal policy options and operational procedures that create space needed to invest in and support the accelerated achievement of the MDGs. The 'UNDP Response to the Economic Crisis' project conducted a review of government budgets in order to understand the fiscal space available to the government to scale up expenditure for achieving the MDGs without creating any fiscal distortions. This report has been shared with the government to inform the budget allocations for human development and MDG sectors of the economy.

PTTF funding in Bolivia focused on identifying, discussing and disseminating the social agenda of the Bolivian government and proposing a fiscal policy that prioritizes interventions related to the promotion of the MDGs. Progress to date has led to the formulation of three major papers in the sectors of education, health and employment that emphasized social gaps and the allocation of fiscal resources. They also helped produce an additional paper that synthesized the welfare situation as well as a document which conceptualizes the social agenda as linked to the fiscal policy framework. These papers are useful materials for a discussion with the Government on improving social policies within a coherent fiscal framework, positioning the minimum social guarantees, incorporating the social agenda with fiscal policy, and highlighting the need for a cross-sectoral approach to policy evaluation from a distributive perspective.

In Ethiopia, the Poverty TTF enabled the Government to articulate possible sources of finance to substantiate government revenue in order to inform appropriate government policy responses to the economic crisis.

Furthermore, the Poverty TTF has been innovative in identifying non-traditional sources of development finance and strengthening South-South collaboration. In Ethiopia, for example, the Poverty TTF financed an exercise that explored the potential fiscal space that can accrue to the economy by identifying non-traditional sources of finance such as tourism and carbon sequestration, and gave recommended policy options. A second study assessed the full extent of the human dimensions of the financial and economic crisis on Ethiopia. By assessing the impact of the crisis on livelihoods in rural and urban communities, the study examined the impact of the crisis on the country's trade, employment, migration, remittance and government budget in order to inform appropriate government policy responses. The findings of these studies enabled the Government to articulate possible sources of finance to substantiate government revenue.



Photo by Senait Andargie

WAY FORWARD

The year 2010 was a critical year for poverty reduction, as the global economic, climate and food crises became a human development crisis requiring a rejuvenation of a more favourable global agenda for the achievement of the MDGs by 2015. The Poverty TTF played an innovative and catalytic role in facilitating a renewed political commitment to the MDGs at the global level and concretizing MDG actions at the national level.

To centre efforts in the final years leading up to the MDG deadline, UNDP is focusing on supporting MDG achievement and poverty reduction more strategically. In light of the medium-term strategic priorities, UNDP will strengthen its efforts to support countries in accelerating and scaling-up progress towards the MDGs at the national and sub-national levels. Particular attention will be paid to lagging Goals and to the elimination of major disparities. UNDP will continually assist countries to expand coverage of social protection programmes and promote employment for youth, women, and the marginalized groups. Furthermore, UNDP will further support countries in mainstreaming green, low-emission and climate resilient policies into national and local development strategies.

As the organization reaffirms its grounding in sustainable human development, BDP will also strive to be more swift in leveraging the vast wealth of knowledge across different practices to respond to and indeed get ahead of the evolving international development context. This will be demonstrated through the translation of technical knowledge into effective policy advice and development programming for real results. To this end, the Poverty Practice will accelerate its multi-practice work with other practices as well as with colleagues in the RSCs. The Poverty Practice is proactively engaged in three multi-practice initiatives designed to provide action recommendations on environmental sustainability, drive the further value added of the MAF and MDG-based UNDAFs to accelerate progress on the MDGs, and advance integrated approaches on local governance and local development.

The Poverty TTF continues to support these activities to accelerate progress towards the MDGs and promote inclusive growth through innovative, catalytic and strategic planning and programming.

"By working together in partnership to advance catalytic and equitable policies and initiatives, we can support countries to achieve the MDGs and advance towards more sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous futures for all."

Helen Clark

UNDP Administrator

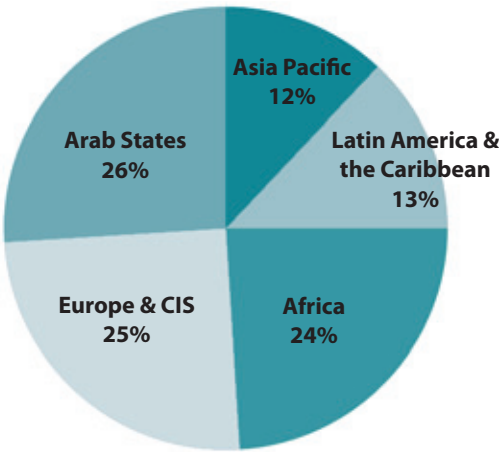
Follow-up Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, Tokyo, Japan

2 June 2011

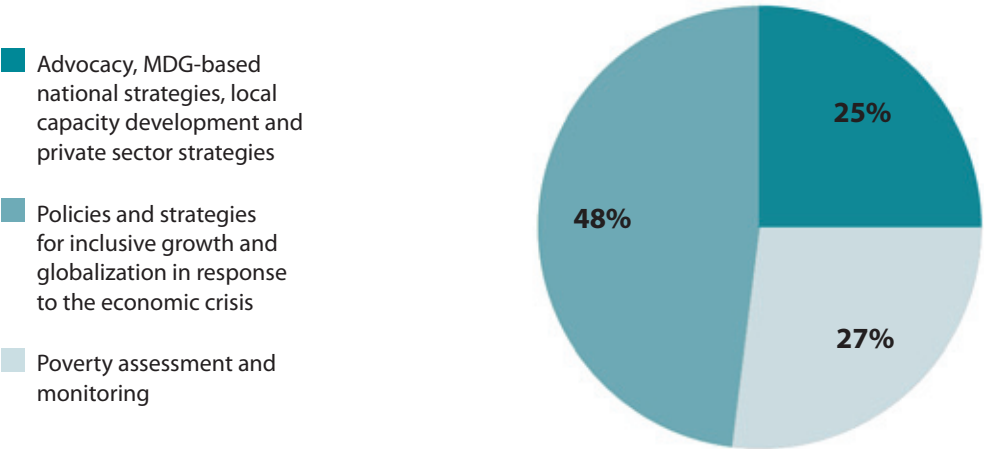
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The distribution of the Poverty TTF is determined by a formula developed and agreed upon by the Steering Committee of the Poverty TTF through a process that involves all UNDP regional bureaus and relevant offices and Practices. The formula gives special consideration to LDCs and LICs.

Expenditures of the Poverty TTF in 2010 totaled US\$5 million, of which regional expenditures were broken down into the following proportions:



Expenditures by outcomes are as follows:



ANNEX

SUMMARY OF REPORTED PROJECT RESULTS FOR 2010

Country		Project Title	Budget (in US\$)	Relevant Outcomes	Reported Results
Africa					
1	Burkina Faso	Support to the Government in Effectively Managing the Crisis	132,421	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG Strategies • Poverty Assessment and Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalyzed the introduction of the MAF approach, supported national ownership of the MAF methodology and contributed to financing of the country's MAF programme. • Coordinated efforts of UN agencies in supporting the formulation of the MAF programme.
2	Ethiopia	Assessing the Human Dimensions of the Crisis and Growing Fiscal Space	132,421	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG Strategies • Policies and Strategies for Inclusive Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study #1: Prospects of Non-traditional Sources of Development Finance in Ethiopia: explored the potential fiscal space that can accrue to the economy by identifying the non-traditional sources of finance such as tourism and carbon sequestration, with policy recommendations. • Study #2: Human Dimensions of the Financial and Economic Crisis in Ethiopia: assessed the full extent of the human dimensions of the financial and economic crisis in the country. • National Government enabled to articulate possible sources of finance to substantiate government revenue.
3	Ghana	Support to National Development Policy and Economic Management	185,640	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty Assessment and Monitoring • Capacity Development for MDG Achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LED platform established in all seven pilot districts that liaise with the planning authorities to identify and develop strategies to foster local economic development using the local level economic potentials for the development of their districts. • Enhanced district ownership for the Medium Term Development Plans from the pilot districts. • Local level support and champions mobilized for district development in general and local economic development in particular. • Processes of the district capacity strengthened for the LED strategy preparation documented.

Country		Project Title	Budget (in US\$)	Relevant Outcomes	Reported Results
Africa (contd.)					
4	Ghana	Creating Fiscal Space for the MDGs	100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and Strategies for Inclusive Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft report produced on policy options and operational procedures for restoring and sustaining macroeconomic balance and promoting fiscal actions and debt management policies that create fiscal space needed to invest in and support the accelerated achievement of the MDGs. • Review of government budgets in order to understand the fiscal space available to the government to scale up expenditure for achieving the MDGs without creating any fiscal distortions. • Report shared with government to inform the budget allocations for human development and MDG sectors of the economy.
5	Liberia	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis De-centralization Project	185,640	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG Strategies • Capacity Development for MDG Achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final comprehensive PSIA report prepared and presented to both the Governance Commission and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. • A final decentralization policy prepared by the Governance Commission through a consultative process. • A coherent national decentralization policy approved by the Cabinet that is now going through a sub-national civic education campaign throughout each of the 15 political subdivisions. Many of the thematic chapters within the PSIA report have strengthened ongoing civic education debates. • PSIA report has provided specific foundation information to guide dialogue and debate in the finalization of the decentralization policy.
6	Malawi	Capacity Development for MDG Based Planning at the National and District Levels	185,640	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG Strategies • Poverty Assessment and Monitoring • Capacity Development for MDG Achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced quality of planning and costing of the MGDS II. • Enhanced applicability of the successor MGDS as a planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation tool. • Evidence-based development of the Integrated Rural Development Strategy. • Best practices and lessons from the Millennium Villages Project integrated into the Integrated Rural Development Strategy and other relevant national policy documents. • Enhanced awareness and knowledge of MGDS and MDGs amongst policy makers and development planners.

Country		Project Title	Budget (in US\$)	Relevant Outcomes	Reported Results
Africa (contd.)					
7	Mali	MDG Acceleration in the 166 Most Vulnerable Municipalities	185,640	• Capacity Development for MDG Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study on MDG indicators and current infrastructure status conducted. • Database established on the 166 municipalities and made viewable to public.
8	Togo	Access to Energy Services	185,640	• Capacity Development for MDG Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study tour on the use of multifunctional platforms conducted for women's groups, in consultation with national counterparts. • Solar kits installed in community schools, health centres and some public places.
Arab States					
9	Djibouti	MDG Costing	200,000	• Poverty Assessment and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of the 2010 MDG Report. • Clear linkage between the MDGs and the National Initiative for Social Development (INDS) established.
10	Egypt	Conditional Cash Transfers		• Capacity Development for MDG Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up of conditional cash transfer to the rural areas of Upper Egypt to determine whether it can be scaled up on a national level.
11	Jordan	Poverty Analysis and Monitoring	200,000	• Poverty Assessment and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty Division at the Department of Statistics (DOS) established. • Living Standard Index (LSI) methodology, syntax and tables produced.
Asia and the Pacific					
12	Regional	Policy Dialogues on the Impact of the Crisis in the Region	265,050	• MDG Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 country case studies on Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. • One synthesis report based on the country case studies. • Two thematic studies on (1) Social Safety Nets and Social Protection Programmes in Asia and the Pacific, and (2) the Impact of the Food and Economic Crisis on Health and Nutrition Outcomes in Asia: Situational Analysis and Response Options. • Reports served as inputs to policymakers in prioritizing mitigating measures to address the impact of the crisis on the MDGs. • Facilitation of South-South exchange. • Forging of key partnerships and interagency collaboration.

Country		Project Title	Budget (in US\$)	Relevant Outcomes	Reported Results
Asia and the Pacific (Contd.)					
13	Bhutan	Enhancing Rural Incomes and Livelihoods through Sustainable Agricultural Development and Micro-enterprise	150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG Strategies • Capacity Development for MDG Achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Savings scheme initiated in the community to encourage saving habits. • Social capital within communities increased through self-help group formation and mutual help. • Skills and knowledge of community members improved to engage more successfully in income generating activities to improve their livelihoods.
14	China	Delivering Policy Recommendations on the Formulation of China's Poverty Reduction Strategy 2011-2020	178,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and Strategies for Inclusive Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four sub-reports and a consolidated report with policy analysis and recommendations completed and shared with the government at local and national levels. • Advocacy on response to new challenges of poverty reduction in the next 10 years conducted and well received by the government.
15	Fiji	Building Resilient Communities in Vanuatu	150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Development for MDG Achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened institutional capacity of local development management in two provinces. • Engagement Strategy for PENAMA province completed, with findings handed over to local government. • Reliable community resource database (poverty profiling) established.
16	Philippines	Developing a Model to Enhance Food Security and Nutrition in the Philippines (SAPAT)	150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Development for MDG Achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced rice consumption by families due to increased availability of other foods/crops. • Sustainable production system established at the community level through the introduction of alternative food sources (including sources of protein) to expand the food base. • Food Security Associations organized and registered with the Department of Labour and Employment. • Budget allocations from several municipal governments secured.
17	Samoa	Building Resilient Communities towards Effective Governance	150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG Strategies • Poverty Assessment and Monitoring • Capacity Development for MDG Achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDGs mainstreamed and aligned into Tokelau's National Strategic Plan 2010-2015. • Integrated Strategic Plan 2009-2013 formulated. • Community-based MDG Village Sustainable Development Plans (VSDPs) produced. • Human Development Profiles produced for selected villages, atolls and outer islands that already have VSDPs.

Country		Project Title	Budget (in US\$)	Relevant Outcomes	Reported Results
Asia and the Pacific (Contd.)					
18	Timor-Leste	Strengthening Community Access to Quality Infrastructure (SCAQI)	126,151	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Sector Strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced the quality of road access to market. • Improved access to clean water and sanitation facilities by Tono Market users and neighbouring communities. • Enhanced access to electricity by linking the market site to the main power supply in the Oecusse district.
Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States					
19	Regional	Addressing the Challenges of the Crisis at Local Level in the RBEC Region	250,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Development for MDG Achievement • Private Sector Strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia: project document on 'Enhanced Support to Rural Development in the Tavush Cluster' aimed to raise quality of life and income levels of a cluster of six communities in the Tavush Region. • Belarus: participatory poverty assessment that provides a comprehensive picture of the poverty situation in the target region. • Bosnia-Herzegovina: proposal outlining a comprehensive local development programme for 2011-2014 with a focus on agriculture and rural development. • Croatia: policy paper on agriculture sector reform and the measure to curb negative socio-demographic trends in rural areas. • Georgia: recommendations on marketing and promotion of products from the food microprocessing facility, which is expected to result in increased sales and additional value added for small farmers. • Moldova: report assessing the extent to which small-scale food processing offers prospects for growth and income generation, value added, employment creation and rural poverty reduction and specifies the type of assistance needed for development of this sub-sector. • Turkmenistan: proposal outlining comprehensive integrated rural economic development programme. • Ukraine (Crimea): operationalization of long-term rural development strategies for 2010-2017 in four districts, as well as elaboration of four action plans with the participation and inputs of local stakeholders (government, civil society, private sector and local communities).

Country		Project Title	Budget (in US\$)	Relevant Outcomes	Reported Results
Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (contd.)					
19	Regional (contd.)	Addressing the Challenges of the Crisis at Local Level in the RBEC Region	250,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Development for MDG Achievement • Private Sector Strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uzbekistan: programme document on 'Sustaining Livelihoods Affected by the Aral Sea Disaster' which secured US\$3.4 million from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security.
20	Azerbaijan	Capacity Development to Monitor Progress Towards Achieving National MDG Priorities	129,781	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty Assessment and Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved the monitoring framework of the State Programme on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development, 2008-2015 (SPPRSD). • Prepared the SPPRSD/MDG Progress Report 2008-2009 (pending approval by the Minister of Economic Development).
21	Kyrgyzstan	Area-based Development in Naryn Oblast	200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Development for MDG Achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Group for MDG Localization in Naryn Province established as the MDG-based coordination mechanism for development initiatives and processes. MDG-based Resource established under the Naryn Province Administration. • Baselines, indicators and targets for Naryn Province and pilot village municipalities developed and integrated into the local development strategies. • Recommendations for integration of MDGs with relevant indicators and the methodology of indicator collection developed and presented to local stakeholders from public institutions and civil society; recommendations officially accepted by Naryn Province Administration. • Over US\$47,000 from local resources and US\$23,341 from donor agencies secured (aside from MDG Small Grant Facility funds) by local communities for the implementation of 10 infrastructure projects. • MDG localization process and outcomes approved by Provisional Government of Kyrgyzstan (4 August 2010), and commitment made.

Country		Project Title	Budget (in US\$)	Relevant Outcomes	Reported Results
Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (contd.)					
22	Moldova	Capacity Development and Technical Support to the Government	115,868	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MDG Strategies• Poverty Assessment and Monitoring• Local Capacity Development for MDG Achievement• Development Finance and Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moldova's second MDG report, which provided high-level advisory support to the Government on the direction of reforms and the country's overall priority areas of intervention following the economic crisis.• Establishment of clear linkage between the MDGs and the National Initiative for Social Development through an MDG costing exercise, which will be aligned with the national PRSP.• Increase of Government commitment to achieving the MDGs – expression of intention to integrate the MDGs into its next National Development Strategy, as well as to the current development of the national MAF to accelerate progress on MDGs that are lagging behind.• Consultative Group Meeting for Moldova in Brussels, Belgium, in March 2010, where development partners pledged US\$2.6 million for the implementation of reforms needed to address the impact of the crisis.
23	Tajikistan	Scaling Up Support for the MDGs in Tajikistan: Focus on Alternative Energy and Water Access	115,860	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MDG Strategies• Poverty Assessment and Monitoring• Capacity Development for MDG Achievement• Private Sector Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A completed policy analysis which links energy and water access to the achievements of MDGs (especially MDG 1), local development and women's empowerment projects.• High-level and strategy policy advice and capacity building support for implementing an alternative energy strategy and programmes with a focus on energy and water access as drivers for integrated local development.• Intermediate Strategy for Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency in Tajikistan drafted in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Ministry of Energy and Industry.• Renewable Energy Fund established and Efficiency Master Plan for Tajikistan developed – both under consideration by the Government.• Concrete plans prepared for integrated approach to rural development that will include access to energy for local population, schools and health facilities, clean water supply, irrigation facilities, creation of local ownership over the operation and maintenance of the facilities, and job creation and improvement of standard of living.

Country		Project Title	Budget (in US\$)	Relevant Outcomes	Reported Results
Latin America and the Caribbean					
24	Belize	Assessing the Impact on Urban Poverty and MDG Achievement	55,036	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and Strategies for Inclusive Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment in two urban centres and seven communities, allowing for the communities to share their experiences on the impact of the financial economic crisis on their livelihoods. • Documentation of a Rapid Impact Assessment of the financial and economic crisis, with policy recommendations to address the key issues of vulnerability experienced by the urban poor. • Findings of Rapid Impact Assessment will inform policy decisions as well as interventions to address some of the underlying social and economic problems faced by the communities.
25	Bolivia	Capacity development to monitor the impact on human development	131,593	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and Strategies for Inclusive Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social agenda of Bolivian government identified, discussed and disseminated. • Fiscal policy proposed that prioritizes interventions related to the promotion of the MDGs. • Three major papers on education, health and employment that emphasize social gaps and the allocation of fiscal resources. • Synthesis paper on the welfare situation.
26	Chile	Support to the Achievement of the MDGs in Tarapaca	143,260	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Development for MDG Achievement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model developed for MDG achievement to inform the design of regional development plans, providing advice to several regional governments including the Santiago municipal government which is now updating its Regional Development Strategy based on this model. • Scale up of MDG approach from the local and regional to the subnational level.
27	Ecuador	Support to the Achievement of the MDGs within the Framework of the National Development Plan	100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG Strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDGs, human rights based approach, gender and intercultural issues integrated into the 2009-2013 National Development Plan and national planning processes in general. • MDG indicators integrated into main social indicators systems of the country developed by the Ministry of Coordination of Social Development: National System of Information carried out by SENPLADES and Ecuador's Social Indicators System (SISE).

Country	Project Title	Budget (in US\$)	Relevant Outcomes	Reported Results
Latin America and the Caribbean (contd.)				
27	Ecuador (contd.)	Support to the Achievement of the MDGs within the Framework of the National Development Plan	100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MDG Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MDG indicators updated with data from the 2008 national surveys.• Methodology developed to measure accomplishments of targets in the National Development Plan.• Methodological design and baseline analysis of various impact evaluations developed.
28	El Salvador	Strengthening the National Policy Framework for Achieving the MDGs	143,260	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MDG Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Systematization of health sector information into one system launched by the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare.• Ministry of Health equipped with the physical and technological infrastructure required to carry out a costing exercise.
29	Nicaragua	Strengthening National and Local Capacities for Integrating and Scaling up the MDGs in Public Policies and Development Plans	143,260	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MDG Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community needs (mainly improved access to drinking water, reparation of access roads, and improvements of school facilities) incorporated into municipal budgets.• Medium-term strategy on food security formulated and approved at municipal level in six municipalities, and food security related projects (totalling US\$ 9 million) incorporated into annual municipal investment plans of 15 municipalities.

Relevant outcomes:

- MDG Strategies: MDG-based national development strategies promote growth and employment, and reduce economic, gender and social inequalities
- Poverty Assessment and Monitoring: Enhanced national and local capacities to plan, monitor, report and evaluate the MDGs and related national development priorities, including within resource frameworks
- Gender and Poverty: Policies, institutions and mechanisms that facilitate the empowerment of women and girls strengthened and implemented
- Policies and Strategies for Inclusive Growth: Macroeconomic policies, debt sustainability frameworks and public financing strategies promote inclusive growth and are consistent with achieving the MDGs
- Capacity Development at local level for MDG Achievement: Strengthened capacities of local governments and other stakeholders to foster participatory local development and support achieving the MDGs
- Private Sector Strategies: Policies, strategies and partnerships established to promote public-private sector collaboration and private-sector and market development that benefits the poor and ensures that low-income households and small enterprises have access to a broad range of financial and legal services

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