
Synthesis of an interagency peer desk review of 2010 signed UNDAFs

UNDAF Programming Network (UPN)

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INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Thirteen UNDAFs were signed in 2010 and reflected country strategies for approximately 2011-2016. The countries that submitted their completed UNDAFs were Barbados and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Kosovo, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Philippines, São Tome and Principe, Somalia, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe.¹ Each UNDAF was prepared by the country government together with the United Nations Country Team to ensure alignment with national priorities while still paying attention to internationally agreed goals such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the five key programming principles, integration of the CEB Joint Crisis Initiatives (2009) and South South Cooperation.

The draft qualitative analysis was based on terms of reference and a questionnaire developed in the framework of the UNDAF Programming Network (UPN), and further refined by a task team led by ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, OHCHR and DOCO². The quantitative analyses of the 13 UNDAFs were completed by UNICEF (see Appendix 2 for complete quantitative matrix). The UNDAFs analyzed were signed in 2010 and most of them cover the period 2012-2016. The main issues analyzed comprise: I) the five key UNDAF programming principles (HRBA, Gender Equality, Environmental Sustainability, Capacity Development and Results-Based Management); II) an analysis of the incorporation of the MDGs and their targets; III) an analysis of the CEB's Joint Crisis Initiatives; IV) a scan of the mainstreaming of South-South cooperation perspectives. This represents a synthesis desk review based solely on the written texts of the 2010 signed UNDAFs, and not on the implementation or preparatory processes. The conclusions hence only offer partial perspectives.

The current analysis was tasked by the UNDAF programming network and encompassed a desk review of 13 countries that submitted their completed UNDAFs in 2010. Regarding the UNDAF **five key programming principles**, across all the UNDAFs, one of the best and most uniformly integrated principles is the **human rights-based approach** (HRBA). Normally it is announced in the country assessment and in the text, and is often well integrated in the results matrix and indicators. Many of the UNDAF texts refer specifically to the adoption of instruments regarding good governance, gender equality and mainstreaming human rights into public policies. All UNDAFs deal quite well with the question of gender equality. There are, however, very different approaches to the incorporation of gender equality: some countries have opted for a women's empowerment approach, while others have focused on different aspects such as gender-based violence, vulnerable and marginalized populations, and yet others focused on a more gender-balanced access to decision making processes. In the field of **environmental sustainability** topics vary from enhanced capacity to effectively manage natural resources, improving energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, creating frameworks for environmental and energy governance, the implementation of strategies to promote the reduction of risks of disasters, the sustainable handling of natural resources, the recovery of ecosystems and adaptation and mitigation, informing vulnerable groups to make healthier lifestyles, adopting mechanisms to ensure the reversal of environmental degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation,

¹ The UNDAF cycles for each country are as follows: Barbados (2012-2016), El Salvador (2012-2015), Honduras (2012-2016), Jamaica (2012-2016), Kosovo (2011-2015), Mongolia (2012-2016), Montenegro (2010-2015), Morocco (2012-2016), Philippines (2012-2018), São Tome and Principe (2012-2016), Somalia (2011-2015), Ukraine (2012-2016) and Zimbabwe (2012-2015).

² Reviewers for the study: Anita Amorim, Robert Jenkins, Rio Hada, Jean Yves Le Saux, Mariangela Bagnardi, Diego Recalde, Pervez Hassan, Andrew Dale, Elvis Beytullayev and Natasha Fernando.

the increasing social dimension of climate change, and the prevention of and response to natural and man-made disasters. The question of **capacity development**, as one of the key programming principles, is addressed by all countries and is understood mainly as the capacity of governments to deal with development issues such as good governance, human rights, etc. The capacity development of other social partners and actors is less explicit and varies from UNDAF to UNDAF.

In most cases, the effectiveness of **results-based management** was measured against the individual countries capacity to align the objectives, outcomes and activities with national priorities. Another indicator was the in-built tools for monitoring progress in achieving the targeted goals. However, the question of RBM was not a great focus of the UNDAF texts. One could imagine, that the integration of national priorities into the results matrix contributes to a higher efficiency of the UNDAF; and many indicators reflect that reality. There is still room for improvement in the RBM models, as very little analysis (apart for the results matrix) is devoted to the “how” the implementation process will be clearly and transparently monitored.

In general, the **MDGs** are taken into serious consideration by the countries and have sought to integrate achieving the goals into national development plans. There remain hindrances in certain countries in achieving some goals such as universal primary education and gender equality due to poor country infrastructure and political framework and these are well reflected in UNDAF texts. Other countries have these as priorities while are experiencing difficulties in other areas. The progress is good but of course, more remains to be done. It is clear however that the UNDAFs focus more on what was achieved in terms of MDG targets, than the way forward. More focus should be given to UNDAF outcomes, outputs and activities for concrete measures to redress the gaps and shortcomings to achieve the goals. Also the reflection on post 2015, is not very well reflected in most of the texts. Somehow this is an important missing link, as most of the texts cover the period 2011-2016. As these UNDAFs are already signed, the opportunities for adding these reflections would have to come in parallel processes, such as the follow up to Rio + 20.

Regarding the integration of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) **Joint Crisis Initiatives** (launched in 2009), an overall reflexion may be done: there was an even integration of the JCIs, definitely more focus going to green economy, global jobs pact (via the decent work agenda) and the social protection floor. Also, it is important to note, that the themes of the Joint Crisis Initiatives were mentioned, without specific reference to the CEB initiative. This is not a problem per se, as the idea is to have a concrete integration of these themes in “real life” and away from UN jargon. However, it does make it more difficult to measure to what extent these themes were integrated, because of the current importance, or due to a push from the UN system’s “top management” (re: CEB processes and structures). The question of “Additional Financing for the Most Vulnerable” has been addressed irregularly, or in some cases quite explicitly, while on other occasions the focus on additional resources was missing. The question of food security was mentioned very often and appears in several outcomes and activities of UNDAFs. However, no explicit reference is made to the JCI itself. The question of “Trade: Fighting protectionism, including through the conclusion of the Doha round and aid for trade” was not taken on board by most UNDAFs. The JCI on “A Green Economy Initiative” is well covered in most UNDAF documents, with linkages often to green jobs, climate change and environmental sustainability. The question of employment, through the JCI ‘Global Jobs Pact’ is also thoroughly reflected in most documents. The ‘Social Protection Floor’ is also reflected quite clearly in most texts. The JCI on ‘Humanitarian Security’ is represented less regularly. Not enough information is available in general regarding technology and innovation or monitoring the crisis initiative.

Regarding **South South Cooperation**, an honest assessment, is that it is barely mentioned in the 13 UNDAFs analyzed, and where it is mentioned it is often confused with regional or horizontal cooperation. In most UNDAFs, SSC is neither a specific theme nor a crosscutting topic. In **Barbados** inter-regional cooperation is foreseen. In **El Salvador** there is some reference to

regional cooperation in terms of security. In **Morocco** SSC is a cross-cutting topic that is valued, capitalized and shared nationally, regionally and internationally, including through decentralized and South-South cooperation. In **São Tome and Principe**, SSC is a cross-cutting topic and the UN system will support strong action to promote South-South cooperation and knowledge management, while encouraging participation in knowledge networks nationally and internationally. In **Zimbabwe** SSC is a cross-cutting topic and the UNCT will provide technical support and also facilitate South-South cooperation for technology transfer and sharing of knowledge and experience with other developing nations.

The thirteen countries that signed UNDAFs in 2010 all produced high-quality strategic programme frameworks for their respective country teams. The UNDAFs reflected domestic national priorities as well as areas where the UN could offer added value. To varying extents, all countries have tackled the five programming principles and have offered insight into country progress, outcomes and goals. It is clear that UNCTs have taken advantage of this opportunity to be a leader in advocacy, capacity development, policy advice and programming for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, internationally agreed development goals and other national priorities.

I. THE FIVE KEY PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES

1. Human Rights Based Approaches (HRBA) ³

Across all the UNDAFs, one of the best and most uniformly integrated principles is the human rights-based approach. Normally it is announced in the CCA and in the text, and is often well integrated in the results matrix and indicators. Many of the UNDAF texts refer specifically to the adoption of instruments regarding good governance, gender equality and mainstreaming human rights into public policies.

Barbados has partial regular integration of HRBA, and policy frameworks seem to integrate well a human rights perspective, especially at the level of indicators, in regard to vulnerable groups, including rights of children and poor families. **El Salvador** has HRBA reasonably well integrated, for example in the adoption of instruments on deepening democratic governance, the right to work, gender equality, citizen capacity to demand integration of human rights into public policies, etc. ⁴ The participatory nature of processes is implied in the citizenship and people centered approach, but it is not made explicit.

Honduras includes HRBA in its country analysis as a central approach, while focusing on vulnerable groups, global and local governance mechanisms. Specific actions also focus on combating discrimination, improving education and employment disparities. **Jamaica** seeks to enhance the capacity of bearers while empowering rights holders to meet their obligation to claim their rights. **Kosovo** includes the question of the inclusion of social partners, in particular women's unions, and the promotion of social justice and marginalized groups. **Mongolia** has a focus on equitable access to services and equitable growth, targeting vulnerable groups, reduction of disparities, capacity building, enhancing the role and presence of rights-holders and

³ On a scale of 1 to 5, countries received an average quantitative assessment grade. Under the human rights based approach, Barbados scored 2.33, El Salvador scored 2.83, Honduras scored 3.67, Jamaica scored 3.67, Kosovo scored 3.83, Mongolia scored 3.83, Montenegro scored 5.00, Morocco scored 3.83, Philippines scored 4.33, São Tome and Principe scored 4.00, Somalia scored 3.83, Ukraine scored 4.33 and Zimbabwe scored 4.00.

⁴ In the El Salvador text a number of international Conventions were specifically mentioned, including CRC and CEDAW.

engagement with international human rights instruments. **Montenegro** covers HRBA under the democratic governance pillar, “Fostering a democratic society that fully respects, protects and fulfils human rights through rule of law, government transparency and accountability”. **Morocco** describes democratic governance sensitive to gender that will support particular objectives of the Government's Equality Agenda 2010-2015 and capacity building of civil society. The **Philippines** includes in its country analysis a comprehensive section on “key challenges to development and human rights” in terms of universal access to quality social services and health services for women.⁵ **São Tome and Principe** notes the adoption of instruments of deepening democratic governance, gender equality, strengthening of citizen capacity to demand human rights and the integration of human rights into public policies. **Somalia** has a policy framework that addresses the issue of access to fair and functioning justice systems and forms of local governance that address their specific needs in line with international human rights principles and standards. **Ukraine** noted that “a participatory dialogue between duty bearers and rights holders in the context of human rights protection, involving the Government of Ukraine, civil society, the UN and other intergovernmental organizations will be maintained throughout the cycle.”⁶ **Zimbabwe** noted that poverty has worsened the Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI) and the food security situation.

2. Gender Equality⁷

All UNDAFs deal quite well with the question of gender equality. There are, however, very different approaches to the incorporation of gender equality: some countries have opted for a women's empowerment approach, while others have focused on different aspects such as gender-based violence, vulnerable and marginalized populations, and yet others focused on a more gender-balanced access to decision making processes. The following examples illustrate this:

In **Barbados** gender is taken into account with regard to sexual violence, disaster risk reduction and climate change. **El Salvador** mentions weakness regarding the access of women to decision making positions in the government and leadership in political parties. **Honduras** sets itself the aim of increasing the space available for women to participate in society.⁸ For **Jamaica**, gender equality is not a specific theme, though mainstreamed in the three pillars. **Kosovo** is committed to women and the most vulnerable groups, and will strengthen its internal and partnership

5 There are wide disparities in both incomes and human development outcomes across regions and sectors and the absolute numbers of poor people are greater today than 25 years ago. Challenges concern the interlocking issues of quality of growth, population growth, food security, geophysical characteristics and climate change, science and technology, ideology-based armed conflict, and the quality of public sector governance. For each of the sub-outcomes under UNDAF Outcome Area 1 (“Universal access to quality social services, with focus on the MDGs”), the results matrix identifies the main elements of the legal and institutional framework. For example, under sub-outcome 1.3 (“By 2018, increased utilization of high quality reproductive, maternal and neonatal health services by women and their neonates, young people and men”) the following elements are included: CEDAW, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ICPD, the Beijing Platform of Action, and the Millennium Declaration.

6 Gender mainstreaming and gender disaggregation of migration and asylum data will continue to be a priority in terms of the UN's assistance to the Government of Ukraine.

7 On a 5-point scale, each country received an average quantitative assessment score on gender equality. Barbados scored 2.20, El Salvador scored 3.50, Honduras scored 3.00, Jamaica scored 3.60, Kosovo scored 3.17, Mongolia scored 3.17, Montenegro 4.67, Morocco 3.83, Philippines 4.00, São Tome and Principe 3.00, Somalia 4.00, Ukraine 4.33 and Zimbabwe 4.00.

8 Some specific areas of action appear under some indicators for Effect No. 1: Democracy (to increase women's participation in Congress and other electoral positions of the public administration: 30% of candidates should be women).

oversight and coordination mechanisms on gender and human rights. **Mongolia** addresses gender equality by “strengthening government accountability and transparency, and the capacity to protect human rights and promote gender equality”. **Montenegro** seeks to embed social norms in order to facilitate age and gender-sensitive inclusive practices and attitudes towards vulnerable and excluded populations and women’s empowerment.⁹ **Morocco** aims for democratic governance to be gender-sensitive. The **Philippines** has tackled gender equality with gender-specific interventions to achieve gender equality and eliminate discrimination. **São Tome and Principe** has a strong mandate to reduce gender disparities. **Somalia** explains that traditionally women have been excluded from participation in decision-making forums, and attempts to include women have been generally symbolic. In **Ukraine** the Government will facilitate the participation of women in public, economic and political life. **Zimbabwe** integrates key inter-related programming principles of human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability, capacity development, and results-based management.

3. Environmental Sustainability¹⁰

In the field of environmental sustainability topics vary from enhanced capacity to effectively manage natural resources, improving energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, creating frameworks for environmental and energy governance, the implementation of strategies to promote the reduction of risks of disasters, the sustainable handling of natural resources, the recovery of ecosystems and adaptation and mitigation, informing vulnerable groups to make healthier lifestyles, adopting mechanisms to ensure the reversal of environmental degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the prevention of and response to natural and man-made disasters.

Barbados aims to enhance capacity to effectively manage natural resources, build resilience, improve energy efficiency and use of renewable energy, and improve frameworks for environmental and energy governance. **El Salvador** will have designed and implemented strategies to promote the reduction of risks of disasters, the sustainable handling of natural resources, the recovery of ecosystems, and adaptation and mitigation to climate change. **Honduras** will increase the country’s resilience to natural disasters with mitigation, preparedness and response capacities, within a clearer framework of adaptation policies. **Jamaica** aims to achieve a strengthened enabling environment. **Kosovo** is devoted to environmental health and protection, and the UNDAF document states that vulnerable groups will be informed and encouraged to make healthier lifestyle and environmental choices. **Mongolia** included improved sustainability of natural resources management and resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable populations to the changing climate. **Montenegro** has established a system for strengthening green jobs capacity and partnerships, rural livelihoods and the development of MSMEs to improve economic choice and achieve balanced regional growth and address gender specific concerns and interests. **Morocco** mentioned the Green Morocco Plan, the NHRI and other development programmes to reduce vulnerability and inequality, particularly in rural areas. The **Philippines** notes how climate change is expected to greatly exacerbate the already fragile socio-economic conditions in the country. **São Tome and Principe** will support the integration of environmental prevention and management of disaster risks in

⁹ Gender mainstreaming, “prevention of domestic violence and violence against women and children (attitudes and practices)”, “preventive work around sexual and gender-based violence response”, etc. are identified as the areas of focus agreed upon by the Government and the UN system.

¹⁰ On a 5-point scale, each country was given an average quantitative assessment score on environmental sustainability. Barbados scored 4.00, El Salvador 2.33, Honduras 2.25, Jamaica 3.00, Kosovo 3.00, Mongolia 2.50, Montenegro 4.00, Morocco 3.75, Philippines 3.00, São Tome and Principe 3.25, Somalia 2.75, Ukraine 3.25 and Zimbabwe 4.00.

strategies and national development plans and in development interventions. **Somalia** will promote programmes and projects that contribute to the adoption of systems for the more sustainable management of natural resources. **Ukraine** adopts frameworks and mechanisms to ensure the reversal of environmental degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, prevention and response to natural and man-made disasters. **Zimbabwe** lacks a comprehensive agriculture policy framework.

4. Capacity Development ¹¹

The question of capacity development, as one of the key programming principles, is addressed by all countries and is understood mainly as the capacity of governments to deal with development issues such as good governance, human rights, etc. The capacity development of other social partners and actors is less explicit and varies from UNDAF to UNDAF.

Capacity development (CD) was integrated into **Barbados** well. **El Salvador** shows that building the capacity of the national government and local government will promote inclusion, an environmentally sustainable productive environment, and create decent work. **Honduras** addresses the need to strengthen the capacity of the State. **Jamaica** included enhanced capacity of government to create a safe and secure environment. **Kosovo** has a strong focus on national ownership and development of national capacities to develop the country's own capacities. **Mongolia** ensures country ownership of the results, while promoting CD among national stakeholders. **Morocco** includes the integration of the five principles of curriculum development adapted to national circumstances, taking into account risk and disaster management. The **Philippines** has support for development planning and management capacity building at the local level. **São Tome and Principe** has capacity building in various forms and approaches, such as matching skills inter-country, setting up working groups on-site and remote on specific topics, training programmes and monitoring. **Ukraine** will support capacity development of central and local government, and civil society is described as an area of the UN's work which is line with its comparative advantages. **Zimbabwe** had a Governance and Human Rights Thematic Group undertake a country analytical exercise which mapped the major development challenges as well as the need for increased people's participation in democratic processes.

5. Results-Based Management ¹²

In most cases, the effectiveness of results-based management was measured against the individual countries' capacity to align the objectives, outcomes and activities with national priorities. Another indicator was the in-built tools for monitoring progress in achieving the targeted goals.

From the point of view of the results matrix it is possible to say **Honduras** and **El Salvador** are contributing directly to national development goals through clear results and indicators. On the other hand, **Kosovo** does not address national development priorities. **Jamaica** lacks in-depth information. **Mongolia** has monitoring and evaluation to track performance at all three levels,

¹¹ On a 5-point scale, each country received an average quantitative assessment score on capacity development. Barbados scored 4.50, El Salvador 3.33, Honduras 3.67, Jamaica 4.50, Kosovo 4.50, Mongolia 3.50, Montenegro 5.00, Morocco 4.00, Philippines 3.50, São Tome and Principe 4.33, Somalia 2.67, Ukraine 5.00 and Zimbabwe 4.00.

¹² On a 5-point scale, each country received an average quantitative assessment score for results-based management. Barbados scored 4.50, El Salvador 3.50, Honduras 4.00, Jamaica 4.50, Kosovo did not receive a score, Mongolia 3.50, Montenegro 2.00, Morocco 4.00, Philippines 3.50, São Tome and Principe 5.00, Somalia 3.50, Ukraine 5.00 and Zimbabwe 4.00.

based on measurable indicators, baseline data and targets, and addresses the capacity of central and local government for evidence-based planning and budgeting, results-based monitoring and evaluation. **Montenegro** noted the UN system's normative and operational roles, neutral positioning, and convening power; policy expertise and technical capacity will be brought to bear in supporting **Montenegro's** accession to the EU and national development goals. **Morocco's** results matrix shows how the national priorities are closely linked with the UNDAF. The **Philippines** integrates RBM and the UN intends to contribute to the achievement of national goals by focusing on developing capacities **São Tome and Principe** will strengthen the national capacity of institutions responsible for the monitoring and control of public finance management. **Ukraine** and the UN system have agreed to cooperate in the process of alignment with **Ukraine's** Programme for Economic Reforms for 2010-2014, MDGs and others. The UNDAF for **Zimbabwe** has eighteen outcomes with specific indicators that have been elaborated within the seven identified national priority areas.

II. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS ¹³

In general, the MDGs ¹⁴ are taken into serious consideration by the countries and have sought to integrate achieving the goals into national development plans. There remain hindrances in certain countries in achieving some goals such as universal primary education and gender equality due to poor country infrastructure and political frameworks. Other countries have these as priorities while are experiencing difficulties in other areas. The progress is good but of course, more remains to be done. Another commonality is that there is still a gap in global partnerships for development.

1. MDG 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)

El Salvador explicitly references quality, social inclusion and poverty reduction as well as economic development, employability and decent work, in an environmentally sensitive approach with a focus on women and children. **Barbados** focuses on quality education. **Honduras** will diminish the equity gap in the country and facilitate poverty reduction in a mid-long run period of time (education, health, nutrition in children and pregnant woman: All these indicators are well addressed in the UNDAF). **Jamaica** reasonably addressed this goal in its strategy. **Kosovo** does not specifically address any of the MDGs but target 1.B is addressed in Outcome 3.2 'Access to sustainable and gender-equitable economic and livelihood opportunities, quality public and social services and prompt, accountable and gender-responsive justice mechanisms have increased'. **Mongolia** addresses issues of livelihood opportunities, enterprise development, food security and poverty reduction in outcome 1 and 2. **Montenegro** addresses MDG 1 under Outcome 1.3 - **Montenegro** reduces disparities and gaps in access to quality health, education and social services, in line with EU standards. **Morocco** addresses MDG 1 under outcome 3 and Outcome 2. **Philippines** addresses MDG 1

13 On a 5-point scale, each country received an average quantitative assessment score on MDGs collectively. Barbados scored 4.00, El Salvador 3.00, Honduras 3.00, Jamaica 4.71, Kosovo 1.86, Mongolia 3.13, Montenegro 2.50, Morocco 3.88, Philippines 4.75, São Tome and Principe 2.00, Somalia 3.75, Ukraine 4.50 and Zimbabwe 3.75.

14 The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are as follows. Goal 1: Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty, Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education, Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women, Goal 4: Reduce child mortality, Goal 5: Improve maternal health, Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability, and Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development. The internationally agreed framework of 8 goals and 18 targets uses 48 technical indicators to measure progress. These indicators have since been adopted by a consensus of experts from the United Nations, IMF, OECD and the World Bank (see Appendix 1).

under sub-outcomes: 1.1 Food and nutrition and 1.5 Social protection. **São Tome and Principe** could hardly achieve the first objective of the Millennium Development Goals and there is a real problem with data collection for the MDGs. **Somalia** addresses MDG I under UNDAF Outcome 1, 2 and 3. **Ukraine**, identified UNDAF priorities reflect the aspirations of the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals. Based has targeted support in its efforts to achieve targets within the set timeframe. **Zimbabwe** has all targets on track and Target 1C has been included as the fifth National Development Priority.

2. MDG 2 (Achieve universal primary education)

Barbados has a focus on quality education. **El Salvador** has no explicit reference but the right to education is mainstreamed throughout the document. In **Honduras** the outcome is to improve pre-school, middle school access and permanence for all children; and 85% completion of primary school. In **Jamaica** universal primary education has been achieved; and now efforts are on quality, equitable access, teacher rights. **Kosovo** addresses primary schooling in activity 1.1.1 and activity 3.2.9. In **Mongolia** the target is addressed and the Goal is mentioned under strategic priority 2 and outcome 3 in the results matrix. **Montenegro** has national targets for MDG2 and one indicator under Outcome 1.3. **Morocco** has Outcome 1 which relates to enhancing the quality of education and training. **Philippines** deals with MDG 2 under sub-outcomes 1.4 and 1.5 Social protection. **São Tome and Principe** is having trouble to reach the second MDG and explores the question of literacy rates, and explains the differences for men and women therein. **Somalia** addresses MDG2 under Outcome 1 and 3. **Ukraine** has the goal to ensure quality lifelong education. **Zimbabwe** has clear reference of integration of MDG 2, particularly under Goal 2.

3. MDG 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women)

This is very linked to the promotion of the key programming principle on gender equality, which was analyzed earlier. Overall gender mainstreaming is an important and key element of most UNDAF texts analyzed. There are, however variations in the interpretation of the different targets, and the perceived level of achievement.

In **Barbados** gender equality and inequality issues are addressed clearly, in particular relating to HIV/AIDS. Empowering women and girls and combating gender based violence is a priority. In **El Salvador**, MDG3 is tackled under Outcome 1.1, Outcomes 3 and 4. In **Honduras**, target 4 in the UNDAF is based on the total non-disaggregated data, but does not address the concern of disparity among gender, perhaps in the understanding of universality of Human Rights principles. On the other hand, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (IPU) is well addressed in the UNDAF by proposing a quota for the electoral lists. **Kosovo** addresses providing support to inclusive, quality education in selected municipalities under activity 3.2.9. **Mongolia** addresses MDG3 under strategic priority 4, outcome 1.3 and outcome 3. **Montenegro** has two targets to address MGD3. Gender equality is a cross-cutting topic and a number of outcomes/outputs address gender issues. **Morocco** has Outcome 4 focusing on gender. **Philippines** address MDG3 under sub-outcome 1.4 and 3.6. **São Tome and Principe** has evidence of gender equality and strengthening the position of women in society. **Somalia** targets MDG3 under Outcome 1 and 3. **Ukraine** tackles MDG3 under Area 3 on Governance. **Zimbabwe** addresses MDG3 Outcome 7.1 and Goal 2.

4. MDG 4 (Reduce child mortality)

Barbados has achieved a substantive reduction in child mortality. In **El Salvador** some cross-references to health and gender equality are made, but there are no specific references to child mortality. **Honduras** has precise indicators for the infant mortality rate but not for under-5 mortality, nor for under-1 year immunization against measles. The UN has better comparative advantages to work in HIV/AIDS and has worked in the past with the Global Fund. **Jamaica** is

unlikely to meet the targets set for child mortality. **Kosovo** has an assessment of mother/child health care services and maternal and child mortality causes and rates. **Mongolia** has the target addressed under strategic priority 2 in the results matrix. The under-five mortality rate is addressed in Outcome 5. **Montenegro** has adapted MDG4 to the national context but does not deal with the issue of child mortality. **Morocco** addresses the target indirectly in Outcome 2. The **Philippines** addresses the target under sub-outcome 1.2, 1.3 and 1.5. **São Tome and Principe** will probably reach MDG targets for primary education, infant mortality and HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases, if it maintains the effort of the recent past in these three areas. **Somalia** addresses the targets under Outcome 1 and 3. **Ukraine** has aligned MDG4 with UNDAF Area 2. **Zimbabwe** addresses the goal under Outcome 5.2.

5. MDG 5 (Improve maternal health)

Barbados does not specifically mention MDG5, although efforts are articulated to improve reproductive health and health education. **El Salvador** has insufficient coverage of MDG5. In **Honduras** the maternal mortality ratio is properly addressed in the UNDAF at the indicator level. **Jamaica** has a focus on achieving increased access to and utilization of reproductive health services, including family planning and maternal health, with a particular focus on youth and vulnerable groups. **Kosovo** addresses access to reproductive and maternal health, although not directly in the results matrix. In **Mongolia** target 5.A is addressed and the Goal is mentioned under strategic priority 2 in the results matrix. **Montenegro** aims to preserve and improve maternal health. In **Morocco** target 5.A is addressed under Outcome 2. The **Philippines** addressed MDG4 in sub-outcomes 1.2, 1.3 and 1.5. **São Tome and Principe** could achieve the targets for maternal health and environmental protection on condition that the country itself and its partners increase their efforts in these areas. **Somalia** addresses MDG 4 under Outcome 1 and 3. **Ukraine** addresses MDG4 under Area 2. **Zimbabwe** achieved Target 5A but did not explicitly mention Target 5B.

6. MDG 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases)

Barbados has addressed all targets except 6.C. **El Salvador** has HIV/AIDS as an indicator under some of the results, especially those focusing on vulnerable populations. In **Honduras**, the target is to maintain the current prevalence rates; the information is disaggregated by gender and age. **Jamaica** has addressed all except target 6.C. **Kosovo** addresses combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases in activity 1.1.2. **Mongolia** addresses MDG6 under a strategic priority. **Morocco** addresses MDG6 under Outcome 2 and sub-outcomes 1.2 and 1.6. **São Tome and Principe** will probably reach targets for primary education, infant mortality and HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases if it maintains the effort of the recent past in these three areas. **Somalia** addresses MDG6 under Outcomes 1 and 3. **Ukraine** aligns MDG6 under UNDAF Area 2. **Zimbabwe** covers the targets within MDG6 well.

7. MDG 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability)

El Salvador only addresses Target 7.A under sub-outcome 5.1. The analysis of the **Barbados** document shows only target 7.A has been fulfilled. **Honduras** is addressing several concerns in the results and indicators in the results matrix. **Jamaica** has addressed all except 7.D. **Kosovo** addresses Target 7.A indirectly and Target 7.B under Activity 4.1.3. Target 7.C and 7.D are not addressed. **Mongolia** has all four targets addressed under strategic priority 3. **Montenegro** has national targets for MDG7. **Morocco** addresses the targets under Outcomes 3 and 5. **Philippines** addresses MDG7 under sub-outcomes 1.5, 4.2, and 4.3. **São Tome and Principe** could achieve the targets for environmental protection on condition that the country itself and its partners increase their efforts in these areas. **Somalia** addresses the targets under Outcomes 1, 2 and 3. **Ukraine** aligns MDG7 with UNDAF Area 4. **Zimbabwe** addresses targets under National Development Priority 4, and Outcome 4.1.

8. MDG 8 (Develop a global partnership for development)

Barbados has achieved none of the targets of MDG 8 except 8.A. **El Salvador's** UNDAF text does not deal with this MDG specifically. The UNDAF **Honduras** 2010 text does not cover this area well as several of the targets are not highlighted in the country assessment. **Kosovo** addresses target 8.A in activity 1.1.4, 1.2.4 and 2.1.3. In **Mongolia** target 8.A, 8.C, 8.D and 8.F are addressed. In **Morocco**, Target 8A is partially addressed and 8B is not applicable but 8C and 8F are addressed. **Philippines** deals with MDG8 under sub-outcome 1.2 and Outcome 3. **São Tome and Principe** has minimal chances to achieve the MDGs related to extreme poverty, gender equality and the establishment of partnership for development. The probability of developing a global partnership for development was improbable and results were low as well. **Zimbabwe** has targets addressed under National Priority 1, Outcome 2.1, National Priority 4 and Outcome 4.1.

III. JOINT CRISIS INITIATIVES (JCI) IN THE 2010 SIGNED UNDAF DOCUMENT ¹⁵

In the Joint Crisis Initiatives launched in 2009 by inter-agency efforts in the framework of the High-Level Committee on Programmes and the CEB, the question of “Additional Financing for the Most Vulnerable” has been addressed irregularly, or in some cases quite explicitly, while on other occasions the focus on additional resources was missing. The question of food security was mentioned very often and appears in several outcomes and activities of UNDAFs. However, no explicit reference is made to the JCI itself. The question of “Trade: Fighting protectionism, including through the conclusion of the Doha round and aid for trade” was not taken on board by most UNDAFs. The JCI on “A Green Economy Initiative” is well covered in most UNDAF documents, with linkages often to green jobs, climate change and environmental sustainability. The question of employment, through the JCI ‘Global Jobs Pact’ is also thoroughly reflected in most documents. The ‘Social Protection Floor’ is also reflected quite clearly in most texts. The JCI on ‘Humanitarian Security’ is represented less regularly. Not enough information is available in general regarding technology and innovation or monitoring the crisis initiative.

Barbados addresses well the question of “Additional Financing for the Most Vulnerable” and “Food security”. On the other hand Barbados does not at all take on board the question of on “Trade: Fighting protectionism, including through the conclusion of the Doha round and aid for trade”. In fact most UNDAFs did not take this on board. The JCI on “A Green Economy Initiative” is well covered in Barbados. The question of employment, through the JCI ‘Global Jobs Pact’ for all is also thoroughly reflected. The ‘Social Protection Floor’ is also reflected in the Barbados UNDAF. The JCI of ‘Humanitarian Security’, technology and innovation seem to be equally well reflected in the UNDAF. Not enough information is available of the Monitoring the crisis initiative.

El Salvador: The JCI on Additional Financing for the Most Vulnerable does not deal with the most vulnerable populations directly, but it does stress the importance of giving attention to vulnerabilities linked to gender-based violence or climate change. The question of “Food security”: is mentioned in immediate outcome 5.1 that refers to access to food for vulnerable populations. The question of “Trade” is not mentioned at all. The JCI on “A Green Economy Initiative” is present in the results matrix of the UNDAF; both in the results and indicator levels. The JCI on “A Global Jobs Pact: ::”The UNDAF Outcome 2 is “Economic development, employability and decent work” The immediate result 2.1 is phrased in such a way that it addresses clearly the themes of the global jobs pact, which is the promotion of the “decent work agenda”; “The central and local governments will have improved their capacities of design

¹⁵ On a 5-point scale, each country received a average quantitative assessment score for the Joint Crisis Initiatives. Barbados scored 4.50, El Salvador 2.67, Honduras 3.29, Jamaica 4.80, Kosovo 2.63, Mongolia 3.33, Montenegro 1.67, Morocco 3.22, Philippines 4.00, São Tome and Principe 1.83, Somalia 3.33, Ukraine 2.11 and Zimbabwe 3.33.

and implementation of public policies and actions to include environmentally sensitive productive developmental policies, the generation and creation of opportunities for decent work with a focus on women and young people. “. The JCI on “Social Protection Floor Initiative is dealt by catering to vulnerable groups, which are a specific result of the UNDAF. Under Outcome 1 the question of a social protection floor appears explicitly in the narrative: “From this same perspective, another important challenge is the creation of a social protection floor, which equips the population with the conditions and opportunities necessary to eradicate poverty. This social protection floor would have to focus mainly in improving the quality of the services of education and health as well as in improving the living conditions of the people. Even if “Humanitarian Security” is not directly referred to, Outcome 4 refers to catering to the needs of marginalized people, with a special focus on women and targets. The JCI on “Technology and Innovation” is also not referred to specifically. On “Monitoring and Analysis”: JCI, no reference to this mechanism, nor to tracking crisis related trends.

Honduras: The JCI on “Additional Financing for the Most Vulnerable” is addressed in the narrative regarding investments for the most vulnerable efforts have been places in improving the quality and extent of Government efforts is ensuring MDGs. UNCT had in the last UNDAF five joint programmes and is expected to capitalize (working tools) on the basis of that first experience. The JCI “Food security is addressed as this theme is a major area of work in the current UNDAF proposal. UNDAF indicators address undernourishment of children under 5 and on pregnant women. And other indicators address the need to increase productivity and production and diversification of production. The UNDAF mentions briefly the question of trade, regarding some potentially challenging aspects of a trade agreement signed with the US, this would even have some impact on food security. Perhaps this is an area where UNCT and UNDAF could be doing more, since for sure this approach will increase food insecurity in the country. There is an entire section of the UNDAF matrix dedicated to the topic of green economy, by addressing sustainable and ecological production, decreasing CO2 emissions, preventing deforestation, improving irrigation, reducing vulnerability to climate change. The JCI on “A Global Jobs Pact”, is mentioned as decent work is highlighted in the UNDAF and in the country analysis through the implementation of strategies and policies, utilizing sustainable use of natural resources and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters. It is expected to support the reduction of underemployment in 2% and to increase public and private investment rates in 3%. The JCI on the Social protection is dealt by the reference to “social protection networks” and public investment, as central programmes to cover education, health and employment, reducing vulnerabilities to natural resources is clearly a major theme of this UNDAF Although there is no specific reference to humanitarian assistance, prevention and mitigation actions to protect the most vulnerable population to major climatic changes is well addressed in the UNDAF. The Risk Reduction approach is heavily present in the national set-up since the destructions caused by hurricane Mitch. UNDAF covers in adequate manner these frameworks with clear actions at the indication and results levels. There are no foreseen actions on the JCI on Technology and Innovation, as this was not a concern during the country assessment. Although there is no JCI, on financial crisis “Monitoring”, Honduras belongs to a lower middle income category and not heavily exposed to a crisis.

Jamaica: The UNDAF addresses ‘Food Security’ as the UNDAF Pillar 1 Environment outcomes include national, local authorities and most vulnerable communities island-wide improve natural resource management and resilience to disasters which in turn are relevant to ensuring food security. The JCI on financing for the vulnerable is also referred to marginally, especially while relating to food security. The Jamaica UNDAF does not quite address ‘Trade’. The Jamaica UNDAF addresses ‘Green Economy’. There is the development of the National Climate Change Adaptation Programme and the establishment of a National Climate Change Committee, development and establishment of natural and cultural heritage sites, development of a comprehensive database and monitoring network for the island’s freshwater resources which will guide the sustainable management of the resources, finalization and operationalization of the Energy Diversification Policy and the implementation of an Action Plan for renewable

energy. The Jamaica UNDAF addresses 'Global Jobs Pact'. The UNDAF underscores the need for increasing employment opportunities for vulnerable populations in particular youth including youth at risk and rural women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity. The Jamaica UNDAF addresses 'Social Protection Floor Initiative'. Rights based arguments for social protection are grounded in the articles of various international covenants to which Jamaica is signatory, including the International Labour Organization minimum standards for social security. The Jamaica UNDAF addresses the JCI theme 'Humanitarian, Security and Social Stability'. The UNCT in cooperation with the Government and national partners will focus efforts on creating an enabling environment for better management of natural and cultural resources, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, as well as improving energy security to positively enhance the human development of vulnerable people. The Jamaica UNDAF addresses 'Technology and Innovation' particularly with the creation of a national statistical system to inform policy and monitoring progress. The Jamaica UNDAF addresses 'Monitoring and Analysis'. Jamaica noted the creation of a national statistical system to inform policy, and monitoring and communication on the progress of MDGs and Vision 2030 Jamaica are other key activities. A Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group will be established to provide essential support to UNDAF Theme Groups. The UNDAF Results Matrix provides the basis for monitoring and evaluation activities.

Kosovo: Regarding providing additional Financing for the Most Vulnerable, the UNDAF addresses this point through its policies on social inclusion. Priority Joint Output 1.1b and 1.1c specifically address fostering pro-poor and inclusive economic growth and upholding social justice and protection for particularly vulnerable groups. Furthermore, under Priority Joint Output 2.2a: 'Budgets at central and municipal levels are monitored for the equitable distribution of resources', activity 2.2.3 directly addresses additional funding for the most vulnerable; 'Provide technical assistance for improved and expanded cash assistance programmes for particularly vulnerable groups, assuring better linkages with social services'. Priority Joint Output 1.1b 'Legislation and policies developed by Kosovo's Parliament, Ministries and Select Parliamentary Committees are fostering pro-poor and inclusive economic growth' Priority Joint Output 1.1c 'Legislation and policies developed by Kosovo's Parliament, Ministries and Select Parliamentary Committees uphold social justice and protection for particularly vulnerable groups.' 'the UN will explore global multi-donor funds (MDFs) managed by the UN and other partners, supporting Kosovo's capacity to advocate at an international level for resources towards social inclusion goals.' 'GDP is Kosovo's only sustainable, long-term funding source for social inclusion. Kosovo does not directly address JCI on "Food security". However, it does somewhat address expanding support to farmers in activity. 1.1.5. 'Support development of institutional capacities for preparation of sustainable and environmentally sensitive agricultural policies for Kosovo's regions and sub-regions'. The UNDAF addresses JCI on "Trade" in activities 1.1.4 and activity 1.2.4. However, as is noted in the UNDAF, 'Kosovo's uncertain statutes deny Kosovo full access to international treaty bodies and other critical support for socio-economic development (for example, World Trade Organization membership). Without unobstructed accession to these international frameworks for human rights, economic growth and trade, Kosovo authorities understandably do not feel fully bound to implement them either morally or legally. The UNDAF addresses JCI on "A Green Economy" in activity 4.2.3 'Establish a Green Jobs initiative in gender-equitable manner, initially focused on promotion of recycling, to link job creation to greater environmental awareness and responsible behaviour'. Regarding the JCI "A Global Jobs Pact: Boosting employment, production, investment and aggregate demand, and promoting decent work for all"? The UNDAF addresses JCI on "A Global Jobs Pact" in UN Outcome 3.2 'Access to sustainable and gender-equitable economic and livelihood opportunities, quality public and social services and prompt, accountable and gender-responsive justice mechanisms have increased'. Priority Joint Output 3.2a: 'Municipal institutions and local public-private partnerships are strengthened towards enhancing decent work prospects for poor and excluded groups' and their respective activities. The UNDAF addresses JCI on "Social Protection Floor Initiative: in UNDAF Strategic Theme # 1, 2 and 3 for example, in Outcome 1.1. Parliament, Government and relevant institutions increasingly draft

evidence-based legislation, policies, strategies and plans that uphold and prioritize social inclusion. In Priority Joint Output 1.1a Legislation and policies developed by Kosovo's Parliament and Assembly, Select Parliamentary Committees and Ministries are strengthening universal access to quality social and public services. In Priority Joint Output 1.1c foresees Legislation and policies developed by Kosovo's Parliament, Ministries and Select Parliamentary Committees uphold social justice and protection for particularly vulnerable groups. The UNDAF addresses JCI on "Humanitarian, Security and Social Stability": in the section on 'Kosovo today – primary development gaps', the UNDAF mentions the series of humanitarian and development measures for Kosovo's transition. The UNDAF addresses JCI on "Technology and Innovation" in Activity 4.1.9 'Develop the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Kosovo Agency for Food to apply environmental and food safety standards arising from modern biotechnology and organic farming' and activity 2.3.4 'Establish Youth Innovation Laboratories in partnership with academic and governance institutions to encourage innovation among young men and women in fields spanning new technologies, arts, civic participation and preparedness for professional life'. The UNDAF does not address JCI on "Monitoring and Analysis":

Mongolia: The UNDAF addresses the question of the most vulnerable populations, so indirectly the JCI on Additional funding for the most vulnerable. Through outcome 2 on Policies and strategies developed for poverty reduction and specifically the national poverty reduction program with pro-poor measures focused on disparity reduction, the UNCT is providing financing for the most vulnerable. The UNDAF addresses the JCI on "Food security" through output 1.4 which addresses food security among the most vulnerable groups and output 1.3 addresses improved productivity and market skills among producers in the agriculture and food sector. The UNDAF address JCI on "Trade" is addressed regarding creating favourable conditions for achieving the MDGs through developing the trade and financial system is addressed in MDG 8 of the Annex A section on MDG progress. Furthermore, outcome 2 addresses the trade sector, 'the UN will assist in other areas of policy formulation and will provide advice to align policies and regulations with international norms, standards in such areas as employment, labour management, wage protection, agriculture and food, and in the trade and small industry sectors on improving product development and branding and export diversification'. The UNDAF addresses the JCI on "A Green Economy Initiative" in UNDAF Outcome 9 which foresees that 'Innovative technologies made available for energy efficiency, green growth and the abatement of urban air pollution'. 'Greater capacities are needed to promote a 'green' economy, undertake climate screening and mitigation measures and to improve energy and resource efficiency with a particular focus on sustainable urban development'. Also, for outcome 4, 'the UN will work on enhancing sector capacity (health) to provide quality services and will introduce innovative green technologies and methodologies. The UNDAF address JCI on "A Global Jobs Pact": is referred to while taking care of improved livelihood opportunities with a focus on the poor and vulnerable groups in outcome 1. The outputs include vocational and entrepreneurial skills development (output 1.1), enterprise development (output 1.2), improved productivity and market skills among productions in the agriculture and food sector (output 1.3). The JCI on "Social Protection Floor Initiative": is taken care of in strategic priority 2 which addresses equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social services and sustainable social protection. The priority focuses on increased access to and improved quality of education especially for the vulnerable (outcome 3), equitable access to safe water and sanitation services in urban areas and rural settlements (outcome 4), increased access to and utilization of quality health services with a special focus on the vulnerable (outcome 5) and strengthened social protection with a special focus on the vulnerable (outcome 6). Furthermore, outcome 11, 12 and 3 address empowerment of the poor and vulnerable (specifically, the poor and other marginalized groups, women and children): Outcome 3 Improve the quality of education by promoting rights-based, child-friendly schools, and improve teacher education, school management, student empowerment and school curricula, Outcome 11 Support political empowerment of women and especially their right to participate in decision-making at central and local levels, and Outcome 12 Access to justice for all through legal empowerment of the poor and other marginalized groups, with the help of

legal aid volunteers. The UNDAF addresses issues of humanitarian, security and social stability issues in outcome 8 on, 'reduced risks and consequences of natural and man-made disasters at national and community levels'. The outputs include, improving national climate and disaster risk management (output 8.1), analysis of climate change and adaptation options supporting vulnerable sectors and communities (output 8.2) and increased agriculture sector disaster preparedness and reduction of vulnerabilities (output 8.3). 7.53 Does the UNDAF address JCI on "Technology and Innovation: Developing technological infrastructure to facilitate the promotion and access to innovation"? One of the cross-cutting themes of the UNDAF addresses developing technological infrastructure, 'improving communications and information through traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers) and new and emerging ICTs (mobile phones, the internet, social networking) will enable the UN to promote behaviour change and improve the quality of governance by enhancing transparency and accountability. This is particularly relevant for a country such as Mongolia, which has a low population density.' Furthermore, output 1.3 'improved productivity and markets skills among producers in the agriculture and food sector' addresses new technologies in the indicator, 'percentage of food producers using new technology and knowhow'. The UNDAF does address the question of "Monitoring and Analysis" JCI on this issue. One of the 6 strategy recommendations highlighted in the 2009 midterm review of the 2007-2011 UNDAF is to, 'support the government in its efforts to mitigate the impact of the global financial crisis, with a focus on vulnerable segments of the population.'

Montenegro: Although there is no reference to the JCI on "additional financing for the most vulnerable, the UNDAF states that "the UN will support the Government and civil society in giving concerted attention to groups in society who are vulnerable, excluded or at risk of exclusion, including the poor, the hard to employ and unemployed, the disabled, children in need of special protection, adolescents and youth, persons of UNHCR's concern, migrants, single parents and victims of violence. The result of the partnership will be universally accessible social welfare, employment, education and health systems that thereby facilitate the inclusion of vulnerable and socially excluded girls, boys, men and women, through policy and practice of de-concentration, decentralization and standardization" (pp. 7-8). The UNDAF does not address JCI on "Food security", nor the JCI on Trade, Doha round and Aid for Trade". The question on Green Economy appears indirectly in the third pillar of the UNDAF document which is dedicated to "Sustainable Economic Development and Environmental Protection". For instance, Outcome 3.3 under this pillar reads as follows "Established system for strengthening entrepreneurial capacity building and facilitating private sector partnerships for 'green jobs,' rural livelihoods and development of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises. The JCIs on Green Economy and Global Jobs Pact, are also indirectly referred to in an outcome 3.3 that deals with green jobs (please see 7.4) and an indicator on unemployment for hard-to-employ people (outcome 1.3). 7.60 The need to address the issue of Social Protection is stressed in the CCA. There is an indicator under outcome 1.2 – "Social norms are embedded in order to facilitate age and gender sensitive inclusive attitudes and practices towards vulnerable and excluded populations" – that reads as follows: "% of children and women provided with legal and social protection assistance to prevent and respond to violence". In addition, child care system reform that includes the fostering of strategy on the "law on child and social protection", implemented by UNICEF, is one of the focus areas agreed upon by the Government and the UN system (p. 4, Results Matrix document). There is no reference to the JCI on Humanitarian Security and Stability. There is indirect reference to the Technology and Innovation Initiative in the UNDAF, however the Results Matrix document mentions "strengthening science, technology and innovation governance and assessment: Review the National STI and Higher Education strategies and support the national authorities in the implementation and monitoring of the action plans with special focus on youth and gender" as the focus area agreed with the government. These activities are led by UNESCO. There are no references to monitoring systems related to the financial and economic crisis.

Morocco: The UNDAF addresses the JCI on “Additional Financing for the Most Vulnerable” in outcome 2 "Improving the health and nutritional status of the population, including the mother and child.". Page 7 Outcome 3: "At its heart lies the challenge to create a culture of equality, including equality before the law and in practice. This implies a wider access to quality social services (education, health, housing, equipment and basic infrastructure) and sustainable livelihoods for food security and economic well-being and social development for all. The UNDAF address JCI on “Food security” appears in outcome 2 on the nutritional status of the population and in outcome 3 on the diversification and modernization of small-scale agriculture. There is almost no reference to the JCI on “Trade”. The JCI on “A Green Economy Initiative” appears in Outcome 5 on "The protection of the environment, disaster prevention and management of natural hazards and climate change." The JCI on “A Global Jobs Pact” is mentioned in Outcome 3 "This means a wider access to quality social services (education, health, housing, equipment and basic infrastructure) and sustainable livelihoods for food security and economic well-being and social for all. ". Some further references say, that the country's efforts in improving the competitiveness and development of productive activities, essential to wealth creation and development of decent, sustainable and qualified (work) be strengthened and accompanied, among others with regard to skills development, modernization of enterprises, the establishment of appropriate financing mechanisms for SMEs, improving the security of energy supply, diversification and modernization of small-scale agriculture, there-even in non-irrigated areas.". The UNDAF Morocco mentions Social Protection in UNDAF Outcome 3 Outcome no. 3: “The vulnerability and inequality, including gender, are reduced through support for policies / strategies and programmes for economic and social development. The UNDAF then gives examples of who could be marginalized and vulnerable.” The JCI on “Humanitarian, Security and Social Stability:” only indirectly mentioned through the most vulnerable and marginalized and migrants from other countries and through outcome. The JCI on “Technology and Innovation” is indirectly mentioned in Outcome 5 includes aspects for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. Page 7 Outcome 3 "This means, finally, that the country's efforts in improving the competitiveness and development of productive activities, essential to wealth creation and development of decent, sustainable and qualified (work) be strengthened and accompanied, among others with regard to skills development, modernization of enterprises, the establishment of appropriate financing mechanisms for SMEs, improving the security of energy supply, diversification and modernization of small-scale agriculture, there-even in non-irrigated areas. ".

Philippines: The UNDAF does not openly mention namely the “Additional financing for the Most Vulnerable” JCI, but focus on the most vulnerable is very strong in the framework. “Reduce inequities in and improve access to quality social services and to opportunities for decent, productive and sustainable livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable”. The UN will work to strengthen the capacities of national and local duty-bearers and stakeholders to deliver quality social services and of the poor and vulnerable to access those services. It will also support inter-linked objectives at both national and local levels to enable the enhancement of employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, while addressing environmental sustainability, decent work and gender concerns. The JCI on “Food security” is referred to under sub-outcome on “Food and Nutrition Security” (SO1.1). To increase the number of poor and vulnerable people with adequate access to food and nutrition, UN support under this sub-outcome will involve strengthening national and local capacities in food and nutrition surveillance, formulating and practicing hunger mitigation strategies, promoting infant and young child feeding practices, and managing acute malnutrition. The UN will also support targeted initiatives to increase household food production and post-production capacity (also under sub-outcome2.1 and Outcome 4) and expand the availability of nutritious food and food supplements to food insecure households and individuals The JCI on “Trade: Fighting protectionism, including through the conclusion of the Doha round” is not mentioned at all. The JCI on “A Green Economy Initiative: (...) and green job creation” is mentioned in the Outcome area on “Decent and productive employment for sustained, greener growth”, with a specific sub-outcome called “Productive employment for sustainable and greener growth” (SO2.1). At

the policy and planning levels, the UN system will work with development partners to ensure that national and local government plans and policies incorporate employment strategies for vulnerable groups, sustainability concerns and environmental safeguards and that capacity to utilize local resources and develop key industries in line with these plans is strengthened. Support will also be directed at strengthening the capacities of agricultural, agrarian reform, upland and coastal communities to develop and expand micro, small and medium enterprises in productive and environmentally sustainable ways, generate green jobs, access finance and new technologies, and market goods and services both locally and globally. The JCI on “A Global Jobs Pact (...) and promoting decent work for all” is mentioned in an Outcome area on “Decent and productive employment for sustained, greener growth”, with a specific sub-outcome called “Decent work mechanisms” (sub-outcome2.2). In this regard, the UN will focus on strengthening the legislative framework for decent and productive employment; improving mechanisms and capacities for the enforcement of labour laws and standards; improving capacities for social dialogue and dispute resolution processes; assisting employers to comply with occupational health and safety standards; improving the provision of services to returning, exploited and trafficked migrants; eliminating or reducing child labour practices; and increasing the access of vulnerable workers to social protection programmes. The theme of Social Protection is widely covered under Outcome Area 1 “Universal access to quality social services, with focus on the MDGs”. This outcome area strives for universal and improved access to quality social services by seeking to strengthen the capacities of national and local duty-bearers and stakeholders to deliver quality social services and of the poor and vulnerable to access those services. Sub-outcomes are: 1.1 Food and nutrition security; 1.2. Universal health care; 1.3. Reproductive, maternal and neonatal health; 1.4. Education; 1.5 Social protection; 1.6. HIV and AIDS. The UNDAF for the Philippines does not openly mention the Joint Crisis initiative on “Humanitarian Security”, but has sub-outcome on “Disaster risk reduction and management” (4.1). JCI Technology and Innovation is not openly mentioned, but the document, for the first time in this country, promotes the application of scientific knowledge & technology, including ICTs and biotechnology, as key drivers for achieving goals in poverty alleviation and inclusive growth and for addressing pressing global challenges such as those associated with climate change, water scarcity, biodiversity loss, and food and energy crises. 7.81. The UNDAF address JCI on “Monitoring and Analysis” only marginally.

São Tome and Principe: The JCI on addressing “Additional Funding for the most vulnerable” is not directly mentioned. The UNDAF address JCI on “Food security” is not dealt by specifically. The JCI on “Trade” is not well addressed. The UNDAF address JCI on “A Green Economy Initiative” is dealt by indirectly, as stated in the item on environmental sustainability: “It could achieve the targets for environmental protection on condition that the country itself and its partners are increasing their efforts in these areas. Preservation of the environment: with strong measures to increase access to safe water and basic health, the potential exists to reach the seventh MDG. The country made significant efforts to integrate environmental sustainability into country policies with positive potential results on adaptation to climate change, the fight against desertification and biodiversity conservation.” The UNDAF address JCI on “A Global Jobs Pact” is not specifically referred to, however, the question of employment, decent work for women is mainstreamed in different places of the document: “The CCA notes that the implementation of the rights of women, the texts adopted in favour of equality and gender equity are not well known and applied, which prevents women from fully enjoying their rights; and women have remained on the margins of progress, benefiting few job opportunities and advancement.” The JCI on “Social Protection Floor Initiative”, including ensuring access to basic social services, shelter, and empowerment and protection of the poor and vulnerable, indirectly references are made to the social protection of girls, boys and adolescents, including prevention of gender based violence. The JCI on “Humanitarian, Security and Social Stability” is not dealt by this UNDAF. The UNDAF address JCI on “Technology and Innovation” is also not mentioned. The JCI on Monitoring is indirectly dealt by, in 5.2: “The monitoring system - assessment will include annual reviews, thematic evaluations and a final evaluation, conducted jointly by the UNS and its partners, the government in particular. Annual reviews of the UNDAF

will aim to measure the level of achievement of expected results and strengthen dialogue between the actors. All resident and non resident agencies involved in all journals in order to promote synergies between programmes” No specific references to monitoring the most vulnerable though UNDAF

Somalia: The UNDAF (UNSAS) focuses on the most vulnerable very strongly in the framework. Due to the acute and protracted humanitarian crisis in Somalia, which is characterized by displacement, extreme poverty, and recurrent natural disasters, the UN will need to provide humanitarian assistance in Somalia, particularly South Central, for the foreseeable future. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) for Somalia relies on the vulnerability analysis provided by the FAO Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) to assess the degree of humanitarian needs and to better prioritize resources to ensure that they are used for the benefit of the most vulnerable. The UN estimates that 27 percent of the Somali population, about two million people in total, requires humanitarian assistance. The UNDAF for Somalia (UNSAS) does focus on food security very strongly in the framework. In Somalia livelihoods have been severely disrupted. The provision, protection and promotion of livelihoods will have to guide the UN interventions, adopting a more holistic approach that addresses the causes of vulnerability to food insecurity as well as the consequences. Interventions will aim to protect and support people's assets, prevent negative outcomes and improve livelihood strategies as soon as the emergency has been contained. A gender perspective will also be incorporated into the response as this can avert widespread malnutrition and lead to a quick and more extensive recovery in food production and other aspects of livelihoods. The question of trade is not dealt with at all. The Green Economy is dealt via environmental sustainability, which is a theme in the UNDAF. Somali traditional economic activities are heavily dependent on natural resources. The UN will pay particular attention to supporting the development and utilization of effective and sustainable systems of natural resource management. Regarding the Global Jobs Pact: there is strong focus on decent work in the UNDAF (see the second UNSAS Outcome: “Somali people benefit from poverty reduction through improved livelihoods, decent work, equitable and sustainable economic development”). On the question of Social Protection, there is a strong focus on the provision of basic social services in the UNDAF (see the first UNSAS Outcome: “Somali people have equitable access to basic services”). On humanitarian assistance, but there is strong focus this aspect in the document (see for example sub-outcome 2.2 “Livelihoods assets of people in Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihoods Crisis are protected and restored according to the specific needs of different groups, including women and youth”). The JCI on “Technology and Innovation” is not a priority in this UNDAF text. The question of “Monitoring and Analysis” also does not appear as a priority in the text.

Ukraine: The question of funding for the most vulnerable, food security, aid for trade monitoring and analysis and humanitarian security are addressed only marginally. On the other hand, there is a section on green economy in the CCA. In addition, under outcome 2 of the UNDAF area 4 on environment and climate change, the UN aims to “provide expertise to improve the regulatory and legal framework for green, low carbon and energy efficient economy and will focus on raising the level of awareness and access to information on energy efficient technologies.” While the Global Jobs Pact is not namely referred to in the UNDAF, it is to be noted that Ukraine is one of the GJP pilots. In addition, under Outcome 2 of the UNDAF area 1 on sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, Social and economic development of rural areas aimed at poverty reduction in rural areas, the UN “work in partnership with the Government of Ukraine to increase employment opportunities for the population in support of reducing poverty and economic development.” (p. 4). On the question on Social Protection, outcomes under UNDAF area 2 on social development deal with issues of social protection and are aligned to national development priorities “Maintaining and developing human and social capital by enhancing stability and social protection, improve the quality and accessibility of education and health care” (Programme for Economic Reforms for 2010-2014). Part of Outcome 1 of the UNDAF area 1 on sustained economic growth and poverty reduction deals with the issue of technology and innovation and aims at “better utilization of Ukraine’s

scientific and innovation potential". In particular, it is stated that "the UN will help Ukraine further develop and capitalize on its scientific and innovation potential".

Zimbabwe: The UNDAF addresses the most vulnerable. As described in the JCI #1, through the National Development Priority 2: Pro-Poor Sustainable Growth and Economic Development the UNCT is providing financing and technical assistance to the most vulnerable. Regarding "food security" the United Nations in Zimbabwe has articulated its support in collaboration with national authorities and development partners around the following outcome: Policy and action frameworks in place for enabling agricultural productivity and production. Also on Page 9 "Support will also be provided by the UN to deal with poverty in rural areas. A Rural Livelihood Enhancement Programme will be complemented by provision of agricultural inputs and small livestock to vulnerable groups. Ensuring national food and nutrition security will support the right of all to safe and sufficient food at all times for a productive life, taking into consideration the four main components of food security – availability, accessibility, utilisation and asset creation. About 65 percent of rural women derive their livelihoods from agriculture. All interventions will take into consideration the special circumstances and needs of women and other vulnerable groups. There was no mention of trade or fighting protectionism. The question of green economy is indirectly dealt by the question of environmental sustainability which mentioned throughout the UNDAF. The question of the Global Jobs Pact is mentioned partially, as employment and safe work are key elements of the UNDAF. The JCI on "Social Protection Floor Initiative" is dealt by national development priority 5: Access to and utilisation of quality basic social services for all. The question of humanitarian stability is dealt by indirectly in the UNDAF, when it refers to the fact that the government of Zimbabwe and the United Nations Country Team have integrated cross-cutting issues to reinforce linkages between outcomes and to strengthen national systems in responding to emerging issues. Some of these issues are: emergency preparedness and response; infrastructure needs; capacity development and reform of the public sector; and youth programming.". The question of technology is dealt indirectly through the renewable energy sub-sector has a draft strategy. The target is to develop an action plan by "Specifically, these will aim to strengthen the skills development systems that improve employability and enhance apprenticeship and vocational training in specific sectors to fill skills gaps. Special emphasis will be placed on the sectors with the highest potential for job creation, including improving productivity of the rural economy through community driven job creation and sustainable livelihoods interventions, through small and medium enterprises (SMEs), cooperatives and local economic development." The UNDAF does not mention the UNDAF on "Monitoring and Analysis".

IV. SOUTH SOUTH COOPERATION ¹⁶

This form of cooperation is barely mentioned in the 13 UNDAFs analyzed, and where it is mentioned it is often confused with regional or horizontal cooperation. In most UNDAFs, SSC is neither a specific theme nor a crosscutting topic. In **Barbados** inter-regional cooperation is foreseen. In **El Salvador** there is some reference to regional cooperation in terms of security. In **Morocco** SSC is a cross-cutting topic that is valued, capitalized and shared nationally, regionally and internationally, including through decentralized and South-South cooperation. In **São Tome and Principe**, SSC is a cross-cutting topic and the UN system will support strong action to promote South-South cooperation and knowledge management, while encouraging participation in knowledge networks nationally and internationally. In **Zimbabwe** SSC is a cross-cutting topic and the UNCT will provide technical support and also facilitate South-South

¹⁶ Across the board, each country barely tackled South-South Cooperation in its UNDAF. Consequently, no quantitative results were able to be assessed and none of the countries received a score in this area.

cooperation for technology transfer and sharing of knowledge and experience with other developing nations.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

The thirteen countries that signed UNDAFs in 2010 all produced high-quality strategic programme frameworks for their respective country teams. The UNDAFs reflected domestic national priorities as well as areas where the UN could offer added value. To varying extents, all countries have tackled the five programming principles and have offered insight into country progress, outcomes and goals. It is clear that UNCTs have taken advantage of this opportunity to be a leader in advocacy, capacity development, policy advice and programming for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, internationally agreed development goals and other national priorities. The different elements analysed show that the UNDAF guidance package was probably useful for the integration of the five key programming principles, as this is done systematically, as well as for the MDGs, depending on country priorities. Regarding the Joint Crisis Initiatives, there was a clear prevalence in the topics of addressing the most vulnerable (even though the funding aspects could be highlighted), Green Economy (especially through the angle of environmental sustainability), Social Protection and Decent Work (global Jobs Pact). Very little attention was given to the linkages between trade and development, as well as to the question of monitoring the effects of the crisis. The weakest element in all UNDAFs was the question of incorporation of South South and triangular Cooperation as a new modality for development effectiveness in the UN system. Often this question was compensated by a focus on regional cooperation and solidarity, but it does point to an important gap.

Finally, as it was mentioned in the introduction, in order to have a full picture of the preparatory processes of the 2010 signed UNDAFs one would have to do a complementary field research including discussions with RCs and UNCT members. The current study serves as a reflection of levels of “integration” of the different themes rather than a complete picture of the completion process.

1 September 2011.

APPENDIX I: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Goals and targets

Indicators



Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

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

Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

- 1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day
- 1.2 Poverty gap ratio
- 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
- 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed
- 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio
- 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day
- 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
- 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age
- 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption



Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

- 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary
- 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men



Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

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

- 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.
- 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament



Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

- 4.1 Under-five mortality rate
 - 4.2 Infant mortality rate
 - 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
-

Goals and targets	Indicators
 Goal 5: Improve maternal health Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
 Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
 Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO₂ emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums

Goals and targets	Indicators
 Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	<i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i> Official development assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes Market access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity Debt sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services 8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 inhabitants 8.15 Cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants

APPENDIX 2: QUANTITATIVE MATRIX SCORES¹⁷

Criteria	Barbados	El Salvador	Honduras	Jamaica	Kosovo	Mongolia	Montenegro	Morocco	Philippines	São Tome and Principe	Somalia	Ukraine	Zimbabwe	Average	Standard deviation
1. HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH															
1.1 Is the HRBA reflected in the Country Analysis (e.g. CCA)? If yes, does the UNDAF follow up on the HR issues identified in the Country Analysis?	2	3	4	4	3	3	5	4	3	3	3	2	4	3.31	0.85
1.4 Does the UNDAF address the legal and institutional framework (UPR, international treaties, legislation etc.) At the result level/ at the indicator level	2	3	3	2	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	3.77	1.01
1.5 Does the UNDAF address the policy framework from a HR perspective (national development strategies)? At the result level/ at the indicator level	2	2	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4.00	1.00
1.6 Discrimination: Does the UNDAF focus on marginalized and vulnerable groups? (result and indicator level) Is data disaggregated? (indicator level).	2	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	3.92	0.76

¹⁷ The “scoring” was based on analysis of questionnaires prepared by the UPN task team that was in charge of the desk review. The questionnaires are available in the UNDG UPN workspace. The scoring is as follows

“5” refers to a high level of integration of the item/issue in the text of the UNDAF;

“4” refers to satisfactory integration of the item/issue

“3” refers to a partial integration of the item/issue

“2” refers to a very limited integration of the item/issue

“1” refers to the absence of elements of the item/issue

Appendix 2: Quantitative matrix scores

Criteria	Barbados	El Salvador	Honduras	Jamaica	Kosovo	Mongolia	Montenegro	Morocco	Philippines	São Tome and Principe	Somalia	Ukraine	Zimbabwe	Average	Standard deviation
1.7 Does the UNDAF address the strengthening of capacities of RH and DB (raising awareness, changing attitudes) At the result level/ at the indicator level	2	3	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	4.00	0.91
1.8 Does the UNDAF address the extent to which the national development process is participatory? Does it aim to strengthen transparency and accountability of the development process? At the result level/ at the indicator level.	4	2	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	3.85	0.90
2. GENDER EQUALITY															
2.1 Is the GE issues reflected in the Country Analysis (e.g. CCA)? If yes, does the UNDAF follow up on the GE issues identified in the Country Analysis?	3	3	3	5	3	3	5	4	3	5	4	5	4	3.85	0.90
2.4 Do the UNDAF outcomes describe changes in the ways that governments fulfil their obligations to address GE standards and commitments and/or the ways that people, particularly women and girls, are empowered to act? In particular, does the UNDAF address the legal and institutional framework (international treaties, legislation etc.)? At the result level/ at the indicator level	1	5	3	1	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3.46	1.27

Appendix 2: Quantitative matrix scores

Criteria	Barbados	El Salvador	Honduras	Jamaica	Kosovo	Mongolia	Montenegro	Morocco	Philippines	São Tome and Principe	Somalia	Ukraine	Zimbabwe	Average	Standard deviation
2.5 Does the UNDAF address the policy framework from a GE perspective (national development strategies)? At the result level/ at the indicator level	1	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	3.54	0.97
2.6 Discrimination: Does the UNDAF focus on marginalized and vulnerable groups? (result and indicator level) Is data disaggregated? (indicator level).	4	4	4	No grade	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	5	4	4.00	0.74
2.7 Does the UNDAF address the strengthening of capacities of RH, in particular women and girls, and DB relating to GE (raising awareness, changing attitudes) At the result level/ at the indicator level	2	3	2	4	3	3	5	3	4	2	4	3	4	3.23	0.93
2.8 Does the UNDAF address the extent to which the national development process is participatory and involves women? At the result level/ at the indicator level.	No grade	2	3	4	3	3	5	4	4	2	3	5	4	3.50	1.00
3. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY															
3.1 Is the ES issues reflected in the Country Analysis (e.g. CCA)? If yes, does the UNDAF follow up on the ES issues identified in the Country Analysis?	5	No grade	4	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	2	5	4	4.00	0.95

Appendix 2: Quantitative matrix scores

Criteria	Barbados	El Salvador	Honduras	Jamaica	Kosovo	Mongolia	Montenegro	Morocco	Philippines	São Tome and Principe	Somalia	Ukraine	Zimbabwe	Average	Standard deviation
3.4 Does the UNDAF take into account the partner country's commitments to address ES standards and commitments to and actual implementation of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, as well as national environmental laws and policies (MEA)? At the result level/ at the indicator level	4	3	3	1	3	3	3	4	4	5	3	4	3	3.31	0.95
3.5 How well do UNDAF results address gender differences in natural resources management? (e.g. Will planned results negatively affect household food security, water and household fuel collection?)	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	2	3	4	3	4	2.85	0.99
3.6 Do the UNDAF results describe how gender equality and women's empowerment will be promoted to strengthen environmental management and protection? At the result level/ at the indicator level.	No grade	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	2	1	2	1	4	2.25	1.06
4. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT															
4.1 Do capacity development strategies, outcomes, and outputs reflect the capacity assessment findings (identified during the strategic planning)?	No grade	4	4	No grade	No grade	No grade	5	4	No grade	5	1	5	4	4.00	1.31
4.2 How well do indicators, baselines, and targets in the UNDAF results matrix allow for measuring progress in CD?	4	2	4	4	No grade	3	5	4	3	3	3	No grade	4	3.55	0.82

Appendix 2: Quantitative matrix scores

Criteria	Barbados	El Salvador	Honduras	Jamaica	Kosovo	Mongolia	Montenegro	Morocco	Philippines	São Tome and Principe	Somalia	Ukraine	Zimbabwe	Average	Standard deviation
4.3 Does the UNDAF ensure country ownership of the results, while promoting CD of national stakeholders?	5	4	3	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4.23	0.73
5. RESULTS BASED MANAGEMENT															
5.1 Do the UNDAF results make a plausible contribution to national development priorities, goals and indicators?	5	4	4	5	No grade	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	4.25	0.62
5.2 Are indicators, baselines, and performance targets sufficient for assessing progress during implementation?	4	3	4	4	No grade	3	1	4	3	5	3	No grade	4	3.45	1.04
6. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS															Std Dev
6.1 Does the UNDAF address MDG 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger)?	5	5	4	5	2	3	2	4	5	1	5	5	4	3.85	1.41
6.2 Does the UNDAF address MDG 2 (Achieve universal primary education)?	No grade	2	4	No grade	2	4	2	4	5	3	4	5	4	3.55	1.13
6.3 Does the UNDAF address MDG 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women)?	5	4	2	5	1	4	4	4	5	No grade	5	5	4	4.00	1.28
6.4 Does the UNDAF address MDG 4 (Reduce child mortality)?	5	2	3	5	1	3	1	4	5	No grade	4	5	4	3.50	1.51
6.5 Does the UNDAF address MDG 5 (Improve maternal health)?	1	2	3	5	3	3	2	4	5	No grade	4	5	3	3.33	1.30
6.6 Does the UNDAF address MDG 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases)?	5	3	3	5	No grade	3	4	4	5	No grade	4	5	4	4.09	0.83

Appendix 2: Quantitative matrix scores

Criteria	Barbados	El Salvador	Honduras	Jamaica	Kosovo	Mongolia	Montenegro	Morocco	Philippines	São Tome and Principe	Somalia	Ukraine	Zimbabwe	Average	Standard deviation
6.7 Does the UNDAF address MDG 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability)?	5	4	4	5	2	3	4	4	5	No grade	3	5	4	4.00	0.95
6.8 Does the UNDAF address MDG 8 (Develop a global partnership for development)?	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	3	No grade	1	1	3	2.00	0.85
7. JOINT CRISIS INITIATIVES															
7.1 Does the UNDAF address JCI on "Additional Financing for the Most Vulnerable"?	5	2	4	No grade	3	3	2	3	5	No grade	5	1	4	3.36	1.36
7.2 Does the UNDAF address JCI on "Food security: Strengthening programmes to feed the hungry and expanding support to farmers in developing countries"?	5	3	4	5	1	4	1	4	5	No grade	5	1	4	3.50	1.62
7.3 Does the UNDAF address JCI on "Trade: Fighting protectionism, including through the conclusion of the Doha round and strengthening aid for trade initiatives and finance for trade"?	1	1	1	No grade	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1.33	0.65
7.4 Does the UNDAF address JCI on "A Green Economy Initiative: Building on mutually beneficial synergies in the international community's response to the challenges of climate change and the global financial and economic crisis, with a focus on green growth and green job creation"?	5	3	4	5	2	3	4	4	5	3	3	3	4	3.69	0.95

Appendix 2: Quantitative matrix scores

Criteria	Barbados	El Salvador	Honduras	Jamaica	Kosovo	Mongolia	Montenegro	Morocco	Philippines	São Tome and Principe	Somalia	Ukraine	Zimbabwe	Average	Standard deviation
7.5 Does the UNDAF address JCI on “A Global Jobs Pact: Boosting employment, production, investment and aggregate demand, and promoting decent work for all”?	5	5	3	4	4	4	2	4	5	2	4	3	4	3.77	1.01
7.6 Does the UNDAF address JCI on “Social Protection Floor Initiative: Ensuring access to basic social services, shelter, and empowerment and protection of the poor and vulnerable”?	5	5	4	5	4	No grade	2	4	5	2	5	4	4	4.08	1.08
7.7 Does the UNDAF address JCI on “Humanitarian, Security and Social Stability: Emergency action to protect lives and livelihoods, meeting hunger and humanitarian needs, protecting displaced people and shoring up security and social stability”?	5	3	3	5	3	3	1	2	4	No grade	5	1	4	3.25	1.42
7.8 Does the UNDAF address JCI on “Technology and Innovation: Developing technological infrastructure to facilitate the promotion and access to innovation”?	5	1	No grade	No grade	2	No grade	1	4	3	1	1	4	4	2.60	1.58

Appendix 2: Quantitative matrix scores

Criteria	Barbados	El Salvador	Honduras	Jamaica	Kosovo	Mongolia	Montenegro	Morocco	Philippines	São Tome and Principe	Somalia	Ukraine	Zimbabwe	Average	Standard deviation
7.9 Does the UNDAF address JCI on "Monitoring and Analysis: Strengthening macroeconomic and financial surveillance and implementing an effective early warning system; and urgently establishing a UN system-wide vulnerability monitoring and alert mechanism to track developments and report on the political, economic, social and environmental dimensions of the crisis"?	No grade	1	No grade	No grade	No grade	No grade	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1.50	0.76
8. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION															
8.1 Is SSC a crosscutting topic in the UNDAF?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES		
8.2 Is SSC a specific theme in the UNDAF?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		
AVERAGE COUNTRY UNDAF SCORES															
1. Human Rights Based Approach	2.33	2.83	3.67	3.67	3.83	3.83	5.00	3.83	4.33	4.00	3.83	4.33	4.00	3.81	
2. GENDER EQUALITY	2.20	3.50	3.00	3.60	3.17	3.17	4.67	3.83	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.33	4.00	3.57	
3. Environmental Sustainability	4.00	2.33	2.25	3.00	2.50	2.50	4.00	3.75	3.00	3.25	2.75	3.25	3.75	3.10	0.66
4. Capacity development	4.50	3.33	3.67	4.50	3.00	3.50	5.00	4.00	3.50	4.33	2.67	5.00	4.00	3.92	0.66
5. Results Based Management	4.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	No grade	3.50	2.00	4.00	3.50	5.00	3.50	5.00	4.00	3.92	0.62
6. Millennium Development Goals	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.71	1.86	3.13	2.50	3.88	4.75	2.00	3.75	4.50	3.75	3.45	0.73
7. Joint Crisis Initiatives	4.50	2.67	3.29	4.80	2.63	3.33	1.67	3.22	4.00	1.83	3.33	2.11	3.33	3.13	0.82