

2010 ANNUAL REPORT for PERU
INTRODUCTORY LETTER to the SECRETARY GENERAL

1. Description of major national events

Peru's traditional political parties obtained weak results in the 2010 regional and local elections, while outsiders and independents led the vote. The biggest surprise was the victory of progressive Susana Villaran over conservative Lourdes Flores in the Lima's mayoral elections (for the first time in the country's history, two women were in the race for leading the capital city, with a population that goes above the 8 million inhabitants).

There is a perceivable lack of political reforms and prevalence of unsolved critical issues such as corruption, delay in the administration of justice, an augmentation in drug trafficking, and weaknesses in the State's regulatory role, which motivates an escalating legitimacy crisis. This perception directly affects political mediation and democracy (Peru has the lowest rate of people who believe they can actually influence political decisions throughout political parties).

There were about 250 social conflicts linked to natural resources exploitation. The Government has not been capable of solving these conflicts, mainly motivated by enormous inequities among the disputing actors: on one hand, politically powerful entrepreneurs; and on the other, excluded vulnerable groups.

Transparency International's 2009 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), gave Peru a score of 3.7, in a countries rating that ranges between 0, perceived to be highly corrupt, and 10 for those perceived to be the least corrupt. Following last year's oil concession kickback scandal known as "petrogate", Peru's government announced the creation of an anti-corruption commission to design strategies and policies aimed at promoting ethics, transparency and anti-corruption in the country's civil service and among private citizens. The commission includes the presidents of the constitutional tribunal, the national council of the magistracy, the country's attorney general, the national ombudsman, the mayor of Lima, and the minister of justice, among others.

The Peruvian economy showed a remarkable recovery after its growth rate dropped from 9.8% in 2008 to 1.9% in 2009 due to the global crisis. The economic growth was close to 9%, one of the stronger rates in the world, and the fastest growing economy in the Americas. Paradoxically, 2010 data also shows that around 30% of its total population remains poor, showing the gaps yet to be closed.

On the other hand, public safety has shown a significant deterioration. Remnants of terrorist activity operate in collusion with drugs trafficking, and social conflicts have become more violent. As for urban safety, according to all last year's street surveys, it is perceived by the people as a major issue and demand effective and severe action on behalf of the authorities.

The year closed with well deserved Nobel Prize for Peruvian writer, journalist and essayist, Mario Vargas Llosa. This prize injected new optimism in Peru's public opinion and put the country in the centre of international attention.

2. Highlights on progress towards UNDAF outcomes

As was the case in the previous UNDAF process, the production of the new UN Development Assistance Framework in Peru has been carried out as a process of joint reflection and coordinated work of the UN System, in close collaboration with representatives of the Government, civil society, private sector, academia, and international cooperation. The new joint programming process is an approach based on national priorities and on strengths and

comparative advantages of the UN System, which works together to improve effective delivery of development assistance.

The Joint Programming Process began in the first trimester of 2010, with the drafting of an UNDAF country roadmap and the engagement of the Peruvian Agency of International Cooperation (APCI) as the UN's main counterpart, collaborator and interlocutor.

As part of this process, several trainings and workshops have been carried out along the year, some of them supported by the UNSSC and the UNDG LAC Peer Support Group, namely:

- Workshop on Human Rights Based Approach
- Country Analysis UNCT retreat (leading to the identification of 7 priority areas for development)
- Interagency Workshop for the processing of problem trees

2.1. HIV/AIDS.- The Joint UN Team on HIV – integrating members from what was previously known as the Technical Team – was formally established in Peru in November 2008 with specific responsibility for monitoring the Joint Programme of Support. The Joint UN Team met regularly in 2010 and developed a Joint Programme of Support.

The Joint Programme of Support has been revised and approved by the UNCT in 2010. The evaluation of the first Joint Programme found out that the implementation of the Joint Programme has been hampered by the limited time staff dedicated to the implementation of the Programme.

The Joint Programme has 3 strategic areas –planning and coordination, scaling-up interventions and M&E/strategic information - and works towards 10 results. It is linked to the National Strategic Plan and to the Outcome framework. The implementation of the Joint Programme has reached about 50% of the planned activities by end 2010 and will continue until the end of 2011.

The Joint UN Team has been successful in mobilizing funds for the evaluation and the development of a new strategic plan under the leadership of the national Government. Similarly, the design of a new funding method –results-based budget (PPR)- has been supported in order to secure sustainability of HIV interventions.

In addition, the National Multisectoral Coordination Body on Health (CONAMUSA), the multisectoral entity for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria chaired by the Ministry of Health, has been supported by the Joint Programme with actions of institutional development, such as the strengthening the its regulatory framework, the completion and approval of a conflict of interest policy and the adaptation of legal instruments to CONAMUSA (on going).

In an effort to rise additional funding for HIV, the UN system has supported the development of a new proposal (round 10) for the GFATM. The proposal has been formulated with the broad participation of the intended beneficiaries and an expert group including recognized researchers from local universities. The proposal was approved in the GFATM's last meeting.

2.2. Food Security and Nutrition.- By initiative of the UN System and other international organizations, the Peruvian government introduced the Nutrition topic as a priority and established the National Strategy *CRECER*—an articulated intervention of governmental institutions—with the goal for 2011 of a reduction in 9 percentage points on malnutrition in children under 5 years, with emphasis on children under 3 years in nutritional vulnerability and poverty, improving food and nutritional practices based on regional products.

FAO, PAHO/WHO, UNICEF and WFP, supported the Government in its efforts to reduce chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, through capacity development and

strengthening the support to the National Strategy CRECER. This support required a coherent, synergistic, complementary and harmonized coordination in the design and implementation of its projects and activities. These UN agencies have also successfully joined NGOs and international cooperation agencies, with the sole objective of supporting the Government in managing their goal of reducing chronic undernourishment and halving the number of anaemia cases among children countrywide.

FAO, UNICEF and WFP, along with the National Strategy CRECER, organized the International Forum of Leaders and Experts on the articulation of initiatives as a strategy to overcome poverty and malnutrition. The main objective was to identify international experiences in Latin America aimed at reducing poverty and child chronic undernourishment, based on articulated interventions, fostering common knowledge and synergies among international entities.

As part of a pilot programme on multi-micronutrients, UNDP and WFP signed an agreement with the regional government of Tacna for the eradication of anaemia. These two agencies also worked together to produce a vulnerability map on Child Chronic Undernourishment from the poverty perspective, as a contribution to the focalization of food programmes in the country.

Also, through the coordinated work of FAO, PAHO/WHO, UNICEF and WFP, the government capacities have been reinforced through training programmes on nutrition, biofortification and south-south cooperation with Brazil, Guatemala, Chile, Colombia and Mexico (in terms of exchange of experiences) addressed to officials from the ministries of Women and Social Development, Health and Agriculture.

2.3. Gender.- In the framework of the Secretary-General's Campaign to End Violence Against Women, the Theme Group on Gender, with support from UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNAIDS and UNDP, organized the forum "Public Safety and Gender Violence", aimed at raising awareness among local governments and other national actors on the links between these two concepts, both in the public and private spheres.

UNAIDS and UNFPA supported a project "Human Rights, sex work and HIV", implemented by a Consortium of national organizations with the Ministry of Health as well as Regional Governments in five regions. The project raised awareness among regional and municipal officers, as well as law enforcement agents, on human rights of sex workers and the need for an open dialogue.

UNFPA led the cooperative work between the UN Theme Group on Gender and the International Cooperation Board on Gender – MESAGEN. Among the activities carried out jointly, was the campaign "Silence Kills" (*El Silencio Mata*), which was launched simultaneously on television, press conferences, hoarding, posters, banners, etc. with support from the Ministry of Women and Social Development and the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development.

Another activity carried out jointly with MESAGEN, was the financing of an updated report on the monitoring of the commitments acquired in the Beijing Platform for Action.

2.4. Education.- UNESCO, UNAIDS and UNFPA, together with GTZ, kept bringing technical assistance to the multisectoral team lead by the Ministry of Education, which drafted a Multisectoral Plan of Integral Sex Education. This Plan aims mainly at orienting students towards HIV and other STDs prevention.

Also, UNDP and UNESCO have implemented a project to improve the teaching/learning process using interactive tools, which looks to contributing to the production of pedagogic material for the educative institutions in the region of Tacna (south border of Peru).

2.5. Youth.- Under the leadership of UNFPA, a preparatory meeting for the World Youth Conference 2010, an initiative of the Mexican government with support from other governments, civil society, and the United Nations, that took place in Monterrey, Mexico. This meeting had the objective of defining the central message of the Peruvian delegation. UNFPA also financed the participation of the Peruvian Delegation in the World Youth Conference.

The joint programme on Youth, Employment and Migration, executed by ILO, UNFPA, UNDP and IOM as associate Agency, benefited directly 2,175 Peruvian youngsters and has trained 250 government employees. This JP has also designed and implemented a Sectoral Plan on Youth Employment, as well as several pilot programmes.

2.6. Human Rights.- The RCO coordinated the participation of 8 UN Agencies, sharing a common stand, at the Human Rights Organizations Fair, organized by the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP) through its Institute for Democracy and Human Rights – IDHEPUCP. The participant Agencies (UNOPS, ILO, FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank and UNIC) exhibited and distributed at no cost a variety of printed material regarding their work in the country and their significant contribution to the promotion and protection of Human Rights.

2.7. Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation.- The National Humanitarian Network, with the co-chair of the Resident Coordinator and the National Institute of Civil Defence – INDECI- and the participation of the international cooperation, the civil society and central governmental entities, implemented an Operative Plan to carry out the 2009 UNDAC mission on Disaster Preparedness recommendations. By the end of the year, a new UNDAC Mission visited Peru to monitor the recommendations presented the year before, and a new report will be handed to the Government in the first months of 2011.

The Peruvian Government and the National Agreement (*Acuerdo Nacional*) approved the 32nd State Policy on Disaster Risk Management, as the result of a coordinated work between specialized entities and the Coordination Committee for the Fight against Poverty (*Mesa de Concertación para la Lucha contra la Pobreza*), in which UNDP and OCHA take part.

The ECHO funded project “Seismic and Tsunami Disaster Preparedness and early Recovery in Lima and Callao” (implemented by UNDP and INDECI), has developed preparedness tools that will be useful for all the Response Plans nationwide. An Earthquake and Tsunami simulation and drill was carried out to test these tools, along with the third version of the National Humanitarian Network Action Protocol, throughout which international technical and financial mechanisms are activated.

2.8. Aid Effectiveness.- The UNCT worked closely with the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI) and contributed to the formulation of a national policy for international cooperation in line with the Paris Declaration and subsequent conferences on aid effectiveness.

Also, the UNCT members supported and participated in the International Cooperation Forums that were organized by APCI throughout the year.

A Coordination Officer was nominated as focal point to coordinate the effective UNCT engagement in the Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey 2011, consolidate UN agency data and ensure joint UNCT reporting. DOCO sponsored the Focal Point to attend a regional one-day workshop for UNCT focal points in Guatemala.

3. Highlights on progress in UN Reform

3.1. Alignment with National Priorities.- UNDP continued its support to the decentralization process through the implementation of projects to support the Decentralization Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers as well as supporting directly 5 regional governments from the UNDP offices established in those Regions (Tumbes, La Libertad, Junín, Arequipa and Tacna). Each of these offices is headed by a Coordinating Task Force, which has allowed UNDP, WFP, UNOPS and UNESCO to coordinate efforts to take joint action under regional programs agreed with each Regional Government. UNDP also supports the activities of the National Assembly of Regional Governments.

Support was provided by UNDP for the drafting of the Bicentennial Plan 2021, a proxy to a ten year- national development plan coordinated by CEPLAN (government – run Center for Strategic Planning).

3.2. Millennium Development Goals.- In 2010, UN entities in Peru continued successfully carrying out activities around the promotion of specific MDG's with national, regional, and local governments in important issues such as nutrition and food security, child and maternal health, eradication of HIV/AIDS, gender equity and environmental sustainability.

During the first quarter of 2010, the 2008 MDG report was published and distributed among government and non-government actors. In the second half of the year, the UN System completed the Peru MDG Annex "Achievements and challenges of 12 MDG indicators", prepared by the consulting firm Grade commissioned by the UN System. The Annex aimed at providing new analytical insights by identifying success factors and bottlenecks of certain MDGs, whether MDGs showing progress as MDGs that remain off-track. The persisting inequalities between geographical areas, gender and specific population groups are key elements developed in the analysis. The elaboration of this document brought together the MDG Technical Team (participating UN and the Government) which validated the Report along the whole process.

Late 2010, the National Statistics Institute and the UN System launched the 2009 MDG Report, which tracks progress on all eight MDGs, collecting data disaggregated by areas and gender from new surveys and statistics studies.

DevInfo: In 2010, the National Plan of Action for Childhood and Adolescence (PNAIA 2002-2010), updated the DevInfo application for its M&E system. Likewise, the Ministry of Women and Social Development kept implementing the application named InfoMIMDES, for the execution and monitoring of five social programmes under their charge.

The Regional Government of Apurimac (one of the poorest regions of the country), drafted and put in place an initial DevInfo application for the monitoring of childhood, adolescence and social aspects regional indicators. Also at the regional level, UNICEF developed a DevInfo application to organize and monitor indicators related to offer and demand of bilingual intercultural education.

3.3. Joint Programmes.-

The UN System in Peru is undertaking important efforts to *deliver as one*, so as to ensure coherence, articulation, synergy, complementarities and harmonization in the implementation and coordination of joint programmes.

MDG Achievement Fund (MDGF)

The UN System has developed a remarkable experience in joint cooperation, which has been intensified during the last years. For instance, the participatory mechanism that was installed

within the UNCT kept implementing Joint Programmes in the framework of the approved thematic windows of the MDG Achievement Fund, namely:

- Environment and climate change: "*Integrated and adaptive management of environmental resources and climatic risks in High Andean micro-watersheds*" (UNDP, PAHO/WHO, FAO, UNEP). Aligned with UNDAF outcomes 2 and 3, and contributes to progress in MDG 1 and 7.
- Youth, employment, and migration: "*Peru: Promotion of Employment and MSEs for Youth and Management of Juvenile Labour Migration*" (ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM). Aligned with UNDAF outcomes 2 and 3, and contributes to MDG 1 and 8.
- Children, food security and nutrition: "*Improving Nutrition and Food Security for the Peruvian Child: a Capacity Building Approach*" (PAHO/WHO, FAO, UNICEF, UNODC, WFP). Aligned with UNDAF outcomes 1 and 3, and contributes in MDG 1 and 4.
- Development and the private sector: "*Inclusive creative industries: an innovative tool for alleviating poverty in Peru*" (UNIDO, FAO, ILO, WTO, UNDP, UNESCO). Aligned with UNDAF outcomes 2 and 3 and efforts to achieve MDG 1

Overall, these processes involved the active participation of 12 UN Agencies, of which 3 are Non-Resident Agencies—FAO, ILO, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, WFP and WTO—and one associated organization, IOM. Likewise, they involved relevant government entities at the national, regional and local levels.

Joint Programming is perceived as one of the most real opportunities for developing *Delivering as One* at the country level. UNCT efforts to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of JPs at the country level led to the hiring of a full-time Interagency JP Coordinator, with financing from all Participating Agencies. As a result, common strategies have been formulated for JP M&E, advocacy and communications; governance structures have been formalized; and efforts to improve alignment and appropriation of JP by national, regional and local actors are being carried out.

3.4. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers - HACT: Following negotiations with the Peruvian Government, the Micro-assessment process was carried out under the guidance of the HACT Technical Group, composed of designated staff of Programs and Operations Units from UNICEF (lead Agency), UNFPA, UNDP and WFP, and supported by the RCO.

At interagency level, the HACT Agencies have completed the Micro-assessment on a total of 5 national implementing partners from government entities. Each Agency has individually trained its correspondent implementing partners in the use of FACE. Capacity development activities were also carried out for UN Staff on HACT process and the use of FACE. The Technical Group has also agreed on an assurance plan to be implemented in 2011.

Since Peru is amongst the current UNDAF roll out countries, it has been agreed with the government the incorporation of the HACT clauses in the CPAPs of the new programming cycle (2012-2016).

3.5. Coordination on security issues.- Two of the plans proposed for 2010 related to Coordination of Emergency Preparedness and Relief were fully accomplished: The UN System in Peru counts with a robust interagency warden system which includes all personnel and dependents. Also, an Integrated Monitoring System (IMS) tool was developed and is fully functional for monitoring humanitarian operations in real time during emergencies. The third plan, the establishment of an AM radio repeater station which would allow the activation of the internal response plan and would enable the dissemination of information for UN field missions during emergencies, was not carried out due to limited funding.

All plans proposed under Security Management were fully implemented: The UN system counts with SRAs for the three different geographical regions in the country. Collectively, UN organizations in Peru comply with the requirements established in the country specific MOSS (94% MOSS compliance). The Security Plan was updated in June 2010 and duly endorsed by UNDSS NY. The components of the Security Management Structure are defined, well established and provide for adequate responses to possible risks and crisis situations. Likewise, the Security Management System responds to requests for training with dynamic training programs that present highly relevant content and agencies ensure high attendance of the concerned staff.

Also, 6 different MOSS categories and an office-specific MOSS evaluation for each UN presence in Peru were carried out during 2010.

3.6. UN Cares.- PAHO/WHO financed the participation of a Coordination Officer at the UN Cares Regional Workshop for Latin America for Country Focal Points "Managing HIV in our UN workplace" (Buenos Aires, Argentina). The workshop aimed to bring in key implementers of UN Cares activities, and learning facilitators at the country level, in order to expand the scope of the Programme in the region.

3.7. Common Services.- The Operations Management Team (OMT), coordinated by UNFPA, evaluated and renewed common services contracts for fuel suppliers, mobile phones and postal services during 2010. Currently, the OMT is reviewing common services options for paper and travel agency.

The OMT has coordinated the process for the reimbursement of the value-added tax (VAT) for office and project expenditures, having in consideration the requirements set by the Peruvian Agency of International Cooperation (APCI) and the MFA.

Additionally, the OMT has supported the identification of new joint initiatives to implement the Green Office programme. There is an agreement with FUNDADES—an NGO that aims at improving life quality for people with disabilities through the implementation of social programmes related to health, child abandonment, education, sports and environment—to collect recyclable paper from the UN offices. Also, there is an agreement with Hewlett-Packard for the proper recycle of printer inks and toners.

3.8. Common Houses: UN House *Complejo Javier Pérez de Cuéllar* was inaugurated in January 2010. It holds eight UN organizations: IFAD, UNDP, UNDSS, UNAIDS, UNIC, UNIFEM, UNOPS and UNLIREC. The common premises project was led and coordinated by UNDP, and involved four years of negotiations with the Peruvian government. Housed in an early twentieth century historical building, which was renovated by UNDP, the Complex provides common services and facilities to UN Organizations in it.

UNOPS, UNEP and ILO carried out the training of UN supply chain specialists on sustainable acquisitions. Also, UNEP Regional office facilitated a keynote on the "Greening the Blue" campaign, for consciousness-rising on the importance of sustainability for the UN system.

Additionally, decentralized premises like the UNICEF offices in Cusco, and Ayacucho (UNFPA, UNICEF, and WFP), continue to function as common premises. In other cases, the UNDP has established new decentralized premises in several Regions, and has selected the respective programme coordinator, in the framework of the agreement signed with the regional government and has invited the rest of the UN System to utilize those premises as needed.

3.9. Advocacy Activities: The UNCG/Peru works to jointly disseminate messages of the United Nations in Peru, and strengthen the work carried out to fulfil the goals of the Organization in

the country, especially with regards to the completion of the Millennium Development Goals. The UNCG supports the UN Country Team by informing about the communication priorities, drafting the annual work plan and informing about communications aspects regarding the MDG-Fund for joint programming.

In 2010, the UNCG/Peru jointly developed a country communications plan, supported in the three basic pillars of the work of the United Nations (development, human rights and peace and security). Accordingly, the communications activities aimed at supporting and advancing the work of the UN System in Peru in those areas.

The work carried out together by the UN Country Team and the UN Communications Group in Peru brought about positive results. Some highlighting points of the joint work are the following:

- UN Peru Web Site: the average number of views to the UN System web site between January and November 2010 was 24,287; and the pages visited were 56,266.
- UN System's bi-monthly Newsletter: 22 bi-monthly newsletters were published electronically, sent to all the UN agencies in Peru, as well as headquarters. The information is meant for internal communications, and its content is provided by the agencies.
- Dissemination of the MDGs in Peru Video: The video, produced by the UNCG/Peru, depicts the work carried out by the UN System in Peru to support the Peruvian government in the completion of the Millennium Development Goals. Completed at the end of 2007, it was updated in 2010 and made available to all the UN agencies to disseminate among their counterparts. It is also used for programming and educational activities.
- UN Day Activities: Launch in Peru of ECLAC's report "Time for Equality, Closing Gaps, opening trails". This event, organized jointly by the United Nations System in Peru, the National Centre of Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) and the Spanish Fund for the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG Fund) was a central activity to mark the 65th Anniversary of the United Nations. The report was presented by Jorge Mattar, Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic and Social Planning Institute (ILPES) of ECLAC, with the participation of Cristina Calvo, PhD in Economic Sociology and Human Behaviour, and Carlos Eduardo Aramburu, Demographer and Anthropologist.
- First Regional Communications Meeting: The chair of the UNCG/Peru participated in the First Regional Communications Meeting, held in Havana in the month of July. The goal of this workshop was to strengthen the cooperation and communication among the UN agencies in the region and within each country, and increase efforts to enhance the outreach to governments, the private sector, the media, academia, NGOs and other civil society partners.

3.10. Alignment with Humanitarian Reform: There has been progress in the implementation of 11 Thematic Groups (clusters) for disaster response in Peru with the participation of state sectors, civil society and international cooperation organizations. These Thematic Groups address: (1) Protection; (2) Water and Sanitation; (3) Health and Hygiene; (4) Education; (5) Agriculture and Food Security; (6) Food and Nutrition Assistance; (7) Temporary Shelter; (8) Camp Management and Coordination; (9) Telecommunications; (10) Early Recovery; and (11) Logistics.

Thanks to the UN System advocacy, supported by the work of other international organizations and the Civil Society, the National Congress began the drafting of a law on the

National Disaster Risk Management System, which would be aligned to the Humanitarian Reform and the Hyogo Framework for Action.

Also, three interagency and intersectoral missions have been carried out to assess the situation in an emergency framework.

3.11. Strengthening UN Related Associations:

In order to accompany family members transitioning into Peru, LESA in coordination with UNDSS officers updated the informational brochure that is part of the routine initial security briefings for the staff members and their dependants. Country information available at the website operated by GESA is also updated.

With the purpose of keeping updated on global initiatives, Peru UNLESA has maintained an active communication with GESA. A teleconference was held as part of a series of periodical teleconferences programmed for the next months. In this first virtual meeting, UNLESA shared the experience development in Peru and made an update on the negotiations with the government about the spouses work permit agreement.

During the first half of the year, UNLESA reformulated the 2010 work plan and formed working groups to carrying out the activities. These activities included an Open Meeting for staff's dependants of the UN System and of other international cooperation entities; which was supported by UNFPA, ILO, WHO and the RCO. Furthermore, UNLESA supported some activities organized by the UN System for the children of Puericultorio Pérez Aranibar. As part of the area of volunteering, LESA has been coordinating with this institution in order to carry out a program that contributes to improve the living conditions of children (educational support).

Likewise, the AEFNUP/AFICS received a permanent support from the RCO and their website, located in the UN System website, was updated regularly by including members' institutional information, registration forms and instructions, as well as information on their activities.

Permanent support was also given to the UN Women's Guild in Peru, through a web page within the UN System website and facilitating the use of the UN common premises for their activities, which were partially financed by the Resident Coordinator's Office.

4. Key aspects of the proposed 2011 work plan

- Completion of UNDAF 2012-2016, including consultations with political parties, as presidential and legislative elections will take place in April 2011
- Support to the transition period as a new Government will take office in mid 2011
- Launch of a coordination and M&E framework to support UNDAF implementation.
- Institutional strengthening of the Humanitarian Network, by fully adopting the cluster approach.
- Implementation of MDG-F financed Joint Programmes according to the stipulations.

5. Recommendations

- Continue promoting UN reform at Headquarters level, with the aim to harmonize UN agencies corporate policies, rules and regulations.
- Support the RC's efforts to mobilize resources from the UN entities for inter-agency initiatives.
- Support the RC's resources mobilization efforts for UN Joint Programmes.