

## **Joint Programmes**

- Egypt:** Human Development Profile and Strategy for Egypt
- India:** United Nations System Support for Community Based Primary Education
- Kazakhstan:** Promotion of Multisectoral Effective Response to HIV/AIDS and STD Epidemic and Drug Use Spread in Karangada Oblast and Nation Wide
- Namibia:** Ohangwena Pilot Poverty Reduction Programme
- Rwanda:** Reintegration programme

## **Parallel Programmes**

- Philippines:** Southern Philippine Council for Peace and Development (SPCPD) – National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) – United Nations/Multi-Donor Programme (expanded phase) for Peace and Development in the Zone of Peace and Development (SZOPAD), Mindanao

# **EGYPT**

## ***United Nations System Support for the Development of a Human Development Profile and Strategy for Egypt (EGY/96/012)***

On 3 March 1997, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP agreed on a US\$1.2 million, three-year (1997-2000) project to support the development of a Human Development Profile and Strategy for Egypt. The project document was co-signed by the Egypt Government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), the Institute of National Planning (national executing agency), the Social Fund for Development (US \$ 200,000), UNDP (US \$ 730,000), UNFPA (US \$ 100,000), UNICEF (US \$ 100,000) and WFP (US \$ 70,000). Other interested agencies, especially those directly involved with human development such as the FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank will be associated in implementing this initiative.

This joint programme will be nationally executed by Institute of National Planning (INP) in association with the Ministry of Planning, CAPMAS, IDSC and other competent national sources of information. It is expected that by the end of three years, (i) the Institute of Planning will have become a center of excellence for strategic studies of human development; (ii) Egypt Human Development Reports for 1997, 1998 and 1999 will have been produced and widely disseminated at national, regional and global levels; (iii) A core of researchers will have been trained and have acquired expertise in human development issues; (iv) A system will have been instituted and applied to provide a regularly updated and reliable data base for monitoring human development in Egypt; (v) A pilot Common Country Assessment initiative will have been implemented and shared with other countries; (vi) A series of in-depth studies on priority issues will have been conducted and published, as occasional papers; and (vii) The above elements will have been conducive to the elaboration, by the Government of Egypt, of a people-centered development strategy.

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| <b>COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMMING<br/>OPTIONS</b> | <b>JOINT</b> |
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**Components**

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|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Problem assessment</b> | <i>Common:</i>   |
| <b>Objective</b>          | <i>Common:</i> To build up the institutional capacity of the INP so that the INP becomes a center of excellence, its activities can become self supporting and sustainable and can provide the Government as well as donor organizations with reliable data on which strategy development can be based.  |
| <b>Timeframe</b>          | <i>Common:</i> Three-year programme (1997-2000).   |
| <b>Programme design</b>   | <i>Common:</i> The success of past EHD reports, prepared by the INP, encouraged UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP to join UNDP in providing further support to the INP.  |
| <b>Activities</b>         | <i>Individual/common:</i> INP will undertake activities such as upgrading of existing facilities, development of improved systems of data collection and analysis, setting up of research teams, etc. in order to strengthen its institutional capacity. The UN agencies will lend their resources and expertise to strengthen the focal role of the INP to become a center of excellence on human development. The focus of collaboration is the improvement of indicators and data collection for the CCA. |
| <b>Reporting</b>          | <i>Common:</i> A Steering Committee (SC) has been established to plan, oversee and monitor the daily activities of the project. An Advisory Committee (AC) will be set up to provide substantive support to the research activities of the INP. Reporting on progress will be based on the annual tripartite review of the project.  |
| <b>M&amp;E</b>            | <i>Common:</i> The project will be reviewed every twelve months by the Government, participating agencies and the national executing agency.   |
| <b>Programme document</b> | <i>Common:</i> Programme Support Document signed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Institute of National Planning and the participating United Nations agencies.   |
| <b>Budget</b>             | <i>Common:</i> UNDP budget with cost sharing by the Government of Egypt and UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP through directed contributions.  |

**Processes**

**Products**

## **INDIA**

### ***United Nations System Support for Community Based Primary Education (IND/97/300/A/99)***

On 7 August 1998, an agreement for a US\$20 million, five-year (1998-2002) community-based primary education programme was signed among the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), the Department of Education (DOE), and five United Nations agencies, i.e. UNICEF (US\$9,000,000), UNDP (US\$8,700,000), UNFPA (US\$2,000,000), UNESCO (in kind), and ILO (in kind). It is envisaged that in addition to the earmarked resources, additional funds will be raised by DOE and the United Nations system.

This joint programme will be nationally executed by DOE, in close collaboration with the Governments of the participating States and the participating United Nations agencies. It provides support in a coordinated manner to on-going efforts of the Government of India (GOI) towards making primary education more accessible and effective for primary school-age children, especially girls and those from deprived communities and disadvantaged social groupings.

| COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMMING<br>OPTIONS | JOINT   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Problem assessment</b>            | <i>Common:</i> The Government of India and the participating United Nations agencies recognize that certain sections of the population continue to be marginalised.   |
| <b>Objective</b>                     | <i>Common:</i> To target girls and marginalized populations of children in selected areas of eight states and to improve their attendance and performance in primary education.   |
| <b>Timeframe</b>                     | <i>Common:</i> Five-year programme (1998-2002). Implementation plan and schedule, including estimated budget, for major activities.   |
| <b>Programme design</b>              | <i>Common:</i> Substantive discussion among the participating United Nations agencies together with their respective nodal agencies in the Government and other stakeholders. DEA, DOE and the participating United Nations agencies signed an agreement for programme preparatory assistance (PPA) amounting to US\$900,000 which envisaged provision of assistance to the participating States for the formulation of the state sub-programmes. |
| <b>Activities</b>                    | <i>Individual/common:</i> DOE will select and appoint implementing agencies, in consultation with the United Nations system and the State Governments (with reference to tasks and activities envisaged in the sub-programmes of each participating State). In principle, the programme interventions are envisaged in accordance with the comparative advantage of each of the participating United Nations agencies.                            |
| <b>Reporting</b>                     | <i>Common:</i> A Programme Management Board (PMB) consisting of government representatives, the Heads of the participating United Nations agencies, representatives from reputed NGOs in the elementary education sector and two distinguished academicians will provide the policy framework and guidance. The Joint Secretary in DOE who will be designated National Programme Director will also act as member-secretary of the PMB.           |
| <b>M&amp;E</b>                       | <i>Common:</i> Includes annual progress reports, special evaluation studies and a 1999 mid-term review.   |
| <b>Programme document</b>            | <i>Common:</i> UNDP Programme Support Document signed by DEA, the Department of Education and the participating United Nations agencies.  |
| <b>Budget</b>                        | <i>Common:</i> Consolidated budget by broad areas of intervention. Parallel financing with channeling of funds through UNICEF State offices (note: exceptions have been made for UNICEF to receive UNDP funds).   |

Components

Processes

Products

## **KAZAKHSTAN**

***Promotion of Multisectoral Effective Response  
to HIV/AIDS and STD Epidemic and Drug Use Spread  
in Karaganda Oblast and Nation Wide  
(KAZ/97/018/B/01/99)***

Programme Period: From 15 May 1997 for 2 years

Executing Agency: Karaganda Oblast Health Department/Ministry of Health

Implementing Agency: Karaganda Oblast AIDs Center, Ministry of Health

Total Inputs:

|                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| UNDCP                               | US\$115,260      |
| ISPAT/KARMET (Indian steel company) | US\$100,000      |
| UNAIDS                              | US\$95,000       |
| UNDP                                | US\$70,000       |
| UNFPA/UNESCO                        | To be determined |

In-kind contribution: Government/ISPAT-KARMET/  
UNESCO/UNFPA

TOTAL: US\$380,260

Objective: To enhance the understanding of, and capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, STD, and drug use spread and their personal, social, and economic consequences on the part of the central and local authorities, specialized services, civil society, and the public, in an effective and sustainable manner.

| COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMMING OPTIONS             | JOINT   |
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| <b>Problem assessment</b>                     | <i>Common:</i> The Government has started to recognize the importance of multisectoral approach to HIV/AIDS issue. In Karaganda, STD, HIV/AIDS, and drug abuse is becoming an increasing problem. ISPAT-KARMET, a major steel plant located Temirtau (40 km from Karaganda) that provides support for social services to KARMET employees, finds the spread of STD, HIV/AIDS, and drug abuse among the population an increasing concern. The project was formulated based on the findings of the UN country team fact-finding mission to Temirtau and Karaganda.                                      |
| <b>Objective</b>                              | <i>Common:</i> To enhance the understanding of, and capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, STD, and drug use spread and their personal, social, and economic consequences on the part of the central and local authorities, specialized services, civil society, and the public, in an effective and sustainable manner.   |
| <b>Timeframe</b>                              | <i>Common:</i> Two-year programme (1997-1999). Implementation plan and schedule, including estimated budget, for major activities.  |
| <b>Activities</b>                             | <i>Common:</i> Programme activities including data analysis of target group, capacity building of local health centers, support to providing appropriate education on drug and alcohol abuse, HIV/AIDS, and STD are based on the assessed needs and the comparative advantage of UN agencies.   |
| <b>Execution/ Implementation Arrangements</b> | <i>Individual/common:</i> The Government bears the overall responsibility for execution, coordination, and implementation of the project. The <i>Advisory Committee</i> (all major stakeholders of the project) oversees the substantive aspects of the project implementation, ensuring the effective and timely collaboration of all key partners. The <i>Project Coordination Committee</i> (PCC) will monitor project implementation, review and prepare progress reports and the terminal report. <i>Task Forces</i> are set up to support the PCC in ensuring that the objectives are achieved. |
| <b>Reporting</b>                              | <i>Common:</i> The National Project Coordinator prepares the project report on project operations for the Project Coordination Committee and the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS. The <i>Project Performance Evaluation Reports (PPER)</i> and the terminal report are prepared by the National Project Coordinator, jointly with the <i>Project Coordination Committee</i> .  |
| <b>M&amp;E</b>                                | <i>Common:</i> A task force comprising of the Govt, NGOs, and representatives of UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, ODCCP will be responsible for the monitoring and sharing of experiences.  |
| <b>Programme document</b>                     | <i>Common:</i> UNDP Project Document signed by the Government, the participating United Nations agencies, and ISPAT-KARMET.   |
| <b>Budget</b>                                 | <i>Common:</i> Consolidated budget by broad areas of intervention. Cost-sharing basis.  |

Components

Processes

Products

## **NAMIBIA:**

### ***Ohangwena Pilot Poverty Reduction Programme (NAM/97/007/A/01/99)***

The joint pilot programme was launched in December 1997 in Ohangwena, the poorest region of the country. It was formulated under the auspices of the UN Poverty Theme Group. The objectives of the programme are:

- To support the Government of Namibia in strengthening its capacity to combat poverty through implementation of an integrated multi-purpose rural poverty alleviation programme, and
- To develop programmes, best practices and practical approaches that may be applied in other areas within the region and in other regions in the country.

The programme is a pilot activity between the UN System in Namibia (UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO) and the Ministry of Regional and Local Government and Housing. It focuses on strengthening the capacity of the Regional Council, within the context of the Decentralisation Policy for implementing poverty reduction activities and promoting sustainable human development.

The contributions pledged by the UN System to the pilot programme are as follows:

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| UNDP:     | \$616,698   |
| UNDP/SME: | \$95,500    |
| UNESCO:   | \$219,220   |
| UNICEF:   | \$90,000    |
| UNFPA:    | \$139,100   |
| WHO:      | \$90,000    |
| Total UN: | \$1,250,518 |

The Government of Namibia pledged the following contributions (local currency):

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| (In kind):   | \$850,000 |
| (In cash):   | \$100,000 |
| Total Govt.: | \$950,000 |

The key components of the programme are:

- agriculture and water development and food security (UNDP \$458,920);
- enterprise development to improve rural incomes (UNDP SME Prog. \$95,500);
- improving health outcomes and early childhood development (UNICEF \$90,000; UNFPA \$139,100; WHO 90,000);
- community mobilisation and integration of marginalised groups (UNESCO \$219,220; UNDP \$4,278)
- capacity building of the regional council (UNDP \$153,500)

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| <b>COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMMING OPTIONS</b> | <b>JOINT</b> |
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| <i>Components</i> | <b>Problem assessment</b> | <u>Joint</u> : Participating UN agencies undertook a familiarization mission to Ohangwena in 1996 and held intensive discussions and consultations with the Regional Council, the technical level representatives of relevant line ministries and the NGOs operating in the region in order to determine the actual needs and requirements and assess existing capacities.   | <i>Processes</i> |
|                   | <b>Objective</b>          | <u>Joint</u> : Overall Objective (common).<br><u>Individual &amp; Joint</u> : Sub-Programme Objectives   |                  |
|                   | <b>Timeframe</b>          | <u>Joint</u> : July 1997 – May 2000 (common)   |                  |
|                   | <b>Programme design</b>   | <u>Joint</u> : As a result of the initial consultations, the regional administration set up a task force comprising of representatives of key ministries in the region to elaborate a programme outline. The task force met with the UN Theme Group and agreed on the approach to be adopted. The potential areas of intervention were determined following the joint assessment. The programme was formulated through an interactive process among the UN Theme Group, the Central Government, the regional administration and the local communities. |                  |
|                   | <b>Activities</b>         | <u>Parallel</u> : The activities of components of the programme are coordinated by a single programme coordinator, but their implementation remains the responsibility of the participating agencies. The different components will lend each other mutual support in supply and demand. The essential and inherent linkage among the components is that they have one common target group.  |                  |
|                   | <b>Reporting</b>          | <u>Joint</u> : A Technical Committee comprised of the regional administrative officer, members of the regional task force, the programme coordinator, the coordinators of the 4 sub-programmes, 2 technical members from the UN poverty theme group and a representative of the private sector oversees the technical aspects of the implementation of the programme and ensure the preparation and dissemination of programme reports.  |                  |
|                   | <b>M&amp;E</b>            | <u>Joint</u> : The above mentioned Technical Committee will ensure the monitoring and evaluation of the programme, and prepare the necessary materials required for the Programme Document review which combines a substantive and financial review of the UN support. In 1997, a baseline survey was undertaken which will form the basis of quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the programme in the year 2000.   |                  |
|                   | <b>Programme document</b> | <u>Joint</u> : A common programme document was prepared and signed by the Government and all participating agencies ( <i>mq: copy sent to DGO is not signed by UNFPA</i> )   | <i>Products</i>  |
|                   | <b>Budget</b>             | <u>Joint</u> : Based on a consolidated work plan, the Programme Coordinator requests funds from the UN agencies through their respective “UN System focal point”. Depending on the nature of the requests, the respective agencies either advance funds into the programme account or make direct payments.  |                  |

## **PHILIPPINES**

***Southern Philippine Council for Peace and Development (SPCPD) – National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) –  
United Nations/Multi-Donor Programme (expanded phase) for Peace and Development in the Zone of Peace and Development (SZOPAD), Mindanao***

This US\$10 million parallel programme will be executed by SPCPD, funding and technical assistance being provided by six United Nations agencies, i.e. FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. Other development partners participating in the programme are the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and various bilateral donors (e.g. Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands).

The “Mindanao programme” consists of six components, i.e. (1) agri-based livelihood; (2) vocational skills training and enterprise development; (3) mobile information, referral, and community assistance service; (4) human resource development for leadership and governance in SPCPD; (5) basic services; and (6) programme coordination and management. A structure has been created for the overall framework for United Nations system coordination and policy management within which individual projects would be individually managed and implemented at an operational level by each United Nations agency.

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| <b>COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMMING<br/>OPTIONS</b> | <b>PARALLEL</b> |
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**Components**

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Problem assessment</b> | <i>Common:</i> Joint needs assessment missions, fact-finding survey, and consultation workshops.  |
| <b>Objective</b>          | <i>Common:</i> To cement peace in the SZOPAD and pave the way for sustained development to alleviate poverty.   |
| <b>Timeframe</b>          | <i>Common:</i> 1997 to 1999.  |
| <b>Programme design</b>   | <i>Common:</i> Programming will be coordinated through the United Nations Mindanao Coordination Group, consisting of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and Heads of agencies active in SZOPAD.  |
| <b>Activities</b>         | <i>Individual/common:</i> United Nations agencies will be involved in implementing the various components.  |
| <b>Reporting</b>          | <i>Common:</i> Overall programme review and strategic policy direction will rest with a Programme Management Advisory Group (PMAG), consisting of the SPCPD Chairman, a representative of the Consultative Assembly, Heads of the participating United Nations agencies, the NEDA Director-General, and the SPCPD Executive Director who will be designated National Programme Director. Meetings of PMAG will be open to other United Nations agency heads and representatives of bilateral donors participating in the programme as implementing agent or funding source. |
| <b>M&amp;E</b>            | <i>Common:</i> Monthly monitoring visits, quarterly reviews, joint special monitoring teams, independent evaluation mission three months prior to the end of the programme, terminal review meeting.  |
| <b>Programme document</b> | <i>Individual:</i> Separate project documents for each of the six programme components. UNDP/PHI/97/021, to which a Programme Framework Document signed by all Heads of participating United Nations agencies is annexed, is designed to promote convergence amongst the programme components through a combination of coordination services and provision of logistic, administrative and programme support.   |
| <b>Budget</b>             | <i>Individual:</i> Separate budgets. Parallel financing and cost-sharing from bilateral sources.  |

**Processes**

**Products**

# **RWANDA**

## ***Reintegration Programme***

On 15 April 1998, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP) signed a Memorandum of Understanding for a Joint Reintegration Program in Rwanda. The funds required were estimated to US\$ 63.4 million.

The joint UNDP/UNHCR/WFP program will be within the overall framework of, and closely coordinated with the Government of Rwanda's Reintegration Program. All implementing activities will be planned and designed in close co-operation with the Government of Rwanda and any other participating international agencies. The program has two major strategic approaches, which fall within the framework set by the Government; 1) To consolidate assistance to returnees and survivors in new settlement sites and 2) To consolidate in a sustainable manner the access of returnees and vulnerable groups in major Communes of return.

| COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMMING OPTIONS |                           | JOINT   |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Components</b>                 | <b>Problem assessment</b> | <i>Common:</i> Since 1994 almost 3 million Rwandans returned from exile. Following the massive return of more than 1.3 million during the period of November 1996 and May 1997, there was a need for emergency measures to meet the need for reinstallation of the returnees as well as more consolidated and sustainable socio-economic reintegration  |
|                                   | <b>Objective</b>          | <i>Common:</i> To assist in the consolidation of socio-economic reintegration of Rwandan returnees within their communities   |
|                                   | <b>Timeframe</b>          | <i>Common:</i> January to December 1998   |
|                                   | <b>Programme design</b>   | <i>Common:</i> Linking relief with development has been an important concern in Rwanda. The memorandum of understanding between UNDP, UNHCR and WFP is aiming at constituting a framework for the implementation of reintegration projects in 1998 and thereafter. The Program follows on from and synthesizes previous reintegration programs of UNDP and UNHCR and strives to integrate WFP food aid components into short and medium term projects.  |
|                                   | <b>Activities</b>         | <i>Individual/common:</i> Multi-sectoral reintegration, rehabilitation assistance   |
|                                   | <b>Reporting</b>          | <i>Common:</i> The Planning Team of the Joint Reintegration Planning Unit (JRPU) will assist the Government in developing policies and strategies for reintegration as well as providing technical support and backstopping to implementing partners if required. Within JRPU a Project Appraisal and Approval Committee (PAAC) has been established to approve and appraise all reintegration projects to be executed and implemented by UNDP/UNHCR/WFP. PAAC comprises the Head and the Deputy head of the JRPU and planning and sector specialist as appropriate. Projects approved by PAAC will be implemented through UNDP, UNHCR and WFP under their respective rules and regulations for project management. |
|                                   | <b>M&amp;E</b>            | <i>Common:</i> Jointly monitoring and evaluating projects, March – December 1998  |
|                                   | <b>Programme document</b> | <i>Common:</i> The joint programme was endorsed and signed by the UNDP Resident Representative, the UNHCR Representative and the WFP Director of Operations on 15 April 1998  |
|                                   | <b>Budget</b>             | <i>Common:</i> The total estimated budget is US \$ 63.4 million, of which most of it was included in the 1998 United Nations Consolidated Appeal.   |
|                                   |                           | <b>Processes</b>  |
|                                   |                           | <b>Products</b>   |