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**UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

**JOINT FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT (JFA)  
BETWEEN  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)  
AND  
THE POOLED FUND PARTNERS (PFPs)  
PROJECT PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**May 2009**

**Joint Financial Arrangement (JFA) Between ECA and the Pooled Fund Partners  
Project Performance Report.  
May 2009**

**Executive Summary**

The meeting on 25 February 2009 discussed the issue related to the strategic dialogue on climate change and the implementation, partnership, progress and challenges of the "Aid for Trade" project. The progress report on the implementation of on-going projects were differed to allow more time for the implementation, and to provide sufficient time to measure outputs and results achieved, Partners and ECA agreed to meet in the last second half of June 2009 to review progress made on project implementation and utilization of the first & second installment of funds released.

**REVIEW OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES IN LINE WITH THE LOG FRAME CONTAINED IN THE PROJECT DOCUMENT**

The approved project activities under the JFA have been implemented for about fourteen months. Most of the activities geared toward the delivery of the outputs for the accomplishment of the expected outcomes and results are still ongoing. We have therefore prepared a detail report for each of the thematic areas showing what activities have been completed and accomplishments; activities that are still ongoing, and a work-plan for the completion of remaining activities.

**PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED**

No major problem encountered for the period under review.

**FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

Out of a total of US\$ 7,702,880.71 received from the first and second tranche of PFP, the sum of US\$ 3,182,680.73 has been expended as at 27 May 2009, with an implementation rate of about 41.3%. The finance performance of the projects over one year period (May – May 2009) is as summarized as follows:-

	<b>(US Dollar)</b>
Total income received	7,702,880.71
Interest Income	12,581.82
Total Allocated	7,715,462.53
Total expenditure	3,182,680.73
Unspent Balance	4,532,781.80
<i>Percentage of Exp/income</i>	<i>41.3%</i>
Unallocated Funds (Interest)	2,741.09

## **I. Macroeconomic Policy Convergence**

### **SUMMARY OF IMPACT**

The goal of the country assessments of macroeconomic policies is to get first hand information and discuss approaches to macroeconomic policy making as well as challenges for designing and implementing pro-growth and pro-poor macroeconomic policies and the achievement of regional convergence. The results of the three country missions undertaken between April and June 2008, along with the two country missions in 2009, will be used for in-depth analysis, identification of best practices and recommendations on pro-poor macroeconomic policies.

Preliminary results from the Survey of macroeconomic policy frameworks and strategies in Africa provide a comparison of macroeconomic policies of 36 African countries. The goal of the survey of macroeconomic policy frameworks is to collect information on macroeconomic policymaking and implementation of macroeconomic policies for all African countries. The results of the survey will be discussed at the training workshops and also feed into the analysis of regional macro convergence.

The study on Macroeconomic Convergence in East and Southern Africa, 1980-2007 has been finalized. The paper has been presented at the capacity building workshop to stimulate discussion about pro-poor macroeconomic policy frameworks and regional convergence in East and Southern Africa among policy makers. The study was conducted by a consultant from April to September 2008 and will be used for further activities of TFED.

The goal of the different training workshops is to improve the capacity of policy makers and researchers to use and develop analytical tools for pro-poor macroeconomic policies, including a solid understanding of macroeconomic theories and models for analysis and forecasting. As macroeconomic convergence is one important issue in regional integration the workshops will be conducted on a regional basis and will include both policy makers and researchers. The first training workshop for Southern Africa has been implemented in September 2008 with 17 participants and in collaboration with the University of Pretoria. It covered the issues of closed and open macroeconomics, macro policy for growth and poverty reduction, policy convergence: appropriateness of inflation targeting and management of foreign income flows, convergence or divergence: behaviour of key macro variables, and policy management for stability and growth in southern Africa. Participants shared experiences from their countries and participated actively in discussions. This helped to highlight the variation in effectiveness of different policy options under differing circumstances and to stress the necessity of country specific macroeconomic policies.

The preparations for studies on Macroeconomic convergence in central Africa and West Africa have started with the collection of background material and identification of 2 consultants. Preparations for a capacity building workshop on macroeconomic policies for government officials from Central and West Africa are well under way. The workshop is scheduled for October 2009 in Ouagadougou.

### **REVIEW OF EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES**

**Outcome -** Improved capacity of member States to design, implement, and monitor sound macroeconomic policies and better institutional frameworks in order to achieve sustained high pro-poor growth and macroeconomic convergence in Africa.

**Output -** Field Project on enhancing the capacity of MS to achieve macro-economic policy convergence.

### **ACTIVITIES COMPLETED/ONGOING**

### ***1.1 Assessment of macro policy frameworks in 10 selected African countries***

Between April 2008 and May 2009 missions to four countries (Botswana, Ghana, Tanzania and Rep. of Congo) were undertaken to collect first hand information and discuss approaches to macroeconomic policy making as well as challenges for designing and implementing pro-growth and pro-poor macroeconomic policies and the achievement of regional convergence. Data collected in the four countries represents valuable input to the study on macroeconomic policies and convergence and will add to the rich country-specific experiences that other countries may learn from. The missions provided ECA staff with insights about the use of macroeconomic policies to promote domestic investment and job creation in the context of poverty reduction and the challenges of regional convergence. The information collected will be used for in-depth analysis, identification of best practices and recommendations on pro-poor macroeconomic policies. An outline of the study and drafts of country sections have been prepared.

### ***1.2 Survey of macroeconomic policy frameworks and strategies in Africa***

Up to May 2009 133 questionnaires were returned representing 38 countries. The majority of the responses came from the Research Institutions/Universities 46, followed by Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development 33, Central Bank 19 and other government ministries 12. Some responses were also obtained from NGOs 6, International Organization 6, and Private Organization 4. The questionnaire was divided into three main parts. Part I dealt with general questions on National Development Policies and covered for example progress in achieving the MDGs, inflation and unemployment, and relevant policy responses to current food and oil prices rise. Part II emphasized on the specific macroeconomic policies and respondents were asked to assess the efficiency, targets and constraints of monetary, fiscal as well as financial policies in their respective country. The last part, Part III, dealt with the issue of regional integration where respondents' reflections and views on the objective, benefits and constraints of macroeconomic convergence were assessed. A draft report has been produced and is currently being revised.

### ***1.3 Assessment and evaluation of the status of macro convergence in the 5 African sub-regions***

A paper on Macroeconomic Convergence in East and Southern Africa has been finalized. This paper analyses the economic performance of thirteen countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and South Africa). The purpose of the paper is to inspect the extent to which these countries show convergence in their macroeconomic variables, and whether the relatively strong growth performances in the 2000s might be sustained. The paper presents an analytical framework, then provides empirical evidence on macroeconomic outcome and policy convergence, highlights pertinent international experiences and summarizes the debate on the cons and pros of macroeconomic convergence. In addition to examining the trends and constraints to macroeconomic convergence, the study provides specific policy suggestions on the design and implementation of strategies for macroeconomic convergence in Eastern and Southern Africa. This paper was discussed at the first capacity building workshop and will be published to contribute to the improved information at country level about pro-poor macroeconomic policy frameworks and regional convergence in Africa.

The preparations for studies on Macroeconomic convergence in central Africa and West Africa have started with the collection of background material and identification of 2 consultants.

#### **1.4 *Training workshops for African government officials and staff of national policy research institutions on macroeconomic policy convergence***

A capacity building workshop on "Macroeconomic Policy and Convergence in Southern Africa" was held in Pretoria, South Africa, 23-26 September 2008. This training workshop covered the field on macroeconomic convergence in the context of development strategies. To do this, it provides a review of the relevant analytical frameworks, especially those, which are explicitly used to guide policymakers. While the focus was on southern Africa, it reviewed international as well as African evidence. In addition to examining the trends and constraints to macroeconomic convergence, the presentations analyzed policy for the design and implementation of strategies for macroeconomic convergence in Eastern and Southern Africa. Macroeconomic convergence was considered for its importance in contributing to accelerated and sustained pro-poor growth in Southern Africa. The sessions highlighted regional as well as some country-specific experiences, identify key constraints and factors that enhance macroeconomic convergence. 17 participants have participated in the workshop. Preparations for a capacity building workshop on macroeconomic policies for government officials from Central and West Africa are well under way. The workshop is scheduled for September 2009 in Ouagadougou.

#### **1.5 *Remaining Activities***

- **Assessment of macro policy frameworks in 10 selected African countries - 7 country missions in 2009** preparation of a paper comparing country experiences and best practices.
- **Training workshops for African government officials and staff of national policy research institutions on macroeconomic policy convergence**
  - Training workshop for Western and Central Africa is scheduled for September 2009;
  - Implementation of training workshop for North Africa in second half of 2009.
- **Survey of macroeconomic policy frameworks and strategies**
  - Recruitment of consultants in several countries to increase the number of respondents (April-June 2009);
  - Complete write up of survey results (second half of 2009) will be used as input for further TFED activities like ERA.
- **Assessment and evaluation of the status of macro convergence in the 5 African sub-regions**
  - Recruitment of consultants for Western and Central Africa and preparation of study (May-September 2009);
  - Recruitment of consultant for North Africa and preparation of study second (half of 2009).
- **Evaluation - End 2009/beginning 2010.**

#### **1.6 *Implementation Challenges***

None during the period under review.

## **II. Governance and Public Administration (GPAD)**

### **2.1 *ECA Support to African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)***

#### **SUMMARY OF IMPACT**

ECA technical and substantive support to the APRM process has led to systematic improvements in the capacity of the APRM Secretariat as well as other stakeholders to implement the process at the continental and national levels.

ECA has received tremendous feedback on the technical advisory services provided to APRM countries on the how to integrate and link of the National Program of Action (NPoA) and the existing national development strategies and their costing.

Through the ECA supports, APRM participating countries have become in general more effective in addressing the challenges of good governance leading to the adoption of best practices in codes and standards. Through ECA Training Workshops both at the national and continental levels, African Parliamentarians, a marginalized stakeholder in the APRM process, have been brought into the mainstream of the process. The training workshops have resulted in technically competent and efficient APRM process in member States through greater stakeholder's participation as well as making the process more credible, transparent and free from political manipulation. The enhanced profile of civil society organizations in the APRM process would improve the state of governance and socio-economic development in those participating countries.

## REVIEW OF EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

**Outcome** *Enhanced institutional and organizational capacities for effective implementation of the AU/APRM process.*

### **Output**

- i. Database of expertise and technical information for both the APRM Secretariat and participating countries;
- ii. Assessment of APRM participant countries: 6 5 countries will be reviewed and 5 countries will be supported to put in place the adequate national structures;
- iii. Enhance capacity of APRM countries effectively implement the process;
- iv. Training modules to main APRM national stakeholders;
- v. One Report on "Tracking the implementation of APRM NPoA in targeted countries";
- vi. Technical and substantive support to the APRM.

## ACTIVITIES COMPLETED/ONGOING

### **2.1.1 Drafting and translation of training module**

ECA has started undertaking a study on developing Guidelines on designing, implementation and Monitoring of the NPoA that will ensure consistency and harmonization between NPoAs and existing National Development Strategies (i.e. PRSP). The users of this guide or manual would be the Technical Research Institutes, National Governing Councils or Commissions, and Government Departments and Agencies that are involved in the APRM process.

In view of this, ECA undertook field missions in some of the pioneer countries (such as **Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda**) to investigate how to trace the links between the NPoAs and other existing national development programmes. Already two field missions financed by the present project have been undertaken, respectively in **Rwanda (from 22 to 26 Sept)** and **Uganda (from 6 to 10 Oct. 2008)**. We anticipate one more mission to Benin by the consultant who is just recruited for this assignment. The Consultant is expected to prepare a Consolidated Synthesis Report, based on the NPoA reports of Uganda, Rwanda, Benin, Ghana and Kenya which pulls together the main findings, good practices, and key lessons learnt from the above countries. The expectation is that the Synthesis Report will not only allow to consolidate the

lessons learned to date, it will also enable to develop a strategy and agenda for the coming years to ensure that the National Programs of Action of the APRM process would be linked to the PRSPs in order to strengthen the governance systems of these countries. Finally, the consultant will develop a Training Manual or Guide on the Theme.

### **2.1.2 Organizing Parliamentary Workshop**

- **Training Workshop on Enhancing the Role and Effective Participation of Parliamentarians in the APRM process, for English speaking APRM countries, Bagamoyo, Tanzania, 12 to 14 November 2008**

The training objective was to enhance the capacity of parliamentarians in the APRM to better prepare them to participate more effectively and oversee the NPoA implementation in their respective countries. This training, the first of a series of workshops, targeted English-speaking countries and the subsequent one will target both Francophone and Lusophone countries.

The training provided a valuable learning opportunity for exchange of views, sharing country specific experiences and peer learning among Parliamentarians from both pioneer and newly acceded countries. It also emphasized the need to build coalitions between Parliamentarians and civil society organizations to improve the level of citizen engagement in the APRM as a whole.

The 55 participants at the training workshop included parliamentarians from the fourteen (14) English-speaking African countries, which have acceded to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), parliamentary staff from these countries, APRM pioneer countries, members of Regional Economic Communities and their Parliamentary Forums. **(Report available)**

### **2.1.3 APRM Sensitization national Workshops**

- **Training Workshop on “Sensitization of main national stakeholders on APRM”, Djibouti, 17 to 18 December 2008.**

The main objective of the workshop was to enhance the awareness of national stake holders on the APRM process in order to accelerate the launching in the country and to better prepare them. This would facilitate their effective participation. It was the first of a series of national workshop that ECA initiated. The training provided an opportunity to almost 150 participants to learn about the process, to exchange views and in particular to share experiences with Benin expert from CSO. Participants of this sensitization workshop were from CSO, parliamentarians, government private sector, academia etc. The workshop enabled the participants to identify their role as well as the importance of their participation in the APRM process, to exchange and reflect on the strategies to adopt in order to ensure successful and swift implementation of the APRM in Djibouti; and to put in perspective the impacts of the APRM on the political, social and economic development of the country. **(Report available)**

- **Training Workshop on “Sensitization of main national stakeholders on APRM”, Cameroon, 21 to 23 April 2009**

In close collaboration with Partnership Africa Canada (PAC), Collectif des ONG pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement du Cameroun organized APRM peer learning and sensitization workshop in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 21 to 23 April 2009. ECA as one of the strategic partners to the APRM process participated in the workshop by sending two staff as technical resource persons. Their participation was in presenting two papers on “The Impact

of APRM on the challenges of good governance” and on “The Role of CSOs in the APRM. Process. The workshop brought together about 70 participants: government representatives, members of civil society organizations, private sectors, the national parliament and other stakeholders and discussed the APRM process and their effective role towards the implementation of APRM in Cameroon. The workshop also facilitated a dialogue among participants to enhance their participation to the national structures in charge of supervising the evaluation process. **(Report available).**

#### **2.1.4 Sub-Regional Training Workshops on APRM**

As APRM strategic partner, ECA organized trainings and participated, substantively to trainings prepared by other partners.

- ECA, in collaboration with the “Association due Sahel D'aide à la Femme et à l'enfance (ASSAFE)”, and Partnership Africa Canada (PAC), organized a Training Workshop on the participation of the West Africa CSOs in the process, from 28 to 30 July 2008, in Mali, About sixty-five (65) representatives of civil society organizations from sixteen (16) West African countries, Canada, Ethiopia, United Kingdom and Kenya attended the workshop. The workshop facilitated dialogue among CSOs representatives, who gained a deeper understanding of their role in the APRM process. This exercise will contribute to their effective participation to the process as well as accelerate the adherence of the countries that have not yet adhered in that region. **(Report available).**
- ECA staff served as resource persons in a Training Workshop on the African Peer Review Mechanism for Parliamentarians and CSOs in Burundi (05 June 2008), organized by the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB). ECA made presentations on "The Impact of APRM on the challenges of good governance and the Rooting of democratic culture in Burundi" and on "The Potential Role of Parliament of Burundi in the Adhesion of Burundi to APRM". ECA's participation in this workshop made a major contribution towards its success and provided a unique opportunity for a meaningful dialogue among major stakeholders in Burundi to engage in the process of sensitization about the APRM process and its potential contributions to the process of peace building and sustainable governance in the post-conflict country. The workshop brought together about seventy-five (75) participants from parliament, private sector, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. As a result of this workshop, Burundi, which is the only East African Community member state that has not yet acceded to the APRM, is considering joining the APRM? **(Report available).**
- ECA participated substantively in training workshop organized by the “Unité du Corps de la Jeunesse Africaine (UCOJA)”, on the process on APRM, held from 28 to 30 August 2008 in Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire). ECA made presentation on the entire APRM process and the challenges of good governance in Africa. About fifty-five (55) representatives of civil society organizations, government and the private sector attended the workshop. **(Report available).**

#### **2.1.5 Remaining Activities**

- Training Workshop for CSOs on APRM- Togo **(May 2009);**
- Country Review Missions- Mauritius, Tanzania and Ethiopia **(From beginning of June to end of December 2009);**

- Second Round APRM CRM for Ghana, Kenya, and Rwanda (*Before end of December 2009*);
- Country Support Missions: Cameroon and Zambia (*Before end of December 2009*);
- Strategic Technical Assistance in facilitating, coordinating and backstopping the APRM Support Unit to conduct research and convening a small technical group to review solicited chapters for a publication on the APRM (*From end of August to end October 2009*);
- Preparatory Studies for creating a template training module on Integrating APRM-PoAs and National Development Strategies (*End of August 2009*);
- Training workshop on Enhancing the role and effective participation of Parliamentarians in the APRM process, for French and Portuguese speaking APRM countries, Nov 2009, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (*Nov 2009*).

### 2.1.6 *Implementation Challenges*

The main challenges that APRM process is facing are the slow pace and delay of the peer review process at the national level. Countries normally postpone their reviews and they don't give specific dates on time.

## 2.2 *Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness (MRDE)*

### **SUMMARY OF IMPACT:**

As all the planned activities are still on going and at various stages of completion, it will be difficult to measure the impact at this stage of implementation.

### **REVIEW OF EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES**

#### *Outcome*

- i. Improved implementation of AU/NEPAD priorities in African countries and their development partners through reliable monitoring and assessment mechanism on shared goals and commitments already made in support of the NEPAD objectives;
 

The MRDE Report will:

  - Serve as the basis for G8-Africa dialogue on African development agenda;
  - Highlight areas for improvement to effect change; and
  - Identify good and replicable processes, as well as avoidable bad practices.

#### *Output*

- i. 2007/2008 MRDE Reports produced under the NEPAD Secretariat umbrella, which will give it the credibility to inform the African development agenda at AU/NEPAD, APF and G8 at the level of heads of state;
- ii. 6 MRDE Policy Briefs on the main messages of the 2008 MRDE Report on MDGs; agricultural performance; economic and political governance; capacity development; aid flows and effectiveness; and policy coherence.

### **ACTIVITIES COMPLETED/ONGOING**

#### 2.2.1 *Publication of the 2007 MRDE Report: Executive Summary and Policy Briefs;*

2.2.2 *Dissemination of the 2007 MRDE Report;*

2.2.3 *Finalize the 2008 MRDE Report*

2.2.4 *External peer reviews of 2008 MRDE Report;*

2.2.4 *Partners reviews of 2008 MRDE Report;*

2.2.5 *Prepare MRDE Policy Briefs based on the 2008 MRDE Report.*

2.3 **Strengthening the Fight against Corruption in Africa;**

## **SUMMARY OF IMPACT**

The ECA's anti-corruption Programme has had major impact on strengthening the capacity of national anti-corruption institutions in the fight against corruption; promoting knowledge and experience sharing with major stakeholders on anti-corruption meant to build a critical mass in the fight against corruption in Africa; reinforcing the capacity of the African Union Commission in the fight against corruption through support for the AU Advisory Board on Anti-corruption; and improving the stock of knowledge and applied research necessary for better policy articulation and designing action programmes on anti-corruption in Africa.

## **REVIEW OF EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES**

**Outcome** Strengthen the capacity of national and regional institutions to combat corruption and promote development in Africa.

### **Outputs**

- i. Publication on *"Assessing the Efficiency and Impact of National Anti-corruption institutions in Combating Corruption in Africa"*;
- ii. Publication on *"Deepening Judiciary effectiveness in combating corruption"*;
- iii. Production of the report of an International Conference on: *"Institutions, Culture and Corruption in Africa"*;
- iv. Training workshop report on: *"Improving the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations to Monitor and Report Corruption in Africa"*;
- v. Produced a report of an Ad hoc Expert Group Meeting on: *Assessing the Efficiency and Impact of National Anti-Corruption Institutions in Africa*;
- vi. Setting up of a web portal on Anti-corruption in Africa;

- vii. Support for the AU Anti-corruption advisory board.

## ACTIVITIES COMPLETED

### 2.3.1 *Publication on "Assessing the Efficiency and Impact of National Anti-corruption institutions in Combating Corruption in Africa"*

The ECA conducted and completed a report on: *Assessing the Efficiency and Impact of National Anti-corruption Institutions in Africa*. The report assesses the capacity and efficiency of national anti-corruption institutions in Africa, the varying laws establishing them, their operational modalities, the level of autonomy they enjoy, their funding, relationship with the executive arm of government, the parliament and judiciary, the various agencies involved in anti-corruption in different countries and their level of coordination, the performance of anti-corruption institutions in Africa, and how their capacities can be strengthened by national and regional institutions like the AU and ECA. It also delves into best practices on anti-corruption both from within and outside Africa. The report constitutes a landmark study on the efficiency and performance of national anti-corruption institutions which is already being requested for by stakeholders and member-states.

### 2.3.2 *Publication on "Deepening Judiciary effectiveness in combating corruption"*

The report of the study conducted on deepening judiciary effectiveness in combating corruption has now been published by ECA and is now being circulated to different stakeholders. The report is a major intervention on how the judiciary can assist and upscale its work in the fight against corruption in Africa.

### 2.3.3 *Production of the report of an International Conference on: "Institutions, Culture and Corruption in Africa";*

The UNECA in conjunction with CODESRIA, Dakar, Senegal organized an international conference on: *Institutions, Culture and Corruption in Africa* from 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> October 2008. The objectives of the conference include; to promote knowledge generation and knowledge sharing on corruption as a major governance issue; review and critique extant theoretical paradigms on corruption, especially from the perspectives of institutions and culture, and facilitate a better understanding of the problematic in the African context; assess the manifestations and dimensions of corruption in Africa; locate the historicity, contexts, and dynamics of corruption in Africa; review existing international, regional and sub-regional frameworks for combating corruption and their efficacy; identify best practices in anti-corruption programmes at the local, national and international levels; and engender new policy orientations for combating corruption in Africa.

The conference was a highly successful one. Over 100 participants attended, with 55 papers presented and the paper presenters drawn from 22 African countries. The conference brought together scholars, policy makers, and officials of national anti-corruption institutions, leaders of civil society organizations and regional and international institutions like the World Bank, UNDP and AU. The themes considered at the conference include theoretical and conceptual issues in corruption; the state, society and corruption; poverty, social inequality and corruption; leadership, conflict and corruption; and the international dimension to corruption in Africa. In addition, a roundtable was convened on the theme: *Combating Corruption in Africa: Lessons Learned, Challenges and Policy Options*.

At the end of the conference, the conferees commended the ECA for its work on anti-corruption and implored it to do more in order to strengthen the fight against corruption in Africa. Specific follow-up activities were outlined by the conference, which ECA was requested to undertake. These include setting up a web portal and e-discussion on anti-corruption in Africa, which would serve as information and knowledge hub on anti-corruption in Africa; for ECA in conjunction with CODESRIA to publish the proceedings of the conference in order to share the knowledge generated at the conference with the African public and beyond; and for ECA to actively engage the parliament, judiciary and the media as critical stakeholders in the anti-corruption agenda.

#### **2.3.4 *Training workshop report on: "Improving the Capacity of Civil Society Organizations to Monitor and Report Corruption in Africa"***

The UNECA in conjunction with the UNDP anti-corruption office in New York organized a two-day training workshop for civil society organizations on monitoring and reporting corruption in Africa from 11<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> November 2008 in Kampala, Uganda. The main objective of the training workshop was to strengthen the capacity of CSOs to monitor and report corruption in member-states and increase their knowledge base and expertise on anti-corruption issues.

The training workshop drew participants mainly from Eastern and Southern African countries including: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Sudan, South Africa, Malawi, Nigeria and Ghana. Seven presentations were made at the training workshop from ECA, UNDP New York, UNDP Governance Office in Oslo, Norway, and leading CSOs. The workshop provided an excellent opportunity for training, peer learning, interactive dialogue, and showcasing of best practices.

#### **2.3.5 *Produced a report of an Ad hoc Expert Group Meeting on "Assessing the Efficiency and Impact of National Anti-Corruption Institutions in Africa"***

An Ad-Hoc Expert Group Meeting organized by UNECA in collaboration with the Bureau for Development Policy of the UNDP, New York, met in Kigali, Rwanda from 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> February 2009 to explore ways of strengthening the capacity of national anti-corruption institutions in Africa by examining a draft report produced by the ECA on "*Assessing the efficiency and impact of national anti-corruption institutions in Africa*" and discussing international and regional instruments with regard to their domestication and implementation on anti-corruption.

The meeting was well attended with over fifty participants including former and current heads and officials of national anti-corruption institutions, civil society leaders, academics, media practitioners, members of parliament, international and regional institutions like the African Union Commission, CAFRAD, UNDP, and the UNODC. The meeting had five substantive sessions and a breakout session into two groups; (a) International Instruments in combating corruption: The challenge of adaptability and domestication; (b) Specific problems confronting national anti-corruption institutions in Africa and possible solutions.

After two days of engaging, intensive and rigorous deliberations, some of the main observations and recommendations of the meeting include: (a) Political will by the political leadership is quite important in a successful anti-corruption crusade; (b) Institution building is very important in order to ensure deterrence in anti-corruption practices. Wherever institutions are strong and functional, with good regulatory mechanisms, the possibility of corruption would be reduced; (c) Corruption reflects a major governance problem in African countries, and the problem needs to be addressed from a systemic governance approach, where good governance is entrenched in

African countries; (d) values, morality and culture are quite important in the anti-corruption agenda; hence, there is need for greater public education, and moral uprightness and exemplary leadership in African countries; (e) the autonomy, funding, and capacity of national anti-corruption institutions should be considered seriously; (f) There should be effective coalition building with different stakeholders in the anti-corruption campaign, which should include the parliament, civil society, media, labour etc. (g) There should be close synergy and cooperation amongst institutions involved in the chain of anti-corruption investigation and prosecution which includes the anti-corruption institutions, police, judiciary, and public prosecution office; (h) there should be protection for whistle blowers. (i) Electoral corruption is an area seldom addressed which should form part of the corpus of anti-corruption agenda; (j) Regional and international institutions like ECA should assist in training and capacity development on anti-corruption; (k) International cooperation especially in the area of investigation of cases and assets recovery on anti-corruption in Africa should be intensified; (l) African countries should be urged to ratify and domesticate international and regional instruments and implement them; (m) The establishment of the AU Advisory Board on Anti-Corruption is a welcome development and national anti-corruption institutions are urged to file regular reports to the board. (n) The organizers of the meeting-UNECA and UNDP should design actionable steps in the areas of training, and capacity development for national anti-corruption institutions.

The meeting was very successful, and praised by the participants urging ECA to provide more technical and capacity support for national anti-corruption institutions in Africa. The meeting was also well reported by the media.

### **2.3.6 *Setting up of a web portal on Anti-corruption in Africa***

The ECA has designed an e-portal on anti-corruption in Africa meant to serve as knowledge and information sharing platform on anti-corruption and provide a basis of dialogue among all stakeholders on anti-corruption in Africa. It constitutes a one-stop on-line knowledge shop on anti-corruption on the continent. The knowledge portal is an on-going work to be updated regularly and for e-discussion to take place through it on anti-corruption in Africa. Those linked to the web-portal are anti-corruption institutions, academics, policy makers and intellectuals on corruption and regional and international institutions.

### **2.3.7 *Support for the AU Anti-Corruption Board:***

The inaugural meeting of the AU anti-corruption board was held on 26-28 May 2009 and ECA was formally invited by the AUC to both make presentation of its activities on anti-corruption to the board and also engage the board on how it seeks to provide technical assistance to the board. ECA's presentation of its activities was well received and ECA presented its technical support programme at assisting the board at achieving its objectives, which include facilitating biannual strategic activity retreat workshop for the board and providing technical backstopping for it in its work. ECA's proposal was endorsed both by the board and the AUC and ECA was implored to speedily put the support programme into action.

### **III. Gender and Social Development**

#### **3.1 The African Gender Development Index (AGDI), Gender Economic Model (GEM) and African Women Report (AWR)**

##### **SUMMARY OF IMPACT**

##### **REVIEW OF EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES**

**Outcome** Improved capacity to formulate, implement and monitor policies and strategies on gender equality among member states and regional inter-governmental bodies, showing positive trends in terms of availability and impact of African normative tools, institutional competence, sub-regional programmes and realization of protocols and conventions.

**Output i.**

- a. 19 national AGDI reports;
- b. The AWR – presenting a regional report.

##### **ACTIVITIES COMPLETED/ONGOING**

**3.1.1.1** *Workshops for the launch of the National Advisory Panel (NAP) of the AGDI in 8 countries (Botswana, Gambia, Zambia, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Seychelles, Congo Brazzaville)*

**3.1.1.2** *Data collection and compilation of a national AGDI report in the 8 countries*

**3.1.1.3** *Group training workshops on the AGDI for the NAP and research team in the 8 countries*

**3.1.1.4** *Meetings of the national research teams in Addis Ababa*

**3.1.1.5** *One expert group meeting for the review of the draft AWR*

**3.1.1.6** *Editing, printing and launch the 19 national AGDI reports*

**3.1.1.7** *Synthesize the 19 national AGDI reports for publication in the AWR*

**3.1.1.8** *One Regional advisory panel meeting*

**3.1.1.9** *Preparation of the draft AWR, using the data and information of the 19 national AGDI reports*

**3.1.1.10** *One expert group meetings for the review of the draft AWR*

**3.1.1.11** *Editing, translating printing and launching the AWR at regional level and sub-regional levels: Five sub-regional and one regional conferences*

**3.1.1.12** *Cutting edge briefing packs to including policy recommendations to address gender gaps and violations of women's human rights*

**3.1.1.13** *Advisory services to member States and RECs in use of data from the AGDI report*

**Output – ii** Gem developed and introduced in 5 countries

#### **SUMMARY OF IMPACT**

A MOU was signed between GSS and UNECA as well as with the Government of Djibouti. This has led to greater sensitisation of gender statistics by the various Ministries mentioned above as well as GSS itself. Greater understanding in has been fostered amongst senior Government officials in both Ghana and Djibouti on the importance of having a GEM as well undertaking TUS so that economic and financial policies can better address gender concerns. In Djibouti this is signified by the acceptance of Senior Government Officials of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Gender and Woman Affairs that Time-Use Household Survey will be part of the National action Plan to reform the Statistical System.

#### **ACTIVITIES COMPLETED/ONGOING**

**3.1.2.1** *Organise three national workshops <sup>to</sup> train statisticians and fieldworkers on the collection of time use data and the use of the gender aware model (1 workshop in each sub-region)*

**3.1.2.2** *Undertake backstopping missions to support the use of the GEM in the three targeted member States*

**3.2** **Capacity Building Initiatives for gender mainstreaming in member States**

#### **SUMMARY OF IMPACT**

## REVIEW OF EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

**Outcome** Joint regional approach to gender mainstreaming is promoted by ECA, AU and RECs;

**Output**

- i. Report on ECA/AU joint strategy on gender mainstreaming for use by member States;
- ii. Reports on collaborative programmes with AfDB, IDAD, SADC and ECOWAS;
- iii. Reports on member States activities on gender mainstreaming as a response to the strategy.

## ACTIVITIES COMPLETED/ONGOING

**3.2.1 Ad-hoc expert group meeting to review the strategy**

**3.2.2 Conference of Ministers of gender and WID to review strategy and operationalization**

**3.2.3 Gender mainstreaming workshops for 10 selected member States to operationalise the gender mainstreaming strategy**

**3.3 Implementation and monitoring of AU regional resolutions, conventions, instruments and protocols on women's human rights, social inclusion and protection, gender and development**

## SUMMARY OF IMPACT

## REVIEW OF EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

**Outcome** Strengthened member States' capacity for developing and implementing more socially inclusive and effective strategies.

**Output**

- i. Research reports on 5 countries on underlying dimensions of social exclusion and gender inequalities in, Tanzania, Zambia, South Africa, Kenya, Ethiopia (the research results will inform policy and Programme formulation, and feed into modules);
- ii. One expert group meeting to review the research results;
- iii. Reviews undertaken in 10 countries on women's human rights;
- iv. Hold one expert group meeting on women's human rights to review results.

## ACTIVITIES COMPLETED/ONGOING

**3.3.1 Hold one expert group meeting on social exclusion and gender inequalities (to feed into the development of modules for use by member states)**

**3.3.2 *Develop policy briefs on social inclusion in policy making and planning (in collaboration with partners such as UNICEF)***

**3.3.3 *Carry out the review work on women's human rights***

**3.4 *ECA Support to strengthen PRS***

## **SUMMARY OF IMPACT**

## **REVIEW OF EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES**

**Outcome** Enhanced capacity of member States, AU and RECs to formulate policies, including PRSs based on basic social protection and social transfer plans.

**Output**

- i.** Joint report with AUC, ILO, AfDB, Help Age international and IDEP on social protection interventions to achieve poverty reduction;
- ii.** Two policy briefs on integration of social protection into national plans/PRSs for dissemination and use by Member States, AU and the RECs.

## **ACTIVITIES COMPLETED/ONGOING**

**3.4.1 *Joint research and preparation of report and policy briefs on effectiveness of social protection mechanisms for poverty reduction such as safety nets, pension schemes, cash transfer and social insurance schemes and the feasibility of including social protection in the national plans in ten countries***

**3.4.2 *Consultation meetings with all partners on the joint research***

**3.4.3 *Research in ten countries: Preparation of task brief; Hiring of national consultants, conduct research; Staff travel to work with consultants; preparation of national reports;***

**3.4.4 *Preparation of a joint draft report and 2 policy briefs using the results of the studies; recruitment of a senior consultant for one month and travel, and peer review. Translation and editing of the report***

**3.4.5 *Two expert group meetings for the review of the draft report and policy briefs. One for Central, North and West Africa, one for Eastern and Southern Africa (in collaboration with AU, IDEP, ILO, AfDB, UNDP and Help Age international***

**3.4.6 Training Workshop for African parliamentarians on social protection instruments to achieve the health MDGs**

**3.4.7 Advisory services in the area of social protection**

**3.5 ECA Peer Learning on PRSs/MDGs**

## **SUMMARY OF IMPACT**

### **REVIEW OF EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES**

**Outcome** MDGs are made an integral part of PRSPs, and have an impact on social development (including social transfers) investments.

**Output**

- i.** Country reports on experiences and lessons in MDG-based planning – for use as background material in the Learning Group and for dissemination to countries. Prepared in collaboration with the AUC, the respective REC and UNDP;
- ii.** A joint report with the AUC and UNDP on findings of within country spatial analysis of progress towards the MDGs including lessons learnt for dissemination and use by Member States;
- iii.** Three country reports on experiences and lessons in mainstreaming the APRM PoA in their national development plans/strategies for sharing in the learning group. The report will be a joint product with the AUC (NEPAD Secretariat) and RECs;
- iv.** Reports on Annual meetings of the PRS/MDGs – Learning Group (LG) for dissemination and use by Member States;
- v.** Enhanced capacity of member States to develop and implement PRSs/MDGs.

### **ACTIVITIES COMPLETED/ONGOING**

**3.5.1 Undertake studies in 15 countries on experience and lessons in MDG-based planning – recruitment of 15 national consultants, missions by staff consultations; synthesis into one regional report and translation of the regional report.**

**3.5.2 Undertake in-country spatial analysis of progress towards the MDGs to improve policy targeting at the sub-national level in 4 countries; Hiring of 4 national consultant; Missions by staff for consultations and to work with consultants; Synthesis of national reports into a joint report, translation and organizing an expert group meeting.**

**3.5.3 Undertake research in 3 countries on experiences and lessons in mainstreaming the APRM PoA in their national development plans/strategies for sharing in the learning**

*group in collaboration with the AUC (NEPAD Secretariat) and RECs. Hiring of 3 national consultant, synthesis and translation of report.*

*3.5.4 Ad-hoc expert group meeting to discuss and disseminate the finding of country-case studies.*

*3.5.5 Create new e-Discussion groups and Communities of Practice around issues identified by yr 1 meeting of the LG; Recruitment of Facilitator/Researcher*

*3.5.6 Produce policy briefs based on the studies and the e-Discussions. Recruitment of senior consultant.*

*3.5.7 Advisory services*

*3.5.8 Launching of the African PRS/MDGs Learning Group IV.*

*3.5.9 Video-documentary on MDG progress in Africa.*

*3.6 The Sixth African Development Forum (ADFVI)*

## **SUMMARY OF IMPACT**

The objective of the activity is: To provide African policymakers and their partners with an appropriate tool for planning, and a measure for gender equality and women's advancement in various spheres: economic, political, social and women's rights.

The Sixth African Development Forum (ADF VI) was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 19 to 21 November 2008 under the theme "Action on Gender equality, women's empowerment and ending violence against women in Africa". The planning, organization and holding of ADF VI was collaboratively undertaken with the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations agencies and Secretariat bodies and development partners. The aim of the Forum was to review the progress made towards gender equality, women's empowerment and on ending violence against women (VAW), in order to identify the major constraints and to articulate concrete actions required to accelerate progress. The Forum was attended by more than 800 delegates representing different stakeholders.

The major outcome of the ADF VI was the Plan of Action providing a road map for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment as well as on ending violence against women in Africa. The Plan of Action consists of three priority actions that include: (1) Launching an Africa-Wide Campaign to Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls that involves a three year campaign aimed at addressing the underlying economic and social causes of vulnerability of girls and women and strengthening of the legal system and provision of supportive services; (2) Scaling up efforts to improve financing for gender

equality; and (3) Strengthening collection of reliable data on gender equality, women's empowerment and violence against women and girls.

In the evaluation of the Forum, participants indicated that they enhanced their knowledge on the major challenges affecting the promotion of gender equality and how to address them in particular on issues related to Financing for Gender Equality and Ending Violence against Women. Participants also learnt lessons and good practices from experiences shared during the forum. The ADF has inspired the launch of an African Union led continental campaign on 'STOP TRAFFICKING'.

All the proceedings of the Forum can be accessed at:

<http://www.uneca.org/adfvi/index.asp>.

The three pillars of ADF VI action plan are now being operationalised. Planning of the Africa wide campaign on violence against women is underway in collaboration with the other UN institutions, the AU, RECs, member States, civil society and other stakeholders. The campaign's duration would be until 2015 and is being developed and implemented as the regional component of UN Secretary's General's global campaign, and as part of Africa's effort to achieve the MDGs.

The other two pillars (Financing for Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Ending Violence against Women and Girls; and Collecting Reliable Data on Gender Equality and Violence against Women and Girls) are being operationalised by two technical sub committees that are developing details of the activities that will undertaken under each pillar to be implemented at national, sub-regional, and regional levels.

## **REVIEW OF EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES**

### ***Outcome***

ADF VI focused on the following thematic areas: Violence against women; HIV and AIDS; Health and reproductive rights; Education, training and skills development; Migration; Governance, conflict, peace and security; Employment, markets and trade; Food security; Land and property rights; Gender and ICTs; Climate change, water, sanitation and energy; and Financing for gender equality. One of the major achievements of the Forum is identification of practical and concrete actions on gender equality, women's empowerment and ending violence against women.

### ***Output***

Organization of the VI African Development Forum

## **ACTIVITIES COMPLETED/ONGOING**

### ***3.6.1. Preparation of the issues papers highlighting the key issues related to the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment and the major implementation challenges, and proposing thematic areas for discussion during the Forum***

In this regard 3 issues papers were prepared that include:

- Issues paper 1. Ending Violence Against Women in Africa
- Issues paper 2. Empowering African Women
- Issues Paper 3. Financing for Gender Equality

The issues papers presented the key challenges constraining implementation of the commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment in the thematic areas; and proposed issues for discussion in the Forum that guided the development of an action plan to accelerate translation of commitments into reality. The three issues papers are attached to this report.

### **3.6.2. *Preparation of a status report that presented the status of gender equality and women's empowerment***

The preparation of the status report completed and it presented the status of gender equality and women's empowerment on the continent which was based on a desk review and consultation with the other United Nations agencies and regional, subregional and national partners. The status report is attached to this report.

### **3.6.3 *Organization and Servicing of the VI African Development Forum***

The Forum was held from 19 to 21 November 2008. The Forum was attended by more than 800 delegates, women, men and youth representing governments; international, regional and subregional organizations; community based organizations; civil society organizations; the private sector; traditional and religious leaders; trade unions, the media; and the youth. The Forum had a programme that consisted of both plenary and round table sessions covering issues under the thematic areas the three major thematic areas: Violence against women; empowerment; and financing for gender equality.

The major outcome of the Forum was an ADF VI Consensus Statement and Plan of Action providing a road map for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment as well as on ending violence against women in Africa. The Plan of Action consists of three priority actions that include: (1) Launching an Africa-Wide Campaign to Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls that involves a three year campaign aimed at addressing the underlying economic and social causes of vulnerability of girls and women and strengthening of the legal system and provision of supportive services; (2) Scaling up efforts to improve financing for gender equality; and (3) Strengthening collection of reliable data on gender equality, women's empowerment and violence against women and girls. The Consensus Statement and Plan of Action is attached.

A meeting report reflecting the issues discussed during the Forum. The ADF report is attached.

#### **Remaining Activities**

- a. Africa-Wide Campaign to Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls;
  - Participation in the consultation meeting on violence against women
  - supervision of the VAW campaign manager
  - Meeting of the network on violence against women and development of its strategy in contributing to the campaign.
- b. Two committees are developing specific activities for the areas of Financing for Gender Equality; and Collecting Reliable Data on Gender Equality and Violence against Women and Girls;
- c. Two committees are developing specific activities for the areas of Financing for Gender Equality; and Collecting Reliable Data on Gender Equality and Violence against Women and Girls;

- d. Recruitment of an expert to support post ADF Follow-up mechanisms.

### **Implementation Challenges**

Although no technical and substantive constraints in organizing the Forum were faced, meeting the financial obligation through fund raising was a challenge.

There were logistical problems associated with bringing together many participants from different levels (national, sub regional and regional) at a very short time.

Participant's evaluation revealed that three days was not adequate time to allow sharing of experiences and in depth discussion of key issues in the break out sessions.

## **IV. Regional Integration**

### **SUMMARY OF IMPACT**

Research so far conducted on ARIA has resulted in the emergence of a clear picture of intra-African trade potential, including the nature and scope of informal trade drawing on case studies from the West and Eastern African Sub-regions. These preliminary results have shed greater light on the intra-African trade conundrum. We now want to put these preliminary findings before an ECA statutory meeting of policy makers on Regional integration scheduled between 13 and 15 October 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

We believe that this is a good first step towards achieving the impact we desire from ARIA IV, which is to use the research findings from this publication, through dissemination workshops, to get member States to act to improve the current low level of intra-African trade.

### **REVIEW OF EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES**

#### ***Outcome***

Adequate infrastructure and services developed to support and strengthen the facilitation of intra-regional trade.

#### ***Output***

Report: Assessing regional integration in Africa IV; Infrastructure and Trade Facilitation.

### **ACTIVITIES COMPLETED/ONGOING**

#### ***4.1 Develop empirical methodology for analyzing intra-African trade flows and intra-African trade potential in the context of ARIA IV***

- Developed a concept paper on ARIA IV detailing, inter-alia, various issues to be analyzed and the structure of the ARIA IV ;
- Developed a framework for analyzing supply-side constraints;
- Activity completed.

#### ***4.2 Identify various variables or parameters to be used in collecting data for the model***

- Developed questionnaires for collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data on intra-African trade;
- Completed all ARIA-IV Data Collection Missions;
- Prepared Mission Reports and a matrix of mission results;
- Activity completed.

#### ***4.3 Develop methodology for demand and supply surveys with the REC sub-regions )***

- Prepared terms of reference on demand and supply surveys;
- Recruited a consultant for conducting demand & supply surveys;
- Prepared a draft questionnaire for conducting demand and supply surveys;
- Prepared a report on Intra-African Trade Potential, highlighting demand and supply potential situation in the context of intra-African trade;
- Activity completed.

#### **4.4 Preparation of ARIA IV (activity on-going)**

##### **Status of Preparation of ARIA IV Chapters:**

- Chapter 1: Introduction (finalized)
- Chapter 2: Progress Report on Regional Integration (finalized)
- Chapter 3: Trade Flows and trends (in progress)
- Chapter 4: Trade Facilitation (in progress)
- Chapter 5: Payment Systems (in progress)
- Chapter 6: Infrastructure (in progress)
- Chapter 7: Cost of Doing Business (in progress)
- Chapter 8: Supply-Side Constraints (finalized)
- Chapter 9: Institutional dimensions (in progress)
- Chapter 10: Informal sector trade and gender dimensions (Informal Sector part (finalized, gender dimensions part in progress)
- Chapter 11: Experiences outside the Africa Region (in progress)
- Chapter 12: Conclusions and Way Forward (Will be done after all chapters completed).

#### **4.5 Data Collection/demand and survey missions to first batch of 4 RECs (activity on-going)**

- *Data Collection missions to 5 RECs completed. Only 3 RECs remaining (Mission reports available).*

### **5. WORK PLAN FOR THE REMAINING ACTIVITIES**

- Report Writing (All ARIA IV Chapters), to be completed by July 2009;
- Data collection/demand and survey missions, outstanding missions for additional data will be undertaken as needed.

**BUDGET EXPENDITURES**  
**Income and Expenditure Report for ECA Pool Fund Partners**  
**As at 31 May 2009**

Project No.	Activity	First Tranche Allotment	Second Tranche Allotment	TOTAL ALLOTMENT	EXPENDITURE AS AT 27 MAY 2009	Unspent Balance
HGC-7463	Time Use Studies	45,000.00	00.00	45,000.00	44,985.30	471.00
HDS-7464	MDG – ECA Peer Learning	180,000.00	300,000.00	380,000.00	233,647.51	246,352.49
HDM-7466	African Gender & Development Index	549,675.00	747,656.82	1,297,331.82	185,922.27	1,111,409.56
HDS-7472	Gender-Aware Macroeconomic Model (GEM)	209,321.30	970,678.70	1,180,000.00	475,973.05	704,026.95
HDS-7473	African Gender & Development Index	519,659.41	00.00	519,659.41	380,502.15	139,157.26
HDM-7498	ADF-VI	301,219.06	00.00	301,219.06	242,611.64	58,607.42
HDS-7499	ADF-VI	598,665.59	00.00	598,665.59	553,555.07	45,110.52
HDS-7522	ECA's Support to Strengthen PRS	00.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	42,131.67	182,868.33
HDS-7523	Implementation and Monitoring of AU Regional Resolutions, Conventions, Instruments and Protocols on Women's Human Rights, Social inclusion and Protection, Gender and Development	00.00	420,000.00	420,000.00	63,280.00	356,720.00
HDS-7524	Capacity Building Initiative for Gender Mainstreaming in Member States	00.00	676,675.00	676,675.00	78,535.00	598,140.00
HDS-7526	Support to MDG's Related Activities	00.00	161,911.65	161,911.65	60,679.49	101,232.17
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>2,403,540.36</b>	<b>3,501,922.17</b>	<b>5,905,462.53</b>	<b>2,361,823.15</b>	<b>3,543,639.38</b>
HGC-7474	ECA's Support to APRM process	200,000.00	300,000.00	500,000.00	177,533.11	322,466.89
HGC-7475	Strengthening the fight against corruption	300,000.00	00.00	300,000.00	245,236.86	54,763.14
HGC-7476	Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness (MRDE)	75,000.00	75,000.00	150,000.00	85,800.24	64,199.76
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>575,000.00</b>	<b>375,000.00</b>	<b>950,000.00</b>	<b>508,570.21</b>	<b>441,429.79</b>
HGC-7462	Enhancing the capacity of Member States to Achieve Macroeconomic Policy Convergence	116,500.00	243,500.00	360,000.00	98,237.14	261,762.86
HGC-7477	Assessment of Regional Integration in Africa (ARIA)	500,000.00	00.00	500,000.00	214,050.23	285,949.77
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>616,500.00</b>	<b>243,500.00</b>	<b>860,000.00</b>	<b>312,287.37</b>	<b>547,712.63</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3,595,040.36</b>	<b>4,120,422.17</b>	<b>7,715,462.53</b>	<b>3,182,680.73</b>	<b>4,532,781.80</b>
<b>Summary</b>						
	Total income received	7,702,880.71				
	Interest Income	12,581.82				
	Total Allocated	7,715,462.53				
	Total commitments/expenditure	3,182,680.73				
	Unspent Balance	4,532,781.80				
	% of Exp/income	41.3%				
	Unallocated Funds (Interest)	2,741.09				