



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
SIERRA LEONE**

REVISED - 2006-2007

***“Peace Consolidation and
Transition to Development”***

**United Nations Country Team
July 2006**

PREAMBLE

The United Nations Country Team supports Sierra Leone's national effort, led by the Government, to improve the lives of its citizens, especially the poorest and the most vulnerable.

We shall work closely with the Government and other development partners to sustain the process of consolidation of the peace, reconciliation and the transition to sustainable development and poverty reduction.

In pursuing this goal, we shall encourage the participation of civil society, the empowerment of local communities and the promotion of the rights of all Sierra Leoneans, particularly women and children, who so often have been the victims of violence and abuse. We will ensure the transparent and accountable use of the resources made available to us for this purpose.

Our collective aspiration is to assist the people of Sierra Leone in their quest for a future that is free of violence and extreme poverty, and one that offers equality, dignity and opportunity for a decent livelihood for all.

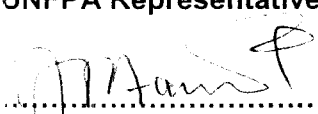

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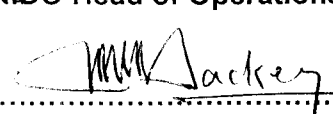

FAO Representative


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UNICEF Representative


UNFPA Representative


UNIDO Head of Operations


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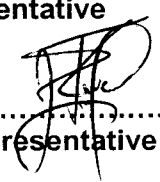

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Section 1: Introduction

Summary

The 2004-2007 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Sierra Leone was focused on Recovery from War. This revised UNDAF (2006-2007) is aligned to the Sierra Leone's 2005 – 2007 Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). It reflects the transition from Recovery and Humanitarian Assistance to “Peace Consolidation and Development”, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A Mid-Term UNDAF review, conducted in the final quarter of 2005, was utilized as a reference for the revision of the UNDAF.

Conceptual Framework

By adopting Resolution 1620 (2005), the United Nations created an Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL), which became effective in January 2006 with the mandate to consolidate peace by enhancing political and economic governance, building national capacity for conflict prevention, and preparing for elections in 2007. Specifically, UNIOSIL would assist the Government of Sierra Leone in building the capacity of State institutions to address further the root causes of the conflict, provide basic services and accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. This would be achieved through poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth to include the creation of an enabling environment for private sector development and systematic efforts to address HIV/AIDS.¹ A Peace Consolidation Strategy was developed to address the immediate threats to the consolidation of peace. Thus, the PRSP and the UNIOSIL Peace Consolidation Strategy constituted the framework documents for the revised UNDAF 2006-2007.

Baseline Data

The 2004-2007 UNDAF and the Revised UNDAF (2006-2007) used the same baseline data as the 2005 – 2007 PRSP². The next PRSP and UNDAF for the period beginning in 2008 will utilize the 2005 Demographic and Household Census, UNICEF 2005 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) as well as the 2005 WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) study. It is expected that the analysis of the new data will be carried out in the second semester of 2006, as part of the Common Country Assessment (CCA).

Definition of the UNDAF

The UNDAF is the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the United Nations system in Sierra Leone. It provides a collective, coherent and integrated United Nations system response to national priorities and needs, including Sierra Leone's Poverty Reduction Strategy 2005-2007, within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and international conferences, summits, conventions and human rights instruments of the UN system.

The UNDAF purports to reflect a rights-based strategic and results-driven support of the UN system to Sierra Leone-led efforts to reduce poverty, consolidate peace, and achieve the Millennium Development Goals and brings the UN system closer to the objectives of

¹ UN Security Council Resolution 1620 (2005). See Annex for a one-page summary of the mandated tasks.

² PRSP 2005-2007 data sources: Sierra Leone Independent Household Survey 2003/2004; UNDP Human Development Reports; 2004 Pilot Sierra Leone Population and Housing Census; National Accounts of Sierra Leone, Statistics Sierra Leone and IMF staff estimates and projections; World Development Indicators database, April 2004

the emerging process of UN reform, with specific attention to Security Council Resolution 1620, mandating an integrated operation of the UN system in Sierra Leone. The revised framework is meant to achieve greater synergy and sharper focus of the programmes and projects supported by the UN agencies with core funding and support of international donors and partners. Greater long-term impact of development cooperation would be achieved through more effective capacity building for sustainability of results; integration of governance issues into all development cooperation as well as the integration of gender equity and an embedded human rights-based approach. The revised UNDAF integrates conflict prevention and peace-building into this transitional development cooperation, and incorporates disaster mitigation planning and preparedness all of which are of particular relevance to Sierra Leone. Finally, the framework incorporates mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of UN system cooperation in Sierra Leone.

Section 2: Results

The section describes *what* the UN system in Sierra Leone will focus on during the 2006-2007 period; *why* the particular areas were chosen; *how* the expected outcomes will be achieved and *with whom* as development partners. The Results Matrix is the core presentation instrument of the UNDAF. It is framed by expected outcomes, closely related to the three Pillars of the PRS, within the context of the MDGs and the UNIOSIL Peace Consolidation Strategy.

The revised UNDAF incorporates for the following five summarized Outcomes, which are closely related to the PRS Pillars:

UNDAF Outcome	PRS Pillar
Outcome 1: Transparent, accountable, and democratic governance advanced at national and local levels	Pillar 1: Promote good governance, security and peace building
Outcome 2: Increased production, availability, accessibility and utilisation of food, with improved employment opportunities for youth	Pillar 2: Promote pro-poor sustainable growth for food security and job creation
Outcome 3: Improved health for all citizens especially women of child-bearing age and children under five years of age	Pillar 3: Promote human development
Outcome 4: Intensified response for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support	
Outcome 5: Strengthened capacity of key national and local institutions for reconciliation, security, improved governance and respect for human rights	Pillar 1: Promote good governance, security and peace-building

Most of the resources for UN development operations in Sierra Leone will be concentrated on the achievement of these five Outcomes. However, there are a few highly specific activities carried out by some UN specialized agencies in other areas, not directly

reflected in the five Outcomes, such as repatriation of refugees. More information is available in the specific Country Programmes of each agency, through the respective websites.

Cross-Cutting Issues and Harmonization with National Priorities

The following cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration in all the UNDAF Outcomes and Outputs - Capacity Building; Gender Equality; and Youth Empowerment. In addition, effective monitoring and evaluation will be built into every UN activity.

The revised UNDAF is fully harmonized with Sierra Leone's national development priorities and targets, as contained in the 2005 – 2007 PRS.

Rationale for Choices

The UN system should choose outcomes and outputs of the UNDAF according to the following criteria:

- The outcomes should make a clear contribution to the national effort to achieving a selected national goal;
- The achievement of the outcome will require the collaborative effort of UN agencies, in partnership with other development partners;
- The outcome is usually formulated as an expected change in institutional capacity for achieving the national priority or goals, or as behavioral change.
- The sum of the UN Country Program outcomes, together with the contributions of other partners, should have a reasonable chance to lead to the attainment of the Outcome.

The UN Country Programme outputs refer to specific products or services resulting from development interventions.

Outcome 1: Transparent, accountable, democratic governance advanced

The causes of Sierra Leone's eleven year war were many and complex, reaching back well beyond the last decade. By common agreement, they lie in a mix of bad governance, the denial of fundamental rights, economic mismanagement and social exclusion, particularly the alienation of youth. The diversion and misuse of diamond and other resources during the war exacerbated these problems. All these factors, together with the instability in neighboring states, contributed to the collapse of national institutions and local services, the breakdown of state security and the misappropriation of government resources, which led to the impoverishment of rural populations and urban dwellers alike. Addressing these causes of conflict is a requirement for lasting peace.

A cornerstone of participatory democracy is the conduct of free, fair, credible and peaceful elections. Elections since 1996 have been conducted with considerable international assistance. The Presidential and Parliamentary elections of 2007 will be the first undertaken substantially with national effort. Comprehensive restructuring and capacity building of the National Electoral Commission, establishment of the Political Party Registration Commission, new constituency boundary delimitations to reflect current demographic conditions, civic and voter education and voter registration are being supported by a multi-donor effort coordinated by the UN.

The UN system is supporting dialogue, communication and exchange of information between government and citizens on democratic processes, especially focused on engaging youth and women. UN Radio is an important platform for this dialogue.

The Government adopted decentralization and empowerment as a key strategy for promoting good governance, consolidating peace and reducing poverty, in order to engage and mobilize the entire population in the post-conflict development agenda. Local Councils were elected for the first time in 32 years, and the process of devolution of services from central to local government started in 2005, including basic education, primary health care, agricultural extension and other basic services. Local Councils have substantive expenditure and revenue generation responsibilities, however as new institutions, lack of experience and paucity of resources mitigate against the full effectiveness of decentralization as a strategy of empowerment and poverty reduction. Resource mobilization and participation are critical priorities for Local Councils.³

The concerted effort of all UN agencies and all development partners is required to make the decentralisation strategy a success. The UN system is uniquely placed to contribute to this effort, having a strong institutional presence in every district, and with existing sectoral assistance programmes that are now to be delivered by the nascent local government institutions.

The UN system's contribution toward addressing corruption and building Accountable Governance is focused on systemic prevention of corruption in local governance, as this is the locus of service delivery in the future. Building on existing systems for monitoring and accountability in the delivery of food and non-food aid, the UN can assist Local Councils, community-based partners and Ward Development Committees to create conditions and requirements for transparency, accountability and citizen participation that will prevent corruption.

The effective implementation of the PRS is being supported by civil service and procurement reform and by building the capacity of government to monitor and evaluate performance toward the achievement of the PRS goals and the MDGs. The Development Assistance Coordination Office is being expanded to take on the functions of a PRS Secretariat, with joint assistance from the UN and other development partners.

UNDAF Outcome 1 is harmonized with the good governance components of Pillar #1 of the PRS, and MDG Goal #8, as follows:

UNDAF Outcome 1: Transparent, accountable, democratic governance advanced at national and local levels, with strengthened decentralisation process and capacity built for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PRS

PRS Pillar #1: Promote good governance, security and peace building

- Good Governance: Promote transparency and democracy
- Good Governance: Strengthen decentralisation process
- Good Governance: Build capacity for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PRSP

MDGs: Goal #8: Develop a global partnership for development

UN Country Programme outcomes	UN Country Programme outputs
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³ PRSP, page 77.

Transparency and democracy advanced	<p>The conduct of free, fair, credible and peaceful 2007 elections duly supported</p> <p>Enhanced knowledge and information on democratic processes, poverty reduction issues and MDGs, with focus on youth and gender at national and local levels</p>
Decentralisation process scaled up	Increased capacity of line Ministries and Local Councils to function effectively in accordance with their mandates
Enhanced capacity of government for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PRS	<p>Increased efficiency and accountability in the civil service</p> <p>Capacity of DACO strengthened for effective aid coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the PRS implementation</p>
Increased accountability by government and civil society in the use of resources from the UN	<p>National Procurement Act implemented at national and local levels</p> <p>Mechanisms for monitoring, transparency and accountability of all UN-supported activities in place</p>

Outcome 2: Increased production, availability, accessibility and utilization of food with improved employment opportunities for youth

Poverty in Sierra Leone is widespread and deep with 70 percent living below the poverty line and almost 26 percent being food poor or cannot afford a basic diet. Three-quarters of the 66 percent of the population living in the rural areas are poor while in the poorest districts, more than 8 out of 10 people live in poverty. The main poverty indicators are insufficient food, poor housing, poor health, and high infant and maternal mortality, high illiteracy, limited access to clean water and lack of money. Maternal and infant mortality are among the highest in the world. Contraceptive prevalence is low, as is female school attendance. Household poverty is high among subsistence farmers, as well as among households whose heads have little formal education, and large households. The high poverty rate among youth indicates the lack of economic opportunities for this potentially productive group.⁴

Achieving food security is at the heart of Sierra Leone's poverty reduction strategy. Attaining food security is the core strategy to reach MDG Goal # 1, due to the demographic distribution of poverty in the country. At the same time, food security will contribute significantly to the achievement of other MDGs, especially the reduction of child mortality and the improvement of maternal health. Food security includes production, access and availability, and the UN's support covers all three components, while also linking the decentralization process to achievement of food security.

The Government's food security strategy includes empowering poor rural and urban households to improve the food they consume, and encouraging farm families to produce

⁴ PRSP, Executive Summary (x).

more. The transformation of subsistence into surplus farming is a core strategy, with emphasis on savings and investment and improved agricultural productivity. Components of the strategy include improving post-harvest techniques and crop storage, feeder roads and market access, and strengthened inter-sectoral linkages between agriculture, fisheries and allied sectors.⁵

The recovery of subsistence livelihoods immediately following the war was satisfactory, but despite relatively stable macroeconomic conditions, private formal sector growth is still not able to provide the basis for Sierra Leone's poverty reduction strategy due to its small size. Nevertheless, development of the formal sector, including manufacturing, tourism and services is critical to future prosperity. Whereas the UN system is not primarily engaged in private sector support, policy support is being provided, together with support for the development of small and medium enterprises through provision of credit.

Employment opportunities for youth constitute one of the most important conditions for stability and development in Sierra Leone. Due to the low educational level and low skills of the majority of the youth, and the small formal sector, wage-paying jobs in the formal sector will not be forthcoming in the numbers required by the large population of unemployed and under-employed youths. Therefore, a wide array of strategies must be undertaken, including increasing productivity of the self-employed, especially young women, through micro-credit for small and medium enterprise development (SME); and improving the productivity of agriculture, to make it economically attractive for youth to engage in surplus farming. The expansion of agricultural production will also create opportunities for employment in post-harvest, marketing, transport and occupations related to agriculture.

The UNDAF outcome to support Government's core poverty reduction strategy on the income side is as follows.

UNDAF outcome 2: Increased production, availability, accessibility and utilization of food, with improved employment opportunities for youth in the formal and informal sectors, through expanded rural infrastructure, credit, capacity building, sensitization and empowerment

PRSP Pillar #2: Promote pro-poor sustainable growth for food security and job creation

- **Infrastructure Development:** Improve infrastructure facilities (roads & energy)
- **Agriculture and Food Security:** Increase the year round supply of food at the household level and expand agro-processing
- **Private Sector Development:** Promote the enabling environment for private sector development; Promote employment opportunities for youth in the formal and informal sectors

MDGs: Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

UN Country Programme outcomes	UN Country Programme outputs
Increased production, availability and utilization of food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased investment in soil health, small scale water management, improved seeds, extension services and research.⁶ - Reduced post-harvest losses, increased commercial processing of agricultural and livestock products, expansion of credit, formation of farmers' associations and market

⁵ PRSP, page (xiv).

⁶ MDG Total Food Security needs are not only limited to Increasing Agricultural Productivity but also include Rural Income Generation and Improving Nutrition.

	<p>space for rural income generation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased nutrition for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants, expansion of school feeding programme, supplementation for vulnerable groups and diet diversification.
Enabling environment for private sector development and exports in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government and Private Sector Dialogue established - Supporting legislation, policies and institutional reforms introduced to remove supply-side constraints and supply capacity strengthened (increased Competitivity); - Accreditation and certification systems set up and compliance with international standards and regulations supported (Conformity to international norms and standards); - Capacity for implementation of the WTO agreements and trade negotiations strengthened (Connectivity to and integration to the Multilateral Trading system).
Increased employment opportunities for youth in formal & informal sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young men and women acquire positive attitudes towards business, entrepreneurship⁷ and self-employment; - Young men and women provided with the knowledge and skills to establish their own business, take up successful careers in business; - Young men and women provided with entrepreneurial skills for selecting, starting and managing business.

Outcome 3: Improved health

The state of health of Sierra Leone's population is poor. Life expectancy at birth declined to 34.3 years in 2002 from 42 years in 1990. In 2002, infant and under-five mortality rates were estimated at 165 and 284 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, compared with 185 and 323 respectively in 1990. Maternal mortality is similarly one of the highest in the world at 1,800 per 100,000 live births. The proportion of the population undernourished in 1999/2001 was estimated at 50 percent, compared to 46 percent in 1990/1992. Stunting and wasting are higher among children in rural areas than those in urban areas; children with illiterate mothers are more likely to be underweight than children of women with some education. Malaria and tuberculosis are prevalent and widespread.

Poverty is both a consequence and a cause of ill health. Poor people lack the resources to pay for health services, food, clean water, good sanitation, and other key inputs for obtaining good health. Health facilities are often in poor condition, inaccessible, poorly staffed or ill-equipped. Furthermore, poor people are often disadvantaged by lack of knowledge about prevention.

The health care delivery system is characterized by a plurality of health service providers with the government accounting for about 70 percent. The general population utilization rate of health care facilities is estimated at 0.5 contacts per capita per annum, implying that only one-half of the population attends a health care facility once a year.

According to the 2004 Human Development Report, about 57 percent of the population had access to improved drinking water in 2000. Data from the 2003 Pilot Population

⁷ In addition to Employability, Equal opportunities for young men and women, and Employment creation, the UN Secretary General's Youth Employment Network (YEN) also calls for a global alliance for youth employment and a guide to action to achieve decent work for young people through Entrepreneurship development.

Census shows that 43 percent of households depend on rivers or streams as a drinking water source, and 26 percent rely on ordinary wells. The majority of people in rural areas rely on water collected from rivers, pools, shallow wells, springs and swamps, all of which are often polluted and serve as the main sources for contracting typhoid, cholera, dysentery, worms and parasitic diseases.

The sanitation situation is similarly unsatisfactory. Nationwide 83 percent of households use pit latrines, buckets, bush and rivers/streams as their sanitation systems for human waste disposal. The 2000 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey II (MICS II) reported sewage and refuse disposal facilities to be grossly inadequate, contributing to the spread of water-borne diseases and malaria.⁸

Pillar #3 of the Poverty Reduction Strategy consists of two objectives: education (expand access and quality to basic education for all); and health (reduce under fives and maternal mortality rates). The revised UNDAF 2006-2007 does not include outcomes or outputs related to education. However, it should be noted that UNICEF, WFP and UNDP are supporting the achievement of the PRS Pillar #3 education goals, as well as the MDGs #2 and 3, which relate to education.

The UN system will contribute to improved health under Outcome 3, as follows:

UNDAF outcome 3: Improved health for all citizens with emphasis on reduction in children under five and maternal mortality rates

PRSP Pillar #3: Promote human development

- Health: Reduce under fives and maternal mortality rates
- Education: Expand access and quality to basic education for all

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases

UN Country Programme outcomes	UN Country Programme outputs
Improved access to and utilisation of quality health care information and services for women of child bearing age and children under five years of age	<p>Increased availability and utilization of high quality, gender-sensitive reproductive health services and information, including emergency obstetric care</p> <p>Increased immunization coverage for DPT3, Measles and yellow fever and ensure non-polio Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) rate not greater than 2 per 1000 persons per year</p> <p>Reduced malnutrition rates for children under five years of age</p> <p>Reduced morbidity due to malaria among children under fives and pregnant women</p> <p>Increased number of functional PHUs nation wide</p>
Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation	<p>Increased provision of safe drinking water to target communities in rural and urban areas</p> <p>Improved rural and urban solid waste disposal</p>

⁸ PRSP, pages 36-39.

Outcome 4: HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support

The HIV/AIDS epidemic poses a serious challenge for Sierra Leone. The national based HIV sero – positive prevalence survey carried out in 2005 reported HIV prevalence at 1.53% ranging from 0.3 – 3.0%. Prevalence among pregnant women was reported at 2.9% and about 10% in vulnerable groups such as commercial sex workers and uniformed service personnel. Due to demographic factors, the high incidence of poverty, and post-conflict factors, Sierra Leone presents the conditions for a potentially rapid and devastating spread of the HIV/AIDS virus. If that were to materialize, the population would be extremely ill-prepared to cope with the consequences, due to the already serious level of poverty, and poor health infrastructure. Therefore, the need for prevention is urgent as well as equally as important as treatment, care and support services for those infected or affected.

Some of the major challenges to the fight against HIV/AIDS include: (a) limited understanding of the disease and the methods of its spread or transmission; (b) low acceptance, poor utilization and limited access to condoms; (c) low capacity for implementation, especially among community-based organizations and NGOs. Sierra Leone needs more and better quality data on the disease to provide more information for planning prevention and care strategies. Outreach services are limited in scope to address the number of cultural factors that inhibit adoption of safer-sex methods, and prevent transmission.⁹

The UN system will support HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support under the following outcome.

UNDAF outcome 4: Intensified HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support

PRSP Pillar #3: Promote human development

MDGs: Goal 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases**

UN Country Programme outcomes	UN Country Programme outputs
Increased access and utilization of gender-sensitive, high quality HIV/AIDS information and services	Improved knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, and practices as they relate to the prevention, transmission and control of HIV Increased knowledge and expanded access to Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing (VCCT), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Anti- retroviral (ARV) services, STI diagnosis and treatment and to safe blood. Improved condom literacy, availability and accessibility Improved assistance to orphans and other vulnerable children and a supportive environment for stigma reduction.

Outcome 5: Reconciliation, security and respect for human rights

Pillar # 3 of the PRS provides for reforming the security sector, to prevent and respond to external and internal security threats and provide an enabling environment for poverty reduction; and for peace building, specifically citing the need to continue the process of post-conflict reconciliation among the Sierra Leone population. The Peace Consolidation Strategy of UNIOSIL is an important reference point for the UNDAF, particularly its attention to addressing risks that could lead to heightened insecurity and violence in the

⁹ PRSP, pages 37 and 99.

short-to-medium term; strengthening the basis for achieving durable peace; promoting reconciliation; developing a momentum for accountability; promoting a culture of respect through human rights and access to justice; engendering economic empowerment; building a national infrastructure for peace; and enhancing internal security and addressing sub-regional threats.

UNDAF outcome 5 proposes to support the achievement of these goals through reconciliation, security and respect for human rights, advanced through improved performance of security and justice institutions, especially through protection and promotion of the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups. Some of these functions, particularly related to human rights are core responsibilities in the mandates of several UN agencies (UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF, and WFP) and are cross-cutting concerns for all agencies.

UNDAF outcome 5:

Capacity for reconciliation, security, improved governance and respect for human rights of key national and local institutions strengthened, especially through protection and promotion of the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups

PRS: Pillar #1: Promote good governance, security and peace building

- Reforming the Security Sector: Security forces able to prevent & respond to external & internal security threats & provide an enabling environment for poverty reduction
- Peace Building: Facilitate reconciliation amongst the Sierra Leonean population

PCS (Peace Consolidation Strategy):

- Address risks that could lead to heightened insecurity and violence in the short-to-medium term; strengthen the basis for achieving durable peace through national initiatives
- Promote reconciliation; develop a momentum for accountability; promote a culture of respect through human rights and access to justice; engender economic empowerment; build a national infrastructure for peace; enhance internal security and address sub-regional threats

UN Country Programme outcomes	UN Country Programme outputs
External and internal security threats reduced	Security improved for citizens in border areas and through control of small arms
Reconciliation and peace-building facilitated among the population	Improved human rights especially for children, women, and other vulnerable people Improved access to justice especially for women, youth and other vulnerable groups

Cooperation Strategies and Role of Partners

The UNDAF, as a strategic planning framework, serves as the foundation of the joint UN programmes, providing a collective, coherent and integrated response to the country's development priorities. The UNDAF is used as the basis for the preparation of the country programmes of individual UN agencies. In line with the principles and emerging initiatives on UN reform, the UN country team will work closely together to design and implement

their individual country programmes, thus ensuring an integrated approach to the objectives set out in the UNDAF.

The UN country team is aware that its resources and capacities are limited. The needs and expectation for consolidation of peace and transition to sustainable development and poverty reduction go well beyond the means of any individual agency and call for multi-dimensional partnerships with the Government, among UN agencies, with UNIOSIL, as well as with other development partners both national and international. The UN country team will therefore be an active partner within the Aid Coordination mechanisms agreed to at Consultative Group meetings, and in line with the Paris Declaration on Harmonization of Aid Flows.

The achievement of the UNDAF goals and targets will require strong relationships with partners involved in the same areas of cooperation while pursuing active policy dialogue with all stakeholders to ensure that the priorities identified are addressed at the right level and in an efficient manner. The UN country team will continue to pursue a partnership strategy which revolves around joint UN dialogue with development partners, especially with the Government, its development partners and civil society.

In the process of achieving the goals, the UN country team will strive to build local capacity to ensure the sustainability of its interventions. It will also encourage community participation and empowerment to ensure that local people have a strong voice in all decision that directly affects their lives and future.

To the maximum extent possible, the UN country team will undertake joint policy reviews and formulation, joint monitoring and evaluation, and joint programming to provide a common and consistent approach to monitor progress against the priorities, goals and targets set out in the UNDAF. This will also help to reduce the administrative burden on the Government.

The strategy will facilitate participation of all stakeholders and beneficiaries, with particular focus on women and youth in the planning, design and evaluation of programme interventions.

The UN commits itself to provide development assistance in a transparent, equitable and accountable manner to the Government and people of Sierra Leone and their partners in line with the standards of accountability for humanitarian and development workers, adopted by the UN organizations and their partners operating in Sierra Leone. These standards will serve as a benchmark to ensure the integrity of UN activities.

Section 3: Estimated Resource Requirements

The estimated financial resources required for each outcome are presented in Table 1 – Results Matrix and in Table 2 – Summary of Resources 2006/07 by source and output.

These contributions include both regular and extra budgetary (trust funds, cost-sharing, in-kind contributions) resources of the UN agencies, funds and programmes expected to be available during the revised UNDAF time frame (2006-2007). The resources presented in Tables 1 include IOM but do not include The World Bank or UNIOSIL. It should be

understood that resource commitments can be made only in programme or project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each UN agency.

The UN Country Team will seek to mobilize extra budgetary resources and to strengthen partnerships with other development assistance providers, within the context of the Consultative Group meetings and the Development Partners Coordination process.

Section 4: Implementation

The revised UNDAF will be implemented through Government-approved country cooperation programmes of the UN agencies. Individual UN country programmes and project documents will have explicit links with the UNDAF objectives, explaining how they contribute to the overall UNDAF goals. The World Bank will take the UNDAF objectives into account in formulating its future assistance program. The harmonized programme cycles (2004-2007) of individual UN agencies will facilitate effective individual and joint programming and joint monitoring and evaluation. It will also reduce the burden on the Government of parallel programme negotiations with individual UN agencies.

In implementing the revised UNDAF, the UN country team will focus on results. UNDAF indicators are in line with the PRS indicators and will be used to keep track, with partners, of outcome changes and their implications. The resulting reports with lessons learned will be reflected in the annual report and work plan of the Resident Coordinator.

Section 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

The UN country team will institute continuous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms in order to more effectively manage the outcomes leading to the achievement of developments results. Central to this M&E mechanism will be the emphasis and reliance on the results-based management (RBM) approach.

The monitoring of the UNDAF outcomes will be periodic (every six months) to enable the UN country team to capture information on an on-going basis regarding the progress towards the various outcomes. Appendix 5 depicts how the outcomes, baselines and indicators will support the assessment and analysis of the situation during the monitoring process. Included in the monitoring mechanisms will be field visits (jointly with other partners or by individual UN agencies), stakeholder meetings and other desk reviews and reports.

Undertaking outcome evaluation will also be critical. It will help the UN country team to assess how and why the UNDAF outcomes, including progress towards the MDGs, are or are not being achieved, and provide recommended actions to improve performance. The outcome evaluations will be carried out, in partnership with strategic partners, using an evaluation plan. The plan will reflect aspects of outcome evaluations, from defining objectives, to timing and data collection and reporting.

The M&E mechanisms will be coordinated through the Resident Coordinator's office and will form part of the RC's annual report. The UN country team will, under the direction of the RC, oversee the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation processes through two instruments. The first is the sector groups established by the Government to monitor the PRSP. The second is an inter-agency committee, which will produce half-yearly reports on progress against UNDAF outcomes, for review by the government and Heads of Agencies.

Appendix 1: Acronyms

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFDB	African Development Bank
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCSL	Council of Churches of Sierra Leone
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
DACO	Development Assistance Coordination Office
DCI	Development Cooperation Ireland
DECSEC	Decentralisation Secretariat
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Program
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMATT	International Military Advisory and Training Team
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRN	Independent Radio Network
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MDAS	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLGCD	Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
MODEP	Ministry of Development and Economic Planning
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOHS	Ministry of Health and Sanitation

NaCSA	National Commission for Social Action
NEC	National Electoral Commission
NEW	National Elections Watch
ONS	Office of National Security
PCS	Peace Consolidation Strategy
PEMSD	Planning, Evaluation, Monitoring and Statistics Division (Ministry of Agriculture)
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
PPRC	Political Parties Registration Commission
PFS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PFSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REM	Results Based Matrix
RC	Resident Coordinator
S/RES	Security Council Resolution
SLBS	Sierra Leone Broadcasting System
SLIS	Sierra Leone Information System
SLP	Sierra Leone Police
SLRA	Sierra Leone Roads Authority
SSL	Statistics Sierra Leone
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFA	United Nations Fish Agreement
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIOSIL	United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone
UNOCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WDCs	Ward Development Committees
WFP	World Food Program

Appendix 2: UNIOSIL Mandate

UNIOSIL Mandate S/Res/1620 (2005)

“Assist the Government of Sierra Leone in:

- i. Building the capacity of State institutions to address further the root causes of the conflict, provide basic services and accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals through poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth, including through the creation of an enabling framework for private investment and systematic efforts to address HIV/AIDS;
- ii. Developing a national action plan for human rights and establishing the national human rights commission;
- iii. Building the capacity of the National Electoral Commission to conduct a free, fair and credible electoral process in 2007;
- iv. Enhancing good governance, transparency and accountability of public institutions, including through anti-corruption measures and improved fiscal management;
- v. Strengthening the rule of law, including by developing the independence and capacity of the justice system and the capacity of the police and corrections system;
- vi. Strengthening the Sierra Leonean security sector, in cooperation with the International Military Advisory and Training Team and other partners;
- vii. Promoting a culture of peace, dialogue, and participation in critical national issues through a strategic approach to public information and communication, including through building an independent and capable public radio capacity;
- viii. Developing initiatives for the protection and well-being of youth, women and children.

Appendix 3: Sierra Leone: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

PILLAR ONE: GOOD GOVERNANCE, SECURITY AND PEACE BUILDING

TOPIC	OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED OUTPUT
GOOD GOVERNANCE	Promote transparency and democracy	The NEC operating fully and efficiently
	Strengthen decentralisation process	Complementary support to IRCBP.
	Build capacity for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PRSP	Capacity developed to facilitate the coordination and implementation of the PRSP
SECURITY SECTOR REFORMING THE	Security forces able to prevent & respond to external & internal security threats & provide an enabling environment for poverty reduction	1. Capacity in the security sector transformed
		2. Increased Partnership between State Security Organisations, Civilians (Civil Societies and Local Authorities), and Regional/Sub-regional Organisations, and also amongst State Security forces able to prevent & respond to external agencies established and maintained.
		3. Governance and oversight roles of Parliamentarians and civil societies re-established.
PEACE BUILDING	Facilitate reconciliation amongst the Sierra Leone population.	TRC recommendations implemented.
PILLAR TWO: PROMOTING PRO-POOR GROWTH FOR FOOD SECURITY AND JOB CREATION		
INFRA-STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	Improve infrastructure facilities (roads & energy).	Improved road network.
		Improved electricity supply.
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY	Increase the year round supply of domestic food production	1. Increased crop and livestock production
		2. Increased agricultural infrastructure development
		3. Increased nationwide sensitization
		4. Availability of loan facilities for agricultural activities
		5. Increased varied capacity building nationwide

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Promote the enabling environment for private sector development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity Matrix of the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) implemented 2. Increased public-private sector dialogue and partnerships for development. 3. Wider job creation and value addition on traditional and non-traditional exports
	Promote employment opportunities for youths in the formal and informal sectors	
	PILLAR THREE: PROMOTING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
EDUCATION	Expand access and quality to basic education for all	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased net intake rate, net enrolment rate in primary and Junior secondary level institutions 2. Increased passes in public examination
	Reduce under fives and maternal mortality rates	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully functional PHUs Established 2. Under fives and maternal mortality rates reduced 3. Diagnostic and treatment facilities improved
HEALTH		Increased access to clean water and sanitation

Appendix 4: Sierra Leone: UNDAF Results Matrix

Table 1. Sierra Leone UNDAF Results Matrix – Outcome 1

National priority or goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRS Pillar #1: Promote good governance, security and peace building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good Governance: Promote transparency and democracy Good Governance: Strengthen decentralization process Good Governance: Build capacity for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PRSP MDGs: Goal #8: Develop a global partnership for development				
UNDAF outcome 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparent, accountable, and democratic governance advanced at national and local levels 				
Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets in US\$	
CP outcome 1.1 Transparent, accountable, and democratic governance advanced at national and local levels (UNDP, FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNFPA)	CP outputs 1.1.1 (UNDP) Conduct of free, fair, credible and peaceful 2007 elections duly supported	NEC, PPRC, IRN, NEW, DFID, DCI, EC, USAID, Commonwealth, international and domestic observers	UNDP 450,000 (RR) 17,000,000 (OR)	
	CP outputs 1.1.2 Enhanced knowledge and information on democratic processes, poverty reduction issues and MDGs, with focus on youth and gender at national and local levels (UNDP, FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM)	Ministry of Information, SLBS, IRN, Talking Drum, MLGCD, Local Councils, ENC/ISS, GTZ, CCSS, SLP, USAID, NaCSA, SLIS/SSL/OCHA	UNDP 550,000 UNDP (RR) 200,000 (OR) UNFPA 37,000 (RR) WFP 50,000(RR)	
CP outcome 1.2 Decentralisation process scaled up (UNDP, FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM)	CP outputs 1.2.1 Increased capacity of line ministries and Local councils to function effectively in accordance with their mandates. (UNDP, FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM)	Local Councils, MLGCD, NaCSA, DECSEC, GTZ, HABITAT, SLIS/SSL/OCHA, DFID, UNIOSIL, World Bank, EU, AfDB, Commonwealth, JICA, African Cap Building Foundation, GEF ACC, Commonwealth	UNDP 1,400,000 (RR) 2,800,000 (OR) WFP 100,000 (RR)	

<p>CP outcome 1.3</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of government for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PRS (UNDP, UNFPA)</p>	<p>CP outputs 1.3.1</p> <p>Increased efficiency and accountability in the civil service (UNDP)</p>	<p>DFID World Bank EU</p>	<p>UNDP 1,800,000 (RR)</p>
	<p>CP outputs 1.3.2</p> <p>Capacity of DACO strengthened for effective aid coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the PRS implementation (UNDP, UNFPA)</p>	<p>DFID EU World Bank GTZ</p>	<p>UNDP 1,000,000 (RR) 1,600,000 (OR) UNFPA 400,000</p>
	<p>CP output 1.4.1</p> <p>National Procurement Act implemented at national and local levels (UNDP)</p>	<p>World Bank, DECSEC, DFID UNFPA</p>	<p>UNFPA 10,000 (RR) UNDP 400,000 (RR) 400,000 (OR)</p>
	<p>CP output 1.4.2</p> <p>Mechanisms for monitoring, transparency and accountability of all UN-supported activities in place (UNDP, FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM)</p>	<p>SLIS/SSL/OCHA, DACO, MODEP, ACC, DECSEC,</p>	<p>UNFPA 10,000 (RR) UNDP 600,000 (RR) WFP 50,000 (RR)</p>
	<p>CP output 1.4.3</p> <p>Training of NaCOSA and national NGO partners on monitoring and evaluation of UNHCR-funded projects (UNHCR)</p>	<p>NaCOSA</p>	<p>356,000 (RR)</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government-led PRS/DACO/MODEP coordination groups for each PRS Pillar with UN and other international partner participation; Government-led Task Forces for specific, time-bound outputs; DEPAAC meetings and annual CG meeting; weekly UNCT meetings Joint programming under UN Reform objectives; joint monitoring and evaluation; use of integrated district field offices as platform for field coordination of all programme delivery, especially joint programmes, and coordination with Local Councils; joint or coordinated capacity development of ministries, Local Councils; collaboration on capacity building of local staff at national and district levels through UN agencies with developed field capacity (especially WFP, UNICEF, UNDP); integration with UNIOSIL professional and technical staff for participation in specific activity inputs 			

Table 1. Sierra Leone UNDAF Results Matrix – Outcome 2

National priority or goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRSP Pillar #2: Promote pro-poor sustainable growth for food security and job creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Development: Improve infrastructure facilities (roads & energy) Agriculture and Food Security: Increase the year round supply of domestic food production Private Sector Development: Promote the enabling environment for private sector development; Promote employment opportunities for youth in the formal and informal sectors MDGs: Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
UNDAF outcome 2: Increased production, availability, accessibility and utilisation of food, with improved employment opportunities for youth.				
Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets in US\$	
CP outcome 2.1 Increased production, availability, accessibility and utilisation of food (FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO)	CP output 2.1.1 Increased production of major food crops, livestock and fish, by youth and women farmers (FAO, WFP, UNDP)	USAID-funded NGOs ADB, IFAD, JICA, GTZ, EU, IDB, BADEA	WFP- 1,780,000 (RR) (2005-2007) FAO- 2,629,982 (various partners) UNDP- 400,000 (RR) 600,000 (OR)	
	CP output 2.1.2 Improved infrastructure development for agriculture and fisheries, including post-harvest, storage, markets (FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNIDO)	ADB, EU, IFAD, IDB	UNIDO UNFPA- 20,000 (RR) UNDP 50,000 (RR) 700,000 (OR) WFP- 1,060,000 (RR)	
	CP output 2.1.3 Enhanced knowledge, information and skills on production, processing, marketing, availability, accessibility and utilisation of food at national and sub-national levels; and among socio-economic groups especially youths and women. (FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNIDO, UNICEF)	USAID-funded NGOs	WFP 360,000 (RR) FAO- 123,468 (Right to Food) UNICEF-240,000 (RR) 586,000 (OR)	

CP outcome 2.2) Enabling environment for private sector development and exports in place (UNDP, FAO, UNIDO)	CP output 2.1.4 Increased resources available for agricultural activities, especially for youth and women (FAO, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, UNIDO, WFP)	IFAD, ADB, UNFPA-funded NGOs	UNFPA- 10,000 UNDP 400,000 (RR) WFP 360,000 (RR) IOM 200,000 (OR)
	CP output 2.2.1 (UNDP) Implementation of Trade and investment policies supported	WB	UNDP- 200,000 (RR) FAO-46353
	CP output 2.2.2 (FAO, WFP, UNIDO) Increased agricultural exports		
CP outcome 2.3 Increased employment opportunities for youth in formal & informal sectors (UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNIDO, UNFPA, UNHCR)	CP output 2.3.1 Increased access to micro-credit for Youth, including young women, (UNDP, UNFPA)	USAID-funded NGOs, ADB, IFAD	UNFPA 10,000 (RR) UNDP 1,600,000 (RR) 2,000,000 (OR)
	CP output 2.3.2 Increased participation of Young farmers, including young women, in agribusiness, (UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNIDO, UNFPA)	IFAD, USAID-funded NGOs, ADB, UNFPA-funded NGOs	WFP 705,000 (RR) FAO-350,000(RR), 150,000 UNDP UNIDO- UNDP- 300,000 (RR) 600,000 (OR) UNFPA- 10,000 (RR)
	CP Output 2.3.2 Skills training programme for refugee and host community youth, including women. (UNHCR)	NaCSA	
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government-led PRS/DACO/MODEP coordination groups for each PRS Pillar with UN and other international partner participation; Government-led Task Forces for specific, time-bound outputs; DEPAAC meetings and annual CG meeting; weekly UNCT meetings Joint programming under UN Reform objectives; joint monitoring and evaluation; use of integrated district field offices as platform for field coordination of all programme delivery, especially joint programmes, and coordination with Local Councils; joint or coordinated capacity development of ministries, Local Councils; collaboration on capacity building of local staff at national and district levels through UN agencies with developed field capacity (especially WFP, UNICEF, UNDP); integration with UNIOSIL professional and technical staff for participation in specific activity inputs 			

Table 1: Sierra Leone UNDAF Results Matrix – Outcome 3

National priority or goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRSP Pillar #3: Promote human development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education: Expand access and quality to basic education for all¹⁰ Health: Reduce under fives and maternal mortality rates <p>MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 4: Reduce child mortality MDG 5: Improve maternal health MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases</p>			
UNDAF outcome 3: Improved health for all citizens especially women of child bearing age and children under five years of age			
Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets in US\$
CP outcome 3.1 Improved access to and utilisation of quality health care information and services for women of child bearing age and children under five years of age (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP)	CP outputs 3.1.1	Technical and financial support, advocacy	UNFPA 1,500,000 (RR) 500,000 (OR)
	Increased availability and utilization of high quality, gender-sensitive reproductive health services and information, including emergency obstetric care	GOSL, EU, WB, International NGOs	UNICEF 1,500,000 (RR) 2,500,000 (OR)
	(UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO), CP outputs 3.1.2	NaCSA	WHO 70,000 (RR) 950,000 (OR)
	Increased immunization coverage for DPT3, Measles and yellow fever and non-polio AFP rate greater than 2 persons per 1000 per year		WFP 3,500,000 (RR)
	(UNICEF, WHO) CP outputs 3.1.3 Reduced malnutrition rates for children under five years of age		IOM 172,000 (RR)
	(WFP, UNICEF, WHO) CP outputs 3.1.4 Reduced morbidity due to malaria among children under fives and pregnant women		

¹⁰ The Revised UNDAF 2006-2007 does not include outcomes or outputs related to education. However it should be noted that UNICEF, WFP and UNDP are supporting the achievement of the PRS Pillar #3 education goals, as well as the MDGs # 2 and 3.

	(UNICEF, WHO) CP outputs 3.1.5 Increased number of functional PHUs nation wide (UNICEF, WHO)		
CP outcome 3.2 Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation (UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR)	CP outputs 3.2.1 Increased provision of safe drinking water to target communities in rural and urban areas (UNICEF) CP outputs 3.2.2 Improved rural and urban solid waste disposal (UNICEF, UNDP) CP Output 3.2.3 Provision of water treatment plants in refugee camps for safe drinking water for refugees and host communities. (UNHCR)		UNDP 200,000 (RR) 500,000 (OR)
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government-led PRS/DACO/MODEP coordination groups for each PRS Pillar with UN and other international partner participation; Government-led Task Forces for specific, time-bound outputs; DEPAAC meetings and annual CG me; joint monitoring and evaluation; use of integrated district field offices as platform for field coordination of all programme delivery, especially joint programmes, and coordination with Local Counciling; weekly UNCT meetings Joint programming under UN Reform objectives; joint or coordinated capacity development of ministries, Local Councils; collaboration on capacity building of local staff at national and district levels through UN agencies with developed field capacity (especially WFP, UNICEF, UNDP); integration with UNIOSIL professional and technical staff for participation in specific activity inputs 			

Table 1. Sierra Leone UNDAF Results Matrix – Outcome 4

National priority or goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none">PRSP Pillar #3: Promote human development MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases			
UNDAF outcome 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Intensified response to HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support			
Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets in US\$
CP outcome 4.1 Increased access and utilization of gender-sensitive, high quality HIV/AIDS information and services UNAIDS, all other UN Agencies	CP outputs 4.1.1 Increase information and improve knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and change attitudes, perceptions, and practices as they relate to the prevention, transmission and control of HIV/AIDS. UNAIDS, all other UN Agencies	Technical and financial support, advocacy GoSL, EU, WB, DFID, International NGOs	UNICEF 1,000,000 (RR) 1,000,000 (OR)
	CP output 4.1.2 Increased knowledge and expanded access to Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing (VCCT), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and Anti-retroviral (ARV) services, STI diagnosis and treatment and to safe blood. (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP)		UNFPA 500,000 (RR) 500,000 (OR)
	CP outputs 4.1.3 Improved condom literacy, availability and accessibility Improved assistance to orphans, other vulnerable children, and a supportive environment for stigma reduction (UNAIDS, UNFPA, WFP)		WHO 1,300,000 (OR) IOM 600,000 (OR) WFP 800,000 (RR) UNAIDS 400,00 (RR) 1,000,000 (OR)
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Government-led PRS/DACO/MODEP coordination groups for each PRS Pillar with UN and other international partner participation; Government-led Task Forces for specific, time-bound outputs; DEPAAC meetings and annual CG meeting; weekly UNCT meetingsJoint programming under UN Reform objectives; joint monitoring and evaluation; use of integrated district field offices as platform for field coordination of all programme delivery, especially joint programmes, and coordination with Local Councils; joint or coordinated capacity development of ministries, Local Councils; collaboration on capacity building of local staff at national and district levels through UN agencies with developed field capacity (especially WFP, UNICEF, UNDP); integration with UNIOSIL professional and technical staff for participation in specific activity inputs			

Table 1. Sierra Leone UNDAF Results Matrix – Outcome 5

National priority or goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRS: Pillar #1: Promote good governance, security and peace building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reforming the Security Sector: Security forces able to prevent & respond to external & internal security threats & provide an enabling environment for poverty reduction ◦ Peace Building: Facilitate reconciliation amongst the Sierra Leonean population • PCS (Peace Consolidation Strategy): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Address risks that could lead to heightened insecurity and violence in the short-to-medium term; strengthen the basis for achieving durable peace through national initiatives ◦ Promote reconciliation; develop a momentum for accountability; promote a culture of respect through human rights and access to justice; engender economic empowerment; build a national infrastructure for peace; enhance internal security and address sub-regional threats 			
UNDAF outcome 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity for reconciliation, security, improved governance and respect for human rights of key national and local institutions strengthened. 			
Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets in US\$
CP outcome 5.1 External and internal security threats reduced. (UNDP)	CP outputs 5.1.1 (UNDP) Security improved for citizens in border areas and through control of small arms	DFID, UNIOSIL, ONS, SLP, Chiefdom authorities, Ministry of Defense, IMATT	UNDP 400,000 (RR) 2,500,000 (OR)
CP outcome 5.2 Reconciliation and peace-building facilitated among the population (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, IOM)	CP outputs 5.2.1 Improved human rights especially for children, women, and other vulnerable people (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM) CP outputs 5.2.2 Improved access to justice especially for women, youth and other vulnerable groups, (UNDP, UNIFEM, IOM)	NGOs, UNIOSIL, Parliament, MSWGCA, Ministry of Justice, Prisons Dept, ICRC, Commonwealth, USAID Judiciary, Local Courts, Min Justice, JSDP/DFID, UNIOSIL MLGCD, SLP, NGOs	UNDP 400,000 (RR) 500,000 (OR) UNDP 400,000 (RR) 500,000 (OR) IOM 500,000 (OR)
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government-led PRS/DACOMODEP coordination groups for each PRS Pillar with UN and other international partner participation; Government-led Task Forces for specific, time-bound outputs; DEPAAC meetings and annual CG meeting; weekly UNCT meetings • Joint programming under UN Reform objectives; joint monitoring and evaluation; use of integrated district field offices as platform for field coordination of all programme delivery, especially joint programmes, and coordination with Local Councils; joint or coordinated capacity development of ministries, Local Councils; collaboration on capacity building of local staff at national and district levels through UN agencies with developed field capacity (especially WFP, UNICEF, UNDP); integration with UNIOSIL professional and technical staff for participation in specific activity inputs 			

Table 2. UNDAF 2006-2007: Summary of Programme Resources (US\$)

Expected Outcomes	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5	Budgetary and extra budgetary resources	Total by agency
	Transparent, Accountable Democratic Governance	Increased Production, Availability, Accessibility and Utilization of Food with Improved Employment Opportunities for Youth	Improved Health	HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support	Reconciliation, Security and Respect for Human Rights		
UNDP	R 6,200,000	2,950,000	200,000	-	1,200,000	10,550,000	
	E 22,000,000	4,300,000	500,000	-	3,500,000	30,300,000	40,850,000
UNHCR	R 356,000	-	-	-	20,000	376,000	
	E -	-	-	-	-	-	376,000
UNICEF	R -	240,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	-	2,740,000	
	E -	586,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	-	4,086,000	6,172,000
FAO	R -	3,149,803	-	-	-	3,149,803	3,149,803
	E -	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO	R -	-	70,000	-	-	70,000	
	E -	-	950,000	1,300,000	-	2,250,000	2,320,000
WFP	R 200,000	4,625,000	3,500,000	800,000	-	8,765,000	
	E -	-	-	-	-	-	8,765,000
UNFPA	R 437,000	50,000	1,500,000	500,000	-	2,487,000	
	E 10,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	1,010,000	3,497,000
UNAIDS	R -	-	-	400,000	-	400,000	
	E -	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,400,000
IOM	R -	-	172,000	-	-	172,000	
	E -	200,000	-	600,000	500,000	1,300,000	1,472,000
Estimated total UNDAF requirements							
Total by area of cooperation	29,203,000	16,100,803	11,392,000	7,100,000	5,220,000		

R – Regular Budget
E – Extra budgetary resources

Appendix 5: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Revised UNDAF 2006-2007

<p>National priority or goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRS Pillar #1: Promote good governance, security and peace building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Good Governance: Promote transparency and democracy ◦ Good Governance: Strengthen decentralisation process ◦ Good Governance: Build capacity for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PRSP <p>MDGs: Goal #8: Develop a global partnership for development</p>				
<p>UNDAF outcome 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent, accountable, and democratic governance advanced at national and local levels 				
Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Indicators Baseline and Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>CP outcome 1.1</p> <p>Transparency and democracy advanced</p> <p>(UNDP, FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM)</p>	<p>CP outputs 1.1.1 (UNDP)</p> <p>The conduct of free, fair, credible and peaceful 2007 elections duly supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparations for 2007 elections complete Baseline: TBD¹¹ Target: TBD - Electoral laws reviewed and enacted - % Citizens participating in voter education - NEC & PPRC operating fully Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - No. of Constituencies delineated Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - % Eligible voters registered Baseline: TBD Target: TBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Election Commission Documents - GoSL & donor working group on elections report - Newspaper and radio reporting - Census from SSL 	<p>Assumption: National and international funding will be available according to timeline of activities</p> <p>Assumption: Peace and security is maintained and intensified</p> <p>Risk: National condition of insecurity re-emerges</p>

¹¹ TBD—to be determined: The Lead agency for each outcome and output, where the indicator is not available to coordinate with the partner agencies to identify the baseline figure for each indicator and define the target.

<p>CP outcome 1.2 Decentralisation process scaled up (UNDP,FAO,WHO, WFP,UNICEF,UNIDO, UNIFEM)</p>	<p>CP outputs 1.1.2 Enhanced knowledge and information on democratic processes, poverty reduction issues and MDGs, with focus on youth and gender at national and local levels (UNDP, FAO, WHO, WFP UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication strategy developed and implemented - Baseline: NIL - Target: A comprehensive communication strategy for national and local levels available - No. of radio programmes aired at national and district level on democratic processes, poverty reduction issues and MDGs, with focus on youth and gender - Baseline: TBD - Target: TBD - No. of public statements made by leaders on democratic processes, poverty reduction issues and MDGs, with focus on youth and gender - Baseline: TBD - Target: TBD - MDG Assessment Reports 	<p>DECSEC/MLGCD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agency specific reports - Dated copies of daily newspapers - Agency reports 	<p>Assumption: GOSL and media continue to work toward professionalism, transparency and increased promotion of codes of ethics</p>
<p>CP outcome 1.2 Decentralisation process scaled up (UNDP,FAO,WHO, WFP,UNICEF,UNIDO, UNIFEM)</p>	<p>CP outputs 1.2.1 Increased Capacity of line Ministries and Local Councils to function effectively in accordance with their mandates. (UNDP,FAO,WHO,WFP, UNICEF,UNIDO,UNIFEM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of administrative functions fully devolved - Baseline: TBD - Target: TBD - No. of line ministries with completed policies on decentralisation - Baseline: TBD - Target: TBD - No. of women and youths participating in WDCs/YDCs - Participatory monitoring and planning system established at Council level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on Joint review by MOF and donors - Sectoral reports - DECSEC/MLGCD - MOPA reports 	<p>Risk: Electoral process of 2007 creates undue political interference in Local Council service delivery</p> <p>Assumption: national and international resources are available</p>

CP outcome 1.3 Enhanced capacity of government for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PRS (UNDP, UNFPA)	CP outputs 1.3.1 Functional Senior Executive Service created (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of SES posts functional: Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - Number of Management and leadership trainings conducted for SES Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - Number of senior executives trained in management and leadership skills Baseline: TBD Target: TBD 	Agency and Sectoral reports	Risk: Electoral process of 2007 creates undue political interference in government performance
	CP outputs 1.3.2 Capacity of DACO strengthened for effective aid coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the PRS implementation (UNDP, UNFPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of DACO staff trained on Monitoring and Evaluation Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - No. of quarterly M&E reports available on the PRS implementation Baseline: TBD Target: TBD 	DACO Annual Reports	
	CP output 1.4.1 National Procurement Act implemented at national and local levels Capacity of MDAs developed to implement Anti Corruption Strategy (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No of MDA staff and integrity officers trained on NfA and the Anti Corruption Strategy - No of procurements by government that have applied the national procurement Act - Bi-annual PETS survey conducted Baseline: TBD Target: TBD 	Audit service Line Ministry reports	
CP outcome 1.4 Increased accountability by government and civil society in the use of resources from the UN (UNDP, FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM)				<p>Risk: Electoral process of 2007 creates undue political interference in government performance</p> <p>Risk: Poor conditions of service in personnel with financial management tasks</p>

	<p>CP output 1.4.2</p> <p>Mechanisms for monitoring, transparency and accountability of all UN-supported activities in place</p> <p>(UNDP, FAO, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of implementing partners trained on cash Transfer Modalities - Baseline: - Target: - No. of quarterly monitoring reports produced by implementing partners - Baseline - Target - No. of joint M&E visits conducted - Baseline - Target - Annual review meetings and Mid-Term Reviews 	<p>Training reports</p> <p>Annual Agency reports</p> <p>Agency and UNCT Reports</p> <p>Trip reports</p>	<p>Assumption: high priority given by GOSL and international partners to effective coordination and M&E</p>
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National priority or goals:

- PRSP Pillar #2: Promote pro-poor sustainable growth for food security and job creation
 - Infrastructure Development: Improve infrastructure facilities (roads & energy)
 - Agriculture and Food Security: Increase the year round supply of domestic food production
 - Private Sector Development: Promote the enabling environment for private sector development; Promote employment opportunities for youth in the formal and informal sectors

MDGs: Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

UNDAF outcome 2:

Increased production, availability, accessibility and utilisation of food, with improved employment opportunities for youth.

Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Indicators Baseline and Targets	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP outcome 2.1 Increased production, availability and utilisation of food (FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO)	CP output 2.1.1 Increased production of major food crops, livestock and fish, by youth and women farmers (FAO, WFP, UNIDO, UNDP)	<p>Rice (paddy) production (MT) Baseline: 445 000 Metric Tonnes Target: 1 290 000 "</p> <p>Cassava production (MT) Baseline: 479 58 metric Tonnes Target: 2 341 617 "</p> <p>Sweet potato production (MT) Baseline: 28446 Metric Tonnes Target: 177 344 "</p> <p>Groundnut production (MT) Baseline: 34486 Metric Tonnes Target: 105 491 "</p> <p>Heads of cattle (No.) Baseline: 204 000 Target: 391 000</p> <p>Goats and sheep (No.) Baseline: 350 000 Target: 1 271 000</p> <p>Fish catch Landed (MT) Baseline: 11 000 Metric Tonnes Target: 150 000 "</p> <p>Average Food Consumption Baseline: TBD – Kcal Target: TBD</p>	<p>Nation-wide Food Security and/Crop Production Survey Results (PEMSD-MAFS, FAO, WFP)</p> <p>Nation-wide Food Security and/Crop Production Survey Results (PEMSD-MAFS, FAO, WFP) MFMR</p> <p>VAM Report</p>	<p>Trends of rainfall, pest and disease patterns remain favourable</p> <p>Sustained Government and Donor support to the Food and Agricultural Sector including Fisheries.</p>

CP output 2.1.2 Improved infrastructure development for agriculture and fisheries, including post-harvest, storage, markets (FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNIDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Functioning markets and storage facilities (No.)• Baseline: 415• Target: TBD• Proportion of rural communities with access to markets.• Baseline: 18%• Target: TBD• Proportion of farmers with access to post-harvest storage facilities• Baseline: 12%• Target: TBD• Proportion of farmers with access to input and improved technologies• Baseline: 5%• Target: TBD <p>Kms of feeder roads rehabilitated Baseline: 1350 km Target: 2700 km</p>	<p>Nation-wide Food Security and Crop Production Survey Results (PEMSD-MAFS, FAO, WFP)</p> <p>Nation-wide Food Security and Crop Production Survey Results (PEMSD-MAFS, FAO, WFP)</p>	<p>Sustained Government and Donor support to the Food and Agricultural Sector including Fisheries</p>
CP output 2.1.3 Enhanced knowledge and skills on production, access & availability of food nationally (FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number farmers trained through farmers field school by gender and age category• Baseline: TBD• Target: TBD• Number of farmers in the agribusiness by gender and age category• Baseline: TBD• Target: TBD• Number of farmers accessing extension services	<p>MOA reports</p> <p>FAO and WFP Annual reports</p>	<p>Sustained Government and Donor support to the Food and Agricultural Sector including Fisheries.</p>

<p>CP outcome2.3 increased employment opportunities for youth in formal & informal sectors</p> <p>(UNDP,FAO,WFP, UNIDO,UNFFPA)</p>	<p>CP output2.3.1 Increased access to microcredit for Youth, including young women, (UNDP,UNFFPA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of youth groups provided with micro-credit • Baseline: TBD • Target: TBD • No. of micro-enterprises established by youths and women • Number of youth by gender and age, receiving micro-credit • Baseline: TBD • Target: TBD • Number of youth participating in public works • Number of youth participating in food-for-work activities by gender • Baseline: M= 7439 F=9261 • Target: M=10800 F=15000 	<p>(PEMSD-MAFS, Reports from FAO, WFP)</p>	<p>Sustained Government and Donor support to the Rural and Agricultural Sectors</p>
	<p>CP output2.3.2 Increased participation of young farmers, including young women, in agribusiness (UNDP,FAO.,WFP, UNIDO,UNFFPA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of youth groups by gender involved in agro-enterprises • % of youths in agribusiness <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		

National priority or goals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRSP Pillar #3: Promote human development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education: Expand access and quality to basic education for all¹² Health: Reduce under fives and maternal mortality rates MDGs: <p>MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</p> <p>MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</p> <p>MDG 4: Reduce child mortality</p> <p>MDG 5: Improve maternal health</p> <p>MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases</p>				
UNDAF outcome 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved health for all citizens especially women of child-bearing age and children under five years of age 				
Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Indicators Baseline and Targets	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP outcome 3.1 Improved access to and utilisation of quality health care information and services for women of child bearing age and children under five years of age. (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP)	CP outputs 3.1.1 Increased availability and utilization of high quality, gender-sensitive reproductive health services and information, including emergency obstetric care (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO),	Proportion of pregnant women attending antenatal services by skilled personnel Baseline: 68% Target: 90% Proportion of births attended by skilled personnel Baseline: 42% Target: TBD Proportion of women of child bearing age using modern contraceptive method Baseline: 4% Target: TBD No. of Facilities providing basic/comprehensive emergency obstetric care nationally Baseline: Target:	MICS 2 and 3 MICS 2 and 3 MICS 2 and 3 Health Service statistics	Availability of sustained from government and partners Increased capacity of service providers for quality services available Reliability and credibility for data collection and analysis ensured Peace and Security maintained

¹² The Revised UNDAF 2006-2007 does not include outcomes or outputs related to education. However it should be noted that UNICEF, WFP and UNDP are supporting the achievement of the PRS Pillar #3 education goals, as well as the MDGs # 2 and 3.

<p>CP outputs 3.1.2 Increased immunization coverage for DPT3, Measles and yellow fever and non-polio AFP rate greater than 2 persons per 1000 per year (UNICEF, WHO)</p>	<p>Proportion of children 12-23 months fully immunized</p> <p>Baseline: 40% Target: 63%</p> <p>Proportion of children 12-23 having DPT3 immunization</p> <p>Baseline: 61% Target: 70%</p> <p>Proportion of children 12-23 Measles immunization</p> <p>Baseline: 64% Target: 80%</p> <p>Proportion of children 12-23 with OPV3</p> <p>Baseline: 61% Target: 70%</p> <p>Proportion of yellow fever coverage</p> <p>Baseline: 60% Target: 80%</p>	MOHS, MICS	
	<p>Weight for height (Wasting)</p> <p>Baseline: 8.9% Target: TBD</p> <p>Height for Age (Stunting)</p> <p>Baseline: 39.6% Target: TBD</p> <p>Weight for age (Under Weight)</p> <p>Baseline: 30.6% Target: TBD</p> <p>Proportion of live births with low birth weight</p> <p>Baseline: 23% Target: TBD</p>	MICS, VAM	
	<p>% of households with ITNs</p> <p>Baseline: 4.9% Target: TBD</p> <p>Under-fives sleeping under ITN</p> <p>Baseline: 20.4% Target: TBD</p>	MICS	
<p>CP outputs 3.1.3 Reduced malnutrition rates for children under five years of age (WFP, UNICEF, WHO)</p>			
<p>CP outputs 3.1.4 Reduced morbidity due to malaria among children under fives and pregnant women (UNICEF, WHO)</p>			

	CP outputs 3.1.5 Increased number of functional PHUs nation wide (UNICEF, WHO)	Proportion of pregnant women receiving 1 IPT for malaria Baseline: TBD Target: Number functional PHUs, Hospitals Baseline: 30% Target: 100%	MOHS
CP outcome 3.2 Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation (UNICEF, WFP, UNDP)	CP outputs 3.2.1 Increased provision of safe drinking water to target communities in rural and urban areas (UNICEF)	No. Of PHUs with skilled professional staff Baseline: TBD Target: TBD No. of Midwives with enhanced skills in EmOC Baseline: Target: Proportion of households with access to safe drinking water Baseline: 54% Target: TBD	MICS
	CP outputs 3.2.2 Improved rural and urban solid waste disposal (UNICEF, UNDP)	Proportion of % of Population using sanitary means of excreta disposal Baseline: 63% Target: TBD Number of councils managing effective solid waste management on a sustainable basis	MICS

National priority or goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PRSP Pillar #3: Promote human development MDGs: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases				
UNDAF outcome 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensified response for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support 				
Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Indicators Baseline and Targets	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP outcome 4.1 Increased access and utilization of gender-sensitive, high quality HIV/AIDS information and services (UNAIDS, All UN Agencies)	CP outputs 4.1.1 Improved knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, and practices as they relate to the prevention, transmission and control of HIV and AIDS. (UNAIDS, All UN Agencies)	<p>Proportion of women (15-49) who know three methods of HIV prevention Baseline: 35% Target: TBD</p> <p>Proportion of women with misconceptions of HIV transmission Baseline: 25% Target:</p> <p>Proportion of women expressing discriminatory sentiments towards those infected Baseline: 95% Target:</p> <p>Proportion of young people (15-24?) who know of three prevention methods Baseline: 40% Target:</p> <p>Proportion of people reporting to have reduced number of sexual partners Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Proportion of people using condoms consistently Baseline: 43% Target:</p>	MICS, UNAIDS, NAS	Availability of sustained from government and partners Increased capacity of service providers for quality services available Reliability and credibility for data collection and analysis ensured Security is maintained

CP output 4.1.2 Increased knowledge and expanded access to Voluntary, Confidential Counselling and Testing (VCT), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and antiretroviral (ARV) services. (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP)	Proportion of women who have been tested for HIV Baseline: 5% Target: TBD No. Of sites providing quality VCT services Baseline: 11 Target: TBD No. Of VCT centres established Baseline: 0 Target: No. Of people aged 15-24 years receiving VCT services Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Proportion of ANC women receiving PMTCT Baseline: Target: No. Of health facilities with capacity to provide PMTCT Baseline: Target: No. Of health facilities providing ARVs Baseline: Target: No. Of people receiving ARVs Baseline: Target:			MICS, UNAIDS, NAS reports and special surveys on HIV Ministry of Health Statistics and reports	
	CP outputs 4.1.3 Improved condom literacy, availability and accessibility (UNAIDS, UNFPA, WFP)	No. Of condom outlets with stock Baseline: TBD Target: TBD No. Of people accessing condoms services No. Of condoms distributed by type Baseline: M= F= Target: M= F=	Health Service Statistics		

National priority or goals:

- FRS, Pillar #1. Promote good governance, security and peace building
 - Reforming the Security Sector: Security forces able to prevent & respond to external & internal security threats & provide an enabling environment for poverty reduction
 - Peace Building: Facilitate reconciliation amongst the Sierra Leonean population
- PCS (Peace Consolidation Strategy):
 - Address risks that could lead to heightened insecurity and violence in the short-to-medium term; strengthen the basis for achieving durable peace through national initiatives
 - Promote reconciliation; develop a momentum for accountability; promote a culture of respect through human rights and access to justice; engender economic empowerment, build a national infrastructure for peace; enhance internal security and address sub-regional threats

UNDAF outcome 5:

- Capacity for reconciliation, security, improved governance and respect for human rights of key national and local institutions strengthened.

Country Programme outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Indicators and Baseline	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP outcome 5.1 External and internal security threats reduced. (UNDP)	CP outputs 5.1.1 Security improved for citizens in border areas and through control of small arms (UNDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. Of police personnel recruited trained, equipped and deployed to maintain current size of force Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - No. Of individuals in military service Baseline: Target: - No. of Chiefdoms certified arms free - No. of Chiefdoms engaged in early warning systems - Legislative framework for arms control 	Police records Military records	Risk: Electoral process of 2007 creates undue political interference in government performance Risk: poor conditions of service in uniformed personnel
	CP outputs 5.1.2 (UNDP) Disaster risk management policy and programme in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of districts with disaster and risk management plan 	Local Councils	

<p>CP outcome 5.2 Reconciliation and peace-building facilitated among the population</p> <p>(UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM)</p>	<p>CP outputs 5.2.1 Improved human rights especially for children, women, and other vulnerable people (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. Of cases disposed in the year by gender Baseline: Target: - No. Of enforcement agents trained Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - Number of CEDAW-supportive bills enacted CEDAW report produced - Number of human rights violation cases reported 	<p>VPs office/DACO National Human Rights Commission, VPs office/DACO</p>	<p>Assumption: high priority given by GOsL, NGOs and international partners to reconciliation and peace-building</p>
	<p>CP outputs 5.2.2 Improved access to justice especially for women, youth and other vulnerable groups (UNDP, UNIFEM, IOM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of functional magistrate courts nationwide Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - Number or % of detainees held in pre-trial detention Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - Number of caseload treated by MGC Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - Number of local court officials trained on governance, HR and rule of Law Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - Number of local court cases brought by women, youths and vulnerable groups Baseline: TBD Target: TBD - No. Of war amputees compensated Baseline: TBD Target: TBD 	<p>Court records, independent reports by NGOs</p>	