



THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
IN THE GAMBIA



THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE GAMBIA

United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the
Republic of The Gambia
2007-2011

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FOREWORD

The Government of The Gambia and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) are committed to the realisation of the values and principles enshrined in the Millennium Declaration and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The purpose of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is to provide a comprehensive framework and approach through which the United Nations system will collaborate with the Government and channel its combined resources to The Gambia during 2007-2011. In line with the UN Reform Agenda, the UNDAF represents a critical and practical contribution to the call for greater harmonization and integration of the UN System at country level. It is a clear statement of how the UN intends to support development activities in The Gambia and we and we are grateful to our colleagues in the UN System, the Government of The Gambia and many of the development partners who have contributed their time and effort toward producing this framework.

Building on the analysis contained in the United Nations Common Country Assessment (CCA), the UNDAF has identified a specific set of development priorities explicitly aligned with the Government's second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (MTP/PRSPII) and its long-term plan known as Vision 2020. The UNDAF also identifies outcomes and outputs that are clearly related to the areas of expertise and comparative advantage of the United Nations agencies and aims to emphasise joint activities to maximise the collective efforts and increase the impact of the United Nations System in The Gambia.

While many challenges remain in achieving the Millennium Development Goals in The Gambia, over the next five years, the United Nations system and the Government of The Gambia is committed to confronting them with a sense of purpose and to strengthening our partnerships and cooperation. We look forward to working closely together for the next five-year programme cycle and beyond.

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PREFACE

The United Nations System in The Gambia, including resident and non-resident agencies, pledge to work closely with the Government and other development partners to support The Gambia's fulfilment of the second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (MTP/PRSP II), its Vision 2020, the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals and all other commitments to the goals of international conventions and summits.

Our collective aspiration for the 2007-2011 UNDAF is to achieve greater collaboration, greater strategic focus and coherence and to enhance the impact of our development support as we seek to enlarge people's choices and offer the hope of a better life for all, in particular the poorest and most vulnerable members of Gambian society.

To support the efforts of the Government of The Gambia to achieve these goals, we the United Nations System in The Gambia reaffirm our commitment to the attain the outcomes described in this United Nations Development Assistance Framework. We pledge to use the resources dedicated to this purpose efficiently and effectively and in the spirit of cooperation and co-ordination for the promotion of human development and human rights in The Gambia.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the United Nations Secretary General's Agenda of Reform (1997), which aims to make the UN a more results-driven, effective and efficient institution, the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) have become the primary tools to facilitate a common programme framework for the UN System at the country level.

The present UNDAF (2007-2011) sets out concrete development objectives for the United Nations System over the 5-year period. These objectives were identified on the basis of a consultative process involving Government, United Nations agencies, civil society and other development partners. More specifically, the national priorities drawn from the second PRSP (MTP/PRSPII) the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of Vision 2020 provided a basis for the UNDAF formulation process.

The purpose of this UNDAF is to enable the UN System to work together and in close cooperation with the Government and development partners for enhanced efficiency and impact in response to The Gambia's development challenges.

The UNDAF matrices comprise three main themes, which are reflected in the three UNDAF outcomes, namely:

1. Poverty reduction and social protection strategies and systems are established that enable the poor, vulnerable, women and youth to increase their productive capacities and generate sustainable livelihoods while protecting the environment. (Poverty Reduction and Social Protection);
2. Improved access to quality basic social services with particular attention to the vulnerable and marginalized (Basic Social Services); and
3. Economic and political systems utilise transparent, accountable, participatory and inclusive decision making processes at national and decentralized levels. (Governance and Human Rights).

The United Nations Country Team estimates that approximately \$48 million are required for the United Nations contribution to the achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes described in this document. This amount includes the regular or core resources of the United Nations agencies active in The Gambia as well as the projected resources to be mobilised during the 2007-2011 period

The United Nations Country Team and the United Nations Resident Coordinator are responsible for the implementation of the UNDAF. The UNDAF specifies areas in which collaboration and joint programming among United Nations agencies can be pursued to contribute to the achievement of UNDAF and Country Programme Outcomes. The process of harmonization has already begun, as UN Development Group Executive Committee Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA) have synchronized programmatic planning cycles in line with the UNDAF and their respective Country Programme Documents where appropriate. In addition, Theme Groups focussed on the three UNDAF Outcomes and cross-cutting issues will be established, and these groups will meet on a regular basis to assess progress towards the realization of UNDAF outputs.

The UNDAF Outcome Theme Groups (co-chaired by a UN Head of Agency and a Government Representative) will be the primary mechanisms for implementing and monitoring the UNDAF. An annual review of the UNDAF involving the UN, Government and other development partners, will be undertaken through the UN Resident Coordinator System, while a Mid Term Review for the period will be carried out in 2009. An end of cycle evaluation is also scheduled for 2011. Other monitoring and evaluation systems have been designed to analyse progress toward the attainment of the UNDAF outcomes and are reflected in the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation matrices and calendar.



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CADO	Catholic Development Office
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CPA	Child Protection Alliance
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DCD	Department of Community Development
DOSA	Department of State for Agriculture
DOSE	Department of State for Education
DOFEA	Department of State for Finance and Economic Affairs
DOSH	Department of State for Health & Social Welfare
DOSI	Department of State for Interior
DOSJ	Department of State for Justice
DOSLG & L	Department of State for Local Government and Lands
DOSTIE	Department of State for Trade, Industry and Employment
DOSWID	Department of State for Works & Infrastructure Development
DOSFWR	Department of State for Fisheries and Water Resources
DOSYS	Department of State for Youth and Sports
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GAFNA	Gambia Food and Nutrition Agency
Gamcotrap	Gambia Coalition Against Traditional Practices
GFPA	Gambia Family Planning Association
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRC	Medical Research Council
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAM	National Assembly Member
NaNA	National Nutrition Agency
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NEA	National Environment Agency
NSGA	Nova Scotia Gambia Association
NYSS	National Youth Service Scheme
ProPAG	Pro Poor Advocacy Group
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SPA	Strategy for Poverty Alleviation
SPACO	Strategy for Poverty Alleviation Coordination Office
TANGO	The Association of Gambian Non Governmental Organizations
TAYAM	The Association of Youth Against Malaria
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WEC	World Evangelism for Christ
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation



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I. INTRODUCTION

The UNDAF Process

The 2007-2011 UNDAF for The Gambia uses a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to address the current development challenges facing The Gambia. It responds to the UN Secretary General's Agenda for Reform (1997) and a number of other follow up reports and declarations¹ which call on UN Agencies and other donors to coordinate and streamline their efforts to help develop and implement nationally driven, MDG based poverty reduction strategies. In addition, the intended resources for the new programme cycle form an integral part of the UNDAF results matrix, which allows national governments and other development partners to keep track of incoming assistance from UN Agencies.

In developing the Common Country Assessment (2005) and the UNDAF (2007-2011), the UNCT worked with the Government of The Gambia (GOTG), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other national stakeholders through a consultative, participatory, and inclusive process. Initial steps towards developing the CCA were taken in the spring of 2004, although the process was not formally launched until June, 2005, when a CCA/UNDAF orientation workshop was held for a variety of stakeholders to be familiarised with the common country programming process and to develop a timetable for completion of the CCA and UNDAF documents.

Following the orientation workshop, local consultants were contracted to draft the CCA in consultation with Government, UN and Civil Society organisation. In addition, capacity-building workshops were held on gender mainstreaming, causal analysis and human rights based approaches to strengthen the ability of the CCA Task Force (comprised of members from Government and UN Agencies) to critically assess the document. Following production of the CCA in September 2005, a Strategic Planning Retreat was held to establish the UNDAF priorities for 2007-2011. This retreat was facilitated by consultants recommended by the UN System Staff College in Turin and was attended by the UN Heads of Agencies, UN technical staff, civil society organizations and government technicians and policymakers. The outcome of the retreat was identification of three priority areas for UN interventions in The Gambia for the period 2007-2011 as follows:

- Priority Area I. Poverty Reduction and Social Protection
- Priority Area II: Basic Social Services
- Priority Area III: Governance and Human Rights

Immediately following the retreat, a meeting was held between the UNCT and the Secretary General of the Government of The Gambia to ensure that senior government policymakers were active participants in the formulation of the UNDAF. Theme groups were established for each of the priority areas, with each group co-chaired by a UN Head of Agency and a Permanent Secretary from one of the relevant Departments of State. The Theme Groups were tasked with developing the Results matrices, which were further refined at a series of workshops held in December 2005, for senior UN and government policymakers. At the conclusion of these series of workshops, a session was held for Permanent Secretaries to provide their own feedback and approve the revised matrices.

The CCA-UNDAF-MDG-PRSP Link

¹ Rome Declaration on Harmonization (2003), Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) , In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All (2005).



The 2005 CCA provides a detailed assessment of current development challenges in The Gambia. The assessment took into account the national development priorities as expressed by the Government of the Gambia as well as a number of issues, identified by civil society organizations and development partners, as essential to achieving sustainable human development in The Gambia. The 2007-2011 UNDAF document incorporates the recommendations emanating from the CCA, and places them within the context of national development and poverty reduction policies and the MDGs. The current policy mechanisms in The Gambia include the long term Vision 2020, which captures government, desires to transform The Gambia into a middle income country by the year 2020 and which will be operationalised through the development and implementation of medium term strategic plans; 2007 – 2011, 2012 – 2016 and 2017 -2021. The first in the series; a Medium Term Plan (MTP) for the period 2007 to 2011 has been formulated with the main goal of accelerating economic growth and poverty reduction. This will however be harmonised and merged with this second PRSP into a single planning framework for the country, the "Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy," aimed at addressing economic growth and poverty issues simultaneously .

Due to low levels of implementation during the first PRSP cycle, the first and second PRSP cycle has essentially the same priority areas or 'pillars'. The pillars of the MTP/PRSP II for the period 2007-2011 are:

Pillar 1: Creating an enabling policy environment for Economic Growth & Poverty Reduction.

Pillar 2: Enhance the capacity and output of productive sectors; Agriculture, Fisheries, Industry, Trade and Tourism, with emphasis on Improving Productive Capacity of poor and Vulnerable populations.

Pillar 3: Increasing coverage of Basic Social Service needs and Social Protection of the Poor of the poor and vulnerable.

Pillar 4: Enhance governance systems and build the Capacity of Local Communities & Civil Society Organisations to play an active role in the process of poverty reduction.

The main distinction between the PRSP I and MTP/PRSP II document, is that the former had a fifth pillar, where crosscutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, environment, gender and nutrition were located. The lack of success in mainstreaming these issues resulted in a reassessment by Government, with each of the issues in the fifth pillar of PRSP I now being subsumed into the four pillars of the MTP/PRSP II.

In general, the PRSP process in The Gambia is the primary vehicle through which the MDGs will be attained, and this will require strong support by UN Agencies and other development partners to ensure that the PRSP is an MDG-based document. The Government of The Gambia has affirmed its commitment to the MDGs at the highest level, with each of the MDG progress reports being signed by the President of The Republic, and senior policymakers at the Department of State reaffirming that formulation of annual sector objectives are based on making progress towards the attainment of the MDGs.

The Comparative Advantage of the UN System

At present, there are seven UN agencies resident in The Gambia. Of the seven, four are Executive Committee Members (EXCOM) of the UN Development Group (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP), and the remaining three are specialised agencies (FAO, UNHCR and WHO). Over time, UN agencies have been effective in assisting the government of The Gambia to develop and implement policies promoting the delivery of key social services such as education and health, the formulation of the national strategy on poverty reduction , decentralization and deconcentration of government institutions, development of capacity aimed at promoting livelihoods and reducing poverty for traditionally marginalized groups such as women and youth and advocating for, and assisting government to internalise international



commitments such as the CRC, CEDAW and other global conventions and declarations. Based on the PRSP pillars listed above as well as the UNDAF priority areas, each of the UN Agencies working in The Gambia are well placed to make significant contributions over the 2007-2011 period based on their comparative advantages.

II. RESULTS

UNDAF Priority Area One: Poverty Reduction and Social Protection

Poverty reduction and social protection strategies and systems are established that enable the poor, vulnerable, women and youth to increase their productive capacities and generate sustainable livelihoods while protecting the environment.

A precondition to implementing sustainable poverty reduction strategies are effective and efficient national institutions. In recognizing the limitations of existing sectoral based development strategies, government has requested UN assistance in establishing a National Planning Commission. The NPC will be the focal point of government development policies, coordinating all government interventions at national, sector and local levels and is responsible for monitoring and implementation of the PRSP through utilization of a results based management approach. As government has indicated a desire for the PRSP mechanism to be anchored on the MDGs, the UN system will also provide support for the design, implementation and monitoring of MDG based PRSPs as the centrepiece of government national development strategies.

One of the major issues confronting the Gambia is the lack of employment opportunities, particularly for historically marginalized groups such as women and youth. National institutions tasked with providing information on employment or promoting employment generation opportunities in the private sector have been inadequate. To address this growing challenge, government has requested UN assistance to strengthen national institutions responsible for the design and implementation of employment strategies, increase the competitiveness of Gambian workers through support to skills development programmes and promote increased public-private sector collaboration and partnerships aimed at increasing employment opportunities.

It is imperative that efforts to promote economic growth and reduce poverty do not occur at the expense of the environment. Thus the UN will support efforts to mainstream environmental concerns into national and local development strategies and frameworks.

In view of these challenges, the UN system will assist government, civil society organizations and the private sector by providing technical support and financial resources to facilitate the implementation of policies and programmes in the areas of livelihoods, employment, food security and child protection. Given the strong correlation between poverty and gender in The Gambia, all of the aforementioned interventions will feature the economic and social empowerment of women into their activities. By supporting initiatives such as the establishment of the National Planning Commission and capacity building programmes for employment creation the UN will contribute to building the capacity of state and non-state actors to sustain and expand social protection and poverty reduction systems in the country.

UNDAF Priority Area Two: Basic Social Services

Improved access to quality basic social services with particular attention to the vulnerable and marginalized.

It is generally accepted that basic social services are the building blocks for human development, and indeed, represent fundamental human rights. However, despite the efforts of government, civil society and development partners, recent reports suggest that income and human poverty and hunger have been



on the increase for much of the Gambian population. As a result of macroeconomic instability and a decline in purchasing power, in recent years, access to quality health care, nutrition, education and sanitation services by those most in need have been undermined by government budgetary crises that have resulted in insufficient resources being allocated to the key social sectors.

In recognizing the challenges faced by government, the UN system aims to assist in improving access to, and the quality of, basic social services through strengthening the capacity of the relevant government institutions to deliver essential services to the poor and vulnerable. First and foremost are the complexity of services which, together, help ensure the long-term survival and good health of the population, including those related to reproductive health, child health, nutrition, water and environmental sanitation. Of equal importance is the non-discriminatory provision of a quality basic education: the cornerstone of national development. The Government of The Gambia is also a member of the "Sahel Alliance for Basic Education", which aims to bring stakeholders together to improve school enrolment and retention by focusing on nutrition, health, environment, adequate infrastructure and quality education in schools. This alliance is led by the government and is supported by WFP, UNICEF,

UNESCO, WHO and FAO and is based on partnerships in order to improve enrolment and achievement as well as gender parity. Over the next 5 years, the UN system will provide financial and technical assistance to support improvements in the area of curriculum development, physical infrastructure and school environments, school feeding programmes, teacher training and others in order to assist in the achievement quality, gender equality and widespread education services in the country.

In addition to the provision of basic services are the challenges presented by HIV/AIDS. Although the HIV sero-prevalence rate in The Gambia is lower than in most other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, the trend has been increasing at an alarming rate, thus indicating the need for urgent and resolute steps to ensure that the spread of HIV/AIDS is controlled. The stigma faced by HIV positive individuals and their families warrants immediate interventions if the vulnerability of this group is not to increase. One of the areas of support identified by the UN system is to strengthen national capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS. Drawing on the comparative advantage of the UN Agencies, this will include the provision of financial and technical assistance to increase availability of VCT and other HIV/AIDS related services, policy and coordination support. All of this will feed into the national priority (pillar 3) to provide protection and support the most vulnerable, which includes people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS.

Overall, the UN system, in collaboration with government, civil society and other development partners will help ensure that the most vulnerable are able to claim their rights to basic social services, while contributing technical, human and financial resources to strengthen the capacity of duty bearers and reduce the marginalization of historically excluded groups such as women, youth and children.

UNDAF Priority Area Three: Governance and Human Rights

Economic and political systems utilise transparent, accountable, participatory and inclusive decision making processes at national and decentralized levels.

If The Gambia is to attain the MDGs, it is increasingly evident that, the pursuit of a pro poor economic growth strategy that focusses on the reduction of income and human poverty and provision of basic social services and is underpinned by transparent and accountable political systems, is essential to achieving the MDGs in The Gambia. In order to generate economic growth, create employment and tackle poverty in the country, the government has adopted a comprehensive pro-poor Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (formerly PRSP II/MTP) and committed itself to mainstreaming MDGs in all its national plans and sector specific strategies. To increase the effectiveness of public service providers at both national and local levels, government is in the process of implementing a comprehensive decentralization and deconcentration strategy. It is expected that the successful implementation of a pro-poor MDG-based growth strategy and this decentralization policy, buttressed by a clear employment strategy, will increase incomes and reduce poverty as well as the quality and



efficiency of delivery of key public services that are central to promoting human development. However, in order for this to occur, open and transparent decision making processes, strong governance institutions and the human resources and financial management systems of the central and local government structures tasked with supporting national and decentralized service delivery, should be up to the task.

The success of management systems at the national and local government level also relies on a transparent environment that fosters accountability and the most efficient use of scarce government resources. Civil society, through its ability to monitor the financial operations of central and local government structures in a transparent and inclusive manner, is a key element of government development strategies aimed at promoting greater effectiveness and efficiency. For civil society to undertake this role, the human rights of all must be scrupulously respected, and constraints that impede the full participation of all members of society in the development process will need to be removed at all levels.

Thus the UN system in The Gambia will assist government and civil society to strengthen effective, transparent and accountable decision-making and economic governance systems and to undertake the necessary public sector reform at central and local level. Enhancement of the effectiveness of decision-making and economic governance systems at the central level will be complemented by strengthening of the development planning processes and structures and financial management systems at the decentralized level. The focus will be on developing the capacity of state and non-state actors to promote greater transparency and accountability while working with civil society organizations to promote inclusiveness, gender equity and implementation of global conventions on human rights for women and children at both central and local level. These objectives will be met through, among other measures, support to the establishment of and strengthening of key governance institutions and legal aid clinics at the central and decentralised level and providing the necessary human and financial resources to establish and implement clear and transparent financial management and administration systems and processes at national and local level.

The efforts of the UN will also be aimed at piloting initiatives in selected area councils that can be replicated on a national basis. Although the emphasis of priority area 3 is on decentralized governance and human rights in selected local government authorities, it is understood that observance and enforcement of human rights at the decentralized level cannot be divorced from respect of human rights at the broader national level. In this respect, measures will also be taken to strengthen and build the capacity of those national institutions charged with ensuring that the human rights of all Gambians are observed and protected. This will include support to civic education programmes at the national level, advocacy, technical and financial support to the establishments of a national human rights commission, strengthening of revenue collection systems and administration at the national and decentralised levels. The interventions to be undertaken by the UN System are clearly linked to the fourth pillar of the MTP/PRSP II, which seeks to "enhance governance systems and build the Capacity of Local Communities & Civil Society Organisations to play an active role in the process of poverty reduction".

III. RESOURCE MOBILISATION

The United Nations Country Team estimates that approximately USD \$48 million is required for the United Nations' contribution to the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes for the period 2007-2011. This figure reflects both the core or regular resources that the various UN Agencies expect to receive from their respective headquarters over the five-year period, as well as those resources agencies hope to mobilise over the same period. Although it is recognized that this amount will not cover the full cost of implementing all of the activities necessary to achieve pillars 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (MTP/PRSP II), the interventions of the UN system will supplement efforts by government, development partners and non-state actors towards reducing income and human poverty in The Gambia. It is expected that upon finalization of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (MTP/PRSP II) document, government will convene a Round Table Conference to solicit external resources for implementing the MTP/PRSP II over the five-year period 2007-2011.



It is important to bear in mind that responsibility for financial planning resides with the individual agencies and that clearer financial plans will be produced in the development of the Country Programme Documents (CPDs) and the Country Programme Action Plans (CPACs) that will be formulated by these Agencies. Hence, the UNDAF projections reflected in this document are based on the early indications and predictions of upcoming Agency country programmes, and as such, are subject to substantial change as the process proceeds.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The UNDAF will be implemented through the Government approved country programme documents of the three Executive Committee agencies resident in The Gambia (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA) whose programme cycles are harmonized and coincide with the UNDAF time frame (2007-2011). The country programmes and project documents for WFP and the specialised agencies (FAO, UNHCR, WHO and ILO) will have explicit links with the UNDAF outcomes, specifying how they will contribute to the UNDAF and its cooperation strategies. The UNDAF provides a unique opportunity for UN Agencies to work together through the design and implementation of joint programming, formulation and implementation of individual programmes and parallel programmes.

The United Nations Country Team and the United Nations Resident Coordinator maintain overall responsibility for the implementation of the UNDAF. As part of this process, three Theme Groups related to each UNDAF outcome areas and, as necessary, additional ones pertaining top cross-cutting themes will be established to monitor the implementation of the UNDAF and to ensure that the objectives of each priority area are met in a timely manner. Each of the Theme Groups is currently co-chaired by a senior government policymaker and the head of one of the resident UN Executive Committee agencies. These groups will be expected to meet periodically to assess progress in implementing the UNDAF and report to the Resident Coordinator and the Secretary General on a regular basis. Currently, the Theme Group for the first priority area is co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary (PS) of the Department of State for Economic Affairs and the Representative of the World Food Program (WFP). The Theme Group for the second priority area is co-chaired by the PS of the Department of State for Education and the Representative of UNICEF while the co-chairs for the third and final Theme Group are the PS of the Department of State for Local Government and Lands and the Resident Representative of UNDP.

V. UNITED NATIONS HARMONIZATION

Although three of the four Executive Committee Agencies' country programmes are already harmonised and aligned with the UNDAF Cycle (2007-2011), effective implementation of the UNDAF for the UN System in The Gambia will require further harmonization amongst all the UN Agencies.

Over the next five-year period and beyond, the UNCT will explore ways for simplifying and harmonising the programming and operational procedures of the UN system organisations at the country level, including the format for project documentation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation mechanisms. It is also expected that with the implementation of this UNDAF, that opportunities for joint programming will also be pursued, given that, to date, the experience of the UN System in The Gambia in this area is limited. The Sahel Alliance for Basic Education as well as the current Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) in the education sector will provide the opportunity for further collaboration and harmonization of strategies in the field of basic education while joint work on MDG-based planning processes will further serve to anchor the work and outcomes of the UN system under a national overarching and unifying results framework.

In order to increase collaboration and efficiency and to assist in lowering operation and programmatic costs, the UN system will also continue to come together in the area of common services and premises. UN House currently includes UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UNV as well as the World Bank. The implementation of common contracting within the UN house in the areas of security, travel service, banking, telephone, VSAT, and cleaning will be supplemented by a regular system of evaluation by users



to ensure and sustain best possible services. New initiatives for common services (i.e. joint photocopying services, common vehicle insurance, joint transportation/logistics etc) will continue to be pursued for greater harmonization and cost savings. Adherence to Minimum Operating and Security Standards (MORSS) and the use of the newly established common radio room will result in savings for agencies, while reinforcing the importance of security compliance.

The UN System in The Gambia has also taken steps toward implementing the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), which seeks to simplify and harmonize the way the four Ex-Com agencies transfer cash to Government counterparts with the aim of reducing transaction costs and complexities both for the UN and Government. Drawing on the Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA)² for The Gambia for its macro assessment of the Public Financial Management system (PFM), the UN System has determined there are a number of serious weaknesses in the PFM, which create a high level of fiduciary risk, including a weak governance environment. The next step is to conduct a micro assessment of Implementing Partners (the Government and Civil Society Organizations). The assessment will assist UN Agencies to identify the most suitable resource transfer modality and procedures, and the scale of assurance activities to be used with each Implementing Partner.

VI. COORDINATION MECHANISMS

UN agencies in The Gambia work closely together through several mechanisms. First, the UN Country Team which meets on a monthly basis has overall responsibility for guiding the UN system response in The Gambia under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator. Second, the Security

Management Team (SMT)³ which also meets on a monthly basis under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator has the mandate to ensure the security of all UN staff and premises. Third, are the UN Theme Groups, which for 2005 focussed on Food Security, HIV/AIDS and Sustainable Development. Finally, Agencies participating in UN Common Services are represented in the Operations Management Team (OMT) by their respective Operations Managers. The role of the OMT is to collectively identify and develop specific proposals for common services for approval by heads of participating agencies and to monitor implementation of such initiatives. It is expected that the UNCT, SMT and OMT will continue to function in the same manner, while the current Theme Groups will be converted into the UNDAF Theme groups and other key cross-cutting issues for the coming programming cycle.

Regarding programme and project implementation, the UN System in The Gambia has traditionally been weak in the exchange and sharing of programme information amongst agencies. During the 2005 UNCT retreat, it was agreed that meetings of senior programme and project staff from all UN Agencies should be held regularly in order to facilitate communication and information sharing across agencies and to enhance prospects for inter-agency cooperation and joint programming. It is expected that such meetings that will increasingly be focused on promoting a focus on UNDAF priorities and outcomes will be held regularly during the period of the UNDAF and beyond.

Under the Resident Coordinator, the UN system will also continue to facilitate dialogue between the Government and the donor community on issues of common interest. It will encourage improved coordination among the development community through greater exchange of information and enhanced collaboration under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator by convening regular meetings of the donor community on issues of mutual interest and importance to the country.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

² The Republic of The Gambia: Report of a Country Financial Accountability Assessment.. Jointly Conducted by World Bank, DfID, ADB and EU. June 2003.

³ The UN Security Management Team comprises the UNCT and additional UN staff members with security related responsibilities.



Provisions for monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF are based on the principle that the UNDAF is a dynamic document that will be constantly adapted to respond to changes in the economic, political and social situation. Adjustments will be made based on lessons learned during implementation phase. In addition and of great benefit to the UNCT and the Government is the fact that the MTP/PRSP II will be implemented during the same five year cycle (2007-2011). As a result, there should be ample opportunity for joint monitoring (UN system and government) of the progress in attaining the MDGs and MTP/PRSP II targets and the UNDAF results, using joint indicators and instruments.

Three main formal evaluations are planned:

1. Annual reviews of the UNDAF to allow for feedback, course corrections and refinement of indicators.
2. Mid-term UNDAF review involving the UN System, Government and other development partners. This review should coincide with some agencies' mid term country programme reviews (UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA) and provide an opportunity to review the UNDAF outcomes and ensure their consistency with national priorities.
3. UNDAF end of cycle evaluation (2011). This will be held jointly between the UN System and the Government and will serve as an opportunity to review progress made in each outcome area and to register achievements and lessons learned for the development of the subsequent UNDAF.

In addition to the above, the three UNDAF Outcome Theme Groups will meet regularly and will serve as the main mechanisms for implementing and monitoring the UNDAF, under the oversight of the UNCT and the UN Resident Coordinator. Each Theme Group will produce an annual work plan and will monitor and track progress in its area of focus. The RC's annual report and the work plans of the Theme Groups will be the key instruments for reporting on the UNDAF. The UNCT will oversee the implementation of the UNDAF and will ensure that individual agency programmes are consistent with

the UNDAF. The monthly meetings of the UNCT will review the activities of the Theme Groups to ensure that they are functioning effectively.

In order to achieve effective monitoring and evaluation of the three UNDAF outcomes, the issue of the quality and quantity of available indicators is frequently raised. Quality data shortages and institutional weaknesses in collecting pertinent data make tracking progress and trends difficult in The Gambia. In view of this lack of reliable and up-to-date data, the UN Country Team will rely on annual reports, reviews and surveys prepared by the Government of The Gambia, UN agencies, other international organizations, development partners, NGOs and think-tanks and on proxy indicators for monitoring progress in the implementation of the UNDAF. In some cases, such as priority area three, the absence of existing indicators entails that the use of periodic assessments is the most feasible option for monitoring progress in attaining the UNDAF outcomes.



ANNEXES

1. UNDAF Results Matrices

- i. Poverty Reduction and Social Protection
- ii. Basic Social Services
- iii. Governance and Human Rights

1. Poverty Reduction and Social Protection

National Priority or Goals:

- Strengthening national strategies for poverty reduction and economic growth (PRSP II -Pillar 1)
- § Enhancing the productive capacity and social protection of the poor and vulnerable (PRSPII -Pillar 2)
- § Mainstreaming gender equity, environmental issues, nutrition, governance and HIV/AIDS awareness into all development programmes (PRSPII)

Millennium Development Goals

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

UNDAF Outcome: Poverty reduction and social protection strategies and systems are established that enable the poor, vulnerable, women and youth to increase their productive capacities and generate sustainable livelihoods while protecting the environment

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets
1.1 Establishment and capacity building of national institutions responsible for development and implementation strategies to promote economic growth and reduce poverty supported.	1.1.1 Establishment and strengthening of National Planning Commission supported	<u>Government</u> Office of The President, National Assembly, DOSFEA <u>Civil Society</u> TANGO, ProPAG, ActionAid (advocacy, sensitisation, dissemination, training) <u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP/ECA ILO	<u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 600,000(UNDP) -5 years
	1.1.2 Implementation and monitoring of Medium Term Plan/PRSP II supported	<u>Government</u> Office of the President, DOSFEA NAM Select Committees <u>Civil Society</u> ProPAG: technical input, human resources, training, financial resource, advocacy and organisation <u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, ILO: advocacy, provision of financial	<u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 600,000(UNDP) -5 years \$125,00 (UNICEF) -5 years



		resources, supplies, technical assistance and training	
1.2 National systems to increase employment (formal and informal) and productive capacity with a particular focus on women and youth enhanced.	1.2.1 Public and private sectors strengthened to implement the national employment and SME policies and plan of action and other relevant policies and programmes.	<p><u>Government</u> DOSFEA: Budget resources, technical support and advisory services DCD: Technical support, advisory service and extension DOSJ: Technical support and advisory services Women's Bureau: Technical support and advocacy DOSTIE: Budget resources, Human Resources, Office Space, extension services Office of the VP: Technical Support and advisory services, Policy Matters</p> <p><u>Private Sector</u> Chamber of Commerce</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> PRO-PAG: Training, extension, advocacy and funding GICAP: Private sector development.</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP: Operational support, Equipment Training, Technical Assistance FAO: technical and financial support ILO: Technical and advisory services support (Capacity building to implement national employment policy & action plan)</p>	<u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 400,000(UNDP) - 5 years
	1.2.2 Effective capacity building programmes for employment (formal and informal) creation with specific focus on women and youths in place (based on market demand)	<p><u>Government</u> NYSS: Human resources, Training DOSLGL: Human resources, Land, Extension services SPACO: Technical support and advisory services DOSYS: Technical support and Policy</p>	<u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 250,000(UNDP) -5 years



		<p>Framework DOSI: Advocacy and Communication DCD: Technical support, advisory service and extension Women's Bureau: Technical support and advocacy DSWID: Technical support and advocacy DFWR: employment creation</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> CRS, AATG, GAWFA: Training, extension, advocacy and funding</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP: Operational support, Equipment Training, Technical Assistance FAO: technical and financial support ILO: Technical and advisory services support (skills development & training, job creation)</p>	
	<p>1.2.3 Viable enterprise activities for women and youths promoted and increased.</p>	<p><u>Government</u> NYSS: Human resources, Training DOSLGL: Human resources, Land, Extension services DOSYS: Technical support and Policy Framework Women's Bureau: Technical support and advocacy DSWID: Technical support and advocacy DOSTIE: Budget resources, Human Resources, Office Space, extension services</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> GAWFA, NACCUG: Training, extension, advocacy and funding</p> <p><u>Private Sector</u> Chamber of Commerce (promotion of market access)</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 200,000(UNDP)- 5years \$ 100,000(FAO)</p>



		<p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP: Operational support, Equipment Training, Technical Assistance FAO: technical and financial support ILO: Technical and advisory services support (training in skills and enterprise development for job creation.)</p>	
1.3 Establishment of effective social and civil protection mechanisms to protect the most vulnerable supported and timely emergency response strengthened taking into account of environmental sustainability	1.3.1 Appropriate research to the introduction of micro health insurance (TA, research findings, feasibility studies) to assist effective implementation supported.	<p><u>Government</u> DOSH, DOSFEA (establish a national health account and financing policy)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> PROPAG, BAFROW (advocacy, sensitisation, dissemination, training Social Development Fund -ADB, World Bank (Fund for communities and CBOs to apply to for establishment of micro health insurance) Community Driven Development Fund (Communities apply to support health insurance)</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP/ILO/UNFPA: Advocacy, training, research, Pre feasibility studies, policy review.</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 250,000(ILO/UNDP)-5 years \$ 100,000(UNFPA)-5 years</p>
	1.3.2 Establishment of quality services and policy relevant to child protection supported.	<p><u>Government</u> DSW: Human Resources, budget resources and creating the enabling environment. DOSE: Human Resources, budget resources and creating the enabling environment. DOSJ: Legislation Women's Bureau: Human Resources, budget resources and creating the enabling environment. DOSTIE: Human Resources, budget resources and creating the enabling environment. NAM Select Committees</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$500,000 (UNICEF & TOSTAN)-5 years \$ 150,000 (UNFPA)-5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 750,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years \$100,000 (UNFPA)-5 Years</p>



		<p><u>Civil Society</u> CCF: technical input, human resources, training, financial resource, advocacy and organisation CaDO: technical input, human resources, training, financial resource, advocacy and organisation ProPAG: Child Friendly budgeting BAFROW: technical input, human resources, training, financial resource, advocacy and organisation TOSTAN: technical input, human resources, training, financial resource and organisation Child Protection Alliance (CPA): technical input, human resources, training, financial resource, advocacy and organisation Gamcotrap</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNICEF/UNFPA: advocacy, provision of financial resources, supplies,</p>	
	<p>1.3.3 - Establishment of a national Early Warning system, national Emergency preparedness and relief plans development and implementation supported.</p>	<p><u>Government:</u> Vice-President Office / National Commission on Emergencies: Planning, monitoring & coordination of emergency preparedness and relief efforts.</p> <p><u>Civil Society:</u> ActionAid (communities vulnerability analysis) Pro-PAG (advocacy, policy & budget analysis)</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP (Institutional strengthening of state and CSO partners) UNICEF (technical & financial assistance for emergency preparedness & relief actions).</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 175,000 (UNICEF) -5 years \$ 200,000 (UNDP) -5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 250,000 (UNICEF) -5 years</p>



	<p>1.3.4 Development of framework and strategies for environmental sustainability supported.</p>	<p><u>Government</u> NEA: Assessment of production activities for environmental sustainability. DOS Forestry & Environment DOS Fisheries & Water Resources: Human resources, budget resources and creating enabling environment.</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP, UNEP: funding, capacity building, and technical assistance.</p>	<p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$500,000(UNDP)-5 years</p>
<p>1.4 National systems to improve household food security enhanced.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Food production, information/distribution systems to support effective food marketing in selected food insecure areas enhanced.</p>	<p><u>Government</u> NEA: Assessment of production activities for environmental sustainability. DOSA (DOP/DAS): budget, human resource, capacity building, provision of enabling environment NaNA: research, technical support DOSTIE: technical input, market research DOSWID: technical inputs NARI DOSE DOWR</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> University of Gambia</p> <p><u>Private Sector</u> Chamber of Commerce (promotion of market access)</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> FAO: irrigation facilities, rehabilitation of storage facilities and stalls, promotion of vegetables and horticultural production; community school gardens, Post-harvest processing, marketing/micro credit. UNDP: environmental sustainability, data collection related to prices of agricultural products, capacity building</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$50,000 (UNDP)-5 years \$200,000 (FAO)-2 years</p>



		<p>WFP: Mapping, needs assessment and baseline studies ILO: technical assistance (training, market linkages)</p>	
	<p>1.4.2 Institutional structures and policies to reflect emerging priorities in the agricultural and nutrition sector supported.</p>	<p><u>Government</u> NEA: Assessment of production activities for environmental sustainability. DOSA (DOP/DAS): budget, human resource, capacity building, provision of enabling environment NaNA: research, policy</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> CRS</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> FAO: technical assistance WFP: Mapping, needs assessment and baseline studies</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 100,000 (FAO)-2 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 100,000(WFP)- 5 years</p>
<p>Coordination & Programme Modality: Theme group on Poverty Reduction and Social Protection for UNDAF Outcome.</p>			



2. Basic Social Services

<p>National Priority or Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Improving coverage of the unmet basic needs of the poor (PRSP II - Pillar 3) § Building Capacity for local, people-centred Development through decentralisation (PRSP II - Pillar 4) § Mainstreaming gender equity, environmental issues, nutrition, governance and HIV/AIDS awareness into all development programmes (PRSP II) <p>MDG 2: Achieve universal education MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 4: Reducing Childhood Mortality MDG 5: Improving maternal Health MDG 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome: Improved access to quality basic social services with particular attention to the vulnerable and marginalized</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets
<p>2.1 Improved quality of services in reproductive health, child health, nutrition, water and environmental sanitation for targeted groups.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Strengthened capacity for service delivery in reproductive health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, water, hygiene and sanitation.</p>	<p><u>Government</u> DoSH (Technical input, Human Resources, budget resources, creating enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising); DCD (Human Resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising related to water and environmental sanitation); DoSJ (Legislative reform, advocacy and awareness raising) Divisions/Municipalities (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising related to water and environmental sanitation) Population Commission/ Secretariat (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 500,000 (UNICEF)-5 years \$1.25 Million. (UNFPA)-5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 2 Million (UNICEF)-5 years \$500,000 (UNFPA)-5 years</p>



		<p>awareness raising) Women's Bureau (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising) University of the Gambia (advocacy and awareness raising)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> BAFROW, CCF, CADO, GAFNA, GAMCOTRAP, GFPA, MRC, NSGA, TAYAM, WEC, Worldview, PLWHA support groups, etc. (service providers-training, advocacy and awareness-raising). Private sector Media (public and private)</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS</p> <p><u>Development Partners</u> Taiwan, JICA, EC</p>	
	<p>2.1.2 Improved access to essential nutrition services and caring practices for mothers, infants and young children</p>	<p><u>Government</u> NaNA (Technical input, training, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment DoSH (Technical input, Human Resources, budget resources, creating enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising); Women's Bureau (Technical input, advocacy and awareness raising)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> BAFROW, CCF, CADO, GAFNA, GAMCOTRAP, GFPA, MRC, NSGA, TAYAM, WEC, Worldview, PLWHA support groups, etc. (service providers-training, advocacy and awareness-raising). Private sector</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 350,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 2 Million (UNICEF)-5 years \$100,000 (WFP)-5 Years</p>



		<p>Media (public and private)</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP</p> <p><u>Development Partners</u> Taiwan, JICA, EC, US (Medical services, Vaccines)</p>	
	<p>2.1.3 Increased access to water and sanitation services</p>	<p><u>Government</u> DoWR (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising related to water and environmental sanitation) NEA (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising related to water and environmental sanitation) Divisions/Municipalities (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising related to water and environmental sanitation) Population Commission/ Secretariat (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising) University of the Gambia (advocacy and awareness raising)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> BAFROW, CCF, CADO, GAFNA, GAMCOTRAP, GFPA, MRC, NSGA, TAYAM, WEC, Worldview, PLWHA support groups, etc. (service providers-training, advocacy and awareness-raising). Private sector Media (public and private)</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$600,000 (UNDP)-5 years \$ 400,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 2 Million (UNICEF)- 5 years</p>



		<p><u>UN Agencies</u> WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA</p> <p><u>Development Partners</u> Taiwan, JICA, EC, US (medical services, vaccines)</p>	
	2.1.4 Increased availability of quality disaggregated data for programme planning and management.	<p><u>Government</u> DoSH (Technical input, Human Resources, budget resources, creating enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising); Population Commission/ Secretariat (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising) Women's Bureau (Technical Assistance, Advocacy and awareness raising)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> BAFROW, CCF, CADO, GAFNA, GAMCOTRAP, GFPA, MRC, NSGA, TAYAM, WEC, Worldview, PLWHA support groups, etc. (service providers-training, advocacy and awareness-raising). Private sector Media (public and private)</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA.</p> <p><u>Development Partners</u> Taiwan, JICA, EC, US (Medical services, Vaccines)</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 50,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years \$400,000(UNFPA)- 5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 2 Million (UNICEF) – 5 years \$250,000 (UNFPA)- 5 years</p>
2.2 National capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS strengthened.	2.2.1 HIV/AIDS related services provided including communication and VCT	<p><u>Government</u> NAS /NAC (Coordination, supplies, M&E, Advocacy, Training, Implementation Support,</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$300,000 (UNDP)- 5 years \$ 100,000 (UNICEF)-5 years \$100,000 (UNFPA)-5 years</p>



		<p>Operationalisation) DOSH (Service Provision, Training, M&E) DOSH, DOSE & Other Depts: Policy Reviews, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy DoSW (Human Resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising related to youth/adolescent reproductive health) Women's Bureau (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising) University of the Gambia (advocacy and awareness raising)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> NGOs and CBOs: Community Mobilisation, Advocacy, Policy Review, Service Provision</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS</p> <p><u>Development Partners</u> Taiwan, JICA, EC, US, WB</p>	<p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 1 Million (UNICEF)-5 years \$100,000 (UNFPA) -5 years</p>
	<p>2.2.2 National laws, revised national policy and sectoral policies in place and operational</p>	<p><u>Government</u> NYC (Information/ Research, Advocacy and awareness raising on youth/adolescent reproductive health) NAS (technical input, human resources advocacy and awareness raising) Population Commission/ Secretariat (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising) Women's Bureau (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising)</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 40,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years \$100,000 (UNDP)-5 years</p> <p><u>Food Aid</u> WFP</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 1 Million (UNICEF)- 5 years</p>



		<p>University of the Gambia (advocacy and awareness raising)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> NGOs and CBOs: Community Mobilisation, Advocacy, Policy Review, Service Provision</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, (Technical and Financial Support, Advocacy,)</p> <p><u>Development Partners</u> Taiwan, JICA, EC, US, WB</p>	
	<p>2.2.3 Access to basic social services improved for OVC and youth, and nutritional support provided for PLWHA</p>	<p><u>Government</u> NAS /NAC (Coordination, supplies, M&E, Advocacy, Training, Implementation Support, Operationalisation) DOSH (Service Provision, Training, M&E) DOSH, DOSE & Other Depts: Policy Reviews, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy DoSW (Human Resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising related to youth/adolescent reproductive health) Population Commission/ Secretariat (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising) Women's Bureau (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> NGOs and CBOs: Community Mobilisation, Advocacy, Policy Review, Service Provision</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$50,000 (UNDP)-5 years \$ 100,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years \$100,000(UNFPA)-5 years</p> <p><u>Food Aid</u> WFP</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 1 Million (UNICEF)-5 years</p>



		<p><u>UN Agencies</u> WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, (Technical and Financial Support, Advocacy,) WHO (Technical Support, Training, Medical equipment and supplies) UNDP/UNICEF (Drugs, supplies and training) (Community mobilisation) UNDP/UNFPA (Advocacy, Training, supplies) UNAIDS (Technical Support, Advocacy, Training, Coordination and M&E) WFP (Nutritional Support)</p>	
	<p>2.2.4 Capacity to coordinate, monitor and evaluate HIV/AIDS interventions strengthened</p>	<p><u>Government</u> NAS /NAC (Coordination, supplies, M&E, Advocacy, Training, Implementation Support, Operationalisation) DOSH (Service Provision, Training, M&E)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> NGOs and CBOs: Community Mobilisation, Advocacy, Policy Review, Service Provision</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, (Technical and Financial Support, Advocacy,) WHO (Technical Support, Training, Medical equipment and supplies) UNDP/UNICEF (Drugs, supplies and training) (Community mobilisation) UNDP/UNFPA (Advocacy, Training, supplies) UNAIDS (Technical Support, Advocacy, Training, Coordination and M&E)</p> <p><u>Development Partners</u> Taiwan, JICA, EC, US, WB</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 100,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years \$100,000 (UNFPA)- 5 years \$300,000 (UNDP)- 5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 1 Million (UNICEF)- 5 years</p>



	<p>2.2.5 PLWHA networks established</p>	<p><u>Government</u> NAS /NAC (Coordination, supplies, M&E, Advocacy, Training, Implementation Support, Operationalisation) DOSH (Service Provision, Training, M&E) DOSH, DOSE & Other Depts: Policy Reviews, Community Mobilisation and Advocacy DoSW (Human Resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising related to youth/adolescent reproductive health) Population Commission/ Secretariat (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising) Women’s Bureau (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising) NaNA (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising) <u>Civil Society</u> NGOs and CBOs: Community Mobilisation, Advocacy, Policy Review, Service Provision</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, (Technical and Financial Support, Advocacy,) WHO (Technical Support, Training, Medical equipment and supplies) UNDP/UNICEF (Drugs, supplies and training) (Community mobilisation) UNDP/UNFPA (Advocacy, Training, supplies) UNAIDS (Technical Support, Advocacy, Training, Coordination and M&E)</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$700,000 (UNDP)-5 years \$ 50,000 (UNICEF)-5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 1 million (UNICEF)- 5 years \$50,000 (UNFPA)-5 years</p>
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		WFP (Nutritional Support)	
2.3 Increased enrolment of girls and boys in affordable, quality basic education services in focussed geographic areas	2.3.1 Conducive school environment for increased enrolment, retention, teaching and learning	<p><u>Government</u> DOSE (Policy planning, Curriculum review and improvement, Human Resources, technical inputs, budget resources and allocation, creating enabling environment) Women's Bureau (Technical input, advocacy and awareness raising)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> Future in our Hands (construction of toilets, kitchen and food storage) Education for All Campaign Network (advocacy/lobbying, monitoring access, and quality etc)</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNICEF (Child Friendly school initiative, and the Essential Learning Package ELP: Provision of teaching and learning materials, Environmental Clubs, Malarial control activities, HIV&AIDS prevention, school gardening, WES, mothers club, PTA Training, advocacy for increased enrolment, guidance and counselling and life skills training, monitoring of learning achievement) WFP (Food support to basic education for increased attendance and retention, Promotion of food management committees kitchens, food storage, School feeding, deworming, nutrition and health) FAO/UNICEF (Promotion of School Gardens)</p> <p><u>Development Partners</u> DFID / BESPOR support</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 500,000 (WFP)- 5 years \$ 375,000 (UNICEF)-5 years</p> <p><u>Food Aid</u> WFP: \$ 11 million –5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$500,000 (WFP)-5 years \$ 750,000 (UNICEF)-5 years</p>
	2.3.2 Children and teachers adequately prepared for learning and teaching	<p><u>Government</u> DOSE (Policy planning, Curriculum review and improvement, Human</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$375,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years</p>



		<p>Resources, technical inputs, budget resources and allocation, creating enabling environment).</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> Education for All Campaign Network (advocacy/lobbying, monitoring access, and quality etc)</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNICEF</p> <p><u>Development Partners</u> DFID / BESPOR support</p>	<p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 750,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years</p>
	<p>2.3.3 Community participation enhanced for school management</p>	<p><u>Government</u> DOSE (Policy planning, Curriculum review and improvement, Human Resources, technical inputs, budget resources and allocation, creating enabling environment).</p> <p>Women’s Bureau (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising)</p> <p>Municipalities (Technical input, human resources, budget resources, creating the enabling environment, advocacy and awareness raising related to schools community management)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> Education for All Campaign Network (advocacy/lobbying, monitoring access, and quality etc)</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNICEF</p> <p><u>Development Partners</u> DFID / BESPOR support</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 150,000 (UNICEF)-5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$ 250,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years</p>



	<p>2.3.4 Relevant and up-to-date curriculum for basic education, with quality and adequate quantity of teaching and learning materials in place</p>	<p><u>Government</u> DOSE (Policy planning, Curriculum review and improvement, Human Resources, technical inputs, budget resources and allocation, creating enabling environment). University of the Gambia (research, advocacy and awareness raising)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> Education for All Campaign Network (advocacy/lobbying, monitoring access, and quality etc)</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNFPA/UNICEF (Life-Skills, Adolescent reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, Teacher training, Supply of materials and curriculum development))</p> <p><u>Development Partners</u> DFID / BESPOR support</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$ 350,000 (UNICEF) – 5 years \$400,000 (UNFPA)- 5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$250,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years \$125,000 (UNFPA)-5 years</p>
<p>Coordination & Programme Modality: Theme Group on Basic Social Services for UNDAF outcome</p>			



3. Governance and Human Rights

<p>National Priority or Goals: § Building the Capacity of Local Communities & Civil Society Organisations to play an active role in the process of poverty reduction . (PRSP II-Pillar 4) § Mainstreaming gender equity, environmental issues, nutrition, governance and HIV/AIDS awareness into all development programmes. (PRSP II) § Millennium Declaration Articles 25 & 26 MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women MDG 8: Governance</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome: Economic and political systems utilise transparent, accountable, participatory and inclusive decision making processes at national and decentralized levels</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Targets
3.1 Strengthened local authorities capacity in selected Local Government Areas to effectively deliver basic social services for the poor.	3.1.1 Capacity of state actors to promote increased transparency in decision-making processes and financial operations of local and key national government structures strengthened.	<u>Government</u> DOSLG&L, DOSFEA, SPACO, NAO <u>Civil Society</u> ProPAG <u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP <u>Development Partners</u> DfID, World Bank	<u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$500,000 (UNDP)- 5 yrs
	3.1.2 Revenue generation and administration systems at national and local government levels are established/strengthened.	<u>Government</u> DOSLG&L, DOSFEA, Revenue Authority, Women’s Bureau (Technical Support); National Women’s Council (Technical Support) <u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP <u>Development Partners</u> DfID, World Bank	<u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$500,000 (UNDP)- 5 yrs
	3.1.3 Development planning systems at local Government level are established and/or strengthened.	<u>Government</u> DOSLG&L, DOSFEA, SPACO, Women’s Bureau (Technical	<u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$500,000 (UNDP)- 5 years \$100,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years



		Support); National Women's Council (Technical Support) <u>Civil Society</u> ProPAG <u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP, UNICEF <u>Development Partners</u> DfID, World Bank, EC	<u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$250,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years
3.2 Increased people's participation in decision-making processes at national and decentralized levels.	3.2.1 Capacity of non-state actors to promote increased transparency in financial operations of local and national government structures strengthened.	<u>Government</u> DOSLG&L, SPACO, Women's Bureau (Technical Support) <u>Civil Society</u> ProPAG <u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP <u>Development Partners</u> EC	<u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$500,000 (UNDP)- 5 years
	3.2.2 Effective civic education programme supported and operational at national and decentralized levels.	<u>Government</u> DOSLG&L, NCCE, IEC, DOSJ, Women's Bureau (Technical Support) <u>Civil Society</u> ProPAG, TANGO, <u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	<u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$350,000 (UNDP)- 5 years \$50,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years
	3.2.3 Increased capacity and effective representation of women and young people in decision-making processes promoted at national and decentralized levels	<u>Government</u> DOSYS (NYC), Women's Bureau (Technical Support) National Women's Council (Technical Support and advocacy) <u>Civil Society</u> FAWEGAM <u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	<u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$250,000 (UNDP)- 5 years \$100,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years \$500,000 (UNFPA)-5 years <u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$250,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years \$200,000 (UNFPA)-5 years



<p>3.3 Enhanced capacities of state and non-state actors to address legal and human rights.</p>	<p>3.3.1 Establishment of a national independent Human Rights commission supported.</p>	<p><u>Government</u> Office of Ombudsman (OO), National Assembly, DOSJ, DOSFEA</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> ACDHRS, National Women's Council</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$250,000 (UNDP)- 5 years \$100,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years</p>
	<p>3.3.2 Establishment of Legal Aid and Human Rights clinics supported at decentralised levels.</p>	<p><u>Government</u> Office of Ombudsman (OO), National Assembly, DOSJ, DOSLG&L, DOSFEA,</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> ACDHRS</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$300,000 (UNDP)- 5 years \$100,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years)</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$500,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years</p>
	<p>3.3.3 Capacity of state and non-state actors to promote and protect the rights of women and children enhanced</p>	<p><u>Government</u> Office of Ombudsman (OO), National Assembly, DOSJ, Women's Bureau, National Women's Council (Technical Support, Advocacy and awareness raising)</p> <p><u>Civil Society</u> ACDHRS, CPA, TOSTAN</p> <p><u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF</p>	<p><u>Core/Regular Resources</u> \$350,000 (UNDP)- 5 years \$350,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years \$500,000 (UNFPA)-5 years</p> <p><u>Resources to be Mobilised</u> \$500,000 (UNICEF)- 5 years \$200,000 (UNFPA)-5 years</p>
<p>Coordination & Programme Modality: Theme Group on Governance and Human Rights for UNDAF outcome</p>			



2. Monitoring and Evaluation Matrices

- i. Poverty Reduction and Social Protection
- ii. Basic Social Services
- iii.** Governance and Human Rights



1. Poverty Reduction and Social Protection

<p>National Priority or Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening national strategies for poverty reduction and economic growth (PRSP II -Pillar 1) § Enhancing the productive capacity and social protection of the poor and vulnerable (PRSPII -Pillar 2) § Mainstreaming gender equity, environmental issues, nutrition, governance and HIV/AIDS awareness into all development programmes (PRSPII) <p>MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome: Poverty reduction and social protection strategies and systems are established that enable the poor, vulnerable, women and youth to increase their productive capacities and generate sustainable livelihoods while protecting the environment</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>1.1 Establishment and capacity building of national institutions responsible for development and implementation strategies to promote economic growth and reduce poverty supported.</p>	<p>§ Existence of a functional social and civil protection mechanisms.</p>	<p>UNDP/DOSFEA/Office of the President</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>§ Sufficient resources are allocated to SDF and the establishment of the National Planning Commission.</p> <p>§ Sufficient resources allocated to capacity building of national institutions.</p>
	<p>§ Successful establishment of fully operational f National Planning Commission</p>	<p>UNDP/DOSFEA/Office of the President</p>	
	<p>§ Regular and effective monitoring of MTP/PRSP II.</p>	<p>UNDP/DOSFEA/Office of the President</p>	



<p>1.2 National systems to increase employment (formal and informal) and productive capacity with a particular focus on women and youth enhanced.</p>	<p>§ Evidence of enhanced national systems and policies to increase employment (formal/informal)</p>	<p>DOSTIE, CSOs and UNDP</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Estimates of annual inflows into the labour force can be obtained from demographic and educational data § Government commitment to reducing youth unemployment as indicated in PRSP II § Increase in resources allocated to Employment component of DOSTIE § Estimated market demand for skills from 2005 economic census § Labour market information can be obtained through periodic labour market surveys undertaken by CSD and DOSTIE § Forum to match national data on jobs and skills organized by National Training Authority, GCCI and DOSTIE
	<p>§ Increased employment rate among marginalized groups (especially youth and women)</p>	<p>DOSTIE, CSD, CSOs and UNDP</p>	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Data from CSD and DOSTIE not available on a timely basis § Insufficient government commitment to reducing youth unemployment § Political instability § Local demand for skilled labour continues to be met by population inflows from neighbouring countries



	§ Evidence of increased implementation by private and public sector of national employment and SME policies and plan of action and other relevant policies and programmes.	DOSTIE, CSD, CSOs and UNDP	
	§ Number of youth and women supported under employment initiatives.	DOSTIE, CSD, CSOs and UNDP	
	§ Number of targeted individuals/groups, with access to affordable finance.	DOSTIE, CSD, CSOs and UNDP	



<p>1.3 Establishment of effective social and civil protection mechanisms to protect the most vulnerable supported and timely emergency response strengthened taking into account of environmental sustainability</p>	<p>§ Adoption of early warning and national contingency preparedness and relief plans.</p>	<p>UNICEF/UNDP/WFP/Office of the Vice President/National Commission on Emergencies</p>	
	<p>§ Establishment of a national health account and financing policy</p> <p>§ Assessment of possible communities and CBOs to apply to for establishment of micro health insurance.</p>	<p>DOSH/DOSFEA/ Social Development Fund -ADB, World Bank</p>	
<p>1.4 National systems to improve household food security enhanced.</p>	<p>§ Evidence of enhanced national systems to improve household food security.</p>	<p>WFP/FAO/DoSA</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>§ Government provides adequate resources and farming inputs to the agriculture sector</p>
	<p>§ Proportion of population /household below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.</p>	<p>WFP/FAO/DoSA</p>	<p>§ Government is committed to food security</p>



2. Basic Social Services

<p>National Priority or Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Improving coverage of the unmet basic needs of the poor (PRSP II - Pillar 3) § Building Capacity for local, people-centred Development through decentralisation (PRSP II - Pillar 4) § Mainstreaming gender equity, environmental issues, nutrition, governance and HIV/AIDS awareness into all development programmes (PRSP II) <p>MDG 2: Achieve universal education MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 4: Reducing Childhood Mortality MDG 5: Improving maternal Health MDG 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome 2: Improved access to quality basic social services with particular attention to the vulnerable and marginalized</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>2.1 Improved quality of services in reproductive health, child health, nutrition, water and environmental sanitation for targeted groups.</p>	§ Maternal mortality ratio	DoSH/CSD/MICS 2010 Report	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Health sector remains a high Government priority, reflected by high budgetary allocations
	§ Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	DoSH/CSD/MICS 2010 Report	
	§ Under-five mortality rate	CSD/MICS 2010 Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Adequate trained human resource for health sector will be available
	§ Infant mortality rate	CSD/ MICS 2010 Report	
	§ Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles	DoSH/CSD/ MICS 2010 Report	
	§ Prevalence of underweight children among under-five years of age	NaNA/CSD/ MICS 2010 Report	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § HIPC debt relief not forthcoming, thereby denying increased expenditure to health sector, on which sustained access to quality improvement is predicated
	§ Proportion of under-five sleeping under Tins	CSD/UNICEF/ MICS 2010 Report	
	§ Proportion of pregnant women sleeping under Tins	CSD/DoSH/ MICS 2010 Report	
	§ Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water in urban/rural areas	MICS 2010 Report	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Continued high attrition of trained health staff. § Diversion of government focus from primary health care in favour of secondary and tertiary health care.



	§ Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation in urban/rural areas	MICS 2010 Report	
2.2 National capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS strengthened.	§ Existence of national policy on HIV/AIDS	DOSH/NAS Annual Report	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>§ Continued strong Government commitment to prevention and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>§ Availability of adequate financial, human and material resources for HIV/AIDS prevention and control activities.</p> <p>Risks</p> <p>§ Inadequate financial, human and material resources.</p> <p>§ Increased poverty</p>
	§ HIV prevalence among pregnant women 15-24 years	NAS/Sentinel Surveillance Report 2008	
	§ Condom use at last high-risk sex	NAS/Sentinel Surveillance Report 2008	
	§ % Population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	CSD/NAS/KAP Survey Report 2008	
	§ Contraceptive prevalence rate	CSD/NAS/UNFPA/MICS 2010 Report	
	§ Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans 10-14 years	OVC Report 2008	
2.3 Increased enrolment of girls and boys in affordable, quality basic education services in focussed geographic areas.	Net enrolment rate in primary education	DoSE/MICS Report 2010	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>§ Education sector remains a high Government priority, reflected by high budgetary allocations</p> <p>§ SWAp will be effectively implemented</p> <p>Risks</p> <p>§ High staff attrition among teachers due to poor incentives</p>
	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 by sex	DoSE/CSD/MICS 2010	
	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	DoSE/MICS 2010	



3. Governance and Human Rights

<p>National Priority or Goals: § Building the Capacity of Local Communities & Civil Society Organisations to play an active role in the process of poverty reduction. (PRSP II-Pillar 4) § Mainstreaming gender equity, environmental issues, nutrition, governance and HIV/AIDS awareness into all development programmes. (PRSP II) § Millennium Declaration Articles 25 & 26 Millennium Development Goals MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women MDG 8: Governance</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome: Economic and political systems utilise transparent, accountable, participatory and inclusive decision making processes at national and decentralized levels</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>3.1 Strengthened local authorities capacity in selected Local Government Areas to effectively deliver basic social services for the poor.</p>	<p>§ The capacities of three local authorities (Brikama Area Council, Mansakonko Area Council and Basse Area Council) have been strengthened in planning, financial operations, revenue generation and administration.</p>	<p>Joint Assessments (JA) undertaken by DoSLGL, DoSFEA and UNDP.</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>§ Central government takes concrete measures to ensure that adequate incentives for recruitment and retention of technically competent staff are provided to local government.</p> <p>§ DoSGL&L provides technical and financial assistance to the selected area councils</p> <p>§ Legal framework to establish Planning Commission has been completed, staff and budgets for this commission have been identified and allocated at central and decentralized levels</p>
	<p>§ Three local government authorities have transparent financial systems in place.</p>	<p>JA by DOSLGL, DoSFEA, CSOs and UNDP.</p>	
	<p>• Capacity of staff at local government areas to plan, monitor and evaluate the delivery of basic social services</p>	<p>JA by DOSLGL, DoSFEA, CSOs and UNDP</p>	
	<p>§ Three local government authorities have allocated staff and budgets for operationalisation of development planning systems.</p>	<p>JA by DOSLGL, DoSFEA, Planning Commission, UNICEF and UNDP.</p>	



<p>3.2 Increased people's participation in decision-making processes at national and decentralized levels.</p>	<p>§ Increased in the number of women and youth candidates for decision-making positions in selected local government area.</p>	<p>JA by Women's Bureau, National Assembly, CSOs and UNDP.</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>§ Government and CSOs promoting gender equity in decision-making processes are able to overcome partisan interests.</p> <p>§ Transparent financial management systems in selected local government authorities are in place and open for public scrutiny and comments</p>
	<p>§ Increased involvement of CSOs in budgetary allocation processes at central and local government level</p>	<p>JA by ProPAG, DoSFEA and UNDP</p>	
	<p>§ # Of consultations held on budgetary allocation processes at central and local governmental level.</p>	<p>JA by ProPAG, DoSFEA and UNDP</p>	
	<p>§ # of civic education programmes planned and implemented</p>	<p>JA by NCCE, DOSJ, CSOs and UNDP</p>	
	<p>§ # Of beneficiaries of civic education programmes.</p>	<p>JA by NCCE, DOSJ, CSOs and UNDP</p>	
	<p>§ Existence of information and communication campaigns to increase people's participation in planning processes.</p>	<p>JA by ProPAG, DoSFEA and UNDP</p>	
<p>3.3 Enhanced capacities of state and non-state actors to address legal and human rights.</p>	<p>§ Evidence of a functioning legal aid clinics at decentralised level</p>	<p>JA by DOSJ, CSOs and UNDP</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>§ Capacity of CSOs to mobilize and sustain funding for delivery of legal aid at decentralized levels is strengthened and institutionalised</p> <p>§ National Assembly Members and other decision makers give greater priority to enforcing provisions outlined in the CEDAW and CRC documents</p>
	<p>§ Number of people accessing and benefiting from services provided by functioning legal aid clinics.</p>	<p>JA by DOSJ, CSOs and UNDP</p>	
	<p>§ Resource allocations spent at central and district level</p>	<p>CSOs /UNDP/DOSFEA/DOSJ/National Assembly Members</p>	
	<p>§ Status of implementation of recommendations made by CEDAW and CRC committees.</p>	<p>JA by Women's Bureau, DOSJ, National Assembly, CSOs, UNICEF and UNDP</p>	



	§ National actors' capacity to report on treaty obligations, including on the CRC and CEDAW.	JA by Women's Bureau, DOSJ, National Assembly, CSOs, UNICEF and UNDP	
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3. UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar (2007-2011)



UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar (2007-2011)

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
UNCT Monitoring and Evaluation Activities	Surveys/Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Conduct baseline surveys and relevant research/studies for identified UNDAF indicators. § WFP will do a baseline on Education with DOSE in Region 3,4,5,6, and Foni Districts. § MDG Capacity Needs Assessment at national and local level (UNDP & Gov't) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § National MDG Report (UNDP, Gov't, UNCT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (WFP with NaNA, FAO, DOSA, DOSH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § UNICEF support to Gov't to conduct MICS IV. § UNFPA support to the 2013 Population and Housing Census preparatory activities (data collection for the updating of enumeration areas). § National MDG Report (UNDP, Gov't, UNCT) 	
	Monitoring Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § UNFPA to establish a functional integrated management information system (IMIS) § UNFPA & UNICEF to develop DevInfo. § Establish Committee on Monitoring of Indicators § Field Monitoring Visits (UNFPA) § Annual Work Plans (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP) § Standard Progress Report (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Field Monitoring Visit (Report) (UNFPA) § Annual Work Plans (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP) § Standard Progress Report (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Field Monitoring Visit (Report) (UNFPA) § Annual Work Plans (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP) § Standard Progress Report (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Field Monitoring Visit (Report) (UNFPA) § Annual Work Plans (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP) § Standard Progress Report (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP) 	



		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Evaluations	§ UNDAF Theme Group Review	§ UNDAF Theme Group Review § Progress Review of MDG-based national planning. (UNDP, Gov't)	§ Joint UNCT Mid-Term Evaluation of UNDAF § CP Mid-Term Reviews – UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP § UNDAF Theme Group Review	§ UNDAF Theme Group Review § Progress Review of MDG-based national planning. (UNDP, Gov't)	§ Final UNDAF Evaluation
	Reviews	§ UNDAF Annual Review § Joint Country Programme Annual Review WFP will join	§ UNDAF Annual Review § Joint Country Programme Annual Review WFP will join § Progress review on MDG based national planning		§ UNDAF Annual Review § Joint Country Programme Review WFP will join	§ Final UNDAF Review § Review of UNDAF M & E Plan § Review of M & E Programme Cycle Calendar
	Use of Information	§ RC Annual Report § Dissemination of MDG Progress Report § Dissemination of MICS III Report	§ RC Annual Report	§ RC Annual Report § Dissemination of MDG Progress Report	§ RC Annual Report] § CCA and UNDAF Produced	§ RC Annual Report § CPDs and CPAPs Produced



		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	Partner Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § UNFPA will support the annual production of population data bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Review of PRSP II § UNFPA will support the annual production of population data bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Implementation of PRSP II (2009-2011) § UNFPA will support the annual production of population data bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § UNFPA will support the annual production of population data bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Review of PRSP II (2006-2008)
	M & E Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § UNFPA will train counterparts on Data base management, including utilization of statistical data and indicator selection. § UNFPA & UNICEF will train counterparts on DevInfo. § UNFPA will support training on integration of population variables in sectoral plans and policies § UNFPA & UNICEF will train counterparts on Results-based management 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Training on MICS IV data collection, processing, analysis and report writing § Training on VAM data collection, processing, analysis and report writing 		