



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
2008-2012**

(Revised Version)

**LESOTHO
MASERU**

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List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CPDs	Country Programme Documents
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
LENAPWA	Lesotho Network of Associations of People Living with HIV and AIDS
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOEL	Ministry of Employment and Labour
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MOFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MOFLR	Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation
MOGYSR	Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation
MOHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MOITCM	Ministry of Industry and Trade, Cooperatives and Marketing
MOJHR	Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Rehabilitation
MOLCA	Ministry of Law and Constitutional Affairs
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NDF	National Development Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NASP	National AIDS Strategic Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NUL	National University of Lesotho
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission
PPP	Private-Public Partnership
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSIRP	Public Sector Improvement and Reform Programme
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCS	Resident Coordinator System
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations

UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNS	United Nations System
UNV	United Nations Volunteer (Organization)
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WLSA	Women and Law in Southern Africa

Executive Summary

The second United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Lesotho was formulated through a long consultative process, informed by the Common Country Assessment which was conducted in 2004. This Framework, designed to be implemented in the period 2008 – 2012, is aligned to Lesotho's Poverty Reduction Strategy (2004/05 – 2007/08); Vision 2020 and the Millennium Development Goals.

During the UNDAF review process conducted in May 2009, partners felt that the UNDAF needed revision to conform to the changing national context. The review, which culminated into a revision process, was spearheaded by four UNDAF Outcome Working Groups comprised of UN staff from across Agencies. Consultative meetings were held with government counterparts culminating into a two-day review meeting that was attended by a wide range of stakeholders including the UNS, Government, NGOs and academia. This meeting reviewed progress made in 2008 and suggested amendments to the existing UNDAF Outcomes and Outputs.

Selection of UNDAF and Agency Outcomes was guided by the UN System's comparative advantage. In Lesotho, the UN system has over the years played a pivotal role in skills development using a pool of international, regional, and in-country expertise. It has also facilitated dialogue among political groups, enhanced advocacy for marginalized groups of the population; responded swiftly to the emergency humanitarian need; facilitated development of policies, plans and frameworks; and increased the knowledge base for informed policy making. The UNS agreed to build on this comparative advantage while revising the current UNDAF.

During the revision process, four UNDAF Outcomes that had been identified in the original UNDAF were retained with minor amendments. The revised outcomes are as follows:

- Individuals, civil society organizations, national/local public and private institutions have the capacity to achieve/deliver and sustain universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and to mitigate its impact
- District institutions able to provide quality and sustained health, education and social welfare services.
- National Institutions able to implement sustainable pro-poor economic development, environmental management and household food security policies and strategies with special focus on vulnerable groups including women, children, young men and women and the disabled.
- Governance institutions are able to promote and sustain gender equality, public service delivery and human rights for all

This UNDAF will be implemented through a rights-based approach. Gender equality has been mainstreamed in each of the UNDAF outcomes and highlighted as a stand-alone Agency Outcome. Overall Coordination of the UNDAF will be by the Program Steering Committee, supported by PMT, OMT, Cross-sectoral task forces, as well as Working Groups. The UN system will coordinate its interventions with the rest of development partners through existing mechanisms.

The revised UNDAF has established baseline indicators and targets for each of the proposed outcomes and outputs. Progress towards these targets will be monitored through quarterly Outcome Working Group meetings, and UNDAF Annual Reviews. A mid-term review will be conducted in 2010, and an end-of-cycle evaluation in 2012.

The UN System will fund this UNDAF to the tune of USD 187,255,528 of which USD 92,787,200 will be mobilized.

Section 1: Introduction

Background

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a common strategic framework for the operational activities of the United Nations System (UNS) at the country level. It provides a collective, coherent and integrated response of the UNS to national priorities and needs, including the country's medium term development plans and strategies, within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals and other international commitments.

The first UNDAF for Lesotho was implemented during the period (2002 – 2007). The second generation UNDAF is being implemented during the period 2008 – 2012. The Framework was formulated through a long consultative process, informed by the Common Country Assessment that was conducted in 2004 and aligned to the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy (2004/05 – 2007/08); Vision 2020 and the Millennium Development Goals.

The year 2008 marked the initial period for implementation of the second UNDAF. The review meeting for the initial year of implementation took place in May 2009. In addition to highlighting achievements made and challenges experienced during the first year of implementation, the review also took note of the following issues:

- The UNDAF document has a number of gaps: a) some outcomes are not fully aligned with their respective national strategic policy documents b) Some of the outcomes and outputs are overlapping or duplicating; c) the document is not results-based as it lacks most of the indicators and has no baselines and targets d) interventions of most of the non-resident agencies are not captured in the document; e) the budget is not realistic.
- The Joint UN Team on AIDS had developed a Joint UN Program of Support on HIV/AIDS (JUPSA) with interventions different from those in the UNDAF document
- The Poverty Reduction Strategy which formed strong basis for the UNDAF had expired at the close of the first quarter of 2008 and Government had formulated a two-year National Development Framework (2009/10-2011/12) as an interim planning framework to fill the gap during the process of formulating a five-year national development plan.
- A unanimous decision had been made by the UNCT at the end of 2008 to harmonise and simplify UNS processes through the Delivering as One approach. This approach is not reflected in the existing UNDAF.

Given all the above considerations, a decision was reached to take advantage of the review process and revise the entire UNDAF document.

Process

Revision of the UNDAF took advantage of the 2008 Annual review process which was undertaken in three stages: Agency Annual Work Plan (AWP) review; Outcome analysis; and the Annual Review Meeting.

Most of the agencies and their partners reviewed their 2008 AWP and prepared their annual progress reports by close of 2008. These reports formed basis for the review. Four working groups were formed around each of the four UNDAF Outcomes. Group members consisted of professional staff across agencies. Government counterparts were consulted by conveners of the working groups while non-resident agencies

provided inputs remotely. The UNCT together with relevant working group members held high level discussions with various government ministries.

The major task of the working groups was to review progress made and challenges faced in 2008 as well as changes that had taken place at the global and national level that could necessitate alteration of UNS programs. Special emphasis was put on a cross-cutting issues including, capacity development; human rights based approach to programming; gender; conflict prevention and disaster risk reduction; and results based management.

Upon completion of the review, each working group submitted a summary report to the UNDAF focal person, who in turn compiled the reports and presented the merged report at the annual review meeting that was held on 27 and 28 May 2009.

The UNDAF review meeting was attended by thirty UN staff and 20 government and non-government partners. The meeting was facilitated by an international consultant, assisted by UN technical advisors specialized in human rights based approach, results based management, and joint programming. Half-a-day was spent on reviewing progress achieved in 2008. Half of the following day was used to orient participants on Results Based Management Approach; Human Rights and Human Rights Based Approach; Gender; Capacity Development; and Joint Programming. After the orientation sessions, participants were divided into working groups around each of the existing four UNDAF Outcomes. Each group was required to review the UNDAF Outcome, Agency Outcomes and Outputs, and identify areas that required strengthening or revision.

Given the short period of the review meeting itself, it was not possible to complete the UNDAF revision in the two days. Working Groups continued to refine the outcomes, outputs, indicators, baselines and targets for a period of two months. An M&E Working group was established to assist in strengthening the M&E elements of the document.

UN System's Comparative Advantage

The selection of UNDAF and Agency Outcomes was guided by the UN System's comparative advantage. Some of the unique characteristics of the UNS are: universality and impartiality; advocacy for people-centered and rights-based development policies and strategies; presentation and adherence to international standards and practices, greater social equity; capacity to play a facilitating role between internal and external parties; support to peace and security; and access to universal and regional databanks as well as technical expertise.

In Lesotho, the UN system has over the years played a pivotal role in skills development using a pool of international, regional, and in-country expertise; facilitated dialogue among political groups; enhanced advocacy for marginalized groups of the population; responded swiftly to the emergency humanitarian needs, facilitated development of policies, plans and frameworks; and increased the knowledge base for informed policy making. The UNS agreed to build on this comparative advantage while revising the UNDAF document.

Alignment of UNDAF with national and global frameworks

One of the reasons for revision of the UNDAF was to address weaknesses that had been identified in the original UNDAF, including its alignment to the interim National Development Framework 2009/10 – 2010/11. Table 1 below shows the original and revised UNDAF Outcomes:

Table 1: Original and Revised UNDAF Outcomes

Original UNDAF Outcome	Revised UNDAF Outcome
Capacity strengthened to sustain universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support and impact mitigation	Individuals, civil society organizations, national/local public and private institutions have the capacity to achieve/deliver and sustain universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and to mitigate its impact.
Improved and expanded access to quality basic health, education and social welfare services for all	District institutions able to provide quality and sustained health, education and social welfare services
Increased employment, household food security and enhanced natural resource and environmental management	National Institutions able to implement sustainable pro poor economic development, environmental management and household food security policies and strategies with special focus on vulnerable groups including women, children, young men and women and the disabled
Governance institutions strengthened, ensuring gender equality, public service delivery and human rights for all	Governance institutions strengthened, ensuring gender equality, public service delivery and human rights for all

Table 2 below shows the linkage of the revised UNDAF outcomes with the National Development Framework as well as the related MDGs and CCA focus areas.

Table 2: Alignment of the UNDAF Outcomes with the MDGs, the NDF Clusters and the CCA focus areas

UNDAF Outcome	NDF Goals	Related MDGs	Broad CCA Clusters
1. Individuals, civil society organizations, national/local public and private institutions have the capacity to achieve/deliver and sustain universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and to mitigate its impact.	-Human Development	-Combat HIV and AIDS -Promote gender equality	-HIV and AIDS Youth, Adolescents and Children
2. District institutions able to provide quality and sustained health, education and social welfare services	-Human Development; -Protecting and enabling the disadvantaged and vulnerable	Achieve universal primary education Reduce child mortality Improve maternal health	-Poverty Reduction Basic Social Services (universal access as a basic right)
3. National Institutions able to implement sustainable pro poor economic development, environmental management and household food security policies and strategies with special focus on vulnerable groups including	-Accelerating shared and sustainable economic growth	-Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger -Ensure environmental sustainability	-Poverty Reduction -Food security -Employment creation -Environmental and Natural Resource Conservation

women, children, young men and women and the disabled			
4. Governance institutions strengthened, ensuring gender equality, public service delivery and human rights for all	-Governance	-Millennium Declaration -Promote gender equality	-Preserving Good Governance -Institutional Reform -Human Rights -Decentralization -Gender equality

Section 2: UNDAF Results

Four UNDAF Outcomes that had been identified in the original UNDAF document were retained with minor amendments.

UNDAF Outcome 1

The first UNDAF Outcome was agreed as follows: Individuals, civil society organizations, national/local public and private institutions have the capacity to achieve/deliver and sustain universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and to mitigate its impact. This outcome directly relates to the national Development Framework priority of Human Development.

To achieve the above broad UNDAF Outcome, the UN System will engage in joint efforts to deliver a range of specific Agency Outcomes. First, the UN System will ensure that key government and civil society organizations are able to develop and monitor evidence based interventions; implement the National Strategic Plan objectives; and promote and protect the rights of women, girls and persons living with HIV and AIDS. Special attention will be paid towards implementation of human resource policies particularly in the health sector as well as designing of legislation for protection of women, girls and persons living with HIV and AIDS.

The UN system will also make a significant contribution towards ensuring that children, women, men, young persons and vulnerable groups are able to access and use comprehensive, quality health care and sexual and reproductive health information and services and adopt positive behaviors. To achieve this, the UN will build capacity of health facilities to enable them provide male circumcision services to men in the age range 15 – 49 and neonates; provide HTC services to men, women and adolescent boys and girls and provide PMTCT services to pregnant women who are HIV positive. The UNS will also ensure that public and private sectors have comprehensive and accessible HIV workplace services in place; that the Ministry of Health has expanded access to adequate supplies of health commodities and supplies; and that people living with HIV and AIDS have capacity and appropriate guidelines for positive prevention programs.

Effort will also be made towards increasing access by men, women, boys and girls to knowledge, information, skills and services on safe sex and the prevention of HIV infection. To this end, capacity of teachers and non formal educators will be strengthened to deliver effective life skills education in schools and NFE centers. Similarly, all young people aged 11 to 24 in and out of school will be assisted to understand HIV prevention measures and risk reduction strategies through effective life skills education while all HIV and AIDS Focal Persons will be assisted to coordinate social and behavior change on HIV prevention in workplaces across the public and private sectors.

The UN system will also strive to ensure that leaders at all levels have the capacity to address socio-cultural issues that surround and drive Multiple Concurrent partnerships (MCP). To achieve this, an advocacy and

communication strategy will be developed and used to train leaders on MCP; leaders at all levels including the faith community, government and politicians will be assisted to develop skills to communicate and advocate for partner reduction in the context of MCP; and leaders at the central and local levels will be supported to conduct advocacy campaigns for partner reduction.

Effort will be made towards ensuring that children, women, men, young persons and vulnerable groups utilize comprehensive health care including nutritional support and sexual and reproductive health information and services. Government and civil society institutions will be supported to scale up HIV and TB treatment, care and support services. Health workers in all health facilities will be supported to provide improved and accessible treatment, care and support to PLHIV with chronic illnesses. Daily minimal nutritional intake and support will be provided to food insecure PLHIV on antiretroviral therapy while women and girls living with HIV and AIDS will have access to sexual and reproductive rights and services.

Furthermore, the UNS will ensure that vulnerable groups that include orphans, children, youth and women have their social and welfare needs met. To achieve this, the UN will ensure that government and relevant parliamentary structures are able to develop and adopt social welfare and protection legislation, policies and structures for OVC, youth and women; that women, youth and OVCs in target communities are able to access and utilize protection packages; and that relevant ministries and local governments have the capacity to support vulnerable households improve and sustain their livelihoods.

The UN system has agreed on a division of labour in the delivery of this UNDAF Outcome. UNAIDS will provide leadership on evidence-informed studies and implementation of the NSP objectives. UNDP will lead on HR policies, CSO capacity building as well as community advocacy and communication. UNFPA will provide leadership on BCC and procurement of commodities; while ILO will lead on prevention services in workplace settings. WHO will take a lead on Health care provision, MC, PMTCT and HTC. WFP will take a lead on food security and nutritional support while UNICEF will provide leadership on OVCs and life skills education. Other agencies will provide necessary information and TA.

Other partners that will be involved in the delivery of this outcome include NAC that will provide support on evidence-informed studies and engagement in capacity building, civil society engagement in capacity building and implementation of NSP objectives. MOHSW will provide entry points for service delivery. MoPS will lead the public sector on HR policies. MGYSR and MOJHRCS will provide public sector leadership on gender and human rights; FIDA and WLSA will be engaged in the implementation of relevant activities. LENEPWHA will lead on positive prevention programmes and Business/Labour coalition on HIV and AIDS in the workplace. MOET will provide entry points for life skills education; MoPS and MOLE will serve as entry points for HIV Prevention in the workplace; MOLGC will provide leadership in the gateway approach to the local communities; MOAFS and MOLGC will provide entry points for nutritional support. Parliament and Local Government will provide entry points for legislation, social protection and welfare needs of vulnerable groups. Other development partners in Lesotho will be engaged for both technical and financial support.

UNDAF Outcome 2

The second UNDAF Outcome was revised to read as follows: District institutions able to provide quality and sustained health, education and social welfare services. This outcome contributed to two National Priority Goals of Human Development; and Protecting and enabling the disadvantaged and vulnerable. To achieve this outcome, the UNS will work together to deliver the following four specific Agency Outcomes:

Fist, the UNS will ensure that there are increased enrolment, attendance and completion rates of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) and primary school going children, including those with special learning needs. To this end, the UN will build capacity of national institutions to enable them provide

effective delivery of Integrated Early Childhood Care and Development (IECCD) programme; improve quality of teaching and learning programmes at primary school level; and increase child friendly facilities and services. Incentives for increased enrolment and attendance rate of school –age children especially Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) will also be provided.

Secondly, the UNS will ensure that there is increased access to quality non-formal education especially for herd boys, domestic workers and other OVCs. Non-formal education services will be scaled up in all districts and an incentive programme of NFE centers will be strengthened through provision of learning and teaching materials to learners and tutors. Access to and utilization of comprehensive quality reproductive and child health services will also be increased.

Thirdly, the UNS will ensure that District Health Management Teams are able to manage the essential health package at district level. To achieve this, operational guidelines for health interventions will be made available at all health facilities; facilities for Primary Health Care, SRH/STI and HIV services will be supported to be youth friendly and accessible to vulnerable young people and other users; essential health commodities (condoms, vaccines, HIV supplies) will be provided; health facilities and public places will be supported to deliver an integrated package of health promotion for prevention and care; skilled staff and a full complement of equipment & materials for normal and Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) services will be available in all government and non-government health facilities; and evidence base for strategic planning and innovative interventions for SRH through operational research will be increased.

Lastly, the UN system will ensure that Orphans, children, youth (adolescents, young men and young women) and other vulnerable groups (boys, girls, men, women, old and young) have access to social welfare & protection services. This will be realized through support to government institutions, CSOs & other service providers to enable them design, implement and monitor social welfare and protection services for OVCs and women; and to increase awareness among communities on social welfare & protection services including where and how to access them.

To be able to deliver this outcome, UNICEF will provide leadership in child health and social welfare services, UNFPA will provide leadership in the delivery of Reproductive Health information and services, WFP will be the lead agency for school feeding and provision of garden tools and seeds, while WHO will provide technical support.

NGOs including LANFE, GROW and others will implement some NFE activities and provide technical assistance. MOHSW, CHAL and other NGOs will provide the required infrastructure, human resources, monitoring systems and full implementation of the national guidelines. MoHSW, MoJHR, MoLGC, MoHA, MoFDP will ensure the availability of required human resources, institutional mechanisms, policies, procedures, logistic and administrative support. Other development partners will provide technical and financial support.

UNDAF Outcome 3

The third UNDAF Outcome was revised as follows: National institutions able to implement sustainable pro-poor economic development, environmental management and household food security policies and strategies with special focus on vulnerable groups including women, children, young men and women and the disabled. This Outcome contributes to the national priority goal of accelerating shared and sustainable economic growth. The UN system will work towards achieving this broad outcome through delivery of the following five Agency Outcomes:

First, the UNS will strive to ensure that national institutions are able to promote and foster increased production and trade. This will be realized through support to the design, development and implementation of

industrial and business policies, strategies and plans; and provision of technical support for enhancement of market access opportunities and improvement of competitiveness of manufacturing enterprises.

Second, the UNS will ensure that Government, the private sector and NGOs are able to create decent employment opportunities for women, men, and youth, including orphaned and vulnerable youth. This will be realized through support to the implementation of a National Action Plan on Youth Employment; facilitating creation of decent employment opportunities for both young men and women; facilitating an enabling environment for a vibrant micro-finance industry; and support to applied research that focuses on Lesotho's cultural heritage.

Third, National institutions will be facilitated to increase agricultural productivity and household food security. To this end, support will be extended towards development and implement of policies, strategies and plans; as well as development of skills for extension services on innovative/appropriate agriculture technologies. Capacities of MAFS and NGOs will also be developed to promote and upscale homestead agricultural production and increased access to micro- nutrient rich foods for vulnerable groups; and to improve livestock disease control and surveillance.

Fourth, the UNS will ensure that Government, the private sector and NGOs are able to plan, utilize and manage Natural Resources including human settlements in a sustainable manner. To achieve this, capacities of Government institutions, the private sector institutions and NGOs will be developed to promote viable housing and sustainable urban infrastructure services for all; to develop sustainable land management policies; to implement small-scale initiatives to enhance natural resources and environmental management; and to implement legal frameworks for environmental management.

Lastly, the UNS will strive to ensure that Government, the private sector and NGOs are able to implement effective and sustainable disaster risk reduction strategies. Here, capacities of Government institutions, the private sector and NGOs will be improved to develop legal and institutional systems for disaster risk reduction; to develop and manage emergency response and preparedness mechanisms; to mainstream disaster risk reduction in key national and local development plans; and to manage information and knowledge for disaster risk reduction

Various UN agencies will provide leadership towards delivery of this outcome. ...

UNDAF Outcome 4

The fourth UNDAF Outcome was revised as follows: Governance institutions are able to promote and sustain gender equality, public service delivery and human rights for all. This outcome relates to the national priority goal of Good Governance. To achieve this outcome, the UN system will deliver a range of specific Agency Outcomes.

The UNS will strive to ensure that governance institutions are promoting a stable participatory democracy and effective economic governance. This will be realised through capacity development of relevant governance institutions to enable them support, organise and monitor elections processes; to ensure a stable and participatory democracy; and to address other national challenges.

The UN will also ensure that government and civil society institutional mechanisms promote and protect the rights of women, girls and people living with HIV and AIDS, and advance gender equality. Mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights, children's rights, rights of people living with HIV and AIDS, and gender equality will be put in place; government and civil society organisations will have capacity for prevention of gender-based violence and management and care of survivors of this violence; and for enhancing citizen security through effective crime prevention and criminal justice programmes to combat drug abuse and the harm done to individuals and society.

The UNS will work together to ensure that government institutions are able to deliver public goods and services through a decentralised system of governance; and will ensure that national level mechanism, systems and capacity for effective decentralisation of public service delivery are in place. It will also ensure that capacity of local government institutions is developed to deliver decentralised public services based on claim holder aspirations and participation. Capacity of Ministry of Public Service will be developed to support line ministries in increasing service delivery effectiveness and efficiency while capacity of national and district institutions will be developed to enable them use ICT for enhancement of service delivery.

Lastly, the UN system will ensure that National Development Frameworks take into account population and development inter-linkages. To this end, technical and statistical capacity will be developed for improved policy making.

UNDP will provide leadership towards promotion of good governance while UNFPA will lead on promotion of rights of girls, women and people living with HIV and AIDS as well as statistical and technical capacity for policy development. UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM and UNODC and UNCDF will be collaborating partners. Other agencies will provide resources in their areas of specialisation.

National partners will include MOHA, IEC, MoJHRCS, CSO + media, (NA + Senate), DCEO, MOLGC, MOD, BOS, NUL , MGYSR, MOJHRCS, MOHSW, MOET, MoCST, BOS, MOFDP and NGOs including WLSA and LENEPW.. Other development partners in Lesotho will be engaged for both technical as well as financial support.

Section 3: Initiatives outside the UNDAF results matrix

Most of the UNDAF outcomes and outputs will be delivered in a collaborative effort by two or more UN agencies. However, there are a few initiatives contributing to a number of UNDAF Outcomes that will be implemented by individual agencies. Under UNDAF Outcome 3, UNIDO will ensure that national policies are in place to increase value addition and access to new markets for Small and Medium Enterprises. UNDP through GEF will ensure that Government, local authorities and communities have the necessary capacity to integrate climate change risks and opportunities into national and sectoral development plans and budgets.

Under UNDAF Outcome 4, UNDP will ensure that relevant governance institutions have the capacity to support, organise and monitor elections processes; and that Ministry of Public Service has the capacity to support line ministries in increasing service delivery effectiveness and efficiency. Similarly, UNODC will ensure that government institutions have the capacity to enhance citizen security through effective crime prevention and criminal justice programmes to combat drug abuse and the harm done to individuals and society

Section 4: Estimated Resource Requirements

The UN System through this UNDAF estimates to contribute USD 187,255,528 of which USD 92,787,200 is to be mobilized. Table 3 below shows the resources available and gaps for the period 2008–2012. It depicts the financial breakdown by outcomes per agency in millions of USD.

Table 3: Estimated UNDAF Resource Mobilization Targets (in USD) for the 2008-2012 Programme Cycle

Agency	Outcome 1		Outcome 2		Outcome 3		Outcome 4		Total Resources		
	Available USD	GAP USD	Available USD	GAP USD	Available USD	GAP USD	Available USD	GAP USD	Available USD	GAP USD	Total USD
FAO	-	-	-	-	12,518,000	6,515,000	-	-	12,518,000	6,515,000	19,033,000
IFAD	-	-	-	-	9,060,000	-	-	-	9,060,000	-	9,060,000
ILO	-	202,500	-	-	2,318,000	3,532,000	60,000	-	2,378,000	3,734,500	6,112,500
ITC	-	-	-	-	114,000	2,286,000	-	-	114,000	2,286,000	2,400,000
UN HABITAT	-	-	-	-	610,000	1,025,000	-	-	610,000	1,025,000	1,635,000
UNAIDS	477,000	2,725,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	477,000	2,725,000	3,202,000
UNCDF	-	-	-	-	800,000	600,000	1,200,000	2,745,000	2,000,000	3,345,000	5,345,000
UNCTAD	-	-	-	-	200,000	100,000	-	-	200,000	100,000	300,000
UNDP	2,401,822	4,120,000	-	-	11,539,457	9,359,000	5,972,500	7,723,500	19,913,779	21,202,500	41,116,279
UNEP	-	-	-	-	1,505,000	-	-	-	1,505,000	-	1,505,000
UNESCO	289,690	100,000	850,000	-	12,200	-	157,700	200,000	1,309,590	300,000	1,609,590
UNFPA	640,000	200,000	2,950,000	2,000,000	-	-	3,200,000	1,700,000	6,790,000	3,900,000	10,690,000
UNICEF	13,522,000	3,000,000	1,609,000	7,157,000	-	-	1,457,000	893,000	16,588,000	11,050,000	27,638,000
UNIDO	-	-	-	-	365,000	4,941,000	-	-	365,000	4,941,000	5,306,000
UNODC	-	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	1,200,000
UNV	-	-	-	-	880,000	130,000	-	-	880,000	130,000	1,010,000
WFP	7,692,249	16,637,062	5,051,860	4,806,330	3,410,115	7,349,743	-	-	16,154,224	28,793,135	44,947,359
WHO	1,589,447	609,544	2,016,288	930,521	-	-	-	-	3,605,735	1,540,065	5,145,800
Total	26,612,208	28,794,106	12,477,148	14,893,851	43,331,772	35,837,743	12,047,200	13,261,500	94,468,328	92,787,200	187,255,528

Section 5: Implementation

The UNDAF will be executed under the overall co-ordination of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. Government Ministries, NGOs, and UN Agencies will implement programme activities. The UNDAF will be made operational through the development of Annual Work Plans and Project Documents which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the Agencies and each implementing partner on the use of resources.

The UN will coordinate its programmatic and operational activities through a number of structures, including the UN Country Program Steering Committee; the UNCT; OMT, PMT, Cross-sectoral task forces, as well as Working Groups.

The UN Country Programme Steering Committee will provide overall guidance and leadership for all UN activities and ensures that the UN's interventions are closely aligned to the National priorities in Lesotho. The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator (RC) and the Minister of Finance and Development Planning.

The UNCT under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator will guide the strategic development and management of the UNDAF. The existing OMT consisting of key operations technical staff from resident UN agencies will pursue the harmonization and simplification of management practices, both among participating UN agencies, as well as between the UN and the Government. The PMT will be responsible for guiding and spearheading the programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. The PMT will be supported by Outcome Working Groups and the Cross-sectoral Task Forces which will serve as its technical arms.

The UN will coordinate with development partners, through the Development Partners Consultative Forum (DPCF). Implementation of the UNDAF will also be linked to the existing working groups in various sectors. This will not only ensure government involvement in the UN led programmes but will also ensure that these programmes are linked to national development strategies and plans.

Section 6: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of the UNDAF will be based on the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and the Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar of the revised UNDAF. Monitoring of UN operations will be at two levels: Performance monitoring and situation monitoring.

Performance monitoring will concentrate on commitments of UN and partners. Monitoring of programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation against the indicators listed in the UNDAF M&E Framework will be carried out by the Outcome Working Groups in close collaboration with the Planning, M&E Task Force. An Annual UNDAF review will be held based on and preceded by agency specific Annual Work plan reviews. Outcome Working Groups will synthesize the progress reports of individual agencies and identify contributions made by each agency towards the UNDAF Action Plan. A synthesis report will be produced and discussed at an annual UNDAF Review Meeting. Annual reviews of relevant sectors will also provide necessary information on progress made towards implementation of key actions of the UNDAF.

Situation monitoring will look at broad national human development indicators that the UNS is contributing to. The situation monitoring of the UNDAF will be conducted in close collaboration with relevant sectors. The UNS will support preparation of biennium MDG Reports and periodic surveys as identified in the UNDAF M&E Calendar. The established socio-economic database for Lesotho (Lesotho DevInfo) will provide data for the UNDAF M&E framework.

A mid-term review and end of cycle evaluation of the UNDAF will be conducted. The mid-term review in will be conducted in 2010, while the end-of-cycle evaluation will be conducted in 2012. The agency specific annual and mid-term programme reviews will be used as building blocks for the review and evaluation. An in-depth joint examination of achievements against stated objectives and critical constraints will be made during the review/e evaluation, with a view to streamlining and adjusting the response to emerging issues.

Table 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar of Activities

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
UNCT M&E activities	Surveys/studies	Census Analysis Labour Force Survey;	Census Analysis DHS, Household Budget survey	DHS; CWIQ		
	Monitoring systems	Annual Reports and work plans by Agencies and Sectoral Ministries; RC Annual Report; Outcome Working Groups Reports;	Annual Reports and work plans by Agencies and Sectoral Ministries; RC Annual Report; Outcome Working Groups Reports;	Annual Reports and work plans by Agencies and Sectoral Ministries; RC Annual Report; Outcome Working Groups Reports;	Annual Reports and work plans by Agencies and Sectoral Ministries; RC Annual Report; Outcome Working Groups Reports;	Annual Reports and work plans by Agencies and Sectoral Ministries; RC Annual Report; Outcome Working Groups Reports;
	Evaluations			UNDAF Mid-Term Evaluation		UNDAF Terminal Evaluation
	Reviews	MDG Report; Agency Annual Reports and annual CP reviews; Sectoral Annual Review Reports;	Agency Annual Reports and annual CP reviews; Sectoral Annual Review Reports	MDG Report; Agency Annual Reports and annual CP reviews; Sectoral Annual Review Reports	Agency Annual Reports and annual CP reviews; Sectoral Annual Review Reports	MDG Report; Agency Annual Reports and annual CP reviews; Sectoral Annual Review Reports
Planning references	UNDAF evaluation milestones			Mid-cycle UNDAF Outcome evaluation		End-of-cycle UNDAF Outcome evaluation
	M&E capacity building	Capacity building in statistical systems in BoS;	Capacity building in statistical systems in BoS;	Capacity building in statistical systems in BoS; Joint support to aid coordination in MFDP through Technical Assistance.		
	Use of information	MDG reporting NDF Development HACT Macro assessment	NDP Development	NDP Development HACT Micro Assessment MDG reporting MDG based PRS rollout HACT assessments	NDP Development Commence CCA and UNDAF 2013 -2017 preparation	Agency CP preparation and approval
	Partner activities	Joint support to strengthen statistical systems by UN agencies and other development partners	Joint support to strengthen statistical systems by UN agencies and other development partners	Joint support to strengthen statistical systems by UN agencies and other development partners		

Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

UNDAF Outcome 1: Individuals, civil society organizations, national/local public and private institutions have the capacity to achieve/deliver and sustain universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and to mitigate its impact.			
Agency Outcomes	Outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilisation targets
1.1 Government and civil society have the capacity to design and implement evidence based programmes	1.1.1 (UNAIDS, UNDP, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF) Capacity of key counterparts (government and NAC) built to develop and monitor evidence based interventions	<u>UN Partners:</u> UNAIDS will provide leadership on evidence-informed studies. UNDP lead on CSO capacity building. Other agencies will provide necessary information and TA. <u>Other Partners:</u> NAC and MOH&SW provide leadership on evidence-informed studies. NAC to lead civil society engagement in capacity building. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Available: UNAIDS: \$242,000 UNDP: \$386,822 UNESCO \$15,000 UNFPA:\$100,000 UNICEF: \$42,000 WHO: \$27,200 Gap: UNAIDS: \$1,424,000 UNDP: \$150,000 UNESCO: \$45,000 UNFPA: \$50,000 UNICEF: \$0 WHO: \$182,200
	1.1.2 (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO) Capacity of CSO to design and implement evidence based interventions is built (focus on PLWHA groups)		
	1.1.3 (UNAIDS, UNDP) Capacity development provided to support sustainability efforts of CSOs (focus on PLWHA)		
1.2 Country institutions able to implement NSP objectives and Human Resource policies	1.2.1 (UNAIDS, UNDP, WHO) Country institutions have increased capacity to implement National Strategic Plan objectives	<u>UN Partners:</u> UNAIDS will provide leadership on the implementation of the NSP objectives, while UNDP leads on HR policies <u>Other Partners:</u> NAC coordinates the implementation of NSP objectives, while the MoPS lead the public sector on HR policies. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Available: UNAIDS: \$96,000 UNDP: \$1,750,000 UNICEF: \$30,000 WHO: \$19,600 Gap: UNAIDS: \$800,000 UNDP: \$3,305,000 UNICEF: \$370,000 WHO: \$140,200
	1.2.2 (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO) Government has increased ability to implement Human Resource policies improving recruitment and retention in the health sector		
1.3 The rights of children, women, girls and persons living with HIV are promoted and protected	1.3.1 (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA) Government has enhanced institutional capacity to promote and protect the rights of children, women, girls and PLHIV	<u>UN Partners:</u> UNFPA provides leadership; others the necessary TA. <u>Other Partners:</u> MoGYSR and MOJHRCS to provide public	Available: UNAIDS: \$64,000 UNDP: \$ 215,000 UNFPA: \$50,000 Gap:
	1.3.2 (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA)		

	CSOs have increased capacity to promote the rights of children, women, girls and PLHIV	sector leadership on gender and human rights; FIDA and WLSA provide civil society leadership. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	UNAIDS: \$396,000 UNDP: \$445,000 UNFPA: \$50,000
	1.3.3 (UNAIDS, UNDP) Government has the capacity to ensure legislation protecting the rights of children, women, girls and PLHIV is developed		
1.4 Women, men, children, young persons and vulnerable groups able to access and use comprehensive, quality health care and sexual and reproductive health information and services and adopt positive behaviours	1.4.1 (UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF) Health facilities have the capacity to provide male circumcision services to men in the age range 15 – 49 and neonates	<p>UN Partners: UNFPA provides leadership on BCC; WHO provide leadership on MC, PMTCT and HTC; ILO leads on Workplace services,</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> MOHSW provides entry points for service delivery; Ministry of Labour leads on policies and programmes for HIV and AIDS in the workplace. LENEPWHA leads on positive prevention programmes and Business/labour coalition on HIV and AIDS in the workplace. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.</p>	<p>Available: ILO: \$0 UNAIDS: \$25,000 UNDP: \$0 UNESCO: \$21,075 UNFPA: \$90,000 UNICEF: \$1,792,000 ILO: \$130 000 UNODC: \$0 WHO: \$1,343,777</p> <p>Gap: ILO: \$200,000 UNAIDS: \$0 UNDP: \$10,000 UNESCO: \$65,000 UNFPA \$0 UNICEF: \$780,000 UNODC: \$1,200,000 WHO: \$196,442</p>
	1.4.2 (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO) Health facilities have the capacity to provide HTC services to men, women, children and adolescent boys and girls		
	1.4.3 (WHO, UNFPA) Health facilities have the capacity to provide PMTCT services to pregnant women who are HIV positive		
	1.4.4 (ILO, UNAIDS, WHO) The public and private sectors have in place comprehensive and accessible HIV workplace services		
	1.4.5 (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO) The Ministry of Health has expanded access and services for men and women to adequate supplies of male and female condoms, PEP and GBV kits		
	1.4.6 (UNODC) PLWHA have capacity and appropriate guidelines for actively participating in positive prevention programmes		
1.5. Men, women, boys and girls able to	1.5.1 (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF,	<u>UN Partners:</u>	Available

access and use knowledge, information, skills and services on safe sex and the prevention of HIV infection	UNESCO) Teachers and Non formal Educators capable of delivering effective life skills education in schools and NFE centres	UNICEF leads on life skills education; ILO leads on prevention in the work place <u>Other Partners:</u> MOET as entry points for life skills education; MoGYSR as partner in youth training; MoPS and MOLE as entry points for HIV Prevention in the workplace. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	ILO : \$ 0 UNAIDS : \$50,000 UNESCO : \$208,615 UNFPA: \$250,000 UNICEF: \$3,758,000 WFP: \$10,000 UNESCO: \$208,615 ILO : \$130 000 WHO: \$93,974 Gap: ILO: 2,500 UNAIDS: 76,000 UNESCO: \$0 UNFPA: 0 UNICEF: \$ 300,000 WFP: \$10,000 WHO: \$25,526
	1.5.2 (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP) All young people aged 11 to 24 in and out of school understand HIV prevention measures and risk reduction strategies through effective life skills education		
	1.5.3 (ILO, UNAIDS, WHO, UNESCO) All HIV and AIDS Focal Persons able to coordinate social and behaviour change on HIV prevention in workplaces across the public and private sectors		
1.6 Leaders at all levels have the capacity and addressing socio-cultural issues that surround and drive Multiple Concurrent partnerships (MCP)	1.6.1 (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO) Advocacy and communication strategy developed and used to train leaders on MCP	<u>UN Partners:</u> UNAIDS provide evidence on socio-cultural issues; UNPD leads on leadership and community participation – advocacy and communication. <u>Other Partners:</u> MOHSW and NAC entry point for information on socio-cultural dynamics; MOLGC provide leadership in the gateway approach to the local communities. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Available UNAIDS: \$0 UNDP: 100,000 UNESCO: 15,000 UNFPA: \$100,000 Gap UNAIDS: \$29,000 UNDP: 210,000 UNESCO: \$0 UNFPA: \$50,000
	1.6.2 (UNAIDS, UNFPA) Leaders at all levels, including faith community, government and politicians have the skills to communicate and advocate for partner reduction in the context of MCP		
	1.6.3 (UNDP, UNFPA) Leaders conduct advocacy campaigns for partner reduction at the central and local levels.		
1.7 Women, men, young persons and vulnerable groups utilize comprehensive health care including nutritional support and sexual and reproductive health services and information	1.7.1 (WHO) Government and CSOs institutions have the capacity to scale up HIV and TB treatment, care and support services	<u>UN Partners:</u> WHO leads on Health care provision; WFP leads on leads on nutritional support, <u>Other Partners:</u> MOHSW as entry points for health service provision; MOAFS and MOLGC as entry points	Available: UNFPA: \$50,000 WFP: \$2,896,586 WHO: \$104,896
	1.7.2 (WHO) Doctors, nurses in all health		

	<p>facilities capable of providing improved and accessible treatment, care and support to PLHIV with chronic illnesses</p> <p>1.7.3 (WHO,WFP) Food insecure PLHIV on antiretroviral therapy have their daily minimal nutritional intake and support</p> <p>1.7.4 (WHO, UNFPA) Women and girls living with HIV and AIDS have access to sexual and reproductive health rights and services that are necessary for them</p>	for nutritional support. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	<p>Gap: UNFPA: \$50,000 WFP: \$6,269,220 WHO: \$62,176</p>
1.8 Vulnerable groups that include orphans, children, youth and women have their social and welfare needs met	<p>1.8.1 (UNESCO, UNICEF) Government and relevant parliamentary structures able to develop and adopt social welfare and protection legislation, policies and structures for OVC, youth and women</p> <p>1.8.2 (UNICEF) Women, youth and OVC in target communities able to access and utilize protection packages</p> <p>1.8.3 (UNICEF, WFP) The relevant Ministries and Local Government have the capacity to support vulnerable households improve and sustain their livelihoods</p>	<p><u>UN Partners:</u> UNICEF provides leadership on OVCs; WFP lead on food security</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> MOHSW; Parliament and Local Government as entry points for legislation, social protection and welfare needs of vulnerable groups. MoGYSR as partner in youth and women Other development partners will be engaged for both technical as well as financial support.</p>	<p>Available: UNESCO: \$30,000 UNICEF: \$7,900,000 WFP:\$4,785,663</p> <p>Gap: UNESCO\$ 0 UNICEF: \$1,550,000WFP: \$10,357,842</p>
<p><i>Coordinating Mechanisms: Coordination of the UN programmes on HIV would be through the Joint UN Team on AIDS established in the course of 2006. This Team, facilitated by UNAIDS under the direction of the UN resident coordinator, will serve as the mechanism for programming and coordination of HIV-related efforts within the UN system to promote a coherent and effective action in support to the national response.</i></p> <p><i>The Joint Team will work in the context of the Management Arrangement Framework, endorsed by the UNCT, to implement the Joint UN Programme of support on AIDS (JUPSA). JUPSA was developed in the course of 2008 and launched in 2009, to enable the UN System in Lesotho to deliver as 'One' on national AIDS priorities agreed upon with the Government of Lesotho and articulated in the UNDAF. Within the Framework a division of labour among agencies was defined and lead agencies for each thematic area clearly identified. The thematic areas respond to the UNDAF outcomes on HIV that are aligned to the national priorities defined in the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2006-2011.</i></p>			

National Priority Goals: 1) Human Development; 2) Protecting and enabling the disadvantaged and vulnerable
UNDAF Outcome 2: District institutions able to provide quality and sustained health, education and social welfare services

Agency Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
2.1 Increased Enrolment, attendance rate and completion rates of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) and Primary school going children, including those with special learning needs	2.1.1: (UNICEF, UNESCO) National institutions have capacity to provide effective delivery of Integrated Early Childhood Care and Development (IECCD) programme	<u>UN Partners:</u> UNICEF will be the coordinating agency for this country programme outcome. WFP will be responsible for school feeding and provision of garden tools and seeds. <u>Other Partners:</u> MoET as main partner; MoGYSR as partner in youth. NGOs including, Churches and community members will provide technical assistance and logistics where appropriate on all the above. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Available: UNESCO: \$850,000 UNICEF: 501,000 WFP: \$ 3,540,598 Gap: UNESCO: \$0 UNICEF: \$1,033,000 WFP: \$ 1,535,432
	2.1.2: (UNICEF, UNESCO) Improved quality of teaching and learning programmes at all levels		
	2.1.3: (UNICEF) Increased Child friendly facilities and services		
	2.1.4: (WFP) Incentives for increased enrolment and attendance rate of school –age children especially Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) provided		
2.2: Access to quality non-formal education especially for herd boys, domestic workers and other OVC increased	2.2.1: (UNICEF, UNFPA) Non-formal education services scaled up in all districts.	<u>UN Partners:</u> UNICEF will be the coordinating agency for this outcome. <u>Other Partners:</u> MoGYSR as oartner in youth. NGOs including LANFE, GROW and others will implement some NFE activities and provide technical assistance where appropriate. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Available: UNFPA: \$250,000 UNICEF: \$334,000 Gap: UNFPA: \$200,000 UNICEF: \$1,394,000
	2.2.2: (UNICEF, UNFPA) An incentive programme of NFE centres strengthened through provision of learning and teaching materials to learners & tutors.		
2.3: Access to and utilization of comprehensive quality reproductive and child health	2.3.1: (WHO, UNICEF) District Health Management Teams (DHMTs) able to manage the essential health package at district	<u>UN Partners:</u> UNICEF will provide technical and financial support to the	Available: UNFPA: \$2,500,000 UNICEF: \$744,000

services increased.	level.	implementing partners and will ensure availability of essential supplies at facility level in collaboration with other UN agencies.	WHO: \$2,016,288 Gap: UNFPA: \$1,700,000 UNICEF: \$ 4,640,000 WHO: \$920,521
	2.3.2: (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF) Operational guidelines for health interventions (programs) available at all health facilities, and health workers able to use these guidelines		
	2.3.3: (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO) Facilities for Primary Health Care, SRH/STI and HIV services are youth friendly and accessible to vulnerable young people and other users		
	2.3.4 (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF) Essential health commodities (condoms, vaccines, HIV supplies) available		
	2.3.5: (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF) Health facilities and public places delivering an integrated package of health promotion for prevention and care.		
	2.3.6: (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF) Trained skilled staff and a full complement of equipment & materials for normal & EmOC services available in all government & non-government health facilities		
	2.3.7: (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF) Increased evidence base for strategic planning and innovative interventions for SRH through operational research.		
2.4: Orphans, children, youth (adolescents, young men and young women) & other vulnerable groups (boys, girls, men, women, old and young) have access to social welfare & protection services	2.4.1: (UNICEF, WFP) Government institutions, CSOs & other service providers able to design, implement and monitor social welfare and protection services for OVCs and women	<u>UN Partners:</u> UNICEF will extend the technical assistance and provide financial support to the implementing partners. <u>Other Partners:</u> MoHSW, MoJHR, MoLGC, MoHA, MoFDP MoGYSR would ensure the availability of required human resources, institutional mechanisms, policies, procedures, logistic and administrative support. Whereas, CSOs would facilitate the process of social mobilisation, organisation,	Available: UNFPA: \$200,000 UNICEF: \$ 30,000 WFP: \$1,511,262 WHO: \$0 Gap: UNFPA: \$100,000 UNICEF: \$90,000 WFP: \$3,270,898 WHO: \$10,000
	2.4.2: (UNFPA, WHO) Increased awareness among communities on social welfare & protection services including where & how to access them.		

		development and strengthening of local management system,	
National Priority Goals: 1) Human Development; 2) Protecting and enabling the disadvantaged and vulnerable			
UNDAF Outcome 2: District institutions able to provide quality and sustained health, education and social welfare services			
Agency Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
2.1 Increased Enrolment, attendance rate and completion rates of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) and Primary school going children, including those with special learning needs	2.1.1: (UNICEF, WFP, UNESCO) National institutions have capacity to provide effective delivery of Integrated Early Childhood Care and Development (IECCD) programme	<u>UN Partners:</u> UNICEF will be the coordinating agency for this country programme outcome. WFP will be responsible for school feeding and provision of garden tools and seeds.	Available: UNESCO: \$850,000 UNICEF: 501,000 WFP: \$ 3,507,113 Gap: UNESCO: \$0 UNICEF: \$1,033,000 WFP: \$ 3,827,499
	2.1.2: (UNICEF, UNESCO) Improved quality of teaching and learning programmes at all levels		
	2.1.3: (UNICEF)	<u>Other Partners:</u>	

UNDAF Outcome 2

	<p>Increased Child friendly facilities and services</p> <p>2.1.4: (WFP) Incentives for increased enrolment and attendance rate of school –age children especially Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) provided</p>	<p>MoET as main partner; MoGYSR as partner in youth. NGOs including, Churches and community members will provide technical assistance and logistics where appropriate on all the above. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.</p>	
2.2: Access to quality non-formal education especially for herd boys, domestic workers and other OVC increased	<p>2.2.1: (UNICEF, UNFPA) Non-formal education services scaled up in all districts.</p>	<p><u>UN Partners:</u> UNICEF will be the coordinating agency for this outcome.</p>	<p>Available: UNFPA: \$250,000 UNICEF: \$334,000</p>
	<p>2.2.2: (UNICEF, UNFPA) An incentive programme of NFE centres strengthened through provision of learning and teaching materials to learners & tutors.</p>	<p><u>Other Partners:</u> MoGYSR as oartner in youth. NGOs including LANFE, GROW and others will implement some NFE activities and provide technical assistance where appropriate. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.</p>	<p>Gap: UNFPA: \$200,000 UNICEF: \$1,394,000</p>
2.3: Access to and utilization of comprehensive quality reproductive and child health services increased.	<p>2.3.1: (WHO, UNICEF) District Health Management Teams (DHMTs) able to manage the essential health package at district level.</p>	<p><u>UN Partners:</u> UNICEF will provide technical and financial support to the implementing partners and will ensure availability of essential supplies at facility level in collaboration with other UN agencies.</p>	<p>Available: UNFPA: \$2,500,000 UNICEF: \$744,000 WHO: \$2,016,288</p>
	<p>2.3.2: (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF) Operational guidelines for health interventions (programs) available at all health facilities, and health workers able to use these guidelines</p>		
	<p>2.3.3: (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO) Facilities for Primary Health Care, SRH/STI and HIV services are youth friendly and accessible to vulnerable young people and other users</p>	<p><u>Other Partners:</u> MOHSW, CHAL and other NGOS will provide the required infrastructure, HR, monitoring system and full</p>	<p>Gap: UNFPA: \$1,700,000 UNICEF: \$ 4,640,000 WHO: \$920,521</p>
	<p>2.3.4 (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF) Essential health commodities (condoms, vaccines,</p>		

	HIV supplies) available	implementation of the national guidelines. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	
	2.3.5: (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF) Health facilities and public places delivering an integrated package of health promotion for prevention and care.		
	2.3.6: (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF) Trained skilled staff and a full complement of equipment & materials for normal & EmOC services available in all government & non-government health facilities		
	2.3.7: (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF) Increased evidence base for strategic planning and innovative interventions for SRH through operational research.		
2.4: Orphans, children, youth (adolescents, young men and young women) & other vulnerable groups (boys, girls, men, women, old and young) have access to social welfare & protection services	2.4.1: (UNICEF, WFP) Government institutions, CSOs & other service providers able to design, implement and monitor social welfare and protection services for OVCs and women	<p><u>UN Partners:</u> UNICEF will extend the technical assistance and provide financial support to the implementing partners.</p> <p><u>Other Partners:</u> MoHSW, MoJHR, MoLGC, MoHA, MoFDP MoGYSR would ensure the availability of required human resources, institutional mechanisms, policies, procedures, logistic and administrative support. Whereas, CSOs would facilitate the process of social mobilisation, organisation, development and strengthening of local management system, extending specialised technical assistance as well as the watch dogs for the development process. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.</p>	<p>Available: UNFPA: \$200,000 UNICEF: \$ 30,000 WFP: \$1,227,068 WHO: \$0</p> <p>Gap: UNFPA: \$100,000 UNICEF: \$90,000 WFP: \$2,808,389 WHO: \$10,000</p>

	2.4.2: (UNFPA, WHO) Increased awareness among communities on social welfare & protection services including where & how to access them.		
<p>Coordinating Mechanisms: <i>The overall coordination will be by the UN Country Program Steering Committee, guided by the UNCT. In addition, As part of Delivering as One, the UN system in Lesotho has established an inter-agency Programme Management Team that will coordinate monitor and guide all programme activities of the UN system in Lesotho. The Programme Management Team will receive updated information from Outcome Working Groups that are formed around the different UNDAF outcomes. These Working Groups are composed of members of the different agencies that have active programmes in the outcome areas. Joint UN programmes are elaborated where possible and beneficial to achieve results.</i></p>			

UNDAF Outcome 3

National Priority Goals: 1) Accelerating shared and sustainable economic growth			
UNDAF Outcome 3: National Institutions able to implement sustainable pro poor economic development, environmental management and household food security policies and strategies with special focus on vulnerable groups including women, children, young men and women, and the disabled			
Agency Outcome	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
3.1 National institutions able to promote and foster increased production and trade	3.1.1: (UNIDO, ITC, UNCTAD) Increased Government capacity to design, develop and implement industrial policies and strategies on the development of the national and regional value chain	<u>UN Agencies:</u> UNDP will coordinate efforts of Non-resident UNIDO, ITC and UNCTAD who in turn will provide financial resources and technical assistance. <u>Other Partners:</u> MoTICM, MoFDP, MAFS, and private sector cooperatives. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Available: ITC : \$57,000 UNCTAD: \$200,000 UNDP: \$559,457 UNIDO : \$365,000 Gap: ITC: \$1,043,000 UNCTAD: \$100,000 UNDP: \$0 UNIDO: \$4,941,000
	3.1.2: (UNDP, ITC) National institutions have capacity to develop and implement trade and business policies, strategies and plans that are aligned to the national growth strategy and related regional integration plans		
	3.1.3: (UNIDO, ITC, UNCTAD) Increased institutional capacities of the public and private technical support institutions to utilize trade preferences, enhance market access opportunities and improve competitiveness of manufacturing enterprises		
3.2 Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's able to create decent employment opportunities for women, men, and youth, including orphaned and vulnerable youth	3.2.1: (UNDP, ILO) Government, local authorities and communities have the capacity to implement a National Action Plan on Youth Employment for decent employment with particular focus on women, orphaned and vulnerable youth	<u>UN Agencies:</u> UNDP will coordinate the UN system's efforts. ILO, UN HABITAT, UNV, UNCDF, IFAD UNESCO will be collaborating Agency, providing technical and financial support <u>Other Partners</u> MFDP, MGYSR, MLE, MOE, Association of Lesotho Employers & Business (ALE) and Workers Organisations, Trade Lesotho Textiles Exporters Association, LTEA, Office of the Royal Palace. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Available: IFAD: \$9,060,000 ILO: \$2,318,000 HABITAT: \$100,000 UNCDF: \$800,000 UNDP: \$1,244,000 UNESCO: \$12,200 UNV: \$880,000 Gap: IFAD: \$0 ILO: \$3,532,000 HABITAT: \$500,000 UNCDF: \$600,000 UNDP: \$1,189,000 UNESCO: \$0 GAP: \$130,000
	3.2.2: (UNDP, ILO, HABITAT, UNV) Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have capacity to facilitate creation of decent employment opportunities for both young men and women		
	3.2.3: (UNCDF, UNDP, IFAD) Government- and financial services institutions have the capacity to create an enabling environment for a vibrant micro-finance industry		
	3.2.4: (UNDP, UNESCO)		

	Government, NGOs and research institutions have capacity to carry out applied research that focuses on Lesotho's cultural heritage thus shaping the country's future as a traditional society to support sustainable development		
3.3 National institutions able to increase agricultural productivity and household food security	3.3.1: (FAO, WFP, ITC) National institutions have capacity to develop and implement policies, strategies and plans	<u>UN Agencies:</u> FAO will be responsible for leading interventions to contribute to this country programme outcome. WFP will provide financial resources and technical assistance. <u>Other Partners</u> MAFS, MTICM, MNR, private sector, NGOs. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Available: FAO : \$3,826,000 WFP: \$3,208,115 ITC : \$32,000 Gap: FAO: \$5,033,000 WFP: \$ 7,122,245 ITC: \$768,000
	3.3.2: (FAO, IFAD) Skills for extension services developed and adoption of innovative/appropriate agriculture technologies promoted for increased and sustained agricultural production		
	3.3.3: (FAO, IFAD) MAFS and NGO's capacitated to expand area under irrigation		
	3.3.4: (FAO, WFP, IFAD) Capacities of MAFS and NGOs developed to promote and upscale homestead agricultural production and increased access to micro- nutrient rich foods for vulnerable groups		
	3.3.5 (FAO) National institutions have capacity for livestock disease control and surveillance.		
3.4 Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's are able to plan, utilize and manage Natural Resources including human settlements in a sustainable manner.	3.4.1: (UNDP, HABITAT) Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have the capacity to promote viable housing and sustainable urban infrastructure services for all	<u>UN Agencies:</u> UNDP will lead the UN System's interventions of this Outcome. UN Habitat, IYC, and UNEP will provide technical and financial support <u>Other Partners:</u> MCC, MoLGC, MoFLR, MTEC, CBOs/NGOs, Business Sector Academic Institutions. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Available: ITC \$25,000 HABITAT: \$510,000 UNDP \$3,698,000 Gap: ITC: \$475,000 HABITAT: \$525,000 UNDP: \$2,250,000
	3.4.2: (UNDP, IFAD) Government and local authorities have capacity to develop sustainable land management (SLM) policies, and to upscale proven SLM techniques that are sensitive to gender roles		
	3.4.3: (UNDP, ITC, IFAD) CBOs and NGOs have the capacity to implement small-scale initiatives to enhance natural resources and environmental management and that generate livelihood support benefits for men and women		
	3.4.4: (UNDP, UNEP) Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have capacity to implement legal		

Agency Outcome 3.5 Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's are able to implement effective and sustainable disaster risk reduction strategies	frameworks for environmental management	<u>UN Agencies:</u> UNDP will be responsible for leading interventions to contribute to this Agency Outcome; FAO and WFP will provide financial resources and technical assistance. <u>Other Partners:</u> DMA, MAFS, MFLR, BoS. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Available: FAO \$8,120,000 UNDP: \$607,000 WFP: \$192,000 Gap; FAO: \$1,054,000 UNDP: \$820,000 WFP: \$408,000
	3.5.1: (UNDP) Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have the capacity to develop legal and institutional systems for disaster risk reduction		
	3.5.2: (UNDP, FAO, WFP) Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have the capacity to develop and manage emergency response and preparedness mechanisms		
	3.5.3: (UNDP, FAO) Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have the capacity to mainstream disaster risk reduction in key national and local development plans		
	3.5.4: (UNDP, FAO) Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have the capacity to manage information and knowledge for disaster risk reduction		
Agency Outcome 3.6 Government, local institutions and communities are able to develop and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies	3.6.1: (UNDP) Government, local authorities, and private sector have the capacity to increase access to sustainable renewable energy technologies and services to rural areas in Lesotho, including green electricity and cleaner fuels	<u>UN Agencies:</u> UNDP will be responsible for leading interventions to contribute to this Agency Outcome; UNEP, FAO and WFP will provide financial resources and technical assistance. <u>Other Partners:</u> MNR, DOE, MoFLR, MAFS, LMS, Private Sector. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Available: UNDP: \$5,540,000 UNEP: \$1,500,000 FAO: \$572,000 WFP: \$10,000 Gap: UNDP: \$5,100,000 UNEP: \$0 FAO: \$428,000 WFP: \$124,498
	3.6.2: (UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WFP) Government, local authorities and communities have the capacity to integrate climate change risks and opportunities into national and sectoral development plans and budgets		
Coordination Mechanisms: <i>The overall coordination will be by the UN Country Program Steering Committee, guided by the UNCT. In addition, As part of Delivering as One, the UN system in Lesotho has established an inter-agency Programme Management Team that will coordinate monitor and guide all programme activities of the UN system in Lesotho. The Programme Management Team will receive updated information from Outcome Working Groups that are formed around the different UNDAF outcomes. These Working Groups are composed of members of the different agencies that have active programmes in the outcome areas. Joint UN programmes are elaborated where possible and beneficial to achieve results</i>			
IFAD resources - the total programme cost of SANReMP is approximately USD 12 million over 6 years (2005-2011). The Programme has three components: (a) Agricultural Diversification and Intensification; (b) Land and Water management; and (c) Local Capacity Building. It is not possible, to break down the programme cost by years and by sub-components to fit into the UNDAF outputs – therefore, no indication of resources in the table.			

UNDAF Outcome 4

National Priority or Goals Cluster: Good Governance			
UNDAF Outcome 4: Governance institutions able to promote and sustain gender equality, public service delivery and human rights for all			
Agency Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
4.1 Governance institutions promoting a stable participatory democracy and effective economic governance.	4.1.1: (UNDP) Relevant governance institutions have the capacity to support, organise and monitor elections processes	<u>UN Agencies</u> UNDP will coordinate UN efforts around this outcome with financial and/or technical support from, , UNICEF and UNESCO	Available: ILO: \$60,000 UNDP: \$2,725,000 UNESCO: \$7,700
	4.1.2: (UNDP) Capacity of watchdog institutions strengthened to ensure a stable and participatory democracy.	<u>Other partners</u> Collaborating partners at the national level include MOHA, IEC, MoJHRCS, CSO + media, (NA + Senate), DCEO, MOLGC, MOD, BOS, NUL . Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	Gap: ILO: \$0 UNDP: \$3,510,000 UNESCO: \$0
	4.1.3: (UNDP) Collaborative capacity for consensus based solutions strengthened to address national challenges		
4.2 Government and civil society institutional mechanisms promote and protect the rights of children, women, girls and people living with HIV, and advance gender equality.	4.2.1: (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF) Mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights, children's rights, rights of people living with HIV, and gender equality in place	<u>UN Agencies</u> UNFPA will coordinate UN efforts around this outcome with financial and/or technical support from UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM and UNODC.	Available: UNDP: \$655,000 UNFPA: \$1,700,000 UNICEF: \$257,000
	4.2.2: (UNFPA, UNDP) Government and civil society organisations have capacity for prevention of gender-based violence and management and care of survivors of this violence.	<u>Other Partners</u> Collaborating partners at the national level include MGYSR, MOJHRCS, MOHSW, MOET, WLSA, and NGOs, LENEPWA.	Gap: UNDP: \$920,000 UNFPA: \$600,000 UNICEF: \$393,000
	4.2.3 (UNODC) Government institutions have the capacity to enhance citizen security through effective crime prevention and criminal justice programmes to combat drug abuse and the harm done to individuals and society	Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	
4.3 Government institutions able to deliver public goods and services through a decentralised system of governance	4.3.1: (UNDP, UNCDF) National level mechanism, systems and capacity for effective decentralisation of public service delivery in place	<u>UN agencies</u> UNDP will be the lead agency for the decentralisation programme of the UN in collaboration with UNCDF,	Available: UNCDF: \$ 200,000 UNDP: \$1,200,000 UNESCO: \$150,000

	4.3.2: (UNDP, UNCDF) Local government institutions have capacity to deliver decentralised public services based on claim holder aspirations and participation on efficient service delivery	Other agencies will provide resources in their areas of specialisation.	Gap: UNDP: \$1,500,000 UNCDF: \$2,745,000 UNESCO: \$200,000
	4.3.3: (UNDP) Ministry of Public Service has the capacity to support line ministries in increasing service delivery effectiveness and efficiency	Other partners The major implementing partners will be MoGYSR, MoJHR, MoHSW, MoET, MoCST, WLSA, NGOC.	
	4.3.4: (UNDP, UNESCO) National and district institutions have capacity to use ICT for enhancement of service delivery.	Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	
4.4: National Development Frameworks take into account population and development inter-linkages.	4.4.1: (UNFPA) National and district institutions have the capacity to integrate population issues in poverty reduction strategies, sectoral plans, policies and programmes.	<u>UN agencies</u> The coordinating agency in this country programme outcome will be UNFPA. UNDP will collaborate at the technical level.	Available: UNFPA: \$ 1,500,000 UNICEF: \$1,200,000 Gap: UNFPA: \$1,100,000 UNICEF: \$ 500,000
	4.4.2: (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF) Institutions at national and district levels have capacity to collect, analyze and utilize data for planning and policy making.	Other partners: Collaborating partners at the national level include BOS and MOFDP. Other development partners in Lesotho are engaged for both technical as well as financial support.	
Coordinating Mechanisms: <i>The overall coordination will be by the UN Country Program Steering Committee, guided by the UNCT. In addition, As part of Delivering as One, the UN system in Lesotho has established an inter-agency Programme Management Team that will coordinate monitor and guide all programme activities of the UN system in Lesotho. The Programme Management Team will receive updated information from Outcome Working Groups that are formed around the different UNDAF outcomes. These Working Groups are composed of members of the different agencies that have active programmes in the outcome areas. Joint UN programmes are elaborated where possible and beneficial to achieve results</i>			

Annex 2: UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcome 1	Indicators	Baseline and Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
UNDAF outcome 1: Individuals, civil society organizations, national/local public and private institutions have the capacity to achieve/deliver and sustain universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and to mitigate its impact.	Proportion of Universal Access Targets that are reported in National HIV and AIDS partnership forum. Proportion of Universal Access Targets that have been achieved.	Baseline: TBD Target: 100% by 2011 Baseline: 0 Target: 100% by 2011 (NSP)	UNGASS reports	-Continued peace in the country -No major natural or man-made disasters
Agency Outcome 1.1 Government and civil society have the capacity to design and implement evidence based programmes	National HIV and AIDS strategic plan is evidence based.	Baseline: 2006 not Evidenced Informed Target: 2010 Evidenced Based	Mid Term Review Report, National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS	-Continued government support for HIV programming
	Number of HIV/AIDS decentralised structures that are multi-sectoral and functional	Baseline: 10 District Partnership forums were institutionalised in all districts Target : 10 functional District Partnership Forum by 2012	Lesotho Output Monitoring System for HIV/AIDS (LOMSHA) Partnership Forum Report	
	Percentage of decentralised structures that produce quarterly reports regularly.	Baseline: 0 (no guidelines for reporting) Target : 100% by 2012	LOMSHA	
	Proportion of National HIV Strategic plan interventions that are based on evidence.	Baseline: TBD Target: 100% by 2011	NAC Partnership Forum Report	
	Proportion of HIV and AIDS targets met in strategic plans of key line Ministries	Baseline: TBD Target: 100% by 2011	NAC Partnership Forum Report	
	National HIV and AIDS strategic plan is reviewed by stakeholders and disseminated.	Baseline: Review report and Draft evidence based NSP available Target: By 2010 Strategy revised and disseminated	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Partnership Forum Report	

	Costed Monitoring and Evaluation plan for revised strategic plan is developed and implemented.	Baseline: 2006 M&E plan Available, not costed. Draft reviewed NSP available Target: By 2010 M&E plan revised and costed	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC quarterly Partnership Forum Report Bi-annual UNGASS Report	
Output 1.1.1 Capacity of key counterparts (government and NAC) built to develop and monitor evidence based interventions	Proportion of National HIV Strategic plan targets that are achieved within the planned time	Baseline: Not available Target: TBD	NAC National Annual Partnership Report	Continued government support to HIV/AIDS programs
	National HIV and AIDS strategic plan is reviewed based on available evidence and results.	Baseline: Not available Target: TBD	NAC National Partnership Report	
	Costed Monitoring and Evaluation plan for revised strategic plan is developed and disseminated.	Baseline: 0 Target: Plan available by 2012	NAC National Partnership Report	
Output 1.1.2: Capacity of CSO to design and implement evidence based interventions is built (focus on PLWHA groups)	Capacity Building Strategy for CSOs to design and implement evidence based interventions (focus on PLWHA) is developed. Number of CSOs whose interventions or programmes are aligned with the national strategic plan.	Baseline: Not available Target: Capacity Building Strategy developed by 2009 Baseline: TBD Target: CSO reporting mechanism in place by 2010	LOMSHA	Continued government support to CSO involvement in HIV/AIDS programs
Output 1.1.3: Capacity development provided to support sustainability efforts of CSOs (focus on PLWHA)	Number of community initiatives for implementing the national strategic plan on HIV and AIDS	Baseline: TBD Target: 50% of community council report on community initiatives	LOMSHA, ESP Reports	
	Number of CSOs with sustainability strategy implementation plan	Baseline: zero Target: 25% of CSOs by 2012	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report	

Agency Outcome 1.2 Country institutions able to implement NSP objectives and HR policies	Proportion of Universal Access Targets that are met.	Baseline: 0 Target: 100% by 2011 (NSP)	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report Bi-annual UNGASS Report	Continued government support to HIV/AIDS
Output 1.2.1: Country institutions have increased capacity to implement NSP objectives	Proportion of District AIDS Committees that are functioning according to agreed criteria and meeting their targets	Baseline: District AIDS Committee functioning in all the districts except Mokhotlong Target: 100% by 2011	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report	-Continued political will -Government increases its commitment to HR issues especially in the Health Sector
	Proportion of Community AIDS Committees that are functioning according to agreed criteria and meeting their targets	Baseline: ToRs developed & members identified in some districts Target: 100% by 2011		
	Proportion of Line Ministries that report to NAC on schedule	Baseline: Line ministries reporting only at the National level Targets: 100% at district level by 2011	LOMSHA	
	The Number of CSOs that report to NAC on schedule	Baseline: CSOs are not reporting according to the scheduled time Target: 100% of CSOs report on schedule by 2011	LOMSHA	
Output 1.2.2: Government has increased ability to implement HR policies improving recruitment and retention in the health sector	The percentage of government health facilities that are adequately staffed according to the national staffing norms (doctor to patient, doctor to nurse, nurse to patient)	Baseline: Filter clinics and Health Centers only have 31% & 41% respectively of the Full Time Equivalent (FTE) nursing personnel they require. CHAL & government hospitals have between 50% & 108% of the FTE nursing they require Target: 100% for Government and CHAL health facilities by 2012	Health Management Information System Report	

Output 1.2.2: Government has increased ability to implement HR policies improving recruitment and retention in the health sector	Human resource mobilization and retention strategy developed and implemented for Health sector(number of interventions implemented)	Baseline: Human Resources Needs Assessment conducted Target: implementation of the needs Assessment recommendation by 2011	Health Sector Annual Report	
Agency Outcome 1.3 The rights of children, women, girls and persons living with HIV are promoted and protected	Enactment and operationalization of laws, regulation and policies that protect and promote rights of women, girls and PLWHIV	Baseline: Legal capacity of married persons Act, Public health Act, HIV and AIDS bill & labour code are in place Target: application of the relevant Acts and Bill by 2011	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Partnership Forum Report	Continued government commitment
Output 1.3.1: Government has enhanced institutional capacity to promote and protect the rights of children, women, girls and PLWHA	Policy that ensures equal access to prevention and care for women, girls and the vulnerable populations in place.	Baseline: Legal Capacity of married Persons Act translated & disseminated. National guidelines for workplace policies based on the labour code developed, BCC strategy launched Target : Policy in place by 2011	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Partnership Forum Report	-Continued political will towards human rights issues.
	Laws and regulations that protect against discrimination of PLWHA.	Baseline: Legal capacity of married persons Act, Public health Act, HIV and AIDS bill & labour code Target: parliament to pass the bill	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Partnership Forum Report	
Output 1.3.2: CSOs have increased capacity to promote the rights of children, women, girls and PLWHA	number of CSOs whose capacity has been built to promote the rights of women, girls and PLWHA	Baseline: Capacity building plan in place Target: 50% by 2011	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Partnership Forum Report	
Output 1.3.3: Government has the capacity to ensure legislation protecting the rights of children, women and girls and PLWHA developed	Capacity building strategy on rights awareness of women, girls and PLWHA in place	Baseline: No capacity building strategy in place Target: married persons Act, Public health Act, HIV and AIDS bill include the rights of women, girls and PLWHA	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Partnership Forum Report	

Agency Outcome 1.4 Women, men, children, young persons and vulnerable groups able to access and use comprehensive, quality health care and sexual and reproductive health information and services and adopt positive behaviors	Percentage of sexually active women and men aged 15-24 who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received their results.	Baseline: TBD - currently 528100 HTC cases were recorded Target: 80% by 2011	Health Management Information System (Routine Facility Reports) DHS 2009	Continued government commitment
	Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected women who received an HIV test within 12 months [disaggregated by type/timing of testing].	Baseline: TBD virological testing within 2 months, virological testing 2 and 12 months or Antibody testing between 9 and 12 months Targets: 80% by 2011	Health Management Information System (Routine Facility Reports)	
Output 1.4.1: Health facilities have the capacity to provide male circumcision services to men in the age range of 15 – 49 and neonates.	Guidelines for Implementation of MC is developed and implemented. Percentage of Health facilities with capacity to provide male circumcision services. Number of MC Trainers Percentage of TB patients who had an HIV test result recorded in the TB register[disaggregated by sex (female, male), age (0-14, 5-14, 15 and above), and HIV status (HIV positive, HIV negative)]	Baseline: Developed in 2009 Target: Implementation to be complete by 2013 Baseline: TBD - MC situational analysis undertaken Target: 60 % by 2012 (Nationally 147 facilities provide MC by 2013) Baseline: 1 trained Target: 10 (Each district to have at least one TOT) by 2011 Baseline: TBD - TB/HIV co-infection patients in 2008/09 is 9,763 Target: 100% by 2012 (Disaggregate by sex and age groups)	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC quarterly Partnership Forum Report MOHSW partnership Report. HMIS reports Health Management Information System (Routine Facility Reports) Facility Based Survey	-Government remains committed towards HIV prevention initiatives -Adequate personnel are availed by government for HIV prevention programs

Output 1.4.2: Health facilities have the capacity to provide HTC services to men, women, children and adolescent boys and girls.	<p>Percentage of Health facilities with capacity to provide HTC services.</p> <p>Number of men, women and adolescent boys and girls that accessed HTC services.</p> <p>Guideline for provision of HTC reviewed.</p>	<p>Baseline: 204 facilities in 2008 Target: 216 by 2010.</p> <p>Baseline: 528100 (28%) Target: 80% by 2012 (Disaggregate by sex and age groups)</p> <p>Baseline: HTC policy available with gaps Target: Reviewed by 2009, gaps addressed.</p>	Health Management Information System (Routine Facility Reports) Facility Based Survey	
Output 1.4.3: Health facilities have the capacity to provide PMTCT services to pregnant women who are HIV positive	<p>Guideline for provision of PMTCT services is available and updated to current international standards.</p> <p>Number of Health Facilities that are providing PMTCT services to HIV positive pregnant women according to the revised guidelines.</p>	<p>Baseline: guidelines updated in 2009 Target: Annual update is implemented.</p> <p>Baseline: 180 Target; 216 by 2012</p>	Health Management Information System (Routine Facility Reports)	
Output 1.4.4: The public and private sectors have in place comprehensive and accessible HIV workplace services	<p>Proportion of public sectors that have in place policies and guidelines for comprehensive and accessible workplace services.</p> <p>Proportion of public sectors that implement policies and guidelines for comprehensive and accessible workplace services.</p>	<p>Baseline: Ministry of labour & Employment has workplace policy guidelines for HIV and AIDS- few ministries have developed HIV workplace policies but do not meet minimum ILO & labour code standards Target; 50 % by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: few ministries have developed HIV workplace policies but do not meet minimum ILO & labour code standards Target: All the ministries by 2012</p>	LOMSHA. NAC quarterly Partnership Report. Annual Partnership Report	

<p>Output 1.4.5: The Ministry of Health has expanded access and services for men and women to adequate supplies of male and female condoms, PEP and GBV kits</p>	<p>Condom distribution strategy developed.</p> <p>Number of community councils that have condom distribution points.</p> <p>Guideline for use and distribution of GBV, PEP is developed and disseminated</p> <p>The number of facilities that provide PEP according to the guidelines</p> <p>Number of male condoms distributed nationwide during the last 12 months per person aged 15-49</p> <p>Female condoms available for distribution nationwide during the last 12 months per person aged 15-49 [disaggregated by condom type</p>	<p>Baseline: Development of a National Condom Policy started & inter-agency Condom Programming Task Force established Target: – develop a comprehensive Condom Strategy by 2009.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 128 by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: TBD for GBV</p> <p>Baseline: Guideline for PEP is being implemented in 147 ART facilities. Target for PEP: 100 % implementation in all Health Facilities.</p> <p>Target: by 2009 the GBV guidelines is available.</p> <p>Baseline: 140 Target: 100 % of all facilities providing PEP by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 6.9million in 2008 Target: 9 million by 2010</p> <p>Baseline: 80,000 Target: 175,000 by 2010</p>	<p>NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report</p>	
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Output 1.4.5: The Ministry of Health has expanded access and services for men and women to adequate supplies of male and female condoms, PEP and GBV kits	Number of male and female condoms available for distribution. Number of Female and male condoms distributed	Baseline: 6.99 million Target: Male- 9 million, Female: TBD) Baseline: Male: 6,932,357, Female: 66,000 Target: Male: 9 million Female: 175,000	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report	
1.4.6: PLWHA have capacity and appropriate guidelines for actively participating in positive prevention programmes	Number of PLWHA groups trained in positive prevention programme.	Baseline: Zero –The guideline for PPP is available. Target: 399 by 2012	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report	
Agency Outcome 1.5. Men, women, boys and girls able to access and use knowledge, information, skills and services on safe sex and the prevention of HIV infection	Number of new infection prevented per annum	Baseline: 2000 annually 2006 Target: 3000 annually by 2011	UNAIDS Modelling	
	Guidelines on safe sex and prevention developed. Percentage of men and women aged 15 – 49 who have received an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results	Baseline: no guidelines Target: guidelines developed by 2012 Baseline: 28%, Target 80% by 2011	Health Management Information System (Routine Facility Reports	Government continues to prioritise HIV/AIDS programs
	Percentage of HIV positive pregnant women who receive ARVS to reduce transmission from mother to child	Baseline 41.6%, Target 80% by 2011	Health Management Information System (Routine Facility Reports	
	Percentage of most-at-risk populations that received an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results	Baseline : TBD Target :50% by 2011	DHS 2009, 2014 Special Surveys LQAS	
	Percentage of men in the age range of 15-39 that have accessed male circumcision services.	Baseline :48% (2004), Target 60% by 2011	Health Management Information System (Routine Facility Reports	

Output 1.5.1: Teachers and Non formal Educators capable of delivering effective life skills education in schools and NFE centers	Life skills education curriculum developed and launched	Baseline: launched Target: Launched by 2009	NAC National Annual Partnership Report	-Government remains committed towards HIV prevention initiatives -Private sector remains cooperative in enhancing work place policies
	Number of schools that have integrated life skills education in their curriculum.	Baseline: 90 pilot schools in 2009 Target: 1733 by 2012	NAC Partnership Forum Report	
	Number of teachers that have been trained to deliver effective life skills education.	Baseline: 3818 in 2009 Target: All teachers by 2012	NAC National Annual Partnership Report	
	Non formal educators that have been trained to deliver effective life skills education. Baseline:	Baseline: 250 Target: 273 by 2012	NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report	
Output 1.5.2: All young people aged 11 to 24 in and out of school understand HIV prevention measures and risk reduction strategies through effective life skills education	Number of Schools and NFEs centres that are adequately staffed with qualified teachers trained in effective life skills	Baseline: 90 schools and 250 centres Target: 1733 schools and 273 centres by 2012	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report	
	Number of young people in school that have been trained in effective life skills education.	Baseline: TBD (by December 2009) Target: All children in school from standard 4 upwards	NAC National Annual Partnership Report	
	Number of young people aged 11 to 24 out school that have been trained in effective life skills education.	Baseline : 408,529, Target: (60% of young people)by 2012	NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report DHS 2009, 2014 Specialised Surveys	
Output 1.5.3: All HIV and AIDS Focal Persons able to coordinate social and behaviour change on HIV prevention in workplaces across the public and private sectors	Guideline for coordinating social and behaviour change at workplaces by focal points developed and launched.	Baseline: National Guidelines for workplace policies based on the labour code developed & the BCC strategy developed & launched Target: Initiate implementation by 2010	NAC National Annual Partnership Report	

Output 1.5.3: All HIV and AIDS Focal Persons able to coordinate social and behaviour change on HIV prevention in workplaces across the public and private sectors	<p>Number of focal points in public sector trained to coordinate social and behaviour change at workplace</p> <p>Number of focal points in private sector trained to coordinate social and behaviour change at workplace</p>	<p>Baseline: Draft policy from public service available Target: 5 per ministry by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 44 enterprises have policies – expecting 10 more Target: 2 per enterprise by 2012</p>	NAC Partnership Forum Report	
Agency Outcome 1.6 Leaders at all levels have the capacity and addressing socio-cultural issues that surround and drive Multiple Concurrent partnerships (MCP)	<p>Number of Leaders (religious, parliamentarians, chiefs, councilors) forums that have held community conversation on MCP</p> <p>Number of Leadership Forums that have identified MCP as priority in their work plan or strategy.</p>	<p>Baseline: 2 forums (1 for parliamentarians & 1 for church leaders) Target: 12 per year by 2012 (4 for chiefs, 4 for churches & 4 for parliamentarians)</p> <p>Baseline: 1 (2008- World AIDS Day) Targets: 5 per year by 2012</p>	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report	Continued political support
Output 1.6.1: Advocacy and communication strategy developed and used to train leaders on MCP	<p>Number of leaders trained on MCP, Advocacy and communication strategy</p> <p>Percentage of community Leaders trained on the implication of MCP on HIV and AIDS transmission.</p>	<p>Baseline: zero – No Advocacy and communication Strategy Target: Develop Advocacy and communication strategy by 2010</p> <p>Baseline: Zero – Community mobilisation Programmes on the risk of MCP ongoing Target: Develop training manual by 2010</p>	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report	Continued political will towards reduction of MCP
Output 1.6.2: Leaders at all levels, including faith based community, government and politicians have the skills to communicate and advocate for partner reduction in the context of MCP	Number of Leadership forum trained to advocate for partner reduction and MCP.	<p>Baseline: TBD - Community mobilisation Programmes on the risk of MCP ongoing Target: 5 leadership forums by 2010</p>	LOMSHA	
Output 1.6.3: Leaders conduct advocacy campaigns for partner reduction at the central and local levels.	Number of community councils that has prioritised MCP in their ESP	<p>Baseline: 115 Target: 228 by 211</p>	LOMSHA	

Agency Outcome 1.7 Women, men, young persons living with HIV especially the vulnerable utilise comprehensive health care including nutritional support and sexual and reproductive health services and information	Proportion of people living with HIV and AIDS enrolled in pre-ART	Baseline: 90,000 (33%) Target: 70% by 2012		Continued government prioritisation of HIV/AIDS programs
	Proportion of people living with advance HIV on ART	Baseline: 38% Target: 80% 2010		
	Proportion of vulnerable PLWHA enrolled in nutrition support programme	Baseline: TBD (strategy pending) Target: 80% by 2012		
1.7.1: Government and CSOs institutions have the capacity to scale up HIV and TB treatment, care and support services	HIV and TB treatment care and support guideline developed and implemented.	Baseline: printing of TB/HIV collaborative guidelines in progress Target: All health facilities with guidelines by 2010		-Government continues its commitment towards AIDS treatment and care -Adequate numbers of health workers available at health facilities
	Number of Health Care facilities that provide HIV and TB treatments, care and support according to the guidelines.	Baseline: None Target: All health facilities by 2011		
1.7.2: Doctors, nurses in all health facilities capable of providing improved and accessible treatment, care and support to PLWHA with chronic illnesses	Guideline for Health Workers on provision of treatment, care and support to PLWHA is developed.	Baseline: guideline is being disseminated Target: All health workers with the guideline		
	National Training strategy and plan for health workers developed.	Baseline: no national training strategy and plan Target: implementation of training plan for all health workers by April 2010		
	Number of Health Workers that have been trained on provision treatment, care and support to PLWHA.	Baseline: 382 (end March 2009) Target: All health workers trained by 2012		

Output 1.7.3: Food insecure PLWHA on antiretroviral therapy have their daily minimal nutritional intake and support	<p>Strategy for provision of nutritional intake for food insecure PLWHA is developed and disseminated.</p> <p>Number of institutions providing Food insecure PLWHA on antiretroviral therapy with daily minimal nutritional intake and support.</p> <p>Number of Food insecure PLWHA provided with daily minimal nutritional intake in a year.</p>	<p>Baseline: Not available Target: Strategy developed by 2010</p> <p>Baseline: (WFP, World Vision, PIH, Red Cross, CHAL, etc.) Target: All Community Council by 2012</p> <p>Baseline:10,000(WFP) Target:13,000 (WFP) by 2012</p>	<p>NAC National Annual Partnership Report</p> <p>NAC Partnership Forum Report</p>	
1.7.4: Women and girls living with HIV and AIDS have access to sexual and reproductive health rights and services that are necessary for them	<p>Guideline for Family Planning integrates the needs of women and men who are HIV positive.</p> <p>Guideline for provision of reproductive services includes the needs of women and girls living with HIV and AIDS.</p>	<p>Baseline: Current guideless not explicit on the Family Planning needs of people with HIV Target: FP guideline explicit on FP for people with HIV by 2010</p> <p>Baseline: current reproductive health guidelines e.g. ANC, maternity, PNC are not explicit in HIV Target: All RH guidelines with HIV mainstreamed by 2011</p>		
Agency Outcome 1.8 Vulnerable groups that include orphans, children, youth and women have their social and welfare needs met	<p>Legislations and policies developed to ensure that social and welfare needs of orphans, children, youth and women are met.</p> <p>Number of Vulnerable Households that received free basic external support in the quarter.</p>	<p>Baseline: CPW bill in place (Outcome 4) Target: Enactment of the CPW Drafts by 2011</p> <p>Baseline: 75, 780 OVC (APF report May 2009) Target: 80% by 2011</p>	<p>DHS 2009, 2014 Special Surveys</p> <p>LOMSHA</p>	Continued government support to HIV/AIDS programs

Output 1.8.1: Government and relevant parliamentary structures able to develop and adopt social welfare and protection legislation, policies and structures for OVC, youth and women	Number of relevant parliamentary structures oriented to adopt welfare and protection legislation	Baseline: 1 Select committee on HIV and AIDS Target: 4(Select committees, parliament, senate and cabinet)	NAC National Annual Partnership Report NAC Quarterly Partnership Forum Report Training reports	Continued political support to social welfare programs
	Legislation developed for promotion and protection of rights of children and women.	Baseline: As in UNDAF M&E Matrix for outcome 4 Target: Same as baseline		
	Number of districts with functioning social welfare departments providing grants to orphans and other vulnerable children,	Baseline: 1 (DSW as central level) Target: All districts by 2012	OVC M&E system	
Output 1.8.2: Women, youth and OVC in target communities able to access and utilize protection packages	Number of HH provided with consistent cash grant for OVC in a year	Baseline: 407 (July 2009) Target: 5,000 HH by 2012	OVC M&E system	
	Number of packages (psychosocial or essential) developed and implemented for OVCs.	Baseline: Zero Target: 3 packages by 2011	OVC M&E system	
Output 1.8.3: The relevant Ministries and Local Government have the capacity to support vulnerable households improve and sustain their livelihoods.	Capacity building strategy for relevant ministries and local government to support vulnerable households improve and sustain their livelihoods is developed.	Baseline: No Strategy Target: Develop the strategy by 2010	NAC Partnership reports.	
	Capacity building plan is developed, costed and implemented.	Baseline: No Strategy Target: Plan developed by 2011	OVC M&E system	
	The number of line Ministries that are implementing strategy to support vulnerable households improve and sustain livelihoods	Baseline : Zero Target All relevant ministries by 2012		

UNDAF OUTCOME 2

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
UNDAF Outcome 2 District institutions able to provide quality and sustained health, education and social welfare services				-Continued peace in the country -No major natural or man-made disasters
Agency Outcome 2.1 Increased Enrolment, attendance rate and completion rates of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) and primary School going children, including those with special learning needs	Number of primary schools with at least one teacher trained in life skills education. Proportion of existing primary schools linked with reception classes. Enrolment rate of ECCD reception class learners increased from 13 % to 18% Net enrollment rate in primary education increased from 83% to 95% Cohort survival rate for primary school children increased from 63% to 64% # of trained ECCD teachers increased from 220 to 250	Baseline = 11,517 Target = 80% by 2012 Baseline = 1% Target = 50% by 2012 Baseline = 13% Target = 18% by 2012 Baseline = 13% Target = 18% by 2012 Baseline = 83% Target = 95% by 2012 Baseline = 220 Target = 250 by 2012		-Continued government commitment to early childhood education programs
Output 2.1.1: National institutions have capacity to provide effective delivery of Integrated Early Childhood Care and Development (IECCD) programme	Proportion of districts with ECCD trainers # of CECE trainees trained and mentored by LCE lecturers	Baseline = 80% Target = 100% by 2012 Baseline = 36 graduants Target = TBD	Education Statistical Bulletin Training and supervision reports	ECCD remains a national priority Feeding programme at primary schools is sustained
Output 2.1.2: Improved quality of teaching and learning programmes at all levels.	Pupil/Qualified teacher ratio reduced Mid term review of the curriculum	Baseline = 46.2% Target = 41% by 2012 Baseline: Reviewed every	Distribution lists Individual reports by Play Therapy trainees	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	<p>LSE (Life Skills Education) materials for primary level available in all primary schools</p> <p># of Play Therapy trainees for provision of psychosocial services</p>	<p>5 years Target: Mid review of the curriculum by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 90 schools Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 0% Target = 100% by 2012</p>	administering Play Therapy	
Output 2.1.3 Increased Child friendly facilities and services	# of schools with functioning water supply facilities	Baseline = TBD Target = TB		
Output 2.1.4: Incentives for increased enrolment and attendance rate of school – age children especially Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) provided	<p>Proportion of primary schools receiving food rations (Feeding Scheme)</p> <p>Proportion of OVCs attending primary schools receiving food rations</p> <p>Proportion of primary schools provided with vegetable seeds and gardening tools at least once in a year.</p> <p>Proportion of primary schools supplied with at least one fuel efficient stove.</p>	<p>Baseline Target</p> <p>Baseline = Target =</p> <p>Baseline: 0.14% Target: 50% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = Target =</p>	<p>Monthly reports</p> <p>Annual reports</p>	
Agency Outcome 2.2: Access to quality non-formal education especially for herd boys, domestic workers and other OVC increased	<p>Number of functioning NFE centres</p> <p>Proportion of NFE centres provided with essential learning materials (package) for NFE learners</p> <p>Number of herd boys enrolled in NFE centres</p> <p>Number domestic workers enrolled in NFE centres</p>	<p>Baseline: 250 Target: 273 by 2011</p> <p>Baseline 250 Target 273 by 2011</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 2012</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 2012</p>	<p>Education Statistical Bulletin</p> <p>LDTC Annual report</p>	Continued government support to education programs

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	<p>Number of Orphaned children enrolled in NFE centres</p> <p>Number NFE educators trained per NFE centre</p>	<p>Baseline: 1 Target: 1 by 2012</p>		
Output 2.2.1: Non-formal education services scaled up in all districts.	<p>Proportion of districts with NFE services</p> <p>Proportion of NFE centres conducting life skills education.</p>	<p>Baseline: 6 0% Target: 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 250 Target: 273 by 2012</p>	Education Statistical Bulletin LDTC annual report	Government continues to support non-formal education.
Output 2.2.2: An incentive programme of NFE centres strengthened through provision of learning and teaching materials to learners & tutors.	<p># of out of school OVC & youth who are provided with learning materials in the NFE centre</p> <p># of Juveniles who are provided with NFE learning materials</p>	<p>Baseline = 6669 Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 91 juveniles Target = 100% by 2012</p>	<p>Education Statistical Bulletin. Distribution lists</p> <p>Juvenile Training Centre reports</p>	
Agency Outcome 2.3: Access to and utilization of comprehensive quality reproductive and child health services increased.	<p>Proportion of health facilities with at least one trained health worker in EmOC</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities providing PMTCT services</p> <p>Proportion of districts implementing RED strategy</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities providing male friendly health services</p> <p>Proportion of hospitals providing baby friendly health services with pediatric</p>	<p>Baseline = 0%/ TBD Target = 90% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 80% Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 30% Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = 100% by 2012</p>	<p>DHS 2009, 2014</p> <p>HMIS (Routine Facility Report)</p> <p>Health Sector Quarterly & Annual Joint Review Report</p> <p>EPI Quarterly Bulletin</p>	Government remains committed to improved health services

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	consultation room			
Output 2.3.1: District Health Management Teams (DHMTs) able to manage the essential health package at district level.	<p>Proportion of DHMTs trained on Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization.</p> <p>Proportion of DHMTs which received logistics support for step-down trainings at district level.</p> <p>Proportion of DHMTs trained on Integrated Disease Surveillance System (IDSR) setup and management</p> <p>Proportion of DHMTs using DHMT training modules</p> <p>Proportion of DHMTs using tools for assessing functionality of district health systems</p>	<p>Baseline = 0% Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 30% Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 20% Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 0% Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 0% Target = 100% by 2012</p>	<p>DHS 2009, 2014</p> <p>HMIS (Routine Facility Reports)</p> <p>Health Sector Quarterly & Annual Joint Review Report</p> <p>Annual Health Sector Report</p>	Government increases investment in human resources for health
Output 2.3.2: Operational guidelines for health interventions (programs) available at all health facilities, and health workers able to use these guidelines	<p>Proportion of SRH training facilities with updated SRH guidelines.</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities with operational guidelines for Sexual & Reproductive Health (SRH); TB control; HIV treat, care & support service areas & TB/HIV collaborative activities</p> <p># of health workers trained in the use of the SRH guidelines</p>	<p>Baseline = TBD Target = TBD</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = by 2012</p>	<p>DHS 2009, 2014</p> <p>Facility based survey</p> <p>HMIS (Routine Facility Report)</p> <p>Health Sector Quarterly & Annual Joint Review Reports</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	# of health workers trained in the use of the TB guidelines. # of health workers trained in the use of the guidelines for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services # of health workers trained in the use of the new guidelines for TB/HIV collaborative activities. # of health workers trained in the use of the Family Planning guidelines Proportion of labs with Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) manuals # of lab staff trained in use of SOP Proportion of districts with district health operational plans	Baseline = TBD Target = by 2012 Baseline = TBD Target = by 2012 Baseline = 0% Target = 80%by 2012 Baseline =TBD Target = by 2012 Baseline = 20% Target = 90% by 2012 Baseline = TBD Target = 100% by 2012 Baseline = 100% Target = 100% by 2012	Annual Health Sector Reports	
Output 2.3.3: Facilities for Primary Health Care, SRH/STI and HIV services are youth friendly and accessible to vulnerable young people and other users	# of youth groups trained / orientated on SRH & other PHC services per district # of youth groups trained / orientated on PHC services per district Number of functional adolescent health corners per district Proportion of districts in which awareness campaigns on PHC were conducted	Baseline = 0% Target = TBD Baseline = 0% Target = TBD Baseline = 73% Target 100% by 2012 Baseline = 0% Target = 100% by 2012	DHS 2009, 2014 HMIS (Routine Facility Report) Health Sector Quarterly & Annual Joint Review Reports DHMTs Quarterly & Annual Reports	
Output 2.3.4 Essential health commodities (Condoms,	Proportion of paediatric wards experiencing stockout of infant feeding	Baseline = 0% Target = 0% by 2012	HMIS (Routine Facility Report)	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
vaccines, HIV supplies) available	<p>supplements for at least one week within the last six months</p> <p>Proportion of community feeding centres experiencing stockout of infant feeding supplements for at least one week within the last six months</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities without stockout of male condoms for at least one week in every six months</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities without stockout of female condoms for at least one week in every six months</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities without stockout of Measles vaccines for at least one week in every six months</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities without stockout of ARVs for at least one week in every six months</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities without stockout of ARVs for children for at least one week in every six months</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities without stockout of Nutrition Supplements for at least one week in every six months</p>	<p>Baseline = 0% Target = 0% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 0% Target = 0% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 0% Target = 0% by 2012</p>	<p>Health Sector Quarterly & Annual Joint Review Reports</p> <p>DHMTs Quarterly & Annual Reports</p> <p>WFP Quarterly & Annual reports</p>	
Output 2.3.5: Health facilities and public places delivering an integrated package of health promotion for prevention and care	<p>Proportion of health facilities with integrated health promotion packages (patient factsheets, posters)</p> <p>Proportion of community centres with integrated health promotion posters</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities with condom promotional packages (patient</p>	<p>Baseline = 0% Target = 100% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = 0% Target = 50% by 2012</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = 100% by 2012</p>	<p>DHS 2009, 2014</p> <p>HMIS (Routine Facility Report)</p> <p>Health Sector Quarterly & Annual Joint Review Reports</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	fact sheets, handbills & posters) Proportion of community centres with condom promotional packages (patient fact sheets, hand bills and posters)	Baseline = TBD Target = 50% by 2012	DHMTs Quarterly & Annual Reports	
Output 2.3.6: Trained skilled staff and full complement of equipment & materials for normal & EmOC services available in all government & non-government health facilities	Proportion of health facility with at least one trained health worker with skills in obstetric services Proportion of health facilities with standardized complements of obstetric materials and equipment	Baseline = TBD Target = 90% by 2012 Baseline = 0% Target = 90% by 2012	HMIS (Routine Facility Report) Health Sector Quarterly & Annual Joint Review Reports DHMTs Quarterly & Annual Reports	
Output 2.3.7: Increased evidence based strategic planning and innovative interventions for SRH through operational research.	# of operational research conducted on SRH per year # of SRH strategic plans and or interventions backed by findings and recommendations from research conducted	Baseline = 0 per year Target = 2 per year Baseline = 0 per year Target = 2 per year	DHS 2009, 2014 Facility based surveys Health Sector Quarterly & Annual Joint Review Reports Health Sector Strategic Plan (3 years)	
Agency Outcome 2.4: Orphans, children, youth (adolescents, young men and young women) & other vulnerable groups (boys, girls, men, women, old and young) have access to social welfare & protection services	Proportion of government institutions and Civil Society Organizations catering for welfare and protection of vulnerable groups (sex workers, OVC, boys, girls, women, elderly, disabled, youth) Proportion of districts with up-to-date registries for orphans and vulnerable groups Proportion of local government councils capacitated to report on social services (definition)	Baseline = Target = ? by 2012 Baseline: TBD Target = 100% by 2012 Baseline = 0% Target = 100% by 2012	Directory of active service providers Registration records Training reports Agency specific review reports	Government remains committed to social welfare programs

<p>Output 2.4.1: Government institutions, CSOs & other service providers able to design, implement and monitor social welfare and protection services for OVCs and women</p>	<p># of most vulnerable households receiving at least 3 quarterly social cash transfers per year</p> <p># of social welfare service providers providing social welfare & protection services.</p> <p>Number of Government Institutions, CSOs and other service providers trained to design, implement and monitor social welfare services for OVCs</p> <p>Number of Government Institutions, CSOs and other service providers trained to design, implement and monitor social welfare services for women</p>	<p>Baseline = Target = TBD</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = TBD</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = TBD</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = TBD</p>	<p>Payment records for Child Grants Programme</p> <p>Agency specific progress reports</p> <p>Special reports from DSW</p>	<p>Adequate staff with minimum required skills from DSW available in each District</p> <p>Administrative and logistic support available to the Staff</p> <p>Local management systems efficiently functioning and bridging the gap between claim holders and duty bearers</p>
<p>Output 2.4.2: Increased awareness among communities on social welfare & protection services (including where & how to access them.)</p>	<p># of sensitization sessions conducted at district and community levels by service providers</p> <p># of guidelines developed and disseminated</p> <p># of communities with access to directory of institutions providing social welfare and protection services</p> <p>IEC materials on type & where to access social welfare & protection services are available in public places</p>	<p>Baseline = TBD Target = TBD</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = TBD</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = TBD</p> <p>Baseline = TBD Target = TBD</p>	<p>Agency specific progress reports</p> <p>Copy of guidelines and dissemination plans</p> <p>Workshops, sessions, meetings, gatherings and dissemination reports</p>	

UNDAF OUTCOME 3

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
UNDAF Outcome 3: National Institutions able to implement sustainable pro poor economic development, environmental management and household food security policies and strategies with special focus on vulnerable groups including women, children, young men and women and the disabled	Relevant Sustainable policies and strategies developed and implemented for economic development Relevant sustainable policies and strategies developed and implemented for environmental management Relevant sustainable policies and strategies developed and implemented for sustainable household food security	Baseline: National institutions have insufficient capacity to develop and adopt policies and strategies for sustainable economic development Target: By 2012 national institutions have capacity to develop and adopt policies and strategies for sustainable economic development Baseline: Local institutions have insufficient capacity to develop and adopt policies and strategies for sustainable environmental management Target: By 2012 local institutions have capacity to develop and adopt policies and strategies for sustainable environmental management Baseline: Local institutions have insufficient capacity to develop and adopt policies and strategies for sustainable household food security Target: By 2012 local institutions have capacity to develop and adopt policies and strategies for sustainable household food insecurity	Records and reports from project files BOS reports	Global Economic downturn and its effect on national macro-economic performance
Agency Outcome 3.1 National institutions able to promote and foster increased production and trade	No. of institutions that have promoted increased production No. of institutions that have promoted trade.	Baseline... Target... Baseline... Target...		
Output 3.1.1: Increased Government capacity to design, develop and implement industrial policies and	No. of industrial policies developed No. of institutions with copies of	Baseline: Target: Baseline:		

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
strategies on the development of the national and regional value chain	integrated diagnostic studies on value chain No. of institutional legislative frameworks developed	Target Baseline: Target:		
Output 3.1.2: National institutions have capacity to develop and implement trade and business policies, strategies and plans that are aligned to the national growth strategy and related regional integration plans	No. of trade and business policies and strategic plans developed No. of institutions with at least one staff skilled in any or all of the following: Agri-business, Horticulture, Tourism, and Textiles	Baseline: Target: Baseline: Target:		
Output 3.1.3: Increased institutional capacities of the public and private technical support institutions to utilize trade preferences, enhance market access opportunities and improve competitiveness of manufacturing enterprises	No. of institutions with at least one person skilled in certification and management of standards No. of export consortia and links with regional centres of excellence established No. of companies in selected sectors upgraded	Baseline: Target: Baseline: Target: Baseline: Target:		
Agency Outcome 3.2 Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's able to create decent employment opportunities for women, men, and youth, including orphaned and vulnerable youth	No of times technical support is provided to national institutions (by type of support) Proportion of women, youth and OVC with decent employment Amount of resources committed	Baseline: inadequate technical support provided Target: Provide technical capacity building programmes to national stakeholder institutions in employment creation (at least 5 training sessions) Baseline: Target: Baseline: Inadequate resources committed Target: National budget allocates sufficient resources to implement planned activities	Project reports Ministerial reports National budget	Risks: Trained youth leaving the country Assumptions: The National Action Plan on youth Employment will be adopted as a Government working document Resources available for youth employment

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
Output 3.2.1 Government, local authorities and communities have the capacity to implement a National Action Plan on Youth Employment for decent employment with particular focus on women, orphaned and vulnerable youth	<p>National Action Plan on Youth Employment adopted and implemented</p> <p>Number of district councils trained on the implementation of the National Action Plan on Youth Employment.</p> <p>Comprehensive labour market information database developed and utilized</p>	<p>Baseline: Draft National Action Plan on Youth Employment Target: National Action Plan on Youth Employment adopted and implemented by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p> <p>Baseline: Outdated and fragmented labour market information Target: Comprehensive labour market information database developed and utilized by 2012</p>	Project reports Database	
Output 3.2.2 Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have capacity to facilitate creation of decent employment opportunities for both young men and women	<p>Number of existing youth centers strengthened or establish</p> <p>No. of training institutions with practical skills development programmes</p> <p>No. of youth benefitting from targeted functional skills training programmes</p> <p>No. of graduates placed in volunteer positions through the National Volunteer Corps</p>	<p>Baseline: 7 youth centers operational Target: 13 youth centres operational- each district with a minimum of 1 centre</p> <p>Baseline: Only 2 institutions (MGYSR & Mineworkers development) center provide targeted training programmes Target: 15 Institutions offering targeted functional skills training programmes</p> <p>Baseline: 95 youth have benefited from targeted functional skills training programme Target: 3000 youth benefited</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 300 graduates placed in the NVC</p>		

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	<p>No. of sustainable youth enterprises set-up</p> <p>No. of orphaned and vulnerable youth benefitting from targeted functional skills training programmes</p>	<p>Baseline: 430 enterprises established/ improved Target: 1800 sustainable youth enterprises established</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>		
Output 3.2.3: Government institutions have the capacity to create an enabling environment for a vibrant micro-finance industry comprehensive policy for the micro-finance industry	<p>Comprehensive policy for the micro-finance industry</p> <p>No. of functional micro-finance institutions</p> <p>No. of village savings and loans associations set up including those for young men and women</p>	<p>Baseline: No legal and policy framework for MF Target: Policy and Legislation for MF developed and implemented</p> <p>Baseline: One Target: Three by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: No VSLAs only Groups of Convenience Target: 1000 VSLAs</p>		
Output 3.2.4: Government, NGOs and research institutions have capacity to carry out applied research that focuses on Lesotho's cultural heritage thus shaping the country's future as a traditional society to support sustainable development	<p>Research and information hub established</p> <p>Data base set-up that contains research conducted on Lesotho's cultural history and its application to sustainable development</p> <p># of Government, institutions, NGOs and Research institutions with capacity to carry out applied research</p>	<p>Baseline: No one-stop access point for Royal History and archival material Target: Research and information Hub established at Matsieng</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of comprehensive database of important cultural history Target: operational database at Matsieng by 2011</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Capacity of NGOs, the Board of Trustees, The office of the Royal Palace, and Matsieng Royal Village to manage the archives strengthened by 2011</p>	Project files	
Agency Outcome 3.3	% of trained farmers practicing	Baseline:	Project reports	Risks: Natural disasters

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
National institutions able to increase agricultural productivity and household food security	promoted farming technologies Amount of resources committed	Target: Baseline: \$2,100,000 Target: \$8,500,000	Ministry of agriculture and Food security reports Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation reports	Resistance to adopt new and appropriate production systems Inability to attract and retain experienced staff Assumptions: There is national commitment to increase agricultural productivity and household food security.
Output 3.3.1: National institutions have capacity to develop and implement policies, strategies and plans	No. of Policies and Strategies developed and implemented	Baseline: 20% implementation of food security action plan; No fisheries strategy. Target 50% implementation of the food security action plan; Development of national fisheries strategy.	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security Reports Ministry of Finance and development Planning	<u>Assumptions</u> Commitment and provision of funds to implement to policies and strategies
Output 3.3.2: Skills for extension services developed and adoption of innovative/appropriate agriculture technologies promoted for increased and sustained agricultural production	No of people trained by type of training	Baseline: 50 technical staff trained in Conservation agriculture, 300 farmers trained in conservation agriculture, 30 technical staff trained in on-farm seed production, 100 farmers trained in on-farm seed production Target: 100 technical staff trained in conservation agriculture, 800 farmers trained in conservation agriculture, 75 technical staff trained in on-farm seed production,	Ministry of agriculture and Food security reports FAO reports IFAD reports	Adverse climatic conditions Unforeseen increases in agricultural input prices Resistance to adopt new and appropriate production systems

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	<p>Number of farmers practicing innovative technologies</p> <p>Indicator: Amount of resources committed</p>	<p>250 farmers trained in on-farm seed production</p> <p>Baseline: 400 Farmers practicing conservation agriculture; 70 farmers producing seed on-farm.</p> <p>Target: 700 farmers practicing conservation agriculture; 140 farmers producing seed on-farm</p> <p>Baseline: \$400,000 Target: \$600,000</p>		
Output 3.3.3: MAFS and NGO's capacitated to expand area under irrigation	<p>Area under irrigation</p> <p># of NGOs with capacity to set up appropriate irrigation technologies</p> <p># of appropriate irrigation technologies supported by MAFS</p>	<p>Baseline: 844ha Target: 1000ha</p>	<p>Ministry of agriculture & Food security reports</p> <p>Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation reports</p>	<p>Ability to attract and retain qualified and experienced personnel</p>
Output 3.3.4: Capacities of MAFS and NGOs developed to promote and upscale homestead agricultural production and increased access to micro- nutrient rich foods for vulnerable groups	<p>Number of people trained on the production of micro nutrient rich foods through food for work/assets and training activities</p> <p>Resources committed</p> <p>No of people accessing and producing micro nutrient rich foods</p>	<p>Baseline: 3,000 Target: 45,000</p> <p>Baseline: \$2,000,000 Target: \$3,000,000</p> <p>Baseline: 20,000 Target: 50,000</p>	<p>Ministry of agriculture and Food security reports NGO reports FAO reports IFAD reports WFP reports</p>	<p>Adverse climatic conditions</p>
3.3.5: National institutions have capacity for livestock	Plans and guidelines, white paper.....	Baseline: Weak disease surveillance system (put nos.)	MAFS reports	Ability to retain trained and competent staff

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
disease control and surveillance	# of people trained in livestock disease surveillance and control	Target: Functional disease surveillance system		
Agency Outcome 3.4 Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's are able to plan, utilize and manage Natural Resources including human settlements in a sustainable manner	Plans and policies reviewed, modified and implemented to manage natural resources, including human settlements	Baseline: Inadequate plans and policies to sustainably manage the environment and natural resources, including human settlements Target: Plans and policies to sustainably manage the environment and natural resources, including human settlements by 2012	Project reports Ministerial reports UN Agency reports	Risks: Unsustainable land use practices Encroachment into protected areas, Political commitment and lack of accountability Lack of punitive measures for infringement of environmental laws Assumptions: Willingness of communities to participate in urban infrastructure schemes Advocacy and awareness on sustainable environmental management, NGOs and CBOs continue to take interest in the SGP, Natural resource and environmental management continue to be a national priority
Output 3.4.1: Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have the capacity to promote viable housing and sustainable urban infrastructure services for all	No. of housing schemes developed in urban areas No. of upgrading schemes developed in urban areas	Baseline: Only 3 housing schemes Target: 1 new housing scheme Baseline: 1 upgrading schemes were done in Maseru. Target: 1 additional upgrading scheme developed in Maseru	Project reports	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	No. of innovative public private partnerships formed to deliver sustainable urban infrastructure services	Baseline: 2 MCC PPPs existed for the delivery of Municipal Services Target: 5 MCC's PPP developed and implemented		
Output 3.4.2: Government and local authorities have capacity to develop sustainable land management (SLM) policies, and to upscale proven SLM techniques that are sensitive to gender roles	<p>A proven and replicable SLM model sensitive to gender roles developed and adopted</p> <p>Number of Local authorities trained on proven and replicable SLM techniques that are sensitive to gender roles</p> <p>Number of Local authorities up-scaling SLM techniques sensitive to gender roles</p> <p>Number of government land management programmes incorporating proven SLM techniques</p>	<p>Baseline: Successful SLM initiatives inadequately documented or up-scaled Target: All Successful SLM initiatives documented or up-scaled in an SLM model</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Seven Community Councils</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Seven community councils up-scaling SLM techniques sensitive to gender roles</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: All government land management programmes incorporate proven SLM techniques</p>	Project reports Ministry of Forestry reports	
Output 3.4.3: CBOs and NGOs have the capacity to implement small-scale initiatives to enhance natural resources and environmental management and that generate livelihood support benefits for men and women	<p>Number of CBOs/NGOs assisted to enhance natural resources and environmental management.</p> <p>Number of men and women benefiting from NGO initiatives</p> <p>Number of men, women and youth benefiting from CBOs initiatives</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5 CBOs/NGOs assisted per annum</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 300 women and 200 men</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200 women and 200 men</p>	Programme reports	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	Indicator: Acreage of land rehabilitated and used sustainably	Baseline: 0 Target: 100 hectares		
Output 3.4.4: Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have capacity to implement legal frameworks for environmental management	Evidence based Strategic plan for implementation of the Environment Act developed and implemented Number of environmental quality standards developed and adopted Number of sets of guidelines for environmental management developed and adopted	Baseline: No strategic plan Target: Strategic plan developed and disseminated Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Project reports	
Agency Outcome 3.5 Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's are able to implement effective and sustainable disaster risk reduction strategies	Policy and Legislative framework revised and implemented Capacity to implement DRR strategies and plans	Baseline: Outdated policy and legislative framework Target: Evidence based policy and legislative framework Baseline: Low capacity to implement DRR strategies and plans Target: Effective capacity to implement DRR strategies and plans	Project reports Ministerial reports DMA reports UN agency reports	Risks: Repositioning of DMA from the office of the Prime Minister, DRR Legislation is not enacted Competing priorities with DRR given low priority by UN and other agencies, Lack of resources to implement key activities Paradigm shift from emergence response to risk reduction not embraced by stakeholders (govt, UN etc) Assumptions: The link between disasters and development is well understood by all

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
				<p>DMA and other agencies willing to change approach from response to disaster risk reduction</p> <p>DRR a priority in the development of the NDP</p> <p>Government priority and support for DRR initiatives</p> <p>Resources to implement programmes will be easily mobilised</p>
Output 3.5.1: Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have the capacity to develop legal and institutional systems for disaster risk reduction	<p>DRR Policy developed and adopted</p> <p>DRR Act revised and adopted</p> <p>DRR NAP developed and adopted</p>	<p>Baseline: no policy Target: policy developed and adopted by end of 2009</p> <p>Baseline: current 1997 Act outdated Target: DRR Act revised to reconcile with new DRR Policy by 2010</p> <p>Baseline: no DRR NAP Target: NAP developed and adopted by 2010</p>	<p>DRR Project reports</p> <p>DMA reports</p> <p>DRR Policy</p> <p>DRR Act</p> <p>DRR NAP</p>	
Output 3.5.2: Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have the capacity to develop and manage emergency response and preparedness mechanisms	<p>No. of ToTs on preparedness and emergency response planning</p> <p>No. trained on preparedness and emergency response planning</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 DDMOs, 200 DDMT members, 1000 VDMT members by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: no functional district</p>	<p>UNDP project reports</p> <p>FAO reports</p> <p>WFP reports</p> <p>DMA reports</p> <p>District reports</p>	Ability to mobilise resources

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	<p>No. of functional preparedness and response plans including simulation</p> <p>No. of operational emergency response centers with emergency call number</p>	<p>preparedness and response plans Target: 3 functional district preparedness and response plans</p> <p>Baseline: no emergency response centers (4 fire stations exist in the Maseru district) Target: 1 comprehensive emergency call centre in Maseru City by 2011</p>		
Output 3.5.3: Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have the capacity to mainstream disaster risk reduction in key national and local development plans	<p>No. of workshops for UNCT, government department, NGOs and policy/decision makers conducted on mainstreaming DRR into development</p> <p>The NDP mainstreams DRR</p> <p>Feasibility of integrated DRR into school curriculum</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 workshops</p> <p>Baseline: no NDP Target: The NDP mainstreams DRR</p> <p>Baseline: DRR not integrated in school curriculum Target: conduct a feasibility study on mainstreaming DRR into school curriculum</p>	<p>UNDP project reports</p> <p>WFP reports</p> <p>FAO reports</p> <p>DMA reports</p> <p>NDP</p>	
Output 3.5.4: Government institutions, private sector institutions and NGO's have the capacity to manage information and knowledge for disaster risk reduction	<p>Harmonized disaster management database</p> <p>No. of trainings for 3 locations to implement the Early Warning System</p> <p>No. of trainings and tools on early warning vulnerability assessment in place</p> <p>Quality and timeliness of the early</p>	<p>Baseline: disaster management database not harmonized Target: Harmonized disaster management database by 2010</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: EWS in 3 locations by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 4 Target: 6 by 2011</p>	<p>UNDP project reports</p> <p>FAO reports</p> <p>WFP reports</p> <p>DMA reports</p> <p>LVAC reports</p>	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	warning information	Baseline: crop forecasting information not credible and always comes out late. Target: Credible and timely crop forecasting information by 2011		
Agency Outcome 3.6 Government, local institutions and communities are able to develop and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies	Evidence based policy and legislative framework available and implemented for climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies	Baseline: No policy and legislative framework available Target: Evidence based policy and legislative framework developed and implemented by 2012	Project reports Ministerial reports UN agency reports	<p>Risks: Delays in approval of Climate Change proposals</p> <p>Assumptions: Climate change continues to be a national priority</p> <p>Rural Electrification continues to be a national priority</p> <p>Rural Electrification Unit and the fund are operation</p> <p>conducive policy framework</p> <p>Paraffin prices do not significantly drop</p> <p>Energy Access Pilot Projects are implemented as planned</p> <p>End-users are willing and able to adopt new technologies</p> <p>Private Sector is willing to engage in credit schemes</p> <p>Private sector is eager to</p>

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
				expand and/or include renewable energy technologies in their businesses
Output 3.6.1: Government, local authorities, and private sector have the capacity to increase access to sustainable renewable energy technologies and services to rural areas in Lesotho, including green electricity and cleaner fuels	<p>No. of rural households reached by renewable energy services in the target districts</p> <p>No. of business centres established using PV</p> <p>No. of grants provided to companies that productively use renewable energy technologies</p> <p>No. of customers and businesses connected to a hybrid mini-grid at Sani Top</p> <p>No. of accredited local PV installers</p> <p>No of renewable energy installers/suppliers who have accessed loans from financial institutions</p> <p>Renewable energy incorporated in the National Rural Electrification Master Plan</p> <p>The PV Code of Practice finalized and adopted</p>	<p>Baseline: 735 Target: 5735 by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 9 by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 15 by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 25 customers and 2 businesses by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5 by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2 by 2011</p> <p>Baseline: Master plan available; renewable energy not incorporated Target: Master Plan incorporating renewable energy by 2010</p> <p>Baseline: draft PV code of practice available Target: finalized PV code of practice available by 2010</p>	Project reports DoE reports	
Output 3.6.2: Government,	Comprehensive National Framework	Baseline: —No comprehensive	Project reports	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
local authorities and communities have the capacity to integrate climate change risks and opportunities into national and sectoral development plans and budgets	integrating climate change risks and opportunities developed and implemented	national framework for coordinating implementation of climate change adaptation plans, policies and strategies Target: Comprehensive national framework for coordinating implementation of climate change adaptation plans, policies and strategies by 2012	LMS reports UN Agency reports	

UNDAF OUTCOME 4

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
UNDAF Outcome 4: Governance institutions promote and sustain gender equality, public service delivery and human rights for all	Strong mechanism for adherence to political party code of conduct in place.	Baseline- code of conduct is in place Target – review code of conduct by 2011	Parliamentary proceedings report	-Continued political stability -No major natural and man-made disasters
Agency Outcome 4.1 Governance institutions promoting a stable participatory democracy and effective economic governance.	Number of categories of civic education ¹ materials produced. Number of institutions supported to carry out civic education on governance Capacity building plan for Local Government Decentralization Action Plan developed International Agreements on democratic governance implemented. Number of Parliamentary sub-committees able to monitor accountability for use of public resources.	Baseline: 1 citizen's rights on voting Target: materials on service demand, participation in national governance and tax payment by 2011 Baseline: 1 (IEC) Target: 5 (media, faith based organizations, political parties, CSO and Government) by 2011 Baseline –no capacity building plan Target – developed and implemented by 2010 Baseline: (No. of Agreements/Declarations/Treaties) Target: All International Agreements on democratic governance that Lesotho may accede to should be	UNDP country office progress report	-Continued political tolerance by different parties -Government continues to support democratic processes

¹ Includes political tolerance and conflict resolution

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
	<p>Capacity building programs for DCEO and the national police service to respond to corruption and economic offences.</p> <p>Aid coordination system developed in Government.</p>	<p>implemented and enforced</p> <p>Baseline: One (Public Accounts Committee)</p> <p>Target: All Parliamentary sub-committees able to monitor accountability for use of public resources.</p> <p>Baseline: no program in place</p> <p>Target: one program by 2011</p> <p>Baseline: DPCF in place with mandate to support government</p> <p>Target: aid coordinated system in place by 2010</p>		
Output 4.1.1 Relevant governance institutions have the capacity to support, organise and monitor elections processes	Number of Governance institutions exposed to relevant training and other relevant support in election administration	<p>Baseline: - 1 (IEC supported with logistical – funding, training, vehicle, monitoring; capacity – technical assistance)</p> <p>Target: - 7 institutions supported by 2011 (parliament IEC, Army, Media, Chieftaincy)</p>		
Output 4.1.2 Capacity of watchdog institutions strengthened to ensure a stable and participatory democracy.	<p>No of watchdog institution trained (study tour, workshops)</p> <p>No of watchdog institution supported with Technical Assistance</p>	<p>Baseline - 2 institutions (one institution, per year)</p> <p>Target - 5 institutions by 2012</p> <p>Baseline - 2</p> <p>Target - 5 (one per institution)</p>		
Output 4.1.3: Collaborative capacity for consensus based solutions strengthened to address national challenges	No. of collaborative programmes in place	<p>Baseline - 0 (conflict mediation, faith-based institution, peace building networks all independently)</p> <p>Target - 1 by 2012</p>		

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
Agency Outcome 4.2 Government and civil society institutional mechanisms promote and protect the rights of children, women, girls and people living with HIV (vulnerable groups), and advance gender equality.	<p>Commissions on Human Rights, Gender and Children established</p> <p>Percentage of parliamentarian who are women.</p> <p>Number of laws that discriminate against women, children and other vulnerable groups reviewed and repealed.</p> <p># of policies that discriminate against women, children and other vulnerable groups revised.</p> <p># of government ministries with capacity to implement programmes that promote gender equality and empowerment of women, children and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Proportion of government institutions sensitized on human rights issues</p>	<p>Baseline: draft legislation on human rights commission; On-going consultation on gender equality commission;</p> <p>Target: submission of draft legislation on Human Right commission by 2010; Finalize consultative process on Gender equality commission by 2009</p> <p>Baseline: 25.8% Target: 35% representation of women in Parliament by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 0 2 (Company's Act, Land Bill),(Gender Target: 3Acts of Parliament (Land Act, Lesotho Bank Savings Act and child protection and welfare bill) by2012</p> <p>Baseline: zero Target: 2 policies prepared & monitored 2012.</p> <p>Baseline: Zero; Target: 50% of relevant government ministries by 2012</p> <p>Baseline: 20%; Target: Minimum 50% of government institutions sensitized on human rights</p>		Government continues to prioritise gender and human rights issues

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
Output 4.2.1: Mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights, children's rights, rights of people living with HIV, and gender equality in place	Enactment and operationalization of laws, regulation and policies that protect and promote rights of women, children and PLWHIV	issues by 2011 Baseline: Legal capacity of married persons Act, Public health Act, HIV and AIDS bill & labour code are in place Target: application of the relevant Acts and Bill by 2011		Parliament prioritises gender and human rights issues
Output 4.2.2: Government and civil society organisations have capacity for prevention of gender-based violence and management and care of survivors of this violence.	Number of Government and CSOs institutions with staff trained on prevention of gender-based violence and management and care of survivors.	Baseline: guidelines in place, 30 CHAL and ministry of health workers trained Target: trained staff of the 17 government and CHAL hospitals by 2011		
Agency Outcome 4.3 Government institutions able to deliver public goods and services through a decentralised system of governance	Number of institutions supported to provide decentralised public services	Baseline: DCPT, UNV district distance learning, Target: decentralized institutions with management capacity and medical support by 2009 and 2010 respectively.		Government continues its support towards decentralisation
Output 4.3.1: National level mechanism, systems and capacity for effective decentralisation of public service delivery in place	Policies /guideline that promote decentralisation of public services developed	Baseline: draft revised HIV and AIDS National Strategic Plan promotes decentralisation of HIV services; Policy to support the provision of public services Target: finalisation of HIV and AIDS NSP and policy to support provision of public services by 2010		The current decentralization process improves
Output 4.3.2: Local government institutions	Number of institutions with satisfactory service delivery rating	Baseline: zero Target: 50% of decentralised	Household surveys	

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
have capacity to deliver decentralised public services based on claim holder aspirations and participation on efficient service delivery	Service delivery feedback mechanisms in place	institutions by 2012 Baseline: 2002/3 household budget survey Target: institutionalise exit survey and suggestion box by 2011	Exit survey Customer satisfaction survey	
Output 4.3.3 Ministry of Public Service has the capacity to support line ministries in increasing service delivery effectiveness and efficiency	Mechanism to assess the needs of the line ministries to deliver on their mandates Plan to strengthen line ministries deliver services efficiently	Baseline: no mechanism in place Target: assessment mechanism in place by 2010 Baseline: public service reform strategy in place Target: implement 50 % of strategy by 2012		
Output 4.3.4 National and district institutions have capacity to use ICT for enhancement of service delivery.	Number of institutions with necessary ICT infrastructure in place. Number of institutions with qualified ICT staff	Baseline: Target: Baseline: Target:		
Agency Outcome 4.4: National Development Frameworks take into account population and development linkages.	Number of policies and plans that address population and development issues.	Baseline: Population dynamics, gender human rights and environment issues not adequately addressed in PRSR, Sectoral and district plans; Target: All planning frameworks to include population, gender, human rights and environment issues by 2012		Government increases commitment to population programs
Output 4.4.1: National and district institutions have the capacity to integrate population issues in poverty	Guidelines for integrating of population into, poverty reduction strategies developed and disseminated	Baseline: 0 Target: At least one guideline developed and disseminated in	National Monitoring and Evaluation System (NMES)	Government prioritises data collection and utilisation for policy

UNDAF Outcome	Indicators,	Baselines and Targets	Means of Verification	Assumptions and risks
reduction strategies, sectoral plans, policies and programmes.	# of institution with staff trained on integrating population issues	all 10 districts Baseline: TBD Target: At least 80% of institutions at national level and 60% at district level staff trained on integration. Baseline Target	Sectoral policy documentations that take into account population factors Operational national & district institutions, Statistical reports, policies based on research/data in place	Minimal staff turnover is experienced
Output 4.4.2: Institutions at national and district levels have capacity to collect, analyze and utilize data for planning and policy making.	Number of institutions that staff trained in data collection and analysis Number research studies/surveys/censuses completed	Baseline: TBD Target: At least 5 sectors have persons trained on M&E Baseline: 0 Target: At least 5 studies/surveys/censuses completed by 2012 with support from UN		