United Nations

Development Assistance Framework

For Liberia

2008-2011

DRAFT APRIL 2007

Monrovia, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of contents

Foreword – Government

Foreword – Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Preface – United Nations Country Team

Executive Summary

Acronyms

Introduction

Results

Resource Mobilization

Implementation

Monitoring and Evaluation

Annexes
1. United Nations Development Assistance Framework Results Matrix
2. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Foreword by the Government of Liberia

- to be inserted -

DRAFT Foreword by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

An appropriate theme for this United Nations Development Assistance Framework - Liberia is back. The successful election of the first female president in Africa and on-going efforts to restore civil authority at all levels are symbolic of the country's effort to turn away from a past of brutal war towards a prosperous and peaceful future that enshrines basic rights for all Liberians.

Despite considerable progress, there are still formidable reconstruction and development challenges arising from 14 years of civil strife and a history of economic mismanagement. These challenges include pervasive poverty, food insecurity, massive illiteracy, unemployment and health risks that are heightened by a lack of access to basic health services. Humanitarian needs also persist and must be catered for in this period of transition to development as a foundation for recovery.

The United Nations welcomes the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (iPRS) of the government, an important step forward, and applauds governmental efforts to articulate a national vision and agenda for action. We are also pleased to have been involved in its preparation and look forward to working with the government and partners to ensure rapid implementation of the iPRS and the preparation and implementation of a full PRS.

This UNDAF sets out a broad structure for the programmatic response of the United Nations to the PRS and works towards achieving a 'One United Nations'. Moving forward, development initiatives must foster reconciliation, address inequities and the causes of conflict and intervene to produce the best development outcomes - namely economic growth coupled with progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and broader, equitable poverty reduction.

Development must be done differently in Liberia. A faster, more responsive model is needed to address remaining humanitarian concerns and release resources for rapid recovery and development; all of this must be done with wide participation from Liberians. Attention must be paid to the ways in which development policymaking and programming may serve to exacerbate conflict issues. A deep understanding of conflict factors must be developed and all efforts made to prevent future conflict. As development partners, our approach must be harmonized through joint assessments, shared expertise in analysis and joint programming in support of government priorities. We must also set common objectives and monitor the same indicators and benchmarks in their achievement.

The United Nations is privileged to provide support to Liberia in its efforts to renew, reconstruct and develop. We congratulate the government on recent successes and look forward to working together to make a new Liberia – a secure nation at peace that offers a prosperous, equitable and sustainable future for all its people. Welcome back, Liberia!

Alan Doss
Special Representative of the Secretary-General and
Coordinator of the United Nations Operations in Liberia

Preface by the United Nations Country Team

Liberia is committed to the values and guiding principles of development as outlined in the Millennium Declaration, which it signed in 2000. These values include freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and shared responsibility. Fundamentally, we are mandated to work jointly towards a sustained peace and human rights for all.

Building on the analysis in the Common Country Assessment, this United Nations Development Assistance Framework specifies the areas of support that we, together as the United Nations, are committed to provide in the implementation of national priorities as outlined in the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy.

Without dramatic reforms and the implementation of appropriate policies, Liberians stand little chance of enjoying the rights enshrined in the Millennium Declaration. Therefore, the goals set out in this framework are ambitious and necessary. There is a one-time opportunity to ensure the root causes of Liberia's past conflict are truly addressed and recent advances in recovery are built upon towards a firm foundation for sustained peace and development.

We are committed to support the efforts of the Government of Liberia and its people in achieving rapid, equitable and sustainable economic growth to ensure universal access to quality basic social services and to build a just, democratic and peaceful nation.

Signatures of all members of the United Nations Country Team

Executive Summary

Despite considerable progress, Liberia still confronts formidable reconstruction and development challenges arising from the ravages of 14 years of civil strife. These include pervasive poverty, food insecurity, massive illiteracy, unemployment and health risks, which have been heightened by the lack of access to basic services, including maternal and child health services and the increased incidence of HIV/AIDS.

When taken together, these challenges exacerbate an already fragile human rights and security situation and in order to counter these, the government will need to revitalize public institutions and press forward with reform. This requires appropriate and targeted policy responses and interventions as well as sustained engagement with Liberians and international partners.

The United Nations welcomes the Liberia interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (iPRS) – an important step forward. But for the iPRS to succeed, attention must be paid to the continuing humanitarian emergency in Liberia. Adequate healthcare, safe water and appropriate sanitation, shelter and education remain out of reach for the majority of Liberians. Until rule of law institutions become fully functional, protection issues also remain a serious humanitarian concern. Demobilization and reintegration for all of the 100,000 ex-combatants and wider war-affected population must also be addressed.

The United Nations in Liberia sees five broad areas of action, which largely correspond to priorities of the four pillar approach as articulated in the iPRS.

The United Nations will assist developing national capacity to ensure security, respect human rights and manage conflict at all levels with the progressive transfer of responsibility in the provision of security from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). Consolidation of national reintegration processes is a priority for the next few years. This must focus on inclusion of Liberia's youth, in building national capacity for conflict prevention, management and for incorporating conflict-sensitive development approaches into all interventions.

Another area of United Nations support is revitalization of the economy for inclusive socio-economic development through strengthening national capacity in policy, planning, analysis and monitoring of pro-poor programmes. Capacity in national statistics and information management is imperative. A joint United Nations programme to help increase productive livelihoods, productive employment and support improved food security is also envisaged.

The United Nations will help promote accountable and transparent governance that is rights-based and inclusive – especially for women and girls. A key mechanism is the recently-launched joint United Nations project of County Support Teams to underpin the capacity of local authorities in the 15 counties of Liberia. The United Nations will also support the legislative and electoral system, governance partnering with civil society organizations and cooperating on a national youth policy.

Basic social services targeting health and education is another area of United Nations support. A 30 per cent reduction in under-five mortality is a key target, using a two-pronged health services and community hygiene approach. The United Nations is further committed to supporting a holistic approach to education, focusing on quality, learning achievements, institutional capacity development and a functional monitoring and evaluation system.

The United Nations also proposes to support the government in achieving an enabling environment and organizational capacities to improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support and addressing stigma and discrimination.

Throughout all of the United Nations response areas, there are fundamental cross-cutting issues. A conflict-sensitive approach to policy and programme design and implentation, along with a rights-based approach, are key strategies to address the root causes of conflict and to facilitate a sustained peace in Liberia. Reducing overall poverty in Liberia will depend greatly on inclusion of youth in economic and political realms. Deeply rooted domestic violence and sexual and gender-based violence means that mainstreaming gender issues into national policies and promoting equality is a necessary and central theme. Ensuring environmental sustainability is an economic concern but also a key cross-cutting issue that will require integrating principles of sustainable development into a wide range of national policies and programmes.

Capacity development is the central thrust of this development assistance framework. The United Nations strives to support the government to turn its commitments into reality by establishing effective institutions and systems, identifying capacity gaps and providing needed technical support in the process of establishing a functioning public service for the benefit of all Liberians.

List of Acronyms

ACBF	African Capacity-Building Foundation
AFL	Armed Forces of Liberia
AWEPA	Association for European Parliamentarians for Africa
BoB	Bureau of the Budget
CAAR	Consolidated Assessment and Action Report
CARI	Central Agriculture Research Institute
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSA	Civil Service Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CST	County Support Team
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation and Re-integration
DfID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DDC	District Development Committee
DHS	Demographic Household Survey
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ELWA	Eternal Love Winning Africa
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDA	Forestry Development Authority
FLY	Federation of Liberian Youth
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEMAP	Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme
GFTAM	Global Fund for Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and Malaria
GOL	Government of Liberia
GRC	Governance Reform Commission
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICGL	International Contact Group on Liberia
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCHR	Independent National Commission on Human Rights
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IPCC	Inter-Party Consultative Committee
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LANSA	Liberia Action Network on Small Arms
LDHS	Liberia Demographic and Health Survey
LEAP	Liberia Employment Action Programme
LEEP	Liberia Emergency Employment Programme
LINFU	Liberia National Farmers Union
LiNCSA	Liberia National Commission on Small Arms
LISGIS	Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-information Services
LNP	Liberian National Police
LPMC	Liberia Produce Marketing Company
LRDC	Liberian Reconstruction and Development Committee
LWSC	Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDM	Medecins du Monde
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MICAT	Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism
MLME	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoG&D	Ministry of Gender and Development
MoH&SW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNS	Ministry of National Security

MPEA	Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MRU	Mano River Union
MYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NACP	National HIV/AIDS/STI Control Programme
NCDRR	National Commission for Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration
NEC	National Elections Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NIC	National Investment Commission
NSA	National Security Agency
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PUL	Press Union of Liberia
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDEF	United Nations Democracy Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WAEC	West African Examination Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

Context

The peace agreement signed on 18 August 2003, the subsequent departure of Charles Taylor and the UN Security Council Resolution 1509 provided a renewed chance for peace and stability in Libeira after many years of destructive and retrogressive war. The establishment of the National Transitional Government and the implementation of the Results Focused Transitional Framework (RFTF) facilitated the subsequent holding of free and fair national elections which resulted in the emergence of Mrs. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf as the first female President in Africa in January 2006. The government and people of Liberia, with enormous goodwill and support of the international community has made tremendous progress towards achieving its vision of enhancing peace and security, revitalizing economic and social infrastructures, restoring the rule of law and democratic governance and improving basic service delivery.

The United Nations in Liberia has directed its attention largely towards helping establish peace and security and supporting humanitarian interventions. Much has been achieved since then, although humanitarian assistance is still required in some parts of the country. In the context of an integrated mission, the United Nations is progressively endeavoring to act in a more coordinated manner to support the people and Government of Liberia to address the ongoing peacebuilding, recovery and developmental challenges as detailed in the CCA and iPRS.

Despite the laudable achievements recorded so far, the critical issues of exclusion and marginalization of significant portions of society in political governance; over-concentration of power, corruption, ethnic and class animosities and rivalries which were the main roots of the conflict are yet to be fully addressed. This situation is compounded by the lack of a robust economic growth necessary for effectively addressing the pervasive poverty in the country.

Conflict Factors

Liberia's history of conflict, to a large extent, defines the challenges faced by the government, international development partners and Liberia's citizens in the pursuit of reconstruction and development. Factors to consider in all interventions for recovery and development are articulated in the Common Country Assessment as follows:

1. Poor leadership and the misuse of power*:* The failure of the previous national leaders to create broad-based, transparent and accountable systems of governance and reliance on a system of patronage undermined social cohesion and sustained mistrust and fear, particularly among ethnic communities.

2. Weak justice systems: The formal justice system in Liberia operates under huge constraints including a lack of infrastructure, materials and an acute shortage of qualified personnel.

3. Lack of shared vision: Social and economic inequality between identity groups has been a persistent cause of conflict in Liberia – undermining the ability to build a shared national vision. Competition over resources has generated deep-rooted hostilities, which are aggravated by contradictory customary, statutory and historical claims to land ownership and ambiguous land tenure systems.

4. Poverty and food insecurity*:* Poverty and hunger are both drivers and consequences of conflict in Liberia aggravated by the dramatic disruption to agriculture during the war.

5. Mismanagement of natural resources*:* Mismanagement, misuse and illegal exploitation of natural resources have been at the heart of conflict in Liberia.

6. Pressure on reintegration*:* Demobilized former combatants and IDPs and refugees are returning, often bringing with them new skills, ideas and expectations. However, limited job opportunities and infrastructure and social services in their communities can lead to the exacerbation of tensions. Community-based programmes that remove the distinction between groups must include programmes to support the restoration of social capital.

7. The regional dimension*:* Within the region, small arms availability, youth unemployment, large displaced populations and a pool of unemployed ex-combatants all represent distinct risks to peace. These exist alongside pervasive poverty and food insecurity, collapsed health and education systems, and the spread of HIV/AIDS. The sustainability of Liberia's progress depends, in part, upon the consolidation of peace and improvement of social and economic conditions throughout the region.

UNDAF Formulation Process

> The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the common strategic framework for United Nations support at the country level. It provides a collective response to national priorities and needs as outlined in the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy of Liberia within the framework of the Millennium Declaration.

Liberia's interim Poverty Reduction Strategy sets out the framework for recovery and reconstruction. Moving beyond the short-term emergency planning, the government embarked on its poverty reduction strategy as a tool towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It takes into account the Results Focused Transitional Framework (RFTF) developed during the National Transitional Government and the 150-day Action Plan implemented by the new Government. The IPRS will be followed by an MDG-based Poverty Reduction Strategy covering the period 2008-2012. This is expected to be followed by a socio-economic transformation strategy (SETS) for 2012-2015 aimed at ensuring sustained growth and development.

In July 2006, the United Nations in Liberia completed the Common Country Assessment, which forms the basis for preparation for this UNDAF that captures a collective response by the United Nations family to the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy and is aligned with key national priorities. The UNDAF timeframe corresponds to that of the full PRS.

Fig 1. The UNDAF in relation to national and other UN analysis, planning and programming processes in Liberia
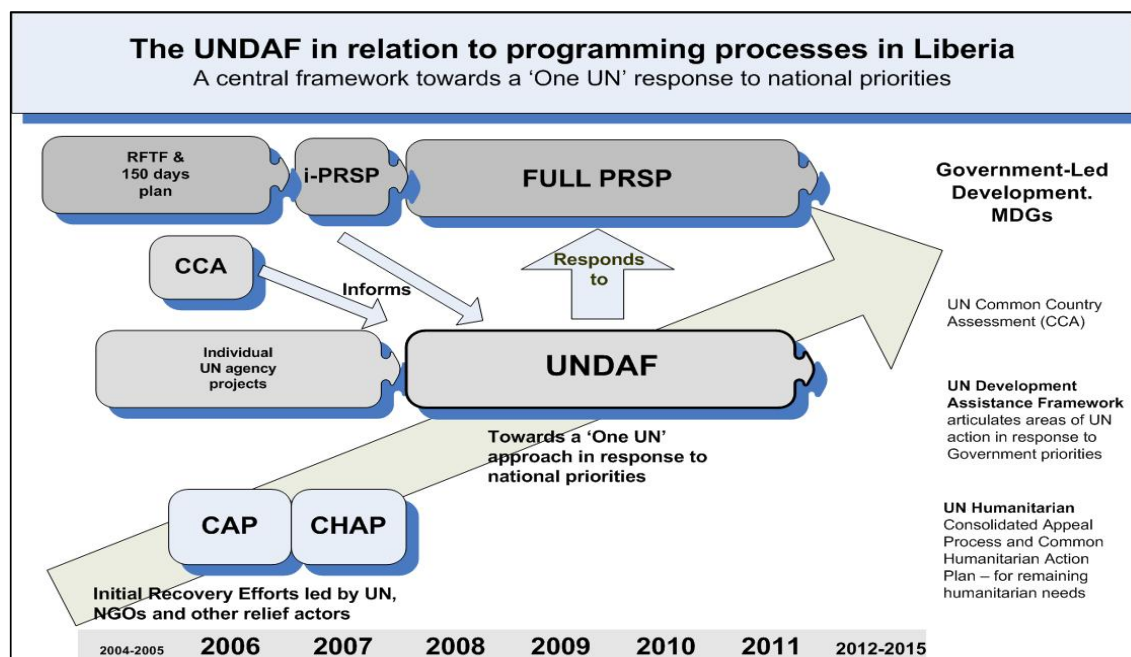
The development of this UNDAF has drawn on the expertise and active participation of all UN entities in Liberia. Following a retreat with the government and partners, five working groups were established around the UNDAF outcomes. Civil society organizations were invited to participate in the groups that also brought together United Nations agencies and the United Nations Mission in Liberia. A one-day workshop was later organized to deepen the work of the groups and ensure consistency.

While the finalization of the iPRS has taken place in parallel with the UNDAF – a process from which it has benefited greatly – it must be recognized that the national priorities for Liberia's medium term development agenda still have to be set by the Government and people of Liberia. This framework represents the best that is known in regards of data, assessments, capacity and national priorities at the time of preparation. The United Nations in Liberia considers the UNDAF to be a living document that can (and should) be revised to include changes arising from the finalization of the full PRS and the changing situation in Liberia over the coming years.

Guiding Principles

As with the CCA and the iPRS, the UNDAF has been guided by a rights-based and conflict-sensitive approach to development planning, requiring continuous examination of policies and programmes to ensure the promotion of peace and stability rather than exacerbate or revive conflict factors.

Rights-based approach to development
Poverty reduction and eradication is a development process. But, it is also a process by which the human rights of freedom from fear and freedom from want are realized for all citizens. Other human rights priorities include the right to education, health care, food and gender equality. The key links between human rights principles and the UNDAF are as follows:

- *Equality* – citizens with equal rights and the removal of discrimination and reduction of disparities, especially with regard to ethnicity and gender;
- *Empowerment* – citizens empowered to contribute to the decision-making processes that affect their lives and development that is people-centred;
- *Accountability* – the state, private sector and international community respect, protect and fulfil the enjoyment of human rights;
- *Conflict prevention* – equitable and inclusive development as a human rights objective (for which the government is accountable to the people) and as a means of preventing and addressing the root causes of conflict;
- *Flexibility* – administrative capacity open to finding innovative ways of empowering citizens and strengthening institutional capacity to prevent human rights violations and abuses.

Conflict-sensitive development
Post-conflict countries frequently return to war, often as a consequence of inappropriate responses by new governments to post-conflict challenges. Liberia has taken an important step to avoid this path by ensuring its first iPRS is a conflict-sensitive development strategy that addresses the structural causes of conflict while at the same time ensuring development contributes to peacebuilding.

Greater capacity building efforts are needed at all levels of government to manage conflict as well as to ensure that policies and programmes contribute to peace. It is also recognised that in support of national

capacity, the United Nations in Liberia will need to invest in some short-term building up of capacity within the international institutions, in order to be in a realistic position to support national efforts.

The United Nations intends to work with Government and civil society that will drive efforts to better integrate peacebuilding within the PRS and projects developed under the UNDAF. Moreover, the United Nations will play a role in supporting government policies and programming, ensuring they progressively contribute to sustained peace and address the root causes of conflict in Liberia.

In contributing to sustaining peace, programmes should seek to empower and enhance individual and collective dignity and respect. This also means placing focus on individuals and groups that are socially excluded, marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged. United Nations programming will be guided by the principles of social and political inclusion and participation of all Liberians regardless of ethnicity, religion or socio-economic status.

Results

National priorities

As outlined in the iPRS, the Government of Liberia has prioritized key development issues into four pillars: enhancing national security; revitalizing the economy; strengthening governance and the rule of law; and rehabilitating infrastructure and delivering basic services. These pillars form the essential building blocks for the realization of an MDG-based recovery, reconstruction and development process.

The United Nations stands ready to support the Government of Liberia and its people to realize the major challenges in these four areas, all central to the country's quest to realize the Millennium Development Goals.

Four of five strategic areas of the United Nations response are directly linked to the four pillars, with the addition of an UNDAF outcome focused on HIV/AIDS. Attention to the potential consequences of the epidemic is far from sufficient and the United Nations in Liberia has decided to make it a strategic priority.

UNDAF Outcomes

Pillar One: Enhancing National Security

UNDAF Outcome 1:
Capacity to ensure security, respect human rights, manage conflict and prevent violence exists at national and local levels by 2011.

Millennium Declaration: Peace, conflict and disarmament

The 2008-2011 period will be crucial in building a sustainable and lasting peace. Security is a central component to that of peace and a necessary prerequisite for all other UNDAF outcomes; it provides an environment for recovery, reconstruction, economic growth and development, good governance and provision of basic social services. At the same time, security cannot be sustained and nationally owned without addressing sources of conflict, which are rooted in socio-economic and political factors.

In the iPRS, the Government of Liberia recognizes the need to establish an accountable security sector that functions based on human rights and democratic governance. This also requires informing the people of Liberia about the functions, responsibilities and accountabilities of the security sector. Another central challenge is the need to consolidate the national reconciliation and reintegration process, in particular, overcoming historical marginalization and exploitation of youth; youth empowerment is paramount.

As the United Nations in Liberia moves from peacekeeping to peacebuilding and consolidation, the UNDAF supports and deepens this transition. Efforts directed at building and entrenching capacities at the national and local level for conflict prevention, management and conflict-sensitive development are undertaken while promoting the human rights of every citizen. The key role and participation of women in peacebuilding efforts – in line with Security Council Resolution 1325 – is also essential.

> **Pillar Two: Revitalizing the Economy**
>
> **UNDAF Outcome 2**
> **National economic policies and programmes implemented to support equitable, inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development.**
>
> **MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
> **MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

A key national objective is to rapidly accelerate the pace of economic growth as the foundation for poverty reduction and sustained development. It is of utmost importance for the future of Liberia that growth takes place in the early years of development in an equitable and inclusive way, creating equal opportunities for all Liberians regardless of origin, ethnicity, gender or social/family background. The United Nations will support national capacities for pro-poor policy planning, analysis, budgeting/resource allocation and monitoring.

Even if growth is pro-poor, it is well recognized that not all poor people are able to participate in the growth or access its benefits. This is particularly true for the most vulnerable, including the very young, the old, those with disabilities and those unable to work. While the intention is for all Liberians to be able to access basic social services, this is unlikely to happen unless social protection measures and safety nets are put in place.

Outcome 2 reinforces the national pillar for revitalizing the economy, focusing on managing natural resources, raising economic growth and creating jobs. With unemployment currently estimated at 85 per cent in the formal sector, job creation is a top priority and, as efforts are made to consolidate and sustain the peace, increased access to productive employment, local economic development and sustainable livelihood opportunities (especially for vulnerable groups) are needed.

Gender inequality in Liberia represents a major obstacle to poverty reduction and is a key constraint in sustainable economic growth. Women's share of wage employment in sectors outside of agriculture is very low and women make up a significant percentage of small-scale market traders in the informal sector of the economy. This is indicative of the effort required to give Liberian women full rights to equal employment opportunities, free choice of profession and equal pay.

The iPRS emphasizes restoring productive capacity to state-owned enterprises as well as mining and forestry sectors and export-oriented agriculture. While this priority is important, there is need to avoid reliance on these sectors, which could lead to the pre-war model of unequal, dualistic development where most people remain poor. Measures are needed to promote inclusive and pro-poor growth through small-scale agriculture, small-scale industries and protection of workers in the extractive and export sectors. Particular attention needs to be paid to corporate social responsibility and the enforcement of international labour standards that directly impact the human rights of the poor.

Without accurate, up-to-date national data for development planning, there is a serious impediment to moving into a solidified development phase. In response to the priorities outlined in the iPRS, improving knowledge on the social, demographic and economic characteristics of the Liberian population will help inform national development strategies. Definition of the strategies, such as fighting poverty and

creating coherent social and economic development programmes, is important but within that, data collection and analysis is necessary to properly respond to the varied challenges Liberia is facing.

The Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey indicates that 51 per cent of all Liberians in rural and semi-urban areas are food insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. Sadly, more than 25 per cent of children under five years of age are underweight and 39 per cent are too short for their age – an indication of critical levels of chronic malnutrition. Therefore, a key result necessary in achieving this UNDAF outcome is a dramatic boost to the food security, nutrition and poverty reduction efforts of the government. This is the only way to bring about a real improvement in the lives of the most vulnerable, taking into account sustainable natural resource management, environmental protection and gender equity.

Pillar Three: Strenghtening Governance and the Rule of Law

UNDAF Outcome 3:
Democratic, accountable and transparent governance advanced in a participatory and inclusive manner and in accordance with human rights standards by 2011.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Note: Interventions related to Good Governance impact on all MDGs as stated in the Millennium Declaration

The iPRS states that persistent bad governance practices means there is a need to change the mindset and value systems of Liberians on one hand and to restructure and strengthen central and local governance institutions, systems and processes on the other. Ultimately, security and development depend on good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law. Revision and reform of laws and regulations related to press freedom and freedom of expression also need to be undertaken.

Government structures and regulatory systems require aggressive reforms and strengthening in order to achieve greater transparency and accountability. There are still areas where domestic law, including the constitution, is inconsistent with international human rights obligations to which the government has agreed to abide. Policies and laws need to be revised and enacted to promote human rights and sustain democratic governance.

Legal and institutional frameworks must also ensure inclusive participation in national governance and engagement with all segments of society. The United Nations will continue to support and use its extensive technical expertise, international experience and best practices to strengthen the electoral system to increase participation and accountability. Support to key governance institutions, including the civil service, the national legislature and the judiciary is a priority, as is strengthening civil society organizations to allow for greater participation for men and women in policy formulation and decision making at all levels.

Freedom of expression – including access to information and a free press – is a fundamental human right essential to promoting peace and preventing violent conflict. Broad based capacity-building of the

Liberia media sector is needed to promote public debate, transparency and accountability among decision makers.

Further steps are needed to ensure a more representative voice for all citizens of Liberia. Of particular significance will be policies and strategies that are built upon effective decentralization and local development. Most of the infrastructure and basic social services of Liberia are located in Monrovia and other urban centers. This underscores the disparity in living standards and service delivery between urban and rural areas. Reaching the vast majority of the poor living outside Monrovia requires a focus on capacity development of local authorities and empowering communities and cooperatives. The United Nations in Liberia is committed to supporting the decentralization efforts of the government.

Pillar Four:
Rehabilitating Infrastructure and Delivering Basic Social Services

UNDAF Outcome 4:
Improved health and education, with an emphasis on reduced maternal and child mortality and increased learning achievement by 2011.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
MDG 4: Reduce infant mortality
MDG 5: Reduce maternal mortality

Education
Emergency support to the education sector has primarily focused on improving access to educational opportunities. The medium-term development agenda must ensure quality of education and actual learning outcomes. Not only do children and youth have a right to attend school, they have a right to learn. Teacher qualifications and welfare, improved instructional supervision and strengthening national curricula are all important means of achieving quality education.

The capacity of the Ministry of Education to take the lead in coordination, planning and implementation will be a key focus area. The United Nations is committed to supporting a holistic approach beyond primary schooling, focusing on quality of education, learning achievements, institutional capacity development and a functional monitoring and evaluation system. Given Liberia's extraordinary levels of illiteracy, the general rate is estimated at 70 per cent nationally, a national literacy campaign is urgently needed.

The iPRS indicates that the tertiary education sector requires attention:

> "The higher education system has remained paralyzed and the technical and vocational education and training system is still in disarray due to the looting of the training equipment during the war."

Disparities in education regarding gender, access and quality and urban and rural differences are serious problems. While the gender gap in education has improved as more girls are enrolling in the early grades, the gap increases at successive levels, especially at lower secondary. More girls than boys drop out of school, amongst other reasons because of pregnancy. Advocacy and policy support to

institutionalize gender-sensitive life skills and education, in and out of school, is essential to improve the educational opportunities for girls. Ensuring schools provide safe learning spaces are also important to prevent gender based violence.

Health

Years of conflict and looting have severely impacted the country's health status. Life expectancy at birth is amongst the lowest in the world, estimated in 2004 to be around 42 years for both genders according to a World Health Organization report. The under-five mortality rate (ranked fifth highest in the world) was estimated at 235 deaths per 1000 live births for 2004. Malaria remains a leading cause of child morbidity, accounting for about 42 per cent of cases, followed by diarrhoea (22 per cent), acute respiratory infections (12 per cent) and other illnesses.

The social consequences of the war, compounded by the vast damage on infrastructure and access to services, have translated into higher rates of maternal and neonatal deaths, unwanted teenage pregnancies and unsafe abortions. Gender-based violence (including rape) substance abuse and increased violence have left most young people with psychosocial trauma.

The health care system and health workforce are fragmented, uneven and heavily dependent on vertical programmes and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Out of 389 health facilities considered 'functional' almost 300 are supported by NGOs.

Revitalizing the inadequate health system of Liberia is one of the major challenges facing the government – less than 10 per cent of the population has access to health care. As a first step in addressing this challenge, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare revised the national health policy and elaborated a five-year National Health Reform Plan. The United Nations has prioritized its efforts over the coming year to assist in the reduction of maternal and under-five mortality by 30 per cent.

Substantial investments will be required in reproductive health, with special attention paid to adolescent sexual and reproductive health as well as family planning. In addition, emergency obstetric care, tooling and equipping health facilities and strengthening the referral network and systems is key. Supplementary investments in water and sanitation programmes have also proved to be critical for improving health outcomes including reducing mortality and controlling communicable diseases.

UNDAF Outcome 5:
An enabling environment in place and organizational capacities enhanced to improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support as well as addressing stigma and discrimination by 2011.

MDG 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Rampant sexual and gender-based violence, massive population movements, chronic deprivation, damage to health infrastructure, high levels of poverty and other social and economic factors following the war are a catalyst for a potential explosion of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The estimated prevalence rate is 5.7 per cent but might be as high as 10 or 12 per cent, affecting women (particularly of young age) more than men. Generally, young people aged 15-35 are worst hit by HIV/AIDS.

The knowledge level of HIV/AIDS is very low among the entire population in Liberia. A lack of access to health care in most parts of the country is a major challenge inhibiting the provision of treatment and care for people living with HIV/AIDS. This is also applicable to voluntary counseling and testing, safe blood and prevention of mother-to-child transmission. Cross-border movements also increase the spread, given the high prevalence rates in most neighbouring countries. Poverty is another factor accelerating the high incidence of HIV/AIDS as young boys and girls prostitute themselves to meet basic livelihood needs.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic poses a major challenge to the socio-economic development aspirations of Liberia and may undermine post-war social and economic reconstruction and sustainable development efforts.

The United Nations system has provided critical support to the Government of Liberia in accessing significant resources from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The United Nations Development Programme, in close collaboration with its United Nations partners, will manage additional Global Fund resources in support of governmental efforts in the fight against HIV/AIDS, while increasing the capacity of the government to access and ultimately manage Global Fund and other donor resources.

Despite existing support, the United Nations is concerned with the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS and lack of attention to its potential consequences in Liberia. Therefore, the fight against HIV/AIDS is a strategic priority and the only UNDAF outcome that has been added beside the four government pillars.

To avoid any disaster, there is an urgent need to improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for those infected and/or affected as well as address widespread stigma and discrimination. Longer term strategies will be needed to ensure that the fight against HIV/AIDS is multi-sectoral and improves institutional capacities in all government agencies.

Cross-Cutting Issues

Progress towards UNDAF outcomes will depend on the capacity to simultaneously address a number of fundamental cross-cutting issues that impact the lives of every Liberian woman, man and child. Only with an integrated approach can the United Nations provide effective support on these cross-cutting issues; making progress across all sectors and pillars means the United Nations will work together through joint programmes in these areas.

Youth
The national youth policy (introduced in 2005) defined young people as 15 to 35 years old. This definition means that 55-60 per cent of the estimated Liberian population of 3.5 million (Demographic Household Survey, 1998) is considered young. In fact, a vast majority of Liberians affected by the war were young people and many were uprooted, internally displaced, refugees or combatants.

Greater attention needs to be directed towards the needs, rights and employment possibilities of adolescents and young people. Collectively, they are at high risk of cyclical poverty and, as a demographic group, are expected to increase their human capacity potential through formal and informal education in order to join the labour force. Equally, their age coincides with the commencement of sexual activity and reproduction and a high percentage of new HIV infections occurs among young people between the ages of 15 and 25.

A national youth policy has been adopted by the government – a holistic approach to addressing issues affecting youth in Liberia. However, this approach will need to be backed by legal and institutional frameworks that commit the government to policy creation and budgetary allocation in order to make a difference for young people in areas such as education, economic governance and HIV/AIDS.

Reducing poverty in Liberia will depend greatly on the inclusion of youth in economic and political realms. This will enhance national security and economic viability and provide a foundation for training youth for future development. Young people must be drivers of their own development and participate fully in the decisions that affect their lives.

Gender equality and women's empowerment
Empowering women is central to development initiatives that respond to the needs, rights, aspirations and talents of all Liberians. In line with equal rights and freedoms for all, women and men need to have the same opportunities and decision-making power regarding national issues, household economy and their own bodies.

The war exacerbated gender inequality in Liberia; a vast majority of women and girls suffered various types of violence including sexual abuse and gender-based violence, forced sex in exchange for food and survival, forced and early marriage and unwanted pregnancies due to rape. In 2006, rape remained the most frequently reported crime in Liberia. Empowering women will enable them to successfully partake in livelihoods and promote broader economic revitalization, including in the informal sector where women play a predominant role.

Mainstreaming gender issues into national policies and frameworks while promoting equality in terms of socio-economic opportunities, promises to enhance inclusiveness and solidarity among a war-affected population. The pursuit of a strong gender policy in Liberia will ensure more effective use of the human capacity of Liberia, accelerate economic and social development and sustain long term poverty reduction. Capacity development in gender planning, monitoring and evaluation is essential for the Ministry of Gender and Development, line ministries, local governments and civil society organizations.

Environment and sustainable development
Ensuring environmental sustainability in line with the Millennium Development Goals will require integrating the principles of sustainable development into a wide range of national policies and programmes. More specifically, the cross-cutting theme of environment and sustainable development directly relates to all four pillars prioritized by the Government of Liberia. Liberia's rich natural resources, particularly timber and minerals, played a significant role in the conflicts of the region, but may also hold the key to its future development. Moving forward, sustainable use and development of Liberia's natural resources will contribute to enhanced national peace and security (pillar one).

Similarly, sustainable natural resources management is essential to revitalizing economic growth (pillar two). However, economic growth must not compromise the environmental quality and living conditions of Liberians. Through strengthening governance and the rule of law (pillar three), establishing a strong environmental governance system and an effective institutional and legal framework for natural resources and environmental management is needed to promote sustainable development. This includes ratification of all relevant international environmental conventions and protocols and re-engaging with neighbouring countries and the international community.

Finally, public investment in infrastructure rehabilitation and basic services (pillar four) should take environmental impacts into consideration. Capacity will need to be developed to strengthen environmental impact assessment processes and requirements.

Capacity development

> The overall goal is to support national counterparts to develop capacities to own, lead, manage, achieve and account for national development priorities, especially those related to the Millennium Development Goals and internationally agreed development goals, as well as human rights obligations in ratified United Nations conventions and treaties.

Capacity development is considered a central thrust of the UNDAF, without which true sustainability cannot be achieved. Supporting national capacity-building in planning, prioritizing, implementing and accounting for recovery and development efforts is an imperative the United Nations has agreed to adopt as a fundamental operating principle in Liberia. The role of the United Nations is to support the government and civil society of Liberia to develop necessary capacities to manage its development and to own its future.

Much of the effort to align the strategy of the United Nations with that of the Government of Liberia is to shore up major gaps through capacity-building. The United Nations is striving to support the government to turn its commitments into reality by establishing effective institutions and systems, identifying the capacity gaps and providing needed technical support in the process of establishing a functioning public service to benefit all Liberians.

For each UNDAF outcome, capacity needs have been considered and the response designed to support the closing of capacity gaps. Specific interventions will need to be elaborated upon in the country programme documents, but the United Nations in Liberia is committed to ensuring that assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring will develop national capacities. To this end, the determination is to build on already existing capacities, adopt flexible approaches and focus on sustainable capacity outcomes.

The 2006 Liberia Human Development Report outlined the following seven point agenda for capacity development in Liberia:

1. Rebuilding government capacity;
2. Transitional salary supplements for key officials;
3. National capacity development programme;
4. Promoting donor coordination on capacity-building, led by the government;
5. Establishing an independent 'think tank' to undertake rigourous studies of the macroeconomic policy framework of Liberia, including fiscal and monetary issues;
6. A baseline capacity assessment, together with a set of basic indicators that would record and measure changes as a national capacity development programme is implemented;
7. Building and maintaining reliable databases.

The Liberia iPRS recognizes the importance of capacity development and, to feed into the capacity development strategy and the PRS, a capacity assessment is being conducted in 2007. The UNDAF and country programmes will take these results into account.

Of the globally identified comparative advantages for the United Nations in undertaking capacity development initiatives, the following are directly included in Liberia's five UNDAF outcomes:

- Develop capacities to review and analyse pro-poor policy options;
- Strengthen capacities for coordination of development and humanitarian assistance;
- Facilitate consensus-building processes and broker relations between key development stakeholders;
- Strengthen capacities to implement and monitor international human rights obligations;
- Support the development and use of information and results-based management systems for greater accountability;
- Provide international good practice in all the above and promote knowledge networking capacities.

Resource mobilization

As Liberia shifts from a humanitarian situation into the recovery phase, there is likely to be a significant funding gap. The substantial humanitarian assistance (90% of basic heath care services have come from international organizations) will be phased out in the coming years and there is serious concern that as some partners pull out, or begin to allocate priorities elsewhere, and until the government has the capacity to fill the breach, a number of areas are at risk of neglect and may result in a slide backwards. Although new partners and programmes are moving in it is still difficult to predict the level of development assistance expected in Liberia.

Based on preliminary calculations, the United Nations estimate that the resources needed to achieve the five UNDAF Outcomes are approximately USD XXX million. This figure is however indicative and likely to change.

The targets for resource mobilization are distributed over the UNDAF Outcomes as follows (USD):

Implementation

The Liberia iPRS highlights the need for government, development partners and NGOs to better coordinate interventions and actions with the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee (LRDC) framework as the main platform.

Seizing on the opportunity to advance reform, the United Nations stands ready to work in a more coordinated and harmonized manner with the Government of Liberia and its partners. The complexity of implementing the UNDAF requires close collaboration between the entire United Nations family, government, civil society and other stakeholders. Working towards each UNDAF outcome will be coordinated through UNDAF working groups, the United Nations programming team, regular heads of agencies meetings and ultimately with the LRDC pillar groups, Rule of Law Working Group, the Liberia Employment Action Programme steering committee and the National AIDS Council.

Implementation will be increasingly facilitated through joint United Nations programmes where United Nations agencies work closely in preparation, implementation and evaluation. That includes undertaking joint needs-assessments, joint planning, joint implementation, joint monitoring and evaluation, collaborative decision making and a streamlined dialogue with partners. Initially, joint programmes will be implemented for support to the counties, for peacebuilding, HIV/AIDS, food security, youth and employment creation, gender equality and gender-based violence.

County Support Teams
The United Nations in Liberia is committed to supporting the Government's decentralization efforts. It has therefore established the County Support Teams (CSTs) in each county, aimed at ensuring a coherent and consolidated UN approach to addressing county challenges, supporting government, in particular the superintendent's office, and building capacity of government institutions so that they can increasingly take over responsibility for security, reconstruction and development.

To support this process, a joint "County Support Teams" programme builds capacity of local administration in assessing, planning, coordinating and raising resources for, and delivering essential services in support of the consolidation of civil authority and recovery.

The joint programme is also a means for strengthening the UN development arm in the counties, ensuring that a UN presence is sustained in the counties when UN humanitarian agencies and UNMIL draws down, including joint premises and services.

The County Support Teams is the key mechanism for implementing UNDAF in the counties, ensuring that the UN to respond in an innovative and joint fashion to the county challenges.

Joint programme on HIV/AIDS
The United Nations in Liberia has agreed to direct its HIV/AIDS support through one joint programme. This approach is guided by an urgency to ensure the government is supported adequately in achieving objectives for reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and to provide care, treatment and support for those infected and affected. The overarching objective of the joint programme is to assist the government in achieving the 'Three Ones'.

Joint programme on food security

Poverty and hunger are drivers and consequences of conflict. Achieving food security would allow Liberia to reach the first Millennium Development Goal while contributing significantly to the achievement of other Millennium Development Goals, especially the reduction of child mortality and the improvement of maternal health. The food insecurity of Liberia can largely be attributed to three key factors - lack of food availability, difficulty with accessing food and the way in which available food is used. A joint United Nations programme would dramatically boost government efforts at food security, nutrition and poverty reduction and bring about a real improvement in the lives of the most vulnerable.

Joint programme on youth
Young Liberians play a crucial role in making the transition from war to peace. Creating an enabling environment for youth is therefore at the core of the recovery challenges. Many United Nations actors work with youth as a target group, justifying a joint programme that would bring interventions together under a comprehensive approach, with improvement of access to youth employment a priority area.

Joint programme on gender-based violence
This joint programme will build on existing interventions in a more complementary and comprehensive manner to ensure judicious use of resources and eliminate duplication. Key actors are the Ministry of Gender and Development and Ministry of Justice, the judiciary, the Liberian national police, NGOs and civil society in partnership with United Nations agencies. All stakeholders will work together, aiming at minimizing the high rate of sexual and gender-based violence in communities and also giving quality care to survivors using a multi-sectoral, inter-agency approach.

An integrated programme for peacebuilding will also be developed and funds sought.

Beside joint programmes and harmonized operational arrangements, the United Nations will combine its human resources under joint sections in areas such as policy advice, communication and public information and monitoring and evaluation.

The United Nations will continue to harmonize procedures and operational arrangements through common services such as shared travel, banking, security, procurement, information technology support, recruitment and joint training.

In commiting itself to conflict sensitive programming, implementation of programmes will need to be undertaken with attention to Liberia's conflict context. Conflict sensitive implementation involves particular kinds of *management, monitoring, and adjustment.* Management with attention to conflict sensitivity involves the ability to see the bigger picture: how all the elements of the intervention, its operational context and the interaction between the two fit together. Monitoring in a conflict sensitive manner requires gathering, reviewing and analysing information in order to measure progress and change with attention to the conflict factors. Adjustments to the project plan (involving *who, what where* and *when* questions) or fundamental changes to the project's approach, may need to be taken[1].

Capacity building on contingency planning and emergency preparedness will be increased to ensure sustainability of results achived. This relates not the least to the preparedness for managing an outbreak of Human Influenza.

---

[1] Fewer, International Alert, Saferworld, 2004, *Conflict Sensitivity Resource Pack*, www.conflictsensitivity.org. Also a good source for conflict sensitive programme design and implementation.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Reliable data and official statistics are necessary for planning and monitoring progress and in the promotion of accountability and transparency in decision-making. However, as recognised in the Liberia iPRS, there is a serious lack of such data and information in Liberia today. The material and technical capacity of the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-information Services (LISGIS), the purveyor of official statistics, as well as that of the relevant departments in the line ministries, should be strengthened to improve data collection in health, education and economy. Tracking how well the nation is responding to the Millennium Development Goals agenda will require considerable improvements with regard to data collection and management, especially with decentralised, county-level information collection and use. Similarly, ensuring capacity for monitoring and evaluation that is conflict sensitive will necessitate increased attention to conflict analysis – in particular the development of conflict indicators that can serve monitoring and evalution purposes.

The monitoring and evaluation matrix includes a set of indicators and targets that were selected for monitoring progress towards the various UNDAF and country programme outcomes. However, it should be noted that these will change over time as the capacity for data gathering improves in Liberia. All indicators need to be disaggregated where relevant by sex, age, county and rural/urban areas.

Generally, the main sources of verification will be Devinfo, the consolidated assessment and action report (CAAR), national databases, LISGIS and the donor assistance database. The CAAR is a United Nations mechanism prepared together with partners on the county level to assess status and progress on a set of indicators.

LISGIS is currently conducting the 2006/2007 Liberia Demographic and Health Survey. The results, available in June 2007, will provide key population data. The 2008 population and housing census will become a major source of demographic and socio-economic data enabling essential information, including benchmark figures disaggregated by gender and age at national and county level, for planning, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.

As results from several survey studies become available during 2007, the baseline information for the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation framework will be revised and updated. Additionally, complementary studies can be initiated, which is the case with the suggested comprehensive and independent evaluation of the Accelerated Learning Programme by the end of 2008. This would be a useful resource in assessing the results of a major programme delivered by a range of actors.

Each UNDAF working group is responsible for preparing an annual progress report of the status on change towards the planned result. These will be consolidated in the Resident Coordinator's annual report.

Yearly reviews of achievement, but also of the relevance of outcomes and outputs, will be based on progress reports and consultations with government and other stakeholders. To the extent possible, these will be aligned with national review mechanisms.

A midterm UNDAF review will be done in collaboration between the United Nations, government, civil society and other partners and undertaken by an independent evaluator. Also, in the final year of the implementation of the UNDAF, a terminal evaluation will be implemented.

Annex I. UNDAF Results Matrix

Pillar 1: Enhancing National Security
Maintain and consolidate peace and facilitate the national healing process
Millennium Declaration: Peace, conflict and disarmament

UNDAF Outcome 1: Capacity to ensure security, respect human rights, manage conflict and prevent violence exists at national and local levels by 2011	
Country Programme Outcomes	**Country Programme Outputs**
1.1 Accountable security sector established and functioning UNMIL, UNDP MIA, MoD, MoJ, MYS, LNP, AFL, NSA, GRC, LiNCSA, LANSA, MRU, ECOWAS, African Union, United States, EU, ICGL, CSOs, media	1.1.1 Transfer of responsibilities in the security sector from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to national security agencies with civilian oversight
	1.1.2 Security personnel adhering to human rights standards and accountability mechanisms developed
	1.1.3 Population aware of functions, responsibilities and accountabilities of various agencies within the security sector
	1.1.4 National security policy and architecture for a democratic and accountable security sector in place and functional
	1.1.5 Policies regulating the use of firearms in place and implemented
1.2 Consolidation of national reconciliation and reintegration process, with focus on youth empowerment UNDP, UNHCR, UNMIL, UNESCO, ILO, FAO NCDRR, TRC, DDCs, MoL, MIA, MPEA, MoF, MoGD, IPCC, MoE, MoC, MPW, GRC, private sector, IHRC, CSOs, NGOs, including Oxfam and Actionaid	1.2.1 National institutional capacity to manage reintegration and reconciliation strengthened through key institutions including the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the National Commission for Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration (NCDRR)
	1.2.2 Reintegration of affected communities addressing the special needs of vulnerable populations
	1.2.3 Mechanisms in place to promote and further reconciliation at all levels, including consideration of recommendations made by the TRC
	1.2.4 Process of developing a shared national identity supported; shared national identity promoted and recognized
	1.2.5 Peace, human rights and citizenship education curriculum standardized and implemented in schools nationwide

3. Capacity exists for conflict prevention, management and conflict-sensitive development at national and local levels	1.3.1 Early warning and response mechanism established and functional to detect potential sources of conflict at national and local levels and to respond to them
	1.3.2 Civil society has the capacity for conflict prevention and management
UNDP, UNMIL, UNHCR, UNESCO	1.3.3 Conflict management structures and systems exist at national and county levels
	1.3.4 Conflict-sensitive development capacity exists at county and national levels
MPEA, MIA, GRC, DDCs, EU, DfID, King's College, ECOWAS, MRU, CSOs	

Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities

United Nations support will be aligned with national priorities through overall coordination in the Liberian Reconstruction and Development Committee (LRDC), Pillar One. United Nations will coordinate its support in close consultation with partners including the European Union, DfID, King's College, ECOWAS, MRU, GRC and others. It is envisaged that at least one Conflict Sensitive Development expert will be employed by the UNCT and placed in the office of the Resident Coordinator to ensure conflict sensitive programme design and implementation and monitoring and evaluation. An integrated programme for peacebuilding will also be developed and funds sought.

Pillar 2: Revitalizing the Economy
Promote efficient and transparent management of national resources, improve the investment climate and accelerate growth and the creation of sustainable employment

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

UNDAF Outcome 2: National economic policies and programmes implemented to support equitable, inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
2.1 Coordinated and strengthened national management and implementation frameworks and capacities for pro-poor policy planning, analysis and monitoring	2.1.1 National statistics and management information system for disaggregated data established and functional at the national and local levels by 2010 with the National Population and Housing Census conducted by 2008 providing key indicators and data for policy planning and monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
	2.1.2 Aid coordination and development management system, including social dialogue at national and sectoral levels, strengthened
	2.1.3 MDGs mainstreamed into local and national development planning processes and human development approach adopted as the overarching and long-term planning framework

UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, WFP, FAO, ILO, WB, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNMIL MPEA, MIA, MLME, MoA, MoF, LISGIS, Bureau of the Budget (BoB), MoL, Trade Unions and Employers Associations, LEEP/LEAP, EPA, FDA, USAID, EU, CSOs	2.1.4 Capacity development for participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation built along with technical and operational support to design, formulate and implement the poverty reduction strategy
	2.1.5 Economic governance improved with strengthened government capacity for transparent financial management, procurement practices and granting of concessions
	2.1.6 National social protection framework and appropriate implementation mechanisms in place and informed by a vulnerability assessment
2.2 Increased access to productive employment and sustainable livelihood opportunities, especially for vulnerable groups FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, WFP, WB, UNMIL MoC, NIC, MPEA, MoF, MoA, MoE, MoL, MPW, MIA, EPA, MLME, INCHR, legislature, trade unions and employers' associations, CSOs/NGOs	2.2.1 Gainful employment and income opportunities for women and youth increased and enhanced through vocational training, business skills development, micro-credit schemes and job availability
	2.2.2 Socially responsible business enterprises promoted and conducive conditions for private sector development, especially small and medium scale enterprises, and tripartite mechanism for coordination institutionalized (government, employers and workers organizations) in place and functioning
	2.2.3 Labour laws reformed and employment policy formulated and implemented
	2.2.4 Labour intensive programmes in infrastructure and other sectors (targeting especially women and youth) designed and implemented, considering food-for work strategies
2.3 Improved household food security through increased availability of, access to, and utilization of food, taking into account sustainable natural resource management, environmental protection and gender concerns FAO, UNICEF, UNEP, WFP,	2.3.1 National food security and nutrition policy and monitoring system established and functional
	2.3.2 Agricultural production, including extension services, with focus on small-hold agriculture and women, increased and diversified
	2.3.3 Effective food storage, processing and marketing system in place
	2.3.4 Comprehensive natural resources and environmental management system established and effective

WHO, ILO MoA, MoH&SW, MoE, MLME, EPA, Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI), FDA, Liberia Produce Marketing Company (LPMC), Liberia National Farmers Union (LINFU)	

Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities

United Nations support will be aligned with national priorities through overall coordination in the LRDC, Pillar Two. A United Nations theme group will serve as the primary coordination mechanism for implementing and monitoring this UNDAF outcome; it will prepare a coordinated inter-agency work plan for collaborative activities, including joint programmes, in consultation with partners. The UNCT will seek other partnerships with donors such as USAID, European Union and DFID, for exchange of information and support to relevant programmes. Cross-cutting themes such as youth employment will be incorporated and mainstreamed.

Pillar 3: Strengthening Governance and the Rule of Law **Facilitating effective institutions that will support democratic governance, justice and human security**	
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women **MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability** **Note: Interventions related to Good Governance impact on all MDGs as stated in the Millennium Declaration**	
UNDAF Outcome 3: Democratic, accountable and transparent governance advanced in a participatory and inclusive manner and in accordance with human rights standards by 2011	
Country Programme Outcomes	**Country Programme Outputs**
3.1 Policies, laws, structures and regulatory systems reformed to promote and sustain democratic governance United Nations country team (UNCT) and UNMIL MoF, MPEA, MoJ, MoG&D, MoH&SW, EPA, Civil Service Agency (CSA), GRC, GEMAP, INHRC, ADB, legislature, partners such as USAID, EU, DfID, CIDA, Japan, NGOs, CBOs, media	3.1.1 Capacity to ratify, monitor and report on key international conventions and protocol instruments (including women's rights instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), United Nations Security Council resolution 1325), policy and regulatory frameworks strengthened and the National Human Rights Action Plan fully in place by 2009
	3.1.2 Appropriate mechanisms, frameworks, policies and laws, such as National Gender Policy, in place for promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls, achieving gender equity and responding to gender-based violence
	3.1.3 The justice system strengthened and reformed in order to ensure its ability to deliver independent, impartial and effective justice to all
	3.1.4 By 2009, national anti-corruption strategy as well as legal and institutional framework developed, approved and functional; and public education on anti-corruption enhanced
	3.1.5 By 2010, new civil service established with redefined roles, mandates and functions to promote equity, accountability, transparency and probity at all levels
3.2 Political, legislative and electoral system and processes that enhance effective participation and accountability strengthened UNDP, UNMIL, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, WFP, UNIFEM, UNESCO, ILO, WB, UNDEF MYS, MoE, MoG&D, NEC, AWEPA,	3.2.1 By 2009, the national legislature has greater capacity to perform its law-making, oversight and representative functions through review and reform of its internal processes and procedures
	3.2.2 By 2011, the National Elections Commission (NEC) has improved institutional and administrative capacity to conduct free, fair and transparent elections, and has in place mechanisms and structures to ensure professionalism and institutional independence
	3.2.3 By 2008, policy, legal and regulatory framework for CSOs finalized and operational; capacity of NGOs to formulate, disseminate, implement and monitor pro-poor, gender-sensitive and human rights based socio-economic policies improved and public awareness enhanced

IPU, MICAT, USAID, EU, Japan, African Capacity-Building Foundation (ACBF), PUL, NGOs, CBOs, FLY, media	3.2.4 By 2009, the national youth policy backed by a legal and institutional framework that promotes the rights, interests and political participation of young people implemented
3.3 By 2011, progress towards decentralization with accountable duty-bearers sustained and accelerated All UNCT and UNMIL, including through the United Nations County Support Teams (CSTs) MoF, MIA, MPEA, MoJ, MoG&D, MoH&SW, MGD, EPA, CSA, GRC, INHRC, ADB, legislature, NGOs, CBOs, media	3.3.1 Government planning, administration, budgeting and service delivery decentralized to the county level
	3.3.2 Capacity of county and district level administration, as well as women and youth leaders, to plan, implement and monitor development in a participatory, equitable and transparent manner strengthened
	3.3.3 Rural public service deliveries improved with a rights-based approach, along with the capacity of community-based groups to provide social protection services
	3.3.4 Vulnerable children and adults, including those with disabilities, reached with effective social protection services and protective measures in place

Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities

United Nations support will be aligned with national priorities through overall coordination in the LRDC, Pillar Three and the Rule of Law Working Group. A United Nations theme group on Governance and Rule of Law and Gender will serve as the primary coordination mechanism for implementing and monitoring this UNDAF outcome; it will prepare a coordinated inter-agency work plan for collaborative activities, including joint programmes. The UNCT will seek partnerships with donors such as USAID, World Bank, European Union/DfID for exchange of information and support to relevant programmes. Annual work plan reviews and joint field assessments will be conducted. Capacity-building has been identified as cross-cutting issue - this will be achieved through mainstreaming of capacity development in legislation, policies and programmes being undertaken in each of the country programme outcomes. Similarly, in order to ensure effective gender mainstreaming, UNIFEM/UNMIL Office of the Gender Advisor will provide support through education and training. The County Support Teams will be a key mechanism for implementation of the UNDAF at county level.

Pillar 4: Rehabilitating Infrastructure and Delivering Basic Social Services
Improve the quality and accessibility of Education
Improve health and strengthen the quality and accessibility of health facilities

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
MDG 4: Reduce infant mortality
MDG 5: Reduce maternal mortality

UNDAF Outcome 4: Improved health and education, with an emphasis on reduced maternal and child mortality and increased learning achievement by 2011

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
4.1 Access to quality education for all improved with focus on learning achievements UNESCO, UNDP, ILO, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA MoE, NGOs	4.1.1 Quality of teaching workforce improved by reducing number of untrained teachers by 10 per cent annually
	4.1.2 Instructional supervision in the education system effected and functional (through training of all education officers and 800 principals per year), including upgrading the planning, programming and monitoring skills and capacities of top-level officers of the MOE at central, county and district levels
	4.1.3 Enrolment and completion rate increased by 5 per cent annually, and gender parity improved by 2 per cent annually (up to 2009, 400,000 to 450,000 students will be annually targeted by a school feeding programme)
	4.1.4 Literacy rate, especially for girls and women, increased through Accelerated Learning Program (targeting 25,000 students per year until 2009), and through adult literacy programme (targeting 1,000 adults annually)
	4.1.5 National technical and vocational education action plan as well as national tertiary education action plan developed and implemented
4.2 Maternal and under-five mortality reduced by 30 per cent UNHCR, UNFPA, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, WFP MoH&SW, MRD, MLME, LWSC, NGOs	4.2.1 National Health Plan of Action developed and implemented at all levels
	4.2.2 Minimum health package provided by 80 per cent of all functioning health facilities and the number of skilled health workers increased to deliver the minimum health package
	4.2.3 National nutrition plan developed and implemented at all levels
	4.2.4 Access to basic health and social welfare services increased to 50 per cent of the population
	4.2.5 National and community based mental health and psychosocial plan developed and implemented
	4.2.6 Safe hygiene practices in place in 50 per cent of all communities, including a functional community-managed water and sanitation scheme

Cooperation mechanisms and programme modalities

United Nations support will be aligned with national priorities through overall coordination in the LRDC, Pillar Four. A United Nations theme group on Education and Health will serve as the primary coordination mechanism for implementing and monitoring this UNDAF outcome; it will prepare a coordinated inter-agency work plan for collaborative activities, including joint programmes. More specifically the support to health services will be coordinated through a restructured health services coordinating committee, under the leadership of the MoH&SW, whose Terms of Reference are being developed.

Millennium Development Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
UNDAF Outcome 5: An enabling environment in place and organizational capacities enhanced to improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support as well as addressing stigma and discrimination by 2011	
Country Programme Outcomes	**Country Programme Outputs**
5.1 Incidence of new infections among general population, vulnerable and high risk groups is significantly reduced	5.1.1 Information and services related to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), reproductive health, HIV, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) accessed and used by young people, especially child-bearing women and professionals at risk (e.g. health care providers)
UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, WFP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNDP	5.1.2 Improved literacy, availability, accessibility and use of male and female condoms
MoH&SW, MoE, MoGD, NACP, NGOs including IRC, Merlin, MDM	5.1.3 Groups and communities identified, mobilized and empowered to avoid risky behaviour with improved awareness through implementation of national HIV/AIDS Education, strategic plan and trained teachers policy
5.2. Increased access to high-quality, confidential, gender-sensitive, youth-friendly HIV/AIDS services and information	5.2.1 VCT, PMTCT, antiretroviral therapy, medical and palliative care, treatment of opportunistic infections, STIs, PEP and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services and information scaled up
	5.2.2 Comprehensive blood transfusion system established
UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, UNIFEM	5.2.3 Quality and sufficient nutritional support provided to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), infants born to HIV-positive mothers and immediate family; food support for capacity-building/life skills training for PLWHA and orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) and their caregivers
MoH&SW, NACP, IRC, Merlin Liberia, MDM, Catholic Secretariat, ELWA, Phebe Hospital and Ganta Methodist Hospital	5.2.4 Comprehensive programmes to support quality care for PLWHAs/OVCs in place
5.3. Political will, commitment, leadership and funding exist in government and among stakeholders to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS and associated stigma and discrimination	5.3.1 National AIDS Council revitalized, National HIV/AIDS Control Programme restructured and functional
	5.3.2 National laws, policies, frameworks for national response to HIV/AIDS, including specific strategic planning and budgeting in place
	5.3.3 Legal and social environment which recognizes, protects and promotes rights and responsibilities of PLWHAs/OVCs and other vulnerable groups created

	5.3.4 National monitoring and evaluation framework developed and information management system implemented
United Nations Country Team MoH&SW, National Aids Commission (NAC), NACP, MPEA, MDM	

Cooperation mechanisms and programme modalities

The MoH&SW is the principal coordinator of HIV/AIDS programmes in the country. The section of the ministry specifically responsible for HIV/AIDS is the NACP. A process has started to revitalize the National HIV/AIDS Commission, under the aegis of the president, which will include government, the United Nations and other stakeholders, to provide policy guidance and coordination to the national response to HIV/AIDS. The United Nations coordination mechanism for HIV/AIDS is the United Nations Theme Group on AIDS, which is supported by a technical team referred to as the Joint Team on AIDS. United Nations support will be implemented through a joint programme on HIV/AIDS.

Annex II. UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcome 1: Capacity to ensure security, respect human rights, manage conflict and prevent violence exists at national and local levels by 2011			
Country Programme Outcomes	**Indicator(s) and Baselines**	**Sources of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
1.1 Accountable security sector established and functioning	- Number of Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) / Liberia National Police (LNP) officers trained on human rights Baseline: 2000 AFL selected and 106 soldiers have been trained and 2,479 LNP officers have graduated from the Police Academy, 1,069 officers are currently in training; placing expected graduates by end of June 2006 at approx 3,549 - Number of cases of human rights violations within the security sector prosecuted	Yearly Plans of the AFL/LNP Ministry of Information Ministry of Justice INHRC reports House Committees' reports RAND	Pressure on security sector from external and internal security risks Capacity constraints The economy doesn't meet the needs of integration and jobs Situation in the region could threaten the implementation
1.2. Consolidation of national reconciliation and reintegration process, with focus on youth empowerment	- Number and type of land and property disputes identified and resolved Baseline: Property and housing committees have been established in all counties, however capacity-building in basic conflict resolution skills needed. The ad hoc Presidential Commission on Inter-Ethnic and Land/Property disputes submitted its preliminary report to the President on the land dispute in Nimba County, involving the Mandingo and Mano and Gio ethnic groups. One land dispute is being resolved. - Number of land commissioner offices in place with staff and resources to undertake land dispute issues Baseline: Land commissioners are assigned in all 15 counties. Some efforts are being made by land commissioners in Montserrado, Margibi, Lofa, Grand Kru, Grand Bassa , Gbarpolu to settle land disputes. - Number of war-affected population integrated into the communities Baseline: Out of 101,874 ex-combatants, 75,000 have participated in the Liberian rehabilitation and reintegration programme. The caseload still to be covered by the UNDP-administered trust fund is less than 1,000. However, an outstanding caseload of 22,817 remains to be covered by bilateral funded parallel programmes. 89,033 refugees (Feb 2007) repatriated since October 2004. The remaining Liberian refugees are estimated to number 25,248 in Cote d'Ivoire, 36,624 in Ghana, 17,227 in Guinea, 21,730 in Sierra Leone, 5,013 in Nigeria and 1,817 in other North/West African countries.	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy reports Reports of the IHRC GRC workplans and reports NEC reports NCDRR reports Reports of the Inter-Party Dialogue Report of ECOWAS President's Special Representative MRU Secretariat reports CAAR	Lack of adequate funds/challenges within the MRU/Cavalla basin

1.3. Capacity exists for conflict prevention, management and sensitive development at national and local levels	- Number and types of conflict-sensitive tools in key national and local government documents developed and implemented Baseline: The iPRS reflects conflict-sensitive tools, but remains to be implemented. - Conflic management structures exist in each county Baseline: None	Government plans and programme documents GRC Reports of committees at local and national level CAAR	Inadequate funds; challenges on land/property disputes

UNDAF Outcome 2: National economic policies and programmes implemented to support equitable, inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development			
Country Programme Outcomes	**Indicator(s) and Baselines**	**Sources of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
2.1. Coordinated and strengthened national management and implementation frameworks and capacities for pro-poor policy planning, analysis and monitoring	- Proportion of population below national poverty line ($1/day) decreased (MDG 1, Target 1) Baseline: 76.2 per cent (2001) - Number and type of pro-poor policies and frameworks developed and implemented Baseline: iPRS - Number and type of aid coordination mechanisms established and operational Baseline: Donor Profiles, LRDC - Mechanisms for implementing the social protection framework established Baseline: None existing	National Strategic Plans Donor Profiles and Aid Coordination guidelines Disaggregated data from the 2008 Population and Housing Census Surveys and vulnerability assessment reports	Conducive political environment Commitment including funding and organizational clarity by government and sustained oversight of clear government policy Sustained international commitment to fund the national programme especially re-building information and data management capacity

| 2.2 Increased access to productive employment and sustainable livelihood opportunities especially for vulnerable groups, through viable, socially responsible private and public sector

(baseline studies needed) | - Per cent increase in number of trained Liberians, women and youth, in business

- Per cent increase in Liberian-owned businesses

- Type and range of income generation activities and number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by age and gender

- Per cent of sector-specific small rural producers accessing regional and international markets

- National regime for regulating and stimulating small and medium scale enterprises passed and enforced

- Number of contractual agreements and business licenses between government and corporations/business enterprises that adhere to socially and legally responsible principles, in accordance with ILO and other international standards

- Employment rate in the formal and informal sectors by gender and by age groups
Baseline: 80 per cent unemployment in the formal and informal sectors

- Increased numbers of employment in infrastructure and other sectors by using labour intensive methodology – in particular women and youth | Vocational training and skills development centres established

National employment data and surveys

Database on training

Appropriate contracts and procurement processes

Copies of policies: procurement and employment intensive and private sector development

The Independent National Commission on Human Rights

Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Land and Mines
Ministry of Labour
National Investment Commission | Privatization and decentralization efforts continue

Government committed to private sector development and the private sector in turn collaborates with government

Liberia freed from sanctions to ignite private sector development and employment creation

Reconstruction efforts are speeded up, and key infrastructure works (roads, water and electricity) are restored to trigger private sector development and create jobs

Liberia stays the course of peace and stability |

2.3. Improved household food security through increased availability of, access to and utilization of food, taking into account sustainable natural resource management, environmental protection and gender concerns	- Household food security levels improved (food consumption, dietary diversity, food production, purchasing power) Baseline: (CFSNS 2006) • 11 per cent food insecure households, • 14 per cent households with poor food consumption levels and low dietary diversity • 21 per cent households with very weak access (households with low purchasing power and low production levels) • 49 per cent of rural households produced food crops in 2005 - Food utilization improved leading to decreased child malnutrition Baseline: (CFSNS 2006) • 39 per cent of children under five stunted • 7 per cent of children under five wasted • 27 per cent of children under five underweight (MDG 1, Target 2) - Number of persons (Government staff, civil society) trained, physical and operational capacities for environmental and natural resources management increased. Baseline: None exist in terms of institutional capacities, other than a framework law adopted and an environmental protection agency established - Per cent increase/decrease in qualities and quantities of natural resources base Baseline: Studies would need to be undertaken	Results from 2008 Population and Housing Census and national surveys Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (CFSNS) 2006/07 Liberian Demographic and Health Survey 2006/ 2007 Food security monitoring system Agricultural Sector Review 2006/7	Liberia stays the course of peace and stability Donors remain committed to provide funds to support reconstruction activities and that the government avails other inputs (supplies, human resources, etc) Government remains committed and assumes leaderships for overall coordination Advocacy and social mobilization activities are effective Communities and local government institutions and officials have capacity to carry out their responsibilities

UNDAF Outcome 3: Democratic, accountable and transparent governance advanced in a participatory and inclusive manner and in accordance with human rights standards by 2011			
Country Programme Outcomes	**Indicator(s) and Baselines**	**Sources of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
3.1 Policies, laws, structures and regulatory systems reformed to promote and sustain democratic governance	- Number and category of identified laws, regulations and policies reformed in accordance with international standards Baseline: An audit of key Liberian legislation found that the following 11 key laws were inconsistent with Liberia's human rights obligations: Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Hinterland of Liberia National Security Agency Act, Penal Code, Customary Marriage Law, Domestic Relations Law, New Aliens and Nationality Law, Associations Law, Labor Law, Public Lands Law, Judiciary Law - National reform strategy developed and adopted Baseline: Forestry Law adopted. Mineral and Energy policy, as well as Civil Service reform exist in draft form - Number of judicial officers (men and women) trained and deployed at circuit courts Baseline: - Number of courts rehabilitated/constructed and functioning/operating; and number of cases successfully prosecuted increased by 50% Baseline: Courts registered 384 cases, out of which 80 were tried (Jan 2006 to April 2007) - Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (MDG 3) Baseline: 14 per cent (2006)	Reform Strategy Government policies Law reform commission repository - Laws and Policies Assessment reports; manuals and guidebooks Ministry of Justice Law Commission Bar Association	Sustained political commitment from the government in adopting a national integrity system, through a reformed civil service and fighting corruption by prosecuting suspects guilty of economic crimes

| 3.2 Strengthened political, legislative and electoral system and processes that enhance effective participation and accountability | - Number, type and frequency of print, and electronic coverage of public interest issues

- Number. of bills debated and passed
<u>Baseline:</u> None

- Laws and procedures that require disclosure of personal assets by public officials promulgated and enforced
<u>Baseline:</u> Draft legislation

- Code of ethics for legislators consistent with international standards enacted and enforced
<u>Baseline:</u> None

- National anti-corruption law passed and independent anti-corruption agency established and operational
<u>Baseline:</u> Draft strategy, policy and law

- A new and restructured NEC established and its electoral management mandate executed successfully | PUL records; MICAT reports and records; newspapers, etc

Debates on National issue; Proceedings of the Legislature

IHRC records

Law Reform reports

Parliamentary records

GRC reports; Law Reform Commission records and reports

NEC reports; partner assessment reports; election monitoring and observation reports | The National Legislature and Electoral Commission are committed to uphold the constitution, promote good governance and rule of law |

3.3 Government planning, budgeting and service delivery decentralized	- Number and type of decentralization strategies developed and implemented Baseline: No system in place yet. GOL is focusing on three types of decentralization: political, administrative and fiscal - Per cent increase in government budget allocation to counties and districts to implement local level activities Baseline: No development budget allocation to counties but a small Trust Fund under MPEA - Per cent increase in number of community-based organizations involved in service delivery Baseline: In 2005, there was an estimated total of 800 NGOs, CBOs and others in Liberia with possibly 400 CBOs (30 per county). Studies would need to be undertaken to know how many were involved in service delivery - Presence of line ministry representatives in counties Baseline: 1739 persons from Line Ministries, excluding the Ministry of Internal Affairs (2007) - Number of vulnerable people effectively integrated / cared for in villages Baseline: None existing	MIA Reports and Assessments National Budget MPEA Register of NGOs and CBOs CAAR	Government is committed to implementing a decentralization strategy and amends laws (including the constitution) that are inimical to decentralization Donors are committed to provide resources to support local level development through restoration of country and district governance

UNDAF Outcome 4 : Improved health and education, with an emphasis on reduced maternal and child mortality and increased learning achievement by 2011			
Country Programme Outcomes	**Indicator(s) and Baselines**	**Sources of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
4.1. Improved access to quality education for all, with focus on learning achievements	- Increased number of qualified trained teachers working in school Baseline: 3,238 teachers or (11 per cent) for 2005/2006 academic year	National school census (EMIS) MoE Payroll and Reports	Difficulty in data collection; Assume data is updated annually
	- Number of principals and education officers trained	MoE Reports	
	- Increased enrolment rate broken down by age, gender and County (GER & NER) Baseline: Net enrolment ratio (NER) in primary education 50-60 per cent (2001) Ratio of girls/ boys in primary education 0.73 (2000)	National school census (EMIS)	
	- Increased completion rate (proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6 by county) Baseline: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (SVR) 31.2 per cent (2001/2002)	National school census (EMIS)	
	- West African Examination Council (WAEC) exam results – increased percentage passing the WAEC exams broken down by grade, gender and county		
	- Increased adult literacy rate Baseline: Adult literacy: male 50 per cent; female: 26 per cent (NHDR 2006) General illiteracy rate estimated at 70 per cent nationally (iPRS)	WAEC exam results and report	
	- Number of ALP students enrolled and completing the programme Baseline: 41,141 students enrolled in 2005/2006	Report from Adult Education Unit in MoE	
	- Learning achievements in and quality of ALP	National school census (EMIS)	Resources available for conducting an independent evaluation
		Comprehensive and independent evaluation of Liberia's ALP by the end of 2008	

| 4.2. Maternal and under-five mortality reduced by 30 per cent | - Percentage decrease in maternal mortality rates by county
 Baseline: 760 per 100,000 live births

 - Percentage decrease in under-five mortality rates by county
 Baseline: 235 deaths per 1,000 life births (2004)

 - Number of facilities providing basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care
 Baseline: 389 considered functional (2006)

 - Proportion of pregnant women attending antenatal services and births attended by skilled personnel (a range of skills profiles)
 Baseline: Proportion of pregnant women attending antenatal services: 4.4 per cent (2000)
 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personal 20.3 per cent (2000)
 - Number of skilled health personnel
 Baseline: Less than 900 (2006)

 - Number of health facilities providing basic health packages:
 Baseline: 10 per cent (2006) | DHS
 Mortality studies / surveys
 Epidemiological data census
 National health service statistics
 2008 Population and Housing Census | Sufficient and qualified human resources

 Commitment of all partners in the health and nutrition sector

 Peace and stability prevails

 Acceptance and utilization of services by the public

 Improved road and communication network |

UNDAF Outcome 5: An enabling environment in place and organizational capacities enhanced to improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support as well as addressing stigma and discrimination by 2011			
Country Programme Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Source of Verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
5.1 Incidence of new infections among general population, vulnerable and high risk groups is significantly reduced	- Percentage decline in prevalence rates Baseline: estimated HIV/AIDS prevalence rate 5.7 per cent; 190,000 people living with HIV/AIDS - Per cent of condoms distributed Per cent of young people reporting the use of condom during their last sexual relation. - Number of peer educators trained to deliver HIV messages in their community	Sero-sentinnel site surveys	Increased and widely disseminated information, education and communication messages; Reduction in certain cultural practices
5.2 Increased access to high-quality, confidential, gender-sensitive, youth-friendly HIV/AIDS services and information	- Per cent of people living with AIDS, including refugees, on antiretroviral therapy (ART) in the country Baseline: 369 persons on ART (2007)	NACP reports UNHCR Health and Protection reports and statistics	Increase in the number of medical doctors in all counties Pregnant women are willing to do VCT

	- Per cent of pregnant women accessing prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) Baseline: 151 pregnant women on PMTCT out of 3,140 tested (2006) - Per cent of health centres providing VCT and treatment of sexually transmitted infections/OIs Baseline: 29 VCT centres (Jan 2007) - Per cent of women of child bearing age utilizing reproductive health commodities - Per cent of exposed children who received cotrimoxazole - Per cent of infected children on ART	DHS	Helth personnel are trained and adequately compensated
5.3 Political will, commitment, leadership and funding exist in government and among stakeholders to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS and associated stigma and discrimination	- Number of laws enacted and enforced, including health care, social services and employment, prohibiting all forms of discrimination related to HIV/AIDS - Laws enacted and enforced which guarantee equal rights to care, treatment and support, including protection of AIDS orphans - Number of programmes/policies that disseminate anti-discrimination information on HIV/AIDS - Percentage of the national budget allocated to HIV/AIDS	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Ministry of Labor INCHR Ministry of Education Ministry of Information National Budget	Legislature adequately informed about HIV/AIDS