

United Nations Development Assistance Framework Liberia 2008-2012



**Consolidating Peace and National Recovery
for Sustainable Development**



Liberia Counties and Districts



	National Capital
	County Capital
	Country boundary
	International boundary
	County
	District
	Ocean

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Boundaries depicted do not represent official endorsement by the Government of Liberia or by the United Nations. Many boundaries were derived from small scaled maps and will be updated as soon as better information is available.



HIC Liberia
hic.liberia@undp.org
www.humanitarianinfo.org
 UNICEF Building 2nd floor
 Mamba Point
 Monrovia, Liberia

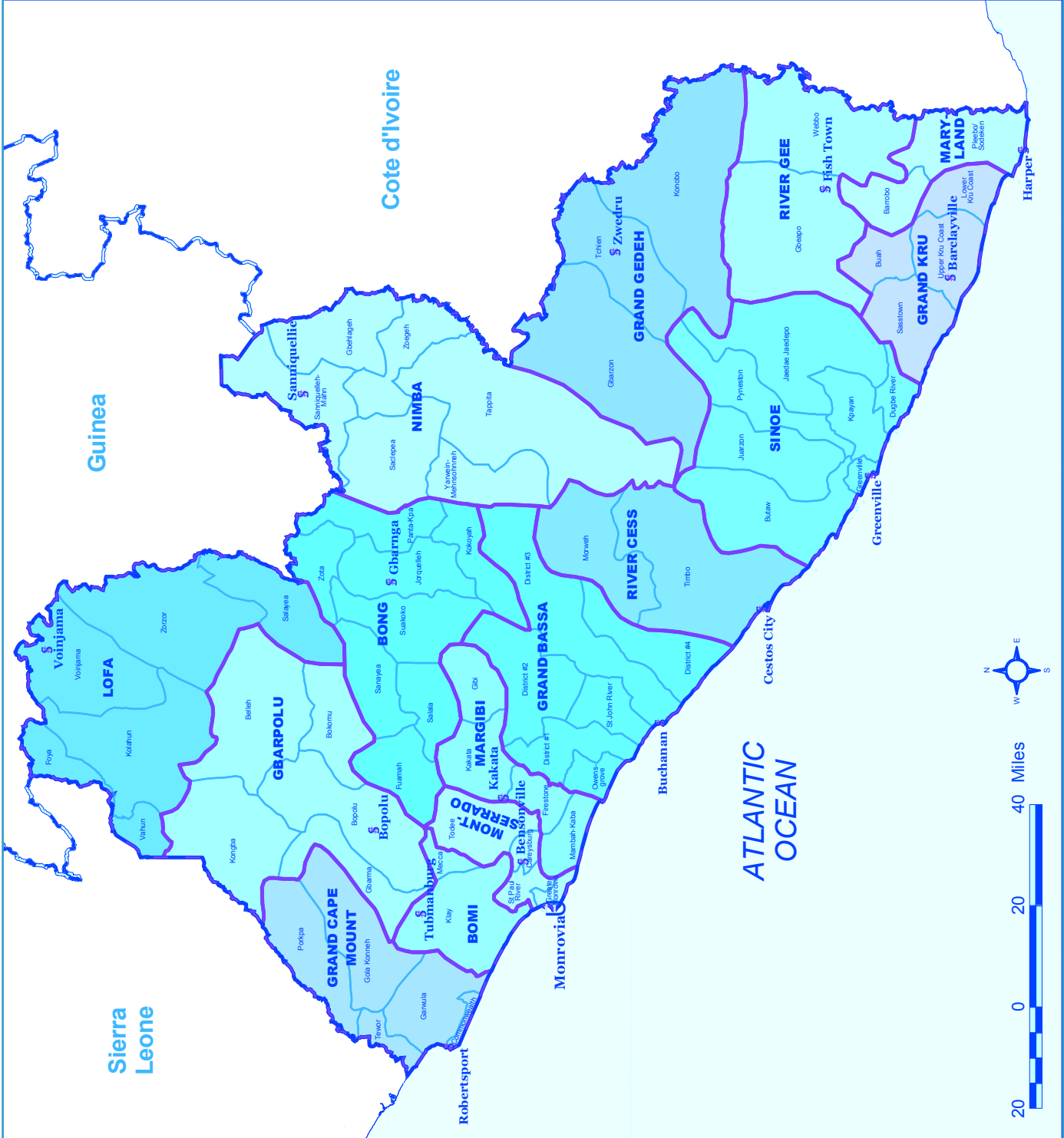


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Foreword by the Government of Liberia

The coming years are critical as we set Liberia on an irreversible path towards recovery and long-term development. In this regard, the Government of Liberia, in collaboration with its development partners, has launched the process to develop and implement a medium-term Millennium Development Goal (MDG)-oriented Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) to cover the period 2008-2011. The strategy builds upon the achievements of the 150-day plan and the subsequent interim Poverty Reduction Strategy, launched in July 2006. Therefore the period covered by the current PRS shall be used to advance progress toward sustained development.

What needs to be stressed, as the United Nations family and Liberia embark upon the implementation of the first ever United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Liberia, is the evolving commitment of the Liberian people to rebuild and secure a better life. Living up to this commitment will mean pursuing concrete projects and programmes that will consolidate the peace, keep the economy on a sound footing, deepen the democratic culture, and strengthen the rule of law nationwide. It also means building strategic partnerships with all actors, including institutions of the United Nations system, especially in the identification and implementation of targeted projects and programmes.

It is within this strategic context that the Government of Liberia welcomes with deep appreciation the collaborative initiative and common programming framework of the United Nations system. We are particularly pleased with and commend the decision of the United Nations agencies operating in Liberia to act with greater coherence and efficiency in the delivery of services to our people. No doubt the UNDAF shall contribute to our own planning and programming framework. Consequently, the Government of Liberia welcomes the spirit of partnership embedded in the document and the readiness to readjust, where necessary, and integrate planned activities into national priorities during the implementation period.

In concluding, let me reaffirm, on behalf of the Government of Liberia, our endorsement of the principles of the Millennium Declaration and commitment to achieving the MDGs. Programme interventions to meet our commitments have been defined and will be implemented as part of the PRS. We call on the United Nations family to join us in the process, and together we can be assured that the UNDAF will be the “living document” it has been characterized as being.



Amara Konneh
Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs
Republic of Liberia

Preface by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

The election of Africa's first female president was a major milestone in Liberia's journey from the brutality of war and despair towards hope, peace, prosperity, and human rights for all. Despite considerable progress since the end of the war, formidable reconstruction and development challenges remain. Fourteen years of civil strife and a long history of economic mismanagement have taken their toll on Liberia's society and economy. The country continues to face peacebuilding and humanitarian challenges that must be overcome if sustainable development can be achieved.

The United Nations welcomes Liberia's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), designed to help consolidate the progress made thus far under the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy. We look forward to working with the government, at all levels, and other partners to ensure its rapid and successful implementation.

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework sets out the coherent programmatic response of the United Nations to Liberia's national development strategy captured in the PRS. The United Nations must deliver as one so that we can foster reconciliation, address inequality, and support national ownership. The role of the United Nations is to assist the government and the people of Liberia in their joint undertaking to realize the principles and goals of the Millennium Declaration. The United Nations Country Team has made a Statement of Commitment for concerted action in support of the government and people of Liberia in laying the foundations for sustained peace and development. As Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Liberia, I welcome this resolve to support the priorities of Liberians.

Liberia has a historic opportunity to embark on a new development path. It is clear from the tragic history of conflict and social disintegration that development policymaking and programming will only succeed if it is inclusive and based upon the broadest public participation. An understanding of the residual potential for conflict must inform all development efforts. Development partners must harmonize instruments and align approaches through joint assessments, shared analysis and joint programming in support of national priorities. Development initiatives must assign a central role to civil society and promote the development of domestic markets and a more robust private sector. We must also set common objectives and monitor these indicators and benchmarks in a rigorous and objective manner.

The United Nations congratulates the Government of Liberia on its recent successes, including the highly participatory approach that led to the PRS. We look forward as the United Nations "at work together" to foster an even more collaborative partnership with government and other development actors in a common effort to achieve peace, prosperity, and equality for all Liberians.



Ellen Margrethe Løj

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

Statement of Commitment

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.

Building on the analysis in the Common Country Assessment, this United Nations Development Assistance Framework specifies outcomes that we, at work together as the United Nations in Liberia, have committed to achieve in the response to national priorities as outlined in the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy and the recently formulated 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 but necessary. Liberia also has a unique opportunity to ensure that the root causes of past conflicts are addressed and recent achievements in the recovery effort are consolidated. Moving forward on these fronts will create a firm foundation for sustained peace and development.

In partnership with the government and the people of Liberia, we are committed to strengthening our programmatic and advocacy efforts to advance the principles of greater freedom, equality, and social justice in accord with the United Nations Charter and the Millennium Declaration. We stand ready to support the efforts of Liberia in achieving rapid, equitable and sustainable economic growth, to ensure access to quality basic social services, and to build a just, democratic, prosperous, and peaceful nation for all the people of Liberia.



Dr. Winfred Hammond
FAO Representative



Ahmed Ferej
UNESCO OIC



Louis Imbleau
WFP Representative



Sina Chuma-Mkandawire
ILO Director



Rose Gakuba
UNFPA Representative



Dr. Nestor Ndayimirije
WHO Representative



Ferdinand Paredes
IOM Programme Manager



Renata Dubini
UNHCR Representative




Ohene Owusu Nyanin
World Bank Country Manager



Eugene Nindorera
OHCHR Representative



Rozanne Chorlton
UNICEF Representative



Jordan Ryan
Deputy Special Representative of the
Secretary-General,
Resident Coordinator and
Humanitarian Coordinator



Dr. Kwaku Armah
UNAIDS Country Coordinator



Cardinal Uwishaka,
UNIFEM Interim Programme Manager



Dominic Sam
UNDP Country Director



Oriane Favier
UNOPS OIC

Executive Summary

Despite considerable progress since the end of the civil war, Liberia still faces formidable reconstruction and development challenges. The legacy of despotism, conflict, and social disintegration, coupled with pervasive poverty, food insecurity, illiteracy, and unemployment, constrain Liberia's efforts to promote recovery. To address this, the Government of Liberia must encourage broad national reconciliation, revitalize public institutions, and press forward with even deeper reforms. The direct and intensive engagement of the Liberian people in guiding policy choices and the reform process is essential to the success of reconstruction and development.

The United Nations welcomes Liberia's Millennium Development Goal (MDG)-oriented Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) 2008-2011 as a highly constructive means of consolidating the progress achieved under the just-completed interim PRS. For the PRS to succeed, attention must be paid to the continuing humanitarian challenges in Liberia. The right to healthcare, safe water and sanitation, shelter, and education remains out of reach for the majority of Liberians today. Efforts to integrate ex-combatants, former internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugee returnees, and the larger war-affected population need to continue. The United Nations is encouraged that these matters are being addressed in the PRS.

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) sets out the specific areas of response of the United Nations to Liberia's poverty reduction and development challenges. Informed by the analysis of the United Nations Common Country Assessment for Liberia (CCA) and engagement in the PRS process, the United Nations in Liberia has identified five UNDAF outcomes, corresponding to the timeframe of the PRS. These outcomes were further validated through a process of regional consultations involving county and district authorities in 2007. Importantly, these outcomes reflect national priorities while taking into account both human rights and gender perspectives.

The progressive transfer of security responsibility from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to national entities will take place during the period of this UNDAF. Against this background, the first outcome of the UNDAF targets increasing capacity of national and local authorities to provide security, manage conflict, and prevent violence while respecting human rights. Related country programme outcomes are: (a) an increasingly accountable security sector; (b) the consolidation of national reconciliation and reintegration with a focus on youth empowerment and employment; and (c) greater capacity to prevent conflict and manage conflict-sensitive development at all levels.

National economic policies and programmes will be implemented to support equitable, inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development, as stated in the second UNDAF outcome. United Nations will support strengthened capacities for MDG-oriented policy planning, analysis, and monitoring. Improved access to decent and productive employment and sustainable livelihood opportunities is essential, especially for vulnerable groups. In response to the global food crisis, a comprehensive effort to improve household food security will also be undertaken. The United Nations will approach this work with programmatic initiatives that promote sustainable natural resource management and environmental protection.



I. Introduction

Context

During Liberia's 14-year civil war, 800,000 Liberians were displaced and an estimated 270,000 were killed. Thousands were sexually abused and the fabric of society was greatly undermined. Destruction of the nation's infrastructure and economy was immense.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement of August 2003 and United Nations Security Council resolution 1509 renewed the chance for peace and stability in Liberia. A major international peacekeeping mission was deployed and the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) was formed. Under the NTGL, the Results-Focused Transitional Framework (RFTF) was initiated and 700 million United States dollars (USD) disbursed – largely for elections, security, basic social services, and humanitarian interventions.

More than 100,000 ex-combatants, of whom 12,000 were children, were disarmed and demobilized in the first phase of the national process of disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation, and reintegration (DDRR) in 2004. More than 500,000 of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees are now back home, while some 75,000 remain in countries of asylum in the sub-region.

National elections were held in late 2005 and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was elected as the first female president in Africa. Since this time, the government and people of Liberia, with enormous goodwill and support from the international community, have achieved much. The government has made substantial progress in formulating and implementing an interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (iPRS) following an initial 150-day Action Plan. The iPRS revised the civil service code, cleaned up procurement processes, introduced internal

controls, overhauled financial management procedures, and began fighting corruption. The Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP) has been implemented with strong support from Liberia's development partners. The delivery of basic services has improved as financial support to social sectors increase. Reflecting the progress being made, the United Nations Security Council lifted sanctions on Liberia's diamonds and timber.

Efforts to-date have served well in establishing security and supporting humanitarian assistance, although residual humanitarian needs persist in some areas. The challenges that remain are enormous. Major infrastructure rehabilitation, though underway, needs to continue and economic recovery and the expansion of livelihood opportunities remain major challenges. The most rudimentary basic social services are not accessible to the majority of Liberians and poverty and food insecurity are pervasive.

Whilst there is much to celebrate, it must be recognized that Liberia is at a critical juncture. Continued support to the government and the people of Liberia is absolutely essential to ensure that the benefits of the gains made to-date are built upon for a true consolidation of the peace – towards equitable, inclusive, decentralized, and sustainable nationally-owned development.

Conflict Factors

To a large extent, Liberia's history of conflict defines the challenges faced by its government, partners and citizens in the pursuit of reconstruction and development. The 2006 Common Country Assessment (CCA) articulated the following key conflict factors in Liberia to be considered in all interventions for recovery and development:

- 1. Poor leadership and the misuse of power:** The failure of previous national leaders to create broad-based, transparent, and accountable systems of governance, and their 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 and 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, 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 agricultural production 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, IDPs, and refugees have returned, often bringing with them new skills, ideas and expectations. However, limited job opportunities, infrastructure, and social services in their communities can lead to increased tensions.
- 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 continued efforts to consolidate the peace and improve social and economic conditions throughout the region.

Furthermore, especially in consideration of the poor leadership, weak justice systems, lack of shared vision, and natural resources mismanagement, the PRS highlights the following issues that require focused attention throughout all of its components: land conflicts; the condition of youth, especially with regard to employment; political polarization; mismanagement of natural resources; the relationship between the State and its citizens; and weak and dysfunctional justice systems.

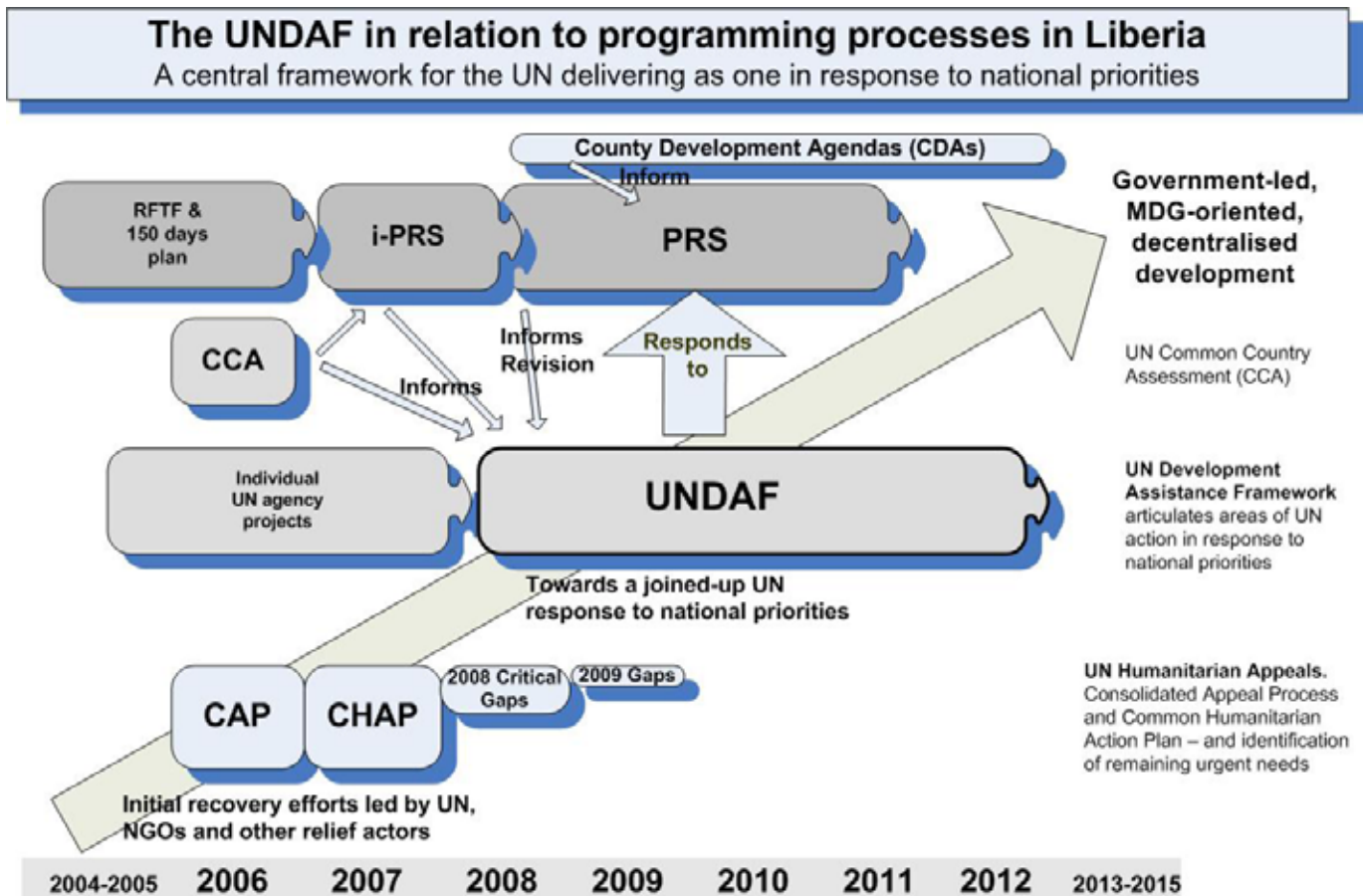
UNDAF Formulation Process

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 of Liberia within the framework of the Millennium Declaration, corresponding to the timeframe of the PRS.

Liberia's iPRS outlined the framework for recovery and reconstruction that has been carried over to the full PRS, which moves Liberia beyond short-term emergency planning to the implementation of an MDG-oriented, private sector-driven, growth-oriented inclusive strategy covering 2008-2011. This is expected to be followed by a socio-economic transformation strategy for 2012-2015, aimed at ensuring sustained growth and development.

The development of the UNDAF has also drawn on the expertise and active participation of all United Nations entities in Liberia. Following a retreat with the government and partners, five working groups were established around agreed UNDAF outcomes. Government and civil society organizations were invited to participate in the groups, which also brought together United Nations agencies and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL).

In July 2006, the United Nations in Liberia completed a CCA, which has been instrumental in the preparation of this UNDAF.



Regional Consultations kick start Poverty Reduction Strategy process

Covering all of Liberia's 15 counties, three regional consultations were held to bring together county superintendents, district and township commissioners and government ministries. The Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs led the process with the Minister of Internal Affairs to solicit ideas on potential PRS priorities from the counties and districts. United Nations agencies were invited to the consultations, to listen and to reflect emerging priorities in this UNDAF.

Using the MDGs as the overarching framework, the Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs underscored the need for local leaders to think long-term:

“We are now moving into longer-term planning based on the MDGs. Our objective is to think together to formulate county development agendas which will be integrated into the full national poverty reduction strategy - underpinned by respect for the rule of law and protection of human rights.”

Superintendents and district commissioners were urged to be accountable to the people, ensuring ownership as a key ingredient in local level planning, target setting and monitoring.

Concluding these consultations, the United Nations areas of strategic intervention in support of government were validated for the UNDAF. The consultations also served to deepen the partnership of the United Nations with the government and it was agreed to put in place a joint mechanism of monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the UNDAF remains fully aligned with national priorities.

the working groups and their outcomes.

Since September 2007, the government, with support from the United Nations, has held consultations in 132 districts and had three major regional consultations (which ended in February 2008) in an effort to determine key priorities. These consultations have culminated in the formulation of County Development Agendas (CDA) by each of the 15 counties. Consultations with children also fed into the formulation of PRS priorities.

The UNDAF was revised and updated in June 2008 to ensure it is fully aligned with the PRS. The government and the United Nations in Liberia agree that the UNDAF is a “living” document that will continue to be up-dated so as to be responsive to the situation in Liberia over the coming years.

Guiding Principles

Throughout the UNDAF preparations it has been recognized that the national priorities for Liberia's medium-term development agenda have to be set by the government and people of Liberia.

Liberia's PRS was developed through a participatory and highly collaborative process. For each of the four PRS pillars – Pillar 1, Pillar 2, Pillar 3, Pillar 4 – working group meetings were held on a regular basis. These were open to the public and interested stakeholders. Six cross-cutting issue groups were created to ensure the pillars incorporated critical issues: peacebuilding and conflict sensitivity; gender equality; environment; children and youth; HIV/AIDS; and monitoring and evaluation. The UN and other partners actively contributed to

As with the CCA, the iPRS and now the PRS, the UNDAF has been guided by a rights-based and conflict-sensitive, peacebuilding approach requiring continuous examination of policies and programmes to ensure the promotion of peace and stability rather than exacerbating or reviving conflict.

Rights-based approach to development

Given that poverty can be both a cause as well as a consequence of human rights violations, the United Nations in Liberia is committed to a rights-based approach to development as articulated in this UNDAF. In our work at the country level, every effort is required to ensure the promotion of, and adherence to, human rights standards. This includes the need to

increase efforts to secure the human rights of freedom from fear and freedom from want. This requires attention to the range of human rights priorities from the right to education, health, food, and gender equality. Moreover, in the context of a post-conflict country, increased attention is required to address civil and political rights, especially those that secure the rule of law in Liberia.

To advance the role of human rights in Liberia, this UNDAF advances key linkages with human rights principles as follows:

Equality: every person is entitled to their human rights without discrimination of any kind regardless of race, sex, ethnicity, religious or political belief, national or social origin, or other status;

Empowerment: individuals and their representatives empowered to contribute to and participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives ensuring development that is people-centered;

Accountability: the state, private sector and international community respect, protect, and fulfil the enjoyment of human rights;

Indivisibility: human rights, whether of a civil, cultural, economic, political, or social nature, are all inherent to the dignity of every person;

Interdependence: the realization of one right often depends, wholly or partly, upon the realization of others.

The UNDAF also incorporates the principles of: (a) conflict prevention: the promotion and implementation of equitable and inclusive development as a means of preventing and addressing the root causes of conflict; and (b) flexibility: administrative capacity open to finding innovative ways of empowering citizens and strengthening institutional capacity to prevent human rights violations and abuses.

Peacebuilding and 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 iPRS and PRS represent conflict-sensitive development strategies that address the structural causes of conflict, while at the same time ensuring that development contributes to and seriously addresses peacebuilding challenges.

Greater capacity is needed at all levels of government to manage conflict as well as to ensure that policies and programmes contribute to peace. It is also recognized that in support of national capacity, the United Nations in Liberia will need to invest in some short-term enhancement of capacity in international institutions, in order to effectively support national efforts.

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

In committing 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 fit together, their operational context, and how the two interact. Monitoring in a conflict-sensitive manner requires gathering, reviewing, and analyzing information that measures progress and change in the factors driving conflict. Adjustments to the project plan, (involving 'who,' 'what,' 'where,' 'when' and 'how' questions) or fundamental changes to the project's approach, may need to be taken.¹

¹ Conflict-Sensitive Approaches to Development, Humanitarian Assistance and Peacebuilding: A Resource Pack", International Alert, www.conflictsensitivity.org. Also a good source for



II. Results

National Priorities

As outlined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), the Government of Liberia has prioritized four key pillars: enhancing national security; revitalizing the economy; strengthening governance and the rule of law; and rehabilitating infrastructure and delivering basic services. These form the essential elements for national Millennium Development Goal (MDG)-oriented growth and development.

The response of the United Nations is articulated as outcomes in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Four of these outcomes are directly linked to the four national priorities. An additional outcome focuses on HIV and AIDS, and has been chosen as it is deemed important due to the potentially dire consequences of the epidemic, which could explode in Liberia absent serious and concerted national efforts.



UNDAF Outcome 1: Peace and Security

National and local authorities increasingly have the capacity to provide security, manage conflict, and prevent violence, respecting human rights throughout.

Millennium Declaration: Peace, conflict and disarmament

The 2008-2012 period will be crucial in building a sustainable and lasting peace. Security is a central component to recovery and a prerequisite for all UNDAF outcomes, underpinning the environment for economic growth and development, good governance, and the 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 PRS, the government recognizes the need to establish an accountable security sector, including improved border management that respects human rights and democratic governance. This also requires informing the people of Liberia about the respective functions, responsibilities, and accountabilities of the various actors constituting the security sector. The participation and empowerment of youth, and overcoming their historical marginalization and exploitation, is paramount to achieving improvements in security. A central challenge is the need to consolidate the national reconciliation and reintegration process.

With the United Nations in Liberia moving beyond peacekeeping toward 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 UNDAF aims at strengthening the essential key role and participation of women in peacebuilding efforts – in line with Security Council resolution 1325.

To this end United Nations has encouraged the formulation of the National Security Strategy for the Republic of Liberia (NSSRL) derived from a consultative process, including many of the groups that have suffered from insecurity. This strategy is to be implemented according to the NSSRL – Implementation Matrix (NSSRL-IM). Monitoring and evaluation of progress will continue through the PRS process of which the security strategy and implementation plan are integral elements. Security is being approached from the human aspect and with the clear understanding that without security there can be no development and without development there can be no security.

In October 2007, the United Nations Secretary-General deemed Liberia eligible for the Peacebuilding Fund ‘second window’. Subsequently, a ‘Priority Plan’ was jointly developed by the government and United Nations, which draws explicitly on the conflict analysis and provides a framework against which specific projects are developed, approved, and implemented.

Three specific areas of concern are identified:

- **Fostering national reconciliation and conflict management:** for project areas such as community reconciliation and empowerment, formal peace education, and national visioning.
- **Critical interventions to promote peace and resolve conflict:** activities in natural resource-rich areas, labour-intensive youth employment, livelihoods, and psychosocial support.
- **Strengthening State capacity for peace consolidation:** rule of law/ police; government capacity-building and addressing gender-based violence.



UNDAF Outcome 2:

Equitable Socio-Economic Development

National economic policies and programmes are being implemented to support equitable, inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

MDG 8: Develop global partnership for development

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 economic growth takes place in an inclusive way, creating equal opportunities for all Liberians regardless of origin, ethnicity, and gender or social/family background. The United Nations will support national capacities for pro-poor policy planning, analysis, budgeting/resource allocation and monitoring.

Outcome 2 reinforces the national priority of revitalizing the economy, focusing on managing natural resources, raising economic growth (pro-poor model), and creating jobs. With few formal sector jobs available and returns from informal sector work low, job creation is a top priority. Increased access to decent and productive employment will also be a critical means of sustaining the peace. The promotion of employment-intensive investment policies and practices, local economic development, and sustainable livelihood opportunities is needed (especially in agriculture for creating incomes, consumption and nutrition of the majority of the population and particularly vulnerable groups). Young people, in particular, are a population group that requires comprehensive approaches to create jobs, improve their employability, and empower them to become agents of change.

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 need to give Liberian women full rights to equal employment opportunities, free choice of profession, and equal pay. These conditions are reflected in International Labour Organization Conventions 100 and 111, which Liberia has ratified.

The PRS emphasizes restoring productive capacity to selected state-owned enterprises, mining and forestry sectors, and export-oriented

agriculture. This focus is important, although there is a need to avoid reliance on these sectors, so as not to re-generate the pre-war model of unequal, dualistic development where most people remained poor. Measures are needed to promote inclusive and pro-poor growth through small-scale agriculture, small and medium-scale industries and the 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 rights of the poor. The promotion of peaceful industrial relations, and the prevention of social and labour conflicts, will encourage investors and strengthen governance.

Without accurate, up-to-date national data for development planning there is a serious impediment to moving the economy forward. The United Nations is committed to supporting government efforts to conduct nationwide data collection and analysis exercises, such as the 2008 National Population and Housing Census. The census will provide a wide range of detailed, up-to-date, reliable, and disaggregated demographic and socio-economic data. These data are vital for generating key indicators for the formulation of national, sectoral, and county development plans, strategies and programmes as well as monitoring progress towards the attainment of the MDGs.

The Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey (June 2006) indicated that 51 per cent of all Liberians in rural and semi-urban areas were food insecure or highly vulnerable to food insecurity. Sadly, more than 25 per cent of children under five years of age were underweight and 39 per cent were too short for their age – an indication of critical levels of chronic malnutrition. Based on these facts and the recognition that food security is crucial for stability in Liberia, 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 primary way of improving the lives of the most vulnerable, taking into account sustainable natural resource management, environmental protection, and gender equity.



UNDAF Outcome 3:

Good Governance and the Rule of Law

Democratic, accountable and transparent governance is being advanced in a participatory and inclusive manner and in accordance with human rights standards.

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 PRS affirms that bad governance practices imply that there is a need to change value systems on one hand and 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 rule of law.

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 that the government has agreed to enforce. Policies and laws must be revised and enacted to promote human rights and sustain democratic governance.

Legal and institutional frameworks should 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. Civil society organizations will be strengthened 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 Liberian 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. Most of the infrastructure and basic social services of Liberia are located in Monrovia and other urban centers. This reinforces the disparity in living standards and service delivery between urban and rural areas. Reaching the 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 will continue to support the decentralization efforts of the government.

Even if the economic growth is pro-poor, not all poor people will be able to participate in the growth-related activities or benefit from them. This is particularly true for the vulnerable, including the very young, the old, those with disabilities, and those who are unable to work. While the intention is for all Liberians to be able to access basic social services, this is unlikely to materialize unless social protection measures are taken and safety nets are established.



UNDAF Outcome 4: Education and Health

Improving health and education, with an emphasis on reduced maternal and child mortality and increased learning achievement.

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 focused primarily on improving access to educational opportunities. According to the 2007 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire, the net enrolment ratio in primary education was estimated at 37 per cent for primary education, and 15 per cent for secondary education. The medium-term development agenda must ensure quality education and demonstrated learning outcomes. Children and youth have a right to attend school and a right to learn. Teacher qualifications and welfare, improved instructional supervision and strengthened 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.

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 general rate of illiteracy, estimated at approximately 56 per cent, a sustained programme to improve national literacy is needed.

The PRS notes that, although the government has ambitious plans to expand primary education, these will not be possible without attention to higher education:

“...the achievement of primary and secondary goals are not possible without input from the tertiary level in the form of training for teachers and administrators, provision of expertise for curriculum development and textbook writing, and other areas”.

Gender disparities in education, unequal access and quality, and urban and rural differences are serious problems. The gender gap in education is showing progress in the early grades but the gap increases at successive levels, especially at lower secondary. More girls than boys drop

out of school. Estimates show only one of three learners starting grade 1 reaches grade 5.

Advocacy and policy support is essential to institutionalize gender-sensitive life skills and population/family education, both in and out of school, with the aim of improving educational opportunities for girls and reducing drop-out rates due to teenage pregnancies. Ensuring that schools provide safe learning spaces is important to prevent gender-based violence. Special action is needed to make the transition from school to work for young people easier and, in addition, to facilitate work experience to those who have missed out on education because of the conflict.

Health

Years of conflict and looting have severely affected the country's health situation. Life expectancy at birth is amongst the lowest in the world, estimated by the World Health Organization to be 44.7¹ years for women and men in 2004. The under-five mortality rate was estimated at 111 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 2007 Liberia Demographic Health Survey (LDHS), or 235 deaths per 1,000 live births, according to the UNICEF 2008 State of the World's Children report. The 2007 LDHS estimates the maternal mortality rate at 994 deaths per 100,000 live births, or 560 according to the UNICEF report. These statistics are stark and are compounded by such things as malaria, which remains a leading cause of child morbidity, followed by diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, and other illnesses.

The social consequences of the war, compounded by the vast damage to infrastructure and access to services, have translated into higher rates of maternal and neonatal deaths, unwanted teenage pregnancies and related disabilities such as obstetric fistula. Gender-based violence (including rape), substance abuse, and other forms of violence have left most young people with psychosocial trauma.

¹ UNDP Human Development Report, 2007.

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,' the majority are supported by NGOs.

A continued lack of primary health care services in remote communities, and the resulting vulnerability, morbidity, and mortality, hampers potential gains in recovery and development. The delivery of health service coverage remains as low as 41 per cent according to the 2007 LDHS. To address this challenge, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare revised the national health policy (2007-2011) and elaborated a five-

year National Health Reform Plan. The United Nations has focused its initial efforts to assist in reducing maternal and under-five mortality by 30 per cent.

Substantial investments will be required in reproductive health, with special attention to adolescent sexual and reproductive health and family planning. Key issues are emergency obstetric care, neonatal and post-natal care, equipping health facilities, and strengthening the referral network and systems. Investments in water and sanitation programmes will also be critical for improving health outcomes, including reducing mortality, controlling communicable diseases, and improving nutrition.



UNDAF Outcome 5: HIV and AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care

An enabling environment in place and organizational capacities enhanced to improve access to HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care, and support as well as addressing stigma and discrimination.

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

The HIV and AIDS epidemic poses a major challenge to the socio-economic development of Liberia. If not addressed, it will undermine post-war social and economic reconstruction and sustainable development efforts.

Widespread sexual and gender-based violence, massive population movement, chronic deprivation, high levels of poverty, and other social and economic factors are catalysts for a potential explosion of HIV and AIDS in Liberia. The estimated prevalence rate is 1.5 per cent according to the LDHS but 5.7 per cent in the Antenatal Clinic Sentinel Survey of 2006. Generally, young people aged 15-35 are worst hit by HIV and AIDS, and the disease affects women more than men.

The knowledge level about HIV and AIDS is low among the entire population in Liberia. A lack of access to health care impedes the provision of treatment and care for people living with HIV and AIDS. This also applies to voluntary counselling and testing, safe blood, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission. Poverty is another factor accelerating the spread of HIV and AIDS, as young boys and girls trade sexual favors to meet basic livelihood needs.

Cultural risk factors such as female genital mutilation and widowhood inheritance have also been identified as contributory factors promoting the spread of HIV. Gender-based violence, a major problem in Liberia, is also an

important factor. Rape is the most frequently reported serious crime in Liberia. In 2007, 46 per cent of reported rape cases to the Liberian National Police involved children under age 18.

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 and AIDS, while increasing the capacity of the government to access and ultimately manage Global Fund and other donor resources.

There is an urgent need to scale up towards universal access to HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care, and support for those infected and/or affected, as well as to address widespread stigma and discrimination. Longer-term strategies are needed to ensure that the fight against HIV and AIDS is multi-sectoral and improves institutional capacities in all government agencies. Despite existing support, the United Nations is concerned with the response to the spread of HIV and AIDS and lack of attention to potential consequences in Liberia. The fight against HIV and AIDS is both a strategic and most timely priority for the people of Liberia.

III. Cross-Cutting Issues

Progress towards the United Nations Development Assistant Framework (UNDAF) outcomes will depend on the capacity to simultaneously address a number of cross-cutting issues that have profound influence on the lives of every Liberian woman, man, and child. It will require an integrated approach for the United Nations to provide support effectively on these cross-cutting issues. Indeed to make progress across all sectors will require that the United Nations in Liberia must embrace the concept of “at work together” to address the challenges posed 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 3.4 million Liberians (1998 Demographic Household Survey and preliminary results of the 2008 National Population and Housing Census) are considered ‘youth’. In fact, the majority of Liberians affected by the war were young people, as many were uprooted, internally displaced, became refugees or combatants.

Lack of employment and economic opportunities, particularly for youth and vulnerable groups, continues to be a severe and pervasive problem. Unemployment in the formal sector is high, disproportionately affecting young women and men such that most young people are unemployed, underemployed, or employed in the informal economy.

Greater attention has to be directed towards the needs, rights, and employment possibilities of adolescents and young people. Collectively, they are at high risk of poverty and should be the focus of increasing human capacity-building efforts through formal and informal education and programmes that ease their entry into the labour force. Furthermore, their age coincides with the commencement of sexual activity and reproduction and a high percentage of new HIV infections occur among people between the ages of 15 and 25.

A national youth policy has been adopted by the government. It encompasses a holistic approach to issues affecting youth in Liberia. However, the policy will need to be backed by legal and institutional frameworks through which government plans and budget allocations can make a difference for young people.

Reducing poverty in Liberia will depend greatly on the inclusion of youth in economic and political realms, with comprehensive programmes for employment and youth empowerment. 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 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 powers 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 or unwanted pregnancies due to rape. Rape has remained the most frequently reported crime in Liberia, and trafficking in persons is a major concern. Active engagement of communities and their leaders, the media, and youth and women’s networks is essential in the prevention of and fight against gender-based violence. 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 human capacity, accelerate economic and social development and sustain long-term poverty reduction.

The mandate of the Ministry of Gender and Development includes ensuring effective leadership of mainstreaming gender perspectives in the national development process through the following mechanisms:

- The development and implementation of the National Gender Policy;
- Strengthening domestication, implementation, and reporting on women's human rights instruments – e.g. the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, the Beijing Platform for Action, the African Commission on Human and People's Rights Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa;
- Overall gender sensitization and public awareness on gender issues;
- Capacity development in gender-sensitive planning, monitoring and evaluation for Ministry of Gender and Development, line ministries, and local governments;
- Design and implementation of women-specific empowerment projects, including economic empowerment;
- Support that strengthens women's civil society organizations.

The United Nations strives to support the Ministry of Gender and Development in these tasks throughout the duration of the UNDAF.

Environment and Sustainable Development

Ensuring environmental sustainability in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will require integrating the principles of sustainable development into a wide range of national policies and programmes. The cross-

cutting theme of environment and sustainable development directly relates to all four areas prioritized by the government. Liberia's rich natural resources, particularly timber and minerals, played a significant role in the conflicts of the region and also form the basis for its future growth and development. The sustainable use and development of Liberia's natural resources will contribute to enhanced national peace and security.

Similarly, sustainable natural resources management is essential to revitalizing economic growth. However, economic growth must not compromise either the environmental quality and living conditions of Liberians, or Liberia's hard won peace. 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, achievable through strengthening governance and the rule of law. 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 must take environmental impacts into consideration. Capacity will need to be developed to strengthen environmental impact assessment processes and requirements.

Capacity Development

The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) recognizes that the low capacity of Liberia's public and private institutions is a constraint on the effectiveness of the government and the economy as a whole. It highlights the importance of capacity development as a critical success factor for the implementation of the PRS.

In line with the PRS, capacity development is a central concern for this UNDAF and essential for sustainability. Supporting national capacity-building in planning, prioritizing, implementing, and accounting for recovery and development efforts is an imperative the United Nations has

adopted 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. This includes building the capacity of local administrations to assess, plan, coordinate, mobilize resources, and deliver essential services in support of the consolidation of state authority and promotion of growth and development.

For each UNDAF outcome, capacity needs will be assessed and the response designed to support the closing of gaps while supporting the achievement of sustainable capacity outcomes. Specific interventions will need to be elaborated in the programme frameworks of the respective United Nations organizations.

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 program;
4. Promoting donor coordination on capacity-building, led by the government;
5. Establishing an independent 'think tank' to undertake rigorous studies of the macroeconomic policy framework of Liberia, including fiscal and monetary issues;
6. A baseline capacity assessment, together

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

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 PRS builds upon the capacity assessment conducted in 2007. That assessment indicated the government's preparation of a 10-year capacity-building plan, expected to be completed in 2009. It will articulate sequenced, strategic interventions to stimulate capacity development within the private and public sectors and to reform the civil service. The UNDAF and programmes of United Nations organizations will be fully aligned with that strategy.

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 analyze policy options that benefit the poor;
- 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 transparency and accountability; and
- Provide international good practice in all the above and promote knowledge networking capacities.

Cross-Cutting Issues and UNDAF Outcomes

The following table provides examples of how the cross-cutting issues affect and interlink with the UNDAF outcomes.

	Outcome 1 Peace & Security	Outcome 2 Socio-Economic Development	Outcome 3 Governance & Rule of Law	Outcome 4 Education and Health	Outcome 5 HIV and AIDS Response
Youth	Focus on youth empowerment in the national reconciliation, reintegration, and development processes	Increase access to vocational training, business skills development and micro-credit schemes for young women and men Design labour/ employment-intensive programmes targeting youth	Increase participation of young people in society through implementation of the national youth policy and enactment of a legal framework	Ensure access to quality education for all Increase enrolment and completion rate Increase access to sexual and reproductive health services	Increase access to youth-friendly services for HIV prevention and AIDS treatment Empower youth to avoid risky behaviour through HIV and AIDS education, adolescent and workplace programmes
Gender	Ensure national security policy and architecture conform with Liberia's human rights obligations, with particular attention to violence against women	Ensure monitoring systems provide sex-disaggregated data Increase agricultural production, with focus on women small-holder farmers	Advance gender equality and the rights of women and girls Respond robustly to gender-based violence and human trafficking (Gender-based violence Plan of Action) Enhance girls' school enrolment and improve literacy rates for girls and women	Enhance girls' school enrolment and improve literacy rates for girls and women Reduce maternal and child mortality Advocate for sexual and reproductive rights of women	Increase access to gender-sensitive HIV and AIDS services, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission, with emphasis on women-controlled services
Environment	Develop national capacity to control and effectively manage natural resources (e.g. diamonds, plantations, timber and forest products)	Establish natural resources and environmental management system to protect natural heritage sites and ensure alternative livelihood opportunities for communities in resource rich areas	Ensure transparency in the granting and administration of concession agreements	Consider environmental impacts of public investment in infrastructure and basic services	

	Outcome 1 Peace & Security	Outcome 2 Socio-Economic Development	Outcome 3 Governance & Rule of Law	Outcome 4 Education and Health	Outcome 5 HIV and AIDS Response
Human Rights	<p>Support an accountable security sector with people aware of their functions and responsibilities</p> <p>Train security personnel in human rights standards and develop mechanisms to hold them accountable</p>	<p>Mainstream human rights standards into local and national development planning processes</p> <p>Reform labour laws in accordance with human rights standards and International Labour Organization conventions</p>	<p>Strengthen the rule of law, upholding international human rights standards</p> <p>Put a National Human Rights Action Plan in place</p> <p>Ensure that key international conventions and protocol instruments are ratified, domesticated, monitored and reported upon</p>	<p>Remove discrimination and reduce disparities in education, especially with regard to ethnicity and gender</p> <p>Ensure equal access for all to health and education</p>	<p>Eliminate discrimination against those infected with and affected by HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Enforce the right to treatment, care and support services</p>
Conflict Security	<p>Build capacity of government and civil society in conflict management, conflict prevention and conflict-sensitive development</p> <p>Support conflict-sensitive reintegration and development programmes</p>	<p>Strengthen national mechanisms and capacities for MDG-based, conflict-sensitive planning, analysis and monitoring</p> <p>Increase access to productive employment and equal opportunities for sustainable livelihoods</p>	<p>Support broad-based, transparent and accountable systems of governance and the rule of law</p> <p>Support processes to reconcile contradictory customary, statutory and historical claims to land ownership</p>	<p>Ensure functioning of community-managed water and sanitation scheme</p>	<p>Support government leadership to fight the spread of HIV and AIDS and associated stigma and discrimination</p>
Capacity Development	<p>Develop capacities of national and local authorities, as well as civil society, to provide security, manage conflict, and prevent violence, respecting human rights throughout</p>	<p>Enhance the capacity of the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-information Services and relevant national entities for generating and managing national, disaggregated statistics</p> <p>Establish capacity for economic governance - transparent financial management, procurement practices and granting of concessions</p>	<p>Ensure county and district level administrations are better able to plan and implement local development in an equitable manner</p> <p>Ensure capacity for gender planning, monitoring and evaluation in the Ministry of Gender and Development, line ministries, local governments and civil society</p>	<p>Improve quality of teaching workforce and upgrade the planning, programming and monitoring skills and capacities of officers in the Ministry of Education</p> <p>Increase number of skilled health workers</p>	<p>Ensure an enabling environment -such as laws, frameworks and budgeting - for an effective national response to HIV and AIDS</p>

IV. Resource Mobilization

As Liberia shifts from a humanitarian focus towards recovery and development there is a significant local funding gap. The substantial humanitarian assistance (90 per cent of basic health care services are provided by international organizations) will be phased out in the coming years and there is serious concern that - as some partners scale back, and until the government has the capacity to make up the difference - a number of areas may experience a regression in the level and quality of services. Although new partners and programmes are providing support, it is still

difficult to predict the level of development assistance expected in Liberia.

The estimated total costs for fully implementing the Poverty Reduction strategy (PRS) over the three years will be \$1.61 billion United States dollars (USD). The government estimates that it will be able to generate approximately \$510 million USD in revenues that can be dedicated to PRS-related activities, leaving a gross financing gap of approximately \$1.1 billion USD (or about \$400 million USD per year).

Poverty Reduction Strategy costs, by pillar, for the fiscal years 2008/2009 through 2010/2011
(in millions of United States dollars)

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
Pillar I: Peace and Security	106.6	75.1	70.7
Pillar II: Economic Revitalization	48.2	48.9	44
Pillar III: Governance and Rule of Law	74.6	76.7	72.8
Pillar IV: Infrastructure and Basic Services	320.8	335.1	338.5
Total costs	550.2	535.8	526

As highlighted by the preliminary findings of the 2008 Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration, there is a need in Liberia to increase ownership, alignment, mutual accountability, and overall aid effectiveness. In this connection, concrete steps are underway through the application of pooled funds, the formulation of joint programmes and the development of national execution modalities.

The United Nations will implement through joint programmes with pass-through mechanisms in selected areas. The costing of these will be fully aligned to the PRS and reflect relevant UNDAF priorities.

V. Coordination and Implementation: the United Nations – At Work Together

Liberia's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) highlights the need for government, development partners, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to better coordinate their activities so that partners are more effectively aligned with the government's development agenda. A key agency with responsibility for harmonization and alignment is the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee (LRDC).

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, donors, civil society, and other stakeholders. As a guiding principle, the United Nations will focus its efforts on increasing the capacities of national coordination mechanisms in ways that expand capacity rather than deplete or divert it.

Coordination of the United Nations organizations' roles and deliverables for each UNDAF outcome will occur within working groups responding to the national coordination mechanisms. Under the responsibility of the United Nations Country Team, the inter-agency programming team and UNDAF monitoring and evaluation group will use data and information from the counties in regular consultation with the LRDC for the identification of gaps and potential overlaps in activities so as to ensure the best use of available resources.

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. The United Nations will also combine its human resources under joint sections in areas such as policy advice, communication

and public information, and monitoring and evaluation.

The first joint United Nations office in Liberia has been established in Voinjama, bringing FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, and WHO together with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). Under the 'One United Nations' umbrella, these organizations will share facilities and expertise, undertake joint assessments, and collaborate in planning, programming, implementing, and monitoring projects in Lofa County.

Capacity-building on contingency planning and emergency preparedness will be strengthened to ensure sustainability of results achieved. This relates not least to the preparedness for managing outbreaks of epidemic disease such as human and avian influenza.

Joint Programmes

Wherever feasible, implementation will be increasingly facilitated in Liberia 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 in the following areas:

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

reconstruction, growth and development.

To support this process, a joint programme of CSTs builds the capacity of local administrations in assessing, planning, coordinating, raising resources for, and delivering essential services, in support of the consolidation and expansion of civil authority.

The joint programme is also a means for strengthening the United Nations development arm, ensuring that a United Nations presence is sustained in the counties as humanitarian agencies and UNMIL draw down. The CST is a key mechanism for implementing UNDAF, ensuring that the United Nations responds in an innovative and joint fashion to the county challenges.

HIV and AIDS – The United Nations in Liberia has agreed to direct its HIV and AIDS support through one joint programme. This approach is guided by an urgency to ensure the government is supported adequately in achieving objectives for scaling up towards universal access to HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services for those infected and affected. The overarching objective of the joint programme is to assist the government in achieving the ‘Three Ones’.¹

Food Security and Nutrition – Poverty and hunger are drivers and consequences of conflict. Achieving food security would allow Liberia to reach the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG) while contributing significantly to the reduction of child mortality and the improvement of maternal health. Food insecurity in 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. In order to achieve food security and nutrition for all Liberians, concerted actions are required, addressing the differentiated dimensions of food insecurity as experienced across the rural – urban divide by women, men, girls, and boys in Liberia. This can be done by being focused

on emergency and short-term needs, bringing forward planned activities under the longer term Poverty Reduction strategy. The joint programme responds by offering:

- (a) Emergency preparedness and response in support of the government’s strategic priorities; and
- (b) Medium-term response to the PRS.

Youth empowerment and employment – 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 and development 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 improved access to youth employment as a priority area.

The government has developed a National Youth Policy Action Plan that serves as a framework to ensure the implementation of the youth policy. The joint programme supports the government’s efforts through four major components: policy and institutional support to government and civil society, especially youth-led organizations; education, training and life skills development for empowerment of young women and men; enterprise and entrepreneurial development; and employment creation. The children and youth group will support coordination under the leadership of a joint steering committee.

Sexual Gender-Based Violence (GBV) – This joint programme was developed to support the national GBV multisectoral plan of action and build on existing interventions in a more complementary and comprehensive manner. The programme has five pillars, with a specific outcome in each: psychological, to ensure enhanced psychosocial well-being for sexual GBV survivors; medical, to ensure improved medical well-being of sexual GBV survivors; legal, to strengthen the criminal justice system to effectively respond to sexual GBV;

¹The ‘Three Ones’ principle refers to One agreed HIV and AIDS framework, One national HIV and AIDS coordinating authority, and One monitoring and evaluation framework.

security/protection, to establish an integrated security and protection system to prevent and manage sexual GBV; and coordination, to strengthen capacity-building and management mechanisms to address sexual GBV, including improved information and data management systems. Key actors are members of the GBV task force, including government, NGOs, community-based organizations and United Nations organizations. All stakeholders will work together, aiming to minimize the high rate of sexual gender-based violence in communities.

Gender Equality and Women's Economic Empowerment – The programme is focusing on strengthened policy processes, coordination, and accountability mechanisms for gender equality and women's economic empowerment, along with capacity development for government actors and civil society to ensure accountable implementation of these policies, as well as specific interventions to strengthen women's economic empowerment.

VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

Reliable information and official statistics are necessary for planning, tracking progress, and promoting accountability and transparency in decision-making. To avoid the duplication of efforts, the purpose of the monitoring and evaluation within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is defined in two prongs: to monitor progress towards the UNDAF outcomes, and to strengthen national capacity to conduct monitoring and evaluation for the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS).

Monitoring UNDAF outcomes

The monitoring and evaluation framework for the UNDAF includes a set of indicators and targets that were selected for monitoring progress towards the various UNDAF and country programme outcomes. They focus on indicators that are shared with the PRS, as well as some Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators that are not specifically being monitored under the PRS. All indicators need to be disaggregated where relevant by sex, age, county district, and rural/urban areas.

United Nations actors are responsible to collect data and statistics and compile the information required for tracking the progress on UNDAF outputs and monitoring of the outcomes, coordinated by the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Group. At the county level, collection of such data will be supported by the Information Management Offices (IMOs)¹. Main sources of verification for progress will be statistics collected by the government, where available, and studies such as the comprehensive and independent evaluation of the Accelerated Learning Programme.

The availability of new data has enabled the indicators and baseline information for the UNDAF monitoring framework to be revised and updated in mid-2008. The Liberia Institute

for Statistics and Geo-information Services (LISGIS) has completed valuable work, including the 2006/2007 Liberia Demographic and Health Survey (LDHS), the 2007 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) survey, and the 2008 National Population and Housing Census. The latter will serve as a major source of demographic and socio-economic data and essential information, including benchmark figures disaggregated by gender and age at national and subnational level. It will also provide an updated settlement database and sampling frame for use in future surveys. The LiberiaInfo database (based on Devinfo), hosted by LISGIS and populated with MDG information, will be an important source of information, as will data collected by Ministries and government agencies. Recent data also includes the County Development Agendas (CDA), prepared in each of the 15 counties providing an overview of the county status on the four PRS pillars.

Each UNDAF working group, led by a United Nations convener, will be responsible for preparing an annual report of progress against UNDAF outcomes. The monitoring and evaluation framework (Annex II) depicts how the outcomes, baselines, and indicators will support the assessment and analysis of the situation during the monitoring process.

The annual reports will be consolidated in the Resident Coordinator's annual report, and shared with the government. These yearly reviews of achievement, as well as of the relevance of outcomes and outputs, will also be based in consultations with government and other stakeholders. To the extent possible, they will be aligned with national review mechanisms. A midterm UNDAF review will be undertaken by an independent evaluator, in collaboration with the United Nations, government, civil society and other partners.

Statistical Units). Currently IMOs are functioning in eight counties and by the end of 2008 will be established in all 15 counties. (ref. monitoring and evaluation chapter of the PRS).

¹ In order to support the monitoring and evaluation framework for the PRS/CDA at the county level, the United Nations and Norwegian Refugee Council, in close collaboration with the government, establishes the IMOs (to become County

Undertaking outcome evaluation will also be critical. It will help the United Nations Country Team assess how and why the UNDAF outcomes, including progress towards MDGs, are (or are not) being achieved and provide recommended actions to improve performance. Also, in the final year of the implementation of the UNDAF, a terminal evaluation will be implemented.

Providing support to the institutional framework for the national monitoring and evaluation system

Chapter 13 of the PRS provides a framework to monitor Liberia's progress towards its key goals in all four pillars. However, the PRS recognizes that the data and information collection and management capacity of the government institutions as well as the statistical system for these purposes are weak. Demands on the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee Secretariat, as the key institution responsible for reporting, will be great. The PRS recognizes that its monitoring and evaluation

capacity must be significantly strengthened. Similarly, the material, technical and institutional capacities of the LISGIS, the county and district administrations and that of the relevant departments in the line ministries, need to be strengthened to improve and standardize data collection, dissemination and analysis of data and statistics in health, education and other key social and economic sectors.

The United Nations is joining its efforts to support government capacity to report against the PRS, in accordance with the PRS monitoring and evaluation framework. It aims at strengthening the government's capacity to collect, manage and analyze information relevant to the PRS and MDGs, both in terms of producing statistical data and monitoring planned outputs. Support will be provided both at the national level as well as on the county level, where the United Nations supports the establishment and capacity-building of a decentralized, county-based information management framework.²

²PRS, Chapter 13. Figure 13.2: County coordination framework and reporting structure.

Annex 1: United Nations Development Assistance Framework

Results Matrix

National Priority: Enhancing national security
Maintain and consolidate peace and facilitate the national healing process
Millennium Declaration: Peace, conflict and disarmament

UNDAF Outcome 1: National and local authorities increasingly have the capacity to provide security, manage conflict and prevent violence, respecting human rights throughout	
Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs
<p>1.1 Accountable security sector established and functioning</p> <p>IOM, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNMIL</p> <p>MIA, MoD, MoJ, LNP, AFL, NSA, GRC, BIN, LiNCSA, LANSA, Regional and international organizations, donors, CSOs, media</p>	<p>1.1.1 National security authorities have assumed responsibilities from UNMIL with functional civilian oversight mechanisms</p> <p>1.1.2 Security personnel aware of and held accountable for human rights standards, and operational accountability mechanisms in place</p> <p>1.1.3 Population aware of functions and responsibilities of various agencies within the security sector and avenues for accountability and procedures to seek redress</p> <p>1.1.4 National security policy and architecture in place and functioning in conformity with Liberia's human rights obligations, with particular attention to violence against women</p> <p>1.1.5 Policies regulating the use of firearms are in place and being implemented</p>
<p>1.2 National reconciliation and reintegration processes consolidated, with focus on youth empowerment</p> <p>FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMIL</p> <p>NCDRR, TRC, DDCs, MoL, MIA, MPEA, MoGD, MoE, MoC, MPW, LRDC, GRC, Inter-Party Consultative Committee (IPCC), private sector, CSOs</p>	<p>1.2.1 National institutions have capacity to manage reintegration and reconciliation, with mechanisms in place to further these aims</p> <p>1.2.2 Reintegration policies and programmes implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner, protecting human rights with special attention to women and youth, and including social dialogue</p> <p>1.2.3 Process of developing and promoting a shared national identity is advanced; diversity and a culture of peace are respected and promoted with special focus on violence against women.</p> <p>1.2.4 Peace, human rights and citizenship education curriculum standardized and implemented in schools nationwide</p>

UNDAF Outcome 1: National and local authorities increasingly have the capacity to provide security, manage conflict and prevent violence, respecting human rights throughout

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs
<p>1.3. Government and civil society have capacity for conflict prevention, management and conflict-sensitive development at national and local levels</p> <p>UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNMIL</p> <p>MIA, LIPA, Kofi Annan Institute, GRC, DDCs, regional and international organizations, CSOs</p>	<p>1.3.1 Early warning and response mechanism established and functional for detection of potential conflicts and response</p> <p>1.3.2 Improved capacity of civil society organizations for conflict prevention and management</p> <p>1.3.3 Conflict management structures and systems in place at national and county levels, drawing on and supporting the use of traditional mechanisms</p> <p>1.3.4 Conflict-sensitive development capacity that upholds human rights exists at county and national levels</p>
<p>Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities</p> <p>United Nations support will be aligned with national priorities through overall coordination in the LRDC. United Nations will coordinate its support in close consultation with partners, including the European Union, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), King's College, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Mano River Union (MRU) and others. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) will increase its capacity in conflict-sensitive programming and peacebuilding through its cross-cutting group. The Peacebuilding Fund will be governed by a joint steering committee, co-chaired by the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (DSRSG)/Resident Coordinator.</p>	

National Priority: Revitalizing the economy

Promote efficient and transparent management of national resources, improve the investment climate and accelerate growth, reduce poverty, and expand conditions for the creation of employment

- MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
- MDG 8: Develop global partnership for development

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

Country programme outcomes

2.1 National mechanisms and capacities for MDG-based, conflict-sensitive planning, analysis and monitoring strengthened
 FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNMIL, WFP, WB
 MPEA, MIA, MLME, MoA, MoF, MoL, LISGIS, BoB, trade unions and employers' associations, EPA, FDA, bilateral and international organizations, CSOs

Country programme outputs

- 2.1.1 LISGIS and relevant national entities are better able to generate and manage national disaggregated statistics and information management systems, providing information for evidence-based policy planning for economic growth and development and monitoring of the MDGs
- 2.1.2 Aid coordination and development management system in place, with meaningful participation of all levels of people and authorities
- 2.1.3 MDGs and human rights standards and principles mainstreamed into local and national development planning processes, and human development approach adopted as the overarching and long-term planning framework
- 2.1.4 National and local authorities better able to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate the PRS using a participatory approach
- 2.1.5 Government capacity for economic governance established to adhere to internationally acceptable standards of transparent financial management, procurement practices, and granting and management of concessions

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

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs
<p>2.2 Increased access to productive employment and equal opportunities for expanding sustainable livelihoods, especially for vulnerable groups and in consideration of conflict factors</p> <p>FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNMIL, WFP, WB</p> <p>MoC, NIC, MPEA, MoGD, MoF, MoA, MoE, MoL, MPW, MIA, LEEP/LEAP, MLME EPA, INCHR, legislature, trade unions and employers' associations, CSOs/NGOs</p> <p>2.3 Household food security improved, accounting for sustainable natural resources management, environmental protection and gender concerns</p> <p>FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO</p> <p>MoA, MoH&SW, MoE, MoGD, MLME, EPA, Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI), FDA, NGOs</p>	<p>2.2.1 Women and youth have access to vocational training, business skills development and micro-credit schemes</p> <p>2.2.2 Socially responsible business enterprises promoted, recognized, and active, 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</p> <p>2.2.3 Labour laws reformed in accordance with human rights standards and ILO conventions, employment and child labour policies formulated and implemented</p> <p>2.2.4 Labour-intensive programmes in infrastructure and other sectors designed and implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner (i.e. targeting youth and considering food support for local initiatives)</p>
<p>2.3 Household food security improved, accounting for sustainable natural resources management, environmental protection and gender concerns</p> <p>FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO</p> <p>MoA, MoH&SW, MoE, MoGD, MLME, EPA, Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI), FDA, NGOs</p>	<p>2.3.1 National food security and nutrition policy and monitoring system established and functional</p> <p>2.3.2 Agricultural production increased and diversified with extension services and market expansion that benefit small-holder agriculture, in particular women and youth</p> <p>2.3.3 Effective food storage, processing and marketing system in place</p> <p>2.3.4 Comprehensive natural resources and environmental management system established and effective to protect Liberia's natural heritage and to ensure alternative livelihood opportunities for communities in resource rich areas</p>

Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities

United Nations support will be aligned with national priorities through overall coordination in the LRDC. A United Nations outcome 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 and joint programmes, in consultation with partners, including the LEAP steering committee and the child protection committee. 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 and gender will be incorporated and mainstreamed.

**National Priority: 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 is being advanced in a participatory and inclusive manner and in accordance with human rights standards

Country programme outcomes

3.1 Governance systems reformed to promote and sustain democratic principles with strengthened decentralized capacity and participation of disadvantaged groups
ILO, UNDP, UNDEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WB, UNMIL
MPEA, MIA, MoF, MoG&D, NEC, CSA, GRC, GEMAP, bilateral and international development organizations, PUL, NGOs, media

Country programme outputs

- 3.1.1 County and district level administrations are better able to draw upon resources to plan and implement local development in a participatory, equitable manner
- 3.1.2 Existing civil service reformed with clearly defined roles promoting human rights, equity, accountability, transparency and integrity at all levels
- 3.1.3 CSOs and media better able to promote and monitor gender-sensitive MDG-based development and the protection and fulfilment of human rights
- 3.1.4 The NEC has improved institutional and administrative capacity to conduct free, fair, and transparent elections with mechanisms in place to ensure professionalism and institutional independence
- 3.1.5 National anti-corruption strategy in place and a legal and institutional framework functional with the public aware of government responsibility and accountability – especially in relation to granting and management of concession agreements
- 3.1.6 Mechanisms to resolve land disputes developed ensuring a gender perspective

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

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs
<p>3.2 The rule of law strengthened, upholding international human rights standards</p> <p>UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMIL</p> <p>MoJ, MoGD, legislature, GRC, GEMAP, INHRC, bilateral and international development organizations, NGOs, CBOs, media</p> <p>3.3 National and local mechanisms enhanced to uphold human rights, promote political, religious and ethnic tolerance and provide social protection</p> <p>ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNMIL, WFP, WHO</p> <p>MIA, MPEA, MYS, MoJ, MoG&D, MoH&SW, CSA, GRC, National Anti Human Trafficking Task Force, INHRC, legislature, NGOs, CBOs</p>	<p>3.2.1 The national legislature better able to perform law-making, oversight and representative functions with enhanced internal procedures and independent of the executive and judiciary</p> <p>3.2.2 Justice systems, including traditional and formal justice, reformed and reconciled to ensure delivery of effective, independent, impartial justice to all, in accordance with international and national laws</p> <p>3.2.3 Human resource capacity of the judiciary enhanced</p> <p>3.2.4 Conditions in correction facilities improved</p> <p>3.3.1 National Human Rights Action Plan in place by 2009 and implementation commenced and key international conventions and protocol instruments ratified, domesticated, monitored and reported upon</p> <p>3.3.2 National social protection framework and implementation mechanisms in place based on a vulnerability assessment</p> <p>3.3.3 Vulnerable children, youth and adults, including those with disabilities, have increased access to social protection services</p> <p>3.3.4 Gender equality advanced, and the rights of women and girls promoted and protected, including a robust response to gender-based violence and human trafficking</p> <p>3.3.5 Young peoples' rights and interests better catered to with increased participation in society through the implementation of the national youth policy and enactment of a legal framework</p>
<p>Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities</p> <p>United Nations support will be aligned with national priorities through overall coordination in the LRDC and the Rule of Law Working Group. A United Nations Outcome group on Governance and Rule of Law and the Gender Theme group will serve as the primary coordination mechanisms for implementing and monitoring this UNDAF outcome and gender mainstreaming. 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, European Union and DfID for exchange of information and support to relevant programmes. Capacity-building has been identified as a 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 (CST) will be a key mechanism for implementation of the UNDAF at the county level.</p>	

National Priority: Rehabilitating infrastructure and delivering basic services

- MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
- MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- MDG 4: Reduce infant mortality
- MDG 5: Reduce maternal mortality
- MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

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

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs
<p>4.1 Access to quality education for all improved, with focus on learning achievements</p> <p>ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP</p> <p>MoE, MoGD, bilateral, regional and international development organizations, NGOs</p>	<p>4.1.1 Quality of teaching workforce improved by increasing number of trained teachers, according to national benchmarks, by 10 per cent annually</p> <p>4.1.2 Instructional supervision in the education system effected, including upgrading the planning, programming, and monitoring skills and capacities of top-level officers of the MoE at central, county, and district levels</p> <p>4.1.3 Enrolment and completion rate increased by 5 per cent annually, and gender parity improved by 2 per cent annually</p> <p>4.1.4 Literacy rate, especially for girls and women, increased through Accelerated Learning Programme and through adult literacy programme</p> <p>4.1.5 National technical and vocational and national tertiary education action plans developed and implemented, along with revised national school curriculum incorporating life skills and population/family life education</p> <p>4.2.1 National Health Policy and Plan of Action developed and implemented at all levels and in all the counties</p> <p>4.2.2 Minimum health package provided by 70 per cent of all functioning health facilities and the number of skilled health workers increased to deliver the minimum health package</p> <p>4.2.3 National nutrition plan developed and implemented at all levels and in all the counties</p> <p>4.2.4 Access to basic health, including sexual and reproductive health and social welfare services and information, available to 50 per cent of the population</p> <p>4.2.5 National and community-based mental health and psychosocial plan developed and implemented</p> <p>4.2.6 Safe hygiene practices in place in 50 per cent of all communities, including a functional community-managed water and sanitation scheme</p>
<p>4.2 Maternal and under-five mortality reduced by 30 per cent</p> <p>IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO</p> <p>MoH&SW, MRD, MoGD, MLME, LWSC, NGOs</p>	

Cooperation mechanisms and programme modalities

United Nations support will be aligned with national priorities through overall coordination with the LRDC. A United Nations Outcome group on Infrastructure and Basic Social Services 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, support to health services will be coordinated through the health services coordinating committee, under the leadership of the MoH&SW.

National Priority: Fighting HIV and AIDS

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

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

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs
<p>5.1 Incidence of new infections among general population, vulnerable and high risk groups significantly reduced</p> <p>ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO</p> <p>MoH&SW, MoE, MoGD, NACP, NGOs</p> <p>5.2. Access to high-quality, confidential, gender and culturally sensitive, youth-friendly HIV and AIDS services, and increased information</p> <p>ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO</p> <p>MoH&SW, NACP, MoL, NGOs</p>	<p>5.1.1 Young people, especially child-bearing women and professionals at risk (e.g. health care providers), have access to information and services (emphasizing women-controlled prevention measures) related to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), sexual and reproductive health, HIV, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)</p> <p>5.1.2 Increased accessibility, affordability and use of male and female condoms</p> <p>5.1.3 Public awareness increased and high-risk groups empowered to avoid risky behaviour and curb harmful traditional practices through the implementation of national HIV and AIDS education, adolescent and workplace programmes, education sector policy and strategic plan</p> <p>5.2.1 Treatments, and services for sexual and reproductive health improved including focus on youth</p> <p>5.2.2 Comprehensive blood transfusion system established</p> <p>5.2.3 People living with HIV (PLWH) and infants born to HIV-positive mothers, orphans, and vulnerable children (OVCs) and their caregivers have access to quality and sufficient nutritional support and capacity-building/life skills training</p> <p>5.2.4 Comprehensive programmes to support quality care for PLWH/OVC in place in all the counties</p>
<p>5.3. Political will, commitment, leadership and funding exist in government and among stakeholders to fight the spread of HIV and AIDS and associated stigma and discrimination</p> <p>United Nations Theme Group on HIV and AIDS, MoH&SW, MPEA, MoGD, MoL, National AIDS Commission (NAC), NACP</p>	<p>5.3.1 The National AIDS Council revitalized, and the National HIV and AIDS Control Programme restructured and functional</p> <p>5.3.2 Laws, frameworks and budgeting for the national response to HIV and AIDS in place, including a national workplace policy on HIV and AIDS</p> <p>5.3.3 Legal and social environment that protects and promotes rights and responsibilities of PLWH/OVC and other vulnerable groups created</p> <p>5.3.4 National monitoring and evaluation framework developed and information management system implemented</p>
<p>Cooperation mechanisms and programme modalities</p> <p>United Nations support will be aligned with national priorities through overall coordination in the NAC. A United Nations Theme Group on HIV and AIDS will serve as the primary coordination mechanism for implementing and monitoring this UNDAF outcome and support will be implemented through a joint United Nations programme on HIV and AIDS. The United Nations Theme Group on HIV and AIDS will seek partnerships with donors such as USAID, European Union and DfID for exchange of information and support to relevant programmes.</p>	

Annex 2: United Nations Development Assistance Framework

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

NOTE: ALL ITALICS REFLECT UNDAF INDICATORS WITHOUT EQUIVALENT IN THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY

UNDAF Outcome 1: National and local authorities increasingly have the capacity to provide security, manage conflict, and prevent violence, respecting human rights throughout			
Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008	Sources of verification
1.1 Accountable security sector established and functioning	<p>a) <i>Number of Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) / Liberia National Police (LNP) officers trained on human rights</i></p> <p>b) <i>Number of cases of human rights violations within the security sector prosecuted</i></p> <p>c) <i>Change in public perception of AFL/LNP effectiveness. Per cent of the population that perceives the security situation to be better than in the previous year</i></p>	<p>2,000 AFL selected, 106 soldiers trained, 2,479 LNP officers graduated from police academy, 1,069 officers currently in training;</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>Poverty reduction strategy (PRS) baseline 50 per cent PRS target 60 per cent each year</p>	<p>Yearly Plans of the AFL/LNP</p> <p>Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism (MICAT)</p> <p>Ministry of Justice (MoJ)</p> <p>Independent National Commission on Human Rights (IHCHR) reports</p> <p>House Committees' reports</p>
1.2. National reconciliation and reintegration processes consolidated with focus on youth empowerment	<p>a) <i>Number of youth benefited from rehabilitation and reintegration programmes and percentage of them engaged in meaningful employment (disaggregated by sex, and returnee status where possible)</i></p> <p>b) <i>Rehabilitation and Reintegration programme completed by end of 2008</i></p> <p>c) <i>Number of resource persons and teachers trained to teach peace, human rights and citizenship education</i></p>	<p>To be updated</p> <p>8,700 (source: UNHCR)</p> <p>There are 4,500 schools in the country; at least one teacher per school needs training programme.</p>	<p>International Labour Organization (ILO) Employment Survey</p> <p>County-based reporting</p>

UNDAF Outcome 1: National and local authorities increasingly have the capacity to provide security, manage conflict, and prevent violence, respecting human rights throughout

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008	Sources of verification
<p>1.3. Government and civil society have capacity for conflict prevention, management and conflict-sensitive development at national and local levels</p>	<p>a) <i>Number of government strategies that mainstream conflict management and peace building into objectives (including NSSRL)</i></p> <p>b) <i>Number and type of land and property disputes identified and resolved</i></p> <p>c) <i>Reduction in incidents of traditional harmful practice (THP)</i></p> <p>d) <i>Increased belief that leaders are fair and capable of resolving community conflicts</i></p> <p>e) <i>Number of protection incidents reported in the communities (gender-based violence, child protection issues, THP, land and financial disputes, theft, robberies etc.)</i></p> <p>f) <i>County-based security mechanism to coordinate and promote local management of peace and security, including civilian and local government participation in security reform established</i></p>	<p>PRS</p> <p>Property and housing committees established in all counties. PRS target: Completed reform of land policy, law and administration.</p> <p>In 2007, 468 land and property dispute cases reported through review committees of the county PCG (Protection Core Groups) – UNHCR/NRC protection monitoring</p> <p>In 2007, 102 cases of THP reported through UNHCR/NRC protection monitoring</p> <p>Update from PPA / County Development Agenda (CDA). In 2007, 4081 protection incidents reported through UNHCR/NRC protection monitoring</p> <p>PRS target: December 2008</p>	<p>Governance Reform Commission (GRC)</p> <p>Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee (LRDC)</p> <p>Land Commission</p> <p>Ministry of Land, Mines and Energy (MLME) reports</p> <p>Reports of the IHRC</p> <p>GRC workplans and reports</p> <p>National Commission for Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration (NCDRR) reports</p> <p>Inter-Party dialogue</p> <p>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) President's Special Representative</p> <p>County-based reporting</p> <p>County PCG statistics</p> <p>PPA (and CDA)</p>

UNDAF Outcome 2: National economic policies and programmes implemented to support equitable, inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development to the benefit of all citizens

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008	Sources of verification
<p>2.1. National mechanisms and capacities for MDG-based, conflict-sensitive planning, analysis and monitoring strengthened</p>	<p>a) Established and functional development planning and monitoring mechanism: LRDC structure in place and functional. Monitoring and evaluation secretariat established and produced monitoring reports on a quarterly basis</p> <p>b) <i>Aid coordination mechanism established and operational. (MDG 8)</i></p>	<p>8 (of 15) Information Management Offices in 15 counties to support monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Target: by the end of 2008 - Information management offices – to become County Statistical Units of the Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) – functioning in all 15 counties and by 2009 quarterly county-based monitoring reports produced in all counties</p>	<p>CDA</p> <p>Disaggregated data from the 2008 Population and Housing Census</p> <p>Surveys and vulnerability assessment reports</p> <p>(revised) County Assessment Action Report (CAAR)</p> <p>Donor Profiles and Aid Coordination guidelines (LRDC)</p>

UNDAF Outcome 2: National economic policies and programmes implemented to support equitable, inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development to the benefit of all citizens

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008	Sources of verification
2.2 Increased access to productive employment and equal opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, especially for vulnerable groups and in consideration of conflict factors	a) Incidence of extreme poverty	PRS baseline 48 per cent 29 per cent of urban and 56 per cent of rural households – Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) 2007 PRS target 44 per cent	2008 Census CWIQ CFSNS 2006/07
	b) Proportion of population below national poverty line (\$1/day) decreased (MDG 1, Indicator 1.1)	PRS baseline is 64 per cent and PRS target 60 per cent	Liberia Demographic Health Survey (LDHS) 2006 / 2007 Food security monitoring system
	c) Person-months of roadwork employment created per year	PRS baseline is 24.120 person-months/year PRS target 45.288 person-months/year	Agricultural Sector Review 2006/7 Ministry of Labor (MoL) Labor market survey
	d) Wage employment in non-agriculture sector as percentage of total employment	n/a	
	e) Number of new businesses registered	PRS Baseline 2007:1047.172 PRS target: increase of 15 per cent per year: 2008: 1204.197 2009: 1227.226 2010: 1411.260 2011: 1622.299	MoCI Annual Report MoL Labor market survey
	f) Employment rate (percentage above the baseline as determined by MoL 2008/2009 labor market survey) in the formal and informal sectors by gender and by age groups (MDG, Target 1 B)	80 per cent unemployment in the formal sector	Demographic Household Survey (DHS), CFSNS, CWIQ, crop assessments, national Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System

UNDAF Outcome 2: National economic policies and programmes implemented to support equitable, inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development to the benefit of all citizens

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008	Sources of verification
<p>2.3. Household food security improved, accounting for sustainable natural resources management, environmental protection and gender concerns</p>	<p>a) Household food security levels improved (food consumption, dietary diversity, food production, purchasing power) (MDG 1, Target 2)</p>	<p>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(CFSNS 2006) National Food Balance Sheet (rice deficit): MT 195,000 – Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) / FAO/WFP Post-harvest Crop Assessment 2008</p>	<p>DHS, CFSNS, CWIQ, crop assessments, national Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System</p>
	<p>b) Food utilization improved, leading to decreased child malnutrition (MDG 1, Indicator 1.8)</p>	<p>39 per cent of children under five stunted; 7 per cent of children under five wasted; 27 per cent of children under five underweight; PRS target: Improve weight for age by 15 per cent</p>	<p>DHS, CFSNS, national Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System</p>
	<p>c) Proportion of land covered by forest (MDG 7, Indicator 7.1)</p>	<p>From 4.1 in 1992 to 3.481 million hectares in 2000/01 (or 32.7 per cent) MDG Report, 2004</p>	<p>Forestry Development Authority (FDA)</p>

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

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008	Sources of verification
<p>3.1 Governance systems reformed to promote and sustain democratic principles with strengthened decentralized capacity and participation of disadvantaged groups</p>	<p>a) Percentage of public expenditure transferred to local authorities</p> <p>b) Presence of line ministry representatives in counties</p> <p>c) Score on transparency international corruption perception index</p> <p>d) A new and restructured National Elections Committee (NEC) established and its electoral management mandate executed successfully</p> <p>e) <i>Laws and procedures that require disclosure of personal assets by public officials promulgated and enforced</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 6.1 per cent PRs target: 2009: 6.6 per cent 2010: 7.1 per cent 2011: 7.7 per cent</p> <p>1739 persons from line ministries, excluding Ministry of Internal Affairs (2007)</p> <p>2.1 of 10. PRs target: 4.0 of 10</p> <p>PRs target: Develop and implement action plan to increase the capacity of the NEC to manage subnational elections by December 2010</p> <p>Draft legislation</p>	<p>National budget</p> <p>CDA County-based reporting</p> <p>Transparency International Corruption Perception Index</p> <p>Law commission BAR association MoJ</p> <p>Law commission</p>

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

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008	Sources of verification
3.2 The rule of law strengthened – upholding international human rights standards	<p>a) Number of beneficiaries of legal aid (civil/criminal)</p> <p>b) Code of conduct for public servants promulgated and adopted (consistent with international standards)</p> <p>c) Number of judicial officers (men and women) trained and deployed at circuit/Magisterial Courts (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>d) Number of Circuit Courts and Magisterial Courts rehabilitated/constructed and functioning/operating (judged by whether a legal proceeding has been completed in that court)</p> <p>e) Number of cases successfully prosecuted increased by 50 per cent</p> <p>f) <i>Number of gender-based violence cases prosecuted compared to total number of cases reported</i></p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>PRS target December 2008</p> <p>336 Magistrates have been trained and 22 Justices of the Peace have been trained for purposes of commissioning (April 2007). PRS target: 403 Magistrates and 27 Justices of the Peace trained by the end of the PRS period.</p> <p>7 circuit courts of 15 Magisterial Courts: 5 of 124/ PRS target: Circuit Courts; 13 of 15, Magisterial Courts; 43 of 124 by the end of the PRS period.</p> <p>Courts registered 384 cases, out of which 80 were tried (January 2006 to April 2007)</p> <p>In 2007, 1,552 gender-based violence cases reported through UNHCR/NRC protection monitoring to the county PCG</p>	<p>MoJ</p> <p>Press Union of Liberia (PUL) records; MICAT reports and records; newspapers, etc</p> <p>Debates on National issue</p> <p>Proceedings of the Legislature</p> <p>IHRC records</p> <p>Law Reform reports</p> <p>Judiciary Quarterly and annual Reports</p> <p>Parliamentary records</p> <p>GRC reports</p> <p>NEC reports</p> <p>PCG reports from counties – Ministry of Gender and Development (MoGD); LNP; Judiciary Quarterly and annual Reports;</p> <p>MoJ: reports from sex crime unit</p>

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

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008	Sources of verification
<p>3.3 National and local mechanisms enhanced to uphold human rights, promote political, religious and ethnic tolerance and provide social protection</p>	<p>a) <i>Number and category of identified laws, regulations and policies reformed in accordance with international standards</i></p> <p>b) <i>Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (MDG 3, Indicator 3.3)</i></p> <p>c) <i>Number of vulnerable people effectively benefiting from social protection</i></p> <p>d) <i>Number of social workers trained and deployed in the counties</i></p>	<p>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, Labour Law, Public Lands Law, Judiciary Law</p> <p>14 per cent (2006)</p> <p>1 social worker (2008)</p>	<p>Ministry of Internal Affairs Reports and Assessments</p> <p>National Budget</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs Register of non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations</p> <p>County-based reporting</p> <p>Social Welfare Policy and its reporting</p>

UNDAF Outcome 4: Improved access to and quality of health and education systems with an emphasis on reduced maternal and child mortality and increased learning achievement

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008	Sources of verification
<p>4.1. Access to quality education for all improved, with focus on learning achievements</p>	<p>a) <i>Increased number of qualified trained teachers working in schools that meet developed state regulations</i></p> <p>b) <i>Increased enrolment rate (gross and net) in primary education broken down by age, gender and county (GER and NER) (MDG 2, Indicator 2.1 and MDG 3, Indicator 3.1)</i></p> <p>c) <i>Increased completion rate (proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6 by county) (MDG 2, Indicator 2.2)</i></p> <p>d) <i>Increased percentage of students passing the West African Examination Council (WAEC) exams—broken down by grade, gender and county</i></p> <p>e) <i>Increased youth literacy rate (MDG 2 Indicator 8 and MDG 3, Indicator 10)</i></p> <p>f) <i>Number of Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) students enrolled and completing the programme</i></p>	<p>3,238 teachers or (11 per cent) for 2005/2006 academic year</p> <p>PRS baseline: Primary 37 per cent and Secondary 15 per cent, PRS target: 44.8 per cent and Secondary 20 per cent. Ratio of girls/boys in primary education 0.75 (2007-2008)</p> <p>Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (SVR) 31.2 per cent (2001/2002)</p> <p>Youth literacy rate. PRS Baseline 73 per cent. PRS target is 85 per cent</p> <p>41,141 students enrolled in 2005/2006. Targeting 25,000 students per year until 2009 and 1,000 adults through the adult literacy programme</p>	<p>National school census (EMIS)</p> <p>Ministry of Education (MoE) Payroll and Reports</p> <p>WAEC exam results and report</p> <p>Report from Adult Education Unit in MoE</p> <p>National school census (EMIS)</p> <p>Comprehensive and independent evaluation of Liberia's ALP by the end of 2008</p> <p>CWIQ</p>

UNDAF Outcome 4: Improved access to and quality of health and education systems with an emphasis on reduced maternal and child mortality and increased learning achievement

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008	Sources of verification
<p>4.2. Maternal and under-five mortality reduced by 30 per cent</p>	<p>a) <i>Percentage decrease in maternal mortality rates, by county (MDG 5, Indicator 5.1).</i></p> <p>b) <i>Percentage decrease in under-five mortality rates by county (MDG 4, Indicator 4.1).</i></p> <p><i>Number of facilities providing basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric care</i></p> <p>c) <i>Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) implemented in 70 per cent of existing functional health facilities</i></p> <p>d) <i>Proportion of pregnant women attending antenatal services and births attended by skilled personnel (a range of skills profiles) (MDG 5, Indicator 5.2)</i></p> <p>e) <i>Number of skilled health personnel</i></p>	<p>PRS baseline: 994/100.000 (LDHS, 2007) and 5.7 per cent (ACSS, 2006) PRS target: 895/100.000 by 2011 (reduction by 10 per cent)</p> <p>PRS baseline: 111 per 1000 PRS target: reduction by 15 per cent by 2011</p> <p>111 (LDHS, 2007) and 235 (SWC08, 2006)</p> <p>389 considered functional (2006). PRS target: Establish 50 basic Emergency Obstetric Care Centers and strengthen comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care services in 15 hospitals</p> <p>Proportion of pregnant women attending antenatal services: 4.4 per cent (2000) Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 20.3 per cent (2000)</p> <p>Health workforce ratio of 0.18 per 100.000 people. Baseline for doctors per 1000 person is 0.03, PRS target is 0.06 by 2011. Baseline for nurses per 1000 is 0.18, PRS target is 0.36 by 2011. Baseline for midwives per 1000 persons is 0.12, PRS target is 0.24 by 2011.</p>	<p>LDHS ACSS Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoH&SW) 2008 Census CWIQ DHS</p>

UNDAF Outcome 4: Improved access to and quality of health and education systems with an emphasis on reduced maternal and child mortality and increased learning achievement

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008	Sources of verification
4.2. Maternal and under-five mortality reduced by 30 per cent	<p>f) <i>Percentage of incidence and death rates associated with malaria (MDG 6 Indicator 6.6)</i></p> <p>g) <i>Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets (MDG6, Indicator 6.7)</i></p> <p>h) <i>Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (MDG 6, Indicator 6.8)</i></p> <p>i) <i>Percentage increase in access to safe drinking water</i></p> <p>j) <i>Percentage increase in access to improved sanitation</i></p> <p>k) <i>Contraceptive prevalence rate (disaggregated by method: any method, condoms, pills, etc.)</i></p>	<p>10 per cent (2006) (baseline from UNDAF)</p> <p>37 per cent (2006)</p> <p>PRS baseline 25 per cent, PRS target increase by 25 per cent to 50 per cent</p> <p>PRS baseline 15 per cent, PRS target increase by 25 per cent (to 40 per cent)</p> <p>PRS baseline is Any method: 11 per cent, Condom; 1.6 per cent. PRS target is 15 per cent of any method by the end of PRS Period</p>	

UNDAF Outcome 5: Enhancing nationwide systems to improve accessibility, acceptability, affordability and quality of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and supporting social and legal measures to address stigma and discrimination

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Sources of verification
<p>5.1 Incidence of new infections among general population, vulnerable and high risk groups significantly reduced</p>	<p>a) Percentage decline in prevalence rates by gender and age (MDG 6, Indicator 6.1)</p> <p>b) <i>Condom use at last high risk sex (MDG 6, Indicator 6.2)</i></p> <p>c) <i>Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (MDG 6, Indicator 6.3)</i></p> <p>d) <i>Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs (MDG 6, Indicator 6.5)</i></p>	<p>Estimated HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 1.5 per cent (LDHS); 108,000 people living with HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Baselines to be up-dated based on the National Strategic Framework</p>
<p>5.2 Access to high-quality, confidential, gender- and culturally-sensitive, youth-friendly HIV/AIDS services and increased information</p>	<p>a) <i>Percentage of women and men living with AIDS, including refugees, on antiretroviral therapy (ART) in the country</i></p> <p>b) <i>Percentage of pregnant women accessing prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)</i></p> <p>c) <i>Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 (MDG 6, Indicator 6.4)</i></p> <p>d) <i>Percentage of health centres providing voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and treatment of sexually transmitted infections/opportunistic infections</i></p> <p>e) <i>Percentage of women of child-bearing age utilizing reproductive health commodities</i></p> <p>f) <i>Percentage of exposed children who received cotrimoxazole</i></p> <p>g) <i>Percentage of infected children on ART</i></p> <p>h) <i>Number of facilities providing youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services</i></p>	<p>369 persons on ART (2007)</p> <p>151 pregnant women on PMTCT out of 3,140 tested (2006)</p> <p>36,000 (Children on the Brink Report), 29 VCT centres (Jan 2007)</p> <p>Baselines to be up-dated based on the National Strategic Framework</p>
		<p>Sero-sentinel site surveys</p> <p>National HIV/AIDS/STI Control Programme (NACP) reports</p> <p>UNHCR Health and Protection reports and statistics</p> <p>LDHS</p>

UNDAF Outcome 5: Enhancing nationwide systems to improve accessibility, acceptability, affordability and quality of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and supporting social and legal measures to address stigma and discrimination		
Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Baseline 2008
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	<p>a) <i>Number of laws enacted and enforced, including health care, social services, and employment, prohibiting all forms of discrimination related to HIV/AIDS</i></p> <p>b) <i>Laws enacted and enforced that guarantee equal rights to care, treatment and support, including protection of AIDS orphans</i></p> <p>c) <i>Number of businesses that establish an HIV workplace policy or carry out awareness campaigns</i></p> <p>d) <i>Number of programmes/policies that disseminate anti-discrimination information on HIV/AIDS</i></p> <p>e) <i>Percentage of the national budget allocated to HIV/AIDS</i></p>	<p>Baselines to be updated based on the National Strategic Framework</p> <p>MoJ MoH&SW MoL INCHR MoE MICAT National budget</p>

Annex 3. List of Acronyms

A

ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
AFL	Armed Forces of Liberia
ALP	Accelerated Learning Programme
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AWEPA	Association for European Parliamentarians for Africa

B

BIN	Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization
BoB	Bureau of the Budget

C

CAAR	County Assessment and Action Report
CDA	County Development Agenda
CARI	Central Agriculture Research Institute
CBO	Community-based Organizations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIP	County Information Pack
CSA	Civil Service Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CST	County Support Team
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire

D

DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation and Re-integration
DfID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DDC	District Development Committee
DHS	Demographic Household Survey

E

ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency

F

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDA	Forestry Development Authority
FLY	Federation of Liberian Youth

G

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

H

HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
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I

ICGL	International Contact Group on Liberia
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IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCHR	Independent National Commission on Human Rights
IOM	International Organization for Migration
iPRS	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IPCC	Inter-Party Consultative Committee
IRC	International Rescue Committee

L

LANSAN	Liberia Action Network on Small Arms
LDHS	Liberia Demographic Health Survey
LEAP	Liberia Employment Action Programme
LEEP	Liberia Emergency Employment Programme
LINFU	Liberia National Farmers Union
LiNCSA	Liberia National Commission on Small Arms
LIPA	Liberia Institute for Public Administration
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

M

MDG	Millennium Development Goal
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
MoGD	Ministry of Gender and Development
MoH&SW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoL	Ministry of Labor
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

N

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
NTGL	National Transitional Government of Liberia

O

OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
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P

PCG	Protection Core Group
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PLWH	People Living with HIV
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PUL	Press Union of Liberia

R

RFTF	Results Focused Transitional Framework
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S

STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection

T

THP	Traditional harmful practice
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission

U

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
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

V

VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
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W

WAEC	West African Examination Council
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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United Nations in Liberia

Office of the Special Representative of
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Pan African Plaza

Tubman Boulevard

Monrovia, Liberia

www.unliberia.org