UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

2008   to   2010

Foreword

The Government of Maldives and the United Nations Country Team are committed to the achievement of the 7th National Development Plan's goals, which support the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and the realization of the values and principles of the Millennium Declaration. The Millennium Declaration also articulates our vision of a world in which nations, communities and people join together to promote freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance and respect for the environment and each other's political, social and cultural beliefs.

Building on the analysis contained in the United Nations Common Country Assessment, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) identifies a specific set of development issues explicitly aligned with the Government's 7th National Development Plan (NDP) and emphasizes joint programming between United Nations agencies to maximize the collective efficacy of the United Nations system. The UNDAF development outcomes are those selected among the extensive goals set out in the 7th NDP, and identified to be those most appropriate to the areas of focus and expertise of the United Nations agencies working in the Maldives. As the Maldives graduates from the Least Developed Country status and joins the ranks of middle-income countries, the country at the same time faces challenges such as environmental sustainability, disaster mitigation, income disparity, enhanced social equity and democratic governance. The challenge we face is to attain the outcomes set out, considering the three year period of the UNDAF and reduced resources available to the United Nations agencies as compared to the resource envelop available after the tsunami. The counter balance to this set of challenges is the Government's strong commitment that will ensure the objectives agreed upon in this document are achieved for the people of Maldives.

We are grateful to our many colleagues in the Government, the United Nations agencies in the Maldives (resident and non-resident), other development partners who have contributed time and effort to the consultations, the UNDAF Strategic Prioritization Retreat held in September 2006, the UNDAF Joint Strategy Meeting held in December 2006, and Theme Groups that have worked to produce this Framework. Special thanks are due to the people of Maldives who took part in the community consultations that were undertaken in various locations in the country.

We view the UNDAF and the formulation process that produced it as a useful contribution to the harmonization of United Nations activities in the Maldives and our shared efforts to reaffirm the goals and values of the Millennium Declaration.

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SIGNATURE PAGE

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Country: Republic of Maldives
Programme Period: 2008-2010

Areas of Cooperation and Resource Allocation:

UNDAF Outcome	UNDP	UNICEF	UNFPA
Social and Economic Equity	RR: $ 540,000 OR: $ 4,175,000	RR: $ 1,722,741 OR: $ 2,117,647	RR: $ 1,250,000 OR: $ 75,000
Environment Management & Disaster Risk Reduction	RR: $ 700,000 OR: $ 1,600,000	RR: $ 168,388 OR: $ 529,412	RR: OR:
Governance	RR: $ 1,295,000 OR: $ 465,000	RR: $ 310,871 OR: $ 352,941	RR: $ 100,000 OR: $ 575,000
Total	**RR: $ 2,535,000** **OR: $ 6,240,000**	**RR: $ 2,202,000** **OR: $ 3,000,000**	**RR: $ 1,350,000** **OR: $ 650,000**

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UNFPA Country Director

Agreed by WHO:
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United Nations Under-Secretary-General and
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Date: 28th March 2007

Preface

The Millennium Declaration, sets out the principles, values and development goals that provide the overarching framework of our activities in the Maldives. It is a great privilege for us to join the Government of Maldives in promoting these values and working towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The Maldives has made great progress in recent years in reducing poverty and expanding the array of choices available for its people. However, much work remains to be done to ensure that the vulnerable and marginalized are included, and that the rights of all people regardless of gender, age or geographical location are protected and promoted. To support the efforts of the Government of Maldives to achieve these goals, we, the United Nations Country Team, reaffirm our commitment to achieve the outcomes described in this United Nations Development Assistance Framework. We pledge to work with Government and other development partners to use the resources dedicated to this purpose efficiently and effectively, and to respect the principles and values of the Millennium Declaration in all of our work.

United Nations Country Team Maldives

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Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Republic of Maldives sets out concrete development objectives for the United Nations agencies over the period 2008-2010. These objectives were identified on the basis of a consultative process involving Government, United Nations agencies and other development partners. The Common Country Assessment (CCA) for the Maldives, which is currently in its final draft stages, and the Government's 7th National Development Plan provided analytical inputs into the UNDAF formulation process. The rights-based approach to development adopted in the CCA also informs the analytical approach of the UNDAF.

The UNDAF contains three areas of cooperation, namely *Social and Economic Equity*, *Environment Management and Disaster Risk Reduction* and *Governance.* The cross cutting themes for the areas of cooperation are gender equity and empowerment of women; informed decision making; focusing on young people aged 16 to 24 and meaningful participation of civil society. In addition, gender is mainstreamed throughout the UNDAF with the aim to address traditional stereotypes related to the roles of women and men, to improve systematic collection of sex disaggregated data and information on gender-specific issues.

In order to achieve these objectives it will be necessary to mobilize Government agencies at the Male', atoll and island levels, United Nations agencies and other development partners. The aggregate of United Nations resident and non-resident agencies active in the Maldives will be referred to as the UN system in this document. In view of the number and diversity of actors involved, a range of collaborative and cooperative strategies will be pursued. Flexibility will be needed as conditions change and the number of development actors in the Maldives changes, including the greater involvement of civil society, which the UNDAF seeks to empower.

The United Nations Country Team estimates that approximately USD 16 million is required for the United Nations contribution to the achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes described in this document. This total includes the core financial allocations of the United Nations agencies active in the Maldives and the additional resources that these agencies expect to mobilize from external sources. The United Nations counts on the support of the Government in reaching the resource mobilization targets.

The Government and the United Nations Country Team are responsible for implementation of the UNDAF. Specific areas in which collaboration and joint programming among United Nations agencies have been identified in the formulation of the UNDAF and will be elaborated in the respective agency planning documents, such as the Country Programme Document and the Country Programme Action Plan. The process of harmonization has already begun, as the United Nations Development Group agencies are synchronizing programmatic planning cycles in line with the 7th National Development Plan and the UNDAF. A monitoring and evaluation group will be established for the UNDAF comprised of Government and UN staff. The group will meet regularly to assess progress towards the outputs listed in this document.

The UNDAF evaluation matrix, included as an appendix to this document, brings together monitoring and evaluation indicators for the UNDAF Result Matrices and provides baseline data when this information is available. A determined effort has been made to arrive at a set of indicators that is specific, realistic, and accessible and whose monitoring is financially feasible. The monitoring and evaluation system should provide up-to-date and reliable information on progress and challenges without imposing an undue reporting burden on the United Nations Country Team or on Government. The Government-United Nations collaborative UNDAF midterm review will provide an independent assessment of progress towards the UNDAF Outcomes.

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I. Introduction

The UNDAF, which will also be referred to as the Framework in this document, is a tool for the implementation of the Secretary-General's Reform Programme for the United Nations (UN) system launched in 1997. It emphasizes the inter-linkages between peace and security, poverty reduction and sustainable human development and the promotion and respect for human rights. This UNDAF presents a coherent vision and strategy for a unified United Nations approach to assist Maldives in reaching a selected number of development goals where the UN system has a comparative advantage.

The reconstruction period after the tsunami enabled the UN system to generate more that one hundred and ten million dollars for the period 2005 to 2007; however the funding level for the next UN programme cycle will be reduced. Two foci to support meaningful impact for the UNDAF has been established, namely (1) ensuring the UNDAF result matrices are focused on the most vulnerable and marginalized groups to the extent possible; (2) ensuring disaggregated data is available to identify the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. Furthermore, the data generated will enhance the impact of the UNDAF outcomes by supporting evidence-based decision-making. The attainment of the outcomes will be through a results based management approach to programme implementation.

The Government of Maldives (GoM) together with the UN system have designed the UNDAF in a collaborative manner. Guidance to the process has been provided from the initial stages of formation of Theme Groups, the determination of development challenges faced, to the development of this Framework by a senior-level National Steering Committee comprising the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Treasury, Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND), the Department of External Resources (DER) and representatives of the UN Country Team. Furthermore, the UNDAF priorities are derived from the 7th National Development Plan, and in consultation with government partners. The development of priorities through the initial planning retreat in May, Theme Groups' causality and capacity analysis, UNDAF Strategic Prioritization Retreat, the Joint Strategy Meeting was undertaken through the leadership of the National Steering Committee. The composition of the Theme Groups included UN members, government staff, and members of civil society organizations. A Core Group—composed of international and national staff from the Resident Coordinator's (RC) Office, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and World Bank—was formed to facilitate the work of the theme groups, undertake community consultations with a view to validate the substantive development issues identified, and ensure the UNDAF addresses the development issues validated. This UNDAF applies the United Nations rights-based approach to programming and has results matrices that follow the principles of results-based management.

The 2008 to 2010 UNDAF will harmonize the UN programming cycle with that of the Government's national development plan. The Framework is being developed at a time that Maldives is at the juncture of several important transformations, including graduation from the Least Developed Country status to a Middle Income Country; implementation of a political

reform agenda that involves the formulation of a new constitution and move towards multi-party elections. These transformations are influenced by the country's vulnerability to natural disasters that was brought home by the tsunami of December 2004; the global warming trend that is threatening to reduce the land availability to the people of Maldives; and the demographic transition delved upon below.

Maldives is almost in the middle of the Demographic Bonus also known as the Demographic Window of Opportunity. This basically means that during this period, working-age population is relatively large vis-à-vis the sum of young and old-age population. This unique age structure happens only once for every population that goes through demographic transition which Maldives is experiencing and offers opportunities and challenges. A prudent course of action is to invest in the social sector, particularly for young people, to maximize their opportunities and increase future productivity. Meeting the needs of the larger young population cohort that is entering the population, requires that equitable social expenditure and investment is increased over time focusing on quality education and health, employment creation and formulation of appropriate policies and programmes for increasing opportunities of young people to be engaged in national development. Thus, the resulting gains will not only improve the overall quality of life of the young economically active population, but at the same time build their capital asset base in a manner that they will continue to be independent and self-reliant at their old age.

The UNDAF results presented in the annexed Result Matrices are based on the analysis contained in the CCA, have been validated through consultations that took place during the UNDAF Strategic Prioritization Retreat of September 2006 and the Joint Strategy Meeting of December 2006. The Framework sets out a limited range of concrete objectives suited to the capacities of the United Nations agencies. In identifying these objectives on the basis of a consultative process involving Government, United Nations agencies and a wide range of stakeholders, the Framework opens possibilities for greater interagency collaboration and joint United Nations programmes as well as greater consistency and alignment with Government efforts in these areas.

The Framework presents three areas of cooperation, namely Social and Economic Equity; Environment Management and Disaster Risk Reduction; and Governance. The cross cutting themes for the areas of cooperation are gender equity and empowerment of women; informed decision making; focusing on young people aged 16 to 24; and participation. In the second half of 2007, a joint programme and corresponding work-plan on HIV/AIDS will be identified through the Theme Group for HIV/AIDS and with the approval of DER. The programme's goal will be to ensure that the low prevalence of HIV/AIDS is sustained in the period of the UNDAF.

II. Results

This section presents the agreement of the UN agencies and national partners on the strategic focus and expected outcomes of UN's programmes of cooperation in support of the 7th National Development Plan (NDP). The strategic focus takes into account the status of achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in Maldives. **MDG One** (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), **Two** (Achieve universal primary education), **Four** (Reduce child mortality), **Five** (Improve maternal health) and **Six** (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases) are considered achieved or easily achievable in the country. MDG **Three** (Promote gender equality and empower women), **Seven** (Ensure environmental sustainability) and **Eight** (Develop a global partnership for development) will need a focused effort in order to be achieved by 2015.

The development strategy of the Republic of Maldives, its priorities, goals and path to development has been set out in the 7th National Development Plan. The first volume of the 7th National Development Plan (NDP) presents the analysis of and context within which issues exists in the Maldives and suggests policies, strategies and interventions to overcome the issues. The second volume of the 7th NDP presents in tabular format performance target indicators, responsible government agency and approximate costs for each strategy defined under the policies. As can be observed, this UNDAF, the annexed Result Matrices and associated outcomes and outputs are in close alignment with the 7th NDP. Furthermore, where applicable, the UNDAF outcomes will support the Safe Island Strategy of the government.

II.1 UNDAF Outcomes

As stated in the previous sections, the CCA/UNDAF process has identified three main areas of cooperation, namely Social and Economic Equity; Environment Management and Disaster Risk Reduction; and Governance. The UNDAF result matrices for these areas of cooperation are presented in Annex one to three. In the next section of this document, section II.2, the cross cutting themes and their relation to the UNDAF outcomes are delved upon.

The UNDAF outcomes are in line with the government's continued recognition of rights, that the people's rights to health, education, food, housing, work, freely take part in public affairs, particularly through fair and periodic elections are respected, protected and fulfilled. Consistent with the Government's "Roadmap for the Reform Agenda" launched on 27 March 2006, commendation is due to the Government for its accession, in 2006, to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The UNDAF and Country Programme outcomes are also supportive of MDG targets, the Millennium Declaration and other international human rights instruments as presented in the Annex.

UNDAF Outcome One: Social and Economic Equity-

The first UNDAF outcome states that by 2010, the most vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society in the Maldives will enjoy better health status, improved access to quality education, enhanced social protection, income and employment opportunities.

Referring to the UNDAF result matrix presented in Annex One, the first country programme outcome indicates marginalized and vulnerable sections of society will have improved reproductive health and nutritional status. The malnutrition problem in the Maldives has been identified in the CCA and the 7th National Development Plan. To address this issue, the piloted Management Information System (MIS) developed for the Ministry of Health to ensure selected beneficiaries are referred to appropriate services in a timely manner will be expanded. As of 2006, the selected beneficiaries are all under five children who need interventions in the area of health, nutrition and development and all pregnant women for appropriate antenatal care. Building on this system, a comprehensive MIS will be developed through the joint collaboration of WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF. Focus of support in the area of reproductive health care will be to build capacities of the national health system through the development of national protocols and guidelines and skills development of health providers. Priority will be given to strengthening the utilisation of family planning, as unmet need remains high in the country, and expanding the services for young people. Supporting the provision of safe water and ensuring proper environmental sanitation that is a goal of the second UNDAF outcome, will directly contribute to the health and nutrition status of the above mentioned beneficiaries.

The CCA has highlighted the need to support the quality of primary education and access to secondary education as well as integrate life skills education to safeguard the health and well being of adolescents and young people. The UN programmes for 2003 to 2007 have supported the Ministry of Education in the formulation of a newly revised primary school curriculum and piloted same in selected schools. The newly revised curriculum is focused on learning outcomes, meaning that the success of the programme is measured against what the students learn as a result of attending specific courses taken. This successful pilot programme is envisioned to be expanded nationwide during the next UNDAF cycle. Similarly life skills education has been piloted and up scaled in this cycle. It should be noted that the process of curriculum revision is complex and reiterative. Therefore, further revisions to the curriculum is being sought to ensure improvements in the quality of primary education can be attained. The experience gained in primary school curriculum revision and implementation will be applied to secondary school curriculum. The related country programme outcome states that by 2010, all children aged three to sixteen and every child attending school have improved access to quality education and universal primary education enrolment is sustained. It is important to note that this country programme outcome will rely on the infrastructure built in the 2003 to 2010 cycle, such as the Teacher Resource Centres.

The CCA indicated that youth, especially female youth, have the greatest unemployment and underemployment rates in the country. In light of the above, this UNDAF outcome has a country programme component that will endeavour to provide these groups with the relevant resources to

acquire gainful and decent employment. We will build upon the experience gained through the livelihood programmes that have been implemented in Maldives since the tsunami of December 2004.

At the same time, women and girls have their rights to protection violated on many fronts. The UN system has been working with Ministry of Gender and Family and supporting child protection, violence against women and women's empowerment programmes since late 1990s. The need for continued support to this area has been outlined in the CCA, with emphasis on harm reduction strategies. The UNDAF foresees continued support to the government in this area. The interventions will be focused to ensure impact. Therefore, the result matrix has a country programme outcome stating "vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society have an enabling environment for improved shelter and utilize improved social protection services". The locations where protection services for women and children will be supported are chosen in consultation with Ministry of Gender and Family and based on their selection criteria.

The policy, legal and guideline improvements that will ensure the realization of the above outcomes will be sought in support of this UNDAF outcome and through the Governance outcome presented below.

UNDAF Outcome Two: Environment Management and Disaster Risk Reduction

The devastation brought by the 2004 tsunami has made the Maldives more aware of the country's vulnerability to natural disasters, the need to protect its fragile natural resources and its preparedness for future disasters. The CCA highlights the need for strengthening the national and community-level capacity for environment and disaster risk management. Support will be provided toward the government activities regarding enhancement of national environmental guidelines, which will be based upon standards, on waste management; water and sanitation; environmental health; land-use planning and management; and coastal modification to guide island or atoll environmental practices. In addition, the development of an economic assessment depicting the contribution of the atoll ecosystem to the national economy will be undertaken to support evidence based policy-making and planning, Assessments on climate change initiatives will also be explored and supported.

Support will also be provided toward the implementation of the government's decentralization strategy in environment and risk management through participatory and community-based approaches that reinforce environmental protection in the areas of erosion, waste management and energy, with focus also on vulnerable groups and youths will be supported.. Island level water and sanitation management will also be promoted.   Local communities will also be empowered to operate and mange environmental infrastructure in a sustainable manner, namely waste management, water and sanitation and renewable energy technology built during the tsunami recovery. Awareness raising at all levels and among key stakeholders will be an important component of these endeavours. In addition to the community, the participation of civil society and the private sector will be sought, including for   the pioneering of

environmentally sustainable and affordable technology use at the community level, such as renewable energy technologies.

It is expected that a national disaster management plan will be in place by the end of 2007, aligned to the national plan. Capacity building for the implementation of this plan will be supported with a focus on the sub-national or community level, while ensuring its alignment with the national plan. Particular attention will be given to ensure that vulnerable communities have increased knowledge of climate change related , disasters and be informed on appropriate options and mechanisms for related mitigation and adaptation. Civil society and private sector participation to community-based disaster risk reduction continues to be an important approach and will be a major strategy of the UN system for disaster risk management. Information sharing and awareness-raising on environmental policies, early-warning, and disaster-management to diminish vulnerability to disasters and increase the coping capacity of vulnerable groups will be pursued.

UNDAF Outcome Three: Governance

As stated in the 7th NDP: "Enhancing trust and maintaining public confidence in the leadership, integrity of public policies and government processes is a key principle of the 7th NDP." The Government's Agenda for Democracy, Human Rights and Reform also indicates the need to implement reforms to promote and protect human rights in the country. Inline with the NDP and the mentioned Agenda, support will be provided towards creating an enabling environment that would recognize, respect, protect, and fulfil human rights, increase participation and promote transparency and accountability at all levels of governance. Assistance shall also provided to facilitate the establishment of an enabling environment for civil society participation in governance. These measures are expected to increase confidence in public officials and institutions.

Initiatives that promote capacity building for transparency and accountability in governance will be supported by working with the Government, the Human Rights Commission and other stakeholders. Support will also be extended to strengthening the functions of oversight institutions such as the national Audit Office, Anti-Corruption Board, Public Complaints Bureau, and the Civil Service Commission. Awareness raising and advocacy and capacity-building of media for independent and objective information dissemination are important components of the initiative. Towards greater transparency and accountability, efforts in making to disaggregated data and information available, accessible and used for evidence based planning and decision-making will be supported as cross cutting theme. The institutionalization of tools such as DEVINFO *(a database system for monitoring human development)* and the Development Assistance Database (DAD) shall be up scaled, in support of aid and development coordination in the Maldives.

Assistance will be provided to support the government to effectively implement the national decentralization strategy and improve capacity towards better delivery of basic services. Community participation in planning and implementation of local development activities will be

strengthened. Efforts to create an enabling environment that will facilitate civil society participation in the governance, including planning and delivery of socio-economic services and access to information will be supported. This would entail putting in place the legal and policy framework for civil society participation, assisting Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to access wider resources from government and external agencies, and promoting the concept and role of civil society and volunteerism.

Putting in place legal framework and mechanisms to increase access to justice system and effective implementation of treaty obligations will also be supported. In collaboration with the Government, advocacy for rights-holders to claim their rights and capacity-building of duty-bearers to protect and fulfil human rights, especially of women, youth, and children, will be pursued.

II.2 Cross Cutting Thematic Areas

Cross cutting thematic areas related to the areas of cooperation are gender equity and empowerment of women; informed decision making; focusing on people aged 16 to 24; and participation.

Gender equity and empowerment of women

There are both challenges and advances faced in this area. Achievement in gender equity has been made with 100% enrolment of girls in primary education, but challenges remain in the areas of tertiary education, and its consequence on women's professional opportunities, the discrimination faced by women in employment as reflected in job hiring practices, the wage gap and occupation segregation, and the low representation of women in the People's Majlis (six out of fifty are women, although only two women are elected members), as well as in decision-making positions, such as Island Chiefs (only two are women) or Deputy Island Chiefs (nine are women).

Interventions to improve the situation of women's empowerment and gender equity in the country will be implemented in alignment with the 7th NDP. The National Development Plan states:

> "Specific intervention to address gender equality is an integral part of the 7th NDP. Special attention would be given for the empowerment of vulnerable groups by expanding their capabilities and opportunities and all policies shall support gender equality in the development process. The Plan addresses the protection of sexual and reproductive health; rights to information and family planning services; equal access to economic assets such as land and housing; increasing opportunities to pursue vocational and tertiary education; equal labour market opportunities; freedom from violence; and increased representation at all levels of governance." (7th NDP)

The UNDAF will seek to promote women's empowerment by facilitating their participation in governance to overcome the constraints indicated above; fostering constructive debate on the subject; supporting women's financial independence; providing women with judicial recourse when wronged; and encouraging their active involvement in decisions that will affect their lives.

Informed decision making

Evidence based decision making will be supported through all UNDAF outcomes with a view to strengthen decision making and policy implementation. Tools such as DEVINFO and DAD will be strengthened and capacity of government officials to utilize the mentioned tools will be built. With these tools, and other advocacy efforts, informed decision making and policy implementation will be supported.

Focusing on young people aged 16 to 24

Where applicable, UNDAF interventions will focus on young people aged 16 to 24, and further focus on young women aged 16 to 24. The younger generation in the Maldives is now experiencing dramatic changes in the way that the nation is governed, including an opening up of avenues of real participation in decision-making at the local and national levels. It will be the responsibility of today's young people to make the changes towards a democratic society as a means of making public life more people-centred and improving accountability and transparency of public institutions. Furthermore, as the resources of the UN system will be reduced, focusing on this particular group will ensure a substantial and positive impact may be attained through the UNDAF interventions *(Refer to Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrices, for results)*.

Participation

The rights-based approach to development recognizes the essential role of public participation and empowerment to improved governance, higher quality public policy and accountability. Participation in this context means more than attending meetings or contributing labour to community-based development projects. Participation and empowerment implies public control over the important decisions of Government including investment, resource allocation, the provision of public services and the development of public institutions. Transparency and the free flow of information are crucial to enhancing participation and empowering communities, including marginalised and vulnerable sections of the society *(Refer to Annex 1: UNDAF Results Matrices, for results)*.

III. Resource Mobilization

The United Nations Country Team estimates that a minimum of US $16 million will be provided by the United Nations, as outlined in the table below. This consists of US $6 million of regular resources, which are provided by agencies' respective headquarters and US $10 million in other resources to be raised from donors and external sources. The regular resources and other resources are also known as core and non core resources, respectively. The UN System will

support the government in resource mobilization efforts for the implementation of the UNDAF, eg facilitation of government led donor meetings, such as the Maldives Partnership Forum and round table meetings. The UN System may receive funds directly from donors in support of UNDAF priorities, as expressed in the Result Matrices. The resource envelop mentioned does not include funding from all UN agencies (non-resident agencies/specialized agencies).

Preliminary calculations indicate that the above budget will be distributed across the three UNDAF Outcomes as follows: US $10 million will be allocated to Social and Economic Equity; US $3 million to Environment Management and Disaster Risk Reduction; and US$3 million to Governance. These indicative figures are likely to change as programmes evolve over time.

Table One: **2008 to 2010 Budget per UNDAF Outcome**[1]; by Regular Resources (RR) and Other Resources (OR); Figures in USD

UNDAF Outcome	UNDP	UNICEF	UNFPA
Social and Economic Equity	RR: $ 540,000	RR: $ 1,722,741	RR: $ 1,250,000
	OR: $ 4,175,000	OR: $ 2,117,647	OR: $ 75,000
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Total	**RR: $ 2,535,000**	**RR: $ 2,202,000**	**RR: $ 1,350,000**
	OR: $ 6,240,000	**OR: $ 3,000,000**	**OR: $ 650,000**

The UNDAF projections are based on the early indications of the contents of the agency country programmes, but these are subject to change as the process proceeds. The UN Development Group Executive Committee agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA have to submit Country Programme Documents (CPDs) to their respective Executive Boards' by mid 2007 sessions to obtain approval of funding level. The Executive Boards in general approve levels of regular resources available to the country programmes and ceilings for other resources that may be raised for the programme implementation. There are variations in the approval process of UN agencies CPDs.

IV. Implementation

The Government and the United Nations Country Team are responsible for the implementation of the UNDAF. The UNDAF specifies areas in which collaboration and joint programming among United Nations agencies will contribute to the achievement of UNDAF and Country Programme Outcomes.

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[1] Budget distribution and level is draft and pending approval of Executive Boards

A Rights-Based Approach to Development

The UNDAF is a useful mechanism to promote harmonization and joint UN programming towards common goals. However, the main motivation for more intensive collaboration is not the document itself but rather the rights based approach to development that informs the activities of all United Nations agencies in the Maldives, including the preparation of the UNDAF. Based on this approach, United Nations agencies will concentrate efforts on building an inclusive society in which the people of the Maldives have the means to achieve their human potential and the freedom to express their intellectual and cultural creativity.

United Nations Harmonisation

Effective implementation of the UNDAF will require greater harmonization among the United Nations agencies. The process of harmonization has already begun, as the UN Development Group agencies synchronise programmatic planning cycles in line with the UNDAF, their respective Country Programme Documents and the 7th National Development Plan. The UNCT also proposes the formation of a Monitoring and Evaluation Taskforce to assess progress against each UNDAF Outcome. The Taskforce will provide timely reports to UNDAF National Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Executive Director of the Department of External Resources and the UN Resident Coordinator. Intra-agency joint programming will also be facilitated by the appointment of lead agencies to manage specific Country Programme Outcomes or joint programmes. Although the resources dedicated to these Outcomes will not necessarily be allocated through the lead UN agency in every instance, the lead agencies will take primary responsibility for technical matters in their respective spheres of operations.

Contribution of Non-resident UN agencies to the UNDAF and IFIs

Several UN organizations/specialized agencies have expressed support to contribute in achieving the UNDAF Outcomes. Contribution would be mainly in the form of technical assistance, such as, providing advisory services, invitation to relevant international workshops, or conducting activities that will contribute to policy advocacy or capacity-building. ESCAP has committed technical assistance to support the achievement of environment outcomes, and may provide up to US$600,000 for capacity-building activities for end-to-end early warning systems, in the context of the Multi-donor Tsunami Trust Fund for the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia. ILO will continue to work towards accession of the Maldives into the ILO. FAO, UNHCHR, UN OCHA, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, GEF and UNODC, based on their mandate and expertise, have also committed to support specific areas in the UNDAF.

International financial institutions such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank have participated in the UNDAF development process. Areas to which they have committed to contribute are reflected in the UNDAF Results Matrices. Details of their contribution will be reflected in their respective country plans.

<u>**Coordination Mechanisms**</u>

The Government and the UN system are considering extending the mandate of the UNDAF National Steering Committee so that it may serve as the main coordination body for the UNDAF. Other aid coordination mechanism that involve Government, major donors and the UN are the Maldives Partnership Forum, the HIV/AIDS Thematic Group, and the Inter-Agency Programme and Administrative groups. UN coordination mechanisms in the Maldives include the UNCT meetings and the UN annual reviews. UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA hold annual review meetings with all implementing counterparts. During the annual review, government counterparts are invited to assess past years programme performance and coordinate the formulation and GoM approval of annual work-plans for the subsequent year. These meetings are envisioned to be sustained in order to promote greater United Nations effectiveness within the country.

V. Monitoring and Evaluation

The United Nations Country Team formulated a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Taskforce to ensure the M&E requirements of the UNDAF will be met. For 2006, the main product of the M&E Taskforce is the Evaluation Framework presented in Annex Five. This matrix brings together monitoring and evaluation indicators for the outcomes and outputs contained in this UNDAF. The United Nations agencies have worked together to arrive at a set of realistic, accessible and tractable indicators. The choice of indicators will change over time as new sources of data and information are introduced and developed, and as United Nations programmes evolve during the period covered by this Framework. Nevertheless, the matrix provides a good starting point for rigorous evaluation of UNDAF implementation.

<u>**General Evaluation Principles**</u>

The basic principle of the UNDAF evaluation framework is that the monitoring and evaluation system should provide up-to-date and reliable information on progress and challenges without imposing an undue reporting burden on the Government or on United Nations system. Monitoring and evaluation are essential to ensure programmatic coherence and efficient use of resources. However, monitoring and evaluation should not divert human and financial resources from the main development tasks of the UNDAF and country programmes in a manner that undermines the programmes. To this end, the general rule of allocating between five and ten percent of resources to these activities will be maintained during this UNDAF programme cycle.

<u>**Routine Monitoring and Evaluation**</u>

The terms of reference of the present M&E Taskforce will be modified to suit the M&E needs of this framework. The M&E Taskforce will meet periodically to assess progress towards the Country Programme Outputs listed in the Results Matrix presented in Annex One to Three. The M&E Taskforce, as technical support to the UNDAF NSC, and in collaboration with relevant

GoM counterparts shall prepare the UNDAF mid-term and final reviews.   It shall also assist the UN agencies conduct Joint Annual Reviews, ensuring that progress towards UNDAF indicators are tracked.

<u>Independent Assessment</u>

Independent assessment of progress towards the UNDAF Outcomes will come in the form of a collaborative government of Maldives – UN mid-term review of the UNDAF involving impartial experts to be held no later than end 2009. The mid-term review should be synchronized to the extent possible with the midterm review of individual United Nations agencies to ensure efficient use of resources. The midterm review will focus on the Results Matrix and assess the extent to which the various outcomes and outputs remain relevant to rights-based development in the Maldives and consistent with the Government's development strategy.

The United Nations Country Team and Government will organize a final review consisting of evaluations and studies as input into the formulation of the subsequent UNDAF. The final review will draw on impartial expertise from outside UNCT and the government. Results of the review will be used to refine the UNDAF for the next programming cycle.

VI. Annexes

Annex One: UNDAF Results Matrices

Social and Economic Equity UNDAF Result Matrix

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL 2006 TO 2010	
Seventh National Development Plan: - The Maldives will become a more urbanized and equitable society, with a highly educated population; with good quality medical care and 10 years of formal schooling available to all; the Maldivian society will be a more caring one. **-** Better, effective and affordable education and health care is available in the Maldives. **-** Develop institutional frameworks and establish a multi-disciplinary protection system for children and vulnerable women. - Eliminate extreme poverty, increase equity and promote gender equality **	
UNDAF Outcome	By 2010, the most vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society in the Maldives will enjoy better health status, improved access to quality education, enhanced social protection, income and employment opportunities.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Key Partners Internal	External
1. Marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society will have improved reproductive health and nutritional status.	1.1 Communities and households are empowered to practice healthy behaviour and utilize health and nutrition services	MoH, FHS, MYS, CSO	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNESCO
	1.2 The capacity of the national health service providers strengthened for delivery of quality nutrition and reproductive health services including HIV/AIDS and ensuring identification and timely referral of vulnerable pregnant women and children	MoH, MYS, FHS, CSO,	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Key Partners Internal	External
	1.3 Women, children and young people have improved access to comprehensive, quality health services	MoH, MYS, FHS, CSO,	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO
2. All children aged three to sixteen and every child attending school have improved access to quality education and universal primary education enrolment is sustained.	2.1 Children aged three to twelve with special needs have access to schools that progressively meet their needs and have Special Needs Education facilitators available to all schools.	MOE, MHEESS, CSO, MOH, MOGF	UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO
	2.2 All children attending primary schools have improved learning achievement based on a revised curriculum, improved assessment, and access to trained teachers.	MOE, MHEESS, MOH, CSO,	UNICEF, UNESCO, WB, UNV
	2.3 Children attending pre-schools and all children aged 6 to 10 have access to child-friendly schools	MOE, CSO	UNICEF
	2.4 Children attending grades 6 to 12 would have access to life-skills programmes	MOE, MYS, MCHE MOH, CSO,	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO
	2.5 Students in selected pilot schools follow a diversified and improved secondary curriculum adapted to Maldivian context and supported by an improved national assessment and qualification system	MOE, CSO	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, WB, ADB
3. Vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society have an	3.1 Vulnerable individuals identified and referred to relevant services through a coordinated family protection system and	MOGF, MHEESS MPS, MOH, MOE, CSO	UNICEF, UNFPA

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Key Partners Internal	External
enabling environment for improved shelter and utilize improved social protection services	other relevant mechanisms	MHUD	
	3.2 Vulnerable individuals referred through the family protection system have access to support, recovery and rehabilitation services in selected atolls	MOGF, NNCB, FCPU/MPS, MOH, MYS, , MOJ, MOE, MHUD, MHEESS CSO	UNICEF , UNFPA, WHO
	3.3 People have increased knowledge and skills to protect themselves against harm	MOGF, MOH, NNCB, MHEESS MYS, , MoE, MIA, HRCM CSO	UNICEF, **UNFPA**, WHO, UNODC
	3.4 Policies are in place that support an enabling environment for improved shelter for families, especially those headed by women and the elderly	MHUD, MOGF, MHEES, MPND	UNDP, Habitat, WB
4. Vulnerable women and youth in selected atolls have access to resources to acquire gainful and decent employment.	4.1 Public private partnerships enhanced to promote employment opportunities and provide sustainable management of services at the community level.	MEDT, MFAMR, MNCCI, MOYS, MOAD, MTCA, MATI, CODC, MHEESS, Private Sector	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNV
	4.2 Diversified employment opportunities created for vulnerable sections of society to match actual labour market needs, with a special focus on women and youth.	MEDT, MHEESS MOYS, MOGF WEC, MATI	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ADB, WB, UNV, UNESCO
	4.3 Support government's efforts to establish an employment policy framework in line with ILO	MHEESS MPND, MEDT	ILO, UNDP

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Key Partners Internal	External
	standards.		

Environment Management and Disaster Risk Reduction

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL 2006 TO 2010	
Seventh National Development Plan: Protecting the environment and making people and property safer **	
UNDAF Outcome	By 2010, communities enjoy improved access to environmental services and are more capable of protecting the environment and reducing vulnerability and disaster risks with enhanced disaster management capacity

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Key Partners	
		Internal	**UN System**
1. Environment services and protection measures benefit more communities with greater participation of youth in the planning and implementation.	1.1 National environmental standards and guidelines on waste management, water and sanitation, environmental health, land management and coastal modification made available to guide sectoral policies, programmes and local practices.	MEEW, MFAMR MOAD, MCPI, MOYS, MHUD, MOH CSO	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UN Habitat, UNEP, GEF, ESCAP, WB, WHO, UNESCO
	1.2 Empower local communities to operate and mange environmental infrastructure in a sustainable manner, namely waste management, water and sanitation and renewable energy technology built during the tsunami recovery; and progressively devolve key environmental management responsibilities to pilot communities.	MEEW, MOAD, MPND, MHUD, CSOs	UNDP, UNICEF, UN Habitat, FAO, WHO, ESCAP, UNEP, UNESCO (others: IFRC and Red Cross)
2. Communities	2.1 Communities have increased	MEEW,	UNDP,

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Key Partners	
		Internal	**UN System**
better able to manage impacts of climate change and reduce disaster vulnerabilities	knowledge and are better informed on appropriate options and mechanisms for mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change and disasters	NDMC, MOAD, MPND, MDNS, MOH, MFAMR, CSOs	UNEP, ESCAP, WHO, OCHA, UNESCO
	2.2 National, atoll, island and sectoral disaster management plans and climate change adaptation plans developed and implemented in pilot areas	NDMC, DOM, MEEW, MOAD, MOH, MDNS MFAMR, CSO	UNDP, UNEP, UN-Habitat, ESCAP, WHO, OCHA, WB, UNESCO

Governance

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL 2006 TO 2010
Seventh National Development Plan: - Increase public confidence in the judiciary by 50 percent from 2005 levels - Maintain public confidence in the electoral process at over 95% - Increase public confidence in the transparency and accountability of activities of government officials by 50% from 2005 levels - Civil Society participates in National Development and in implementation of Public Investment Strategies -Coordinate and participate with line ministries in prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration programs for juvenile offenders - Establish a system of sentence administration which provides for guided pathways out of the system, thereby enabling successful rehabilitation and re-integration into society. - Maximize rehabilitation and re-integration while minimising recidivism. **

UNDAF Outcome	By 2010, people enjoy greater rights and have increased capacity to fulfil their responsibilities, and to actively participate in national and local levels of governance.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	
1. Increased transparency and accountability of public institutions	1.1 The civil service is established and functioning in line with international standards	PSD, CSC	UNDP
	1.2 Strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Board, the Public Complaints Bureau and the Audit Office	ACB, PCB, AO	UNDP, World Bank
	1.3 Improved use of disaggregated data and information for more equitable policy development, planning and programme	MPND, Line Ministries	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	
	implementation		
2. People, are ensured of a strengthened justice system that delivers due judicial process and recourse, in line with international standards and best practices.	2.1 Domestic legal framework harmonized with international human rights treaty obligations	AGO, MOJ, HRCM, CSOs	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, ILO
	2.2 Mechanisms in place to increase access to justice and effective implementation of relevant treaty obligations	MoJ, AGO, MFA MOHA HRCM CSO	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO
	2.3 The penal system of the Maldives re-oriented to reduce number of offenders and re-offenders, and increase the number of offenders reintegrated into society	MOHA, MOGF, DPRS, MPS, AGO MOJ	UNDP, UNICEF
	2.4 Capacities of the judiciary, civil society groups and social workers strengthened to secure human rights especially those of women, youth and children	MOJ, AGO, HRCM, MHA, MOYS, MOGF CSOs	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO
	2.5 Citizens are aware of their rights and recourses available for justice, in accordance with the national constitution and international standards	MOJ, AGO, MOGF MOIA, HRCM, CSOs	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO
3. Culture of respect for human rights is recognized, fulfilled, protected and fostered at national and community level.	3.1 Capacity of Human Rights Commission and other relevant institutions strengthened and policy framework in place to ensure progressive compliance with all ratified international Human Rights instruments	MOHA, MOGF, MFA, MOJ, MPS, DPRS, AGO, HRCM, MIA	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCHR, ILO, UNESCO
	3.2 Legal and policy framework in place to enable key stakeholders, especially civil society and media to	MOHA, MOGF, MFA, MOJ,	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA,

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	
	participate in the delivery and planning of socio-economic services	MPS, DPRS, AGO, HRCM	WHO, UNHCHR, ILO, UNESCO
	3.3 Priorities established at the community level are based on informed decisions and realized, with the assistance of CSO, through local development plans and projects.	MOAD MPND, MOFT, CODC CSOs,	UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCHR

Annex Two: Relation of UNDAF Country Programme Outcome and International Human Rights Instrument

County Programme Outcome	In support of International Human Rights Convention, Declaration or Instrument
Social and Economic Equity UNDAF Result Matrix for 2006 to 2010	
1. Marginalized and vulnerable sections of society will have improved reproductive health and nutritional status.	**MD Goals:** MDG-1, MDG-3, MDG-4, MDG-5, MDG-6 (Please refer to www.un.org/millenniumgoals/ for further details on MDG) **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:** Article 11 **Convention on the Rights of the Child:** Article 24 **WFFC:** Promoting healthy lives; Put children First **ICPD:** Chapter VII, Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health and Chapter VIII, Health, Morbidity and Mortality
2. All children aged three to sixteen have improved access to quality education and universal primary education enrolment is sustained.	**MD Goals:** MDG-2, MDG-3, MDG-7 **UN Millennium Declaration:** Section I (Values and principles) paragraph 2 **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:** Article 13 **Convention on the Rights of the Child:** Article 28 **WFFC:** Providing quality education **ICPD:** Chapter XI –A, Education, population and sustainable development
3. Vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society have an enabling environment for improved shelter and utilize improved social protection services.	**UN Millennium Declaration:** Section VI (Protecting the vulnerable) paragraph 26 **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women:** Article 1 and the convention as a whole **Convention on the Rights of the Child:** Article 19, 33, 34, 39 **WFFC:** Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence **ICPD:** Chapter IV, Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women
4. Vulnerable women and youth in	**MD Goal:** MDG-8

County Programme Outcome	In support of International Human Rights Convention, Declaration or Instrument
selected atolls have access to resources to acquire gainful ad decent employment.	**UN Millennium Declaration:** Section III (Development and poverty eradication) paragraphs 12, 22 & 23 **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights:** Article 6 **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women:** Article 11 **WFFC:** Creating a World Fit for Children, paragraph 18 **ICPD:** Chapter III- B, Poluation, sustained economic growth and poverty; and, Chapter IV, Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women
Environment Management & Disaster Risk Reduction UNDAF Result Matrix for 2006 to 2010	
1. Environment services and protection measures benefit more communities with greater participation of youth in the planning and implementation.	**MD Goals:** MDG-7, MDG-8 **UN Millennium Declaration:** Section I (Values and principles) paragraph 6; Section IV (Protecting our common environment) paragraphs 21, 22 & 23 **WFFC:** Promoting healthy lives, paragraph 35 **ICPD:** Chapter III-C, Population and environment
2. Communities better able to manage impacts of climate change and reduce disaster vulnerabilities	**MD Goals:** MDG-7, MDG-8 **UN Millennium Declaration:** Section I (Values and principles) paragraph 6; Section IV (Protecting our common environment) paragraphs 21, 22 & 23 **WFFC:** Protection against natural disasters, paragraph 18; Environmental Degradation, paragraph 28 **ICPD:** Chapter III-C, Population and environment
Governance UNDAF Result Matrix for 2006 to 2010	
1. Increased transparency and accountability of public institutions	**MD Goals:** MDG-1; MDG-3;MDG-8 **UN Millennium Declaration:** Section I (Values and principles) paragraph 6; Section III (Development and poverty eradication) paragraph 13. Section V

County Programme Outcome	In support of International Human Rights Convention, Declaration or Instrument
	(Human rights, democracy and good governance) paragraphs 24 & 25 **WFFC:** Democracy, equality, non-discrimination, peace and social justice, paragraph 5
2. People, are ensured of a strengthened justice system that delivers due judicial process and recourse, in line with international standards and best practices.	**MD Goal:** MDG-3 **UN Millennium Declaration:** Section I (Values and principles) paragraph 6; Section III (Development and poverty eradication) paragraph 13. Section V (Human rights, democracy and good governance) paragraphs 24 & 25 **WFFC:** Democracy, equality, non-discrimination, peace and social justice, paragraph 5
3. Culture of respect for human rights is recognized, fulfilled, protected and fostered at national and community level	**MD Goal:** MDG-3 **UN Millennium Declaration:** Section I (Values and principles) paragraph 6; Section III (Development and poverty eradication) paragraph 13; Section V (Human rights, democracy and good governance) paragraphs 24 & 25 **WFFC:** Democracy, equality, non-discrimination, peace and social justice, paragraph 5

Annex Three: Relation of UNDAF Outcomes and 7th National Development Plan

UNDAF Outcomes	7th NDP
UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2010, the most vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society in the Maldives will enjoy better health status, improved access to quality education, enhanced social protection, income and employment opportunities.	
1. Marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society will have improved reproductive health and nutritional status.	"The MDG target 6 to reduce maternal mortality appears to have been achieved in the years 1999, 2000 and 2003 with rates lower than the target of 125 per 100,000 live births, but these lower figures need to be recorded consistently for a few years before it can be considered that the target has been fully achieved. Improvements have been observed over the past few years in the areas of nutrition and health of women, delayed age at first birth, child-spacing and accessibility to obstetric care. However, despite efforts made to facilitate the delivery of high-risk mothers and the fact that 60% of deliveries are attended today by skilled professionals, maternal mortality is still relatively high in the Maldives. In this area, the inaccessibility to transport in case of emergency remains a major concern." **(page 113)** "In the Maldives, health is considered as a basic human right of every citizen and the health policy of the Government is to ensure access to primary health care to all citizens in an equitable manner." (page 112)
2. All children aged three to sixteen and every child attending school have improved access to quality education and universal primary education enrolment is sustained.	"The Maldives has established a national system of public education with a common national curriculum. Universal primary education has been achieved with high enrolment rates for boys and girls. A net enrolment ratio of 100 percent has been achieved for both girls and boys in the Maldives. (MDG Report) However, access to secondary education is not universal and more needs to be done to improve access to secondary schooling in the atolls and islands. Also, special emphasis must be placed on improving access to and the quality of early childhood development programmes." **(page 108)**
3. Vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society have an enabling environment for improved shelter and utilize improved social protection services	"Special attention would be given for the empowerment of vulnerable groups by expanding their capabilities and opportunities and all policies shall support gender equality in the development process." (page 3) "It is essential to provide decentralized services and

	post adequately trained social service providers to assist vulnerable children and women in the atolls." (page 131)
4. Vulnerable women and youth in selected atolls have access to resources to acquire gainful and decent employment.	**Guiding Principle: "**All policies, strategies and targets in the 7NDP must improve the quality of life for the people living in the Maldives, particularly the poor, the disadvantaged and the vulnerable groups. The policies should lead to equitable opportunity and fairer distribution of income and wealth. The Government and its international development partners feel the need for a comprehensive development agenda that addresses poverty reduction in the Maldives. "The 7NDP provides the agenda for poverty reduction in the Maldives and specifies the country's macroeconomic framework, the structural and social policies and programs over the five-year horizon to promote broad-based growth and reduce poverty. Furthermore, the Plan was developed and finalized through a consultative participatory process involving civil society and development partners. It identifies both the internal and external financing needs; major sources of financing and the framework for monitoring and assessment. In this sense, the 7NDP serves as the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)." **(page 2-3)**
UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2010, communities enjoy improved access to environmental services and are more capable of protecting the environment and reducing vulnerability and disaster risks with enhanced disaster management capacity	Chapter 16 of the 7th NDP is entirely dedicated to environmental issues. It notes the country's vulnerable environment, identifies waste management, more specifically solid waste management, climate change and sea level rise are all noted as major issue to face by the country. "Traditionally, the groundwater aquifers of the islands have been the major source of fresh water for the Maldivians. However, the aquifers have been increasingly subject to depletion and deterioration from sea water intrusion and pollution, particularly due to the absence of environmentally-sound sewerage disposal systems. Saltwater intrusion from the 2004 tsunami has further depleted the quality of the aquifers." **(page 100)** "Being a small island state, Maldives is extremely vulnerable to environmental threats." (page 88) "The Government needs to constantly manage the development process in a sustainable manner that ensures the protection of the fragile environment and

	the preservation of the ecosystem.*"* (page 8)
1. Environment services and protection measures benefit more communities with greater participation of youth in the planning and implementation.	"…new development programs shall consider the carrying capacity of the environment; assess the significant environmental impact and identify mitigation measures". (page 3)
2. Communities better able to manage impacts of climate change and reduce disaster vulnerabilities	"Supplying every community with adequate fresh water and hygienic sanitation are parts of the basic social infrastructure." (page 101) "For public health reasons and for protection of the environment it is essential that reliable forms of waste disposal be available on all islands." (page 101) "The tsunami of December 2004 exposed the true vulnerability of the Maldives and the difficulties it faces in providing disaster management and mitigation services to the population……" (page 95) "Climate change and predicted sea level rise is of grave importance to the Maldives." (page 91)
UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2010, people enjoy greater rights and have increased capacity to fulfil their responsibilities, and to actively participate in national and local levels of governance.	
1. Increased transparency and accountability of public institutions	"Reform of governance is one of the pillars of the 7th NDP and government decision making shall be subject to full public disclosure and the government should hold itself accountable to the people for its actions and operations." (page 4)
2. People, are ensured of a strengthened justice system that delivers due judicial process and recourse, in line with international standards and best practices.	"The rule of law is the basis of the justice system; however, a number of parts of the legal system are outdated and require modernizing." (page 150)

3. Culture of respect for human rights is recognized, fulfilled, protected and fostered at national and community level.	"The 7th NDP is guided by the principle of promoting human rights" (page 3) "Civil society has the right for political freedom to express its view and the right to participate in the planning and review of (national development) policies, strategies and targets." (page 28)

Annex Four: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Social and Economic Equity					
UNDAF Outcome 1 By 2010, the most vulnerable and marginalized sections of society in the Maldives will enjoy better health status, improved access to quality education, enhanced social protection, income and employment opportunities	Prevalence of children under 5 underweight (moderate and severe) Contraceptive prevalence rate % of child friendly primary schools	13% wasting (moderate and severe) 34% 50%	2001 2004 2007	MICS 2001 RH Survey UNICEF IMPACT field monitoring	Baseline to estimate based on expected 2007 UNICEF CP outcomes
I	Females Unemployment Rate	23.7% of population	2006	Census	
	Youth Unemployment Rate	57%	2000	VPA	
CP Outcome 1.1 Most vulnerable and marginalized sections of society will have better reproductive health and	% of children <6 mos exclusively breastfed Proportion of women with anemia/BMI	10.4 51% /N/A[2]	2001 2001	MICS MICS	**Nutritional Interventions:** - Implementation of an effective behavioural change

[2] N/A – Not available

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
nutrition status					strategy by the Government. - Allocation of required funds, human resources and management support for the implementation of the strategy nationwide
CP Output 1.1.1 Communities and households are empowered to practice healthy behaviour and utilize health and nutrition services	% of atolls where caregivers of children below 3 years old practice 5 IECD behaviors	25%	2007	UNICEF IMPACT Field Monitoring	Baseline is estimate based on expected results 2003 – 2007 UNICE CP
	% of unmarried youth 15-24 with comprehensive, correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS	97%	2004	Reproductive Health Survey	Must follow up increased knowledge with activities that will lead to behavioral change
	Condom use as a % of contraceptive use	27%	2004	Reproductive Health Survey	
CP Output 1.1.2 The capacity of the national health service providers strengthened for delivery of quality	% of target health centers with staff capable of providing quality nutrition and reproductive health	0	2006	Project monitoring	- Assume providing training will result in behavior change - Government will put in place proper

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
nutrition and reproductive health services including HIV/AIDS and ensuring identification and timely referral of vulnerable pregnant women and children	services % of health centres with functional VCT unites			Project Monitoring	monitoring mechanism to ensure training is effective and reflected in the day to day work of trained personnel
CP Output 1.1.3 Women, children and young people have improved access to comprehensive, quality health services	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals Percent of inhabited island without health centre, hospital or private clinic People with high risk are using VCT centres in targeted atolls	85% 26% 0	2004 2004 2006	Reproductive Health Survey VPA II MOH/Online Health and Nutrition Tracking Service	**HIV/AIDS:** - Implementation of mitigation strategies by the government, and expanded government support to VCT especially to most at risk populations - Effective Coordination among partners can be established - Global Funds are available and accessible for Maldives
CP Outcome 1.2 All children aged three to sixteen and every child attending school have	% children attending child-friendly primary schools	50%	2007	UNICEF IMPACT Field Monitoring	Note: need to verify number...as 50% is target for end 2007

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
improved access to quality education and universal primary education enrolment is sustained	% of target secondary schools implementing child friendly learning	0%		MOE	
CP Output 1.2.1 Children aged three to twelve with special needs have access to schools that progressively meet their needs and have Special Needs Education facilitators available to all schools.	% of child aged three to twelve with special needs, including those living in institutions, enrolled in school			MOE	A policy on inclusive education, which is incorporated in the draft Education Act, will be adopted by the government. Funding for special provisions, such as disability access is provided by the government. Support from UNESCO and NGOs such as Handicap International is continued in this area.
CP Output 1.2.2 All children attending primary schools have improved learning achievement based on a	Standard tests for measuring learning achievement linked to national curriculum and outcome based learning	Standards not in place	2007	MOE	The revised curriculum will be adopted by the Ministry of Education.

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
revised curriculum, improved assessment and access to trained teachers	are in place in all primary schools				Child Friendly Primary Schools established in the 2003-2007 CP are sustained
CP Output 1.2.3 Children attending pre-schools and all children aged 6 to 10 have access to child-friendly schools	Proportion of children attending child friendly pre-schools % of trained primary schools teachers using child friendly teaching methods	100% N/A	2007	MOE/EDC Post training evaluation needs to be done	Baseline estimate for expected 2003-2007 UNICEF CP Results Adequate government budgeting or community funds available to expand child-friendly pre-schools Government funding for teacher training is available TRCs will be functioning effectively
CP Output 1.2.4 Children attending grades 6 to 10 would have access	% of target secondary schools teaching life-skills based and civic	0	2006	MOE/EDC	Lower secondary curriculum is revised, revision

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
to life-skills programmes	education				accepted by MoE.
CP Output 1.2.5 Students in selected pilot schools follow a diversified and improved secondary curriculum adapted to Maldivian context and supported by an improved national assessment and qualification system	Revised outcomes-based learning secondary school curriculum is implemented in 80% of target schools	0	2007	MOE/EDC	Government will build additional secondary schools in islands/atolls to ensure increased access
CP Outcome 1.3 Vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society have an enabling environment for improved shelter and utilize improved social protection services	% of referred cases of child victims of abuse, violence, exploitation and substance misuse receiving well-coordinated and quality services	0	2007	MOGF routine monitering	
CP Output 1.3.1 Vulnerable individuals identified and referred to relevant services through a coordinated family protection system	% of relevant ministries consulting child protection tracking system to undertake core functions	0	2007	Child Protection Tracking System	- Tracking system exists - All relevant ministries have been trained - Counterpart's staffing structure is reinforced to be able to maintain and operate the tracking system

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP Output 1.3.2 Vulnerable individuals referred through the family protection system have access to support, recovery and rehabilitation services in selected atolls	Number of reported cases of violence, abuse, neglect in women and children	N/A		Child Protection Tracking System	- Counterpart's current staff structure remains in place
	Number of persons who have accessed social protection services	N/A		Child Protection Tracking System	- Effective Coordination among partners established and maintained
	Number of juvenile offenders in contact with the law who receive community conferencing services and are reintegrated back to society	0	2006	Child Protection Tracking System	Juvenile Justice Unit established and functioning
	% of health service providers trained in GBV screening	N/A			
CP Output 1.3.3 People have increased knowledge and skills to protect themselves against harm	% of youth who are aware of the harmful effects of drugs	N/A			
	% of most at risk youth in select atolls accessing VCT services	0%	2006	MOH/Online health and nutrition tracking service	

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP Output 1.3.4 Policies are in place that support an enabling environment for improved shelter for families, especially those headed by women and the elderly	Social Housing Framework adopted	Not yet adopted		Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	
CP Outcome 1.4 Vulnerable women and youth in selected atolls have access to resources to acquire gainful and decent employment	Labour participation rate of women Unemployment rate	43% 14.4%	2004 2006	VPA II Census	
CP Output 1.4.1 Public-private partnerships enhanced to promote employment opportunities and provide sustainable management of services at the community level	Number of capacity-building initiatives for women and youth supported by the private sector , community-based groups or institutions Number of SMEs established by private sector, community-based organizations or institutions	N/A N/A			
CP Output 1. 4.2 Diversified employment opportunities created for vulnerable sections of	Percentage of vulnerable youth who have secure/sustained employment	N/A			

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
society to match actual labor market needs, with a special focus on women and youth					
CP Output 1. 4.3 Support government efforts to establish an employment policy framework in line with ILO standards	Accession of the Maldives to the ILO Basic national labour rights institutions established (employment tribunal; labour relations authority)	Not yet a member 0	2006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Environment Management and Disaster Risk Reduction					
UNDAF Outcome 2 By 2010 communities enjoy improved access to environmental services[3] and are more capable of protecting the environment and reducing vulnerability and disaster risks with enhanced disaster management capacity[4]	Vulnerabilty and Risk Rating of Maldives by region Percentage of national budget allocated for environmental services	N/A N/A		Developing a risk profile for the Maldives	▪ There is sustained interest, priority and capacity within the Government, private sector and civil society on these issues and a holistic approach to sustainable

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[3] Water and Sanitation, Waste Management etc.
[4] Need Indicators and Baseline

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
					environment
CP Outcome 2.1 Environmental services and protection measures[5] benefit more communities with greater participation of youth in planning and implementation.	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water (Malé/Atolls)	76.5%	2001	MICS	
	Percentage of inhabited islands with access to managed waste disposal sites	N/A		Ministry of Environment	
CP Output 2.1.1 National environmental standards and guidelines on waste management, water and sanitation, environmental health, land management and coastal modification are made available to guide sectoral policies, programmes and local practices.	National Environmental standards and guidelines developed Percent of Islands and Atoll Development Committees aware of and utilizing national environmental standards	N/A N/A		Ministry of Environment	Viable technical options for small island communities, available.
CP Output 2.1.2 Empower local communities to operate and mange environmental	Number of WES systems established with UN tsunami funding are	N/A			Key Sectors recognize the value of the assessment and uses the same

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[5] Coastal protection, coral reef conservation

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
infrastructure in a sustainable manner, namely waste management, water and sanitation and renewable energy technology built during the tsunami recovery; and progressively devolve key environmental management responsibilities to pilot communities.	operated by local communities Number of local communities enforcing environmental management responsibilities that has been devolved to them	N/A			in policies and programmes of the sectors.
CP Outcome 2.2 Communities better able to manage the impacts of climate change and reduce disaster vulnerabilities					The proposed NDMC restructuring is done and starts functioning with full time staff dedicated to work on disaster management.
					Political stability to get the parliamentary approval for draft disaster management act.
CP Output 2.2.1 Communities have increased knowledge and are better informed on	Percent of population trained for sustainable disaster management (age/sex)	N/A			

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
appropriate options and mechanisms for mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change and disasters	Percent of trained persons who apply their new skills	N/A			
CP Output 2.2.2 National, atoll, island and sectoral disaster management plans and climate change adaptation plans developed and implemented in pilot areas	National, Atoll, Island and Sectoral disaster management plans developed Number of established Emergency Operation Centres with fail safe communication at national and regional level	N/A N/A			Viable Climate Change Adaptation options are available for the Maldives.
Governance					
UNDAF Outcome 3 People enjoy greater rights and have increased capacity to fulfill their responsibilities, and to actively participate in national and local levels of governance.	People's awareness of Human Rights and responsibilities is increased by 20%	N/A		Human Rights Survey	Assumption: The democratic reform process will be in progress and will not be derailed. Note: Indicator to be included in HR Survey

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Level of transparency of country is increased			Transparency International	Note: To be established 2008
	Voice and Accountability Indicator is increased [6]	-1.09	2005	World Bank Governance Indicators www.govindicators.org	
	Government Effectiveness Indicator[7]	0.08	2005	World Bank Governance Indicators www.govindicators.org	
	Percent of seats held by women in parliament	12%	2006	Election Reports UN Statistics Division	
CP Outcome 3.1 Increased transparency and accountability of public institutions	Level of satisfaction in the Oversight Committee/Human Rights Commission	56.5% (of those who are aware of the commission said it was doing an excellent job	2005	HR Survey	Assumption: The public will recognize the need for the oversight committees

[6] WB aggregate Indictor that measures the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and free media; zero mean and standard deviation of one

[7] WB aggregate indicator the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies; zero mean and standard deviation of one

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
		29.4% (of those who are aware thought the Commission was doing a poor job			
	Proportion of adult population aware of human rights and responsibilities	27 could identify 3 human rights 42% could not name any human rights	2005	Human Rights Survey	
CP Output 3.1.1 The civil service is established and functioning in line with international standards	Establishment of a Civil Service Commission	Not yet established		Government Reports	Parliament will pass the bill on the Civil Service Commission. Legislation is effective and is comprehensive.
	% of national yearly budget allocated by Government for the establishment of the Civil Service Commission	N/A		Government Reports	

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	% of people who have confidence in the Civil Service Commission	To be determined when CSC has been established		Human Rights Survey	Note: to be included in the HR Survey
	Ratio of Women in decision-making positions	N/A		Government Reports	
CP Output 3.1.2 Strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Board, the Public Complaints Bureau and the Audit Office	Public Awareness and Perception of the Anti-Corruption Board, the Public Complaints Bureau and the Audit Office	N/A		Human Rights Survey	Note: To be included in Human Rights Survey
	Standards on transparency, accountability and ethics required of these agencies are developed and implemented	N/A		Government Reports	
	Number and type of trainings held for members of the Anti-Corruption Board, the Public Complaints Bureau and the Audit Office	N/A		UN project documents	
	Number of cases brought to the Anti-	N/A		Government Reports	

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	Corruption Board, the Public Complaints Bureau and the Audit Office by gender / age				
	Average time frame for resolution of these cases	N/A		Government Reports	
CP Output 3.1.3 Improved use of disaggregated data and information for more equitable policy development, planning and programme implementation	Number of times DAD and DevInfo is accessed and information downloaded % of national reports and plans/policies that cite most recently available disaggregated data	DAD: 2,240 hits 1957 hits N/A	2005 2006	Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DAD/Ministry of Planning Reports	There is support and interest in keeping the databases going Data is available for all sectoral ministries including the judiciary and penal system
	Number of Ministries entering data and number of resident partners entering data on non-tsunami activities	0		DAD Reports	
CP Outcome 3.2 People are ensured of a strengthened justice system that delivers due judicial process and recourse, in line with international standards and best practices	Satisfaction level of the judiciary (male/female)	N/A		Human Rights Survey	Improvement in the Judicial process will be significant enough to remove barriers for women and children to access the judicial system

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
					There is Human Resource capacity to undertake the work Monetary cost of recourse and sustainability of the new system is affordable
	Percentage of population with access to justice disaggregated by sex and age			UNDP Study	Note: Study to be conducted
CP Output 3.2.1 Domestic legal framework harmonized with international human rights treaty obligations	No of reports submitted to treaty bodies	1 on CRC and 1 on CEDAW	2005		Legislation that meets with international standards are approved by Parliament and ratified by the Executive
	Quality of the reports submitted to treaty bodies	N/A			
CP Output 3.2.2 Mechanisms in place to increase access to justice and effective	Number of laws passed/policies issued to increase access to justice				Note: Baseline study to be conducted

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
implementation of relevant treaty obligations					
CP. Output 3.2 3 The penal system of the Maldives re-oriented to reduce number of offenders and re-offenders , and increase the number of offenders reintegrated into society	Number of offenders Number of re-offenders Number of offenders reintegrated into society Number of community conferences held/successful	N/A 76% 15-20% N/A	 2002 2002	Ministry of Home Affairs	
CP Output 3.2.4 Capacities of the judiciary, civil society groups and social workers strengthened to secure human rights especially of women, youth and children	Number of Judges trained (male/female)	18	2005	Ministry of Justice Annual Report (MOJ)	Stakeholders are willing to be trained and takes an interest in the issue
CP Output 3.2.5 Citizens are aware of their rights and recourses available for justice, in accordance with the national constitution and international standards	Number of sensitization sessions on human rights held	N/A		Project documents	There will be support from stakeholders to disseminate information to the stakeholders
	Number of organizations and persons	1	2006	Project documents	

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
	participating in HR sensitization sessions/trainings (sex/age)				
	Percentage of cases filed	N/A		Government Reports	
CP Outcome 3.3 Culture of respect for human rights is recognized, fulfilled, protected and fostered at national and community level	Number of human rights NGO's registered with government	10 NGOs with a mandate or partial mandate on HR		Ministry of Home Affairs Reports	New legislation giving more room and flexibility to the Civil Society is approved by the Parliament and ratified by the Executive
	Reports to treaty bodies submitted on time per requirement	CEDAW – CRC, CAT, ICCPR, ICESR	2006	UNHCHR	
CP Output 3.3.1 Capacity of Human Rights Commission and other relevant institutions strengthened and policy framework in place to ensure progressive	Awareness of the Human Rights Commission	40.8% (adult population aware) 59.2% (adult population unaware)	2005	Human Rights Survey	The Commission will be effective and needed by the public Members are motivated and

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
compliance with all ratified international HR policy frameworks					committed and have the flexibility to implement their mandate
	Number and type of trainings held for members of the HR Commission	1	2006	UN Project documents	
	Number of cases brought to the HR Commission by gender/age	N/A		Human Rights Survey	
	Reports to treaty bodies submitted on time per requirement	CEDAW – CRC CAT, ICCPR, ICESR		Human Rights Survey	
CP Output 3.3.2 Legal and policy framework in place to enable key stakeholders, especially civil society and media, to participate delivery and planning of socio-economic services	Existence of national legislation and measures that provide the enabling environment for CSOs	Civil Society Bill being drafted		Parliamentary Records	Legislation are approved by Parliament and ratified by the Executive.
	Revision of the Association Law and Regulation	Bill being revised		Parliamentary Records	
CP Output 3.3.3 Priorities established at the community level are based on informed decisions and realized,	% of resources allocated and utilized at island level in DAD	N/A		Ministry of Foreign Affairs/DAD	Greater voice of island communities are translated positively to address

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Year	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
with the assistance of CSO, through local development plans and projects					development issues Local Governance law passed before end of 2008
	Number of local development plans and projects developed with community/CSO inputs	N/A		Ministry of Atolls Development	
	Number of local development plans that cite disaggregated data	N/A		Ministry of Atolls Development	

Annex Five:

UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

		Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**
UNCT M&E activities[8]	**Surveys/studies**	Demographic Health Survey commencing 2007; final report 2008 Human Rights Survey commencing 2007 Disaster Risk Reduction study		
	Monitoring systems	The following monitoring systems will be used for the UNDAF: - Health and Nutrition on-line Tracking System; main responsible agency -Ministry of Health - Child Protection Tracking System - Ministry of Gender and Family - DevInfo – to monitor all UNDAF indicators; Ministry of Planning and UN agencies - Development Assistance Database System - Ministry of Planning		
	Evaluations	Given the short programming cycle (3 years), a final UNDAF evaluation will not be undertaken. However, a mid-term UNDAF Review will be conducted on the second year of UNDAF implementation. The mid-term Review will include an assessment of progress achieved so far vis a vis the CP Outcomes.		
	Reviews	First UNDAF Annual Review (review of AWPs) will be conducted in end November of 2008. The mid-term UNDAF Review will be conducted in June/July of 2009. . The results of this Review will be used to update the CCA and prepare for the next UNDAF programming cycle. The final UNDAF Review will be conducted on the last quarter of 2010 and results of which will be used to fine tune the UNDAF and agency Country Programme Action Plans.		
Planning	**UNDAF evaluation milestones**	Next UNDAF planning process will commence in July/August 2009 until end 2010.		

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[8] For each activity list, it is suggested that the following data be input into the calendar: **Short name of M&E activity** – focus vis-à-vis UNDAF/CP outcomes; agencies/partners responsible; timing

	M&E capacity building	The following are the major M and E capacity building activities that will be undertaken: - DevInfo training - Emergency Info training - Results-based Management Training - Other relevant M and E capacity-building activities relevant to the sector
	Use of information	The M and E information will be used in the development of the following: - Country Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals/Millennium Declaration (preparations for the next report to be done in 2009, for release in 2010) - Support to the drafting of the next National Development Plan - Support to the preparation of the TRIAMS Report
	Partner Activities	Results of 2006 National Census will be available in 2007 or early 2008 Post –tsunami Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment (VPA) will be available 2007 Annual Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System (TRIAMS) Reports to be developed Finalization of 7th NDP is end 2006; Next NDP preparation will commence 2009 MDG Progress Report to be developed every two years (2007 and 2009) Preparation of the MDG Progress Report, VPA, TRIAMS Report, and NDP are led by Government and will be supported by the UN system in the Maldives.

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[9] This section of the calendar includes activities, events and/or milestones that the UNCT considers significant for its M&E activities.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACB	Anti-Corruption Board
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CODC	Community Organization Development Council
CS	Care Society
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DAD	Development Assistance Database
DER	Department of External Resources
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPRS	Department of Penetiarty and Rehabilitation Services
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPU/MPS	Family and Child Protection Unit/ Maldives Police Service
FHS	Faculty of Health Sciences
FET	Faculty of Engineering and Technology
NFED	Non-Formal Education Center
GEF	Global Environment Fund
GoM	Government of Maldives
HI	Handicap International
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus / Accrued Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HRCM	Human Rights Commission of Maldives
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
MATI	Maldives Association for Tourism Industries
MCHE	Maldives College of Higher Education
MNCCI	Maldivian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEEW	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Water
MIA	Ministry of Information and Arts
MOAD	Ministry of Atolls Development
MDNS	Ministry of Defence and National Security
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Education
MFAMR	Ministry of Fisheries Agriculture and Marine Resources.
MOGF	Ministry of Gender and Family
MOH	Ministry of Health

MHEESS	Ministry of Higher Education, Employment and Social Security
MHUD	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MTCA	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation
MYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
AO	Audit Office
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NNCB	National Narcotics Control Bureau
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Rights
PSD	Public Service Division
RC	Resident Coordinator
TRC	Teacher Resource Centres
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
WB	World Bank
WEC	Women's Entrepreneurial Councils
WHO	World Health Organization