THE UNITED NATIONS
SYSTEM IN THE GAMBIA

THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE GAMBIA

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK

UNDAF 2012 - 2016
THE GAMBIA

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
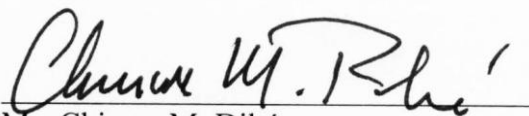
July 2011

FOREWORD

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a key element of the UN Reform and the joint response of the UN Country Team (UNCT), the national stakeholders and the Government of The Gambia to the national development priorities with the view to eradicating poverty and contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Common priority areas have been identified to leverage the UNCT's support to poverty eradication (through agriculture and food security, for example), health and social protection systems, including good governance as an underpinning value. These objectives are in line with the national Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) 2012-2015 and the Vision 2020. The design of the UNDAF is guided by the human rights principles. The UNCT, given the current global economic context, is also committed to engage partnerships that will position The Gambia on a path to achieve the aforementioned objectives.
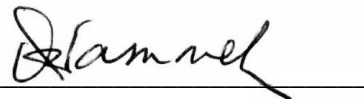
The preparation of the UNDAF 2012-2016 was undertaken through a participatory approach, with the Government taking the leadership role through a multi-sectoral national taskforce.

With regard to the foregoing, the UN Country Team would like to extend its appreciation to the Government of The Gambia and all the Co-operating Partners for their contributions and inputs to the UNDAF process. The UN system in The Gambia reaffirms its commitment to strengthen cooperation between itself, national stakeholders and partners to work towards the realization of the national development goals and the MDGs.
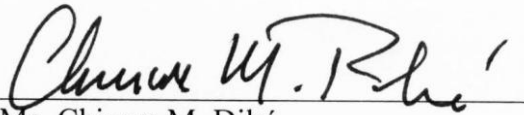

Ms. Chinwe M. Diké,
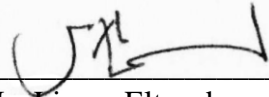Resident Coordinator

United Nations System in The Gambia

Mr. Ousman Jammeh
Secretary General and Head of the Civil Service
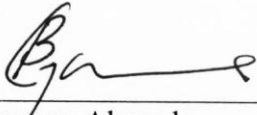Office of the President of The Gambia

PREAMBLE

The United Nations Country Team in The Gambia is committed to support the national development priorities as laid out in the Vision 2020 and in the outline of the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) 2012-2015. The UN will work closely with the Government of The Gambia and other development partners to reduce poverty, strengthen social protection, increase productive capacities, improve access to quality basic social services and advance good governance and human rights. Our mission is to help the people of The Gambia manage their development process and to improve their lives, especially for those most excluded and vulnerable.

Ms. Chinwe M. Diké,
Resident Coordinator

Ms. Limya Eltayeb,
UNDP Deputy Resident Representative
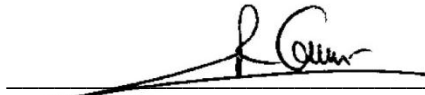
Dr. Babagana Ahmadu,
FAO Representative

Ms. Ann Therese Ndong-Jatta,
UNESCO Representative & BREDA Director
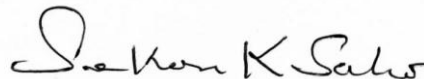
Ms. Sina Chuma-Mkandawire
ILO Director for The Gambia
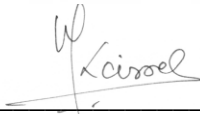
Ms. Rose Gakuba,
UNFPA Country Director
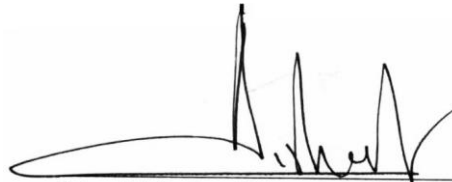
Mr. Kazimiro Rudolf Jocondo
Head of OCHA Regional Office for West and Central Africa
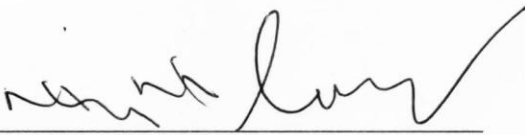
Mr. Sekou Saho,
UNHCR Head of Office
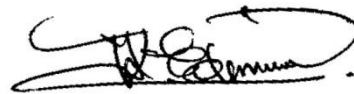
Mr. Mahamane Cissé-Gouro,
OHCHR Regional Representative for West Africa

Ms. Aichatou Diawara-Flambert,
UNICEF Representative
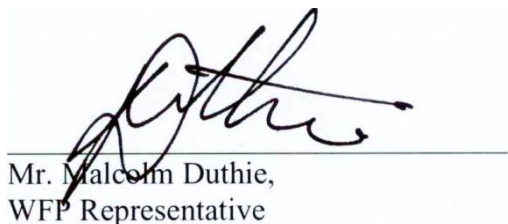
Mr. Nuha Ceesay,
UNAIDS Country Coordinator
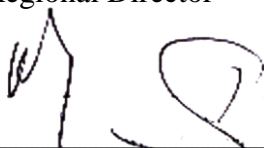
Mr. Edmé Koffi
UNIDO Representative for Cap-Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania & Senegal

IV

Ms. Josephine Odera,
UN Women Representative and
Regional Director

Mr. Malcolm Duthie,
WFP Representative

Mr. Alexandre Schmidt,
UNODC Regional Representative for
West and Central Africa

Dr. Thomas T. Sukwa,
WHO Representative

Government of The Gambia endorsement

Mr. Ousman Jammeh,
Secretary General and Head of the Civil Service

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

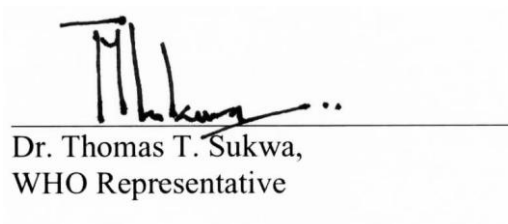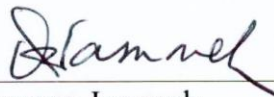|	
ACE	African Coast to Europe
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CPA	Child Protection Alliance
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCD	Department of Community Development
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOTG	Government of The Gambia
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management and Information System
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JAS	Joint Assistance Strategy
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOBSE	Ministry of Basic & Secondary Education
MOFEA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
MOFEN	Ministry of Forestry and the Environment
MOFWRNAM	Ministry of Fisheries and Water Resources & National Assembly Matters
MOH&SW	Ministry of Health & Social Welfare
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLG L	Ministry of Local Government and Lands
MOTIE	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment
MOWCI	Ministry of Works, Construction & Infrastructure
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NEA	National Environment Agency
NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NYSS	National Youth Service Scheme
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAGE	Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment
PAU	Policy Analysis Unit
PCG	Programme Coordination Group

PFM	**Public Finance Management**
PMTCT	**Preventing Mother-To-Child Transmission of HIV**
PRSP	**Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper**
TANGO	**The Association of Gambian Non Governmental Organizations**
UN	**United Nations**
UNAIDS	**United Nations Programme on HIV & AIDS**
UNCT	**United Nations Country Team**
UNDP	**United Nations Development Programme**
UNESCO	**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**
UNFPA	**United Nations Population Fund**
UNHCR	**United Nations High Commission for Refugees**
UNICEF	**United Nations Children's Fund**
UNIDO	**United Nations Industrial Development Organization**
UNODC	**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**
UNWOMEN	**United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women**
VCT	**Voluntary Counseling and Testing**
WAAPP	**West African Agricultural Production Project**
WB	**World Bank**
WFP	**World Food Programme**
WHO	**World Health Organization**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outlines the strategic direction and results expected from cooperation between the Government of Gambia (GoTG) and the UN Country Team (UNCT) for the period 2012-2016. The UNDAF represents a collective response of the UN system to the national development priorities as per the MDG goals and the draft PAGE 2012-2015, as well as the Vision 2020 document.

It also reflects The Gambia's changing economic, social and environmental conditions. This UNDAF was developed in partnership with the Government and the civil society, and it builds on lessons from the current UNDAF cycle and an assessment of the comparative advantages of the UNCT. Overall it is a statement about the continued value of the UN's presence in The Gambia. Under this UNDAF, the UNCT will work with the GoTG, civil society and other development partners on 3 strategic priorities:

1. Poverty Reduction and Social Protection

2. Basic Social Services

3. Governance and Human Rights

Across the 3 priorities, the UNCT will focus its technical support, resources and advocacy to make tangible contributions to eight (8) outcomes. These are critical institutional and behavioral changes that will help to achieve national development goals and related MDGs. The GoTG and the UNCT have a mutual accountability for the outcomes. Each UN Agency is accountable for its contribution to selected outcomes as per their agency mandate and agreed country programme or project.

The narrative of the UNDAF describes the priorities and outcomes, estimated resource requirements, processes and mechanism for implementation and monitoring and evaluation, and it makes provision for initiatives outside the UNDAF. A detailed description of the outcomes, outputs, indicators, means of verification and budget resources is provided in the Results Matrix.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1.   PURPOSE OF THE UNDAF

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outlines the strategic direction and results to be achieved from cooperation between the Government of The Gambia (GoTG) and the UN Country Team (UNCT) for the period 2012-2016. The UNDAF represents a collective response of the UN system to the national development priorities as per the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the draft PAGE 2012-2015, as well as the Vision 2020 document. It reflects The Gambia's changing economic, social and environmental conditions. The UNDAF is also a strong statement about the continued value of the UN's presence in The Gambia, based on the lessons and best practices of each contributing agency.

While UNDAF interventions target the entire country, the equity approach has been present during the development and discussion of the UNDAF and special emphasis is placed on selected sectors, regions and target groups to achieve sustainable gains in education, health care, employment, the environment, economic growth, governance and implementation of international conventions. At the same time, the UNDAF places its focus on capacity strengthening strategies, policies and systems, increasing opportunities, improving quality and quantity of service delivery, addressing governance and human rights issues.

The UNDAF was developed in partnership with the Government of The Gambia via the UNDAF Task-Force, under the leadership of the Secretary General and the Office of the President. The Task Force included: high level representatives for the Ministries of Health, Education, Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Finance, The Gambia Bureau of Statistics and the National Environment Agency; from the civil society it included the network of NGOs, TANGO, as well as the Pro-poor Advocacy group; the European Union (EU) and the Spanish Cooperation also participated as representatives of multilateral and bilateral cooperation partners.

The process began with a review of existing studies, research and information on development indicators. These were analyzed in the Common Country Assessment (CCA), completed in February 2011. Guided by the MDGs and Vision 2020, as well as the lessons learned from PRSP II, the draft PAGE and the CCA, a prioritization exercise was conducted by the Government and the UNCT, which identified 3 strategic priorities for GoTG-UNCT cooperation. This prioritization exercise included members from all UN organizations, government counterparts, parliament, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other development partners including international financial institutions and bilateral donors. UN non-resident agencies based in regional offices in Dakar, Senegal and other locations were engaged in the process and their contributions are reflected in this UNDAF. Trainings on Results-based Management, Gender, the Human Rights-Based Approach to development and the environment were also carried out as part of the preparation process. The CCA and UNDAF have guided the preparation of the country programmes and projects of contributing UN organizations for the period 2012-2016. Both the CCA and the UNDAF have been formulated using a Human Rights Based Approach and human rights principles have been integrated into the various stages of formulation.

1.2.   LESSONS FROM THE 2007-2011 UNDAF

A Mid Term Review of the UNDAF 2007-2011, conducted in 2009, and additional reflection within the UNCT, suggested the following lessons that have been part of the considerations for the elaboration of this current UNDAF 2012-2016. These include:

- **UNDAF Management and Implementation:** The UNCT should move toward harmonising programmes and encouraging the diverse agencies to move toward delivering as one, especially in the context of a small country like The Gambia. The implementation mechanisms should include working closely with the Government in the implementation of the PAGE to ensure that overlap is minimal, especially in the funding of Programmes.

- **Capacity Constraints and National Execution:** There is an urgent need for a concerted action by the UNCT to initiate a collaborative effort with GOTG leadership in conceptualizing, designing and implementing a capacity building strategy that is sustainable to tackle this endemic constraint facing institutions, especially strategic institutions. Inadequate capacity is the most significant factor constraining progress in many of the UNDAF strategies.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation Relative to UNDAF:** The monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects in the context of the UNDAF were not carried out regularly. The monitoring activities that took place were not based on the UNDAF evaluation framework and there were few instances of joint monitoring.

- **Thematic Groups:** The Thematic Groups offer a good opportunity for harmonization and effective joint programming and therefore should be revived for the successful implementation of the UNDAF 2012-2016.

1.3.   COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE UNCT

Achievement of the MDGs in The Gambia will require a sustained effort from the Government and development partners in all of the MDGs. The UN in The Gambia is committed to making a significant contribution to those efforts. With its resources, its knowledge base, expertise in the field and access to global networks, the UN will work in close partnership with the Government to develop critical capacities to strengthen public institutions and improve the targeting and delivery of basic social services such as health and education, and at the same time ensure the protection of the most vulnerable members of the society.

The UNCT reflected on the comparative advantages of the UN in The Gambia and agreed that the focus will be on capacity strengthening strategies, policies and systems, increasing opportunities for the most vulnerable, improving quality and quantity of service delivery, addressing governance and human rights issues.

The comparative advantages offered by the UN in The Gambia are:

a. The capacity to influence the Gambian context and its strong relationship with line ministries, as well as the high ability to advocate on sensitive issues.
b. The strength and prestige to mobilize technical support and financial resources and build bridges and links between partners and donors.
c. The UN's experience in agenda setting and aid coordination.
d. High level technical expertise and international and intercultural staff with high motivation.
e. Networking and knowledge management (information sharing) with the Government.

1.4.   COUNTRY SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Over the last few years, The Gambia has experienced steady growth and macroeconomic stability. Real GDP is expected to be around 5.5 percent in 2010. Strong growth in agriculture, largely due to good rains and the successful expansion of rice farming, impacted positively on economic growth. Other key drivers of growth have been tourism, telecommunications and construction. However, the global economic downturn resulting from the financial crisis in 2008 had an adverse impact on the Gambian economy leading to a decline of tourism, exports, remittances, manufacturing production, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and telecommunications output. The Government has adopted a series of economic, financial and structural reforms, including the launching of an Integrated Financial Management Information System in 2007 and plans to introduce Programme Based Budgeting and Medium Term Expenditure Framework by 2012. The Government is currently formulating the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) as the next national development plan for 2012-2015.

Poverty in The Gambia remains deep and endemic with an HDI rank in 2010 of 151 out of 169 countries. A recent Multidimensional Poverty Index analysis by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative of the University of Oxford for the UNDP 2010 Human Development Report shows that 34 per cent of the population is poor going by the $1.25 a day poverty line and 57 per cent is poor according to the $2 a day poverty line, most of them living in the rural areas. The Agriculture sector contributes 26 percent of GDP and consists of four sub-sectors namely, crops, livestock, forestry and fishing. **Crops sub-sector** is the largest with a 56 percent share of the sector, most of the people in the rural areas work in the agriculture sector.   **Livestock sub-sector** contributes about 8.6 percent to the GDP. Its production is carried out nationwide by almost all rural households. **Fisheries sub-sector** plays a very significant role in providing vital, cheap and quality animal protein supplement to the Gambian populace and also acting as a major source of raw fish material for the fish processing establishments operating in the country. It contributes about 3 percent to GDP. **Forest sub-sector** contributes about 1 percent of GDP and is characterized by the predominance of the savannah woodland. Forest products include: timber, palm oil, wild fruits, honey, woodcarvings material and fuel-wood, the latter provides nearly 90 percent of all household energy needs. The rate of unemployment in The Gambia is a major cause for concern especially for youths and women, with 40 per cent of the youth unemployed while 70 per cent of women engaged in low productivity subsistence agriculture. On the environment front, an analysis of environmental trends shows that The Gambia is characterized by land degradation, primarily deforestation, coastal degradation, loss of biodiversity coupled with habitat loss, improper disposal of solid wastes and, increasingly, the effects of climate change. The country is a signatory to the Climate change convention and has ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

In terms of basic social services, the CCA has explained in detail the situation in the Health and Education sectors. It is important to mention the reduction in maternal mortality, as well as infant and under-5 mortality in the last years. However, the related MDG target will not be achieved for the health related outcomes. Access to HIV & AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support has been scaled up in the country with the support from the Global Fund and the prevalence remains low, at a 1.4 percent in 2007. In the education sector increases in enrolment in primary education have been remarkable as well as the increase in the number of girls enrolled in lower primary education. However, the quality of the education as well as the retention of students throughout the school cycle up to secondary and tertiary, and in particular of young girls, are still a concern. The Gambia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 20 years ago and translated its provisions into the national law through the enactment of the Children's Act 2005 which provides legal protection for children against abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation, while at the same time providing a legal basis for ensuring their welfare, dignity, normal growth and development.

With respect to democracy and governance, some gains have been registered as evidenced by the holding of technically free and fair elections, an increased number of women in political and leadership positions and ongoing civil service reform to improve policy planning and management and institutionalize a performance management system. In spite of the gains, many challenges remain as reflected in a low level of civic education and awareness, an absence of national dialogue on political issues, weakened opposition parties and the need to enhance inclusive decision making processes. Governance institutions such as the Independent Elections Commission and the Legislature require further support to be more effective in their oversight functions; the Judiciary is weak and sometimes separation of powers is ambiguous. The Constitution and other laws of The Gambia, however, remain a valuable foundation for consolidating democracy. Despite being considered the backbone of the Gambian society, women, particularly peri-urban and rural women, play a limited role in the political sphere where they are under-represented especially at the grassroots level. The Government, through the National Gender Policy, intends to increase the level of representation of women in public life and in elected office to 30 percent by 2020. Effective mainstreaming of gender into policies and programmes is compromised by: (i) the perception that gender equality is synonymous with women's empowerment; (ii) the absence of reliable explanatory qualitative data; and (iii) inadequate gender analysis. As a consequence, strategies and actions to effectively address gender inequity are not always adequately articulated and require a full UN commitment. There are also other vulnerable populations in the Gambia, such as refugees from neighbouring countries, up to an estimated total of 10,000 and provisions will be made in the UNDAF to cater for their specific needs.

SECTION 2: UNDAF RESULTS

2.1 OVERALL INTRODUCTION

The Gambia's development challenges and the identification of the Government's national priorities and strategies have guided the preparation of the UNDAF 2012-2016 to support the Government implement the PAGE through three strategic pillars:

(i)   Poverty Reduction and Social Protection;
(ii)   Basic Social Services; and
(iii)   Governance and Human Rights.

Throughout the UNDAF cycle, the UNCT will make a more systematic effort to address in each of the above areas of concentration, critical issues of capacity, environmental sustainability as well as to place emphasis on achieving gender equality and equity and the advancement of human rights.

The remainder of this section provides details about The Gambia's national development priorities in each of the three strategic pillars; the reasons why each UNDAF outcome was selected; how the UNDAF outcomes will be achieved; as well as implementing and funding agencies.

2.2   POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

2.2.1   National Development Priorities

The Gambia's next national medium term development plan - *Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment* (PAGE) 2012-2015, is currently being formulated with broad participation of CSOs, NGOs, development partners, private sector and local communities with a view to address the major challenges to the attainment of PRSP II, the MDGs and Vision 2020 objectives. Key to overcoming these development challenges is the attainment by 2015 of an accelerated growth rate of 10 percent that is broad-based and creates employment. As the UNDAF 2012-2016 seeks to support the national development priorities identified in the PAGE, some of these programmes are to a great extent linked to the UNDAF strategic pillar for poverty reduction and social protection. The identified programme areas are agriculture, strengthening government institutions and strengthening public financial management.

In terms of agriculture and food security, the Gambian Government's priority as indicated in the PAGE is to transform the country into a major supplier of agricultural products to the local and international markets. However, the country's major challenges in this sector are insufficient earnings and low levels of food security as a result of poor and variable performance. To address these challenges, strategies have been designed to form a national experts committee and agricultural council to guide agricultural planning and policy. Other planned measures comprise the provision of technical support including new technologies, the creation of financial opportunities for farmers to access long-term loans to develop modern farms and the development of science parks by 2013 to enhance the quality of primary produce.

Strengthening government institutions and public financial management by enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency in public service delivery is a national development priority for the period in question. Strategies have been formulated to upgrade human resource management plans to enable public servants to develop, deliver and enforce better policies, strengthen the national statistical systems and introduce a programme based budgeting system. The public finance management system will be strengthened through the introduction of a medium-term expenditure framework which will enhance the efficiency of resource allocation, promote macroeconomic stability and improve public debt management.

Enhancing social protection by responding to poverty and vulnerability and ensuring a decent standard of living for all Gambians through the reduction of risks and the creation of increased employment opportunities is another national development priority. The strategy through which this objective will be pursued will include the execution of policies and programmes designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting more efficient labour markets and diminishing people's exposure to risks, thus enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and loss of income.

The Gambia is faced with environmental challenges such as land degradation, loss of forest cover, loss of biodiversity, coastal erosion, waste management and climate change. Over the past years, the country has experienced several disasters in the form of drought, floods, fires and locust infestation, causing large-scale destruction. The severe floods that have occurred in recent years are caused largely by rapid urbanisation and the failure by citizens to adhere to physical planning regulations. The national priorities for a sound environmental management were identified in the long term development strategy Vision 2020, the medium term development framework PRSP (I & II) and the Gambia Environmental Action Plans (I & II). A National Spatial Development Plan for land use management, containing policies and strategies related to forest and environmental conservation, will be developed during the PAGE period to address development challenges related to the environment.

2.2.2   Expected UNDAF Outcomes and Rationale

> **UNDAF OBJECTIVE: Rights-based poverty reduction and social protection strategies and systems are established that enable vulnerable groups, in particular the poor, women and youth to overcome poverty, increase their productive capacities and generate sustainable livelihoods while protecting the environment.**

Despite realizing sustained gains in macroeconomic stability over the PRSP II period with an annual average growth rate of 6.3 percent, successive studies have indicated that a significantly high percentage of Gambians live below the poverty line. It is noted that depth and severity indicators relating to poverty are higher in rural areas than in urban settings.

The UN system has implemented a number of actions under the pillar *Poverty Reduction & Social Protection* aimed at establishing strategies and systems that enable vulnerable groups, in particular the poor, women and youths to overcome poverty, increase their production capacities and generate sustainable livelihoods while protecting the environment. Some of these interventions include building capacity in planning, coordinating and monitoring the national planning processes; formulating sectoral policies and supporting institutional capacity strengthening, including those of oversight institutions and mainstreaming gender and HIV & AIDS in development plans and policies. Despite these efforts, weak implementation capacity remains a major hindrance to progress. The UN system, in collaboration with the Government of The Gambia and its development partners, will continue to focus its support in these areas.

2.2.3   Achieving the UNDAF Outcomes: Country Programme Outcomes and Partnerships

The achievement of the UNDAF objective outlined in the previous paragraph is determined by institutionalizing the necessary government development strategies and policies as well as the interventions described in the country programme outcomes below.

> **COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES ON POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION**
> - Capacities, institutions strengthened and policies in place for pro-poor and equitable distribution of economic growth, employment, planning and budgeting; incorporating functional donor coordination and National Statistical Systems for effective planning, monitoring, reporting and harmonisation of development.
> - National Social Protection system and services developed and implemented.
> - Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction systems and services operationalised.

Under the first outcome, the national capacities of public institutions will be strengthened to improve the transparency and accountability of public finance management, to develop a functional aid coordination system and to ensure that monitoring and evaluation systems are developed for informed policy and decision making at the local and national levels. In order to enhance the opportunities of vulnerable groups, including youth and women, to find gainful employment and to ensure market access, the UN will provide support to vocational, technical and entrepreneurial training programmes. Also, growth strategies will be developed as a means to achieve equitable distribution of economic growth, increase agricultural production and food security. The Food and Agricultural Organization country office, in partnership with the Government, civil society organizations and the private sector will lead and coordinate the implementation of this outcome.

In the area of social protection, particularly for children and vulnerable groups, attention will be given to creating dialogue and consensus on the key social protection components and mechanisms to be included in the development and implementation of rights-based strategies, policies and programmes on basic social protection and child protection and to ensuring that a child protection system – in line with norms and guidelines set out in the CRC - is established by 2015. The UN system, in partnership with government and civil society organizations, will play a leading role towards achieving this outcome by providing technical support and coordination for its realization, and will work to ensure that the poor can participate in an active and informed manner in the development and implementation of the above-mentioned strategies and policies.

The role of social protection in addressing shortfalls in basic social services will be taken into account in the design of the system.

With reference to environmental sustainability and disaster risk management, recurrence of disasters such as floods, deforestation and land degradation continue to pose a major challenge to the country's development. The UN system, in partnership with government institutions and CSOs, will support the formulation of national policies and laws on carbon emissions and climate change resilient development pathways, including renewable energy, as well as establishing a national climate change and disaster risk reduction information system.

2.3   BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

2.3.1   National Development Priorities

The United Nation's intervention under *Basic Social Services* will focus on national programmes in the areas of health, education and social protection, based on priorities and objectives as outlined in the PAGE. The Government of The Gambia's health sector priorities for 2012-2015 are geared towards the implementation of the policies and strategies for the achievement of the United Nation's MDGs 4, 5 and 6. The PAGE has outlined strategies to develop policies and schemes for ensuring the achievement of the social protection objectives including programmes for the young, family assistance as well as early child care and development centres.

In the education sector, the Government's priority is focused on increasing the country's human capital stock by enhancing the development of the professional skills of the Gambians. This will be in line with the overarching objective of the new national strategy aimed at raising the competitiveness of the country and increasing the potential for industrial investment. The Gambia is on course to meet the enrollment targets of MDG 2, and thus proposed policies and strategies in the medium term will focus on enhancing the country's Human Capital through improving access and quality at all levels of education, with a special emphasis on youths.

2.3.2   Expected UNDAF Outcomes and Rationale

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

The UN system's interventions under the 2007-2011 UNDAF pillar on improving *Basic Social Services* have yielded some positive results. Progress has been realised in the health sector, including gains relating to both infant and maternal mortality, increased immunisations and access to skilled birth attendants. Gains have also been registered in terms of access to improved drinking water sources, the fight against HIV & AIDS and increased enrolment and completion rates in primary and secondary schools.

Despite the progress made, The Gambia like most countries in sub-Saharan African continues to face a number of challenges that impede the achievement of the MDGs. A major challenge is the poor access to comprehensive emergency obstetric care, which is the main determinant of maternal survival when complications arise. In addition, the insufficient number of skilled health workers has not only aggravated efforts to reduce child and maternal morbidity and mortality, but it has significantly undermined the Government's disease control and prevention programmes.

In education, there is a need to improve access to basic education in the rural areas as well as improve the quality of education at all levels. The UN system will continue to intensify efforts aimed at ensuring improved social service delivery, with a particular focus on improving access to social services of vulnerable, marginal, disadvantaged and socially excluded groups.

2.3.3   Achieving the UNDAF Outcomes: Country Programme Outcomes and Partnerships

COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES ON BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES
- Increased equitable access and coverage of quality reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health services and improved response to the main diseases.
- Access to high quality and relevant education and skills for youth, children and disadvantaged adults enhanced.
- Improved national capacity in coordinating and delivering quality HIV prevention care and support services, including access to PMTCT services.

The situational analysis highlighted the factors causing the decline in the maternal mortality ratio, with severity rates in rural areas almost double than those of urban areas. The UN system has identified 3 areas in which supporting the development of national capacities as a means to achieving the national health policy framework and the MDGs under this outcome. These include the provision of maternal, emergency obstetric, neonatal and child care nationwide, especially for the poorest and most underserved communities. Efforts will be directed towards overturning the human resources for health constraint by increasing the availability of skilled health personnel in key cadres.

The UN system recognises the Government of The Gambia's interventions in the basic, secondary and tertiary education sectors and has identified 3 areas in which it will contribute to national capacity development: 1) Enrolment and completion rates in basic education, especially in poor/vulnerable regions, to reach 100%; 2) Quality of teaching and learning achievement of schools in the most vulnerable regions; 3) Improvement and monitoring of capacity development in functional literacy and numeracy, technical, tertiary and vocational education for youths and adults.

Combating the HIV & AIDS pandemic and prevention of new infections remains a great challenge for the Government of The Gambia. The UN system in partnership with government institutions and CSOs will support national coordination on HIV and provide technical support to develop and implement strategies and policies to scale up prevention (including PMTCT), treatment, care and support services with special focus on the most vulnerable and at risk populations. The UN system will also provide guidance and technical support for the development/revision and implementation of national laws, policies and strategies to address stigmatisation and discrimination related to HIV.

2.4   GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

2.4.1   National Development Priorities

Enhancing the autonomy of the local governments and making them responsible for the provision and financing of basic social services is a national development priority to accelerate the decentralization process. These areas of intervention are highlighted in the formulation of the PAGE. With regards to democracy and the rule of law, The Gambia has embraced many conventions in observance of good governance such as the ECOWAS Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance (1991) and the UN Convention against Corruption (2005).

2.4.2 Expected UNDAF Outcomes and Rationale

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

The country has made significant strides in achieving democracy and good governance, including through an increased presence of women in political leadership positions and through ongoing civil service reform; these developments have undeniably improved policy planning and management, and helped to institutionalize the performance management system. There is, however, a need to give greater prominence to the promotion and protection of human rights and to efforts to achieve gender equality in The Gambia, including through effective implementation of the recently passed Women's Act and the establishment of an independent national human rights commission based on the Paris Principles. The Gambia's degree of compliance with the reporting obligations under the human rights treaties to which it is a party must also improve. Furthermore, The Gambia must be encouraged – and assisted in its efforts by the UN system – to implement and follow up on the various recommendations made by the UN human rights mechanisms, including those made by the treaty monitoring bodies, the UN human rights special procedures mechanisms, as well as those that the country accepted during the Universal Periodic Review process which it underwent at the Human Rights Council in Geneva in 2010.

Additional challenges falling under this heading include the need to broaden political space and increase national dialogue on political issues, strengthen political parties and ensure a participatory electoral system and process.

2.4.3 Achieving the UNDAF Outcomes: Country Programme Outcomes and Partnerships

COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES ON GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
- Improved gender equity, equality and women's empowerment for social transformation and national development.
- Institutions and capacities of state actors, non-state actors and oversight bodies enhanced to promote accountability, Human Rights, equitable access to justice for all and people's participation in decision-making processes at all levels.

The UN system has identified 2 areas to support under the country program's outcome 7: the strengthening of more gender-sensitive national and local development policies, programs and budgets; and the empowering of women and girls to enable them to actively participate in decision-making at all levels. This can be achieved through, among other measures, advocacy and social mobilization, research and policy and legislative formulation.

With regards to country programme outcome 8, the UN system will support the implementation of the Civil Service Reform Strategy's recommendations especially on salary structure and professional development of civil servants; it will increase NGOs, CSOs and community participation in governance, national dialogue, decision making, human rights protection and promotion and rule of law; it will strengthen, train and equip State actors, the public sector and oversight institutions in order to promote the rule of law, protect and report on international human rights instruments to which The Gambia is a party (CRC, CEDAW, ACRWC, etc.); it will pursue the Justice Sector Reform (including children's courts, prisons reform, legal procedures and human rights education) improve oversight mechanisms at the national and local levels, and strengthen the capacities and professionalism of media practitioners in advocating for MDGs, equity and human rights.

SECTION 3: INITIATIVES OUTSIDE OF THE UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

A number of programmes outside of the UNDAF results will be implemented by the UNCT and its partners during the period 2012-2016. These programme initiatives reflect the specific mandates of the respective agencies, ongoing agreements with government and/or requests that are in response to emerging national development priorities, and are presented in the **Table 1** below:

UNDAF Thematic Area/Pillar	Responsible Agency/Area of Focus	Links to other Government Priorities and MDGs
Poverty and Social Protection	*World Bank* • ACE (African Coast to Europe) submarine cable to expand broadband and linkage to schools (USD 27 million). • WAAPP (West African Agricultural Production Project) to support agricultural strategies for technology generation and dissemination. • Agriculture project: tidal irrigation, maize, millet, groundnuts and cashew production; NERICA rice production. • Support to Energy sector. • Support to MTEF and Public Finance Management (PFM). *IMF* • Structural and balance of payment extended credit facility and debt management. • Scaling up of infrastructure development. • PFM strengthening: budget preparation, execution and reporting linked with IFMIS and data management center. • Domestic resource mobilization and streamlining tax structure. *European Union* Strengthening public finance management (financial support of four million Euros).	• *PAGE Pillar - Accelerating and Sustaining Economic Growth* (consolidation of macroeconomic framework; reducing income poverty and enabling MSMEs as an engine; increased investment opportunities in productive sectors, agricultures and natural resources). • **PAGE** *Pillar – Improving and Modernizing Infrastructure* (Transport and infrastructure – systems and maintenance, energy and telecommunications).
Basic Social Services	*World Bank* Support to Education Sector policy to strengthen access to meet Education for all goals and the MDGs. *The Global Fund Support to The Gambia.*	• *PAGE Pillar – Strengthening Human Capital Stock and Enhancing Access to Social Services* (education, health, water supply and sanitation).

	The Global Fund Support to The Gambia • The Gambia benefitted from ten grants funded by the Global Fund. The total amount of approved Global Fund portfolio in The Gambia is U$ 164,700,000.00. Out of this amount, U$ 99,215,336 has been approved and committed. The Global Fund has so far disbursed U$ 78,455,902 of the committed funds. The performance ratings of the grants range from A, A2, B1 and B2, respectively. The portfolio is therefore considered to be performing although there is room for improvement to ensure that all the grants have an A rating throughout the implementation phase. • There are five Principal Recipients responsible for the management of the ten grants and three of the Principal Recipients are from civil society organizations (Action aid International – The Gambia, Medical Research Council – The Gambia and Catholic Relief Services) and the other two from government (National AIDS Secretariat and Ministry of Health). The Ministry of Health has charged the National Tuberculosis Control Programme and the National Malaria Control Programme to be responsible for the day-to-day management of the grants.	
Governance and Human Rights	***World Bank*** • Support to civil service reform: pay and grading system, human resources management, pensions reform. ***IMF*** • Justice sector reform: setting up of commercial court • Public sector reform. • Accountability: auditing of financial statements, etc. ***European Union*** • Justice sector reform, access to justice, improved case management, ADR/local justice strengthening. • Media support. • Financial envelop of six million Euros.	• ***PAGE Pillar – Improving Governance and Increasing Economic Competitiveness*** (Government reforms – judicial, civil service, improve country competitiveness).

SECTION 4: ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Table 2 below provides estimates of the funds that United Nations agencies plan to raise and make available in support of each UNDAF outcome in their respective Country Programmes or projects. These figures, although accurate at the time of drafting, are only indicative; specific resource commitments will be contained in Country Programme or Project documents.

UN Agencies	Outcome One	Outcome Two	Outcome Three	Outcome Four	Outcome Five	Outcome Six	Outcome Seven	Outcome Eight	Total (US$)
UNDP	3.6	0.4	1.4		0.5	0.5	0.6	2.8	**9.8**
UNICEF	2.5	3.6	0.5	5.0	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	**15.3**
UNFPA				2.2		0.4	0.6		**3.2**
WHO	0.189	0.036	0.5	3.7		0.4			**4.825**
WFP	0.54	0.85	0.5		16.0				**17.89**
FAO	3.0	0.25	0.4		0.35		0.25		**4.25**
UNESCO	0.04		0.027		0.056			0.02	**0.143**
UNAIDS						0.45			**0.45**
UNHCR			0.16						**0.16**
ILO	5.0								**5.0**
UNIDO	3.5								**3.5**
UNEP			0.4						**0.4**
UNODC								0.3	**0.3**
Total	**18.37**	**5.14**	**3.9**	**10.9**	**19.6**	**2.3**	**1.55**	**3.5**	**65.2**
%	**28.2**	**7.9**	**6.0**	**16.7**	**30.0**	**3.5**	**2. 4**	**5.3**	

SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION

The United Nations Country Team, the Government of The Gambia and other stakeholders will work closely to ensure the effective implementation of UNDAF 2012-2016. The World Bank and African Development Bank through the Joint Assistance Strategy (JAS) will complement the UNDAF and the UNCT will actively engage other International Development Partners to support efforts of the Government of The Gambia, including the European Union and others.

To strengthen implementation and coordination of the UNDAF and address the gaps highlighted by the evaluation of the previous UNDAF, the following institutional arrangements will be put in place:

- The UNDAF Policy Committee comprising the Office of the President (the Secretary General and Head of the Civil Service) and the Office of the Resident Coordinator of the UN-system shall be jointly responsible for overall coordination and assuring the interface between the different government agencies and the UN-system. It shall meet at least once a year. The Policy Committee will be supported by the Policy Analysis Unit (PAU) in the Office of the President which shall ensure effective follow up on the Government side and the Office of the Resident Coordinator which shall provide administrative and logistical support to the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT in managing the implementation of the UNDAF by coordinating resident and non-resident UN agencies.

- An UNDAF Steering Committee, comprising Permanent Secretaries of key Government Ministries, UN-system agencies, Civil Society representative (TANGO) and bilateral and multilateral donors will be established. This body, which will meet at least once a year, will provide overall direction and guidance at all stages of the UNDAF implementation process and shall report to the UNDAF policy committee.

- UNDAF thematic groups for each outcome will be established and co-chaired by the Lead UN agency and the Lead Government ministry. The UNDAF Theme groups shall meet twice yearly and will consist of all UN agencies and national stakeholders involved in implementing the relevant UNDAF outcome. These thematic groups will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of programmes and activities under the UNDAF outcomes.

- The UNCT will bear primary responsibility for the implementation of the UNDAF by providing strategic and operational guidance to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. The UNCT will forge strategic partnership with key stakeholders and mobilize additional resources for joint programmes.

- In addition to the above, the Programme Coordination Group (PCG) will technically support the UNCT and consistently ensure that agencies work programmes/plans are aligned to the UNDAF outcomes, coordinate annual reviews and the final review and oversee and arrange joint field visits and other data gathering activities to analyse UNDAF programmes and projects as required. The PCG will coordinate and manage the various programmatic interventions under the UNDAF, including Joint Programmes and being the interface between the UNCT and the various working groups that will implement the UNDAF.

- The joint programming and joint programmes processes will lead to improved UN coordination through more effective and efficiency interventions that will enable to reduce transaction costs with Government and within the UN itself. These processes shall further define the lead agencies for specific deliverables.

It is expected that there will be close linkages to and participation in the relevant Thematic Working Groups established for monitoring the PAGE.

To render the UN-system work more visible and known to the general public, a communication strategy/plan for the UNDAF will be developed. Such a strategy will seek to demonstrate UNCT's support for national priorities, spur advocacy and raise awareness and facilitate discussion on the UNDAF outcomes.

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The UNDAF monitoring and evaluation system is largely aligned and integrated to the national monitoring and evaluation systems, as well as to those of other development partners such as the World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Monitoring will track performance at all levels, based on measurable indicators, baseline data and targets.

At the output level, monitoring will be carried out by responsible UN agencies and their implementing partners, based on field visits, sectoral review meetings, desk reviews and reports. At the outcome level, monitoring will be conducted by UNDAF working groups and joint programme teams (as appropriate). At sectoral and programme levels, periodic monitoring and data from routine information management systems will be used to assess the management and efficiency of the interventions.

The UN system will continue to strengthen national monitoring and evaluation capacities by providing technical assistance in data collection, analysis and reporting for the implementation of the UNDAF together with other partners. The UN will continue to support the Government in the implementation of major surveys, the 2013 census and the review and evaluation of both the MDGs and PAGE as key sources of data for assessment of the impacts of the UNDAF.

A UNCT monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team, will be responsible for tracking overall UNDAF performance, based on an UNDAF M&E plan, and for promoting a harmonized approach and instilling overall team spirit. The M&E team will support UNDAF working groups and joint programme teams to review and strengthen indicators, support baseline data collection, set-up effective monitoring mechanisms and carry out joint data collection, analysis and evaluations.

GAMInfo will be used as the common database management system. An UNDAF Annual Review will be organized each year to assess the progress that has been made to achieve outputs and their contribution towards the outcomes. Ownership by the Government of annual reviews and participation by all implementing partners is important. An UNDAF mid-term review will be carried out in 2014 to evaluate achievements and identify any necessary adjustments to ensure that the UNDAF remains on course and focused on national priorities. It will examine whether and how far UNDAF results are contributing to priorities in the PAGE. An evaluation will be conducted and a major progress report prepared at the end of the UNDAF cycle. These will inform the next UNDAF.

Finally, a number of broad assumptions were articulated during the preparation of the UNDAF. Should these assumptions not hold over the period of the UNDAF cycle, there is a possibility that this may have adverse effects on the achievement of the UNDAF and country programme outcomes. The assumptions made are as follows:

- *Macroeconomic stability continues.*
- *National systems and capacities are developed and retained.*
- *Political commitment is maintained.*
- *Resources are mobilized.*
- *National development priorities remain stable.*
- *All UN agencies continue to show commitment to the process and intended results.*

ANNEXES

I. UNDAF Results Matrix

II. Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

I) UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

National Development Priorities: MDG goals 1, 7 and 8. PAGE Pillar 1: Accelerating and Sustaining Economic Growth. PAGE Pillar III: Strengthening Human Capital Stock and Enhancing Access to Social Services. PAGE Pillar IV: Improving Governance and Increasing Economic Competiveness. PAGE Cross-cutting Issues: Gender Equality, Youth Employment, Climate Change and Statistics.					
UNDAF Outcomes	**Indicators and Baseline and Targets**	**Means of Verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**	**Role of Partners**	**Indicative Resources (US$)**
Outcome 1: **Capacities, institutions strengthened and policies in place for pro-poor and equitable distribution of economic growth, employment, planning and budgeting; incorporating functional donor coordination and National Statistical Systems for effective planning, monitoring, reporting and harmonisation of development.** *Government Lead:* **MOFEA (Directorate of Planning)** *UN Lead Agency:* **FAO** *Participating UN Agencies:* **ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO.**	Human Development Index (B: 0.390, T: 0.420) % of population under national poverty line (B: 34%, T: 15%) Per capita income (B:$ 440, T:XX) Employment to Population Ratio (age 15-64) (B: 72.1, T: 82.1)	UNDP HDR Report Annual reports IHS, PAGE APRs MOFEA, MDG and PAGE MOFEA, MDG and PAGE APRs	• External or internal political, economic or natural shocks. • Resource mobilization.	**MOFEA:** Leads and ensures an all inclusive development and implementation of the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE); establishes MTEF at Macro level and at least 3 SWAPS & MTEFs in education, health and agriculture; provides cadres and budget for functioning Planning Units in sectoral and sub-national ministries; and coordinates resource mobilization for PAGE. **MOA, MOFEN** and **MOFWRNAM:** develop, coordinate and implement the sector policies and strategies (e.g. the Agriculture and Natural Resources, the National Climate Change Strategy NCCS and GNAIP, formulated and validated needs follow-up for cabinet approval) in relation to food security, crops, agro industries, nutrition, fisheries, livestock, research, water resources and extension and organize coordinated resource mobilization for the NCCS and GNAIP.	**UNDP 3,600,000** **UNIDO 3,500,000** **FAO 3,000,000** **UNICEF 2,500,000** **UNFPA 600,000** **WFP 540,000** **ILO 500,000** **WHO 189,000** **UNESCO 40,000**

| Output 1.1:

Pro-poor, inclusive growth strategies, private sector development and investment policies are in place, and national and local development planning capacities strengthened. | 1.1a Existence of an approved Microfinance policy (B: No, T: Yes)

1.1b Existence of an approved Private sector development policy (which captures investment) (B: No, T: Yes)

1.1c Existence of a pro-poor and inclusive socio-economic strategy (B: No, T: Yes)

1.1d Availability of LGA strategic business plans (B: 0, T: 8) | MOTIE reports.

Central Bank reports.

WB/IMF reports.

MOFEA, MDG and PAGE annual reports.

UNDP annual reports.

Training reports.

LGA strategic business plans reports. | • Institutional change and retention of human resources.
• Development of financial institutions.
• Fluctuation in interest on Treasury Bills.
• Status of Decentralization. | **GBOS:** Revises and implements National Statistics Strategy; puts in place National Statistics System; and coordinates quality data collection and management and spearhead efforts for strengthening capacities of technical departments in data collection and management.

MOTIE: Continues to expand The Gambia Priority Employment Programme (GAMJOBS), especially in the rural areas; and works on finance and resource mobilization for GAMJOBS.

Central Bank of The Gambia: Continues to ensure macroeconomic stability for sustained growth and debt management.

MOYS: Implements Youth Policy.

MOHERST: Ensures dynamic NTA is institutionalized; coordinates with MOTIE, MOYS & GAMJOBS; and establishes TVET policy.

Ministry of Women's Affairs: ensures that gender is mainstreamed into all policies, programmes, projects and activities, and that the MWA is an integral part of the planning and budgeting processes.

GCCI: Participates in strengthening of private sector capacities and coordination of private sector participation in national development endeavour. | |

| Output 1.2: **Agricultural growth and Food Security strategies, including nutrition, developed and implemented.** | 1.2a Budgetary allocation to agriculture (B: government allocation to ANR sector, currently 6% T: 10% according to Maputo Declaration)

1.2b Availability of a food security strategy (B: N; T: Y)

1.2c % of households that are food insecure (B: XX, T: XX)

1.2d Agricultural Growth Rate (B: 4%; T: 6%) | National Budget allocations.

PAGE Annual Reports.

GoG policy and planning documents.

WFP food security baseline.

Food security monitoring bulletins.

MOA records.

NASS reports. | • Food prices.
• Natural disasters. | **Civil Society: PROPAG, AAITG, Concern Universal** will continue to lead efforts for participatory and pro-poor planning processes and budget formulation, budget tracking and other social accountability mechanisms.

World Bank, International Monetary Fund, European Union & African Development Bank: support DBS/SWAPS, Aid Coordination, and PFM including IFMIS across ministries.

UN agencies:
• **FAO** country office will lead and coordinate the implementation and realization of this outcome. | |
| Output 1.3: **Increased employment opportunities for vulnerable groups including youth, women and refugees and access to market enhanced.** | 1.3a Unemployment (15-24yrs):
Male (B: 21.78, T: XX)
Female (B: 22.82, T: XX)

1.3b Proportion of youth accessing microfinance (B:*to be established*, T:XX)

1.3c. Proportion of women accessing microfinance (B:*to be established*, T:XX) | HIS

LMIS and UNDP studies.

GAMJOBS Reports.

Ministry of Trade and Employment.

Ministry of Youth and Sports.

YMCA

2013 Census. | • Security of resources and institutions for financing SMEs and TVET.
• Monitoring and recovery system to ensure revolving fund.
• Existence of TVET Policy. | • **UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNESCO, UNHCR and UNAIDS** shall be the main participating agencies.
• **ILO**: provides technical support to Employment Unit and Green Jobs.
• **WHO** will support the Ministry of Health to introduce a SWAP mechanism in the health sector.
• **UNECA:** provides technical support for PAGE and National Statistics Strategy.
• **UNIDO:** provides support for the industrial development, in particular in the promotion of investments and agro-industry.
• **UNHABITAT** also contributes. | |

Output 1.4: **Capacity strengthened for transparent and accountable Public Finance Management (PFM), including support to functional Aid Coordination, MTEFs and SWAPs.**	1.4a Number of SWAPs in place and operational (B:0, T:3) 1.4b Number of MTEFs in place (B:0, T:3) 1.4c Availability of an Aid Coordination Policy (B:N, T:Y) 1.4d Existence of functional Planning Units at all LGA (B: 3, T: 8) 1.4e Number of LGAs linked to IFMIS (B:0, T:8) 1.4f Number of PETS conducted for basic social service sectors (B: 0, T: 2)	MOFEA reports. Central Bank reports. WB/IMF reports. UNDP reports.	• Development process of PAGE. • Systems and capacities to develop and implement SWAP & MTEFs. • Mobilisation of resources.		
Output 1.5: **National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) formulated and implemented and capacities for data collection, analysis and M&E strengthened to inform policy and decision making.**	1.5a Existence of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (B:N, T:Y) 1.5b Availability of up to date development data in the GAMINFO (B:N,T:Y) 1.5c Availability of functional M&E units in key government sectors (B:1,T:3) 1.5d Proportion of Government policies and programmes with an M&E framework (B: XX, T: 100%)	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). PAGE Annual Reports. GoG policy and planning documents. GBOS Website and publications. GAMINFO.	• Resources and capacity. • Government staff turnover.		

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline and Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US$)
Outcome 2: **National Social Protection system and services developed and implemented.** *Government Lead*: **MOH&SW(Social Welfare)** *UN Lead Agency:* **UNICEF** *Participating UN Agencies*: **FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP, WHO.**	Existence of a Social Protection Policy (B: N, T: Y)	Social Protection Policy Document	• Political commitment. • Donor interest. • Availability of fiscal space to make this sustainable after withdrawal of donor support. • Technical and human resources capacity at DSW. • Enforcement of regulations, Policies and Guidelines.	**MOHSW & MOFEA:** Develop and implement national policies and strategies on social and child protection. **NGOs: Child Protection Alliance (CPA), ADWAC, FAWEGAM, TOSTAN and other Child Related NGO's:** The NGO community continues to lead advocacy and sensitization efforts for greater policy response to social protection issues particularly those of children and vulnerable groups. **UN Agencies:**	**UNICEF 3,600,000** **WFP 850,000** **UNDP 400,000** **FAO 250,000** **WHO 36,000**
	Existence of Child Protection National Plan of Action (B:N, T:Y)	Monitoring Reports, Mid-year and end year reports.			
	Existence of child protection policy (B:N, T:Y)	Child Protection Policy Document			
	Number of beneficiaries receiving social protection services (B:XX,T:XX)	Administrative records			
Output 2.1: *Key social protection policies and systems and feasible strategies developed, including health insurance issues, targeting strategies and development of safety nets for the most vulnerable.*	2.1a Existence of an endorsed Social Protection Policy (B: N, T: Y) 2.1b Existence of a comprehensive Social Protection Strategy and implementation plan (B: N, T:Y) 2.1c Availability of an assessment report on Social Protection. (B: N, T:Y) 2.1d Availability of safety net interventions (B:partially, T:fully)	Assessment Report. Copy of the approved policy document. Copy of the Strategic plan. PAGE. Assessment report on social protection.	• Political will and influence.	• **UNICEF** country office will provide the leadership role in this outcome by providing technical support and coordination role. • **WFP, UNDP, FAO** and **UNFPA** country offices will participate in the implementation of outputs of this particular outcome. • **WHO and UNAIDS** will assist the National Authorities' efforts to establish a national health insurance scheme. • **ILO** will assist in developing all child labour policies.	

Output 2.2:	2.2a Existence of functioning Child Protection M&E Framework (B: N/A, T: framework in place)	Field Visit reports.	• Resources. • Capacity at the DSW.		
A child protection system including policies, legislation, strategies, guidelines, M&E framework established and main stakeholders aware of and knowledgeable on child protection issues.		UNICEF Annual Reports.			
		Training reports.			
	2.2b Existence of a functioning CP M&E System (B:0, T:1)				
	2.2c Child protection incorporated into national emergency preparedness and response planning mechanisms (B: No, T: Yes)				
	2.2d Proportion of stakeholders knowledgeable on Child protection (B:XX, T:XX, UNICEF will conduct a study)				

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline and Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US$)
Outcome 3: **Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Risk Reduction systems and services operationalised.** *Government Lead*: OVP *UN Lead Agency:* WFP	Proportion of households using alternative sources of energy (B: XX, T: XX)	State of the Environment Report. UNDP Annual reports. NEA reports. Survey reports.	• Urban/physical planning policy implementation and procedural application. • Availability of population and migration research and appropriately addressed.	**Office of the Vice President** will play a leadership and coordination role and will clarify division of responsibilities of national partners as well as coordinating disaster risk reduction.	**UNDP 1,400,000** **WFP 500,000** **UNICEF 500,000** **WHO 500,000** **FAO 400,000**

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Participating UN Agencies: **FAO, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNISDR, WHO.**	Availability of Key line ministries' policies with Environment &Energy mainstreamed (B: No, T: Yes)	PAGE end-of-cycle evaluation. UNDP Annual reports. NEA reports.	•Mobilisation of partners and resources for environmentally sustainable livelihoods. •IUCN support for process.	**The Ministry of Forestry and the Environment and the Ministry of Energy** to support the development and mainstreaming of policies on Environmental sustainability, including climate resilience, low-carbon emissions and access to energy services. **The National Environment Agency** to continue coordinating and providing technical leadership of national response to implementing international instruments and protocols on the environment. As well as preparing environmental policies and strategies for adoption by the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC).	**UNEP 400,000** **UNHCR 160,000** **UNESCO 27,500**
	Availability of key line ministries policies with DRR & CC Adaptation programmes mainstreamed (B: No, T: Yes)	NDMA annual reports. UNDP Annual reports. WFP report.			
	Rate of carbon emission (B:XX,T:XX)	MDG annual report. NEA records and reports.			
Output 3.1: ***National policies and laws available on low carbon emission and climate resilient development pathway and natural resource management developed and implemented, including piloting renewable energy and energy efficiency.***	3.1a Availability of an approved Climate resilient development pathway policy (climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, deforestation/ desertification, etc.). (B: No, T: Yes) 3.1b Availability of an approved national agricultural and natural resources policy (B: No, T: Yes) 3.1c Availability of a revised land use policy with special emphasis on women (B: No, T: Yes)	UNEP reports UNDP reports GEF reports NEA reports MOFE reports MOA reports	•Implementation and procedural application of urban/physical planning policies. •Mobilisation of partners and resources for environmentally sustainable livelihoods. •IUCN, PRCM support for ongoing process.	**Ministry of Interior and NGOs Affairs:** supports, protects and secures refugees and PCO to UNHCR in the country of refuge, ratifies Conventions and Protocols and formulates Commissions. **Ministry of Agriculture:** In the context of Disaster Risk Reduction particularly related to agricultural infrastructure, droughts and desert locust emergencies, it will develop the appropriate policies and actions.	

	3.1d Proportion of households using renewable energy. (B:XX, T:XX)			**Gambia Commission for Refugees:** to enhance the identification, protection and documentation of refugees and POC to UNHCR in the country of refuge by extending legal support to refugees.
Output 3.2: *National climate change and disaster risk reduction information system, coordination and emergency response system established, including refugees, POC, Asylum Seekers and IDPs.*	3.2a Existence of key line ministries policies on sustainable development issues, including climate change (B: 0, T:3) 3.2b Number of decentralized Disaster Management Committees strengthened (B: 0, T: 39 districts) 3.2c Existence of a national early warning system (B:0, T:1) 3.2d Availability of an updated national contingency plan (B:Yes, T: fully updated)	CC & DRR Council minutes. UNEP UNDP GEF NEA MOFE &MOA reports. NDMA Reports. WFP Report.	• Meeting of the National Council for CC & DRR and making of policy decisions. • Retention and attrition of government staff – capacities to execute as planned. • Water management identified as priority area in CCA. • Regular meeting of the NDMC.	**GAFNA:** provides implementation of social and economic activities for refugees and POC with specific needs in the areas of education, health, livelihoods and legal integration and services. **The National Disaster Management Agency** to provide technical leadership in the formulation of strategies and frameworks, emergency preparedness and response and capacity building for disaster risk reduction. **Ministry of Local Government & Lands, especially the local government authorities and municipalities** to address concerns regarding physical planning affecting the urban environment and requiring disaster preparedness. **MOF&E, NEA and Ministry of Fisheries & Water Resources** to implement natural resource management policies and to pilot Green Jobs.

				NGOs: National Network on DRR/Stay Green/Gambia Red Cross: Work with local NGOs, CSOs and CBOs for continued advocacy and sensitization on environmental sustainability matters and disaster risk reduction.	
				UN Agencies:	
				• **WFP** country office will provide the leadership role in this outcome by providing technical support and coordination role.	
				• **UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNHCR** and **UNESCO** country offices will participate in the implementation of outputs of this particular outcome.	
				• **UNEP** will support the country on compliance with Multilateral Environment agreements (MEAs).	
				• **UNISDR** to provide technical support to NDMA.	
				• **GEF** to provide financing to Adaptation to Climate Change.	

BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

National Development Priorities: MDG goals 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. PAGE Pillar III: Strengthening Human Capital Stock and Enhancing Social Services. PAGE Pillar V: Reinforcing Social Cohesion.					
UNDAF Outcomes	**Indicators and Baseline and Targets**	**Means of Verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**	**Role of Partners**	**Indicative Resources (US$)**
Outcome 4: **Increased equitable access and coverage of quality reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health services and improved response to the main diseases.** *Government Lead*: **MOHSW** *UN Lead Agency:* **WHO** *Participating UN Agencies:* **UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF**	Maternal mortality rate (B: 730/100,000, T: 263/100,000)	MICS DHS PHC 2013	• Changes in senior management. • Timely decision making. • Commitment from MoH&SW to develop a SWAP for the sector. • UN agencies supportive of the initiative. • Funding Human Resource Capacity.	**Government: the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare** develops a SWAP to harmonize approaches and interventions within the health sector and continues to pursue the implementation of the health sector policy within a decentralized framework. **NAS**: Coordinates, mobilizes resources and Monitors and Evaluates for the National AIDS Strategy. **NGOs: GFPA/ BAFROW/ WEC/ GAMCOTRAP:** Continue to work with communities, CBOs and CSOs on advocacy for improved health outcomes of communities and the formulation and implementation of national strategies for the eradication of traditional harmful practices. **UN Agencies:** • **WHO** will provide the leadership role in this outcome by providing technical support and coordination.	**UNICEF 5,000,000** **WHO 3,714,000** **UNFPA 2,200,000**
	Infant mortality rate (B: 82/1,000, T: 42/1,000)	DHS MICS PHC 2013			
	Under Five mortality rate (B: 112/1,000, T:67.5/1,000)	DHS MICS PHC 2013			
	Proportion of target communities practising and promoting basic sanitation and hygiene practices (B:XX, T:XX)	KAP Study to be conducted.			

| Output 4.1:
 Maternal, Emergency Obstetric, Neonatal and Child Care services including the Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV meet the "minimum national standards" and are provided nationwide especially to the poorest and underserved communities. | 4.1a Proportion of women receiving antenatal care from skilled personnel during last pregnancy (B: 97.8, T: 100)

 4.1b Number of major health centres providing Emergency Maternal Newborn and Child Health (EMNCH) services (B: 2, T: 5)

 4.1c Percentage of unmet need for family planning (B: 30%, T: 15%)

 4.1d Percentage of service delivery points offering at least four reproductive health services (B: 90%, T: 100%)

 4.1e Number of health facilities providing comprehensive emergency obstetric care (B: 6, T: 13)

 4.1.f Proportion of Women tested for HIV who received ARV prophylaxis to prevent the transmission of HIV (B:XX, T:XX) | MICS

 HMIS

 The National Health policy Monitoring reports.

 UNFPA Annual reports. | • Prioritisation by government.
 • Funding.
 • Human resource capacity.
 • Commitment from MoH in addressing issues of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality reduction.
 • Coordination by UN agencies. | • **UNICEF, UNFPA** and **UNAIDS** will participate in the achievement of the outputs of this particular outcome. | |

Output 4.2: *Increased competency and availability of health human resources for the health sector, especially nurses with additional skills.*	4.2a Community Health Nurse to population ratio, CHN per 1000 (B:0.82, T: 0.1) 4.2b Public Health Officers to population ratio, PHS per 1000 (B:0.49, T:0.63) 4.2c Percentage of births attended by skilled personnel (B: 56.8,T:80)	MICS HR data bank at regional and central level. HMIS		
Output 4.3: *Improved national and sub-national capacity for implementation of community based interventions on health promotion and disease prevention, including HIV.*	4.3a Percentage of health facilities with minimum staffing norm (B:XX, T:XX, Requires Study). 4.3b Percentage of targeted community health posts providing the basic clinical care package (B:XX, T:XX, Requires Study).	Monitoring and evaluation reports at regional and national levels. HMIS	• Attrition rate	

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline and Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US$)
Outcome 5: **Access to high quality and relevant education and skills for youth, children and disadvantaged adults enhanced.** *Government Lead*: MoBSE *UN Lead Agency:* **WFP**	School readiness (B:46.1, T:70) Net Attendance Ratio at lower Basic (B: 61%, T: 80%) Primary school completion rate (B: 73.6%, T: 100%)	EMIS, MICS EMIS, MICS EMIS	• Drawing pupils away from other non-WFP assisted schools. • Overcrowding of classrooms with inadequate furniture, teachers, teaching and learning materials. • Opportunity of Education.	**MOBSE** to continue to pursue the provision of quality education through the development and strengthening of capacities at both school and management level. To also pursue the implementation of EMIS and lead efforts in ensuring greater enrolment and retention particularly for poor and vulnerable households.	**WFP 16,000,000** **UNICEF 2,700,000** **UNDP 500,000** **FAO 350,000** **UNESCO 56,000**

Participating UN agencies: **FAO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF.**	Transition rate to secondary school (B: 56.2%, T: 70%)	EMIS WAEC & GABECE results.		**MOHERST:** Develops and implements policy for technical, vocational and tertiary education. **NGOs and CSOs (AAITG, FIOH, Child Fund, FAWEGAM and all other relevant NGOs):** To continue to pursue advocacy roles for quality education and participate and resource mobilization and services for attainment of the education goals. **UN Agencies:**
	Student performance in the national assessment test (B: 29%, T: 55%)	CSR WAEC NAT results. UTG Annual reports.		
Output 5.1: **Increased enrolment and completion rates in basic education, especially in the most vulnerable regions.**	5.1a Net Enrolment Rate (B: 75%, T: 100%) 5.1b Primary school completion rate in the regions (B:XX%, T: 100%) 5.1c National School feeding policy developed and implemented (B: No, T: Yes)	EMIS CSR WAEC GABECE results. ECD Policy, training reports. MICS WFP report	• Timely dissemination of information by communities and other field level stakeholders. • Availability of a Cooperating partner. • Governmental priorities. • One year compulsory ECD. • Effective monitoring and reporting. • Surveys. • Existence of initiatives supported by government & donors.	• **WFP** country office will provide the leadership role in this outcome by providing technical support and coordination role for the realization of the outcome (school feeding programme). • **UNICEF** will provide support to improved in-service teacher training, the implementation of the PIQSS in 200 schools and a cash transfer modality for vulnerable children in rural areas. • **UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, UNAIDS** and **UNFPA** country offices will participate in the implementation of the outputs of this particular outcome.
Output 5.2: **Improved quality of teaching and learning achievements of schools in the regions with the lowest educational indicators.**	5.2a Student performance in the national assessment test (B: 29%, T: 55%) 5.2b Proportion of Gambia College School of Education graduates trained in competency-based approaches to teaching, learning and	WAEC NAT results. Reports on training workshops. Gambia College Annual Reports.	• Quality of teachers. • Capacity and resources. • Donor coordination. • Distribution of qualified teachers. • Retention of qualified teachers.	

	assessment. (B: 0, T: 100%) 5.2c Proportion of in-service teachers trained in competency-based approaches to teaching, learning and assessment (B: 0, T: 100%)			
Output 5.3: **Strengthened national capacity to coordinate and implement policies and strategies for technical, vocational and tertiary education and literacy.**	5.3a. Availability of a monitoring system for performance appraisal. (B: N, T:Y) 5.3b. Proportion of vocational graduates who are employed. (B: XX, T: XX)	Labour Market Information System (LMIS). Qualification certification Framework. Evidence-based training policy. Reports on training workshops. Tracer studies reports. NTA annual reports. PAGE status report. University Annual reports.	• Quality of training. • Quality of lecturers. • Job availability. • Conducive economic environment.	

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline and Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US$)
Outcome 6: **Improved national capacity in coordinating and delivering quality HIV prevention care and support services, including access to PMTCT services.** *Government Lead*: **NAS** *UN Lead Agency:* **UNAIDS** *Participating UN Agencies:* **FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO.**	Availability of a legislation mandating NAS as the national coordinating body (B: No, T: Yes).	Enacted bill. National Assembly proceedings on HIV.	• Availability of funds from Global Fund. • Political will to respond to HIV. • Functionality of the National AIDS Council. • Availability of funding for the National Response.	**Government:** To develop legislation mandating the **National AIDS Secretariat** as the national coordinating body for the national response programme. NAS to operationalise the three ONES for an effective national response and ensure a conducive legal and policy environment to address stigma, discrimination and secure equitable access to services.	**UNDP 500,000** **UNICEF 500,000** **UNAIDS 450,000** **WHO 400,000** **UNFPA 400,000**
	% of OVC (boy/girl) aged under 18 who have received a basic external support (B: 15%, T: 65%).	NAS annual report. Survey reports. Universal Access Report.			
	% of 15-24 reporting condom use last time they had sex with non-regular partner (B: 57.7% (M) 25.0% (F), T: XX).	NAS annual report. Survey reports. Universal Access Report.		**NGO Community/ PLWA Groups (e.g. GAMNASS/ MOTOPOLA), GFPA/ BAFROW/ WEC:** continue to support the national response programme through service delivery and advocacy roles for an effective national AIDS response programme. **UN Agencies:**	
	% of women and men (15-49) who received an HIV test and know their results.(B: 15.5% (M) 17.0% (F), T: XX).	NAS annual report. Survey reports. Universal Access Report.			
Output 6.1: *Strengthened national coordination and health sector provision of HIV prevention, treatment and support services, with focus on the MARPS and addressing stigma and discrimination.*	6.1a Number of Bio-behavioural surveillance surveys conducted (B: 0, T: 1) 6.1b Number of behavioural sentinel surveillance surveys conducted (B: 3, T: 6)	Survey reports. BSS DHS UNGASS Report. Universal Access Report. NSF Review.	• Stigma & discrimination. • Persecution. • Recognition of the rights of MARPs. • Cultural/Religious/ Traditional barriers.	• **UNAIDS** will provide the leadership role in this outcome by providing technical support and coordination role. • **UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, FAO, UNESCO and WFP** country offices will participate in the implementation of the outputs of this particular outcome.	

	6.1c % of MARPs reached with HIV prevention programmes. (B: XX, T: 50%) 6.1d % of OVC (boy/girl) aged under 18 who have received a basic external support (B: 15%, T: 65%)		.		
Output 6.2: **National laws, policies and strategies to address HIV related stigma and discrimination available and implemented.**	6.2a Model law on HIV/AIDS & STIs enacted (B:N, T:Y) 6.2b Availability of revised HIV/AIDS policy (B:N,T:Y) 6.2c Availability of a HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination strategy (B:N, T:Y)	Enacted HIV/AIDS law. Revised HIV/AIDS Policy. NAS annual report. UNAIDS annual reports. UNGASS report. UNDP annual reports. UNFPA annual reports.	• Political will to enforce legislation. • Conducive legal and policy environment. • Cultural/ traditional issues.		

GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

National Development Priorities: MDG goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. PAGE Pillar IV: Improving Governance and Increasing Economic Competitiveness. PAGE Pillar V: Reinforcing Social Cohesion. PAGE Cross-cutting Issues: Gender, Youth, Statistics, Law and Order.					
UNDAF Outcomes	**Indicators and Baseline and Targets**	**Means of Verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**	**Role of Partners**	**Indicative Resources (US$)**
Outcome 7: **Improved gender equity, equality and women empowerment for social transformation and national development.** *Government Lead:* **OVP (Women's Bureau)** *UN Lead Agency:* **UNFPA** *Participating UN Agencies:* **FAO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO.**	Availability of a gender sensitive PAGE (B:N, T:Y)	PAGE. Women's bureau reports.	• Adequate funding. • Availability of gender disaggregated data. • Capacity. • Cultural norms. • Knowledge on gender mainstreaming. • Elections. • Access to resources. • Political commitment to women's empowerment.	**OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT:** Overall policy coordination. **Ministry of Women's Affairs/ Women's Bureau and Council** to continue to advocate for gender sensitive policies, programmes, strategies and legislations, facilitate enactment of the GBV Bill and implementation of the Women's Act; and ensure reporting on international instruments. **Sectoral Ministries** undertake the mainstreaming of gender in all sector programmes and policies. **MOFEA** to ensure the formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of both the PAGE and national budget are gender sensitive. **NGOs: APGWA, BAFROW, GAMCOTRAP and other gender CBOs:** Continue to advocate for gender-based approaches and gender mainstreaming in all programmes, policies and legislations; for the elimination of gender-based violence and for the empowerment of women.	**UNFPA 600,000** **UNDP 600,000** **FAO 250,000** **UNICEF 100,000**
	Gender Inequality Index (B: 0.742, T: 0.5)	UNDP HDR			
	Proportion of women aged 15-49 who accept domestic violence (B: 75.5%, T: 50%)	MICS			
	Existence of a GBV law (B:N, T:Y)	GBV study and law.			
	Proportion of elected women in the National Assembly (B: 7.5%, T: 20%)	National assembly election results. Government/ UN reports.			
	Number of elected women councillors in the Municipalities and regions (B:18, T:34)	Local council election results.			

Output 7.1: *National and local development policies, programmes and budgets are gender sensitive.*	7.1a Proportion of gender sensitive national development policies. (B: XX, T:100%) 7.1b Proportion of gender sensitive national development programmes. (B: XX, T:100%)	Women's Bureau reports. National budget.	• Capacity. • Cultural norms. • Knowledge on gender mainstreaming.	**UN Agencies:** • **UNFPA** will provide the leadership role in this outcome by providing technical support and coordination role for the realization of the outcome. • **UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and UNAIDS** country offices will participate in the implementation of the outputs of this particular outcome.	
Output 7.2: ***Opportunities and mechanisms enhanced to strengthen women's and adolescent girls' capacities for participation in the public sphere at all levels***.	7.2a Number of elected women councillors in the Municipalities and regions (B: 18, T: 34). 7.2b Number of women as village heads (B: 5, T: 10). 7.2c Percentage of women in the civil service (B: 21% T: 30%). 7.2d Number of adolescent girls in school committees (B:XX, T:XX, UNICEF will conduct a study).	Local council election results. National assembly election results. Government reports. UN reports.	• Cultural and traditional norms and values. • Resources. • Political commitment to women's empowerment. • Elections held.		

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicators and Baseline and Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US$)
Outcome 8: **Institutions and capacities of state actors, non-state actors and oversight bodies enhanced to promote accountability, human rights, equitable access to justice for all and people's participation in decision-making processes at all levels.** *Government Lead*: **MOJ** *UN Lead Agency:* **UNDP** *Participating UN Agencies:* **UNAIDS, UNECA, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNODC.**	Existence of functioning legal aid clinics at decentralised levels (B:N, T:Y).	Judiciary reports. UNDP reports. ADR/Legal Aid Reports.	• Implementation of the Decentralisation Programme. • Resource availability. • Collaborative relations with media.	**Ministry of Justice, the Legal Aid Secretariat and the Dispute Resolution Secretariat:** to facilitate increased access to justice to the poor through the implementation of the Justice Sector Reform and the Legal Aid and the Alternative Dispute Resolution Programmes. **Personnel Management Office** implements the Public Service Reform Strategy ensuring institutional and capacity development and effective service delivery at national and sub-national levels. **Oversight Institutions such as the National Assembly, the Judiciary Independent Electoral Commission, the Office of the Auditor General and Ombudsman:** ensure just, transparent and fair implementation of their oversight role on issues of priority to the Gambian citizenry. **NCCE:** Will continue their advocacy and sensitization role to ensure that the Gambian citizenry make informed decisions.	**UNDP 2,800,000** **UNICEF 400,000** **UNODC 300,000** **UNESCO 20,000**
	No. of people accessing and benefiting from services provided by functioning legal aid clinics (B:1000, T: 5000)	Judiciary reports. UNDP reports. ADR/Legal Aid Reports.			
	The proportion of conflicts resolved by the Alternative Dispute Resolutions Secretariat (B:1000, T:5000)	Annual Reports of the MoJ. UNDP annual reports. ADRS office reports.			
	Availability of improved oversight mechanisms at national level (B:N; T:Y)	Judiciary reports. UNDP reports. ADR/Legal Aid Reports.			
	Availability of improved oversight mechanisms at regional levels (B:N, T:Y)	Judiciary reports. UNDP reports. ADR/Legal Aid Reports.			

Output 8.1: Increased capacities of non-state actors and communities for participation in governance, national dialogue, decision making, human rights and rule of law.	8.1a Proportion of CSOs participating in national dialogue and decision making on governance (B: XX, T: 50). 8.1b Proportion of communities participating in national dialogue and decision making on governance (B: XX, T: 30).	Reports on meetings with non-state actors.	• Availability of resources.	**Office of the Vice President and the Ministry of Local Government & Land** to ensure implementation of Decentralization Act/Programme and decentralized service delivery. **GOTG** to establish Human Rights Commission. **TANGO, WANEP, GPU, Human Rights Organizations, other NGOs/CBOs and media** to continue to advocate for human rights issues and access to justice for the poor and vulnerable.	
Output 8.2: State actors, the public sector and oversight institutions including the National Assembly are strengthened, trained and equipped to promote accountability, transparency, the rule of law and to protect and report on international instruments (CRC, CEDAW, ACRWC, etc.) for human rights.	8.2a No. of reports on international instruments submitted on time (B: 0, T: 3). 8.2b Proportion of recommendations made by CEDAW and CRC committees addressed (B: Partially, T: 100%). 8.2c Existence of a national chapter on human rights commission (B: N, T: Y).	Reports on International Instruments. Annual Reports of State actors.	• Availability of Resources. • Political commitment to reform.	**World Bank** to support Pay and Pension Reform and Salary Scale revisions. **European Union**: Support Access to Justice/Justice Sector Reform, Media, ADR/Local Justice, Increased case Management. **UN Agencies:** • **UNDP** will provide the leadership role in this outcome by providing technical support and coordination role for the realization of the outcome and support the Public Service Reform Strategy pay and pensions, capacity building and institutional strengthening.	
Output 8.3: Justice Sector Reform (including children court, prisons, procedures, human rights education) completed and oversight mechanisms at national and decentralized levels improved.	8.3a Existence of a reformed Justice Sector (B: No, T: Yes). 8.3b Availability of improved oversight mechanisms at regional and national levels (B: No, T: Yes).	Reports on the Justice Sector Reforms. Relevant legal instruments.	• Implementation of the Decentralisation Programme. • Resource availability. • Political commitment to reform	• **UNICEF, UNODC, UNESCO and UNAIDS** country offices will participate in the implementation of outputs of this particular outcome.	

Output 8.4:	8.4a Proportion of media practitioners advocating for MDGs (B: 50, T: 100).	KAP study.	• Collaborative relations with media.	• **UNECA:** in collaboration with UTG work on governance.	
Capacities and professionalism of media practitioners in advocating for MDGs, equity and human rights strengthened.		Media reports.			
		Periodic analysis of news coverage.			
	8.4b Proportion of media professionals knowledgeable on equity and Human Rights issues (B: 30, T: 100).				

II)   UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION CALENDAR

		2012 (Year 1)	2013 (Year 2)	2014 (Year 3)	2015 (Year 4)	2016 (Year 5)
	Surveys/ studies	2012 DHS Sentinel Surveillance Survey National Agriculture Sample Surveys National Agricultural Census Safety Net (Cash and Voucher) Survey In-depth Market Survey Mapping of Child Protection Systems Study on School based assessment at the basic cycle level Research on Children with disability Capacity development needs assessment on EMIS, Agriculture, GBoS. Capacity gaps assessment on the Public Sector	2013 Population and Housing Census Sentinel Surveillance Survey National Agriculture Sample Surveys National Nutrition Survey for School age Children Operational research in ECD	Sentinel Surveillance Survey National Agriculture Sample Surveys Research on Equity and quality in schools	Sentinel Surveillance Survey IHS MICS5 National Agriculture Sample Surveys Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Survey 2 Situation Analysis of Children and Women	Sentinel Surveillance Survey National Agriculture Sample Surveys

UNCT M&E activities	Monitoring systems	Annual Joint Monitoring	Annual Joint Monitoring	Annual Joint Monitoring	Annual Joint Monitoring	Annual Joint Monitoring
		Dept. of Social Welfare	Dept. of Social Welfare	Dept. of Social Welfare	Dept. of Social Welfare	Dept. of Social Welfare
		Dept. of Water resources M&E Units	Dept. of Water resources M&E Units	Dept. of Water resources M&E Units	Dept. of Water resources M&E Units	Dept. of Water resources M&E Units
		GBoS M&E units	GBoS M&E units	GBoS M&E units	GBoS M&E units	GBoS M&E units
		Ministry of Agriculture PME Unit	Ministry of Agriculture PME Unit	Ministry of Agriculture PME Unit	Ministry of Agriculture PME Unit	Ministry of Agriculture PME Unit
		National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
		EMIS	EMIS	EMIS	EMIS	EMIS
		HMIS	HMIS	HMIS	HMIS	HMIS
		LMIS	LMIS	LMIS	LMIS	LMIS
		GAMINFO	GAMINFO	GAMINFO	GAMINFO	GAMINFO

Evaluations	School Feeding Programme Evaluation FSCA beneficiaries assessment	PAGE Mid-term Evaluation	CP Mid-term Evaluation	End-term Evaluation of the Education Policy 2004 – 2015 End-term Evaluation of the Sanitation Policy (CLTS included) 2010-2014 End-term evaluation of the PAGE Mid –Term evaluation of the National Nutrition Policy 2010 – 2020	Evaluation of pro-poor policies Evaluations of interventions in environmental sustainability and DRR Evaluation of the support to state and non-state actors, oversight institutions, and the media CP end-term evaluations

	Reviews	UNDAF Annual Review CP Mid-Year Review Annual review of National Contingency plan TCPs Annual Review	UNDAF Annual Review CP Mid-Year Review CEDAW review CRC Review Review of safety nets strategies Annual review of National Contingency plan TCPs Annual Review	UNDAF Annual review CP Mid-Year Review Annual review of National Contingency plan TCPs Annual Review	UNDAF Annual Review CP Mid-Year Review Annual review of National Contingency plan TCPs Annual Review	UNDAF Annual Review CP Mid-Year Review Annual review of National Contingency plan TCPs Annual Review
	UNDAF evaluation milestones			UNDAF Mid-term evaluation	CCA/UNDAF process, including end review of current UNDAF	UNDAF End-of-Cycle Evaluation Preparation of new UNDAF
Planning	**M&E capacity development**	DHS Data collection training	EMIS database management Data collection and analysis training for GBoS and Agriculture	Public sector capacity development on PME	MICS5 data collection, processing and analysis training	

Use of information	UNDP HD report	PAGE Status Report	UNDP HD report	PAGE Status Report	UNDP HD report
	SOWC report	MDGs status report	SOWC report	CCA	SOWC report
	The State of Food Security in the World Report	UNDP HD report	The State of Food Security in the World Report	UNDAF reviews	The State of Food Security in the World Report
	The State of Food and Agriculture Report	SOWC report	The State of Food and Agriculture Report	MDGs End report	The State of Food and Agriculture Report
	The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture Report	The State of Food Security in the World Report	The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture Report	UNDP HD report	The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture Report
		The State of Food and Agriculture Report		SOWC report	
		The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture Report		The State of Food Security in the World Report	
				The State of Food and Agriculture Report	
				The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture Report	

Partner Activities	MOFEA Poverty Monitoring System MoA market Information/analysis HIV/AIDS Sentinel Surveillance Survey (NAS) Bi-annual SMART nutrition surveillance survey (NaNA)	MoA market Information/analysis HIV/AIDS Sentinel Surveillance Survey (NAS) Bi-annual SMART nutrition surveillance survey (NaNA)	MoA market Information/analysis HIV/AIDS Sentinel Surveillance Survey (NAS) Bi-annual SMART nutrition surveillance survey (NaNA)	MoA market Information/analysis HIV/AIDS Sentinel Surveillance Survey (NAS) Bi-annual SMART nutrition surveillance survey (NaNA)	MoA market Information/analysis HIV/AIDS Sentinel Surveillance Survey (NAS) Bi-annual SMART nutrition surveillance survey (NaNA)

The United Nations System
UN House
5 Kofi Annan Street
Cape Point, P.O. Box 533
Banjul, The Gambia
Tel. +220 44 94 760
Website: http://www.ungambia.gm

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