



**United Nations
Development Assistance Framework**

Republic of Maldives
2011-2015





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FOREWORD

The Government of Maldives and the United Nations Country Team express their commitment to the achievement of the Maldives' Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2009 2013. The SAP's goals support the country's attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the realization of the values and principles of the Millennium Declaration. Maldives has shown its strong commitment in the region by attaining South Asia's highest human development rating as an 'MDG+ country'. Its scheduled graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status in January 2011 signifies the country's achievement as well as the beginning of new development challenges for it.

Maldives is aspiring to articulate that vision of the world in which nations, communities and people join together to promote freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance and respect for the environment and each other's political, social and cultural beliefs. The country's multi-faceted transition reflects many of these towering goals and the government and people's aspirations towards these.

With the rapidly shifting context in Maldives, the United Nations has relied on its deep understanding of the context through its Common Country Analysis and, in line with the Government's identified priorities, has articulated opportunities for joint programming and consolidation of a broad strategy into concise goals that build towards common goals. Recognising the challenges facing Maldives, the United Nations links hands with its partners to build a better future.

The UN's expertise and focus is strategically set to complement the existing government activities. Thus, its mandate and resources form part of its overall intervention, one that will build sustainable development capacities.



The UNDAF has been an intensive and richly rewarding process that has gained from the wealth of knowledge and interaction, drawing on experiences and testing the theories of change. We wish to thank the Government, United Nations agencies (resident and non-resident) and many other development partners who have ably and generously contributed to its conclusion. In doing so, we have together set the scene for an intense partnership over the next five years, jointly working on building the future of Maldives.

We also reserve our warmest thanks for the people of Maldives to which this process is not only dedicated but without whose help the process would not have been possible.

AREAS OF COOPERATION AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENT

UNDAF OUTCOME	PARTICIPATING AGENCIES	RESOURCE REQUIREMENT
HEALTH	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNOPS, ISDR	USD 3,139,000.00
EDUCATION	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, UNESCO	USD 1,360,000.00
SOCIAL PROTECTION	UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO	USD 2,370,000.00
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND HIV PREVENTION	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNESCO	USD 4,747,652.00
ECONOMIC SECTOR	UNDP, FAO, WHO, UNOPS, ILO UNCTAD, UNICO, ESCAP	USD 5,742,000.00
ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, UNEP, UNOPS, ESCAP, ISDR, UNESCO, UNIDO	USD 15,638,000.00
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, UNODC, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNOPS, OHCHR, ESCAP	USD 5,924,000.00
GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT	UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, WHO, UNESCO	USD 1,769,000.00
TOTAL		USD 40,689,652.00



On Behalf of the Government of Maldives
 Hon. Mr. Ali Hashim
 Minister
 Ministry of Finance and Treasury



On Behalf of the United Nations System
 Mr. Mansoor M. Ali
 Resident Coordinator a.i.

PREFACE

With the major political events of the multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections in the Republic of Maldives between 2008 and 2009, the stage has been set for significant political and development changes. The challenges imposed by negative global economic trends and the growing national deficits and their merging with increasing opportunities as well as Maldives' graduation from LDC status in 2011 have brought the country face-to-face with a multiplicity of social and economic challenges and opportunities. By developing its Strategic Action Plan, one that reflects key actions in various sectors, the Government has set out to drive change across the Maldives in line with its commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.


It is therefore a privilege for the United Nations Country Team to embark on our support to the Government's commitment to achieve the MDGs. We pledge to contribute through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2011 - 2015 and our transparent, accountable partnerships with Government and other Development Partners, respecting the principles and values of the Millennium Deceleration at all times

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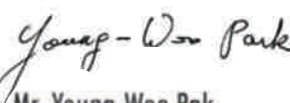
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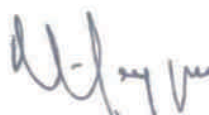
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CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of the Maldives and the United Nations country team have worked together on the UNDAF formulation and welcome the strategic adjustment to the role of the United Nations in the Maldives anticipated as one result of the process. The dramatic political and governance changes since the start of the current UNDAF in 2008; the significant developments in the economic, social and environmental sectors linked also to the impact of global crises and the national response over the past two years; and the expected graduation of Maldives from LDC status in 2011 are all factors highlighting the need for further adjustment in approaches to cooperation and partnership.

2. The political landscape has been transformed by multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections in 2008 and 2009 respectively. President Mohamed Nasheed assumed office on 11 November 2008. In August of 2008 a new constitution was approved and since then numerous changes have been initiated in governance structures and processes to implement its provisions, either by creating new institutions or reforming existing ones, to reflect the more transparent, participatory and human rights based approach to governance.

3. At the same time the new Government has worked hard to adjust to the reality of managing such momentous changes in a period of acute fiscal constraints arising from several years of growing budget deficits at a time of reduced demand for its major sources of growth and foreign exchange, namely tourism and fisheries, due to the global financial crisis. The global fuel and food price crises also impacted heavily on Maldives as both items are major import categories, highlighting also Maldives dependency in critical areas. The concerns with the extreme impact of climate change on Maldives future have been brought to the world's attention through the Government's leadership role

for small island states in the global negotiations. The impact of these external factors on domestic performance has been felt in heightened constraints in managing fiscal and monetary variables, eased considerably by budget support from the Government of India soon after the government took office and later in the year from IMF, World Bank and ADB. The Government is implementing significant changes to the size and structure of the civil service, to the scale and composition of government expenditures, and to diversifying and increasing sources of revenue including from privatisation.

4. Despite such constraints Maldives success in economic and social development over the past decades the only MDG plus country in South Asia and with the highest HDI and income levels -has led the UN to determine that it should graduate from LDC status in 2011. This new status will require further adjustments in the Maldives relationship to its international partners and especially in trade matters. At the same time sustaining and spreading the gains made in achieving five of the MDGs and accelerating action towards achieving the MDGs on gender equality and empowerment and environmental sustainability remain as key challenges where the country needs further support.

5. Using a higher poverty line of Rf15 (\$3 in PPP terms) 19% of the population could be considered poor (2006), an estimate closer to the HPI1 index that attempts to capture other concomitant deprivations in addition to income deprivation. Inequality increased inter-atoll as well as between Male and the atolls. The Gini-coefficient between Male and the atolls grew by 50% (from 0.12 to 0.18) and the Northern atolls contain more than 60% of the poor. Furthermore, the data suggests that more than 50% of the poor are 'transient poor', thereby underscoring the vulnerability of the population to various shocks. More recent data and information

on poverty are lacking, but income inequality could have increased on account of the economic, food and fuel price crises. As individuals and families move in and out of poverty frequently, the effects of the crises are likely to aggravate the fear and anxiety of the low income groups in meeting their daily basic needs.

6. The major socio-economic challenges the country currently faces are widening the base of economic growth and government revenues, reducing inequality, promoting employment-particularly for women and youth, delivering affordable social services - particularly health, ensuring better housing, reducing chronic malnutrition in children under 5, tackling drug abuse and trafficking, and reducing women, youth and child exposure to violence, abuse and neglect. These social trends risk hollowing out and undermining the excellent MDG gains made so far.

Within the context of Maldives, these challenges can be tackled through regional and decentralized development including the design and delivery of effective social security and protection interventions and increasing employment opportunities that are accessible to all Maldivians, particularly in the regions and atolls.

7. The new Government approved in December 2009 a Strategic Action Plan: Framework for Development 2009-2013 (SAP) with five pledges (establishment of a nationwide transport system, ensuring affordable living costs, provision of affordable housing, providing quality healthcare, and prevention of narcotics abuse and trafficking) and 26 other commitments organised in the SAP in three categories - democratic governance, social justice and economic development. In the framework of strengthening respect for human rights the Plan has six crosscutting



themes, namely environmental sustainability and climate change, gender rights, social protection, decentralisation and regional development, public-private partnerships, and transport and connectivity.

8. The SAP was prepared in full consultation with stakeholders, including support from the United Nations, and has been elaborated with further support by adding implementation, costing and monitoring parameters, with full integration into the financial and budget systems of government. The government presented the SAP and its financing requirements to the Maldives Donor Conference in March 2010, at which it also confirmed its commitment to implement the provisions of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. A major aspect of these discussions revolved around expanding support for Maldives over the next several years as it transits out of LDC status at the end of 2010. A total of USD 319m was pledged during the Conference from bilateral and multilateral partners.

9. This has been the context in which the United Nations and the Government have engaged with other stakeholders in elaborating this UNDAF document in 2009/10. A full mid-term review of the existing UNDAF 2008-2010 was held in July 2009 and priorities were adjusted within the three areas of focus (social and economic equity, environmental management and disaster risk reduction, and governance) and four cross cutting elements (gender equity and women's empowerment, youth, informed decision making, and participation of civil society) to reflect the needs emerging from the policies of the new Government. The lessons learned from cooperation to date have been fed into the formulation process of this UNDAF.

10. Thus, while the areas of cooperation were considered relevant to national plan priorities and were adjusted to reflect emerging opportunities, overall progress with implementation was hindered by lack of ownership (projects

were often considered additional to regular government work); inadequate capacity in departments to manage projects; human resource management issues (frequent changes of personnel and reorganisation of government departments); absence of proper monitoring and evaluation systems; and coordination and cross sector linkage problems. Interruptions in policy direction also emerged as an important implementation constraint due to the political changes, and while new policies are being defined and transformed into legislation this transition period may continue into the new UNDAF cycle. Drug abuse has emerged as a cross-cutting issue and in spite of gender equity being at the centre of the UNDAF, gender mainstreaming was not implemented adequately. This was the case also for youth as a cross-cutting issue and both will need renewed emphasis in the new UNDAF cycle.

11. The next step in the UNDAF process was the preparation of a Situation Analysis to update the full Common Country Assessment prepared in 2007, and this effort was followed by consultations with government and other stakeholders in early November 2009 to determine the main areas of focus of the UNDAF. The meeting affirmed the three areas of the current UNDAF and added a fourth area, gender, based on the lack of progress in this area through mainstreaming. Working groups met in November and December to elaborate specific results based outcomes for support to the Strategic Action Plan and these were further discussed at the strategic planning workshop held in mid December 2009 with similar stakeholder participation to earlier events. These results were modified and endorsed at a high level meeting on 19 January 2010 with the Vice-President and cabinet and the final UNDAF document was signed in March. The document was presented by the Government to other international partners at the Maldives Donor Conference held at the end of March 2010.

12. In their assessment stakeholders

felt that for the next UNDAF to be relevant and effective in supporting the implementation of the SAP and meeting the MDGs and international human rights commitments, the United Nations needed to renew its focus - to engage more in policy dialogue and legislative reform, in capacity development and in testing implementation of new approaches. Advocacy for human rights and human development issues, including creating the necessary social space to promote awareness and dialogue between different stakeholders on these issues should be intensified, as should the promotion of south-south collaboration to learn from the experience of similar countries and societies.

13. The United Nations should focus on developing sector programmes to match the SAP priorities and identifying those that warrant further joint efforts, including with other international partners. In the us

transition from LDC status the physical presence of the United Nations as well as its access to global knowledge and experience should provide an increasingly valuable resource to the government and other stakeholders, including other international partners. In its refocusing the United Nations should seek a judicious balance between upstream policy advice and on-the-ground activities while facilitating greater participation of resident and non-resident agencies in supporting policy reform in the Government's SAP. In this context also the Government will explore the idea of creating a 'one UN office', to maximize resources for development and ensure high levels of effectiveness in the post LDC era.



CHAPTER 2 - UNDAF RESULTS

14. The new Government is fully committed to adhering to the principles of the new constitution in implementing the SAP, using democratic mechanisms and the promotion of gender equality and human rights. It is set to achieve the goals set forth in the SAP through participatory governance, transparency and greater accountability. The Government has defined its role more as a regulator and facilitator rather than the sole provider of public goods. There is general recognition, however, that the national capacities required to achieve these objectives and changes in approach are lacking both in quantity and quality.

15. The strategy of the United Nations in the context of supporting implementation of the SAP is to further stress its comparative advantage in three aspects of cooperation: first, providing policy analysis and advise in elaborating the components of the action plan for implementation, including in improving regulatory frameworks and participatory oversight, and in data collection and access for planning and monitoring purposes; second, using its experience of advocacy and communications strategies to facilitate consensus building amongst stakeholders and support behavioural change in the society; and third, making available a range of expertise and knowledge in designing specific and practical capacity development strategies to ensure the SAP targets are realized while also enhancing capacities in government and other institutions to lead the change process.

16. The UN support will focus overall on the carrying capacity for change, as well as for enhancing meaningful participation in development, through mainstreaming human rights based approaches in policies and programming. Capacity diagnostics, assessments and strategies for capacity enhancement should guide the implementation of the reforms, while e-governance and other forms of networking

and adapting and sharing knowledge should be continually enhanced to promote meaningful consultation and participation, especially of vulnerable and marginalized communities and groups. UN support will be mainstreamed in all outcome areas to enhance capacities to: i) deal with conflict and build consensus; ii) encourage participation and public awareness; iii) enhance cohesion and coordination of initiatives and programmes; iv) manage the timing and sequencing of change, having in mind the carrying capacity of the different institutions involved; and v) cope with the high volume and complexity of legal drafting.

17. In building from the progress made under the current UNDAF the United Nations has sought to further focus its efforts in making a collective contribution to the new national development goals. The UNDAF results are responsive to the national priorities elaborated in the SAP and eight have been selected for UNDAF support. The eight areas of focus are strengthened by mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues, with particular priority given to ensuring that youth concerns and needs are addressed and that decentralization and regionalization initiatives will affect the design of UN support in all focus areas. Additional detail on UNDAF results are provided in Annex 1.

UNDAF Outcome 1: Health

18. The sound progress made in achieving MDG indicators related to the health sector needs to be sustained and substantially improved in some areas, especially the maternal mortality ratio, adolescent birth rates, contraceptive prevalence and the unmet demand for family planning. It is important to note that the proportion of women aged 15-49 is expected to grow for the next thirty years and hence it is important to strengthen reproductive and maternal health facilities and services now. The lack of quality data

prevents an analysis of trends in these and related areas but the forthcoming release of the results of the 2009 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) will be able to shed further light on the progress and constraints in this area. Even though there is no scientific data available, anecdotal evidence indicate increasing trends in unmarried, unwanted pregnancies that often result in abortion. In contrast to the remarkable success in controlling communicable diseases, a new major challenge to public health is emerging: with rapid growth, urbanization and changing lifestyles, non-communicable diseases (NCD) have emerged as the main cause of mortality and morbidity in Maldives.



19. The pledge of the current government is “to provide affordable and accessible health care as a fundamental human right and an integral component of socio-economic development.” To realize this goal the government will focus on strengthening promotion protection and advocacy for public health policies;

empowering communities to promote healthy lifestyles ; ensuring access to affordable equitable and quality health services for all Maldivians through a universal health insurance scheme; expanding the child health and nutrition surveillance system; building a competent professional health service workforce and a culture for evidence-based decision-making within the health system; establishing and enforcing an appropriate quality assurance and regulatory framework for patient and provider safety; and enhancing the response of health systems in emergencies. Key to the implementation of these programmes is the shift of the government's role from provider to being regulator and monitor. Thus corporatization of health services will be pursued, while local health governance mechanisms will be set up for monitoring the performance and quality of health services. It is recognized that the shift to privatization of health service provision could negatively impact vulnerable groups' access to the health services.

20. The UN interventions will support the Government in reaching MDG targets for reducing maternal and child mortality and tackling under-nutrition of children, with special emphasis on groups that are vulnerable due to poverty, discrimination or location. The focus will be on: i) community empowerment and capacity to promote and practice healthy behaviours; ii) increased and equitable access to health and nutrition services for children, youth and women; iii) equitable access of women and youth to preventive, promotive and curative reproductive health services; and iv) strengthening the capacity of the health system to address health and nutrition during emergencies. The country needs to look to innovative health interventions and the UN will provide access to comparative experience, for example in ensuring that pursuing privatization and public-private partnerships does not widen inequities but delivers quality health services to all through appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks.

UNDAF Outcome 2: Education



21. National assessments indicate low achievement in all levels of education and a difference in the quality of education between Male and Atolls. Given the size of the youth population and the demographic changes imminent in the next few years, the provision of quality pre-primary and primary education is vital along with a focus on increasing secondary school enrolment. There is an increasing emphasis on engaging the private sector to participate in the education sector. Thus far the focus has been to introduce corporate management and structures in a few schools while allowing private schools to open.

22. Government policy is to improve the quality of education for ensuring the holistic development of the child, to ensure equitable access to quality education as a basic human right to students from all regions, including children with special learning needs and disabilities, and to align the education system to the economic and social needs of the country. One of the government's flagship policies is the introduction of single session schools, 101 schools have been transformed since the new government took office. In looking to consolidate the gains from achieving the MDG target of universal primary education, the UN will support the Government's policy focus on providing access to improving quality in terms of achieving better educational outcomes, providing improved facilities in schools, providing more appropriate curriculum and courses,

and acquiring more skilled and trained national teachers.

23. The UN contribution will focus on ensuring that children in their early years, those with special needs, and children and youth at risk are engaged in quality and relevant educational programmes, including that : i) all schools, including preschools, meet the basic standards for Child Friendly Schools; ii) an inclusive education policy and strategy including children with disabilities and special learning needs is developed and implemented; iii) institutional capacity for teacher development and in-service training is strengthened; iv) all children between the ages of 12-18 and out of school youth complete an appropriate life skills and civic education programme; v) appropriate and relevant vocational guidance and job orientation is provided to disadvantaged or at risk youth.



UNDAF Outcome 3: Social Security and Protection

24. The policy focus is to embark on transforming the current fragmented social safety net programs into a comprehensive social security and protection system: a 'minimum social floor' has been adopted by the Government and a National Social Protection Agency (NSPA) has been established with a mandate to care for the

well-being and rights of the vulnerable and poor, especially the elderly, with basic state pension introduced for those over the age of 65 years. In respect of social security the Government will review legal frameworks and institutional arrangements and harmonize and consolidate provisions into a national strategy to respond to social security needs. To achieve the social protection objective the government aims to strengthen delivery of child and family protection services at central and provincial levels, establish alternative care systems for the vulnerable groups and advocate for their rights and align all policies and services to promote family well-being.



25. The UN support will concentrate on the design and feasibility of the minimum social floor in accordance with international standards: i) institutional capacities to design, deliver and monitor effectiveness of the minimum social floor including establishing appropriate legal and institutional frameworks for health insurance, unemployment benefits and

pensions; ii) empowering most vulnerable and socially excluded groups to protect themselves from abuse and to seek access to improved child and family protection services, while also improving legal and institutional arrangements for social protection, especially children, the elderly, and the disabled.

UNDAF Outcome 4: Substance Abuse and HIV Prevention

26. With some 40% of the youth living in Male', lack of opportunity in higher education and employment and recreation has limited their development over the past few years, and some 46% of drug abusers are between the ages of 16-24 years. The high drug use and increasing sex trade indicates a serious likelihood of increasing the spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. Sexual vulnerability is higher for girls while boys are at higher risk of drug use. Crime, vandalism and gang-related violence have increased with the main perpetrators comprising the youth. The 2008 Behavioural and Biological Survey (BBS) of at-risk population groups suggests the challenges in addressing the HIV threat are increasing, with high HIV risks due to the practice of unprotected sex among sex workers, young people and men who have sex with men, as well as needle sharing among intravenous drug users.

27. The Government is taking a firm stance to reduce the supply of narcotics and other illicit drugs into the Maldives. At the same time, policies will have to curb the demand for narcotics and other illegal substances and ensure access to appropriate treatment and rehabilitation services, which are grossly inadequate at present. As one of its five pledges to the people, the Government is establishing a comprehensive and coordinated national response to combat narcotics and trafficking. While HIV prevalence is currently low if the current challenges are not addressed they are likely to lead to a rapid growth of HIV. Efforts will be addressed through awareness and outreach



Programs for high-risk groups as well as the general population in all islands, to expanding voluntary testing and counselling and promoting safe-sex practices as an integral part of health care, and developing monitoring and high quality assessments for mapping risky practices affecting HIV.

28. In respect of the UN response, efforts will focus on ensuring that the Most At Risk Population (MARP) and young people will have equitable access to : i) appropriate information on their risk perception of HIV/AIDS, STIs and substance abuse (including tobacco) and availability of services; ii) harm reduction interventions and rehabilitation services for drug users; iii) enhanced capacity of service-providers to deliver comprehensive programmes for the management of HIV/AIDS ; iv) enhanced monitoring and evaluation systems on HIV/AIDS and substance abuse; and v) legislative framework on HIV/AIDS

in place.

UNDAF Outcome 5: Economic Sector

29. The government's economic policy agenda is grounded on diversification of the economy and in increasing the role of the private sector, by encouraging entrepreneurship with the aim of achieving sustainable economic growth, both to increase employment and generate higher levels of government revenue. The labour market is characterized by a lack of participation and considerable spatial inequity and gender imbalances. The rapid growth in the number of expatriate workers estimated to be around 80,839 (2008) representing more than 1/4th of the Maldivian population and just less than 80% of total Maldivian employment is becoming an area of concern and needs to be reconciled with unemployment amongst nationals. At the same time there exists an urgent need to redress the rights and working conditions of migrant workers in Maldives - a country that has stated the policy of non-discrimination at work as a human right. Youth unemployment is one of the biggest social challenges facing the Maldives. The labour market has been unable to absorb the growing number of school leavers in recent years as a result of bias towards white-collar work, skills mismatch to the type of jobs available and their lack of experience in employment. The problem is inextricably linked with the rising incidence of drug abuse and juvenile delinquency among the youth.¹⁴ As a priority, the government is currently focusing on enhancing and diversifying technical and vocational training.

30. In strengthening the potential for economic growth the government will focus on the tourism sector - where the government plans to reform the regulatory framework , and introduce a shift in policy, and fisheries sector - where the government intends to promote exports, to enhance infrastructure and financial services to support sector development and to promote research, training and technical

development. In the agriculture sector, diversification will aim at reducing dependence on imports and improving national food security, by strengthening organized farming and subsistence farming systems, applying appropriate technologies and developing the required market infrastructure. With current policies on decentralization and improving the national transport networks, it is likely that market linkages will be enhanced.

31. The new administration recognizes the potential of the SME sector to create a more resilient and diversified economy and to create employment opportunities, in particular in the outer atolls. For instance, in 2009, the government instigated a Rf 18.8m SME loan scheme, with a 40% quota for women. It envisages establishing the requisite institutional and organizational mechanism to restructure and consolidate all SME

development activities in order to achieve economies of scale and efficiency of operations. The government plans to develop an enabling legal, regulatory and business environment to enhance trade and investment opportunities, including e-commerce and related activities. It is envisioned to enhance market access opportunities and create a competitive fair trading business environment.

32. The government places a strong emphasis on employment and human resource development and among its priorities remain the development of the Maldivian workforce as a skilled, competitive and disciplined workforce, replacing migrant labour when feasible; minimising disparities in employment; and implementation of an efficient system to monitor and manage both migrant and local work forces. There could be a shift of employment from Male to the atolls as a



result of decentralization policies and redundancies in the public sector. In addition, privatization of many government services and enterprises as well as the development of new resorts has the potential to increase jobs in the islands. This can also be complemented by private sector development with emphasis on livelihoods and SME development which has proven to have potential if market integration can take place with the tourism sector.

33. The UN response will focus on two outcomes:

- opportunities created for economic diversification in selected regions through an enabling environment and support for private sector development: i) business development and entrepreneurial capacity of SME strengthened in selected regions; ii) food and income security strengthened through agriculture and fishery sector diversification and market integration; iii) participation of private sector in selected service provision enhanced and regulatory frameworks for public-private partnerships operational; iv) national capacity strengthened to implement trade and investment strategy as part of the LDC graduation transition strategy;

- creation of opportunities for decent work and labour markets better governed and regulated: i) national plan of action for decent work and employment established incorporating strategies to promote youth and female labour force participation, and address migrant labour, freedom of association, collective bargaining, social dialogue and working conditions; ii) labour administration system strengthened including capacity-building of labour tribunal, labour inspectorate, tripartite labour advisory committee, and national wage determination and wage boards; iii) multi-sector human resource development plan formulated and operational to address training and job needs, especially as a result of restructuring government; iv) capacities strengthened to deliver occupational health and safety services.

UNDAF Outcome 6: Environment, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

34. Environmental sustainability is one of the most fundamental challenges in Maldives, given that the impact of climate change through the projected rise in sea levels threatens the existence of the nation. At an aggregate level Maldives has made progress tourism and fisheries, two key sectors of the economy, have developed eco-friendly practices, but the projected rise in ocean temperature threatens the sustainability of the coral reef ecosystem on which these two sectors depend. Higher frequency of extreme events could cause severe damage to islands where flooding and erosion are already a major challenge. But sustained progress in this goal needs a truly global commitment and exogenous factors could limit Maldivian progress, irrespective of its commitment to carbon neutrality by 2020.



35. Electricity generation is increasing rapidly and is one of the fastest growing sectors absorbing most of the oil imported in Maldives. In response, the new government has announced renewed efforts to increase energy efficiency and introduce renewable energy through wind and solar power. Solid waste management is emerging as a key issue that threatens the ecosystem: the estimated quantity of waste is expected to jump by over 30% between 2007 and 2012. The provision of safe drinking water is another critical MDG target where substantial improvements are needed, including to establish mechanisms to monitor and enhance the quality of harvested and stored rainwater as a sustainable water source for drinking in the atolls where nearly 2/3rd of the population live. Maldives has made limited progress in the provision of improved sanitation facilities. Data suggest that there has been very little or no gains in the proportion of people using an improved sanitation facility in rural areas. There is anecdotal evidence of groundwater contamination through septic tank leakages in the atolls affecting washing and bathing adversely.

36. Adaptation to climate change and disaster risk mitigation and management is a priority of the government and is being mainstreamed into policy making and programming in all areas. The government will focus on making Maldives safe and resilient from all disasters, and creating awareness and building the institutional framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA). For environmental sustainability the main policies involve making Maldives a central player on climate change globally; protecting the rights of all citizens from the impacts of climate change; protecting and preserving the natural environment to ensure prosperous economic development; reducing Green House Gas emissions and achieving carbon neutrality; minimizing pollution for the development of healthy communities through proper waste management; and creating public awareness of environmental values to

promote environmentally friendly lifestyles.

37. The role of the UN will be to support two outcomes:

- Most vulnerable communities are better able to sustainably manage the natural environment to enhance their livelihoods: i) communities have sustainable access to safe and improved drinking water sources, improved sanitation, and enhanced waste management systems including health care waste; ii) all communities have increased capacities to utilize land efficiently to generate sustainable livelihoods and green jobs and eco-system benefits.

- Enhanced capacities at national and local levels to support low carbon lifestyles, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction: i) national authorities have the capacity to implement a coherent mechanism for establish renewable energy systems ; ii) national institutional capacities for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction established involving all stakeholders iii) community preparedness and resilience for climate change and disaster impacts enhanced

UNDAF Outcome 7: Democratic Governance

38. There are very high expectations amongst the public to see tangible benefits from the democratic political transition which took place in 2009. The new government is constrained, however, by several factors including a large fiscal deficit with shrinking resources and a democratic process that entails relatively high upfront investments to manage change such as setting up new institutions. . The Government imposed fiscal austerity measures in August 2009 and announced that the size of the civil service would be reduced progressively, which has implications also for the absorptive capacity of the government. Thus new democratic

governance institutions will face challenges (and opportunities) to deliver meaningful change in the short term.

39. The Decentralization and Regionalization Programme of the Government will lead to a major alteration in the socio-political and economic landscape of the country. The changes required by the Constitution implies sizable recurrent costs to the budget at a time of acute fiscal constraints. There is a severe lack of capacity to ensure the effective functioning of such a system, and public awareness, understanding and participation in the system need to be increased greatly. There is lack of expertise and experience to put in place legal, fiscal, and administrative elements of a properly functioning local government system, as well as how to elicit value addition in social, environmental, economic and business activities.

40. Further studies are needed to properly assess the human rights situation in the Maldives and how to continue to make improvements in all sectors including education, health, employment, gender, disability and so forth. The application of the Shariah law also has some implications for the Maldives in meeting international human rights standards. Studies have shown that there are severe limitations in the justice system in the country including lack of availability of non-custodial sentences, the need for urgent reform of the penal system, the serious lack of trained judges and lawyers, and for the need for legislation that would bring reform to the justice system.

41. In the Maldives there is a nascent civil society which shows the potential for growth and eventual maturity. At present this potential faces major challenges due to a lack of managerial and project implementation capacity within organised groups as well as a lack of wider supporting infrastructure for the civil society sector such as a legal framework and availability of funds. Another crucial actor in the civil society is the media and recent reviews have

identified legislative, structural, access and capacity issues that need to be addressed to ensure full development of these new freedoms.



42. The aim of the Government is to consolidate and nurture the new democratic fabric of the country. Effective governance, protecting individual freedoms, and allowing for the smooth functioning of the Republic, is essential to the future well-being and prosperity of all Maldivians. Under Rule of Law, the SAP will promote full independence of the judiciary by respecting its independence and by prioritising establishing restorative and rehabilitative justice as well as to improve overall access to justice. The government places great emphasis on combating corruption and promoting a culture of integrity and honesty within the public and private sectors and aims to pursue thorough action against those who commit acts of corruption.

43. The aim of the regionalization and decentralization policy is to ensure accessibility of services to the people, reduce regional disparities, and increase local participation in decision making through social, political and economic empowerment at the local level. Within the ambit of public sector reform, the government aims to facilitate decentralisation in public service delivery to improve accessibility, to improve efficiency, reliability and relevance of public service delivery including enhanced transparency

through strengthened fiscal governance and e-governance, and to strengthen and support the institutional mechanisms required for public sector reform. The government will also provide support to build the capacity of civil society in participatory development and local governance and support the growth of public private partnerships to improve quality and access to services. The SAP also includes policies to establish a media free from state interference and to create an independent broadcasting commission, while developing media as a platform for democratic discourse supported by a system of regulation that is conducive to freedom of expression, pluralism and diversity of the media.

44. The specific democratic governance interventions will focus on five areas of change:

- Increased transparency and accountability of public institutions with emphasis on decentralized bodies : i) local government bodies are established and fully functional; ii) stakeholders participate in the formulation of policies and legislation at national and local levels; iii) regulatory frameworks strengthened and capacities for their implementation strengthened, including in the five independent commissions; iv) an enabling environment established and institutional frameworks strengthened for a responsible and free media.

- Equitable access to justice and strengthened rule of law: i) legal frameworks and decentralized mechanisms for judicial redress enhanced and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are in place; ii) professional skills and resources in law enforcement, legal and judicial sectors are strengthened; iii) all juveniles in conflict with the law are protected, rehabilitated and reintegrated.

- Culture of respect for human rights is advocated, fulfilled, protected and fostered at all levels: i) human rights related policies

- and legislations are in place; ii) relevant institutions have enhanced capacities to promote and protect human rights; and iii) public awareness of human rights increased and ability to exercise human rights enhanced.

- Civil society is active and thriving: i) policies and legislative frameworks established to support the development of civil society, including trade unions) ii) the spirit of volunteerism revived and capacities developed for increased engagement of citizens in community development.

- Institutional capacity strengthened and framework in place to coordinate and plan national and local social and economic development: i) development planning systems strengthened and utilized for decision-making; ii) institutional and technical capacity for monitoring and evaluation strengthened.

UNDAF Outcome 8: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

45. In comparison to the impressive performance on other MDG goals, Maldives performance on promoting gender equality and empowering women has been less spectacular. The new constitution of Maldives guarantees the same rights and freedoms and upholds the principles of non-discrimination and equality to men and women. Prevailing traditional and socio-cultural norms and attitudes, however, limit women's active participation in economic and political activities and leadership.

46. There is very limited participation of women in political and public life. Only 6.5% of seats in the new Majlis are occupied by women parliamentarians. Women's Development Councils (WDC) in atolls and islands have been abolished and women's role in local governance has been very limited so far. However a positive development has been to propose legal status for WDC's in the Decentralization Bill. The relatively low proportion of seats

held by women in national parliament and other decision making bodies is indicative of the challenge to gender equality and empowerment.

47. Despite the rapid growth of female labor force participation, the female unemployment rate continues to be almost 3 times higher than males. Policies targeted towards correcting gender imbalances are urgently required to provide women an opportunity to engage in meaningful and paid employment. However, this task is made extremely difficult in the absence of household level data that can better reveal the intricacies and complex interplay of factors that correlate to female employment.

48. Women dominate the informal sector with almost 90 percent working as self-employed home-based workers. The country has one of the highest rates (47%) of

female headed households in the world, with more than half due to migration of spouses for work and one sixth as a result of being widowed or divorced. The changing family structure and patterns, property rights and economic role of women as well as social dislocation due to migration and urbanization bears complex direct and indirect consequences on women, children and youth, including vulnerability to sexual abuse, juvenile delinquency and substance abuse.

49. A major challenge to achieving MDG 3 is the extensive violence experienced by women and girls in the country. Findings of one survey have indicated that one in three women aged 15-49 have reported to have experienced at least one form of physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. Childhood sexual abuse was also found to be relatively common - 12 percent of women aged 15-49 had been sexually



abused before the age of 15. Data indicates that gender based violence is often considered as a private matter, lying out of the realm of public debate. A major initiative with respect to GBV was the recent adoption of a resolution by the Majlis to eliminate violence against women. On the other hand, the increasing prevalence of conservative ideas is indicated by rising practices of home-based religious education, the banning of girls' access to schooling and limits to women's access to medical care. There is a need for further efforts to reform the Family Law by rereading the Shariah based on the spirit of equality espoused by Islam, in order to ensure gender equality and further women's rights within marriage, in accessing divorce, child custody and support and access to the marital home.

50. The National Gender Equality Policy is founded upon the fundamental principle of Equality of All, enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Maldives (2008) and aims to promote substantive equality through a dual approach: Gender Mainstreaming in all areas and strategic action on Empowerment and Advancement of Women in all areas, so that women and men enjoy fundamental human rights and rewards of democracy on a basis of equality of men and women. The government recognizes that an effective institutional mechanism is crucial to achieve successful gender mainstreaming. The process has been initiated to establish a National Machinery for the Advancement of Women (NWM) that can inform and influence policy, programmes and action in all sectors.

51. While the UN will support gender mainstreaming policy of the government in all outcome areas, it will also support specific programmes to improve women's empowerment. The outcome will focus on :

- Improved individual, institutional and systemic capacities to promote gender equality and non-discrimination, and to empower women and girls to enjoy their

rights in all spheres of life in line with national commitments by 2015: i) capacities of government bodies at central and local levels strengthened for making operational the national Gender Architecture; ii) capacities enhanced for effective implementation of CEDAW, CRC, International Labour Conventions 100 and 111, and other international Human Rights instruments.

- Strengthened advocacy capacity of parliamentarians, religious institutions, civil society, private sector and media to promote gender equality, women's rights and empowerment, and action, including by men and boys, to prevent violence against women.

- Enhanced political participation and leadership of women in decision making at the national level.

- Enabling environment for increased female participation in the labour force enhanced.





CHAPTER 3 - ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

52. In terms of the share in grant ODA, the United Nations system has been a major partner to the Maldives, contributing 28% of total ODA in 2009, excluding tsunami assistance. With the completion of most tsunami programs and the imminent graduation from LDC status, it is expected that United Nations regular resources could decrease in the coming years. This transition will be marked also by continuing and in some cases enhanced and new cooperation from the World Bank, IMF, ADB, bilateral partners and the private sector, which provides an opportunity for strategic positioning and leveraging of these resources to support national development programmes in the areas prioritized in this document. 14. In this regard, a total of USD 319m was recently pledged during the Maldives Donor Conference from bilateral and multilateral partners.

53. The overall level of support from regular resources for the UNDAF period is expected to be \$15 million, while total resources required to realize UNDAF results is \$40 million. The difference is made up of support provided by vertical funds such as GEF and GFATM through UN agencies and resources to be mobilized from bilateral sources. The resources are allocated as follows: health (8%), education (3.5%), social protection (6%), Substance Abuse and HIV Prevention (8.6%), economic development (14.5%), environment, climate change and DRR (39.6%), democratic governance (15.1%) and gender (4.5%). For other resources one half will support environment and climate change, with one fourth focused on governance, HIV and economic development, and the balance to the other outcome areas, especially health. Support to Government led national programmes and where appropriate Joint United Nations programmes will be emphasized in mobilizing other resources to fill gaps in requirements.



CHAPTER 4 - IMPLEMENTATION

54. The Maldives has for many years acknowledged the United Nations system as the country's main development partner. During the tsunami relief and rehabilitation efforts other international development actors also came to support the Maldives but the United Nations, , remains to date the sole resident multilateral development partner in the country, apart from a World Bank liaison office.

55. As part of the effort to implement the provisions of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, support will be provided to formulate national programmes to implement the SAP goals, using national systems of implementation with appropriate transitional support from international partners including the United Nations. Other partners will be encouraged to contribute to such joint and coordinated



efforts to focus on priority actions highlighted in the SAP. Specific support will be provided also to improve on the national systems, including project design and management, procurement, and monitoring and evaluation capacities.

56. The UN Country Team at present consists of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO, which have resident offices; and FAO which is represented by the FAO Advisor. There are, however, several non-resident UN agencies that cover and support projects in Maldives, such as ILO, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNIFEM, UNESCO, ESCAP, UNEP, ISDR, OHCHR, IFAD, UNOPS, UNIDO, and UNCTAD. These agencies will support implementation of UNDAF results and participate in joint UN programmes where appropriate.

57. The UNCT will continue to engage with the WB, IMF, ADB, and other multilateral financial institutions. The WB is currently reviewing their Country Assistance Strategy and has identified support to the country to deal with the fiscal situation as an immediate concern while supporting the SAP's Good Governance Pillar to help ensure the sound macroeconomic framework and better management of the public sector. The WB has also identified support in the areas of tourism, fisheries, SMEs, and the environment. There are opportunities for partnership and collaboration with the WB in many aspects of the UNDAF.

58. The UN will organize internally in eight coordination groups with designated lead agencies and specific members to organize work on the UNDAF results and ensure cohesion and efficiency in providing support to the government, and where available establish close links to and participation in national coordination mechanisms. The special efforts made to ensure full engagement of non-resident agencies in UNDAF formulation will continue into implementation.

CHAPTER 5 - MONITORING AND EVALUATION

59. All UNDAF indicators should have baselines and targets at the start or by the first quarter of the first year of the UNDAF programming cycle. The Government has been working on finalising baselines, targets and indicators for the SAP and these will be used for UNDAF results, thus ensuring consistency. National statistical systems and reporting will be used wherever feasible in the monitoring and evaluation of UNDAF results, and as indicated in the UNDAF results, where considered necessary UN support will be provided to improve such national systems. Similarly, while the UNDAF will be reported on and reviewed in accordance with UNDG requirements, these will be integrated into national review mechanisms when feasible. By doing so, UNDAF results will be reported to national oversight bodies and mechanisms and contribute to enhanced transparency and accountability to stakeholders in the use of resources.

60. The UN system will assist the Government in development and operationalization of the M & E Framework for the National Strategic Action Plan.

61. In accordance with the UNDG requirements, the UNCT will hold annual reviews of progress in achieving the UNDAF outcomes. In anticipation of any possible changes that will be brought about after the national political exercise scheduled to be held on 2013, a mid-term review will be conducted to assess the continued relevance of the UNDAF to national priorities. A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the UNDAF programming cycle.





ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 - UNDAF Results Matrices

UNDAF 2011-2015 - RESULTS MATRICES

HEALTH

National Development Priority : Strengthen health promotion, protection and advocacy for healthy public policies; enhance response of health system in emergencies

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
Outcome 1 : Targeted groups have equitable access to preventive and essential health care services and nutrition (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOPS)	-Maternal Mortality Ratio	57 per 100,000 live births in 2008	Reduce by 20% from 2008 data	VRS annual reports, DHS and other surveys	Availability of staff, equipment and facilities at the regional and atoll hospitals for routine and emergency obstetric and child care	National leadership from Ministry of Health and Family (main IP) and Ministry of Education supported by local government and provincial capacities	WHO : USD 231,000 (RR); * USD 528,000 (OR) UNFPA: USD 510,000 (RR) UNICEF: USD 350,000 (RR); USD 500,000 (OR) UNOPS: USD 20,000 (RR); USD 1,000,000 OR
	-Neonatal mortality ratio	10 per 1000 live births in 2008	7 per 1,000 live births	DHS			
	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	17.30%	10%	DHS			
Output 1.1 Communities empowered to promote and practice healthy behaviors (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO)	% of islands with community initiatives in promoting healthy life styles	NIL	25%	Ministry of Health and Family annual reports/ KAP surveys	Community adequately trained and guided by health institutions Financial support and leadership from the local governance institutions	National leadership from Ministry of Health and Family (main IP) and Ministry of Education supported by local government and provincial capacities	
Output 1.2 Children, youth and women have equitable access to nutrition and related health services (UNICEF, WHO)	-Prevalence of wasting and stunting in children under 5	10.6% severely wasted and 18.9% stunted in 2009	reduced to 5% and reduced to 7%	DHS, annual surveys and reports	PHC services strengthened and made available at all levels Allocation of required funds, human resources and effective implementation of the nutritional intervention programmes	National leadership from Ministry of Health and Family (main IP) and Ministry of Education supported by local government and provincial capacities	
	% of children (6 month old) exclusively breastfed	47.8 % in 2009	75% Exclusively Breast Fed	DHS; National Micronutrient Survey	Affordable nutritious food is accessible		
Output 1.3 Enhanced equitable access of men, women and young people to reproductive health services (UNFPA, WHO)	-Contraceptive prevalence rate	35% (DHS 2009)	45%	DHS	Over-the-counter availability of contraceptives/Existence of social barriers to contraceptive use	National leadership from Ministry of Health and Family (main IP) and Ministry of Education supported by local government and provincial capacities	
	-% of deliveries among the most vulnerable attended by skilled birth attendants	90% of the poorest (DHS 2009)	95%	DHS	Skilled health personnel are assigned to all levels of health care systems		
Output 1.4 Capacity of health system strengthened to address health and nutrition during emergencies (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOPS)	# of atolls with rapid response teams	6 in 2009	20 Atolls	MoHF Annual Reports	Social cultural and religious beliefs and practices related to underage marriage and abuse	National leadership from Ministry of Health and Family (main IP), in close collaboration with the Ministry of Transport, Housing and Environment (NDMC) and Ministry of Education supported by local government and provincial capacities	
	% of hospitals that conducted vulnerability assessment in emergencies	NIL	7	MoHF Annual Reports			
	Disaster Preparedness plans (health) and SOPs developed	Available at central level	Regional / Atoll level to be developed	MoHF Annual Reports			

* Biennium 2010 - 2011

UNDAF 2011-2015 - RESULTS MATRICES

EDUCATION

National Development Priority: Equitable access to quality education for holistic development of child in all regions, including children with special needs. Align the education system to the economic and social needs of the country.

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
Outcome 2 :							
Children including those with special needs and vulnerable youth are engaged in quality, gender-responsive, and relevant educational programmes (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, ILO, UNESCO)	Net enrolment rate in preschools disaggregated by gender, by special needs Net enrolment rate for primary disaggregated by gender, by special needs Transition rate to secondary disaggregated by gender, by special needs % of children of compulsory education age who are not engaged in child labor % of early years programmes that meet the standards for child friendly school at <i>progressing level</i>	81% (source: MOE School stats 2008) 95.8% (source: MOE School stats 2008) 96% (source: MOE School stats 2008) Baseline to be established in 2010 0%	90% 99% 99% Increased by 10% 100% of preschools meet standards for CFS at emerging level 50% of preschools meet the standards for CFS at progressing level	MoE Stats(EMIS)/MoE Stats(EMIS) MoE Stats(EMIS)/MoE Stats(EMIS) MoE Stats(EMIS)/MoE Stats(EMIS) ILO will commission a survey Monitoring data from ESQID (Annual)	Government resources made available Continued support from communities Communities will continue to run early years education programmes Government resources made available	National leadership by Ministry of Education and Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports National leadership by Ministry of Education	UNICEF: USD 350,000 (RR); USD 450,000 (OR) UNFPA: USD 110,000 (RR) WHO: USD 40,000 * (RR); USD 200,000 (OR) ILO: USD 70,000 (RR) UNESCO: USD 140,00 (OR)
Output 2.1 Children enjoy learning in a comprehensive child friendly environment (UNICEF, UNESCO)	% of primary schools that meet the standards for child friendly schools at <i>progressing/ level</i>	0%	80% of schools meet the standards at emerging level 30% of schools meet the standards at progressing level	Monitoring data from ESQID (Annual)	Communities will continue to run early years education programmes Government resources made available	National leadership by Ministry of Education	
Output 2.2 An inclusive education policy and strategy, including for children with special needs, is in place (UNESCO, UNICEF)	A comprehensive Inclusive education policy developed % of children (boys and girls)with special needs participating in special needs programmes % of trained preschool teachers % of teachers trained in SEN # of research reports on early years and special needs teacher education and learning achievements % of schools offering life skills education programmes # of Youth Centers in Male and selected islands offering life skills education	NIL 0% 30% 0% NIL 5% schools (2008) One (1)	Policy in place 50% 50% 20% At least 3 studies done during the new country programme All Five (5)	Monitoring data from ESQID (Annual) MoE Stats/ Monitoring data from ESQID (Annual) MoE/FE monitoring data MOE/IOHF Annual Reports Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports Reports Ministry of Human Resource, Youth and Sports reports	Ministry of Education and other development partners continue to support early years programmes Government resources will be made available Education Act will be ratified Government resources will be made available	National leadership by Ministry of Education with support from civil society and communities National leadership by Ministry of Education	
Output 2.3 Institutional capacity for teacher development in early years and special needs education strengthened (UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO)							
Output 2.4 Children and vulnerable youth participate in appropriate life skills based education programmes (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, ILO)	# of islands where vocational guidance and job orientation services are available	Baseline to be established in 2010	Increase by 30%	Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports Reports Ministry of Human Resource, Youth and Sports reports	Vulnerable Youth are those not employed, not attending an educational programme	Main implementing partner is Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports, with support from MOE and HRCM and civil society	
Output 2.5 Capacity of service providers enhanced to provide vocational guidance and job orientation (ILO, UNESCO)							

* Biennium 2010 - 2011

UNDAF 2011-2015 - RESULTS MATRICES

SOCIAL PROTECTION

National Development Priority : Establish a social floor (minimum social protection), to lay down the foundation of a system that is preventive (against poverty shocks), promotive (expand opportunities), and transformative (cohesion)

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
OUTCOME 3 : Most vulnerable and socially excluded groups have equitable access to basic child and family protection services (UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO) Output 3.1 Most vulnerable and socially excluded groups have increased knowledge and skills to protect themselves from abuse and exploitation and have access to gender-responsive coordinated protection, rehabilitation, and after-care services (UNFPA/UNICEF)	Rate of response to persons seeking/ accessing basic child and family protection services in Male' and atoll level. % of vulnerable and socially excluded who have Knowledge and skills to protect themselves from abuse and exploitation. # of children reached through child helpline % of eligible clients registered/ reached with after care services % of women & girls affected by violence accessing health and protection services % of functioning rapid response teams	100% response rate to all requests for assistance received Increased by 30% All cases reported via Child Helpline to be attended and reported 75% of clients reached Increased by 50% 20 RR Teams	Child protection database KAP surveys to be conducted to establish the base lines. Annual reports Data from the Maldives Child /Women Protection Database	Proper maintenance of records in all sectors Adequate government resources made available Limited capacities of NGOs and civil society The Maldives Child Protection Database will be up and running and used as intended Funds and human resource capacity will be available for establishing the baselines	National leadership by Ministry of Health and Family through Department of Gender and Family Protection Services and Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports National leadership by Ministry of Health and Family through Department of Gender and Family Protection Services Mobilization of civil society and NGO participation	UNICEF: USD 450,000 (RR); USD 350,000 (OR) UNFPA: USD 195,000 (RR); USD 50,00 (OR) ILO: USD 400,000 (RR)
Output 3.2 Legal environment for social protection services strengthened (UNICEF, ILO)	(536 persons registered in 2009) Baseline to be established by 2010 700 calls attended, 44 cases attended. Remaining calls sought information NIL Baseline to be established by 2010 NIL Draft bills (Children's Act, Revised Family Law, Disability Law, Law on Elderly, Youth Law) are available NIL NIL	Relevant laws (Children's Act, Revised Family Law, Disability Law, Law on Elderly, Youth law) and guidelines enacted 50% 50%	Government Gazette Juvenile Justice Unit Unit, Department of Gender & Family Protection Services, Maldives Police Service records Department of Gender & Family Protection Services S records and MCFD	Technical expertise Timely implementation of the legislative agenda Timely allocation of Financial and Human Resources necessary for implementation. Coordination between government agencies will strengthened Civil society and government will be willing to work together	National leadership by Ministry of Health and Family through Department of Gender and Family Protection Services, with support from the AGO and Pension Office	ILO: USD 670,000(OR) UNICEF: USD 100,000 (RR) USD 150,000 (OR) UNESCO: USD 5,000 (RR);
OUTCOME 4: Social security floor implemented as part of the national social security strategy to provide the vulnerable and socially excluded groups with systematic access to social security (ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO) Output 4.1 Institutional capacity strengthened for effective design, delivery and monitoring of the social security floor benefits security schemes including the costing of social security floor benefits (ILO)	Proportion of vulnerable and socially excluded individuals who benefit from social security schemes % of staff trained for delivery of social security floor benefits -integrated monitoring System established Social Security Floor benefits costed	100% 100% 50% 100% Monitoring System fully operational Cost / Projections Available Law enacted Law enacted Regulations and procedures and guidelines in place	Annual reports of DGFPS, VPA, HIES Annual reports of DGFPS, VPA, HIES Annual reports of DGFPS, VPA, HIES	Insurance schemes accessible and affordable Capacity to analyse records Staff in place	National leadership by Ministry of Health and Family through Department of Gender and Family Protection Services, with support from the Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports National leadership by Ministry of Health and Family	
Output 4.2 Legal and institutional framework established for provision of social security in conformity with ILO social security standards, notably the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102), (ILO, UNICEF)	Social Security Law enacted Health Insurance Law enacted Regulations, procedures and guidelines under Pension Act in place	NIL NIL NIL	Government Gazette Government Gazette Government Gazette	There is enough fiscal space to allow provision of social security schemes	National leadership by Ministry of Health and Family through Department of Gender and Family Protection Services, with support from the Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports and private sector	

UNDAF 2011-2015 - RESULTS MATRICES

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND HIV PREVENTION

National Development Priority : Provision of affordable basic healthcare as integral component of socio-economic development, and a coordinated and comprehensive national response to substance abuse

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
Outcome 5 : Most at risk (MARP) and vulnerable populations have equitable access to drug and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services (UNDP,WHO, UNICEF, UNODC, UNFPA, ILO, UNAIDS, UNESCO)	% of MARPs and Vulnerable populations (youth 15-24) who access the services available	50% of MARPs access available services	Annual reports and results of BBS and other surveys	Mapping and size estimation is undertaken in 2010	Ministry of Health and Family, Ministry of Human Resources, Youth & Sports and NGOs, with support from the Global Fund on HIV/AIDS	WHO: USD 90,500 (RR) * ; USD 217,000 (OR) UNDP 1,385,652 (OR) UNICEF: US\$ 200,000 (RR); USD 300,000 (OR) UNFPA: USD 110,000 (RR) ILO: USD 30,000 (OR) UNAIDS: USD 30,000 (RR); USD 75,000 (OR) UNESCO: USD 20,000 (RR); USD 30,000 (OR) UNODC: USD 1,949,500 RR; USD 300,000 (OR)
Output 5.1 Access to effective HIV prevention services increased for MARPs, Vulnerable Populations (UNICEF, UNODC, UNFPA, UNDP, WHO, ILO, UNAIDS)	BBS 2008 DHS 2009	60%	KAP 2010/11; BBS 2011, DHS 2014	Availability of resources	Ministry of Health and Family, Ministry of Human Resources, Youth & Sports, Ministry of Education, and NGOs	
Output 5.2 Most At Risk Populations and youth have access to harm reduction interventions and rehabilitation services (UNODC, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNOPS)	Four (1 rehabilitation, 2 Detoxification centers, 1 methadone clinic) Baseline to be established in 2010	Seven Increase by 30%	BBS 2011 Global fund / MoHF project reports	Availability of Funding for the construction of new sites	Department of Drug Prevention and Rehabilitation Services (Ministry of Health & Family) and NGOs	
Output 5.3 Service providers have enhanced capacities to deliver comprehensive packages for HIV prevention (UNODC, UNFPA, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF)	693	400 additional staff trained	Global fund / MoHF project reports	Availability of resources	Ministry of Health and Family and NGOs	
Output 5.4 Legal barriers to effective HIV and drug abuse prevention identified and addressed (UNICEF, UNODC, UNAIDS, UNDP, WHO)	NIL	One	Government Gazette	Parliamentary approval	Ministry of Health and Family, Attorney Generals Department	
Output 5.5 Monitoring and evaluation capacity of Government and key stakeholders strengthened (UNICEF, UNODC, UNAIDS, UNDP, WHO)	One	All relevant sectors	UNGASS report	Availability of resources	Ministry of Health and Family, Ministry of Human Resources, Youth & Sports, NGOs	
	7	20-	Global fund / MoHF project reports			

* Biennium 2010 - 2011

UNDAF 2011-2015 - RESULTS MATRICES

ECONOMIC SECTOR

National Development Priority: Promote SME development, to diversify the economy and increase livelihoods and employment especially for women, and consolidate support services for SME development.

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
OUTCOME 6 :							
Opportunities are created for diversification of the economy in selected regions (UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNOPS, UNIDO)	Percentage of employment / income earned from SMEs, Fisheries and Agriculture	NIL	30%	-		Min of Economic Development, Min of Human Resources, Youth and Sports, Maldives National Chamber of Commerce & Industry, private sector, province offices, Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Min of Tourism	UNDP: USD 955,000 (RR) ILO: USD 1,500,000 (OR) FAO: USD 500,000 (RR); USD 1,000,000 (OR) UNOPS: USD 20,000 (RR) USD 500,000 (OR) UNIDO: USD 60,000 (OR)
Output 6.1 Business development and entrepreneurial capacity of SME's strengthened and expanded in selected regions (UNDP, UNIDO, ILO,FAO,UNCTAD, UNOPS)	# and type of private sector partners in selected services # of Business Development Service (BDS) facilities available # of new SMEs trained using the SYIB training package	Baseline to be established in 2010 2	Increase by 30% 5	Annual Reports	Institutionalizing and private sector engagement to manage and sustain BDS Market intelligence and access in place	Min of Economic Development, Maldives National Chamber of Commerce & Industry, MATI, private sector, province offices	
Output 6.2 Food and income security strengthened through agriculture and fishery sector diversification and market integration (UNDP, FAO)	% of local agriculture and fishery products marketed to tourist resorts # and type of innovative agriculture and mariculture projects piloted % of population below Rf. 15 per day CPI for agriculture products	NIL NIL 21% (VPA, 2004) Current market prices	30% 12 Reduction of poverty among target group by 30% Increase value of production by 25% -	- Annual reports VPA / HIES DNP Statistical Yearbook Parliamentary	Responsiveness of the tourism industry Engaging private sector to commercialize the initiatives	Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Min of Tourism, Min of Economic Development, Maldives National Chamber of Commerce & Industry, private sector, province offices	
Output 6.3 Participation of private sector in selected service provision through operationalizing institutional and regulatory frameworks for PPP operational (UNDP)	# of legislation and guidelines supporting PPP in selected service delivery Public-private forum in place and functioning # of capacity development programmes to facilitate PPP Corporate Social Responsibility plan to engage private sector operational	NIL NIL NIL NIL	- Public-private forum in place and functioning All Atolls National plan established and implemented	Forum minutes PPP guidelines – Invest Maldives records MoED Reports	Responsiveness of private sector and public to PPP	Privatization Committee, Min of Econ Development, Min of Tourism, WHITE, Business Associations (such as MNCCI, MACI, MATI); Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Home Affairs, Parliament, Private sector	
Output 6.4 National capacity strengthened to implement trade and investment strategy, as part of implementing strategy for LDC graduation(UNCTAD, UNDP, ESCAP)	# of existing trade preferences maintained/extended # of new investments in selected sectors	1 NIL	3 Increase by 30%	Trade agreements Investment database	External factors affecting international relations/trade /investment	Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
OUTCOME 7:							
Creation of opportunities for decent work and labor markets better governed and regulated in line with ILO principles / standards (ILO, UNDP, WHO)	Ratification of the eight core Conventions of the ILO by 2015. # of supporting legislation	NIL NIL	8 As required	Submissions to the ILO Government Gazette	Parliament need to pass all eight Conventions	Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports; Labor Tribunal, Employee associations, Employers Organisations	ILO: USD 225,000 (OR) UNDP: USD 955,000 (RR) WHC: USD 7,000 (RR) ; USD 20,000 (OR)

UNDAF 2011-2015 - RESULTS MATRICES

ECONOMIC SECTOR

National Development Priority: Promote SME development, to diversify the economy and increase livelihoods and employment especially for women, and consolidate support services for SME development.

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
Output 7.1 National Policy and Plan of action for decent work and employment developed and implemented. (ILO, UNDP)	Policy and Plans developed	NIL	Policy and Plan developed through consultation and endorsed by tripartite partners by 2013	Policy and Plan endorsed by Cabinet		Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports; Labor Tribunal, Employee associations, Employers Organizations.	
	% of staff at the labor tribunal, labor inspectorate, tripartite labor Advisory board and Wage board trained	Baseline to be established in 2010	10 % of the staff in each institution trained	Productivity reports from each institution	High turn-over of trained staff	Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports; Labor Tribunal, Employee associations, Employers Organizations.	
Output 7.3 Multi-sector human resource plan to address training and job needs, operational (ILO,UNDP)	Employment Services System (ESS) up to date and strengthened	NIL	No of job placements through the ESS system		Funding for computerization	Employment Sector Councils	
	#. and type of specific retraining programmes implemented	NIL	At least 40% of retrained employees retrained		Scale of restructuring that the government implements	Ministry of Human Resources Youth and Sports, Civil Service Commission, President's Office, Min of Finance and Treasury	
Output 7.4 Capacities strengthened to deliver occupational health and safety services (ILO, WHO)	# of OSH trained at Atoll level I	Baseline to be established in 2010	At lease 2 staff trained in each Atoll	Monitoring reports from the OSH Division	Strong monitoring mechanism should be in place	Ministry of Health and Family with support from Ministry of HR, Youth and Sports.	
	Integrated OSH inspectorate with labor inspectorate	NIL	Integrated	Training reports and manuals, OHSAS	Lack of technical knowhow and trained professionals in the field		
	OSH Regulations in place	NIL	Developed	standards and guidelines			

* Biennium 2010 - 2011

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ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

National Development Priority : Protect and preserve the natural environment to ensure prosperous economic development and healthy communities; reduce green house gas emissions and achieve carbon neutrality; promote renewable energy technology applications; build institutional framework for DRR and climate change adaptation

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
<p>OUTCOME 8 : Communities have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation and sustainably manage the natural environment to enhance their livelihoods (UNDP, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, ILO, UNOPS)</p>	% of population with access to safe and improved drinking water	100%	National surveys	Inadequate resources Safe drinking water is affordable	<p>Ministry of Housing, Transport and Environment, Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture, Ministry of Tourism Arts & Culture, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health & Family, Ministry of Human Resources Youth and Sports, local governments, Pvt sector, NGOs</p>	<p>UNDP: USD 350,000 (RR) USD 525,000 (OR) UNICEF: US\$ 300,000 (RR); USD 350,000 (OR) FAO: USD 250,000 (RR); USD 750,000 (OR) WHO: USD 73,000 (RR)*; USD 75,000 (OR) ILO: USD 50,000 (OR) UNEP: USD 30,000 (RR); USD 3,500,000 (OR) UNOPS: USD 20,000 (RR); USD 2,000,000 (OR)</p>
	# of local partnerships on sustainable environment management	20 Local partnerships on ecotourism, mangrove & coral reef protection established	State of the Environment Reports	Favorable partnerships environment exists		
<p>Output 8.1 Communities have access to safe drinking water and have sufficient quantities of water to support agriculture (UNICEF, UNDP, UNOPS, WHO, FAO)</p>	% of population with access to improved drinking water sources	100%	National surveys	Inadequate resources Safe drinking water is affordable	<p>Main implementing partner – Ministry of Housing Transport and Environment with collaboration of Environment Protection Agency and Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family and the private sector</p>	
	% of households treating their drinking water	100%	National surveys	Parliament approval		
	National Water Act enacted and regulations established	Water Act legislated and regulations in place	Government Gazette			
	# of islands engaged in agriculture	70 demonstration island practicing sustainable agriculture	Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture reports/surveys	Inability to market the produce		
<p>Output 8.2 Communities have access to improved sanitation facilities (UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNEP)</p>	% of population with access to improved sanitation facilities	88% (Census 2006)	National surveys	Inadequate resources	<p>Main implementing partner – Ministry of Housing Transport and Environment with collaboration of Environment Protection Agency and Ministry of Health & Family, local governments, communities and the private sector</p>	
	% of population practicing safe sanitation and improved hygiene behavior	Baseline to be established in 2010	National surveys			
	% of islands with improved ground water quality	2	Water quality surveillance reports			
	% of island with adequate solid waste disposal systems	117 (EPA estimate)	Ministry of Housing Transport & Environment (Environmental Protection Agency) reports	Inadequate resources		
<p>Output 8.3 Communities have access to waste management systems, including health care waste (UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNOPS, WHO, UNEP)</p>	# of islands using waste water for agriculture	NIL	Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture Reports	Affordability of waste disposal	<p>Main implementing partner is Environment Protection Agency & Waste Management Council with collaboration of Ministry of Health & Family, Ministry of Home Affairs, local governments and communities, civil society, and the private sector</p>	
	# of islands with land use plan	20	Ministry of Housing Transport & Environment reports	Inadequate quantities of waste water		
	# of community level partnerships on sustainable environment management established	2	Ministry of Housing Transport & Environment and project reports	Land tenure conflicts		
	% of island practicing organic agriculture	NIL	Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture Reports	Skills and resources are in place		

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ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

National Development Priority : Protect and preserve the natural environment to ensure prosperous economic development and healthy communities; reduce green house gas emissions and achieve carbon neutrality; promote renewable energy technology applications; build institutional framework for DRR and climate change adaptation

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
<p>OUTCOME 9: Enhanced capacities at national and local levels to support low carbon life-styles, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction (UNDP, UNEP, WHO, ISDR, ESCAP, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIDO)</p> <p>Output 9.1 A coherent mechanism developed for renewable energy systems establishment (UNDP, UNOPS, UNEP/UNIDO)</p> <p>Output 9.2 National institutional capacity for climate change adaptation and DRR established involving all stakeholders (UNDP, ISDR, WHO, UNEP, GEF, ESCAP, UNOPS, UNESCO)</p> <p>Output 9.3 Community preparedness and resilience for disaster and climate change impacts enhanced (UNDP, ISDR, ESCAP, WHO, UNEP, GEF, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNFPA)</p>	National climate change strategy in place	National climate change strategy operational	Ministry of Housing Transport & Environment Reports	Lack of policies/legal framework	Ministry of Housing Transport and Environment (National Disaster Management Centre), Ministry of Fisheries & Agriculture, Ministry of Tourism Arts & Culture, Ministry of Health & Family, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Human Resources Youth & Sports, Pvt sector, NGOs	UNDP: USD 350,000 (RR); USD 4,750,000 UNICEF: USD 200,000 (RR); USD 200,000 (OR) WHO USD 21,000 (RR) ; USD 288,000 (OR) UNFPA: USD 55,000 (RR) UNEP: USD 500,000 (RR); USD 250,000 (OR) ESCAP: USD 26,000 (RR) ISDR: USD 40,000 (RR) UNESCO: USD 10,000 (RR); USD 20,000 (OR) UNOPS: USD 20,000 (RR) UNDP: USD 500,000 (OR) UNIDO: 155,000 (RR)
	National platform for Disaster Risk Reduction established	NIL	National platform for DRR operational	Ministry of Housing Transport & Environment Reports	Inadequate resources	
	Environment Management/Climate Change/ Disaster Risk Reduction incorporated in school curriculum	Piloted curriculum in 7 schools (primary and secondary)	All schools impart training	Ministry of Educational (Educational Development Centre)	Coordination required	
	Legislation and policy in place	NIL	Energy Law, Building Code, and Customs regulation on appliances implemented	Ministry of Housing Transport & Environment reports, Government Gazette	Parliament approval	
	National authority on RE systems establishment constituted	NIL	RE systems authority in place	Government Gazette	Inadequate priority to Renewable Energy	
	No. of comparative studies initiated on RE	NIL	Reviews conducted in Five types of RE options	Study reports	Inadequate resources	
	National Centre of Excellence on Climate Change established	NIL	National Center on CC operational	Government Gazette	Inadequate technical and financial resources.	Main implementing partner is Ministry of Housing Transport and Environment with cooperation from Ministry of Home Affairs, and Attorney General Office
	National platform for DRR established	SNAP	Disaster Management Act enacted	Government Gazette	Availability of full time qualified staff,	Main implementing partner is Ministry of Housing Transport and Environment with support of Ministry of Finance & Treasury, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Home Affairs
	National Climate Change strategy established	NIL	Climate Change strategy in place	Annual reports of Ministry of Housing Transport & Environment; reports to UN bodies	Availability of full time qualified staff	
	Impact assessments of climate change on gender and youth conducted	NIL	Disaster risk and climate change impacts on gender and youth identified and assessed. Four islands	Project reports	Local government capacities.	Ministry of Housing Transport and Environment, Ministry of Finance & Treasury, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health & Family, Local Governments, Civil society, Media
# of pilot islands on coastal protection measures	NIL	40 local plans drafted, adapted, and simulated	Project reports	Local government capacities		
# of Community Based DRR plans in place	29 local plans drafted; 13 adapted; 2 simulated	Plus Four	Project reports	Inadequate resource		
# of media campaigns conducted on DRR	One	\$28m	annual budgets			
Budget allocation and investments on coastal protection measures	NIL	Impact assessments of climate change on gender and youth undertaken at least once during the programme cycle	Government Gazette	Lack of policy support		
# of impact assessments of climate change on gender and youth undertaken	NIL	A national insurance scheme for CC/DRR to be established				
Risk transfer mechanism established through insurance for CC/DRR	NIL					

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DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

National Development Priority : Full independence of judiciary and independent institutions, improve access to justice and promote rule of law, protect and promote rights of citizens, improve public confidence in justice system

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
Outcome 10 : increased transparency and accountability of public institutions with emphasis on decentralized bodies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNODC)	Voice and accountability indicator (World bank statistics)	36.1% (ranking in 25 th – 50 th percentile in the world)	50% (ranking in 50 th – 75 th percentile in the world)	WB Governance Indicators	Enabling environment for freedom of expression and opinion, access to information, freedom of media	Partners are: President's Office, Civil Service Commission, Anti Corruption Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Planning, Local Councils, Province Offices, Civil Society	UNDP: USD 500,000 (RR) UNICEF: USD 200,000 (RR) UNESCO: USD 20,000 (RR) UNODC: USD 200,000 (OR)
Output 10.1 Local government bodies are established and fully functional (UNDP, UNODC)	# of island councils established	NIL	197 by 2011	Government Gazette	Resolution of differences in parliament on bill	Lead partners: President's Office, Ministry of Home Affairs, Parliament	
Output 10.2 Stakeholders participate in the formulation of policies and legislation at national and local levels (UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC)	# of island/ atoll development plans formulated/ implemented	NIL	197/20 by 2011	Local Government annual reports; Ministry of Finance & Treasury reports	Technical staff in place to train and support local councils Council staff appointed and trained		
Output 10.3 Regulatory frameworks for public institutions established and capacities for implementation strengthened (UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC)	Voice and accountability indicator (World bank statistics)	36.1% (ranking in 25 th – 50 th percentile in the world)	50% (ranking in 50 th – 75 th percentile in the world)	World Bank Governance Indicators	Enabling environment for freedom of expression and opinion, access to information, freedom of media	Attorney-General's Office, Prosecutor-General, Ministry of Human Resources, youth and Sports, civil society	
Output 10.4 Enabling environment and institutional frameworks strengthened for responsible and free media (UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, UNESCO)	Mechanism established to provide commentary on legislation and policies	Transparency Maldives and Maldivian Detainee Network leading initiative to establish mechanisms	Mechanism established	Reports from Transparency Maldives and Maldivian Detainee Network and other civil society groups			
	# of bills ratified/amended % of posts filled in staffing requirements of independent commissions	Bills drafted	Four major bills enacted (decentralization, privatization, public enterprise monitoring bill and penal code)	Government Gazette			
	# of trained staff for specialists functions in place	Baseline to be established in 2010	All Specialists positions trained in all independent commissions	Annual reports of independent commissions	Focus is on the Five Independent Commissions: Human Rights Commission of the Maldives, Civil Service Commission, Supreme Court, Anti-Corruption Commission, Elections Commission)	Attorney-General's Office, Parliament and the major independent commissions	
	Relevant bills passed	NIL	Two Acts by 2011 (Media bill, Access to information bill)	Government Gazette	Parliament approval		
	A Media Commission established	NIL	A Media Commission established	Department of information reports	Increase in number of media organization will enable plurality of opinions		
	# of media organizations	Broadcast : 4 private, 2 state, 6 daily newspapers and 15 magazines and 70 publications registered	Additional twenty media organizations				
OUTCOME 11: Equitable access to justice and strengthened rule of law (UNDP-UNICEF, ILO)	# of courts established at sub-national level (civil, criminal, juvenile)	NIL	One in each region	Department of Judicial Administration reports	Delays in Parliamentary decisions	Partners are: Courts, Judicial Commission, Department of Judicial Administration, Home Ministry, Prosecutor General Office, Attorney Generals Office, Civil Society	UNDP: USD 500,000 (OR) UNICEF: USD 200,000 (RR); USD 100,000 (OR) ILO: USD 20,000 (RR)

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DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

National Development Priority : Full independence of judiciary and independent institutions, improve access to justice and promote rule of law, protect and promote rights of citizens, improve public confidence in justice system

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
Output 11.1 Legal frameworks and judicial redress enhanced and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are in place (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, OHCHR)	A case management system established	NIL	Fully operational by 2012	Court reports	Delays in Parliamentary approval	Local governments, Attorney Generals Office, President's Office, Labor Tribunal courts	
	# of courts established No. of regions with access to legal aid	NIL	One in each region		Adequate government resources are made available		
	# of communities with access to an ADR mechanism	NIL	All communities have access to at least one ADR mechanism	Department of Judicial Administration reports			
Output 11.2 Professional skills and resources in law enforcement, legal and judicial sectors strengthened (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, OHCHR)	# of trained professionals meeting minimum criteria/qualifications in the justice sector	LLB - 35, Certificate/Diploma - 167	Additional 50% by mid-term	Department of Judicial Administration reports	Capacity building of judges remains a national priority	Attorney Generals Office, Prosecutor-General, Labor Tribunal, judges, courts, Maldives Police Service, Judicial Services Commission	
	No. of Labor tribunal judges	NIL	Requirement fulfilled by 2015	Judicial Services Commission Reports	Delays in setting criteria/governments		
Output 11.3. Juveniles in conflict with law are protected, rehabilitated and reintegrated (UNICEF)	# of juveniles who access the community-based rehabilitation programmes	NIL	All juveniles access programmes	National child protection database and agency records/police database	Data for the indicators to be disaggregated by following categories: sex, age, category of offence, type of detention institution and location of child's primary residence.	National leadership by Ministry of Health and Family through Department of Gender and Family Protection Services, with support from the Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports, Juvenile Justice Unit, and Ministry of Home Affairs	
	% of children reintegrated into community	NIL	100%		Consistent data collection and proper maintenance of records		
	% of eligible juveniles who access informal justice mechanisms	NIL	100%		National child protection database fully utilized		
OUTCOME 12: Culture of respect for human rights advocated, fulfilled protected and fostered at all levels (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, WHO, UNESCO, OHCHR)	% of people aware of basic human rights issues and purpose of the HRCM	59% in 2005	80% in 2015	HR study of 2005, 2010, 2015	Delays in passing Juvenile Justice Act	Main partners are Human Rights Commission of the Maldives and Civil Society organizations	UNDP: USD 985,000 UNICEF: USD 200,000 (RR) USD 100,000 (OR) UNFPA: US\$ 300,000 (RR) WHO: USD 5,000 (RR) *; USD 8,000 (OR) UNESCO: USD 15,000 (RR); USD 20,000 (OR) ILO: USD 10,000 (RR) OHCHR: USD 12,000
	# of HR related bills passed	3 HR related bills drafted	10 HR bills approved	Government Gazette	HR-related bills refer to bills promoting political and civil rights	Attorney Generals Office,, Human Rights Commission of the Maldives, Parliament	
Output 12. 1 Human rights related policies and legislation in place (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, WHO, UNESCO)	Mechanism to provide HR commentary on legislation and policies established	NIL	Mechanisms established and functioning	Annual reports of Human Rights Commission of the Maldives; reports by NGOs.	Capacity within government and civil society		
	# of HR focal points and policy level personnel trained in HR	NIL	60%	Human Rights Commission of the Maldives reports	Inadequate resources	Human Rights Commission of the Maldives, Non Governmental Organisation's	
	HR monitoring mechanism established	To be initiated in 2010	Fully operational by 2013	Human Rights Commission of the Maldives reports			
Output 12. 2 Relevant institutions have enhanced capacities to promote and protect human rights(UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, ILO, UNESCO, OHCHR)	# of HR specialists in key issue areas - specially at HRCM & NGOs	NIL	Specialists in 8 key areas by 2015	Human Rights Commission of the Maldives reports			

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DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

National Development Priority : Full independence of judiciary and independent institutions, improve access to justice and promote rule of law, protect and promote rights of citizens, improve public confidence in justice system

	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
Output 12.3 Public awareness of human rights increased and ability to exercise rights enhanced (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, ILO)	% of people aware of basic human rights issues and purpose of the HRCM	59% in 2005	80% in 2015	HR study of 2005, 2010, 2015			
	# of cases related to HR lodged with public institutions/HRCM	Baseline to be established in 2010	Increased reporting & response systems developed	Human Rights Commission of the Maldives, DJA Reports and Child Helpline Government Gazette			
OUTCOME 13: Civil society is active and thriving (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO)	Existence of a government policy and law that meets the needs of the civil society	NIL	Policy and law approved	MOHA reports: Government Gazette	Parliamentary approval	Partners are: President's Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Councils, Province Offices, Civil Society, Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports	UNDP: USD 455,000 (RR) UNICEF: USD 150,000 (RR) ; USD 150,000 (OR) ILO: USD 30,000 (OR)
Output 13.1 Policies and legislative frameworks established to foster civil society development including trade unions (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO)	Policies and law that foster active participation of civil society and communities are formulated	NIL	Policy and law approved	Government Gazette		Attorney Generals Office, Ministry of Home Affairs and civil society	
	A not-for-profit law enacted	NIL	Not-for-profit law enacted	Government Gazette			
	Trade Union Act enacted	NIL	Trade Union Act enacted	Government Gazette			
	National volunteer programme established	Programme initiated	Fully functional	Annual reports of Ministry of Human Resources Youth & Sports; President's Office	Political commitment to engage volunteers in development programmes	President's Office, Ministry of Human Resources Youth & Sports, and local governments	
OUTCOME 14: Institutional capacity strengthened and framework in place to coordinate and plan national development at local and national levels (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNOPS, WHO, UNESCO, ONODC)	Output 14.1 Development planning systems strengthened and utilized for decision making (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA)	Partial structures exist in all sectors and at atoll level	Streamlined structures and systems operational by 2012	Government gazette Ministry of Home Affairs reports	Delay in enactment of decentralization bill	Ministry Finance and Treasury, Dept of Planning, President's Office policy team	UNICEF: USD 300,000 (RR); USD 150,000 (OR) UNFPA USD 370,000 (RR) WHO: USD 9,000 (RR) * UNDP: USD 100,000 (OR) UNODC: USD 100,000 (OR) UNOPS: USD 20,000 (RR) USD 700,000 (OR) UNESCO: USD 25,000 (RR)
	# of data systems utilized for policy, planning and decision making	3 at national level	Comprehensive M & E framework in place All existing systems are regularly utilized	Sources of national reports and policy documents	Lack of updating and management of systems	Ministry Finance and Treasury, Dept of Planning, President's Office policy team, National Centre for Information Technology	
	# of local governments utilizing data systems for planning and reporting	Baseline to be established in 2010	All local governments	Local Government reports	Local Government reports	Need to reconcile and harmonise systems	Sector Ministries
Output 14.2 Institutional and technical capacity for monitoring and evaluation strengthened (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, WHO, UNOPS, UNESCO)	# of M&E plans for sectors	Selectively available in Health, Education	All sectors have and implement M&E plans	Department of National Planning reports	Capacity at local levels Staff turnover	Local Governments Ministry Finance and Treasury, Dept of Planning, President's Office policy team	
	# trained M&E personnel at national and local levels	40	All Ministries and local governments have at least 3 professionally trained staff on M&E/Maldivian	Quarterly and annual reports	Decentralization bill passed by parliament	Ministry of Health	

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GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

National Development Priority : Ensure that equality of women and men are upheld and are able to realize their full potential and participate in and benefit from democracy and development both in public and private life

Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners / Implementing Agencies	Indicative Resources
OUTCOME 15: Improved individual, institutional and systemic capacities to promote gender equality and non-discrimination, and to empower women and girls to enjoy their rights in all spheres of life in line with national commitments by 2015 (UNFPA, UNIFEM, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO)	Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament and local councils	10%	Parliament website	Local council elections by 2010; parliamentary election by 2013	President's Office Parliament Ministry of Finance & Treasury, Ministry of Human Resources Youth & Sports, Department of Gender and Family Protection Services, Ministry of Health & Family, Ministry of Education	UNFPA: USD 850,000 (RR); USD 200,000 (OR) UNIFEM: USD 100,000 (RR) ILO: USD 10,000 (RR) UNICEF: USD 200,000 (RR); USD 250,000 (OR) UNESCO: USD 10,000 (RR); USD 30,000 (OR) WHO: USD 10,000 (RR)* UNDP: USD 100,000 (OR)
	Ratio of female to male with tertiary education qualifications	50 (2016)	Census (2006 and 2016)	Continued commitment of the government to engage actively on women's empowerment and gender equality		
	Female labour force participation	55% (2016)	Census (2016)	Report from President's Office and Sector Ministries	Commitment by President's Office and line ministries	
Output 15.1 Capacities of government bodies strengthened to make operational national gender architecture (UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNESCO)	# of sector ministries with gender-mainstreaming strategy developed and implemented Comprehensive functional gender architecture in place with clear mandate, authority and resources # of ministries and key state bodies that have incorporated gender-responsive planning, budgeting and M&E in their regular programmes	5 In place 3	Report from President's Office and Sector Ministries Report from President's Office and Sector Ministries	President's Office, Department of Gender and Family Protection Services, Ministry of Health & Family, Ministry of Finance & Treasury, Appointed Gender focal points		
Output 15.2 Capacities of government agencies and Civil Society Organizations enhanced for effective implementation of CEDAW, CRC, International Labor Convention 100 and 111 and other human rights instruments (UNIFEM, ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO)	# of relevant laws and regulations compliant with human rights instruments (Family Law, Inheritance Law, Labor Law, and regulation on land resource allocation and usage # of relevant laws and policies enacted on sexual harassment at workplace and on domestic violence # of CEDAW/CRC concluding comments implemented Number of complaints filed to the National Labor Tribunal on ILO C100 and C111	4 Both bills approved (2012) 46 for CRC and 10 for CEDAW All case records available Strategy in place 10 10	CEDAW Periodic Reports Concluding Observations of CRC and CEDAW Committee, and shadow reports CEDAW Periodic Reports CEDAW and CRC Periodic Reports National Labor Tribunal annual report UNFPA Report Reports of contributing UN agencies Reports of contributing UN agencies	Due to better awareness and new legislative provisions, reporting VAW cases may increase ILO Conventions 100 and 111 are ratified before December 2011 Commitment by partners to advocate for issues.	President's Office, Department of Gender and Family Protection Services, Ministry of Health & Family, civil society groups, National Labor Tribunal Parliamentarians Religious institutions Media, Civil society, Private sector in collaboration with President's Office and Department of Gender and Family Protection Services, Ministry of Health & Family	
Output 15.3 strengthened advocacy capacity of parliamentarians, religious institutions, civil society private sector and media to promote gender equality, women's rights and empowerment and action, including men and boys, and to prevent violence against women. (UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, UNESCO)	Existence of strategy for advocating with key stakeholders # of consultations and resolutions passed that promote women's rights # of advocacy initiatives implemented by key stakeholders	2 (2013) Increase by 25% All major parties(2013) 5 5	Reports from Department of Gender and Family Protection Services, Ministry of Health & Family Survey on women's role in public life by UNDP CEDAW Periodic Reports ILO sponsored survey Reports from Ministry of Economic Development Reports from Ministry of Economic Development and UN reports	Partners: Gender focal points, Parliamentarians, Ministry of Human Resources Youth & Sports, civil society groups		
Output 15.4 Enhanced political participation and leadership of women in decision making at the national level (UNIFEM, UNDP, UNESCO)	# of women holding leadership positions in government and private sector Women's Manifesto reflecting women's critical demands # of women holding leading positions in trade unions # of business development services for women	2 Baseline to be established in 2010 No NIL 2 Zero	ILO sponsored survey Reports from Ministry of Economic Development Reports from Ministry of Economic Development and UN reports	Ministry of Human Resources Youth & Sports, Ministry of Finance & Treasury, Ministry of Economic Development, private sector		
Output 15.5 Enabling environment for increased female participation in the labor force enhanced (ILO, UNDP)	# of women trained for business management/financial management* (through the business development services)	50 women per province per year	Reports from Ministry of Economic Development and UN reports			

ANNEX 2 - UNDAF Resources Table

UNDAF RESULTS MATRICES

HEALTH

National Development Priority : Strengthen health promotion, protection and advocacy for healthy public policies; enhance response of health system in emergencies

Outcome	Agencies	Indicative Resource Contribution				Total
		Regular Resources		Other Resources		
Outcome 1 : Targeted groups have equitable access to preventive and essential health care services and nutrition	UNFPA	USD	510,000.00			USD 510,000.00
	UNICEF	USD	350,000.00	USD	500,000.00	USD 850,000.00
	WHO	USD	231,000.00	USD	528,000.00	USD 759,000.00
	UNOPS	USD	20,000.00	USD	1,000,000.00	USD 1,020,000.00
Sub total		USD	1,111,000.00	USD	2,028,000.00	USD 3,139,000.00

EDUCATION

National Development Priority : Equitable access to quality education for holistic development of child in all regions, including children with special needs. Align the education system to the economic and social needs of the country.

Outcome	Agencies	Indicative Resource Contribution				Total
		Regular Resources		Other Resources		
Outcome 2 : Children including those with special needs and vulnerable youth are engaged in quality, gender-responsive, and relevant educational programmes	UNICEF	USD	350,000.00	USD	450,000.00	USD 800,000.00
	UNFPA	USD	110,000.00			USD 110,000.00
	WHO	USD	40,000.00	USD	200,000.00	USD 240,000.00
	ILO	USD	70,000.00			USD 70,000.00
	UNESCO				USD 140,000.00	USD 140,000.00
Subtotal		USD	570,000.00	USD	790,000.00	USD 1,360,000.00

SOCIAL PROTECTION

National Development Priority : Establish a social floor (minimum social protection), to lay down the foundation of a system that is preventive (against poverty shocks), promotive (expand opportunities), and transformative (cohesion)

Outcome	Agencies	Indicative Resource Contribution				Total
		Regular Resources		Other Resources		
Outcome 3 : Most vulnerable and socially excluded groups have equitable access to basic child and family protection services	UNICEF	USD	450,000.00	USD	350,000.00	USD 800,000.00
	UNFPA	USD	195,000.00	USD	50,000.00	USD 245,000.00
	ILO	USD	400,000.00			USD 400,000.00
Outcome 4 : Social security floor implemented as part of the national social security strategy to provide the vulnerable and socially excluded groups with systematic access to social security	UNICEF	USD	100,000.00	USD	150,000.00	USD 250,000.00
	ILO			USD	670,000.00	USD 670,000.00
	UNESCO	USD	5,000.00			USD 5,000.00
Subtotal		USD	1,150,000.00	USD	1,220,000.00	USD 2,370,000.00

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND HIV PREVENTION

National Development Priority : Provision of affordable basic healthcare as integral component of socio-economic development, and a coordinated and comprehensive national response to substance abuse

Outcome	Agencies	Indicative Resource Contribution				Total
		Regular Resources		Other Resources		
Outcome 5 : Most at risk (MARP) and vulnerable populations have equitable access to drug and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services	UNDP			USD	1,395,652.00	USD 1,395,652.00
	UNICEF	USD	200,000.00	USD	300,000.00	USD 500,000.00
	UNFPA	USD	110,000.00			USD 110,000.00
	WHO	USD	90,500.00	USD	217,000.00	USD 307,500.00
	ILO			USD	30,000.00	USD 30,000.00
	UNAIDS	USD	30,000.00	USD	75,000.00	USD 105,000.00
	UNODC	USD	1,949,500.00	USD	300,000.00	USD 2,249,500.00
	UNESCO	USD	20,000.00	USD	30,000.00	USD 50,000.00
	Subtotal		USD	2,400,000.00	USD	2,347,652.00

ECONOMIC SECTOR

National Development Priority : Promote SME development, to diversify the economy and increase livelihoods and employment especially for women, and consolidate support services for SME development.

Outcome	Agencies	Indicative Resource Contribution				Total
		Regular Resources		Other Resources		
OUTCOME 6 : Opportunities are created for diversification of the economy in selected regions	UNDP	USD	955,000.00			USD 955,000.00
	ILO			USD	1,500,000.00	USD 1,500,000.00
	FAO	USD	500,000.00	USD	1,000,000.00	USD 1,500,000.00
	UNIDO			USD	60,000.00	USD 60,000.00
	UNOPS	USD	20,000.00	USD	500,000.00	USD 520,000.00
OUTCOME 7 : Creation of opportunities for decent work and labour markets better governed and regulated in line with ILO principles and standards	UNDP	USD	955,000.00			USD 955,000.00
	ILO			USD	225,000.00	USD 225,000.00
	WHO	USD	7,000.00	USD	20,000.00	USD 27,000.00
Subtotal		USD	2,437,000.00	USD	3,305,000.00	USD 5,742,000.00

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

National Development Priority : Protect and preserve the natural environment to ensure prosperous economic development and healthy communities; reduce green house gas emissions and achieve carbon neutrality; promote renewable energy technology applications; build institutional framework for DRR and climate change adaptation

Outcome	Agencies	Indicative Resource Contribution		Total
		Regular Resources	Other Resources	
OUTCOME 8 : Communities have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation and sustainably manage the natural environment to enhance their livelihoods	UNDP	USD 350,000.00	USD 525,000.00	USD 875,000.00
	UNICEF	USD 300,000.00	USD 350,000.00	USD 650,000.00
	WHO	USD 73,000.00	USD 75,000.00	USD 148,000.00
	ILO		USD 50,000.00	USD 50,000.00
	UNEP	USD 30,000.00	USD 3,500,000.00	USD 3,530,000.00
	FAO	USD 250,000.00	USD 750,000.00	USD 1,000,000.00
	UNOPS	USD 20,000.00	USD 2,000,000.00	USD 2,020,000.00
OUTCOME 9: Enhanced capacities at national and local levels to support low carbon life-styles, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction	UNDP	USD 350,000.00	USD 4,750,000.00	USD 5,100,000.00
	UNICEF	USD 200,000.00	USD 200,000.00	USD 400,000.00
	WHO	USD 21,000.00	USD 268,000.00	USD 289,000.00
	UNEP	USD 500,000.00	USD 250,000.00	USD 750,000.00
	ESCAP	USD 26,000.00		USD 26,000.00
	ISDR	USD 40,000.00		USD 40,000.00
	UNIDO	USD 155,000.00		USD 155,000.00
	UNOPS	USD 20,000.00	USD 500,000.00	USD 520,000.00
	UNFPA	USD 55,000.00		USD 55,000.00
	UNESCO	USD 10,000.00	USD 20,000.00	USD 30,000.00
	Subtotal	USD	2,400,000.00	13,238,000.00

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

National Development Priority : Full independence of judiciary and independent institutions, improve access to justice and promote rule of law, protect and promote rights of citizens, improve public confidence in justice system

Outcome	Agencies	Indicative Resource Contribution		Total
		Regular Resources	Other Resources	
Outcome 10 : increased transparency and accountability of public institutions with emphasis on decentralised bodies	UNDP	USD 500,000.00		USD 500,000.00
	UNICEF	USD 200,000.00		USD 200,000.00
	UNODC		USD 200,000.00	USD 200,000.00
	UNESCO	USD 20,000.00		USD 20,000.00
OUTCOME 11: Equitable access to justice and strengthened rule of law	UNDP		USD 500,000.00	USD 500,000.00
	UNICEF	USD 200,000.00	USD 100,000.00	USD 300,000.00
	ILO	USD 20,000.00		USD 20,000.00
OUTCOME 12: Culture of respect for human rights advocated, fulfilled protected and fostered at all levels	UNDP	USD 955,000.00		USD 955,000.00
	UNICEF	USD 200,000.00	USD 100,000.00	USD 300,000.00
	UNFPA	USD 300,000.00		USD 300,000.00
	WHO	USD 5,000.00	USD 8,000.00	USD 13,000.00
	UNESCO	USD 15,000.00	USD 20,000.00	USD 35,000.00
	OHCHR	USD 12,000.00		USD 12,000.00
	ILO	USD 10,000.00		USD 10,000.00
OUTCOME 13: Civil society is active and thriving	UNDP	USD 455,000.00		USD 455,000.00
	UNICEF	USD 150,000.00	USD 150,000.00	USD 300,000.00
	ILO		USD 30,000.00	USD 30,000.00
OUTCOME 14: Institutional capacity strengthened and framework in place to coordinate and plan national development at local and national levels	UNDP		USD 100,000.00	USD 100,000.00
	UNICEF	USD 300,000.00	USD 150,000.00	USD 450,000.00
	UNFPA	USD 370,000.00		USD 370,000.00
	WHO	USD 9,000.00		USD 9,000.00
	UNODC		USD 100,000.00	USD 100,000.00
	UNESCO	USD 25,000.00		USD 25,000.00
	UNOPS	USD 20,000.00	USD 700,000.00	USD 720,000.00
Subtotal	USD	3,766,000.00	2,158,000.00	5,924,000.00

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

National Development Priority : Ensure that equality of women and men are upheld and are able to realize their full potential and participate in and benefit from democracy and development both in public and private life

Outcome	Agencies	Indicative Resources Contribution		Total
		Regular Resources	Other Resources	
OUTCOME 15: Improved individual, institutional and systemic capacities to promote gender equality and non-discrimination, and to empower women and girls to enjoy their rights in all spheres of life in line with	UNFPA	USD 850,000.00	USD 200,000.00	USD 1,050,000.00
	UNIFEM	USD 100,000.00		USD 100,000.00
	UNDP		USD 100,000.00	USD 100,000.00
	ILO	USD 10,000.00		USD 10,000.00
	UNICEF	USD 200,000.00	USD 250,000.00	USD 450,000.00
	UNESCO	USD 10,000.00	USD 30,000.00	USD 40,000.00
	WHO	USD 10,000.00	USD 9,000.00	USD 19,000.00
Subtotal	USD	1,180,000.00	589,000.00	1,769,000.00
Total	USD	15,014,000.00	25,675,652.00	40,689,652.00



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