

ANNEX: UNSF RESULTS MATRIX WITH OUTCOME AND OUTPUT LEVELS

Strategic Priority One: Social Development

National priority: Improve the quality of life of people (MDG 1, 3, 4 and 6).
Sustainable development of environment (MDG 7).

UNSF outcome: Improved access to and utilization of essential and quality social services especially within health, education, water and sanitation.

Outcome, Output	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
Outcome 1 (Health): Improved access and utilization of essential and quality health services at primary and secondary health care level by men, women and children.	Maternal mortality rate Baseline: 77/100,000 Target: 54/100,000 Infant mortality rate Baseline : 19/1,000 Target: 14/1,000	health management information system (HMIS); MMR/IMR surveillance system (to be established).	Lack of funding; Access constraints; Availability and accuracy of data.	UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO will work together on maternal health programmes with a focus on ENC and EOC. All agencies will work in different geographical areas but apply the same guidelines and training manuals. UNFPA's assistance will aim at 1.) improving availability and access to essential and quality reproductive health information, counseling and serviced, including reproductive tract infection (RTI) prevention and treatment and cervical cancer screening; and, 2.) improving access to essential reproductive health commodities to sustain the reduction of maternal mortality ratio. UNFPA will continue to work in 11 counties supported under the previous country programme to enhance the quality of comprehensive reproductive health services and to mobilize resources to expand the emergency obstetric and neonatal care services to counties affected by floods.	UNFPA: 7,200,000 UNICEF: 85,238,000* *including GFATM funds WHO:USD 95,000,000
Output 1.1: Enhanced national capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate health policies and programmes using evidence-based data.	National Health policy and action plans; Functioning HMIS including LMIS.	Policy review; Programme evaluation; Regular MoPH reports.	Availability and accuracy of data.		
Output 1.2: Increased availability of essential and quality women and child health information and services at primary and secondary levels, with special focus on newborn and reproductive health.	Percentage of rural (<i>ri</i>) clinic provide 24/7 basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care (BEMONC) and country hospitals comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care (CEMONC) Baseline: 30% Target: >90% Percentage of section doctor trained in recently developed national section doctor's training	HMIS; MICS; RH survey; Post training assessment.	Lack of funding; Adequate programme coordination (with national partners and among UN agencies).	WHO will work towards strengthening institutional capacities in developing policies and medium-term plans for development of health sector, upgrading HMIS, ensuring quality health care, (including safe blood products, equipment and essential drugs with particular emphasis on maternal and child health) and providing technical	

	<p>package. Baseline: 0 Target: 90%</p> <p>Number of county hospitals implementing IMCI Baseline: 72 Target: 162</p>			<p>assistance on communicable and non-communicable disease control. It would support innovative approaches to improve access and utilization of health services e.g. Telemedicine. Additionally, WHO as nominated Sub Recipient to the Global Fund grants shall extend necessary technical support in implementing malaria and tuberculosis projects. Further TA shall be provided in submitting HIV/AIDS and extension proposals to the GF. With increasing priority to NCDs, WHO shall support development and implementation of national capacities for prevention and management of NCDs especially diabetes, hypertension and CVDs.</p>	
<p>Output 1.3: Improved availability of quality health services for prevention and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases with focus on mitigating risk factors (e.g. measles, pneumonia, tuberculosis, cancer, hypertension and diabetes).</p>	<p>Percentage of under-one children fully immunized. Baseline: 88% Target: 95%</p> <p>Incidence of diarrhea in under-five children. Baseline: 13.8% Target: 10%</p> <p>Incidence of Acute Respiratory infection (ARI) in under five children Baseline: 13% Target:10%</p> <p>Percentage reduction of incidence of malaria cases Baseline: 1.6/1,000 Target: 0.8/1,000 (50% reduction)</p> <p>Increased in number of registered and treated tuberculosis cases. Baseline: 79,000 cases Target: 100,000 cases</p>	<p>WHO/ UNICEF Coverage survey;</p> <p>MoPH reports;</p> <p>MICS;</p> <p>UNICEF supported surveys;</p> <p>ARTI Survey.</p>	<p>Availability of data on a regular basis;</p> <p>Organization of an independent coverage survey.</p>	<p>UNICEF: will focus its assistance in building national capacity to revitalize the cold chain infrastructure and develop related national policy, work on strengthening institutional capacities, upgrading HMIS, ensuring quality health care, equipment and essential drugs with particular emphasis on maternal and child health, preventing and treatment of communicable and non-communicable disease. Communication for development will be an integral part of UNICEF programme interventions. In addition, UNICEF will play a big role in implementing projects under the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, acting as the principle recipient organization.</p>	
<p>Output 1.3: Improved availability of quality health services for prevention and treatment of</p>	<p>Percentage of under-one children fully immunized. Baseline: 88% Target: 95%</p>	<p>WHO/ UNICEF Coverage survey;</p> <p>MoPH reports;</p>	<p>Availability of data on a regular basis;</p>		

<p>communicable and non-communicable diseases with focus on mitigating risk factors (e.g. measles, pneumonia, tuberculosis, cancer, hypertension and diabetes).</p>	<p>Incidence of diarrhea in under five children Baseline: 13.8% Target: 10%</p> <p>Incidence of Acute Respiratory infection (ARI) in under five children Baseline: 13% Target:10%</p> <p>Percentage of overall reduction of incidence of malaria cases Baseline: 0.62/1,000 pop. Target: 0.31/1,000 people (50% reduction, target to be revisited in 2011)</p> <p>Percentage reduction of malaria incidence in high transmission zones Baseline: 2.4 per 1,000 population Target: 0.72 per 1,000 population (70% reduction, target to be revisited in 2011)</p> <p>Increased in number of registered and treated tuberculosis cases. Baseline: 79,000 cases Target: 100,000 cases</p>	<p>MICS; UNICEF supported surveys; ARTI Survey.</p>	<p>Organization of an independent coverage survey.</p>		
<p>Outcome 2 (Education): Improved quality of education and friendliness of school environments in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools.</p>	<p>Improved development standards and quality of care and development for children in kindergartens.</p>	<p>MoE reports; Consultancy reports.</p>	<p>Timeliness and accuracy of reports.</p>	<p>UNICEF: early childhood and development, school readiness and primary school education; curricular revision and textbook development; LSBE and hygiene and health promotion in kindergarten, primary and secondary schools; teacher training linked to child centered methodologies; child friendliness of school and kindergarten environment including teachers/caregivers training; parenting, evidence based planning and management in schools</p>	<p>UNICEF: USD 12,326,000 UNESCO: USD 1,050,000 UNEP: USD 750,000</p>
<p>Output 2.1: Enhanced national capacity in education sectoral planning and data management.</p>	<p>Percentage of officials in MoE accessing and using education management information system (EMIS) for planning and monitoring. Baseline: 0 Target: 60%</p> <p>Percentage of national and provincial education planners able to review/update education sector</p>	<p>Monitoring and review on availability and functioning of EMIS; Functioning <i>KoreaInfo</i> system with data on education;</p>	<p>Availability and accuracy of data; A preliminary EMIS in place with initial training and technical support by UNESCO; The national EFA Action Plan and Education</p>	<p>child centered methodologies; child friendliness of school and kindergarten environment including teachers/caregivers training; parenting, evidence based planning and management in schools</p> <p>UNESCO: Sector-wide policies and planning towards quality education and inclusion; standard setting; policy dialogue, and sharing of international trends and best</p>	

	<p>policies and strategies. Baseline: 0 Target: 50%</p>	<p>Monitoring and review report.</p>	<p>Development Plan in place;</p> <p>National Action Plan on Environmental Education in place;</p> <p>Willingness of MoE to work jointly on education planning;</p> <p>Well – organized teacher training and in-service training system.</p>	<p>practices in education development; technical assistance in national capacity building in planning and implementation of education programmes; pre-service and in-service teacher training towards teacher effectiveness and inclusion, teacher qualifications and professional standards guiding teacher’s professional development; curriculum review and updating for teacher education, teachers’ status, working conditions and deployment; education for sustainable development as the core of quality of education; technical and vocational education and training (TVET)</p> <p>UNEP: In line with the UN DESD, UNEP will seek to support the environment dimension by assisting with the formulation of the National Environment Education and Awareness Action Plan. This will focus on updating the curriculum, and sharing of information. The programme will be implemented in cooperation with UNESCO and UNICEF.</p>
<p>Output 2.2: Enhanced quality of teaching and learning for kindergartens, primary and secondary schools.</p>	<p>Percentage of schools using the parameters of effective school management. Baseline: 0 Target: 20%</p> <p>Percentage of key teacher education institutions adopting improved professional standards for teacher preparation. Baseline: 0 Target: 50%</p> <p>Number of curriculum/co-curriculum/supplementary learning materials revised, piloted and endorsed by the Government. Baseline: 1 (Mathematics) Target: 3-4 (English, ESD, ICT)</p>	<p>Monitoring and review reports, post-training assessment;</p> <p>Assessments on the usefulness of training materials.</p>	<p>Inability to monitor and evaluate quality change of teaching/learning process;</p> <p>National commitment to curriculum review and development;</p>	<p>WFP: will continue its efforts to provide fortified locally produced nutritious foods to young children in nurseries, kindergarten and fortified biscuits to primary school children. This will enhance their ability to learn and concentrate, eventually paving the way for their opportunity to access better jobs.</p>
<p>Output 2.3: Improved friendliness of learning environment in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools</p>	<p>CFS framework document endorsed by the Government;</p>	<p>Annual and mid-term reviews.</p>	<p>Government acceptance and support of concept;</p> <p>Lack of funding.</p>	

<p>Output 2.4 National capacities enhanced in planning and implementing TVET programmes toward sustainable development.</p>	<p>Indicator: % of Ministerial officials and leaders of specialized TVET institutes understanding and employing normative TVET instruments and standards in planning and implementing TVET programmes.</p> <p>Baseline:5%</p> <p>Target: 30%</p>	<p>Monitoring and review reports</p>	<p>Government's willingness to include TVET in the agenda of development</p> <p>Constrains of both human and financial resources</p>		
<p>Outcome 3 (WASH): Improved access and utilization of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene contributing especially towards the reduction of morbidity and mortality related to diarrhea and acute respiratory infections.</p>	<p>Availability of national water supply status and coverage plan.</p> <p>Percentage of families required to fetch water to meet domestic needs.</p> <p>Baseline: 22 %</p> <p>Target: 15 %</p> <p>Percentage of educational institutions and health facilities within project counties have running water and soap available for practicing hand-washing.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target:>50%</p>	<p>Water supply status and coverage survey;</p> <p>Sector update report from the lead agency;</p> <p>Sectoral meeting minutes;</p> <p>Reports from MoE, MoPH and MoCM;</p> <p>Field visits and mission reports.</p>	<p>Lack of funding;</p> <p>Limited capacities;</p> <p>National policies on replicable renewable energy models updated and introduced.</p>	<p>UNICEF: As the sector lead agency, UNICEF will support the Government in developing policies and strategies, be responsible for supporting MoCM to carry out water supply status and coverage survey and develop coverage plans. Involving MoCM and other line ministries UNICEF will develop and implement capacity development initiatives for national authorities. UNICEF will be responsible for providing technical support and funding to implement innovative projects in both water and sanitation in collaboration with other agencies to share the experience and lessons learned. Offer support in developing appropriate hygiene education materials, message and disseminate. Work together and motivate government agencies to replicate successful projects/approaches implemented in the region and globally.</p>	<p>WHO: 50,000</p> <p>UNICEF: 13,896,000</p> <p>UNDP: 6,500,000</p> <p>FAO: 1,000,000</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Gravity-fed water supply system installation expanded in all provinces increasing the access to safe and reliable water supplies and contributing to the reduction of diarrheal diseases among the population</p>	<p>Number of MoCM staff at national and provincial levels trained on design of gravity-fed system (GFS).</p> <p>Baseline: 165</p> <p>Target: 365</p> <p>Number of urban (<i>Up</i>) and rural (<i>Ri</i>) areas with functioning GFS.</p> <p>Baseline: 15 urban; 50 rural</p> <p>Target: 35 urban; 100 rural</p> <p>Prevalence reduction of diarrheal</p>	<p>Reports from MoCM;</p> <p>Evaluation and mission reports;</p> <p>Government and agency joint annual review and progress reports;</p> <p>Field</p>	<p>Delay in receipt of reports;</p> <p>Lack of resources;</p> <p>Integrated water resources management policy incorporates and specifies clear linkages with renewable energy policy.</p>	<p>WHO will work on technical assistance and capacity-building for control quality of drinking water; develop guidelines and standards; IEC development for community education through the network of household doctors.</p> <p>UNDP will provide technical support in the area of renewable energy-based technology for water supply augmentation and management of solid waste and wastewater.</p> <p>FAO will provide technical assistance for afforestation in the catchment areas to</p>	

	<p>diseases among the GFS receiving population (under five) in focus counties. Baseline: 19% (assuming national figures as applicable) Target: -10%</p>	<p>observations and discussion with beneficiaries; MICS data and survey report from an independent expert on diarrhea reduction.</p>		<p>improve the water source yields, which is fundamental for sustainability of GFS. FAO will also support in the area of better composting of night soil to reduce health risks while handling manure.</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Strategies developed and implemented for utilizing low cost, energy saving and renewable energy-based technologies (for improving the water supply where gravity-fed systems are not feasible) and sanitation.</p>	<p>National water supply status and coverage plan developed. Number of demonstration models on energy saving and renewable energy-based technologies introduced and successfully piloted on water supply improvement. Baseline: N/A Target: at least 2 National strategies on sanitation and wastewater management reviewed. Policy of constructing improved latrines in all new houses endorsed by the Government.</p>	<p>Feasibility and design documents; Sanitation and wastewater policy and strategy document; Mission and field visit reports; Joint progress reports.</p>	<p>Delayed implementation; Limited capacities; Targeted community access to financing and investment in renewable energy-based technology.</p>	
<p>Output 3.3 Increased availability of improved sanitation facilities for communities and institutions.</p>	<p>Number of improved household /communal latrines for demonstration in project counties. Baseline: 0 Target: 25 Replication plan developed in project counties. Baseline: 0 Target: >40% Percentage health facilities and educational institutions have</p>	<p>Field observations; Progress report from MoCM and MoPH; Field visit reports from the lead agency; Joint annual</p>	<p>Timely monitoring to ensure good quality construction.</p>	

	improved sanitation facilities in the project counties. Baseline: 0 Target: > 50%	plan and progress reports.			
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Strategic Priority Two: Partnerships for Knowledge and Development Management

National priority:

Improve economic management, develop science and technology and promote foreign trade and investments (MDG 1, 8).
Strengthen knowledge capacity building for sustainable development of the country and people's living standard.

UNDAF outcome:

Strengthened national capacities and knowledge management for sustainable economic/industrial development and improved aid effectiveness.

Outcome, Output	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
Outcome 1. Strengthened human resources capacity in national institutions for strategic planning and the management of external assistance.	Strategic plans and aid coordination measures on external assistance, MDG monitoring; project cycle management, and resource mobilization.	Number of relevant staff of relevant agencies trained. National strategic development plans based on MDGs.	National aid coordinating agencies produce periodic reports of external assistance resource picture, policies and procedures.	UNDP and UNOPS will help in strengthening the statistical (socio-economic database), especially for the social sector, including producing two national MDG progress reports and support statistical data collection and processing. There will be the apex body to coordinate national knowledge networks and practices. UNFPA will strengthen the teaching and research capacity of national academic institutions on population and development and contribute to the monitoring of MDGs, especially MDG3 and 5. UNFPA will also provide support in the preparation of the country's MDG report by 2015 in collaboration with UNDP and UNOPS.	UNDP: 8,000,000 UNFPA: 1,500,000 FAO: 1,250,000 UNICEF: 3,430,000 WHO: 1,000,000
Output 1.1 National MDG database established.	A database with gender and region disaggregated data functioning at the start of 2011. Two national MDG progress reports produced (2010/2015).	Accessible database; MDG report.	Policy continuity; data availability; inter ministries coordination	UNICEF will support the development of capacities related to planning for children and women. UNICEF will also support pilot activities to advocate their positive effects on the conditions of children and women under the programme "Advocacy and Knowledge Management" UNICEF and UNESCO will enhance work on the national plan of action for Education for All (EFA) and implementation strategies to focus on building knowledge on basic sciences and math. UNICEF will support the Government's educational management information system to be used as a primary tool to plan educational services for children.	
Output 1.2 Enhanced national capacities in managing and implementing external assistance, with a focus on improved project cycle management and resource mobilization.	Improved delivery and implementation rate at project level. Percentage of UNSF resource target mobilized at mid-term: 75%.	Annual donor reports; Audited and certified project financial reports.	Continuity in external assistance;	FAO will provide assistance in strengthening knowledge networks of agriculture research and extension services and project cycle management, with particular reference to agriculture projects. UNICEF will promote the use of the MICS report in planning the social sectors affecting women and children.	
Output 1.3 Improved	Plan of Action produced;	Plan of Action;	Time needed to consider policies	WHO will support the Government in strengthening managerial capacities, health research capacities especially knowledge	

<p>management capacity in development knowledge and information services.</p>	<p>Functioning knowledge management and dissemination systems.</p>	<p>MICS reports; Reports of the State; Commission of Science and Technology; Reports of the State Academy of Sciences.</p>	<p>and regulations might lead to results beyond UNSF timetable</p>	<p>network, knowledge in resource mobilization, adequate planning and rational use of existing resources. ESCAP will provide technical assistance in strengthening the capacity of national level statistical organizations in developing an MDG related data base. UNOPS will provide operational capacity for the implementation of components of the UNSF.</p>	
<p>Output 1.4 Strengthened human resources and competencies in key national priorities for development effectiveness</p>	<p>Knowledge networks established (especially in agricultural research); Number of students in KIS enrolled in population-development studies.</p>	<p>Reports of Ministry of Agriculture on knowledge network; Training reports.</p>	<p>Financial and technical resources independently provided to maintain network.</p>		
<p>Outcome 2: Strengthened national capacities in sustainable economic development</p>	<p>Increase in volume and range of economic data, metrics and policies on macro-economic management and planning. Target: Annual economic data and analyses. Introduction of policy instruments and alignment of policy measures reinforcing sustainable economic development. Target: Annual research paper on econometric data; Number of policy studies and regulatory measures researched in</p>	<p>National economic data, trade and investment reports.</p>	<p>Clarity in ownership and maintenance of academic interest in sustainable economic model.</p>	<p>UNIDO will enhance the national infrastructure for conformity assessment and support enterprises engaged in export trade. ESCAP, UNIDO and WHO will provide management and specialist training in key developmental issues in energy, environment, water resources, transport and statistics UNICEF will help strengthen and deepen knowledge in multi-modal transport to address logistic and communications issues in delivering supplies and materials. UNDP will work towards strengthening the energy sector through interventions in sustainable rural energy to improve access to affordable, reliable, and clean sustainable rural energy services for local communities and households. In the area of renewable energy development UNDP will support national efforts to reduce carbon emissions from thermal electricity generated with fossil fuels, particularly coal, and assist the renewable energy industry to commercialize and ensure sustainability of efforts made, also the overseas markets. ESCAP will provide specialized programmes in a range of short-term energy, environment and water resources training activities.</p>	<p>UNDP: USD 12,100,000</p>

	<p>selected trade sector areas;</p> <p>Staging of annual or biennial trade promotion events and investor forum.</p>				
<p>Output 2.1: Strengthened institutional and human capacity for effective financial management at the national and enterprise levels</p>	<p>Number of financial specialists from diverse sectors identified and trained in financial management.</p>	<p>Field observation and discussion with trainees;</p> <p>Reports and data from enterprises managers.</p>			
<p>Output 2.2: Strengthened human resource capacity and understanding of foreign trade and foreign direct investment for the benefit of the people.</p>	<p>Strengthened legal, institutional and enterprise capacities for foreign trade and FDI to meet the challenges of export-base diversification;</p> <p>National export diversification plan developed, implementation arrangements publicized through by Ministry of Foreign Trade and other partner agencies, and domestic and overseas trade focal points trained to implement.</p>	<p>An operational system for standards, metrology, testing, quality and accreditation established</p> <p>Foreign trade statistics and reports;</p> <p>Evaluation and mission reports</p> <p>Government and agency joint annual review and progress</p>	<p>International environment favorable to foreign trade.</p>		

	<p>Strengthened investment promotion potential, enhanced employment generation and improved teaching techniques of intensive business English.</p>	<p>reports. Sector review on foreign trade, FDI and employment consequences</p>			
<p>Output 2.3: Strengthened sustainable and efficient use of conventional energy and accessibility of alternative energy sources for local communities and households.</p>	<p>National policies and strategies to promote sustainable development and use of conventional energy and alternative energy sources. Target: Coal, wind, geothermal, tidal, biomass, and solar policies and strategies produced.</p>	<p>National alternative energy plan; Reports of the State Commission of Science and Technology; Reports of the State Academy of Sciences; Mission and field visit reports; Joint progress reports; Policy and strategy document; Guidelines and project plans.</p>	<p>Adequate Government capacity to monitor and evaluate relevant factors and to propose appropriate interventions.</p>		

Strategic Priority Three: Nutrition

National priority: Improve the quality of life of people (MDG 1)

UNSF outcome: Improved nutritional status and enhanced resiliency of communities through food security

Outcome, Output	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
Outcome 1: Improved nutritional status of targeted populations enabling them to lead healthy lives.	<p>Prevalence of wasting among under-five children (weight-for-height as %) Baseline: 5.2% (MICS 2009) Target: < 2%</p> <p>Prevalence of maternal malnutrition (MUAC<22.5 cm) Baseline: 27.7% (MICS 2009) Target: <20%</p> <p>Dietary Diversity: percentage of households consuming three or more food groups per day Baseline: 39% (RFSA 2008) Target: 70%</p>	<p>MICS/ad-hoc nutritional assessments;</p> <p>Food security assessments/R FSA;</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health/CBS reports;</p> <p>Regular field and site visits reports.</p>	<p>Availability and accuracy of data;</p> <p>MICS/nutrition assessment undertaken;</p> <p>Field access without restrictions.</p>	<p>WFP will address the immediate humanitarian needs of the population while simultaneously preventing a further deterioration in health and nutritional status. The focus will be exclusively on groups most at risk of hunger, in particular small children in institutions and hospitals and pregnant and lactating women. WFP will also address micronutrient deficiencies by supporting the local production of micronutrient-fortified foods which will be then distributed to women and children under supplementary feeding programmes.</p> <p>UNICEF will support the improvement of child nutrition through prevention and treatment of malnutrition. Prevention will be focussed through interventions such as exclusive breast-feeding , complementary feeding, hand washing and improved early childhood development care . Treatment of severely acute malnourished children through community-based management C-MAM at the clinics and hospital based for complicated cases. Provision of training, equipments, nutritional paste and F-100 will be parallel with the exploration of potential production of local therapeutic food . . UNICEF will also support reduced micronutrient deficiency among women of reproductive age through multiple micronutrient interventions and sprinkles for children age 6-24 months. Awareness creation on use and compliance will be disseminated through development of IEC materials and BCC activities.</p>	<p>FAO: 5,000,000 UNICEF: 12,326,000 WHO: 5,000,000</p>
Output 1.1: Improved efficiency in the management of agricultural production.	<p>Increase average yields for main crops by >50%</p> <p>Percentage of households with poor food consumption score (FCS) Baseline: 41% Target: 15%</p>	<p>CFSAM;</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture reports;</p> <p>Food security assessments/ RFSA.</p>	<p>Availability and accuracy of data;</p> <p>Periodic food security assessments and other surveys undertaken;</p> <p>Field access without restrictions.</p>	<p>FAO will focus on improving food security by providing support to agricultural production within the 'Cereal Bowl' provinces and areas of the eastern provinces which permit "Double Cropping". Support will further be given to upland areas through agro-forestry and to the improvement of the Fisheries sector (both coastal and inland).</p> <p>WHO will contribute towards improvement in maternal and child nutrition through advocacy and promotion of evidence-based interventions (promotion of infant and young child feeding</p>	
Output 1.2 :	Prevalence of stunting	MICS/ad-hoc	MICS/nutrition		

<p>Improved nutritional status of children (0-5 years old)</p>	<p>among under-five children (height-for-age as %). Baseline: 32.4% (MICS 2009) Target: <25%</p> <p>Percentage of children (0-6 months) exclusively breastfed Target: 100 %</p> <p>Number of target clinics adopting CMAM (<i>Community Management of Acute Malnutrition</i>) over time. Baseline: 19 clinics Target: 300 clinics</p>	<p>nutritional assessments</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health/CBS reports</p>	<p>assessment undertaken;</p> <p>Availability and accuracy of data;</p> <p>Field access without restrictions.</p>	<p>practices) guidelines for management of acute malnutrition in children at community and facility level. It will also build country capacities to address micronutrient deficiency e.g. iodine deficiency disorder, Vitamin A supplementation and iron deficiency anaemia.</p>	
<p>Output 1.3: Increased capacity for production of horticulture, livestock, fisheries and other water products.</p>	<p>Area of productive fruit orchards planted with new improved virus free cultivars increased from 2,000 ha to 10 000 ha;</p> <p>Percentage increase in grazing livestock numbers on cooperative farms. Target: 20% increase</p> <p>Percentage of active fishing cooperatives; Baseline: 50% Target: 80%</p>	<p>CFSAM;</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture reports;</p> <p>Regular field and site visits reports.</p>	<p>Availability and accuracy of data;</p> <p>Field access without restrictions.</p>		
<p>Output 1.4: Reduced micronutrient deficiency among women of reproductive age.</p>	<p>Prevalence of maternal anaemia. Baseline:34% (MICS 2004) Target: 24%</p> <p>Percentage of infants</p>	<p>MICS/ad-hoc nutritional assessments;</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health/CBS</p>	<p>Availability and accuracy of data;</p> <p>Field access without restrictions.</p>		

	with low birth weight. Baseline:5.7% (MICS 2009) Target: <2%	reports			
Output 1.5: Sustained capacity of food processing factories for local production of fortified blended foods.	Percentage of operational requirements for nutritional assistance met through local food production. Target: 100% Number of local food production facilities reaching operational capacity. Target: 11 Number of factory personnel trained. Target: 50	Monthly distribution reports; Monthly production reports; Feedback from field reports; Periodic assessment of local food processing factories.	Field access without restrictions; Adequate supply of raw materials to factories; Funding available for operational maintenance/ rehabilitation of factories.		
Outcome 2: Sustained household food security	Percentage of households fall into a high- or medium- risk category for future livelihoods (Coping Strategy Index) Baseline:70%* Target: 40%* *RFSA sample Percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score Baseline:35%* Target:60%* *RFSA sample	Food security assessments/R FSA; CFSAM; Ministry of Agriculture reports.	Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without restriction	WFP will target food to the most food insecure locations. Humanitarian food assistance will be complemented by more comprehensive interventions like food for community development aimed towards improving agricultural production. Assistance will follow a multi-tiered approach supporting improvements in e.g. infrastructure, flood prevention and disaster mitigation. WFP will also continue efforts for national capacity-building to ensure that advances made are sustainable. ESCAP will provide technical support and training in developing watershed treatment plan and implement the same for natural resources management and increasing food production at the household level.	
Output 2.1: Increased ability to access other basic needs that complements access to food	Number of hectares of land that will be reclaimed and protected from floods under food-for-	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Administration reports;	Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without		

	community-development schemes for increased production of food. Target: 12,000 ha	MICS/ad-hoc nutritional assessments; Food security assessments/R FSA; Regular field and site visits reports.	restrictions.		
Output 2.2: Strengthened nutritional status of targeted population groups through safety net programmes.	Underweight (weight-for-age) among beneficiary children in nurseries (2-5 years). Baseline: N/A Target: <15% Proportion of kindergarten, primary and secondary school children covered under school feeding programme in accessible counties. Baseline:90% Target:100% Percentage of elderly people receiving additional food assistance. Baseline:30% Target:70%	MICS/ad-hoc nutritional assessments; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Administration reports; Food security assessments/R FSA; Regular field and site visits reports.	Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without restrictions.		
Output 2.3: Increased capacity to assess and monitor national food security situation.	Number of CFSAMs undertaken. Target: 3 Number of food security assessments/RFSA undertaken. Target: 4 Number of staff trained	CFSAM, food security assessments/R FSA; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Administration reports;	Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without restrictions.		

	in food security assessment. Target: 20				
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Strategic Priority Four: Climate Change and Environment

National priority: Improve the quality of life of people (MDG 1)
Sustainable development of environment (MDG 7)

UNSF outcome: Enhance the national capacity in managing, adapting and mitigating climate change; and promote environmental sustainability and cleaner and renewable energy.

Outcome, Output	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
Outcome 1: Improved national capacities and awareness for environmental protection and waste management.	Public advocacy and messaging reflected in speeches, editorials, and opinion pieces Baseline: State of the Environment report (SOE) (2003) National Environment Education and Awareness Action Plan formulated	Public service announcements and messages in mass and print media Updated State of the Environment Report (SOE) Updated education curriculum	Public information policies encourage environment-related messaging; National coordination of public message content management.	UNEP and UNIDO will strengthen national capacities in environmental protection laws, regulations and plans aimed at addressing the country's commitment to multilateral environment agreements. UNEP and UNDP will strengthen capacities in environment planning and decision-making by strengthening environmental information collection and dissemination; enhancing environmental awareness and education activities, integrated waste management, and establishment of the National Cleaner Production Center FAO will contribute to raising awareness on land degradation and sustainable land management practices and technologies, including land use planning, agro-forestry and conservative agriculture. Exchange visits to and information-sharing among projects will contribute to enhanced knowledge for improved agro-forestry practices. UNITAR will strengthen national capacities in environmental protection laws, regulations, programmes and plans aimed at addressing the country's national priorities and commitment to multilateral environment agreements related to chemicals management. WHO will provide technical assistance to the Government in capacity-building for environmental health issues, waste management and food and biological safety issues, including by developing guidelines, standards and tools. UNDP will assist in strengthening legal and institutional capacity for MEA implementation and Integrated Waste Management. Support integrated watershed management in Taedong river basin and integrated land use of mountains, capacity-building for management of Mount Paekdu Biosphere resources and the establishment of the National Cleaner Production Centre to contribute to reduction of pollution and the efficient use of natural	FAO: 1,000,000 UNDP: 3,100,000 UNEP: 1,000,000 UNITAR: 4,000,000 WHO: 50,000 UNIDO:
Output 1.1 Strengthened environmental protection laws, regulations and plans to conform to multilateral environmental agreements	National environmental legislations reviewed, updated, and approved; Enhanced capacity for master planning of integrated land development; Sectoral environmental protection plan for MEA implementation and mainstreamed into national development plan/program.	Policy review; Evaluation and mission reports; Sector environment plans produced and disseminated.	Adequate government capacity to monitor international agreements and propose appropriate interventions; Time needed to consider laws and regulations might stretch beyond UNSF cycle.		

<p>Output 1.2 National integrated waste management strategy developed, implemented and monitored</p>	<p>Six integrated land management demonstration sites</p>	<p>Programme evaluation; Legal framework and integrated solid wastes management strategy; Institutional and technical capacity-building for data collection, analysis and management on solid waste; Production and reuse of available materials from waste.</p>	<p>Adequate technical cooperation funding; Effective enforcement of laws and regulations in the face of multi-ministry and cross-sector coordination difficulties.</p>	<p>resources. <u>UNEP</u> will assist in updating the State of Environment Report focusing on climate change; capacity building of the Environment and Development Centre; formulation of a National Environmental Education and Awareness Action Plan; formulation of an integrated water resources management plan for Taedong River, in line with the six priority areas of its Medium Term Strategy</p>	
<p>Output 1.3 Improved management of waste and pollutants</p>	<p>Guideline on integrated water resource management.</p>	<p>Establishment of the Taedong watershed and river information centre for monitoring; Integrated watershed management strategy and plan for Taedong river basin and integrated land.</p>	<p>Adequate coordination between various stakeholders;</p>		
<p>Outcome 2: Improved national capacities in disaster management and strategies for adaptation and mitigation to climate change</p>	<p>Natural emergencies responded to in a timely manner, on the basis of effective coordination between the Government and the international community Contingency plans reviewed and updated annually, and activated in the event of natural emergencies.</p>	<p>Vulnerability and risk assessment identification of vulnerable areas and gaps in managerial capacity weaknesses; National symposia on disaster risk reduction. GIS data integrated into State of the Environment (SOE) report Early warning and disaster management systems launched</p>	<p>Independent verification of quality standards of vulnerability and risk assessments.</p>	<p>All resident agencies working within the Disaster Management Team will contribute to improving contingency planning and national capacities in emergency response. OCHA will support strengthened response preparedness by the Country Team, and will work through the Country Team to strengthen the Government's capacity to respond to natural emergencies UNEP and UNDP will work on early warning systems building on earlier environmental information management systems, building capacity on climate change adaptation, updating national adaptation action plans and promotion of renewable energy options UNEP will work on a compliance assistance programme on Ozone depleting substances, and a demonstration site on eco-housing focusing on energy efficiency, water use optimization and waste management, in the context of both urban and rural environments</p>	<p>UNDP: 2,000,000 UNFPA: 500,000 UNEP: 750,000 WHO: 50,000 FAO: 1,000,000 UNICEF: Built into other programmes.</p>

	<p>GIS linking population and ecological data established;</p> <p>Functional early warning and disaster management systems and measured by international standards.</p>			<p>UNDP will provide assessments to assist the country's capacity should it decide to commit to the Copenhagen Accord and help enhance its eligibility for funding under the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund.</p> <p>UNICEF, WFP and WHO will strengthen the capacity and management of environment-friendly water and sanitation systems.</p> <p>UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO will regularly review the gender sensitive contingency plan and assist with stock piling of emergency health kits, including emergency reproductive health kits, for disaster preparedness.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1 Increased capacities of concerned ministries, institutions and communities on disaster risk reductions and response.</p>	<p>All senior and specialist officers of trained national disaster management;</p> <p>Number of communities and stakeholders included in contingency planning;</p> <p>National adaptation knowledgebase developed;</p> <p>Vulnerable population identified or profiled using census data.</p>	<p>Evaluation and mission reports;</p> <p>Field observation and discussion with beneficiaries in local communities .</p> <p>Dissemination of adaptation best practices</p> <p>NAPA updates</p>	<p>Inter-ministerial coordination facilitated by lead ministry of disaster management body.</p>	<p>UNFPA will support research on the impact of climate change on the population.</p> <p>WHO will assist the Government in developing a long- term emergency preparedness and response strategy including hospital safety and mitigation.</p> <p>ESCAP will provide long term comprehensive training to experts in the use of GIS and IT for disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness.</p> <p>FAO will aim to extend the practice of no-till conservation agriculture on both Cooperative Farms and on Sloping Lands.</p> <p>WFP will provide support to the development of capacities in disaster preparedness and response strategy including management of emergency food distribution.</p>	
<p>Output 2.2 Improved management of the ecosystem with emphasis on climate</p>	<p>Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)- policies, programmes, institutional capacities, and funding delivery</p>	<p>Government and agency joint annual review and progress reports;</p> <p>Independently verified and certified on CDM systems in place;</p>	<p>Adequate coordination between various stakeholders;</p> <p>Guidelines and regulatory</p>		

<p>change mitigation and cross-linkages with the energy sector.</p>	<p>mechanisms established and operationalized;</p> <p>Improved rural energy supply through assessment, development and utilization of alternative green energy sources (hydro, wind, tidal, biomass and solar)</p> <p>Formulation of pilot projects on eco-housing and energy efficiency; National strategy/investment plan for rural energy.</p>	<p>Published research work and assessments;</p> <p>Demonstration site on eco-housing, including retrofitting options</p> <p>Assessment report of wind characteristics and energy potential;</p> <p>Small wind energy units operational in selected sites;</p> <p>Wind energy factored into national energy planning.</p>	<p>framework for CDM established.</p>		
<p>Outcome 3: Improved local and community management of natural resources</p>	<p>Watershed management plan developed and piloted in 2 GFS receiving communities;</p> <p>Capacity building for management of Mt. Paekdu Biosphere resource</p>	<p>Government and agency joint annual review and progress reports;</p> <p>Published research work and assessments;</p> <p>Integrated watershed ,management plans at the county level, and masterplan for Taedong river prepared;</p> <p>Completed ecosystems assessment for Mt. Paekdu.</p>	<p>No protracted effect on project activities due to natural disasters, especially flooding or drought;</p> <p>Project interventions can be replicated beyond immediate project sites;</p> <p>Availability of funding;</p> <p>Sustainable agriculture substantively addressed in national energy</p>	<p>FAO will seek to implement and promote community managed projects and to coordinate these with related interventions by other agencies. Exchange visits and the sharing of experiences will be encouraged.</p> <p>UNEP, UNDP and UNESCAP will undertake joint activities related to integrated water resources management for the Taedong Watershed</p>	<p>FAO: 2,500, 000 UNDP: 1,000,000 UNEP: 750,000</p>

			<p>policy;</p> <p>Food security policy expanded to include cross-linkages with energy sector.</p>		
<p>Output 3.1: Enhanced livelihoods gained in conservation agriculture and reforestation in vulnerable lands</p>	<p>Increasing numbers of user groups, doubling of land area, and deforestation reduced with respect to sloping land area</p>	<p>Evaluation and assessments of food security and agro forestry landscapes in low land areas;</p> <p>Community adopts seedling technology and approach;</p> <p>500ha of young plantations established; Demonstrations for light substrate container seedling production and increased effectiveness of ecosystem rehabilitation activities;</p> <p>Ten provincial innovative nurseries with mesh container seedling container lines;</p> <p>Vulnerable lowlands adopt food security and agro forestry landscaping</p>	<p>Sustainable agriculture substantively addressed in national energy policy;</p> <p>Food security policy expanded to include cross-linkages with energy sector.</p>		
<p>Output 3.2: Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals</p>	<p>No of communities with improved infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks.</p> <p>Target: 120</p> <p>Number of trees planted and</p>			<p>WFP will seek to stabilize or reduce vulnerability to hunger and natural disaster by supporting the government's efforts towards food security and environmental sustainability through food-for-community-development projects.</p>	

	maintained Target: 500,000				
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