SIERRA LEONE
(January 2015 - December 2018)

THE UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
(UNDAF)

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Government, UN Country Team and UN System Staff College participants at the UNDAF Strategic Planning Workshop.

Photo ©Silke von Brockhausen
This UNDAF is particularly significant for the people of Sierra Leone because it follows the departure of UN Peacekeepers (UNAMSIL) and UN Peacebuilders (UNIOSIL and UNIPSIL) from the country. The decision to close UNIPSIL on 31st March 2014 marked the end of a decade of Security Council engagement with Sierra Leone.

The UN family acknowledges and endorses the central theme of the Agenda for Prosperity that seeks a sustainable future for Sierra Leone with the longer term goal of being a middle income country by 2035. It is widely recognized that the Government, the international community and private business all have essential roles to play to make that goal a reality, for which the UN family is committed to make a valuable contribution.

In the preparation of the UNDAF, as well as throughout its subsequent implementation, the Human Rights Based Approach, which emanates from the UN’s Charter, is the foundation upon which all UN activities will sit. The principles of environmental sustainability and gender equality permeate throughout the UNDAF.

The UN family will work in the most efficient manner possible to obtain the results outlined in the UNDAF. The UN Country Team, including non-resident agencies, shall work together to ensure transparency and mutually supporting programmes.

The UN Country Team shall work inside the coordination structures that have been established by the Government in order to manage the contributions of the international community to the Agenda for Prosperity. In line with the Agenda for Prosperity the UN Family maintains a policy of zero tolerance with respect to corruption.

All UN activities will seek to build national capacity and, on the basis that the global policy of due diligence has been fully applied, promote national systems and national ownership in its partnerships in Sierra Leone.

This UNDAF defines the UN’s contribution, under the leadership of the UN’s Resident Coordinator to Sierra Leone, to the Government’s current Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the Agenda for Prosperity.

The UNDAF will be rolled out in-line with the aspirations contained in the New Deal as well as the Sierra Leone Mutual Accountability Framework that follows the spirit of the New Deal.
Dr. Kaifala Marah, Minister of Finance and Economic Development and the Executive Representative of the Secretary General for Sierra Leone, Mr Jens Anders Toyberg-Frandzen, sign the UNDAF.

Photo ©Silke von Brockhausen
The UNDAF, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, is directly supported by the agencies listed below and has been developed and endorsed by the Government of Sierra Leone through the good offices of the Minister of Finance and Economic Development.
United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited Sierra Leone on 4-6 March 2014 to mark the closing of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) after fifteen years of successive UN peace and political operations and highlight the transition to a United Nations presence focused on development.

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In line with global UN procedures there were four sequential stages that led to the completion of the UNDAF, which were as follows:

- Road Map April (May 2013)
- Country Analysis (June – July 2013)
- Strategic Prioritization (August – November 2013)
- Finalization (December 2013 – February 2014)

The UNDAF Road Map was jointly written by the UNCT and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. The Road Map was also endorsed by the Development Partners Group and the UN’s Regional Directors’ Team. The Country Analysis concluded that there were multiple root and underlying causes that accounted for under-achievement in many developmental targets.

‘Root Causes’ in UNDAF terms were defined as attitudes and behaviour traits at different levels (families, communities and government) that require to be addressed over a long period of time. According to the Country Analysis the root causes in Sierra Leone were: a tendency for short term focus; unequal distribution of national wealth, notably revenue generated from resource exploitation that does not adequately flow back to local communities; frequently weak accountability and oversight; insufficient child protection, and inequalities in gender that were rooted in the social norms and harmful traditional practices.

‘Underlying Causes’ in UNDAF terms were defined as obstacles to development due to the consequences of policies, laws, coordination and the availability, or rather lack, of resources. These could be tackled in the relative short term. The underlying causes identified in the Country Analysis included; lack of capacity and insufficient access to information and services provided by the health sector; food insecurity and malnutrition; high levels of youth unemployment, and unsustainable management of natural resources. Whilst good progress has been made in these areas in recent years collectively they remained “underlying causes” for under achievement. It was considered to be important that the current focus and momentum in these areas should be increased.

When the ‘Root Causes’ and the ‘Underlying Causes’ were combined and converted into programmatic sectors, where the UN had expertise, then Food Security, Land Reform, Sustainable Environmental Management, Education, Health, particularly sexual and reproductive health, child protection, Employment, Youth Employment, Nutrition, Public Sector Reform, Governance, Gender and Women’s Empowerment emerged as the UN’s contribution to the Agenda for Prosperity. These UN priority areas were subsequently mapped onto the architecture of the Government’s Agenda for Prosperity to form the backbone of the UNDAF. To enable effective monitoring and evaluation, outcome statements were added and aligned directly with the pillars of the Agenda for Prosperity to form the results table that is shown below.

Representatives from civil society were consulted twice during the design process, at the Country Analysis stage and again at the Strategic Prioritization Stage. Over thirty civil society organisations assisted the UN to draft the UNDAF. All UN agencies commit to engage with civil society organizations as an important element of the design and / or implementation of projects.

The UNDAF was finalized after further consultations with the Government and the UN’s Regional Director’s Team.
The UN family has worked well with the Bretton Woods Institutes and the traditional resident donors in Sierra Leone to form a harmonized approach in support of the current Agenda for Prosperity (2013-2018), as well as the previous Agenda for Change (2009-2012). Externally the Security Council and the Peacebuilding Commission have helped guide international interventions. Internally the 2009 Sierra Leone Aid Policy, that is supported by regular Development Partners Committee (DEPAC) meetings, has keep the positive momentum. Looking forward, the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) dashboard that was agreed at the DEPAC in October 2013, which emerged from the New Deal (Busan in 2011), will guide the Government and the international community in the years ahead. Through the UNDAF the UN re-commits itself to promoting success against the Busan Peace and Statebuilding Goals and the MAF ‘building blocks’ that includes the Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights.

In October 2013 the UN revised its communications strategy for the Transitional Joint Vision (2013-2014). This strategy provided a solid foundation for the UN leading into the UNDAF, so ensuring that changing UN ‘footprint’ in 2014 was well understood by Sierra Leoneans. The strategy reiterated that the decision of Security Council to draw down UNIPSIL was based on hard won progress in key political, security and democratic arenas leading to the conclusion that a standard UN configuration would be appropriate to the situation of Sierra Leone. The UNDAF communications strategy will continue to build on such upbeat messages, that Sierra Leone is on a good path to recovery, that the changes are ongoing and positive, that the country is becoming more robust and that the UN’s configuration is in-step with the developments of the country.

Preventing ‘slippage’, however, remains at the core of the UN’s work in Sierra Leone. During the Transitional Joint Vision (2013-2014) the geographic area of Kono emerged as a priority for the UNCT. The area-based programme that was developed for Kono during the Transitional Joint Vision will be continued during the UNDAF cycle. Kono was identified as a politically sensitive area for which ‘Peace Consolidation’ efforts was considered to be essential. With the exception of Kono, there are no geographic areas of particular critical needs; in a geographically small country of just six million people all the districts are equally important for UN interventions. Consequently the UN will work equally across the whole country, with the exception of Kono that will be an area of particularly intense UN activity.

The table below sets out the UNDAF outcomes inside the broader Agenda for Prosperity Pillars. It is important to note that each PRSP pillar is significantly bigger than the UNDAF contributions shown in the table. Also, that the UN does not plan to contribute to Pillar 4, that being “International Competitiveness”, as others are better positioned to partner with the Government in that area.
### A. Households’ productive capacities and access to markets for agriculture, manufacturing, fisheries and tourism have increased.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME INDICATOR</th>
<th>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</th>
<th>RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS</th>
<th>ROLE OF PARTNERS</th>
<th>INDICATIVE RESOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. % change in production and yield of key commodities (crops &amp; livestock).</td>
<td>Annual agricultural survey</td>
<td>Assumption:</td>
<td>MDAs</td>
<td>FAO $8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> Smallholder yield average for rice is 1.24MT/HA, for cassava is 15.88MT/HA, groundnuts is 0.82MT/HA, and Maize is 2.2MT/HA</td>
<td>NGO project survey</td>
<td>- There is fairly stable macroeconomic environment</td>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>WFP $10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> Smallholder yield average for rice is 1.61MT/HA, for cassava is 20.64MT/HA, groundnuts is 1.01MT/HA, Maize is 2.64MT/HA</td>
<td>Annual crop assessment</td>
<td>- Political stability</td>
<td>District Councils</td>
<td>UNIDO $1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. % change in households that have access to inputs, extension services, processing services, storage facilities and market outlet.</td>
<td>MAFFS’ annual Report</td>
<td>Stable and predictable policies in these sectors</td>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>UNWOMEN $148,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> 1.9% of smallholder use of fertilizers for rice, 8.5% of smallholder use machinery for processing agricultural produce, 1 extension worker per block (number of wards)</td>
<td>SLRA WFP data base</td>
<td>Risk:</td>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>UNCDF $1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> 10% of smallholder producers of rice use of fertilizer, 30% of smallholders use machinery for processing agricultural produce, and 1 extension worker per ward</td>
<td>GAFSP six-month report</td>
<td>- Uncertainty of donor funding</td>
<td></td>
<td>ILO $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Contribution of primary (agriculture including livestock, forestry and fishing), secondary (mining, manufacturing, mining and quarrying) and tertiary (services) sectors to the growth of GDP (sources of growth).</td>
<td>Statistics Sierra Leone GDP data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$20,348,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> In 2012 the sources of the 15.2% GDP growth were as follows: primary sector (2.8%), secondary sector (9.3%) and tertiary sector(2.1%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> Overall GDP is projected to grow at 5.2%. The target sectoral contribution to GDP growth primary sector (1.6%), secondary sector (1.8%) and tertiary sector(1.8%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Assumed 30% increase for Cassava
B. Low income and food insecure households have improved access to sustainable income generating opportunities (on-farm and off-farm)

1. Number of local councils plans and budgets with local economic development (LED) component.
   **Baseline:** 4 LCs
   **Target:** 10 LCs

2. % change in households below the poverty line
   **Baseline:** (2011): Absolute poverty-52.3%, food poverty-47.7%
   **Target:** Absolute poverty-34%, food poverty-30%

3. A functioning Local Network of the UN Global Compact
   **Baseline:** No Local Network of the UN Global Compact established in Sierra Leone.
   **Target:** Local network exists and is active

4. A revised Fiscal Decentralization Framework with Local Economic Development (LED) dimensions in place
   **Baseline:** LED not included
   **Target:** LED included

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**Assumption:**
- There is fairly stable macroeconomic environment
- Political stability
- Stable and predictable policies in these sectors
- Decentralisation reform agenda continues to be supported
- Adequate and timely disbursement of funds to local government

**Risk:**
- Financial mismanagement
- Macroeconomic instability
- LGFD of MoFED does not complete the policy reform on local council revenue
- Delay in reviewing the CLoGPAS Policy
- LCs do not receive dedicated grants for LED
- LCs do not use own revenues to promote LED

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**Funding Sources:**
- **MDAs**
- **World Bank**
- **Local Councils**
- **NGOs**

- **UNDP** $15,000,000
- **FAO** $6,000,000
- **WFP** $3,000,000
- **UNIDO** $756,000
- **UNWOMEN** $250,000
- **UNCDF** $1,500,000
- **ILO** $300,000

**Total Funding:** $26,806,000
### PRSP Pillar 2.  
**Outcome convener:**  
Managing Natural Resources  
**Contributing agencies:**  
FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNIDO, OHCHR, IAEA, UNOPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME INDICATOR</th>
<th>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</th>
<th>RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS</th>
<th>ROLE OF PARTNERS</th>
<th>INDICATIVE RESOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong> By 2018, targeted Government institutions, the private sector, and local communities manage natural resources in a more equitable and sustainable way</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1. Extent to which the Improved legal frameworks are being implemented by relevant sectors. | • Published documents and reports  
• Visual verification of committed inputs and resources  
• Interviews with stakeholder community  
• Reports from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | • A legal framework exists, and can be improved and approved.  
• Insufficient or limited political will and in compliance with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by private sector  
$4,000,000  
IOM  
$100,000  
UNDP  
$10,400,000  
UNIDO  
$1,000,000  
OHCHR  
$250,000  
IAEA  
$132,000  
UNOPS  
$1,500,000  
| **Baseline:** | | | | |
| • Forestry framework is under development  
• Land Policy under reform since 2009 draft to be submitted to Cabinet by end 2013  
• Draft Energy Strategy 2012  
• DRM Policy drafted in 2006, Reformed draft to be submitted to Cabinet 1st quarter 2014.  
• No policy for water resource management  
• No policy for solid waste management  
• Fisheries Act not yet tabled to parliament | **Target:** (each agency to work with relevant MDAs to support the enactment and implementation of the draft policies indicated above) | | | |
| **Target:** | | | | |
| 2. Percentage area per district where sustainable natural resource management is being practiced. | | | | |
| **Baseline:** FAO/UNDP to establish baseline data (% of land under forest cover, mining, fisheries, key water points) | | | | |
| **Target:** Targets to be established in 1st Quarter 2014. – FAO/UNDP to follow up with EPA and Forestry division | | | | |
| 3. Percentage of households with access to affordable sustainable renewable energy sources. | | | | |
| **Baseline:** See National Energy Profile of Sierra Leone 2012;  
**Target:** Tangible improvement in National Energy Profile | | | | |
| | | | | |
By 2018, communities within targeted districts demonstrate increased resilience to natural and man-made disasters.

1. Number of districts implementing disaster prevention preparedness and response plans, in line with the Hyogo Framework of Action.
   **Baseline:** No district disaster management plan in place
   **Target:** 14 district disaster management plans validated and operationalized

2. Percentage change in the population affected by natural and man-made disaster or cross border movements.
   **Baseline:** disaggregate - floods, fire, landslides, cholera, refugee and IDP

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### Assumption:
- Published documents and reports
- Visual verification of committed inputs and resources
- Interviews with stakeholder community
- Water quality monitoring surveys
- Issued guidelines on pollution control
- Regular weather broadcasting and reports

### Risk:
- Occurrence of disasters of extremely high magnitude

### Risk:
- Ministry of Energy, Water, Lands and Country Planning,
- Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security,
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security,
- Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources,
- Ministry of Works and Housing,
- Ministry of Transport and Aviation,
- Office of National Security/Disaster Management Department,
- Environment Protection Agency
- Private Sector
- Civil Society
- Universities

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>$3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>$6,340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$13,340,000</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### PRSP Pillar 3:
**Outcome convener:** Unfolding Human Development
**Contributing agencies:** UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, WFP, WHO, UNAIDS, UNESCO, IAEA, UNHCR, UNOPS

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong> By 2018 the capacity of the education system to provide free, compulsory and quality primary education is enhanced through targeted UN programmes.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Net intake rate in primary education, % (disaggregated by gender).
   **Baseline:** Boys 42%, Girls 48% (MICS, 2010)
   **Target:** 100%

2. Net attendance rate in primary education (disaggregated by gender’s geographical district).
   **Baseline:** Boys 73%, Girls 76% (MICS 2010)
   **Target:** 100%

3. % of grade three children with appropriate literacy and numeracy skills
   **Baseline:** data not available at this time
   **Target:** data not available at this time

   - EMIS
   - Learning assessment reports
   - MICS/DHS

   **Assumption:**
   - Families have adequate resources to meet hidden costs
   - Policy on compulsory education is enforced.

   **Risk:**
   - Attitudes of parents towards education.
   - Families do not have the resources to meet the hidden costs

   **Role of Partners:**
   - Government
   - NGO
   - Local Government
   - Communities

   **Indicative Resources:**
   - UNICEF
   - WFP
   - UNHCR
   - $50,500,000
   - $9,000,000
   - $500,000
   - $500,000
   - $1,000,000
   - $61,500,000

**B.** By 2018, boys and girls have increased access to quality secondary education (junior and senior secondary).

1. Pass rate in WASCE Exams.
   **Baseline:** 1%  **Target:** 25%

2. Transition rate from primary to junior secondary.
   **Baseline:** 77%
   **Target:** 87%
   (Disaggregation of boys and girls needed – work in progress)

3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year old
   **Baseline:** Female 48% (MICS 2010)
   **Target:** Female 75%

   - WASCE Result
   - Report
   - EMIS
   - MICS/DHS
   - Annual school census

   **Assumption:**
   - Sufficient resources available for infrastructure capacity building.

   **Risk:**
   - Non willingness to attend secondary school.
   - Because Distance between households and schools and families do not have the resources to pay tuition fees

   **Role of Partners:**
   - Government
   - NGO
   - Local Government
   - Communities
   - Private Sector

   **Indicative Resources:**
   - UNICEF
   - WFP
   - IOM
   - $6,000,000
   - $1,000,000
   - $7,000,000
## Vulnerable populations (women, adolescent girls, children under 5, PLHIV) increase utilization of quality reproductive health services.

1. % of births attended by a skilled birth attendant.
   - **Baseline:** 62% (MICS 2010)
   - **Target:** 75% * (will be updated based on DHS 2013 report)

2. Adolescent fertility rate (women age 15 – 19)
   - **Baseline:** 122/1000 (MICS 2010)
   - **Target:** 100/1000
   - Disaggregated by age, wealth quintile, location – rural/urban

3. % of people receiving HIV services in health facilities (disaggregated, HCT, PMTCT, ART, M/F children).
   - **Baseline:** PMTCT: 93% (2012) ART: 39% (2012); Paediatric ART 28% (2012) HCT: 7% (2008 DHS) * (will be updated from 2013 DHS)
   - **Target:** PMTCT: 100%, ART: 60%, HCT: 50%

4. Coverage of three doses of DTP3 by 1st birthday
   - **Baseline:** 84%
   - **Target:** 90%

5. Proportion of children under five sleeping under LLINs
   - **Baseline:** 45% (MIS 2013)
   - **Target:** 80%

6. Contraceptive prevalence rate
   - **Baseline:** 16%
   - **Target:** 30%

7. Cancer Control: Initiation of the establishment of radiotherapy and upgrading of the nuclear medicine facility in the country
   - **Baseline:** Not available at time of writing
   - **Target:** Not available at time of writing

### Assumption:
- Continuation of free health care initiative
- Sufficient and sustainable funding.
- Continued implementation of Teenage Pregnancy Strategy
- HIV, Counselling & Test: Test For All is implemented

### Risk:
- Myths/stigma and misconceptions about health services.

### Government (MDAs) – enabling and supportive environment including financial support.
- NGO/CSO/Media – service delivery implementation

### Funding Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>$16,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>$80,085,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>$1,495,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>13,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>$355,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** $113,885,000
## D. By 2018, children under five, adolescent girls, women of reproductive age, vulnerable groups and households are better protected from hunger and show improved nutritional status as a result of stronger UN support to the Government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KPA survey</th>
<th>HMIS &amp; Surveys</th>
<th>DHS</th>
<th>MICs</th>
<th>SMART</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Assumption:
- Sufficient awareness and willingness to use nutritional service and adopt appropriate practices.
- Adequate funding available for the implementation of priority interventions in the food and nutrition security implementation plan
- Sustained political will to improve nutrition

#### Risk:
- Corruption/Theft in the provision of nutritional services

### 1. Proportion of women 15-49 years with anaemia.
- **Baseline:** 60% (2008 DHS) *To be Updated based on DHS 2013 data*
- **Target:** 40%

### 2. Proportion of children under 2 years that are stunted.
- **Baseline:** 25.7% (2010 SMART)
- **Target:** 17.7%

### 3. Proportion of children under 5 years that are underweight.
- **Baseline:** 18.7% (2010 SMART)
- **Target:** 13.1%

### 4. Proportion of infants 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed.
- **Baseline:** 32% (2010 MICS)
- **Target:** 60%

### Assumption:
- Government
- NGOs
- Civil Society

### Risk:
- Corruption/Theft in the provision of nutritional services

### Disaggregate by MICS/JMP

## E. By 2018, communities have improved and equitable use of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene practices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KAP survey</th>
<th>HMIS</th>
<th>JMP (WHO/UNICEF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Assumption:
- Government domestic resources allocation further increase
- Government adopts quality standards for construction, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities
- Sustained adoption and practice of appropriate sanitation and hygiene practices
- Government provide enabling environment – ensuring supportive policies are in place
- NGO/CSOs – service delivery implementation

### Risk:
- Sustained adoption and practice of appropriate sanitation and hygiene practices

### 1. Proportion of population using an improved water source (disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and wealth quintiles).
- **Baseline:** 57% (JMP 2013)
- **Target:** 80%

### 2. Proportion of population using basic sanitation (disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and wealth quintiles).
- **Baseline:** 13% (JMP 2013)
- **Target:** 60%

### 3. Proportion of population that is practicing open defecation (disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and wealth quintiles).
- **Baseline:** T: 27% (JMP 2013) [U:9% / R:39%]
- **Target:** 10% disaggregated by MICS / JMP

### Assumption:
- Government domestic resources allocation further increase
- Government adopts quality standards for construction, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities
- Sustained adoption and practice of appropriate sanitation and hygiene practices
- Government provide enabling environment – ensuring supportive policies are in place
- NGO/CSOs – service delivery implementation

### Risk:
- Sustained adoption and practice of appropriate sanitation and hygiene practices

### $27,850,000

### $32,194,000
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Private sector enabled to lead on accelerated generation of sustainable inclusive and decent employment.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. No. of youth conducive policies and institutional frameworks in place (youth, women empowerment, M.S.M.E., etc.).</td>
<td>Various MDA’s (reports and publications etc.) and parliament.</td>
<td>Assumption:</td>
<td>MOLSS, MOYA, NAYCOM (coordinating IPs) and Ministry of Labour.</td>
<td>UNDP $14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: Youth policy drafted; National Youth Employment Action Plan (to be approved); Local Content Policy in place</td>
<td>Statistics SL (integrated household survey) (IHS) and Ministry of Labour.</td>
<td>• Government will continue to create conducive environment for private sector growth.</td>
<td>IOM $2,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: 5 new policies, strategy and framework</td>
<td>• Organized private sector (OPS) committed to fulfilling corporate social responsibility (CRS) and the local content policy.</td>
<td>• Assumption:</td>
<td>FAO $3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. % change in sustainable and decent jobs created (disaggregated by age, etc.).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Risk:</td>
<td>UNIDO $1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: To be established in 2014 through Labour Force Survey</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Delay/failure in operationalizing necessary policies/frameworks.</td>
<td>ILO $1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: To be established in early 2015 (after Labour Force Survey)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UNESCO $1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$22,000,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### OUTLINE:

- **Outcome convener:** Labour & Employment
- **Contributing agencies:** UNDP, IOM, FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO

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**UNDAF Sierra Leone 2015 - 2018**
### B. State institutions/MDAs capacitated to use employment intensive approaches in an inclusive manner for public works.

1. Number of MDAs who have adopted a policy on affirmative use of public works budgets for employment generation. 
   **Baseline data being sought: to be included in M&E plan**

2. Proportion of public works using employment intensive approach. 
   **Baseline data being sought: to be included in M&E plan**

3. No. of functional TECVOC institutions 
   **Baseline data being sought: to be included in M&E plan**

4. No. of trainees successfully completing training programme 
   **Baseline data being sought: to be included in M&E plan**

| MDAs (Policy formulation and implementation) | FAO       | 1,000,000 |
| Private sector (Partnership and implementation) | UNIDO    | 195,000   |
| Ministry of Labour (to keep data on employment) | ILO      | 1,000,000 |
| University, NAYCOM and MOYA (partnership and implementation) |          |           |
| **Total** | $ 2,195,000 |

**Assumption:**
- Various MDAs (Reports and publications)
- Ministry of Works and Labour Ministry (Reports).

**Assumption:**
- There is political and institutional will to implement new approaches.
- Willingness of youths to acquire and apply employable skills
- Government willing to recognize certificates awarded by informal learning institutions

**Risk:**
- Resistance to change of technology and the adoption of new approaches.
- Low perception of vocational and informal education

**Assumption:**
- MDA’s (Policy formulation and implementation)
## PRSP Pillar 6:
**Outcome convener:** WFP
**Contributing agencies:** UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, UNAIDS, UNWOMEN, ILO, UNOPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME INDICATOR</th>
<th>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</th>
<th>RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS</th>
<th>ROLE OF PARTNERS</th>
<th>INDICATIVE RESOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. By 2018, vulnerable populations including adolescent girls have increased access to livelihoods, education and improved nutritional status.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Percentage of food secure household (Food Consumption Score, FCS >35 : food secure)
   **Baseline:** FCS >35, 55%
   **Target:** FCS >35, 70%

2. Percentage of adolescent girls (13-19) who have been pregnant
   **Baseline:** 34%
   **Target:** 28%

3. Percentage of children 5-14 years involved in child labour
   **Baseline:** 49.8%
   **Target:** 40%

4. Supplementary feeding performance rates among targeted children under 5
   **Baseline:**
   - recovery rate = 95.2
   - default rate = 2.8
   - death rate = <3%
   - nonresponse rate = 0.8
   **Target:**
   - recovery rate = >75%
   - default rate = <15%
   - death rate = <3%
   - nonresponse rate = <5%

**Assumption:**
- Coordination of social protection programs
- No shocks disrupt household food security

**Risk:**
- Food price hike,

**MEANS OF VERIFICATION**
- MAFFS- Annual agricultural survey
- Annual crop assessment
- WFP report
- DHS
- MICS
- IPEC/ILO

**RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**
- MDAs,
- NGOs
- Civil Society,

**ROLE OF PARTNERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATIVE RESOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$14,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$224,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$ 34,904,375</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. By 2018, 20% of extremely poor households have access to social safety nets.

1. Proportion of extremely poor and vulnerable households receiving cash transfers and food assistance
   **Baseline:** 0%
   **Target:** 7%

2. Proportion of cash for work programme beneficiaries who are women
   **Baseline:** 31%
   **Target:** 50%

3. School attendance among children in beneficiary households of cash transfers and school feeding programme beneficiaries
   **Baseline:** TBD 2014
   **Target:** TBD 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumption:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Routine Safety Nets data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cash Transfer survey (NACSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Funding by Government and development partners to implement safety nets will be available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Capacity to implement the safety net programmes will be built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Coordination will be strengthened</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Misappropriation of fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Poor targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of capacity of financial institutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDAs, World Bank, Local Councils NGOs Civil Society</td>
<td>WFP $28,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF $4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNAIDS $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNWOMEN $223,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ILO $200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNOPS $500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$ 33,123,125</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PRSP Pillar 7: Governance and Public Sector Reform

#### Outcome convener: UNDP

**Contributing agencies:** UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, IOM, WHO, UNODC, ILO, UNOPS, UNESCO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</th>
<th>RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS</th>
<th>ROLE OF PARTNERS</th>
<th>INDICATIVE RESOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **A.**  | UN support to public sector reforms promotes quality, transparent, and increasingly accountable services. | • SSL reports  
• Revised Statistics Act  
• Development Partners’ reports  
• EMIS  
• Performance appraisal/monitoring reports of MDAs  
• Signed performance contracts  
• Revised and harmonised procurement legal and regulatory frameworks.  
• MDAs and Local Councils Procurement Plans  
• MICS | • Government of Sierra Leone is committed to implementing formulated reform policies; including the functional reviews, right sizing and a decent pay policy.  
• Government of Sierra Leone is committed to creating the enabling environment for effective service delivery – staff development, on-the-job training, and provision of equipment. | • UNDP – Data collection and analysis  
• HRMO, PSRU, PSC, Cabinet Secretariat – Coordination and policy formulation  
• Development Partners – Resource mobilization, technical assistance  
• GoSL – Coordination  
• Development Partners – Technical assistance and funding | UNDP  
UNWOMEN  
WHO  
ILO  
UNOPS  
UNESCO  
| $9,534,500 |
B. Justice and security sector delivery systems improved in compliance with international human rights principles.

1. Percent (%) of cases reported and disposed of by type (civil and criminal) at the Traditional Courts, Magistrate Courts and High Courts in the provinces (including mobile courts) (disaggregated by district and gender).  
   **Baseline:** TBC  
   **Target:** At least 50% increase in cases received and disposed of in Traditional, Magistrate and High Courts (including mobile courts) by type (civil and criminal).

2. Percent (%) of court users satisfied with the outcome of cases (Civil and Criminal) (disaggregated by district, court type and gender).  
   **Baseline:** 53.2% (ASJP perception survey 2013)  
   **Target:** 65%.

3. The % of respondents who believe that the problem of corruption is serious in the functioning of the Magistrate Courts (by district, court type and gender).  
   **Baseline:** 33.7% (ASJP perception survey 2013)  
   **Target:** 25% (Follow-up surveys will be conducted by ASJP and possibly UNDP).

4. Number of cases investigated by the Transnational Organized Crime Unit – TOCU and persons prosecuted for drug trafficking and organized crimes (by drug type and gender).  
   **Baseline:** 41 Cases investigated by Transnational Organized Crime Unit – TOCU and 12 persons prosecuted (1 Semester 2013).  
   **Target:** Increase of 50% for cases investigated and increase of 50% persons prosecuted.

5. Proportion of juvenile offences diverted from formal justice system (by district, age and gender).  
   **Baseline:** 35%  
   **Target:** 70% by 2017.

6. Percent (%) of populace expressing satisfaction with quality of security provision  
   **Baseline:** 30.1% (to be disaggregated)  
   **Target:** 45%
C. Capacity of democratic institutions strengthened to enable good governance

1. The number of Media laws revised (or extent of revision) in line with international best practice on press freedom.
   **Baseline:** No unified media laws
   **Target:** A codified media law endorsed.

2. Number of selected CSO partners who are qualified to apply and monitor normative standards in their relevant areas of work (by type of CSO and gender)...
   **Baseline:** 0 (as the UN as of now does not have a project on capacity development on normative standards).
   **Target:** 25% of UN CSO partners by 2019.

3. Number of legislative and oversight activities by Parliament on national development programmes/targets
   **Baseline:** TBD.
   **Target:** TBD.

4. Number of public institutions and electoral bodies using the integrated national civil register
   **Baseline:** 0
   **Target:** 3

5. IMC Media Watch
6. IMC, SLAJ, WIMSAL annual reports.
7. Sensitization seminar reports
8. Feedback from stakeholders on press freedom related practices
9. Capacity building progress reports
10. IMC monitoring and evaluation reports.
12. Reports show personnel training sessions, workshops seminars and coaching and mentoring sessions have been realized.
13. Capacity assessments that demonstrate changes in knowledge and skills of civil society partners.
14. Pre and post assessment linked to the training/orientation event.
15. Assessments show improved service to MPs;
16. Legislative Department maintains legislative records like in other Parliaments.

**Assumption:**
- Government will support efforts on improving media laws to strengthen democracy.
- There will be an increase in media responsibility to respect the law.
- Government will be committed to supporting media capacity building exercises.
- Access to Information Act will be popularized and understood by the Public and Media Houses
- There will be consistency in media regulation.
- Media Organizations will be effective and efficient.
- Parliamentary strengthening will continue to be perceived as an essential component of the governance reform process.
- Donor support will be available throughout the period.
- Donor support for Parliament will increase.
- Parliament believes that views of citizens & CSOs should be engaged more comprehensively in the Parliamentary processes (legislative and oversight);
- IMC will serve as the led agency working in close collaboration with UNDP/DPs and selected national media organizations in planning and rolling out of the programs. Specific roles are as follows:
  - IMC: Media monitoring
  - IRN/CTN: Community/independent radio network
  - Mass Communication/FBC: Journalism education and training media research
  - SLAJ: Professional association
  - WIMSAL: Protecting interest of women journalists
  - GoE: Peer review mechanism for newspaper editors
  - Reporter Union: Defending rights of reporters
  - Newspaper Vendors Association: Newspaper distribution and marketing

**UNDP**
- $34,800,000

**UNWOMEN**
- $150,000

**UNOPS**
- $1,500,000

**$ 36,450,000**
Most legislative records available on the Parliamentary website.
Parliamentary resource Centre set up as a support mechanism for Parliament.
PACO donor meetings; Annual data on donor assistance to Parliament provided to partners.
Parliament uses social media for feedback;
Parliamentary Committees maintain data of specialized CSOs/ NGOs and academics for ready reference and for deposing before the committee on specific issues.
Increased tabling of Committee reports in Parliament;
Monitoring of recommendations made in reports.
International and National Electoral Reports
National Registration Secretariat Reports
Elections Commission Annual voter turnout report
Parliament Committees are interested in monitoring the progress of targets as specified in various policy documents.
Risk:
Media can be perceived as too powerful.
Political parties may indulge in petty politics and jeopardize the institutionalization of democratic best practices in Parliament.
Political interference in the Parliamentary administration; Ethnic divide may overshadow merit in the Parliamentary service.
Global recession make impact availability of resources.
Vested interests may get perpetuated through the CSOs.
Authentic data may not be readily available;
Parliamentary research may not be very thorough.
PACO will be the focal office in Parliament for UNDP and Donor partners to collaborate with Parliament.
ACBF funds will be available largely for infrastructure assistance, though a portion will be available for the women caucus, ICT and Library.
World Bank will undertake its proposed support to the financial committees of Parliament under its financial sector project.
UNFPA will continue its support to Parliament in specialized areas.
### PRSP Pillar 8: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

**Outcome convener:** UNICEF  
**Contributing agencies:** WFP, UNAIDS, UNDP, IOM, FAO, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNIDO, ILO, UNHCR, UNOPS, UNESCO

#### OUTCOME INDICATOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
<th>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</th>
<th>RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS</th>
<th>ROLE OF PARTNERS</th>
<th>INDICATIVE RESOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Women and Children are Safer and More Empowered to Prevent Gender Based Violence and Harmful Traditional Practices</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1. Percentage of adolescent girls (15 – 19 years) who have begun childbearing:  
**Baseline:** 32.2%  
**Target:** 25% | MICS | • Agenda for Prosperity and Teenage Pregnancy Strategy is implemented.  
• Enabling legal and policy environment in place. | All relevant MDAs  
CSO’s  
Donors  
Judiciary  
Traditional and Religious Leaders | UNICEF  
$10,000,000  
WFP  
$7,000,000  
UNAIDS  
$100,000  
UNDP  
$2,280,000  
UNWOMEN  
$248,750  
UNFPA  
$6,840,000  
OHCHR  
$250,000  
UNHCR  
$500,000  
UNOPS  
$500,000  
$27,718,750 |
| 2. Percentage of child marriage under 18 years:  
**Baseline:** 50.3%  
**Target:** 40% | | | |
| 3. Proportion of women subjected to physical or sexual abuse in the last 12 months  
**Baseline:** TBD  
**Target:** TBD | | | |
| 4. Percentage of women 15-49 years who had any form of FGM/C:  
**Baseline:** 88.3%  
**Target:** 75% | | | |
B. Women have greater access to political opportunities and increased participation in decision making and development process in Sierra Leone.

1. Percentage of women in National Parliament and local councils
   **Baseline:** National Parliament 14%, Local Councils 19%
   **Target:** 30%

2. Percentage of women in leadership positions in major political parties.
   **Baseline:** TBC
   **Target:** 30%

3. Percentage of women in middle and senior grade positions in Sierra Leone Civil Service
   **Baseline:** 19.1%
   **Target:** 30%

---

C. Women have greater access to socioeconomic opportunities in Sierra Leone

1. Percentage of literate females aged 15-24 year olds.
   **Baseline:** 48.3%
   **Target:** 55%

2. Percentage of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.
   **Baseline:** 23.2%
   **Target:** 30%

3. Percentage of women in the informal sector, especially traders.
   **Baseline data being sought:** first step in M&E plan

4. Percentage of women in vocational centres
   **Baseline data being sought:** first step in M&E plan

---

**Assumption:**
- There is political will to implement gender laws and policies and establish appropriate legal and policy frameworks.
- Government will continue to create conducive environment of female employment in both the private and public sectors.

**Risk:**
- Unavailability/unwillingness of eligible female candidates to run for election.
- Delay/failure in operationalizing necessary policies/frameworks.

---

**Assumptions and Risks:**
- National Election Commission Annual Report
- Political Party Reports
- Human Resource
- Management Office
- (GoSL)
- National Election Committee
- All relevant MDAs
- CSO’s
- Donors
- Judiciary
- Traditional and Religious Leaders
- Universities
- Colleges
- Schools

---

**Sources:**
- National Election Commission Annual Report
- Political Party Reports
- Human Resource Management Office (GoSL)
- MICS
- Labour Force Survey
- All relevant MDAs
- CSO’s
- Donors
- Judiciary
- Traditional and Religious Leaders
- Universities
- Colleges
- Schools

**UNICEF**
- $5,000,000
- WFP
- $1,000,000
- UNAIDS
- $100,000
- FAO
- $2,535,000
- IOM
- $430,000
- UNWOMEN
- $500,000
- UNOPS
- $250,000
- UNESCO
- $400,000

**Total:** $ 7,180,000

---

**Assumptions and Risks:**
- National Election Committee
- All relevant MDAs
- CSO’s
- Donors
- Judiciary
- Traditional and Religious Leaders
- Universities
- Colleges
- Schools

---

**Sources:**
- National Election Committee
- National Parliament
- All relevant MDAs
- CSO’s
- Donors
- Judiciary
- Traditional and Religious Leaders
- Universities
- Colleges
- Schools

**UNICEF**
- $5,000,000
- WFP
- $1,000,000
- UNAIDS
- $100,000
- FAO
- $2,535,000
- IOM
- $430,000
- UNWOMEN
- $500,000
- UNOPS
- $250,000
- UNESCO
- $400,000

**Total:** $ 12,044,000
The President of Sierra Leone His Excellency Ernest Bai Koroma, the Secretary General of the United Nations Mr. Ban Ki-Moon and the Executive Representative of the United Nations in Sierra Leone Mr. Jens Anders Toyberg-Frandzen met with Sierra Leonean Police Officers that have been deployed with the United Nations on various Missions outside of Sierra Leone, alongside UN Police Officers currently serving in Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone has moved from being a Country that received peacekeepers to a Country that now contributes Peacekeepers.

Photo ©Silke von Brockhausen
The following agencies are working on projects that cover regional issues but do not specifically target Sierra Leone and therefore did not participate in the country specific UNDAF process:

The United Nations Office in West Africa (UNOWA).
UNOWA is working together with ECOWAS and the Mano River Union Secretariat to support the operationalization of their recently adopted security strategy. The strategy aims at addressing cross-border threats to peace and stability in the MRU and is based on a comprehensive approach that takes into account the nexus between security and development. UNOWA is also working with ECOWAS, EU and UNDP on the implementation of a regional White Paper on Increasing Access to Modern Energy Services for rural and peri-urban populations. The implementation stage is expected to start in 2014.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
The Governments of Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Sierra Leone and Togo are working collaboratively in leading a regional project addressing the links between climate change and protected areas. The project (“Evolution of Protected Areas systems with regard to climate change in the West Africa Region”) will build capacity for understanding and managing Protected Areas (PAs) for the threat of Climate Change (CC) by: combining and distilling existing information from disparate sources; undertaking new research to contribute to the body of knowledge; borrowing from other fields and innovating to develop new management approaches; and ensuring that discussion, training and learning are taking place to support a strong cadre of PA managers in the region. Three other countries- Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, are be involved in trans-boundary aspects. The $3.5 million regional GEF project started in 2010 and will end in 2015 and is implemented by UNEP DEPI (GEF) and executed by UNEP WCMC. Other partners include IUCN Protected Areas Programme for West and Central Africa (PAPACO), UK meteorological office Hadley Centre, BirdLife, Durham University, IUCN Global Species Programme (GSP) and Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE) University of Kent.
It is estimated that the total resources required for implementing the UNDAF over the four years will be approximately US$ 533 million. The table below summarizes the funds required to meet the outcomes listed in each pillar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed UNDAF contribution to Agenda for Prosperity Pillar</th>
<th>Indicative Resources Required (Jan’ 2015 - Dec’ 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillar 1. Economic Diversification to Promote Inclusive Growth</td>
<td>47,154,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillar 2. Managing Natural Resources</td>
<td>30,722,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillar 3: Accelerating Human Development</td>
<td>242,429,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillar 5: Labour &amp; Employment</td>
<td>24,195,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillar 6: Strengthen Social Protection Systems</td>
<td>68,027,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillar 7: Governance and Public Sector Reform</td>
<td>73,349,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillar 8: Gender equality and Women’s empowerment</td>
<td>46,942,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>532,820,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The figures, while only indicative, are as accurate as possible at the time of the UNDAF drafting. In all cases the funds are to be secured and should not be considered as a commitment for accounting purposes.

The table below shows the financial targets against which each agency will raise funds during the UNDAF.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDAF Agency Targets</th>
<th>Jan 2015 - Dec 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>226,365,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>104,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>79,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>30,560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>28,535,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>16,284,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>15,365,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>8,780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>4,390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>3,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>2,195,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>881,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHCHR</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td><strong>532,820,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The MPTFO/CCF will accept un-earmarked contributions for which the in-country Joint Steering Committee, chaired by the Minister of State, will set priorities, by pillar, and allocate money based on a mutually agreed set of criteria.

It follows that pillars responding to the root causes as noted in the Country Analysis would be prioritized by the Government. The UN family in Sierra Leone has operated such a fund since 2009 which has in the past successfully channeled one-off contributions by countries as well as allocations from the MDG window / Delivering as One Fund. It is expected that the new Delivering Results Together Fund will also be able to contribute to the CCF.

In addition UN agencies will also allocate core funds to their programmes contained inside the UNDAF.

Regardless of the channel through which the funds arrive the formulation of each programme contained within the UNDAF remains with the implementing agency. Each agency will follow the rules and regulations by which it is governed through its Head Quarters.

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator the UN Country Team will work together to mobilize resources. The agencies, programmes and funds that work inside the UNDAF structure will (a) strive to keep the Government’s Development Assistance Database (DAD) that tracks Overseas Development Aid up to date, and (b) keep the Resident Coordinator’s Office informed of newly secured funding. The UN Country Team will ensure that the various funding channels are transparently operated so that the Resident Coordinator is in a position to lobby for additional funds as and when necessary.
The central management and coordination hub for each of the UNDAF pillars will be the Government-led Pillar Coordination Working Groups, that in turn feed information to the Agenda for Prosperity Results table and the DEPAC. This is possible because the UNDAF aligns directly with seven of the eight Pillars.  

The Agenda for Prosperity is significantly broader than the sum of the UN’s outcomes shown in the UNDAF results table. The UNADF is the UN’s contribution to the Agenda for Prosperity; a contribution that should be brought to bear on the needs of the country alongside other parallel contributions from other parts of the international community, the private sector, civil society and the Government. The UN will assist the Government to organize those Pillar Working Groups for which it is a member, whilst always encouraging the Government to adopt its central role in the aforementioned Groups.

At the end of 2011 the UN and the Government of Sierra Leone developed Direct Programme Support (DiPs) that extended HACT into a wider understanding of harmonization, simplification, risk mitigation and national capacity building. DiPs has been in operation since 2012 and will be continually improved through the UNDAF. Within the UNDAF DiPS represents a common system to implement national execution through the use of common tools and procedures. The UN cannot provide direct support to the national budget, but through direct programme support the UN has a complementary role to that of donors who provide budget support.

As country systems and processes strengthen there will be the expectation of increasing levels of national execution, for which the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will become more central to the way the UN operates.

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2 The UNDAF does not contribute to Pillar Four, International Competitiveness
Monitoring and Evaluation

The UNDAF’s monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be linked to existing national M&E systems.

In particular each agency commits to completing the Gender Score Card on an annual basis.

The UN System will continue to provide support for further strengthening the national M&E systems as may be required.

Management of M&E:
The UNDAF will be monitored using indicators, baselines and, where relevant, annualized targets. At the outcome level, indicators will be aligned as far as possible with national Agenda for Prosperity indicators, thus relying on the same means of verification used in the national report on MDG and progress reports for the Agenda for Prosperity. The UN’s Deputies’ Group will be responsible for tracking overall UNDAF performance, based on the UNDAF M&E matrix and plan, and for promoting a harmonized approach to M&E activities. The UNCT DIPS taskforce will strengthen the role of the Deputies’ Group on M&E by ensuring regular joint assurance and oversight activities. The Deputies’ Group will review UNDAF programmes and strengthen technical support to, (i) baseline data collection, (ii) effective monitoring mechanisms for the UNDAF (iii) joint UN data collection, analysis and (iv), reporting.

UNDAF Annual Reviews:
UNDAF annual reviews will form an integral part of the Joint Strategy Meetings to assess the progress towards achieving the annualized targets and expected results, including contributions towards the outcomes of the Agenda for Prosperity. Findings and recommendations of the UNDAF reviews will inform the Resident Coordinator’s Annual Report.

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

Evaluation:
The timing of the UNDAF reviews will be harmonised with those of the Agenda for Prosperity to ensure that the two processes inform each other. The UNDAF Annual reviews will be conducted by UN agencies. They will examine to what extent the UNDAF results have been achieved and how they are contributing to priorities in the Agenda for Prosperity. A final evaluation will be conducted during the first half of 2018 to inform the formulation of the next UNDAF.

Capacity Building for M&E:
The UN system will continue to strengthen national monitoring and evaluation capacities by providing technical assistance in data collection, analysis and reporting for the implementation of the UNDAF together with other partners. The UN will strengthen the capacity of government partners to measure development effectiveness and the attainment of Agenda for Prosperity and to collect, analyze, use and disseminate data and information.
### Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surveys/Studies</th>
<th>2015 (Year 1)</th>
<th>2016 (Year 2)</th>
<th>2017 (Year 3)</th>
<th>2018 (Year 4)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 5)</td>
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<td>3rd Demographic &amp; Health Survey</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Secondary Analysis of 2013 DHS</td>
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<td>Release of the agriculture sector review report</td>
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<td>Release of report on community perception on national early warning system.</td>
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<td>Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA)</td>
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<td>SARA (Service Availability Readiness Assessment)</td>
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<td>BEmONC (Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care) assessments</td>
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<td>2015 (Year 1)</td>
<td>2016 (Year 2)</td>
<td>2017 (Year 3)</td>
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<td>Joint Monitoring Visits</td>
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<td>Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme - UNFPA/UNICEF</td>
<td>Programme outcome evaluation (per outcome) - UNDP</td>
<td>End of Programme Evaluation - UNICEF/UNDP/UNFPA</td>
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<td>Programme outcome evaluation (per outcome) - UNDP</td>
<td>Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme document - UNDP</td>
<td>Impact assessment of Country Programme 2008-12</td>
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<td>UNDAF Annual Review</td>
<td>UNDAF Annual Review</td>
<td>UNDAF End of Cycle Evaluation</td>
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<td>M&amp;E Curriculum for NAS partners</td>
<td>Training and capacity building of IPs (UNCT/Joint DiPs Team)</td>
<td>Training and capacity building of IPs (UNCT/Joint DiPs Team)</td>
<td>Training and capacity building of IPs (UNCT/Joint DiPs Team)</td>
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<td>BSS (General Population and Key populations) by NAS</td>
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<td>National AIDS Spending Assessment by NAS</td>
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<td>Partner Activities</td>
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<td>National AIDS Spending Assessment by NAS</td>
<td>National AIDS Spending Assessment by NAS</td>
<td>National AIDS Spending Assessment by NAS</td>
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</table>
Challenges experienced during the 2013-2014 programme cycle that will roll over into the UNDAF

During the review of the Transitional Joint Vision at the start of 2014 the following challenges were noted when implementing projects that will almost certainly persist during the UNDAF cycle. During the planning for the UNDAF it will be important for all projects to build in activities that take these challenges into account, and where necessary mitigate against the associated risks that they may present.

The challenges that will carry over to the UNDAF cycle are shown below:

- Delays in the movement of money through internal financial systems. This challenge applied to both Government and UN systems.

- The mapping of facilities across the districts proved difficult. In many cases establishments were not labeled correctly and/or were identified with the wrong map coordinates. This affected distribution and planning activities. In broad terms reliable data was often not readily available in many sectors.

- Human resource planning, and particularly staff appraisals, was not uniform across Government systems. Too often counterparts were not of the required level to form effective partnerships given the technical skills needed to implement projects.

- Recruitment of new national staff, be it for short term consultancies or regular posts, frequently proved unsuccessful as the required qualifications were often hard to find.

UNDAF Project selection: At the start of 2014 the Transitional Joint Vision was on track, in that the funding from the donors was strong and over 90% of the elements set out in the results framework registered outputs/results at the 50% point of the programme cycle. Whilst those elements that were not able to show progress in 2013 may still be able to produce results in the second half of the cycle during 2014, it is important that the UNCT does not commit to projects that cannot be started/completed within the time permitted in the programme cycle. In most of the elements that were struggling to show results there were other non-UN and/or Government partners that had a comparative advantage over the UN; during the UNDAF it will be important to ensure the careful selection of projects with respect to the landscape in Sierra Leone as opposed to adherence only to agency mandates.
## Acronyms

### The UN Family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Association</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>OHCHR</td>
<td>Office of the Higher Commissioner for Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>The United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNCDF</td>
<td>United Nations Capital Development Fund</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environmental Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Populations Fund</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Project Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNWOMEN</td>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACBF</td>
<td>African Capacity Building Foundation</td>
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<td>ACC</td>
<td>Anti-Corruption Commission</td>
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<td>AfDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
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<td>ART</td>
<td>Antiretroviral Therapy</td>
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<td>ASJP</td>
<td>Access to Security and Justice Programme</td>
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<td>CFSVA</td>
<td>Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis</td>
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<td>CLoGPAS</td>
<td>Comprehensive Local Government Performance Assessment System</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<td>DHS</td>
<td>District Health Survey</td>
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<td>EMIS</td>
<td>Education Management Information System</td>
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<td>GAFSP</td>
<td>Global Agriculture and Food Security Program</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>GoSL</td>
<td>Government of Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>HCT</td>
<td>HIV Counselling and Testing</td>
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<td>HMIS</td>
<td>Health Management Information System</td>
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<td>Human Resource Management Office</td>
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<td>IMC</td>
<td>Independent Media Commission</td>
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<td>Implementing Partners</td>
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<td>International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour</td>
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<td>Joint Measurement Programme</td>
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<td>Local Council</td>
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<td>Local Economic Development</td>
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<td>LGED</td>
<td>Local Governance and Economic Development</td>
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<td>Local Government Finance Department</td>
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<td>LoCASL</td>
<td>Local Council Association of Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>MAFSS</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security</td>
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<td>MDA</td>
<td>Ministries, Departments and Governmental Agencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<td>MIA</td>
<td>Ministry of Internal Affairs</td>
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<td>Ministry of Local Government and Rural. Development</td>
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<td>SMART</td>
<td>Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Timely</td>
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<td>TOCU</td>
<td>Transnational Organized Crime Unit</td>
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<td>WASCE</td>
<td>West Africa Senior Certificate Examination</td>
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<td>WIMSAL</td>
<td>Women in the Media Sierra Leone</td>
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THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (UNDAF)
SIERRA LEONE
(January 2015 - December 2018)