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Draft country programme document for Maldives (2011-2015)

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I. Situation analysis

1. Maldives has made significant progress in terms of economic and social development. With an average gross national product (GNP) per capita of \$3,090 and a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.77, the Maldives has the highest HDI ranking in South Asia. While concerted efforts will be needed to reach gender equality, environmental sustainability and global partnership for development targets, it is on track on five of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets. However, this masks wide disparities between the capital and outer atolls as well as between atolls. It also does not reflect the considerable challenges Maldives faces as a small island developing State, including, notably, the difficulty in establishing a viable diversified economy.

2. The 2004 tsunami and the recent global economic crisis have vividly underlined the vulnerability of Maldives to external shocks. With the contraction in the tourism sector, growth rates declined from 5.8 per cent in 2008 to -4.0 per cent in 2009. Maldives was already facing a fiscal crisis from 2006 to 2008, with the deficit reaching 29 per cent of GDP in 2009. In response, the Government initiated policy measures to cut expenditures, particularly by reducing public sector wages by 14 per cent, and the public sector headcount by one third, and to increase revenue through tax reform. The Government also entered into a three-year programme of \$92.5 million with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Although the Government is committed to achieving macroeconomic adjustment and recovery, the high dependence on tourism leaves the country extremely vulnerable. As the country graduates from least-developed-country status in January 2011, economic diversification and strengthening of its trade and investment sectors will be even more necessary to achieve sustainable development.

3. Economic growth has been associated with increasing inequality between the urban capital and the rural atolls and islands. The Gini-coefficient between the capital and the atolls grew from 0.12 in 1997 to 0.18 in 2004 while more than 50 per cent of the poor are “transient poor”. Growth has not retarded the 14 per cent and rising national unemployment rate (with women accounting for 24 per cent compared to 8 per cent for men). Sixty-two per cent of the population is under 25 and substance abuse and crime among youth is rapidly increasing.

4. At an average of 1.5 metres above sea level, Maldives is also severely vulnerable to climate change and associated sea-level rises, resulting already in severe coastal erosion, damage to infrastructure, human health issues, loss of biodiversity, droughts and weak food security. Maldives experiences high frequency low impact hydro-meteorological disasters owing to changes in weather patterns that cause coastal flooding and storm surges. Building resilience of the communities through sustainable adaptation mechanisms to contend with the adverse impacts of climate change is therefore a matter of survival.

5. In 2008, Maldives witnessed a peaceful transition to democratic rule, with the 2008 ratification of a new Constitution and the multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections. The newly established democratic, human rights and justice institutions are in their early stages and struggle to define and implement their mandates. They require significant technical, institutional and human resource support. Over 120 bills await passage by the Parliament and the recently passed decentralization and local governance bill to establish locally elected councils on all islands will require significant administrative, fiscal and legal capacity to operationalize.

6. Although women and men enjoy nearly the same rights and are on par with regard to education, the empowerment of women continues to be constrained by unemployment, shifting roles within the family as provider and caregiver, and increasing violence against women. Significantly, the emerging interpretations of Shariah law could affect access by women and girls to education, health, social services and the application of justice. While HIV prevalence remains very low, there are recent reports of high-risk behaviour among the youth. The related concerns of unemployment, growing religious extremism and drug abuse have become critical in their effect on youth and increase the country's potential vulnerability to HIV.

7. The Government has set out its priorities and clear strategies in the national Strategic Action Plan to address its development challenges. However, Maldives will require strong cooperation from its development partners in support of its efforts to nurture a nascent democracy, withstand and effectively respond to the impact of the global economic crises and its vulnerability to climate change as it adjusts to graduation to middle-income status. Short-term interventions to address the acute fiscal constraints will need to be balanced with long-term reforms across the range of themes and sectors, as detailed in the Strategic Action Plan.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

8. During the previous cycle, UNDP focused its support on democratic governance, poverty reduction and the environment, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Evaluations confirm that UNDP has contributed significantly to post-tsunami recovery efforts, adoption of MDGs-based development planning processes and the strengthening of national institutions. It has also contributed effectively to the transition of Maldives to democracy and the Government's agenda on climate change and disaster risk reduction. The Assessment of Development Results (ADR) noted that the UNDP role as a valued and trusted government partner and its presence and contributions were of paramount importance in Maldives. UNDP also successfully forged strong working relations with its counterparts, as well as with the private sector and civil society, and has contributed to a new role for civil society in the country's democratic transition.

9. Building on these lessons from the previous cycle, and evaluation findings, UNDP will seek to reinforce Maldives democratic transition and development gains through strategic policy and capacity development support, and leadership of the United Nations system in its areas of comparative advantage. UNDP will also seek to sustain the gains made under the five MDGs and accelerate action towards achieving the MDGs targets on gender equality and women's empowerment and the environment.

III. Proposed programme

10. The UNDP country programme document for Maldives for 2011-2015 supports sustainable human development goals and is fully aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011-2015 and national development priorities articulated in the Government's Strategic Action Plan, 2009-2013. It has been formulated in consultation with the Government, civil society, the United Nations agencies and all key development partners and builds on lessons learned from the previous cycle. The country programme document and UNDAF

recognize and respond to the extraordinary social and political changes of the last two years, and will therefore assist national efforts to foster democratic consolidation, address economic and climate-related vulnerabilities and achieve MDG targets by 2015. The proposed country programme will focus on three main areas: (a) democratic governance; (b) poverty reduction; and (c) environment and energy and climate change adaptation.

11. The overall strategy entails a focus on strategic upstream policy support and strengthening of policy dialogue and advocacy; capacity development at the national and local levels, with strong links between policy and practice, and a scaling-up of successful pilot initiatives; and the fostering of knowledge sharing and transfer especially through South-South cooperation; and a strong focus on gender equality and mainstreaming. The country programme will target vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth.

Democratic governance

12. Based on government priorities, the governance programme will enhance transparency and accountability of public institutions with an emphasis on developing decentralized government; strengthen equitable access to justice and the rule of law; promote an active and thriving civil society with opportunities for engaging in public dialogue; foster a culture of respect for human rights, including women's rights; and strengthen institutional capacity to plan and coordinate national development based on the Strategic Plan at the national and local levels. Under the decentralization programme, UNDP will support the envisaged local government bodies through assistance for the organization of local government elections, capacity development for financial planning and service delivery, and development of the institutional and legal framework for decentralized government. To support broader public sector reform, the programme will focus on strengthening the capacity of local bodies to improve service delivery, and promote climate-resilient and equitable development through training and skills building.

13. In the programme period, UNDP will help enhance the legislative framework of the civil service, and the technical capacity of the Civil Service Commission, the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Parliament. To support the civil service restructuring associated with the macroeconomic adjustment programme, UNDP will carry out capacity diagnostics across sectors that can better guide capacity development and effective civil service reform. To enhance public sector transparency and accountability, UNDP will strengthen the media.

14. To promote the rule of law and access to justice, the programme will strengthen the capacity of the justice sector in the areas of human rights, HIV/AIDS and gender issues; increase access to legal aid, especially among women; and promote the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

15. Through promotion of democratic dialogue, human rights and engagement of civil society, the programme will promote social cohesion and engender national trust and confidence in democracy. The programme will improve mechanisms for dialogue, and strengthen the enabling environment for civil society to thrive by improving public policy and capacity. UNDP will work with partners to activate the National Volunteers Programme for youth. UNDP will also support the development of human rights-related legislation, and promote human rights awareness in collaboration with the Human Rights Commission of Maldives and civil society.

16. Building on its commitment to assist in the implementation of the Government's Strategic Action Plan, UNDP will support the more effective use of data and information systems for decision-making and improve government capacity to institutionalize and implement the results-based management framework for the

Strategic Action Plan, including for results-based planning, monitoring and evaluation and budgeting. UNDP will also support the Government to develop and implement a framework for its international cooperation strategy, based on the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness.

Poverty reduction

17. The poverty reduction programme will address the issues relating to overall economic vulnerability, the impact of the global economic crisis, the implication of impending least-developed-country graduation and rising unemployment, particularly among women and youth, by removing barriers to diversification and private sector development; helping to create opportunities for decent work for women and men in line with ILO standards; and promoting economic diversification by strengthening national capacity to address trade and investment-related issues. Private sector development and public-private partnerships to support economic diversification will be supported by building an enabling environment through legislation, institutional development plans and improved value chain linkages to trade, tourism and food security-related livelihood interventions. Climate resilient livelihood options will be explored through marine-based and agricultural farming projects.

18. UNDP will partner with ILO to develop a national framework for decent work. This will address the lack of labour force participation among women and youth, skills needs and gaps in the sectors of the economy and identify responses to the issues relating to the migrant population. UNDP will complement ILO support to developing labour governance in Maldives. UNDP will also target skills training and entrepreneurship development interventions to public sector employees who will be retrenched under the civil service restructuring and macroeconomic adjustment programme.

19. UNDP will continue its support to maintain the low prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the country through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). The programme will provide policy support to prepare the National HIV/AIDS Strategy for 2012-2015 and strengthen service provision and monitoring of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, working with the Government other partners. UNDP will support direct interventions to promote women's role in political, economic and public life, thereby contributing to the achievement of gender equality.

Environment and energy and climate change adaptation

20. Maldives has pledged to protect and preserve the natural environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve carbon neutrality by 2019. The programme aims to address the country's vulnerability through the National Action Plan for Adaptation, by strengthening the overall institutional framework, and by helping establish a multi-sector coordination platform to assess and address climate risk. Interventions will focus on integration of climate risk to land use planning, coastal zone management and marine resources management; and mainstream them in the overall national and local development plans. Policy reforms emphasizing adaptive mechanisms will be tested and demonstrated in several sectors. UNDP will partner with the Government to establish a climate change centre that will support adaptation and mitigation efforts in Maldives.

21. UNDP will support conservation of the marine environment and community-based protection of the ecosystem by addressing issues of waste management, and assist the Government in achieving its objective to address carbon neutrality by 2019. The programme will also support energy policy development, including for

standards and regulations to enable energy efficiency and low carbon development; and will help develop a functioning authority dedicated to renewable energy and identifying appropriate and feasible renewable energy and demand-side options, and clean technologies to promote low carbon lifestyle in Maldives.

22. UNDP will work with the Government to improve the management of environmental resources through engagement of multiple stakeholders, including community, youth, women and the private sector, thus linking natural resource-based livelihood promotion at the community level to key policy instruments. UNDP will continue to support enhancement of capacities for local environmental management aimed at increasing access for the poor and disadvantaged in communities to goods and services provided by the natural environment, productive land, and ecosystem-based livelihoods and services. UNDP will also continue to support the establishment and coordination of a national disaster risk reduction platform and strengthen community capacities for preparedness and resilience.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

23. The country programme will be nationally executed by the Government and will follow national implementation modalities. However, UNDP and the Government of the Maldives agree that exceptions could be made in special circumstances where direct implementation modalities would be more appropriate. The results framework for the outcomes of the country programme includes indicators and targets that will also be a part of the UNDAF action plan. UNDP will fulfil its assurance role by applying the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), macro- and micro-assessments, spot checks and audits to ensure effective, efficient and accountable programme and project implementation.

24. The country programme review and outcome evaluations will be conducted regularly and the ADR will take place in 2014. To ensure effective monitoring of the country programme, a programme/outcome board, comprising all key stakeholders, will be established to monitor the progress of the country programme based on the country programme document evaluation plan. To enhance results-based management, UNDP will, in close coordination with the Government, promote increased use of participatory monitoring and evaluation methods and use of national monitoring and evaluation systems.

25. UNDP will integrate capacity development in all project management activities. To further support programme implementation, greater use of South-South cooperation, access to global knowledge and expertise through the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre and global communities of practice will be emphasized. This will be complemented by strengthened cooperation with other United Nations agencies to undertake joint programming, wherever feasible, through shared resources, knowledge and expertise.

26. UNDP will also leverage opportunities from existing and potential bilateral donors, global funds and resources, thematic trust funds, private sector and South-South cooperation to successfully implement the country programme. The country programme will rely on strong partnership with the Government and donors to mobilize the required additional resources. The focus will be on supporting the transition to middle-income status by assisting Maldives to engage with a broad spectrum of partners, including traditional and emerging donors, as well as Global Funds. UNDP will contribute towards increasing national implementation capacity for project design and management, procurement and financial management.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Maldives (2011-2015)

Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outcome: indicators, baselines and targets	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Indicative resources by goal (thousands of \$)
UNDAF outcome #6: Opportunities are created for diversification of the economy in selected regions; Outcome #7: Creation of opportunities for decent work and labour markets better governed and regulated in line with ILO principles/standards					
Poverty reduction	Institutional capacity strengthened to remove barriers to economic diversification and private sector development	<p>Baseline: (1) Nil, (2) One maintained, no new markets, (3) None, (4) two, (5) Nil, (6) two</p> <p>Indicators: (1) Implementation of least-developed-country transition roadmap, (2) existing trade preferences maintained; new markets gained; (3) sectors for which capacity development plans, laws and regulations operationalized to implement purchasing power parity; (4) Business Development Service facilities that prioritizes women entrepreneurs; (5) innovative marine/agri-farming piloted and demonstrated for policy linkages</p> <p>Targets: (1) Implemented, (2) three maintained, two new markets gained, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six</p>	<p>1.1 National capacity strengthened to implement and monitor smooth transition from least-developed-country graduation, including strengthened multi-sector response to address trade and investment-related issues and to implement the roadmap for smooth transition</p> <p>1.2 Participation of private sector in selected service provision (waste management, market access for local produce, resource conservation) enhanced at national and decentralized levels</p> <p>1.3 Business development and entrepreneurial capacity of small and medium enterprises strengthened through expanded partnerships with the private sector</p> <p>1.4 Cultured or farmed marine and agri-products piloted and commercialized in selected regions to enhance livelihoods and resilience of communities in a changing climate</p>	Ministry of Economic Development (MoED), Ministry of Human Resources, Youth and Sports (MHRYS), National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, private sector, province offices, local councils, Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture., Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, Department of Gender and Family Protection (DGFP), UNCDF, ILO, ESCAP, UNCTAD, FAO, IFAD, ADB	Regular resources 1,000

	Enabling environment strengthened creates decent work opportunities for women and men aligned with ILO standards	Baseline: (1) Non-existent, (2) Nil Indicators: (1) Operational national framework on women/youth unemployment (2) % retrenched employees including women retrained (e.g., entrepreneurial training) Targets: (1) Exists, (2) At least 40%	1.5 National framework for decent work addressing female and youth unemployment developed and implemented 1.6 Labour market able to cope with macroeconomic adjustments initiated in response to the global and domestic economic crisis	MHRYS, ILO DGFP, MoED, private sector, NGOs, labour unions, business associations	Regular resources 910
UNDAF outcome #5: Most at risk and vulnerable populations have equitable access to drug and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services					
HIV/AIDS	Equitable access to drug and HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services ensured to most at-risk and vulnerable populations	Baseline: (1) , (2), (3) Non-existent, (4) One, (5) Nil Indicators: (1) National HIV/AIDS Strategy 2012-2015, (2) % most at-risk/vulnerable populations correctly identify ways to prevent sexual transmission of HIV, (3) % most at-risk/vulnerable populations access HIV/STI services; (4) % service providers trained, (5) Implementation of National Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for HIV/AIDS Targets: (1) Exists, (2) 80%, (3) 40%, (4) 60%, (5) Implemented	1.7 National and local level response to HIV/AIDS strengthened through multi-sector strategy and advocacy targeting policymakers, parliamentarians, judiciary, religious leaders, civil society and private sector 1.8 Capacity of service providers enhanced to expand access to services and to deliver comprehensive interventions for HIV/AIDS and STIs 1.9 Monitoring and evaluation systems established to collect and disseminate accurate information on HIV/AIDS	Ministry of Health and Family, National AIDS programme, Centre for Community Health and Disease Control (CCHDC), NGOs, UNODC, UNFPA, WHO, Attorney General's Office (AGO), Parliament, judiciary, police, Ministry of Islamic Affairs, media	Regular resources: 141 Other resources: 1,396
UNDAF outcome #15: Improved individual, institutional and systematic capacities to promote gender equality and non-discrimination, and to empower women and girls to enjoy their rights in all sphere of life in line with national commitments by 2015					
	Individual and system-wide capacities improved to promote gender equality	Baseline: (1) Non-existent, (2) None, (3) Limited Indicators: (1) Strategy for advocating women's role in public life with key stakeholders, (2) institutions and organizations provide leadership training for women, (3) % women accessing business development services Targets: (1) Exists, (2) four, (3) 30% by women	2.1 Members of Parliament, religious institutions, civil society, private sector and media capacity strengthened to promote women's role in public life and address HIV/AIDS and gender-based issues directly impacting women negatively 2.2 Women's political participation and leadership in decision-making enhanced to achieve relevant MDG 3 target 2.3 Women's participation in labour force and economic activities improved	DGFP, Ministries, Majlis, judiciary, media, NGOs, business associations, Ministry of Entrepreneur and Cooperative Development, MHRYS, Councils, UNFPA, Gender Architecture,	Other resources 100

				UNDP	
UNDAF outcome #8: Communities have access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation and sustainably manage the natural environment to enhance their livelihoods; Outcome #9: Enhanced capacities at national and local levels to support low carbon lifestyles, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction					
Environment and energy	Policies and institutional capacities at the national and decentralized levels strengthened to realize low-carbon and climate-resilient human development	<p>Baseline: (1) None, (2) No dedicated authority on renewable energy, (3) No coordination mechanism, (4) None, (5) None, (6) No centre</p> <p>Indicators: (1) Number of policy instruments on renewable energy and energy efficiency options enforced; (2) Renewable energy/energy efficient/clean technologies institutionalized by a national authority, (3) National coordination platform to assess and address climate risk reduction, (4) Number of islands where adaptation options demonstrated with policy linkages, (5) Number of sectors in which adaptive mechanisms minimize losses from climate-related impacts, (6) Centre to guide practical adaptation activities for public/private sector</p> <p>Targets: (1) At least 3 (renewable energy and energy efficient law, building code and customs regulations on equipment), (2) Renewable energy authority completes comparative review of 5 renewable energy options, (3) Exists, (4) 3 inhabited islands, (5) 3 sectors, (6) Centre operational</p>	<p>3.1 Implementation of viable renewable energy and energy efficient technologies enabled to promote low-carbon lifestyle</p> <p>3.2 Climate risk management options integrated into land-use planning, coastal zone management and marine resources management at national and decentralized levels to achieve MDG 7 and avoid human and material losses from adverse impacts of climate change</p>	Ministry of Housing and Environment, MoFA, MoT, MoHF, MoHA, MHRYS, local governments, private sector, NGOs, UNEP, FAO, WFP	<p>Regular resources 350</p> <p>Other resources 775</p>
	Sustainable management of environment enhanced at decentralized levels to increase livelihoods resilience in a changing climate	<p>Baseline: (1) 13 Baa Atoll islands, (2) 2 partnerships, (3) None, (4) 29 disaster risk reduction plans drafted, 13 adapted, 2 simulated</p> <p>Indicators: (1) Islands with participatory gender sensitive plans for sustainable environment management, (2) Number of community-level partnerships with private sector for sustainable environment management, (3) Risk transfer mechanisms, (4) Number of communities with adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans differentiating impact on women and men</p> <p>Targets: (1) 20 inhabited islands, (2) 20 inhabited islands, 2 resorts, (3) National insurance product in place to cover residual climate risks, (4) 40 inhabited islands</p>	<p>3.3. Institutional plans developed to implement environmental management initiatives at decentralized levels that increase ecosystem benefits for sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>3.4 Ability of vulnerable communities enhanced to evaluate and select appropriate options to adapt to climate and related vulnerabilities and to reduce disaster risks</p>	MHTE, MoFA, MoT, MoH, MoHA, MHRYS, local councils, private sector, NGOs, National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), Maldives Meteorological Service (MMS), EPA, UNEP, World Bank	<p>Regular resources 350</p> <p>Other resources 4,5000</p>
UNDAF outcome # 10: increased transparency and accountability of public institutions with emphasis on decentralized bodies; Outcome # 11: Equitable access to justice and strengthened rule of law;					
Outcome # 12: Culture of respect for human rights advocated, fulfilled protected and fostered at all levels; Outcome # 13: Civil society is active and thriving; Outcome # 14: Institutional capacity strengthened and framework in place to coordinate and plan national development at local and national levels.					
Democratic governance	Institutional capacities strengthened to ensure transparency and accountability of public institutions with emphasis on decentralized bodies	<p>Baselines: (1) None, (2) World Bank Voice and Accountability Indicator (VAI) ranking 2004: 10–25th percentile, 2008: 25–50th percentile, (3) 120 bills pending approval to operationalize 2008 constitution, (4) United Nations Convention Against Corruption self-assessment not complete, (5) None</p> <p>Indicators: (1) Number of inhabited islands/atolls with gender sensitive climate resilient development plans and budgets utilized; (2) World Bank VAI ranking, (3) Number of public sector reform bills ratified/amended, (4) United Nations Convention Against Corruption self-assessment recommendations implemented, (5) Civil Service Capacity study recommendations implemented</p> <p>Targets: (1) Inhabited islands/atolls have gender sensitive climate resilient</p>	<p>4.1 Local development and service delivery enhanced through fully functional decentralized bodies (with adequate institutional and human resource capacities)</p> <p>4.2. Increased participation and female representation ensured in public sector reform and decentralization through institutionalized mechanisms</p> <p>4.3. Legislative and regulatory frameworks for public sector reforms and public institutions (including the Parliament, Anti-Corruption Commission and Civil Service Commission) at national and decentralized</p>	President's Office, AGO, Civil Service Commission, Anti-Corruption Commission, MoHA, Department of Planning, Local Councils,	<p>Regular resources 755</p>

		development plans; 100% utilization of budget (2) World Bank VAI rank at 50 th –75 th percentile, (3) 75 Bills ratified/amended (PPP, public enterprises monitoring, Access to Information and Penal Code) in a gender sensitive manner, (4) All United Nations Convention Against Corruption self-assessment recommendations implemented, (5) Recommendations implemented comprehensively	levels, established and capacities for implementation strengthened 4.4 Strategic interventions to address capacity gap in civil service and public sector implemented 4.5. Enabling environment for responsible and free media improved through strengthened national and local institutional frameworks	Province Offices, civil society UNODC, Parliament, media, UNESCO	
Equitable access to justice and rule of law improved through strengthened legislative frameworks and institutional capacities	Baselines: (1) Number of Attorney General's Office or employment tribunal branches outside Malé, (2) 2 provincial Prosecutor General's Offices, (2) None, (3) None, (4) Inadequate training received among all institutions in justice sector to address human rights and gender issues Indicators: (1) Number of AGO, PGO, employment tribunal branches outside Malé, (2) Number of islands with community ADR mechanisms, (3) Number of communities, including women, with access to legal aid, (4) Number of institutions in the justice sector that received training on human rights and gender Targets: (1) 18 PGO branches, 20 AGO and employment tribunal branches, (2) All inhabited islands, (3) All communities, especially women, have access to legal aid, (4) All justice sector institutions	4.6. Legal frameworks and judicial redress enhanced nationally and at local levels and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in place which are gender-just and gender-sensitive 4.7. Professional skills in law enforcement, legal and judicial sectors strengthened in courts, government and state authorities, especially in relation to criminal justice, human rights, gender and HIV	Courts, Judicial Services Commission, Department of Judicial Administration, Home Ministry, Prosecutor General's Office, AGO UNICEF	Regular resources 100 Other resources 300	
Enabling environment created and strengthened for civil society to thrive and to engage in public dialogue	Baselines: 1) None, (2) No registered volunteers with national programme, (3) Limited, (4) None Indicators: (1) Number of atolls with training targeting NGOs, (2) Number of volunteers in the National Volunteers Programme (disaggregated by gender, age, area), (3) Existence of mechanisms for inclusive dialogue, (4) Existence of a not-for-profit law Targets: (1) All atolls, (2) Operational NVP have significant number of volunteers, (3) Exists, (4) Exists, enforced	4.8. Policies and legislative frameworks established to foster civil society development, including trade unions and media 4.9. Increase in volunteers and increased engagement of citizens, including women and youth, in community development 4.10. Mechanisms for inclusive communication and democratic dialogue established, with a focus on creating space for progressive discourse on issues of human rights and gender	NGOs, MoHA, MHRYS, President's Office, AGO, United Nations Volunteers programme, media, trade unions	Regular resources 100 Other resources 200	
Culture of respect for human rights including women's rights advocated, fulfilled, protected and fostered at all levels	Baselines: 1) Non-existent, (2) Human rights-related bills in Parliament pending approval Indicators: (1) Existence of a consultative mechanism to provide human rights commentary on legislation and policies, (2) Number of human rights laws enacted Targets: (1) Consultative mechanism exists, (2) At least 5 human rights-related laws passed (including R2I, Penal Code, Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, Civil Procedure Code, Criminal Procedure Code)	4.11 Regular human rights and gender-sensitive analysis on new legislation/policies 4.12 Government, state institutions and civil society have enhanced capacities to promote and protect human rights 4.13 Increased awareness of human rights, including women's rights and ability to exercise rights enhanced	Human Rights Commission, NGOs, AGO, Parliament	Regular resources 800	
Development effectiveness and harmonization achieved in implementing the Strategic Action Plan through strengthened coordination and	Baselines: (1) Limited utilization, (2) Limited coordination in policymaking, planning, monitoring and budgeting, (3) Inadequate training received to implement results-based management, policy, planning, implementing, monitoring and budgeting, (4) Draft international cooperation strategy exists, (5) Maldives identified as venue for 2011 Regional Democracy Forum Indicators: (1) Level of utilization of development, census, national databases for policymaking and Strategic Action Plan reporting, (2) Institutionalized coordination mechanism for results-based management, climate change	4.14 Development planning systems strengthened and better utilized for decision-making 4.15 Institutional and technical capacity for results-based and gender-responsive policymaking, planning, monitoring and evaluation and budgeting strengthened at national and decentralized levels 4.16 Institutional capacity strengthened to implement the international cooperation strategy, inter alia, based	National Planning Council, President's Office, Department of National Planning,	Regular resources 155	

	capacity at the national and decentralized levels	<p>adaptation and disaster risk reduction, policy and gender-responsive policymaking, planning, monitoring and budgeting at national and local levels, (3) Number of sectors receive training to implement results-based management, policymaking, planning, implementing, monitoring and budgeting in provinces, (4) Existence of operational international cooperation strategy based on Paris Principles, (5) Regional Democracy Forum held</p> <p>Targets: (1) Regular, systematic utilization, (2) Institutional coordination mechanism exists, (3) All sectors receive training, (4) International cooperation strategy operationalized, (5) Regional Democracy Forum results in increased South-South partnerships to strengthen democracy</p>	<p>on Paris Principles to support the achievement of MDG 7</p> <p>4.17 South-South partnerships and regional networking strengthened to contribute towards consolidation of democracy</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance and Treasury, line ministries, local councils, Department of Gender and Family Protection, External Resource Coordinating Committee UNFPA, UNIFEM</p>	
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