

Appendix A: Results Matrices per Theme Group

The following appendix details the UN Country Programme outcomes—16 in total drawn from the five main UNDAF outcomes of the UNDAF 2008-2011. The table illustrates how each of the CP outcomes contributes to the realisation of the respective UNDAF outcomes.

Each outcome and output will have a lead agency that is accountable to the Resident Coordinator for the realisation of the output. The lead agencies are reflected in **bold**.



NATIONAL GOALS: MGDS THEME 1 - SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY

UNDAF OUTCOME 1: By 2011 government policies and local and national institutions effectively support equitable economic growth and the achievement of food and nutrition security

Country Programme Outcomes		Country Programme Outputs		Partners	Resources (USD)
1.1	Strengthened Government capacity to coordinate and implement food and nutrition security policies and plans by 2011	1.1.1	Provision of additional capacity to government to ensure that food and nutrition policies are integrated as part of SWAp development by 2011. FAO, (UNDP)	OPC: PSR MEP&D: MGDS M&E formats and evidence-based policy formulation WB, Norway; DFID, EU, GTZ, JICA; NSO; MoF, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Women, Civil Society	10,500,000
		1.1.2	Strengthened Government capacity to coordinate and align development partners' policies and plans by 2011. FAO, (UNDP)		

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resources (USD)
<p>1.2 Nutrient friendly agricultural productivity increased, especially at household level, and oriented towards commercialization by 2011</p>	<p>1.2.1 Land area under small scale irrigation and water harvesting increased by 22% by 2011. FAO, (UNDP)</p> <p>1.2.2 By 2011, the proportion of farmers practicing diversification is increased to 55% in programme areas (diversification in production - high value & nutritive crops, dairy, livestock, and aquaculture). FAO, (UNDP)</p> <p>1.2.3 Three adaptive research initiatives supported in different zones by 2011. FAO, (UNDP)</p> <p>1.2.4 Uptake of improved agronomic, crop protection and post harvest best practices doubled in areas where UN is working with government by 2011. FAO, (UNDP, UNIDO)</p> <p>1.2.5 Linkage and access to markets and financial institutions for the agro-sector increased by 33% by 2011. FAO, (UNDP)</p> <p>1.2.6 By 2011 the number of women, young people and people with disabilities engaged in gainful and sustainable economic activities increased by 15%. FAO, (UNFPA, ILO, UNIDO)</p> <p>1.2.7 Child labour and hazardous work for young people reduced in agricultural sector ILO (FAO, UNICEF)</p>	<p>Ministry of Irrigation; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; ; GTZ; USAID; EU; JICA; Department of Fisheries; Ministry of Labour and Social Development, NGOs, Trade Unions, Employers Association</p>	<p>24,400,000</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resources (USD)
1.3 Enhanced conservation of natural resource base by 2011	1.3.1 Land under community-based natural resources management, improved integrated water resources management and improved land use practices increased by 25% by 2011. UNDP, (FAO) 1.3.2 Strengthened application of results of disaster risk assessment to natural resources management by 2011. FAO 1.3.3 Increased access to alternative energy sources by 2011 <i>(target depends of alternative energy source. Ref M&E matrix for details).</i> UNDP,(FAO)	MoAFS, Ministry of Energy, GTZMines and Natural Resources, USAID	11,000,000

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

The Economic and development policy work will be coordinated under existing coordination mechanisms; such as: Public Sector Reform Programme; Malawi Financial and Accountability Programme, Joint M&E Programme, Group on Financial and Economic Management and the Government/Donor Aid Coordination mechanisms being developed under the Development Assistance Strategy. Most of the UNDAF outcomes will also be produced under sector wide programme approaches such as the proposed agriculture SWAP, and national programme frameworks, such as PSR, MFAP, etc.

The UN participates in most coordination mechanisms as well as programme wide approaches used in Malawi. In a number of cases, PSR and Agriculture and Nutrition Policy, the UN takes the lead.



NATIONAL GOALS: MGDS THEME 2 - SOCIAL PROTECTION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

UNDAF OUTCOME 2: By 2011, the ultra-poor are sufficiently cared for and protected as are the vulnerable who can be negatively impacted by economic shocks and disasters (MGDS Theme 2 Medium Term Expected Outcome)

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resources (USD)
2.1 Proportion of vulnerable groups benefiting from social protection increased by 2011 <i>Specific target depends on type of vulnerable group. Ref M&E matrix for details.</i>	2.1.1 Policy and institutional frameworks for social protection put in place and funded through the national budget by 2011. UNICEF, (ILO, WFP, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR)	OPC, DoPDMA, MoF,MEPD, Loc Gov, Ministry of Agriculture, Health, Education, Women and Child Development: DFID, WB, EU; MASAF; International and national NGOs: Private Sector Local assemblies Responsible Line Ministries Local Assemblies USAID, GTZ International and national NGOs	250,000
	2.1.2 Multi-sectoral coordination and information management systems and capacity developed at national, district and local levels to ensure implementation and monitoring of the national social protection programme by 2011. UNICEF, (UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, FAO)		4,000,000
2.2 Government will have disaster risk reduction and emergency management systems and practices for efficient response at national and sub-national levels	2.2.1 Disaster risk reduction policy, and institutional framework including planning mechanisms, regulations and new or amended legislation is put in place by 2008. UNDP, (WHO, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR)	Office of the President and Cabinet, International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), Malawian Red Cross, USAID, relevant line ministries (incl. MoAFS)	150,000
	2.2.2 Disaster risk reduction is incorporated in key government policies, relevant UN programmes and school and professional training curricula for improved safe behaviour practices by 2011. UNDP,(WFP, FAO, WHO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA)		250,000
	2.2.3 Capacity is built at national and sub-national levels for effective integration of disaster risk reduction and emergency management into development planning and programming by 2011. UNDP		1,200,000
	2.2.4 Information management system in place to quantify disaster risks and losses and the relative impact on men and women by 2011. UNDP, (UNICEF, WHO UNFPA, FAO)		450,000
	2.2.5 Emergency preparedness plans are developed and operationalised at national and district level by 2008. UNDP, (WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, WHO)		250,000
			21,066.895

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resources (USD)
	2.2.6 Emergency management and early recovery structures and systems adhering to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) are strengthened to effectively respond to local conditions by 2011 <i>WFP, (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, WHO)</i>		250,000

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

Agencies highlighted in italics within country programme output will play a leading role in coordinating and monitoring activities. Coordination mechanisms include UNCT meetings, the UN Disaster Management Technical Working Group (UNDMTWG), and coordination with Government and partners through the Social Protection Steering and Technical Committee, the National Platform for Disaster Reduction, and the Food Security Joint Taskforce.



NATIONAL GOALS: MGDS THEME 3 & 4 - SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

UNDAF OUTCOME 3: Increased equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social services by 2011

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resources (USD)
<p>3.1 Equitable access to essential health services increased by 2011</p> <p><i>Specific target depends on the type of essential health service. Ref M&E matrix for details.</i></p>	<p>3.1.1 Increase proportion of women, men and young people accessing sexual and reproductive health services by 2011. WHO,(UNFPA, UNICEF)</p> <p>3.1.2 Proportion of women accessing obstetric care increased by 2011 UNFPA,(WHO)</p> <p>3.1.3 Communities with enhanced capacity to implement key maternal, newborn and child health practices by 2011 WHO, (UNFPA, UNICEF)</p> <p>3.1.4 Increased proportion of under-five children accessing preventive interventions at all levels (facility, outreach and community) by 2011 UNICEF, (WHO)</p> <p>3.1.5 Increased proportion of health facilities managing common childhood illnesses according to national standards by 2011 WHO, (UNICEF)</p> <p>3.1.6 Existence of guidelines, policies and systems development, in collaboration with other cooperating partners, for equitable delivery of the EHP by 2011. WHO, (UNICEF)</p> <p>3.1.7 Increased capacity for epidemic preparedness and response by 2011 UNICEF,(WHO)</p> <p>3.1.8 Existence of an evidence base on the burden of non-communicable diseases and advocacy strategy by 2011 WHO,(UNICEF)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health; Health Sector Cooperating partners; USAID; EU; ADB; JICA; DFID; Norway; SIDA; World Bank; JHPIEGO; GTZ; CIDA; MSH; MSF; Red Cross; VSO; Save the Children (USA); Plan International; World Vision; CHAM; BLM; FP Association; MOE; MOI; MOLG; MOGender; MOYouth; Youth Council; District Assemblies; University College of Medicine</p>	<p>23,235,000</p>

Country Programme Outcomes		Country Programme Outputs		Partners	Resources (USD)
3.2 Improved nutrition outcomes for under 5 children, pregnant and lactating women, PLWHA and other at risk groups by 2011. <i>Specific target depends on the type of nutrition outcome and the vulnerable group being measured. Ref M&E matrix for details.</i>	3.2.1	Policy and institutional frameworks for prevention and treatment of malnutrition and emergency preparedness and response strengthened at all levels by 2011 UNICEF (WFP, WHO)	OPC-Nutrition HIV and AIDS, MOH, EP&D, MOE, MOT&I, MBS, MOWC, MOA, DoPDM, MOF, DHRMD, District and City Assemblies) Universities and colleges, Civil society: CAMA; Cooperating partners.	12,696,000	
	3.2.2	Improved and sustained coverage of programmes for prevention of micronutrient deficiencies by 2011 UNICEF , (WHO, WFP, FAO)			
	3.2.3	Improved management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition in facility and community based centres by 2011 WFP ,(UNICEF, WHO)			
	3.2.4	Improved knowledge and practices of households and communities for better nutrition by 2011 UNICEF , (WFP)			
3.3 Equitable access to and use of safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene in rural and peri-urban areas and promotion of environmental health by 2011 <i>Specific target depend on rural or peri0urban settin. Ref M&E matrix for details.</i>	3.3.1	Increased number of water points constructed / repaired in rural and peri-urban communities and schools by 2011 UNICEF	MoIWD; MoH, MoEd& MoLG; District Assemblies NGO's, Private sector CIDA, JICA, DFID, WB, EU, ADB, Government of the Netherlands	26,000,000	
	3.3.2	Increased number of improved sanitation facilities in rural and peri -urban communities and schools by 2011 UNICEF			
	3.3.3	Policies and systems development support together with other cooperating partners in the context of SWAP by 2011. UNICEF			
	3.3.4	Increased proportion of the population and school children adopting improved hygiene practices by 2011. UNICEF , (WHO)			

Country Programme Outcomes		Country Programme Outputs		Partners	Resources (USD)
		3.3.5	Public Health Act revised and enforced by 2011 WHO	MoH; MoLG, MoEnv, MoIWD, NGOs, CHAM, MoF, MoEnv, MBS, DFID, NORAD, JICA, WB, NGOs, NAC	200,000
		3.3.6	National environmental health policy and guidelines formulated by 2011 WHO		
		3.3.7	Systems for monitoring Water and food quality strengthened by 2011 WHO, (UNICEF)		
		3.3.8	Routine monitoring of hygiene standards in public places, e.g. markets improved by 2011 WHO, (UNICEF)		
3.4	By 2011, the proportion of girls and boys' enrolment, attendance, completion and achievement increased by 2011.	3.4.1	All primary schools implementing new curriculum that incorporates Life Skills for HIV prevention by 2011. UNICEF, (UNFPA, UNESCO)	Teacher Development Centres (TDCs); WB, ADB, DFID, GTZ, CIDA, JICA, USAID, Norway (life skills) MoEVT, MOH, MOE, Ministry of Labour and social Development, NGOs	29,852,000
		3.4.2	Percentage of primary schools implementing the "Child Friendly School (Joyful Learning) package" in Standard 1 – 8 increased to 80% by 2011. UNICEF, (WFP, UNESCO)		
		3.4.3	The percentage of vulnerable children benefiting from school feeding increased by 100% by 2011. WFP, (UNICEF)		
		3.4.4	All (100%) of the school age refugee children benefit from a good quality education by 2011 UNHCR, (UNICEF)		
		3.4.5	Policies and systems development supported together with other development partners, as part of the Education Sector Wide Approach to Programming (SWAP) by 2011. UNICEF, (UNESCO, UNFPA)		
		3.4.6	Children withdrawn and prevented from child labour reintegrated and retained in basic education and vocational training ILO (UNICEF, WFP)		

Cooperation mechanism and programme modalities:

Agencies in bold within country programme outputs will play a leading role in coordinating and monitoring activities. Implementation will take place in line with the SWAp programme of work, which involves all partners in health. The UNCT will oversee the implementation of the strategic framework, which will be translated into action through the various Country Programme Action Plans.



NATIONAL GOALS: MGDS THEME 4 - MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION OF NUTRITION DISORDERS AND HIV/AIDS

UNDAF OUTCOME 4: National response to HIV/AIDS scaled up by 2011, to achieve universal access to prevention, treatment, care, and support

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resources (USD)
<p>4.1 improved equitable access to and uptake of preventive services</p> <hr/>	<p>4.1.1 increased percentage of pregnant women and children receiving comprehensive Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission services</p> <p>UNICEF (WHO, WFP)</p>	<p>Government: MoH, MBTS, MoE, MoY, NAC to provide policy direction, coordination and infrastructure</p>	<p>16.500,000</p>
	<p>4.1.2 increased coverage of blood safety measures (screening, storage, distribution, and transfusion services) in accordance with national guidelines</p> <p>WHO</p>	<p>CSO e.g. MACRO will provide training of counsellors</p>	<p>200,000</p>
	<p>4.1.3 increased coverage of Life Skills education for young people in and out of school</p> <p>UNFPA (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Donors: HIV and AIDS Pool Donors¹, GTZ , USAID, EU</p>	<p>1,000,000</p>
	<p>4.1.4 increased coverage of HIV testing and counselling to reach children, youth, and women as well as high-risk groups</p> <p>UNICEF (UNFPA, WHO)</p>		<p>2.500,000</p>
	<p>4.1.5 Scale up of male and female condom access to all districts</p> <p>UNFPA</p>		<p>500,000</p>

¹ CIDA, DFID, Norway, World bank, GFATM

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resources (USD)
	<p>4.1.6 Increased capacity at district level to manage Sexually Transmitted Infections</p> <p>4.1.7 Increased institutional capacity to manage HIV prevention programmes at national, district, and community levels and in the workplace</p>		<p>X</p> <p>X</p>
<p>4.2 improved and equitable access to and uptake of AIDS treatment, care and support services</p>	<p>4.2.1 Increased number of sites providing ART especially to pregnant women and children</p> <p>WHO (UNICEF)</p> <p>4.2.2 Improved capacity of the national laboratory system to provide HIV diagnostic services and patient monitoring including HIV drug resistance</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>4.2.3 Strengthened national capacity for drugs and commodities procurement, and supply management</p> <p>UNICEF (WHO)</p> <p>4.2.4 Increased number of PLHAs, especially children, accessing nutritional support, including treatment for acute malnutrition</p> <p>WFP (WHO/UNICEF/UNHCR)</p>	<p>Government: MoH and NAC to provide policy direction, coordination, staff and infrastructure</p> <p>Global Fund(GF),Clinton Foundation(CF),United States Government(USG),Medicine Sans Frontiers(MSF),Christian Health Association of Malawi(CHAM),Malawi Business Coalition on HIV &AIDS(MBCA), National Association of People Living with HIV&AIDS in Malawi(NAPHAM),Malawi AIDS Network(MANET)</p> <p>Donors: HIV and AIDS Pool Donors, GTZ, EU</p>	<p>100,000</p> <p>200,000</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>200,000</p>
<p>4.3 reduced social and economic impact of HIV and AIDS on families and communities</p>	<p>4.3.1 increased number of households, especially those headed by women and the elderly, with OVC and PLWHA accessing safety nets</p> <p>UNICEF (FAO, WFP)</p> <p>4.3.2 increased number of PLWHA, OVC and their families receiving psycho-social support</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>4.3.3 increased number of OVC receiving access to basic social services on an equitable basis</p> <p>UNICEF (WFP)</p>	<p>Government: MoWCD, MoF, MoEPD, MoE, MoH, MoL, MoJ, NAC, to provide policy direction, coordination, staff and infrastructure</p> <p>Donors: HIV and AIDS Pool Donors, USAID, EU</p>	<p>30,000,000</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resources (USD)
<p>4.4 improved national and district level capacity to coordinate manage and monitor HIV responses in line with the Three Ones Principles</p>	<p>4.4.1. A comprehensive HIV and AIDS policy framework, including such areas as workplace policy and condom distribution, developed (ILO, UNDP,UNAIDS,UNICEF,UNFPA,WHO)</p> <p>4.4.2. Increased number of public organizations at national level mainstreaming HIV and AIDS responses in their policies, plans, and sector strategies</p> <p>UNDP (UNAIDS)</p> <p>4.4.3. Strengthened capacity to implement, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate HIV and AIDS response at national and sub-national levels</p> <p>UNDP (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, UNAIDS)</p>	<p>Government: Office of the President and Cabinet (Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS, Department of Human Resource Management and Development, NAC MoLG and district assemblies to provide policy direction and coordination</p> <p>CSOs: MBCA, MANASO, CBOs, Trade Unions, Employers Association of Malawi</p> <p>Donors: HIV and AIDS Pool Donors, GTZ, EU</p>	<p>550,000</p> <p>1.600,000</p> <p>6,600,000</p>

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:

Coordination of this work takes place within the HIV and AIDS cluster of the UN Country team, convened by the UNAIDS Country Coordinator acting on behalf of the Resident Coordinator. Activities related to each the four country programme outcome are implemented by a team representing the agencies active in this area. All activities are monitored through a single monitoring and evaluation framework.

Input to and alignment with national programmes is assured through regular interaction between team members and national programme managers. In addition, members of the HIV and AIDS cluster participate in a number of coordinating fora where government, civil society and development partners are represented, such as the Malawi Global Fund Coordinating Committee and the Malawi Partnership Forum, which is an advisory body to National AIDS Commission (NAC) and NAC Board on the national HIV and AIDS response. The UN is also a member of the HIV and AIDS Donor Group (HADG), which is a forum to share information, harmonize and coordinate development partners support to the national action framework and align development partners' support to the Integrated Annual Work Plan (IAWP).



NATIONAL GOALS: MGDS THEME 5 - Good Governance

UNDAF OUTCOME 5: Good governance, gender equality, and a rights based approach to development enhanced by 2011

Country Programme Outcomes		Country Programme Outputs		Partners	Resources (USD)
5.1	By 2011, an informed public actively claiming good governance and human rights.	5.1.1	Improved access to information through diversified and increased channels of communication UNDP (UNICEF, UNFPA)	CSOs, media, GoM extension workers, traditional leaders, Parliament, Local Government MoG Community action Groups Malawi Electoral Commission, MoL, Trade Unions, Employers, IPI	11,125,000
		5.1.2	Formal and informal justice systems strengthened to improve access to justice , in particular to marginalised groups, through adherence to the Constitution and applicable international law UNDP, UNICEF (UNFPA, UNHCR)		19,000,000
		5.1.3	Enhanced government and civil society capacity to comply with and domesticate international human rights treaties, including but not limited to reporting requirements UNDP (UNHCR,UNICEF, UNFPA)		2,000,000
		Total:			32,125,000
5.2	By 2011, improved national capacity to formulate policy, manage,monitor and deliver services to protect the rights of vulnerable groups	5.2.1	Strengthened capacity for participatory planning and co-ordination at the district level UNDP (UNICEF, WFP)	Parliament OPC, MoG MoF, MoEPD, Local Government, Parliament, Registrar General WB, GTZ, DFID, CIDA NGOs CSOs DHRMD DoPP	46,750,000
		5.2.2	Strengthened capacity in government for program implementation (procurement, human resource and financial management) UNDP		21,000,000
		5.2.3	Strengthened system for the collection, analysis and utilisation of disaggregated data for policy-making, planning, programming and integrated monitoring and evaluation UNFPA (UNDP,UNICEF, WFP FAO)		
		5.2.4	Strengthened capacity of government, labour unions and relevant stakeholders to promote respect for the rule of law and enforce laws promoting workers rights ILO		tbd

Country Programme Outcomes		Country Programme Outputs		Partners	Resources (USD)
					Total: 67,100,000
5.3	By 2011, gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced	5.3.1	Strengthened legislative framework for gender equality and equity UNFPA (UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNESCO)	Law Commission, MoG, MoJ CSOs Parliament, Traditional Authorities, Political Parties, Ministries: Finance, Health, Education, Department for Disaster Management and local government, DEMATT, Pride Malawi, FINCA and MARDEF: National Statistics Office, District assemblies, sectoral planners, MEC, and civil society,	2,000,000
		5.3.2	Strengthened capacity for gender budgeting and monitoring at national and sub-national levels UNFPA (UNICEF)		4,000,000
		5.3.3	Capacity for gender analysis and gender mainstreaming strengthened UNFPA (UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO)		1,000,000
		5.3.4	Strengthened women's access to financial services and markets to promote womens engagement in economic life UNDP (UNFPA, UNCDF)		3,000,000
		5.3.5	Mechanisms to reduce violence against women and children strengthened UNFPA (UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO)		4,000,000
Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:					
The Economic and development policy work will be coordinated under existing coordination mechanisms; such as: Public Sector Reform Programme; Malawi Financial and Accountability Programme, Joint M&E Programme, Group on Financial and Economic Management and the Government/Donor Aid Coordination mechanisms being developed under the Development Assistance Strategy. Most of the UNDAF outcomes will also be produced under sector wide programme approaches such as the proposed agriculture SWAP, and national programme frameworks, such as PSR, MFAP, etc.					
The UN participates in most coordination mechanisms as well as programme wide approaches used in Malawi. In a number of cases, PSR and Agriculture and Nutrition Policy, the UN takes the lead.					