

Table 2: UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR FYR MACEDONIA (2005-2009)¹

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicators and baselines (for each outcome and if possible for outputs) <i>More information on indicator/baseline in individual CP documents</i>	Sources of verifications (institutions agencies/ partners responsible)	Risks and assumptions (for each outcome)
Models and practices shared and adopted for transparent and accountable provision of decentralized public services			
1.1 Contributing CP outcome			
1. 1. A strategic national vision for local human development and good governance at national and local level in place. (UNDP-UNICEF-WHO-OHCHR-UNHCR).	1. Number of key staff in public sectors trained in SD; cross sectoral policy formulation and monitoring, aid coordination, budgetary management and planning. 2. Number of strategic documents that reflect the principles of sustainable human development concept <u>Baseline:</u> 1. Basic Law on Local Self government, Action Plan on Decentralization, Poverty Reduction Strategy, Ohrid Framework Agreement, Stabilization and Association Agreement.	1. MFA Coordination Office, Ministry of Economy, Finance, Sector for European Integration (SEI), MDG Report, National strategy on HIV/AIDS, Central Donors assistance Database (CDAD), UNDP	1. Availability and willingness of senior officials to participate in training; 2. Willingness by the Government to change (i.e. perception on statistics, management and planning); 3. Minimum staff turnover especially of trained personnel; 4. Continued support of key external donors
UNDP CP outputs			
1.1.1. MDG and SHD based analytical instruments for monitoring socioeconomic trends at disaggregated level and national capacity to use them established; 1.1.2. Aid and policy coordination system and donors' support aligned behind 2015 and MDGs.	<u>Indicators:</u> NHDRs, national and local MDGs Reports used as policy tools (PRS); <u>Baseline:</u> Limited capacity for MDG monitoring and reporting <u>Target:</u> Policies on priority areas (decentralization and public administration) aligned with MDGs and SHD	1. MFA Coordination Office, Ministry of Economy, Finance, MDG Report, National strategy on HIV/AIDS, UNDP	
UNICEF CP Outputs			
1.1.3 A DevInfo/ChildInfo information system		Special surveys,	

¹ The UN-recognized name for the country is the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. However, for the purpose of simplification and without any prejudice to the name related dispute with Greece the name 'Macedonia' will be used throughout the text

for monitoring the well being of children and women established at national, sub national levels.		survey of institutions and inventory of research studies UNICEF, Statistical Bureau	
OHCHR CP Outputs			
1.1.4. Civil society's increased understanding of integrated monitoring systems, analysis and advocacy for human rights.	1. # of training, workshop seminars, training modules developed; 2. Certification/fellowship programmes on HR for Universities developed.		
UNHCR CP outputs			
1.1.5. Government 's understanding and knowledge of legal cross sectoral frameworks for harmonised refugee national legislation and international obligations increased; 1.1.6. Awareness of refugee's rights increased within government, civil society, law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and among the public.	1. # of training events, workshops and seminars.		
WHO CP Outputs			
1.1.7. National health policy/strategy developed and adjusted to be consistent with MDGs; 1.1.8. National HIV/AIDS strategic plan implemented in line with MDGs; 1.1.9. Information and data systems developed for analysts and policy makers to assess the status and trends of HIV and its determinants, including the diversification of treatment services for IDUs. 1.1.10. Policies and legislation related to vulnerable and socially marginalized population groups (Eg. Mental health patients) elaborated and endorsed	1. # number of MDG based policies that benefits marginalized groups first		
1.2. Contributing CP outcome			

1.2. The principles of transparency, efficiency accountability and respect for human rights abided by public sector institutions and citizens. (UNDP-UNICFEF-OHCHR-WB)	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> # Training, workshops, mass awareness, sensitization campaign promoting the concept transparency, accountability and respect for HRs; rate of increase of ICT based public services; computers and internet users at national and local level; # of CSOs promoting respect for human/women's rights (HRs); <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined (TBD) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Commission for the Rights of the Child and Ombudsman' Office records (UNDP-OHCHR-UNICEF); Community surveys/qualitative analysis; (UNDP-WB) Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International data (OHCHR-UNDP-OSCE-UNICEF) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> General high degree of tolerance and public denial of violence and abuse of HR of children and women and stigma attached; Under recognition and underreporting; No comprehensive situation analysis; Government's commitment to implement CRC and CEDAW, Conventions on the Political Rights of Women; Key donors continue support in overall capacity building of the civil society and youth Continued commitment of the Government to actively involve the civil society and youth in development processes; Continued support of key external donors
UNDP CP Outputs			
1.2.1. MDG based models for integrated human development developed and implemented through strategic partnerships and ICT based public service, including e-governance.	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Comprehensive, multisectoral training programme for government officials in place.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> some capacity for decentralization exists, but needs consolidation.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> At least one local participatory mechanism for government efficiency and accountability.</p>		
UNICEF CP Outputs			
<p>1.2.2. National multisectoral CRC monitoring mechanisms informs policy design and programme implementation;</p> <p>1.2.3 Media capacity and involvement in advocating for the rights of the child are increased, with children meaningfully participating in media activities.</p> <p>1.2.4 National legislations are improved in compliance with the CRC and other international standards, and enforcement strengthened.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> # of child rights violations decreased; quality of media coverage of child rights issues improved # of laws and other legal instruments changed for compliance with CRC, CEDAW and MDGs. 	<p>Commission for the Rights of the Child, Ombudsperson, local media, analyses and surveys</p>	
OHCHR CP output			
1.2.5. Civil society and interlocutors in	1. # of consultation meetings between civil society and		

the government have improved communication and a better understanding of their various mandates and can coordinate better among themselves. 1.2.6. Law enforcement personnel have improved knowledge and understanding of human rights issues	government departments.		
WB CP outputs			
1.2.7. All Extra Budgetary Funds (EBFs) are fully integrated into the budget preparation and reporting systems using the TSA.	1. # of EBFs integrated into the budget preparation and reporting system and Treasury Single Account (TSA) (or abolished.		
1.3. Contributing CP outcome			
1.3. A culture of peace, conflict prevention and resolution fostered. (UNDP-UNICEF-IMF)	1. # of inter ethnic and community incidents in targeted areas ; 2.# and type of peace building activities (e.g. training in conflict prevention/resolution methodologies, cultural sensitization, sport events etc.); 3. Existence of mechanisms allowing free expression and degree participation, including women's participation. <u>Baseline:</u> Ohrid Framework Agreement; Project on Small Arms and Light Weapons	1. Association of Youth, Culture and Sports (UNDP); 3. Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International data and analysis. (UNRCS/UNDP UNHCR, OCHA, OSCE)	1. Limited monitoring mechanisms at decentralized level; 2. Desire to look forward on the transition from emergency to development; 3. High turn over of local officials ; 4. Under funded institutions unable to carry out sensitization and campaigns/lack of experience and vision; 5. Continued commitment of Government on implementing conventions related to disarmament; 6. Commitment by the government for participation/political stability and continued support of key external donors.
UNDP CP outputs			
1.3.1. National institutions are strengthened in cross sectoral policies in peace and conflict prevention.	<u>Indicator:</u> Peoples' perceived improvement of security situation. <u>Baseline:</u> Early Warning Reports in 2000- 2003 and 2002 NHDR. <u>Target:</u> Regular Early Warning reports based on vulnerability and opportunity based analysis.		
UNICEF CP Output			
1.3. 2. Skills for Peace Education integrated into school curriculum and teacher training.	Existence of curricular contents covering Peace Education	National Curriculum	Ongoing trend for modernisation of curriculum
IMF CP output			

1.3.3. Balanced ethnic minority's representation in the public sector ensured pursuant the Peace Framework Agreement.			
1.4. Contributing CP outcome			
1.4. Coordinated and timely national cross sectoral response to natural man-made disasters and sudden crisis enhanced. (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, OCHA through RC system)	1.# of national authorities and local organizations trained in disaster management and response and contingency planning 2.# of training events <u>Baseline:</u> Development assistance to prevent and address consequences of sudden crisis provided	1. Crisis Management Centre, Ministry of Local Self Government reports and data (OCHA, UNHCR, RC System/UNDP).	1. Weak mandate of national Crisis Management Centre; 2. Limited budgetary allocations on disaster management and contingency planning.
UNDP CP output			
1.4.1 Integrated and cross sectoral disaster management, crisis, contingency planning and prevention mechanisms in place.	<u>Indicator:</u> Contingency Plan (CP); field coordinating focal points. <u>Baseline:</u> No CPD and limited national capacity <u>Target:</u> At least one integrated pilot local scheme accepted for replication.		
UNICEF CP output			
1.4.2. A national system for the protection of school children in the event of natural disasters is established and operational	1. # of schools that have safety and escape plans. 2. # of schools that have organised staff and student training in disaster management.	School reports.	
WHO CP output			
1.4.3. Ability of national institutions to cope with emergencies in the health sector; 1.4.4. Increased access by population to timely health emergencies supplies.			
UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:			
2. Sustainable employment opportunities increased, particularly in economically depressed areas and among vulnerable groups.			
2.1. Contributing CP outcome			

2.1. Sustained growth equitably shared among regions and vulnerable groups. (UNDP-UNICEF-WHO-WB)	1. Annual reporting on poverty and MDGs; 2. Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line; 2. # number of public investment programmes in energy, basic education and health services and rural infrastructures that benefit the poor, especially women; 4. Public revenues generated and invested in growth to fight poverty. Baseline: 3. no annual reporting, little awareness and baseline data on MDGs; 2. Poverty level 22.6% (2002); 3. Insufficient resources for public investments (Stock of foreign direct investments of \$ 950 mln (2003); cumulative FDI per capita level since 1990 of US\$ 451; Level of growth investment reaching 16% of GDP as compared with the adequate level of 24-25%; 4. Lack of poverty reduction driven budgeting.	1. Commission, Ministry of Economy, Finance, Labour, Health and Education, MDGR (UNDP, UNICEF World Bank)	1. Lack/limited domestic revenue collection ability of the Government 2. Lack of poverty based indicators that fail to show progress/lack of improvement in poor people's life 3. Continued support of key external donors, especially the WB; 4. Ability of the social and economic indicators for poor people to improve more rapidly than those of the rest of the society.
UNDP CP Outputs			
2.1.1. Poverty reduction policies in line with national MDG targets; 2.1.2. Legislative and regulatory environment to investments, trade and private sector activities, including SMEs and FDIs.	<u>Indicator:</u> unemployment disaggregated rates <u>Baseline:</u> budget allocations not linked with PRS and MDGs. <u>Target:</u> MDGs used by central and local authorities as policy tools. <u>Baseline:</u> Approximately 70 laws/regulations identified for revision. <u>Indicator:</u> Number of laws reviewed and improved business environment conducive to increased investments <u>Target:</u> Increased level of FDIs.		
UNICEF CP Outputs			
2.1.3. DevInfo/ChildInfo System identifies socially excluded groups and influences government pro-poor policies.	1. # of laws and other legal instruments changed for compliance with CRC, CEDAW and MDGs.	Ministry of Labour, Finance, Ombudsperson for Children, Statistical Bureau, data from statistics	
WB CP outputs			
2.1.4. Increased use of improved data to inform policy debate.	1. Public access to agreed poverty monitoring data sets.		
WHO CP outputs			
2.1.5. National representation in WHO international "Knowledge forum on pro-poor health action" ensured	1. Comprehensive, cross sectoral health policies and strategies elaborated.		

2.1.6. Cross-sectoral environment and health issues incorporated into poverty reduction mechanisms.			
2.2. Contributing CP outcome			
2.2. Employment opportunities created for all with specific focus on marginalized communities. (UNDP-FAO-WB)	<p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaggregated unemployment rates; 2. Private investment-GDP ratio; 3. Number of public-private partnerships <p><u>Baseline:</u> 1. Unemployment 36.7% (2003)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PRSP, Ministry of Finance and Economy , Statistics Committee, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy data, statistics and reports (UNDP-WB); 2., Early Warning Reports (UNDP-UNICEF). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underestimation and lack of information of the number of unemployed and underemployed; 2. Continued support of key external donors, especially WB.
UNDP CP output			
2.2.1 Labour market programmes at local level, for vulnerable groups and communities with high unemployment (especially youth and women) supported through ICT and private sector partnerships.	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of people provided with employment opportunities.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> Limited local capacities to implement local employment initiatives.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Number of local labour strategies launched in depressed areas; ICT national strategy finalized.</p>		
FAO CP Outputs			
2.2.2. Agro/forest-based and sustainable livelihood enabled; 2.2.3. Increased access to market for livestock production.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of agricultural based sustainable employment opportunities, particularly in rural depressed areas; 2. # of base models for rehabilitation of agricultural production in underdeveloped municipalities; 3. Increase in marketable agricultural production and farm incomes 		
WB CP Output			
2.2.4. Employment creation financially supported by the banking sector ; 2.2.5. Increased private sector participation in job creation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in average loan; 2. Number of private investments/partnerships. 		

UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle:			
Equal access to quality basic services (Health, Education, Social Welfare, HIV/AIDS prevention), especially for socially excluded groups.			
3.1. Contributing CP outcome			
3.1. Social policy development and implementation are oriented to the socially excluded and the vulnerable. (UNICEF-WHO).	1. # of social policies adopted	Official Gazette	1. Commitment by Government to implement sector reforms incorporating CRC recommendations;
UNICEF CP outputs			
3.1.1 Baseline surveys and studies on the situation of children and woman conducted to fill data gap and to further understanding on emerging issues 3.1..2 National monitoring system on the situation of children and women developed; and data collection, analysis and use strengthened to inform social policy (DevInfo/ChildInfo). 3.1.3 Basic social policy and standards for children and woman developed and more oriented towards the poor.	1. # of studies and surveys conducted 2. Policies developed, adopted and implemented 3. Basic social service standards adopted, developed and applied. 4. Availability of data on children and women.	1. Ministry of Health and Republic Institute for health Protection data 2. Statistical Bureau data	1. Lack of reliable information; 2. Lack of resources for public services; 3. Weak policy formulation, budget management/allocation and accountability; 4. Understaffing and untrained staff ; 5. Continued support of key external donors in basic services, especially health and education.
WHO			
3.1.4 Women and children benefit from effective peri-natal care.			
3.2. Contributing CP Outcomes			
3.2 Children and families participate in and benefit from integrated community-based early childhood interventions (UNICEF).	1. # of communities adopting and implementing local policies and practices for integrated early child development (ECD).	Local Government Reports.	1. Low priority of community-based ECD . 2. Lack of local government funds following decentralisation.
UNICEF CP Outputs			
3.2.1 Community-based early childhood interventions in the poor and rural communities will be strengthen and will influence the design of local and national early childhood policies. 3.2.2. As part of primary health care, community outreach will provide referral	1. # of children receiving appropriate home care and stimulation 2. # of communities covered with community-based early childhood interventions. 3. Immunisation coverage	UNICEF reports.	

to schools and centres for social work to promote preventive health.			
3.3. Contributing CP Outcome			
3.3 Policies for enrolling and keeping every child in school and for eliminating gender disparities will be adopted and implemented.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. net primary school enrolment rates (disaggregated by gender) 2. % of children reaching grade 5 (disaggregated by gender) 3. % of children completing primary education (disaggregated by gender) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statistical Bureau 2. Ministry of Education and Science data 	
UNICEF CP outputs			
<p>3.3.1 Policies for enrolling and keeping every child in school and for eliminating gender disparities will be adopted and implemented.</p> <p>3.3.2. National life skills curriculum for primary and secondary education is developed, adopted and effectively used.</p> <p>3.3.3. All schools integrate prevention of school violence in their work plans and implement extracurricular activities for non-violent conflict prevention and peaceful conflict resolution.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of Roma children not in school 2. # of girls of primary school age not in school 3. # of children with disabilities not in school 4. transitions rates to secondary education for girls from ethnic minority groups 5. Adoption of Lifeskills curriculum 6. # of teachers trained 7. Existence of National Plan for Combating violence in schools 8. Availability of school plans for eliminating violence 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Education and Science data 2. School reports 	
3.4. Contributing CP outcome			
3.4. Access to information and services for protection from HIV is available to all people (UNICEF-UNDP).	1. Evidenced improvement in knowledge, attitudes, practice and behaviour.	Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys	1. Attitudes, practices and behaviour are difficult to assess
UNICEF CP outputs			
<p>3.4.1 National Standards for Youth-friendly health and social services will be developed and adopted.</p> <p>3.4.2 The YFS concept tailored to the need of young people is applied, including voluntary counselling and confidential testing, information and advice.</p> <p>3.4.3 Young people have better access to information on prevention of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of YFS facilities operational 2. # YP accessing YFS 3. # of outreach programmes for EVYP 4. # of professionals trained in VCCT 5. % of YP participating in HIV prevention communications activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National curriculum 2. Bureau for Education Development project implementation reports 3. School reports 	
UNDP CP output			

3.4.4. Increased knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention in population between 15-49 years old 2; 3.4.5. Management capacity for implementation of National HIV/AIDS strategy.	<u>Baseline:</u> no data. <u>Target:</u> ensure access to information on HIV/AIDS among 15-49 year population.	HIV/AIDS Theme Group workplan and report and RC Annual Report	
Contributing CP outcome			
3.5 Children and women, especially those from vulnerable groups exposed to abuse, neglect and exploitation are reached with effective services for prevention, protection, recovery and reintegration in all regions (UNICEF-WHO).	1. # of national policies and adequate enforcement 2. Services available for prevention, recovery and reintegration	1. Institute of Social Activities annual reports 2. Ombudsperson for children annual reports 3. National Plan of Action Implementation Report 4. Social Protection Statistical Reports 5. National database for monitoring child protection issues	1. Lack of reliable information to underscore policy; 2. Lack of resources in public services; 3. Weak policy formulation, budget management/allocation and accountability; 4. Lack of coordination between relevant counterparts
UNICEF CP outputs			
3.5.1 National legislations are improved in compliance with the CRC and other international standards, and enforcement strengthened. 3.5.2 Data collection and analysis will be supported to enhance understanding of child protection issues. 3.5.3 Services are provided to children who are victims of exploitation, abuse and discrimination through deinstitutionalisation and social inclusion, referral mechanisms, foster	1. # of laws and other legal instruments developed and adopted in compliance with CRC, CEDAF and MDGs; 2. Improved availability of data on and enhanced understanding of child protection issues. 3. Proportion of children, women and families benefiting from protection services. 3. # of deinstitutionalised children 4. # of training and workshops to strengthen the legislative and individual capacities.		

² (as a complementary output in those municipalities targeted for poverty reduction interventions through sustainable livelihoods, equal access to basic services and improved national capacities for environmental protection).

families' network, and recovery and reintegration programmes. 3.5.4 Support will be provided to strengthen government capacities to provide services to children with special needs.			
WHO CP outputs			
3.5.5. National capacity built for prevention of violence; 3.5.6. National capacity to prevent, treat and care HIV/AIDS increased; 3.5.7. National capacity to detect and manage disabilities increased.			
UNDAF Outcome by the end of the programme cycle			
Effective and equitable management of natural resource and environment protection ensured based on the principles of sustainable development ensured.		1. Data and Statistics from Environment and Physical Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economy Ministry of Local Self Government: (UNDP, FAO, WB) 2. NGO/INGO (UNDP-WB-FAO); 3. WB data, analysis and reports (UNDP--FAO).	1. budgetary allocation to environment and agriculture ; 2. Interest from donor community in environmental and agriculture 3. Newness/limited experience of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning; 3. Lack of a national framework/policy for EIA and SHD.
4.1. Contributing CP Outcome			
4.1. Good environmental governance on national and local level achieved. (UNDP-FAO-WHO-WB)	<u>Indicators:</u> Number of new laws/regulations approximated to the EU legislation adopted. <u>Baseline:</u> National environmental strategies/legislature in place but revision and amendments needed; National		

	Environmental Action Plan in place but revisions required.		
UNDP CP outputs			
4.1.1. Policy, institutional , regulatory and financial capacities; in place for environmental management and energy efficiency 4.1.2. Improved ability to monitor state of environment.	<i>Indicator:</i> Availability of trusted, reliable data; policy for energy efficiency in place. <i>Baseline:</i> Environmental Information System and Public Communication Office, Law on Environment Protection, NEAP, Local Environment Action plans. <i>Target:</i> National Energy Efficiency Strategy; New Environmental legislation enacted.		
FAO CP Outputs			
4.1.3. Environmental degradation reduced through sustainable agricultural practices ; 4.1.4. Depletion of forest reduced through sustainable forest management policy and programmes 4.1.5. Environmental degradation reduced through pasture and management policy.	1. Concept Paper prepared; 2. Forest Inventory in place and updated regularly; 3. Forest Plan prepared; 4. Extent and level of participation of local stakeholders; 5. Animal health programme established.		
WHO CP Output			
4.1.6. Environment and health incorporated into disease prevention policies and into poverty reduction strategy: 4.1.7. Cross sectoral health-environment based monitoring systems in place.	1. # of responses and policies developed and applied.		
WB CP Output			
4.1.8. Performance of municipal utilities for increased access to water and sanitation y the poor improved.	1. Changes in the responsibility and funding of municipal utilities.		
4.2. Contributing CP Outcome			
4.2. Integrated watershed management and trans-boundary cooperation in place. (UNDP-FAO-WB)	<i>Indicators:</i> 1. Permanent regional joint management and decision making bodies operational, and joint watershed management plans adopted and implemented; Proportion of the population living below the poverty line in the trans-boundary area.	1. Data and Statistics from Environment and Physical Planning, Ministry of Agriculture,	1. Regional implications and impediments.

		Forestry and Water Economy (UNDP, FAO, WB)	
UNDP CP outputs			
4.2.1 Capacities for trans-boundary cooperation strengthened, mechanisms on watershed management supported and community outreach programmes developed and implemented.	<i>Indicators:</i> Capacities of relevant stakeholders enhanced. <i>Baseline:</i> Strategic Action Plan for the Prespa Park. <i>Target:</i> Investment programme in place and resources mobilized.		
FAO CP Outputs			
4.2.2. Traditional sustainable extensive and semi-intensive water farming practices for poverty reduction improved.	1. The rehabilitation of cyprinid fish production in lake Dojran is upgraded up to 500 tons from present 50 tons; 2. Tons of total capture fisheries per annum; 3. Total annual production value.		
WB CP Output			
4.2.3 Sustainable pro-environment economic development in Lake Ohrid watershed; 4.2.4. Technical and financial capacity of national stakeholders built for efficient implementation of environmental laws, regulations and standards.	1. # of training, seminars and workshops.		
4.3. Contributing CP outcome			
4.3. The country obligations related to the ratified environmental conventions met. (UNDP)	<i>Indicator:</i> Annual reporting on environmental data and MDGs. <i>Baseline:</i> # of Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) ratified, but they need to be better incorporated into the national laws/regulations First National Communication and an Action Plan on Climate Change prepared National Action Plan on Biodiversity prepared	MDG/ and conventions reporting (UNDP)	1. Continued commitment by Government in implementing environment conventions; 2. Level of understanding on MDGs and their implications.
UNDP CP Outputs			
4.3.1. Capacities to implement the ratified Multilateral Environmental Agreements/Protocols improved.	<i>Indicator:</i> NCCC and NAP on Desertification adopted and recommendations implemented. <i>Baseline:</i> Limited capacity for implementation of the MEAs/Protocols. <i>Target:</i> Projects addressing Climate Change and		

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	sustainable land management implemented.		
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