



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme and of the
United Nations Population Fund**

Distr.: General
16 April 2004

Original: English

Annual session 2004

14 to 23 June 2004, Geneva

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

Draft country programme document for Lesotho (2005-2007)

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I. Situation analysis

1. Lesotho now faces a severe crisis caused by the nexus of an HIV/AIDS pandemic, deep-rooted poverty and chronic food insecurity. This is undermining past gains in socio-economic and human development, and threatens the state's very existence. To meet this challenge, this country programme (2005-2007) has been formulated in conjunction with all major stakeholders, commencing with the May 2003 meeting between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative and the Minister of Finance, followed by consultations with donor and civil society representatives, and a workshop with senior government officials involving the participation of all other United Nations agencies in Lesotho.

2. The country programme is based on the priority needs of Lesotho identified in the revised Common Country Assessment (CCA) currently being developed. It is informed by the Administrator's Business Plan, the country's reform agenda (spelt out in the Vision 2020 and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) documents currently being finalized), and the country office's response to the United Nations mandate on the Next Steps for Action In Southern Africa (April 2003) (http://www.wfplogs.org/bulletins/pdf/UNRIACSO_11.pdf) issued by the Secretary General's Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Needs in Southern Africa.

3. Lesotho has made great progress in consolidating democracy in the aftermath of the successful 2002 general elections, and an opportunity exists for real change to take place in the development process. Yet, issues such as political distrust, human and women's rights issues, and the relative inexperience with multiparty democratic principles continue to strain socio-political relations.

4. The country faces additional development challenges because of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. It has the fourth highest infection rate in the world, now estimated at approximately 350,000 people, about 30 per cent of the adult population. The pandemic, combined with deep-rooted poverty and food insecurity, is causing a new kind of vulnerability, which affects almost every household. The food insecurity is caused by continuing weather-associated crop failures, with a third of the population, needing food assistance since the 2002-2003 harvest season.. Chronic poverty has resulted from a large reduction in personal remittances of migrant Basotho miners in South Africa (from 46 per cent of gross national income in the 1980's to about 20 per cent in the late 1990s). About 60 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line and the Gini coefficient, which measures inequality, was 0.66 in 1995 and is believed to be rising.

5. Women in Lesotho, who enjoy higher rates of literacy than in peer countries, dominate the rural small land holdings, own almost three-quarters of small enterprises, and are driving the extraordinary boom in the garments' sector. Despite this, however, Basotho society is still patriarchal, with the man as the sole decision maker, and discrimination against women in Lesotho stems from customary and common laws which have become enshrined in the constitution.

6. Furthermore, even if adequate assistance were available, the mortality rate of HIV/AIDS has reduced the capacity of agricultural production to recover fully. Additionally, reduced household incomes and employment opportunities for the large number of returning migrant miners is perpetuating the situation of chronic poverty.

7. There is a clear correlation between Lesotho's current problems and environmental quality. Environmental degradation impacts on livelihoods, while poverty, illness and desperation contribute to continued degradation.

8. Lesotho's human development indicators have worsened rapidly over the last decade because of the increased mortality associated with HIV/AIDS since the late 1980s. In 1986, life expectancy at birth was 55 years, which was projected to rise to 60 years in 2001. Instead, it has dropped to 49 years. Lesotho's overall position in UNDP's human development index (HDI) (<http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2003/>) ranking fell from 127 out of 174 countries in 1998 to 137 in 2003.

9. Undoubtedly, the net result of the current crisis impacts negatively on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). HIV/AIDS drastically reduces household incomes, assets and social safety nets, which in turn, erode the traditional mechanisms by which poor households cope with transitory crop failures and food insecurity. Furthermore, it is increasing drop-out rates for school children, especially girls, because of their need to find work or forage for food, as well as to care for the sick.

10. The MDG related to global market access has been driven by massive employment (50,000) in the garments' sector, to take advantage of concessions under the United States initiative related to the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The resultant increased rural-urban migration of predominantly female workers represents a potential source of further HIV transmission, similar to that associated with the returning Basotho migrant miners from South Africa.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

11. During the period leading to the May 2002 elections and thereafter, UNDP has been using its position as an impartial broker to promote the democratic agenda, through strategic support to the political process, which has helped to create an environment of trust in the political arena. The key lesson from this is that UNDP activities cannot be evaluated only in terms of funds expended, but also in terms of the quality of advice and support to the process of moving the democratic and development agenda forward.

12. UNDP has played an important role in the national process of developing a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) as well as the Vision 2020. Perhaps its most important contribution to the poverty reduction process has been to assist with national consultation, reflecting real efforts by Government to hear the voices of the people about ways to fight poverty. UNDP has also been responsible for managing the basket funding facility, established under a Memorandum of Understanding among several donor agencies for financing the PRS process. As a result of this support, the PRSP is being finalized and some of its elements are included in the 2004-2005 budget cycle.

13. The United Nations Expanded Theme group on HIV/AIDS has engaged with stakeholders throughout the country for over a year to come up with strategies needed to combat the pandemic. These consultations have culminated in the preparation of a document: *Turning a Crisis into an Opportunity: Scaling Up the National Response to HIV/AIDS in Lesotho*. The Cabinet has adopted this strategy manual for implementation at all levels. UNDP sees the HIV/AIDS pandemic not only as a fundamental challenge, but as an opportunity for total national mobilization which, in turn, can lead to a more effective and responsive government and society to tackle a wider set of developmental challenges.

14. In the review of cooperation activities during the last two years, a number of issues have surfaced in programme implementation, not least the slow and inefficient delivery of a number of UNDP-supported projects, thereby undermining the progress-oriented disposition of the country office. This reflects not only implementation weaknesses within the public service but also backstopping lapses within UNDP. Project implementation mechanisms were established which in many cases did not reflect the structures of Government partners, but instead, in some cases, inadvertently undermined these structures. The key issue of capacity building was not often addressed in project design and, where it was addressed, capacity building was approached from the traditional perspective of training and exposure visits, rather than from the perspectives of using the

projects as instruments for learning-by-doing. Achieving project outputs was then seen as an end in itself, rather than a means to an end.

15. While results-orientation will be the key focus of UNDP's country cooperation activities at all stages, care will be taken to ensure adequate attention to national capacity building dimensions. In this regard the country office has recognized that UNDP will only focus on areas of comparative advantage, within a collaborative framework that ensures that other complementary activities are implemented by other agencies.

16. In 2002, UNDP globally identified six core practice areas, guided by the worldwide momentum behind the MDGs including; Democratic Governance, Poverty Reduction, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Energy and Environment, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and HIV/AIDS. While the new CCA has identified five of these for United Nations system support, UNDP will focus on four, namely: HIV/AIDS; Poverty Reduction; Energy and Environment; and Democratic Governance.

III. Proposed programme

17. *An integrated programme.* The aim of the proposed programme is to ensure an integrated response to the complex and rapidly worsening development challenges facing Lesotho today. The programme will seek to support Government's efforts to: (a) *scale up the national response to HIV/AIDS;* (b) *reduce poverty;* (c) *reverse environmental degradation;* and, (d) *strengthen democratic governance in the country.* An integrated programme of activities will be developed, drawing on lessons from the past, and using the comparative advantage of UNDP to achieve the necessary enabling environment that facilitates change and speeds up the reform agenda of Government.

18. There are many types of linkages that bind the four programme components. For instance, environmental degradation leads to a weakened natural resource base, which in turn can only support limited crop production. Reduced crop production leads to food insecurity among rural households, increased morbidity and risky coping behaviour, and greater vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Land productivity is a function of the land tenure system (a land governance issue), given that most of the land in Lesotho is communally owned.

18. Under the strategies to be employed to achieve an integrated programme of activities, UNDP will: (a) continue its extensive engagement with Government and other development partners to equip the public service with the transformational leadership attributes required for effectively responding to HIV/AIDS; (b) strengthen its

partnership with Government and other partners to ensure that the fight against HIV/AIDS is core-streamed in all development activities; (c) support the proposed establishment of the National AIDS Commission and other institutions; and (d) support greater levels of coordination among international partners and greater dialogue within the country on development issues.

19. At the national level, and in accordance with the Secretary General's mandate on the Next Steps for Action in Southern Africa, UNDP will assist Government to ensure that policies, strategies and resource allocations enhance household, community and national resilience to shocks, particularly HIV/AIDS. All the four components of the integrated programme will be designed to ensure that their results are consistent with those spelt out in the multi-year funding framework, 2004-2007 (<http://www.undp.org/execbrd/pdf/dp00-31.PDF>).

HIV/AIDS

21. The expected results under this sub-programme are: (a) advocacy networks developed for multi-stakeholder transformational leadership and communication; b) programmes for responding to HIV/AIDS established and supported; and (c) HIV/AIDS interventions core-streamed into development planning instruments and activities of line Ministries and local structures.

22. HIV/AIDS is now recognized as the greatest development challenge facing the country, consequently it will be the key strategic area for all United Nations agencies working in the country. The focus of UNDP in this area will, be to ensure that interventions against the pandemic are central to all developmental activities.

23. The severity of the pandemic is symptomatic of the institutional failings of the public service. This demands new thinking in the response to the pandemic, learning from experiences elsewhere and drawing on under-utilized capacity throughout the country, including traditional leadership, churches, the public sector, the private sector and civil society. Specific attention will be given to the role of the traditional leadership, recognizing that this sector has not been mobilized in a sufficient and effective manner to date.

24. The human capital endowment of the country, and the ability of the public sector to deliver services have been critically curtailed by the pandemic. UNDP will facilitate an assessment of the impact of HIV/AIDS on public service delivery as well as support the Southern Africa Capacity Initiative (SACI) which will provide: (i) policy support for an enabling environment for service delivery, (ii) an inclusive service delivery framework at all administrative levels and building of partnerships, (iii) capacity

stabilization through the United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) specialists programme, and (iv) meeting the demand for new skills through appropriate training.

25. While the country programme focuses on up-stream interventions, linking governance and public sector delivery issues with HIV/AIDS through the transformation process, its efforts complement those of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) which focuses on the provision of antiretrovirals, essential drugs and access to treatment and care. The regional response - such as the HIV/AIDS Regional Programme, the Sub-regional Facility (SURF), SACI and Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Support Office (RIASCO) - is critical to the country programme in the supply of additional capacity and competence procurement.

26. Support will be provided to a newly established National AIDS Commission, which will be broadly representative of Basotho society. Furthermore, appropriate leadership training will be provided to senior Government officials to ensure that the public sector institutions develop new approaches to fighting the pandemic.

27. There is a need to create a minimum threshold of knowledge about HIV/AIDS, its causes, prevention, nature, symptoms, impact, consequences and management as basic public knowledge. ICT offers a simple and relatively inexpensive way to create this basic knowledge threshold.

Poverty and food insecurity

28. The expected results under this sub-programme are: (a) national institutional capacities strengthened for more effectively coordinating the response to the combined crises of HIV/AIDS-induced food insecurity and chronic poverty; and (b) national institutional capacities strengthened for implementing activities necessary for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

29. As part of UNDP's role to measure the progress towards the achievement of the MDGs, support will be provided for monitoring the goals pertaining to public advocacy and resource mobilization. Strategies include: (a) support to identifying data needs and strengthening statistical capacity to generate indicators needed for monitoring the implementation of that aspect of the PRSP dealing with the links between HIV/AIDS and food insecurity; (b) the preparation and wide dissemination of an advocacy National Human Development Report (NHDR) focused on the nexus of poverty, HIV/AIDS and food insecurity; and (c) strengthening the Ministry of Local Government and empowering local community structures for effective participation in the implementation of poverty interventions.

30. Furthermore, support will be provided for the establishment of a poverty monitoring system in Lesotho, with specific emphasis on monitoring delivery of basic services. Assistance will also be provided for ensuring coherence between macro-economic policies, trade liberalization, employment policies and sectoral reforms on the one hand, and efforts to reduce poverty and inequalities on the other. Part of the agenda for transformation will involve working closely with the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) and the Office of the Prime Minister to streamline and improve the response to the periodic emergencies caused by the structural vulnerability to food insecurity.

Environment and energy

31. The expected results under this sub-programme are: (a) capacity for promoting land management and biodiversity conservation for sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction strengthened; (b) national and local strategies for sustainable development designed and implemented within the framework of the PRS; and (c) clean energy technologies promoted to reduce emissions through energy efficiency, renewable energy and technology demonstration.

32. UNDP will increase its emphasis on a more comprehensive reforestation and soil conservation strategy. This initiative will be coupled with dissemination of environmental management messages. Pockets of land still in pristine condition will be protected. The success of managing such protected areas will depend on the extent to which the surrounding communities are involved in decisions regarding these areas, especially in relation to the provision of alternatives for grazing and wood fuel. In this regard, UNDP will continue to strengthen capacity to conserve Mountain Biodiversity and facilitate efforts to promote the use of renewable energy at the household level.

Democratic governance

33. The expected results under this sub-programme are: (a) internal organization of the Legislature strengthened with Parliament Members (MPs) and staff trained for better oversight roles; (b) national decentralization strategies in place and gender-sensitive local needs-based planning strengthened for improved service delivery and; (c) public sector reform and transparency and accountability institutions strengthened.

34. Under this sub-programme, support will continue to be provided for strengthening the oversight role of Parliament, by assisting the Office of the Speaker, and by supporting the establishment of Portfolio Committees and a Parliamentary Reform Committee.

35. A major challenge is the transformation of the public sector, to help it meet the development needs of the country, and to engender changes in the culture, structure and decision making systems of the public service. Key instruments for change in the lives of the Basotho, such as the Vision 2020 and the PRSP, provide unique opportunities for the Government to create an increased demand for change as people become aware of their rights as citizens to basic services.

36. The Government is committed to holding local elections in the year 2004, which will fundamentally change the way services are delivered. Plans for the local elections will be supported and the involvement of all political parties encouraged. Support will be provided to key line ministries in the development of sector decentralization plans. The Government will also strengthen the role of civil society in the formulation and monitoring processes, in order to ensure that plans are based on local needs and considerations, such as concerns related to gender inequities and marginalization.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

Results-based management

37. One implication of the decision to implement an integrated UNDP country programme will be the conversion of the existing three programme focal units into teams for playing lead and coordination roles vis-à-vis the programme components. Among other things, this arrangement will also ensure that the UNDP country programme is driven by policy, implying closer collaboration on all programme activities with the Strategy and Policy Unit.

38. The UNDAF will form the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework that will guide the implementation of the strategic results framework (SRF), which itself will be revised in line with the indicators and goals in the CCA/UNDAF. The latter are also the indicators and goals of the country programme. Therefore, during the annual SRF reviews, annual reviews of the country programme, against the same indicators and goals, will also be conducted. Tripartite review meetings with Government and other stakeholders will provide participatory, results-oriented decision-making. They will also provide opportunities for assessing the effectiveness of the national execution modality. The auditing of the programme will be strengthened to ensure greater transparency and accountability.

Execution modality

39. The government and UNDP have agreed that national execution should cover 90 per cent of programme activities during the current (2002-2004) cycle. There have,

however, been problems with programme implementation, and delivery rates are far from satisfactory. The country office will review all implementation mechanisms with a view to determining how they impact not only on delivery but also on capacity building within Government institutions. The existence of parallel structures, within ministries funded by UNDP will be phased out as soon as possible, and a new modality for programme implementation within existing government structures will be adopted during this period.

Support to the United Nations system

40. The Resident Coordinator system has been leading the international partnership's efforts to step up the fight against HIV/AIDS and to support governance efforts to strengthen democracy in the country. However, if the reform agenda of the United Nations Secretary General is to be realized, it is essential to strengthen the office of the Resident Coordinator so that the United Nations agencies can be more than the sum of their parts. Given the rapid changes in the country situation since the last CCA (2000) ([http://www.undp.org.ls/Publications and Reports/cca.pdf](http://www.undp.org.ls/Publications%20and%20Reports/cca.pdf)) and the current UNDAF (2002–2007) ([http://www.undp.org.ls/Publications and Reports/undaf.pdf](http://www.undp.org.ls/Publications%20and%20Reports/undaf.pdf)), this country programme is based on data in the new CCA currently being developed, and anticipates the key features and focus areas of a revised UNDAF (currently under preparation). UNDP has been playing the key coordinating role in the drafting of the revised CCA (2003) and the revised UNDAF.

41. UNDP will continue to support the Resident Coordinator's lead role in coordinating the United Nations system's consolidated response to the ongoing humanitarian crises in Southern Africa, as well as other joint initiatives. These will include: strengthening national statistical capacities to produce data for analysis related to both short-term emergency responses, as well as the longer-term development interventions; strengthening national capacities to monitor poverty interventions; and, United Nations system advocacy for, and monitoring of, Lesotho's progress towards the achievements of the MDGs.

Partnership and resource mobilization strategy

42. UNDP will continue its work to strengthen partnerships with key donors in Lesotho and elsewhere. In particular, activities to strengthen links with partners based in South Africa will continue with a view to ensuring that adequate resources are mobilized, and also to ensure that there is awareness of the activities of UNDP, in particular, and the United Nations in general. Already, a series of meetings have taken place with the donors based in Pretoria with very positive feedback.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Lesotho (2005-2007)

National priority or goal 1: Creating an AIDS-competent society through the strengthening of the institutional and policy framework necessary to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, and develop effective support systems to mitigate its impact on affected households and infected persons.					
Intended UNDAF outcome: An AIDS-competent, longer-living, healthier society in Lesotho					
Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Role of partners	Resources by goal (\$)
Creating an enabling environment and partnerships	All Basotho are HIV/AIDS competent	Support to the establishment of the National AIDS Commission (NAC) or strengthening of Lesotho Aids Programmes Coordinating Authority (LAPCA)	National AIDS policy	Government to set up legislative processes to establish the National AIDS Commission or to strengthen LAPCA with the support from the HIV/AIDS Expanded Theme Group	Regular resources \$ 1,000,000
Core-streaming the fight against HIV/AIDS	Reduced risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS	Partnerships for addressing HIV/AIDS, food insecurity and capacity for better governance strengthened and expanded at country level	Report on impact of HIV/AIDS on public sector service delivery.	OVC Taskforce / NAC/ Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Food Programme (WFP) to coordinate support to OVC and families affected by HIV/AIDS	Other resources: UNV: \$150,000
New approaches to ICT	Longer life for all Basotho	Report on impact of HIV/AIDS on public sector service delivery A scaled-up plan for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC) developed Community initiatives linking support efforts with HIV/AIDS prevention activities as well as care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS strengthened Appropriate ICT procured Capacity enhanced by UNVs/National United Nations Volunteers(NUNVs)	OVC plan. Number of community support structures developed Number of ICT sites established Number of UNVs and NUNVs employed Programme document prepared Life expectancy	UNV to provide vital staff for various HIV/AIDS related programmes under SACI Various duty bearers mobilized for an HIV/AIDS-Competent society	
National priority or goal 2: Food security					
Intended UNDAF outcome: Reduced food insecurity and poverty.					
Crisis prevention and recovery	Improved household food security.	Innovative National Plan on Food Security responsive to the new reality of the link between HIV/AIDS and food security developed and launched.	National plan on Food Security launched	United Nations Food Security Task Force in collaboration with Senior Government Officials	Regular resources: \$100,000
Partnership development with stakeholders on food security	Improved environment Reduced transitory vulnerability to natural and economic shocks	Food situation report regularly developed and disseminated for policy/programme feedback. Underlying causes of food insecurity identified Teachers and community-based service providers trained in HIV/AIDS prevention, life skills and gender issues in collaboration with the DMA Food aid provided to vulnerable groups Support to food production provided at the household level Improved input and extension service delivery to farmers Capacity enhanced in the livestock, irrigation and horticultural sector. Bulletin on Food Situation produced periodically Nutrition surveillance system strengthened Farmers have access to micro credit and grants Healthier children and women Food market information and marketing extension strengthened	Number of reports published Number of teachers trained in HIV/AIDS prevention, life skills and gender Tonnage of food aid provided to vulnerable groups Number and quantity of crops grown by target households Number# of bulletins produced	Committee on Food Security facilitate conducting the food situation assessment Task Force on Food Security, UNICEF, DMA, FAO and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) collaboration in community-based programmes FAO collaboration with Ministry of Trade and Industry to conduct a food assessment survey and provide market information on food availability, prices and other socio-economic information	

National priority or goal 3: Deepening democracy, governance, safety and security					
Intended UNDAF outcome: Strengthened democratic institutions, civil society organizations, transformed leadership and increased civil liberties and human rights.					
Fostering democracy Empowering leadership Decentralization and local governance	More transparent, participatory and accountable Government delivering efficient public services at all levels. A freer, safer, Lesotho	Strengthened national leadership initiative to respond to national priorities Civil society empowered for social dialogue, policy development and implementation Local Government Act and Local Government elections held Local Government institutions set up in all districts	Number of legislations passed Number of leadership training programmes implemented Number of parliamentarians trained Local Government elections held	Provide transformative leadership training to senior public servants. Advocacy and awareness campaigns on civil rights and participation at all levels	Regular resources: \$600,000 Other resources: Thematic Trust Fund (TTF): \$300,000
National priority or goal 4: Employment creation, infrastructural development and improved human resource capacity					
Intended UNDAF outcome: Reduced poverty. Human resource capacity enhanced					
Poverty reduction Pro-poor policy reforms	Broad awareness and public knowledge of the MDGs Improved food security Improved incomes Small and medium scale enterprises flourish	PRSP document produced and operational A national multi-media campaign on the PRSP developed The UNDP Global Human Development Report on MDGs launched Bureau of Statistics (BoS) capacity to monitor developments in achieving MDGs and PRSP objectives enhanced The role of Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and the response to the humanitarian crisis reviewed The Gender and Development Policy updated and a gender strategy in place Poverty Monitoring Unit (PMU) established Strategic information available Financial resources leveraged	PRSP approved Number of PRSP related articles and publications MDG Report launched Number of monitoring reports from BoS CAP review reports PMU established and staff hired Number of reports of strategic information published. Percentage change in gross domestic product	United Nations MDG Task Force in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning undertake to finalize the MDG Report PRSP Technical Working Group in collaboration with Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, and the BoS, finalize the PRSP and the Master Plan of the PMU Desk review of the CAP facilitated by the United Nations MDG Task Force and the BoS	Regular resources: \$300,000 Other resources: TTF \$300,000
National priority or goal 5: Improving public service delivery					
Intended UNDAF outcome: Enhanced leadership and advocacy for effective public service delivery.					
Public service improvement and enhanced delivery	Public services available to all Basotho Effective and transparent use of public resources Vibrant civil society engaged	Training in transformational leadership Public service employees trained in modern communications and advocacy methods The impact of HIV/AIDS on public sector service delivery assessed and remedial measures recommended to Government.	Number of training sessions in transformational leadership Number of public servants trained in transformational leadership Report on impact study launched.	Collaboration between UNDP and the Office of the Prime Minister, The Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the Ministry of Decentralization in carrying out training in transformational leadership	Regular resources: \$104,000 Other resources: TTF \$180,000

National priority or goal 6: Manage and conserve the environment					
Intended UNDAF outcome : Current trends in environmental degradation reversed through improved environmental management					
Energy and environment Land management and conservation	More effective use of land, water, energy, and other natural resources Loss of soil and arable land reversed	Solid Waste Management Policy Global Environment Fund (GEF) resources mobilized for Land Degradation project Biodiversity conservation areas established	Draft Solid Waste Management Policy document prepared Draft Project document of GEF produced and submitted	UNDP and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism collaborate in advocating and establishing institutional frameworks for environmental management and tourism development	Regular resources \$550,000
Sustainable biodiversity management	Mountain ecosystem and biodiversity safeguarded	Community based eco-tourism centres expanded Conservation agriculture enhanced	Number of biodiversity conservation areas established Number of eco-tourism project proposals prepared and submitted to donors		Other resources: GEF: \$4,400,000 Government cost-sharing (GCS): \$100,000
Eco-tourism					
				Grand total	Regular resources: \$2,604,000 Other resources: TTF: \$ 780,000 GEF: \$4,400,000 GCS: \$ 100,000 UNV: \$ 150,000