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**REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR THE UNFPA
COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR BURKINA FASO**

Report of the Executive Director

I. BACKGROUND

1. UNFPA recommends and requests that the funding approval authority for the comprehensive population programme for Burkina Faso be increased by \$3.15 million. The programme would thus total \$13.15 million for 1992-1996.
2. In June 1991, the Governing Council approved the third country programme for Burkina Faso in the amount of \$10 million for the period 1992-1996, \$6.5 million of which was to be supplied from UNFPA's regular resources and \$3.5 million was to be sought from multi-bilateral funding. Early in 1995 available funds were estimated at \$5 million and included the amount left from regular resources in relation to the initial allocation of \$6 million as well as the remaining multi-bilateral funds out of a total of \$2.5 million that were mobilized. It should be noted that the additional \$1 million of multi-bilateral resources could not be mobilized as planned.
3. This request is presented according to the work plan categories in use when the programme was approved in 1991. In order to clarify the proposed additional allocations, activities have necessarily been classed according to the previous programme. The proposed programme activities for 1995 and 1996,

however, take into consideration the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the new UNFPA emphasis on the three thematic areas of reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health (hereafter referred to as reproductive health), population and development strategies, and advocacy. This will be reflected in the next proposed comprehensive country programme.

4. Increase in funding authority is essential in order that:

(a) Reproductive health activities can be extended to some of the provinces previously covered by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which is withdrawing its support at the end of 1995;

(b) The achievements in the areas of education and research can be consolidated;

(c) The implementation of the population policy can be restructured and strengthened;

(d) Information, education and communication (IEC) programmes can be reinforced in rural areas and assistance can be given to the Government in carrying out its recent initiative aimed at promoting basic education and the education of girls;

(e) The gender, population and development programme can be strengthened.

5. These recommendations are in accordance with those recommended by the country programme mid-term review that was held in Ouagadougou in February 1995. The review found that the country programme was well designed and that the objectives are clear, comprehensive and remain relevant, given the national context and the ICPD recommendations.

II. STATUS OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

6. The overall strategy for programme implementation was based on the National Development Plan and the recommendations of the 1990 Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) mission. The programme focused on support for national population policy implementation, targeting three areas in particular: strengthening national capacities to plan and manage population programmes, especially those regarding women; helping to conduct population and development research; and aiding the Government in furnishing reproductive health services.

7. In accordance with the ICPD Programme of Action, the emphasis of the proposed programme revisions is on reinforcing the concept of total reproductive health, with a particular focus on women and youth, and in developing services at the community level. The two main concerns are in increasing the

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availability of reproductive health and AIDS prevention services at the grassroots level and in preventing pregnancies among adolescents.

Maternal and child health and family planning

8. There have been several achievements in the area of maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) under the ongoing country programme, including the provision of family planning services in the minimum services package defined under the implementation programme of the Bamako Initiative and the decentralization of programme activities in ten provinces. This decentralization made it possible to bring reproductive health services closer to the population -- 15 centres were renovated, 140 health structures out of 200 were provided with family planning materials, and 70 per cent of the health centres were fitted with family planning medical equipment, including intra-uterine device (IUD) kits. The supply of contraceptives and follow-up drugs is now adequate at all of the 270 health centres in the ten provinces. As a result, the reproductive health indicators in the ten provinces covered by the programme are higher than the national average. The contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 8.5 per cent in 1991 to 14 per cent in 1993. Prenatal coverage of expectant mothers was 58 per cent against 48 per cent nationally.

9. Increased funding authority of \$1.4 million is needed in order to continue to strengthen the management and implementation of the national reproductive health programme. This money would be used for the following activities: to develop a strategy for dealing with the reproductive health needs of the country's youth; to conduct research on introducing family planning into the service kit of traditional birth attendants (TBAs), leading to the development of a reproductive health programme at the community level; to strengthen the IEC and research sectors; to develop a contraceptive logistical system; to extend programme activities to the fifteen provinces initially covered by USAID and to take over activities previously funded by USAID. These USAID activities included training family planning providers, providing contraceptives, using IEC activities to support youth and family planning programmes and developing new family planning methods (e.g., Norplant).

Information, education and communication

10. The strategy developed in the IEC sector was designed to achieve a greater coordination with activities in the reproductive health sector. This included extending IEC activities in rural areas using literacy campaigns and non-formal education programmes. As part of this strategy, a network of 478 village animators was set up. Activities were also carried out to prepare youth from the two main cities for family life as well as to institutionalize and generalize population education in secondary schools. As a result, 560 teachers were trained, and population education was introduced into 142 new secondary schools -- 75 percent of all the country's secondary schools. Population education was also extended to primary schools: programmes were further developed and tested in 10 schools with a total of 3,000 pupils, taught by 110 teachers.

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11. Increased funding authority of \$1.5 million for 1995 and 1996 is essential to support: (a) implementing the national IEC strategy; (b) integrating population education into the Government's new initiatives aimed at generalizing literacy teaching; and (c) raising the education rate, especially among young girls, through satellite schools and non-formal basic teaching centres.

Population policy formulation

12. As indicated by the mid-term evaluation mission, significant progress has been achieved in implementing the population policy and development programme. The decree re-organizing the National Council on Population (CONAPO) and creating the Permanent Secretariat of CONAPO was signed in December 1993. A study on the population sector has been carried out by the African Development Bank. Although the methodology of integrating family planning services into the primary health care system has yet to be finalized, it will necessarily take into consideration modifications in the planning structure caused by the implementation of the country's first structural adjustment programme in 1991. The delay in regionalizing population policy and putting into place a coordination system have made it necessary to extend activities in the area of population policy and development beyond 1994. In order to consolidate prior work and to formulate and implement policies in light of the Cairo Programme of Action, the population and development strategies sector would require an additional budget of \$650,000.

Women, population and development

13. Multisectoral activities have been funded from allocations for women, population, and development. Funds allocated to this sector have financed "umbrella" projects to support non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for women; they have also supported participation in international meetings (the ICPD and the International Women's Conference in Beijing) by women's NGOs. The allocation of \$200,000 for this programme is insufficient to cover the women's sector, population and development and other multisectoral activities. Additional funds estimated at \$800,000 are required. This would include \$200,000 to fund the multisectoral activities of the umbrella project in 1995 and 1996 and \$520,000 to support the women, population and development programme through projects designed to revise the family code, to combat female circumcision, and to strengthen partnerships with some of the dynamic NGOs working in the field.

Redistribution of funds

14. It is also planned to redistribute resources by reprogramming funds in accordance with needs expressed in the attached resource distribution. This redistribution is being carried out by using funds in the amount of \$1.2 million that had been earmarked for data collection. These funds would be redistributed to other programme activities since the proposed census operation has been postponed to the next country programme.

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15. Several donors have expressed interest in providing additional multi-bilateral resources for the programme. The extent and timing of such multi-bilateral assistance, however, have not been determined. Thus, the proposed request for increased funding would be provided solely from UNFPA regular resources.

Financial summary

16. As indicated in paragraph 1, UNFPA proposes to provide assistance to Burkina Faso and to increase the funding approval authority for its comprehensive population programme by \$3.15 million from UNFPA's regular resources. The programme would thus total \$13.15 million for 1992-1996. The following table shows how that amount would be accommodated by programme area.

SECTOR	RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION as approved by the Governing Council 1991			PROPOSED INCREASED FUNDING APPROVAL AUTHORITY		TOTAL
	UNFPA Regular Resources	UNFPA &/or Other Resources	TOTAL	UNFPA Regular Resources	Other Resources	
Maternal & child health and family planning	\$2,400,000	\$2,300,000	\$4,700,000	\$1,400,000	-	\$6,100,000
Information, education, and communication	850,000	700,000	1,550,000	1,500,000	-	3,050,000
Data collection and analysis	1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	(1,200,000)*	-	300,000
Population policy formulation	650,000	-	650,000	650,000	-	1,300,000
Population dynamics	900,000	-	900,000	-	-	900,000
Women, population & development	200,000	-	200,000	800,000	-	1,000,000
Programme reserve	500,000	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
TOTAL	\$6,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$10,000,000	\$3,150,000	-	\$13,150,000

*Due to the delay in conducting the proposed population census, resources are being distributed to other programme areas.

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III. RECOMMENDATION

17. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve the increased funding authority for the Burkina Faso country programme by \$3.15 million as detailed in the attached table, subject to the availability of resources, and authorize the Executive Director to make the necessary arrangements for its management, funding and execution.