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**Draft country programme document for Burkina Faso
(2011-2015)**

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I. Situation analysis

1. Burkina Faso is a landlocked country in West Africa. It has a population of 14 million, 52 per cent of whom are women. Burkina Faso's very young population has a very high growth rate (3.1 per cent),¹ with a resulting high demand for socio-economic services. Burkina Faso, which had a gross domestic product (GDP) of CFAF 470 and a human development index of 0.387 in 2007, ranks as one of the poorest countries in the world (177 out of 182). The current level of human development can be traced to poor income gains and a poor adult literacy rate (28.3 per cent in 2007, including 36.7 per cent among men and 21 per cent among women),² resulting in a reduced participation of citizens in governance. Despite these poor performances, considerable progress has been made in some social sectors.³

2. The country recorded an annual average growth rate of 5.1 per cent during the 2000-2009 period. This macroeconomic performance neither resulted in a reduction of poverty nor in less inequality. The incidence of poverty declined from 46.5 per cent in 2003 to 42.8 per cent in 2008 while the Gini coefficient fell from 0.22 to 0.21 during the same period. That slight economic growth hardly had any impact on poverty reduction is attributable, on the one hand, to the fact that production sectors of direct interest to the poor are vulnerable to external shocks⁴ and, on the other hand, to the continued unequal redistribution of the benefits of growth. Basically, the economy is based on the primary sector, which provides a livelihood for over 80 per cent of the active population and accounts for 32.5 per cent of GDP. The secondary and tertiary sectors account on average for 21.3 per cent and 46.2 per cent, respectively, of GDP. Since 2009, there has been renewed dynamism in the secondary as a result of increased mining output. The tertiary sector is dominated by informal work. Tax was 12 per cent of GDP in 2009 compared to the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) standard of 17 per cent. The poor continue to have limited access to financial services, equipment and appropriate technologies. The high cost of inputs is a hindrance to the competitiveness of local businesses and the emergence of a dynamic employment-generating private sector. This can be traced to the fact that the country is landlocked, limited technological infrastructure and a lack of human capital, with limited access to basic social services. While the HIV prevalence rate has declined considerably, there is still a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, with more and more cases among women.⁵ The continuing efforts to combat the pandemic should help to consolidate achievements and prevent it from spreading, lest the gains achieved so far be undermined.

¹ The population data are from the final results of the 2006 general population and housing census.

² Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ), National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD) 2007.

³ The rate of access to drinking water in rural areas was 56.63 per cent in 2009 as compared to 48 per cent in 2003. In terms of education, the school enrolment rate rose from 42.7 per cent, including 36.2 per cent for girls, in 2000 to 72.4 per cent, including 67.7 per cent for girls, in 2008.

⁴ Rise in fuel prices, food crisis, fall in cotton prices, fluctuation of the dollar.

⁵ According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate declined from 7.67 per cent in 1997 to 1.6 per cent in 2008 for the 15-49 years age group. In the 15-24 years age group, the prevalence rate is higher among females, 0.9 per cent, than among males, 0.5 per cent.

3. Population growth, unsustainable practices (110,500 hectares disappear every year) and archaic systems of production are exerting considerable pressure on the country's limited resources.⁶ The adverse impact of all these purely human activities are being compounded by the combined effects of desertification and drought, brought about by climate change in our country, which constitute new challenges to development.

4. Recent reviews of the governance situation, including the report of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) on Burkina Faso, show the scope of the challenges to be met: (a) enhancing participation in politics, especially the participation of women, and enhancing gender balance; (b) enhancing civil society's ability to organize so as to effectively contribute to the development process; (c) building on public administration reform through management technical capacity-building, decentralization of government and clearly defining the roles of the civil service and the political authorities; and (d) strengthening the capacity of stakeholders in decentralization, transferring resources and power to local governments.

5. In order to base its development agenda on the long-term vision study, "Burkina 2025", the Government developed a concept paper for a strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development, 2011-2015. The note identifies the main policy areas, namely, developing human capital, promoting good governance and sustainable development. The new cooperation framework is based on the priorities defined by the Government under the accelerated growth and sustainable development strategy and its commitments under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011-2015. The paper draws on the lessons learned from past cooperation.

II. Results of past cooperation and lessons learned

II.1 Results

6. Past reviews and evaluations have stressed the relevance of country programme interventions for the period 2006-2010 in terms of national priorities.

(a) Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction

7. National employment and microfinancing strategies and relevant action plans have been formulated. Promising employment opportunities have been identified, and more information concerning the job market has been made available. The creation and strengthening of 10 microfinance cooperatives in four regions⁷ not previously covered have benefited nearly 25,000 women and young people in rural areas, 3,500 of whom have set up microenterprises. Multifunctional platforms (431) established in nine regions⁸ have created 4,000 jobs; 24,000 women have received

⁶ The country's forest cover is estimated at 14-15 per cent compared to the continent-wide average of 21 per cent.

⁷ Centre-Sud, Centre-Nord, Est and Sahel.

⁸ Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades, Centre, Centre-Est, Centre-Ouest, Est, Hauts Bassins, Nord and Plateau Central.

direct support and 600,000 persons have indirectly benefited from the spillover effects.

8. In respect of the environment, a capacity-building strategy and action plan have been developed for women and youth. Two national programmes on the sustainable management of land and adaptation to climate change have been elaborated and launched.

9. In the area of crisis management, rapid and adequate assistance was provided to 150,000 victims of the record-breaking floods of 1 September 2009. In addition, the Government coordinated a joint World Bank/UNDP post-disaster needs assessment mission, with the full participation of United Nations bodies.

(b) Strengthening governance

10. A national and local strategy for achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been formulated. Advisory assistance was provided for reviewing the Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework (PRSF), crafting the strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development, setting up the Presidential Council on Investments and designing and implementing strategies and programmes to mitigate the impact of the food, energy and financial crises. Progress has also been made in the following areas: the main activities of the National Assembly are now functioning more efficiently; the law on quotas for the advancement of women has been passed; new sectoral and thematic strategies have been devised; self-evaluation and assessment under the African Peer Review Mechanism have been completed, together with a national action programme to be monitored and implemented under the new governance programme; assistance has been provided for the decentralization of administrative management; working methods have been more clearly defined; the institutional and technical capacities of the Government and civil society in fighting corruption have been strengthened; the legal and political framework of decentralization has been further developed; and local planning tools have been elaborated and disseminated. A national volunteer programme has been set up, which has helped 30,000 pupils to enrol in primary school and has provided support to local authorities.

(c) Combating HIV/AIDS

11. The capacities of stakeholders with regard to coordination, follow-up, evaluation and gender mainstreaming have been strengthened at the national and local levels. UNDP support for civil society has promoted networking and capacity-building among more than 170 associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in the fight against HIV/AIDS, including through testing (70 per cent of screening is carried out by these associations), community-based care and prevention campaigns. There has also been a 70 per cent reduction in the cost of antiretroviral drugs, which have been provided free of charge since January 2010; this has helped to reinforce the national response, in particular the stabilization or even reduction of the HIV/AIDS seroprevalence rate.

II.2 Lessons learned

12. The implementation of the country programme has offered both positive and negative lessons.

(i) The weak national capacities in some strategic sectors remain a major challenge, as witnessed by the relatively low rate of implementation of the cooperation programmes targeted at Burkina Faso. It is therefore important for the UNDP office to organize its future interventions so as to make a greater contribution to the building of national capacities in key governmental offices and civil society. Nonetheless, the essential preconditions for success are the commitment, leadership and accountability of the beneficiary institutions.

(ii) Advisory assistance and sustained advocacy have led to significant results, such as scaled-up policies in some sectors and the enhanced availability of strategic planning and development management instruments and tools. The growing use of advisory assistance and advocacy will be continued in the next cycle. The local office will need to build its internal capacities in order to meet the demand.

(iii) Pilot activities launched in the area of environmental protection have been recognized as being good practices (micro-irrigation, access to energy services and use of non-wood forest products, among others). In view of the new challenges posed by climate change, however, UNDP interventions will be pursued or expanded through national mitigation and adaptation programmes and sustainable management of natural resources.

(iv) It has been noted that the empowerment of rural women in programmes and projects helps to build their capacities and improve their status. In order to achieve the desired results, however, the burden of illiteracy must be lifted, and income-generating activities must be expanded to include rural micro-enterprises.

(v) Positioning efforts have been made with respect to the Paris Declaration, especially owing to the local office's participation in basket funds (HIV/AIDS and human rights). Such alignment requires strong governmental leadership and harmonization of practical operational modalities among the partners, which in turn will entail a long, complex preparatory process. For example, the problems encountered in the dialogue between the Government and its partners with regard to decentralization, despite their considerable presence in this sector, have prevented a basket fund from being set up.

(vi) The programmatic approach that has prevailed during the elaboration of the country programme has met with constraints in its implementation, a situation that has led to some fragmentation in the programme and a lack of synergy in some cases. The use of this programmatic approach will be re-examined during the current cycle, in particular through the appropriate institutional arrangements.

III. Proposed programme

13. The country programme is based on national priorities as defined in the concept paper for a strategy for accelerated growth, to wit: (a) strengthening the economy and speeding up the economic growth rate and (b) developing human capital, promoting good governance and local development. It is based on the UNDP strategic plan (2008-2013), comparative advantages and lessons learned from past cooperation. It intends to achieve two goals: (1) contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and pro-poor sustainable development; and (2) strengthening all aspects of governance.

14. The following are the areas covered under each goal:

(a) **Contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction:** (i) increasing access to microfinancing, decent jobs and income-generating activities and establishing small- and medium-sized enterprises and industries; (ii) enhancing the management of natural resources, climate change mitigation and adaptation and access to energy services; and (iii) strengthening the national response to HIV/AIDS;

(b) **Strengthening all aspects of governance:** (i) national capacity-building in forecasting, planning and programming development activities; (ii) capacity-building for government institutions and systems of governance in order to strengthen the rule of law, gender balance, women's empowerment and human rights; (iii) enhancing transparency in government.

15. Achieving these two goals will help the country programme to meet each of the three UNDAF 2011-2015 outcomes, namely: (a) accelerated and sustainable pro-poor economic growth; (b) improved human capital; and (c) more effective political, administrative, economic and local governance that is responsive to gender balance and human rights.

The expected outcomes are as follows:

- Accelerated and sustainable pro-poor economic growth: (i) increased capacity of national structures to develop, implement and monitor sectoral policies and programmes in line with the strategy for accelerated growth and the Millennium Development Goals; (ii) enhanced capacity of the national statistical system to gather, process, analyse and disseminate disaggregated data; (iii) increased access to markets, decent jobs, community-based energy and microfinancing services and profitable income-generating activities for vulnerable sectors of the population, particularly women and youth; (iv) national structures and grass-roots communities engage in the integrated management of natural resources and take climate change mitigation and adaptation into account; (v) enhanced capacity of national authorities and grass-roots communities to respond in an effective manner to emergencies and natural disasters;
- Improving human capital: (i) public, private and community stakeholders will provide more quality services, including universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care;
- Effectiveness of governance: (i) national institutions and systems of governance will be better able to strengthen the rule of law, respect for human rights and gender balance; (ii) wider citizen involvement in the development process and the monitoring of government action through communities, civil society organizations, women and youth; (iii) enhanced decentralization, improving equal access by all to quality public services and further developing local economies; (iv) enhanced capacities of national structures to ensure effective mobilization and management of development aid.

16. The intervention strategy seeks to promote capacity-building, ensure national ownership and sustainable results. In this connection, it will focus as a matter of priority on increased advocacy and advisory assistance in the strategic areas of poverty reduction, achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, governance

and direct assistance for increasing and diversifying the sources of income of vulnerable people while incorporating climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. In the area of governance, the challenge will be continued support for the decentralization process as the most important component, followed by more limited but strategic actions (APRM, parliament, gender balance, human rights, elections). An attempt will also be made to strike a balance between actions aimed at institutions and those aimed at individuals and associations. Such actions will be pursued in the spirit of the “Delivering as one” initiative and in partnership with other stakeholders. Communication will be key to generating greater visibility for UNDP action for the benefit of the target groups. South-South cooperation will be continued and strengthened.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

5.1. Programme management

17. National execution remains the preferred programme implementation modality. Direct execution will be used exceptionally at the request of the Government. Direct execution will also be considered when planning to use the services of a United Nations specialized agency and the United Nations Volunteers. UNDP will continue, at the request of the Government, to provide support services for projects and programmes. The programme approach will be supported by appropriate institutional arrangements. Under the “Delivering as one” initiative, there will be a gradual transition towards joint programmes of the United Nations system, some of which have already been identified. To ensure proper implementation of the programme, communications and resource mobilization strategies will be updated. Joint visits will be made to completed projects. The lessons learned from best practices will be posted on the UNDP website and disseminated through other appropriate channels.

5.2 Programme monitoring and evaluation

18. The shortcomings in monitoring and evaluation highlighted in recent assessments (UNDAF, country programme document and assessment of development results) are, inter alia, attributable to weak national arrangements for gathering and processing data, that are a source of information on the indicators of expected programme outcomes. UNDP will, in cooperating with other bodies of the United Nations system to support capacity-building for the national statistical system, draw on the lessons learned from these evaluations.

19. A results-based management approach will be used in programme execution. A monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed in consultation with the Government to support the implementation of the country programme action plan. The monitoring and evaluation plan will be incorporated into the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation mechanism which in turn will dovetail with the national monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

20. In accordance with the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, committees to monitor the programme and its outcomes will be established. Joint monitoring missions involving the Government, civil society,

partners and bodies of the United Nations system will be organized. Joint reviews will be undertaken as part of the annual reviews of UNDAF.

21. Annual audits of projects and programmes will be institutionalized and remain mandatory. A joint audit plan of implementing partners may be prepared with other United Nations bodies that adopted the Funding Authorization and Certification of Expenditure form in 2006 for the disbursement of cash to national implementing partners. UNDP will ensure that cross-cutting themes are addressed.

Annex

Results and resources framework for Burkina Faso (2011-2015)

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Expected outcomes of country programme</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes: baseline situation, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
National priorities: To strengthen the economy and speed up the growth rate					
Outcome #1. Accelerated and sustainable pro-poor economic growth					
Poverty reduction and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals	Outcome 1.1 Increased capacity of national structures to develop, implement and monitor sectoral policies and programmes in line with the strategy for accelerated growth and the Millennium Development Goals, including by meeting demographic challenges	Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage of sectoral policies and programmes formulated/revised in line with the national strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development (SCADD) and the Millennium Development Goals: Baseline (0%); Target (100%). Indicator 3.4.1 Number of sectoral policies and programmes that incorporate a gender perspective: Baseline: National gender policy and plan of action; Target: Final number of stakeholders trained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cross-cutting themes^a are better integrated into SCADD and sectoral development policies. – Key partners are better equipped and implement gender mainstreaming, gender-responsive budgeting, and women's empowerment and participation in decision-making. – The capacities of stakeholders involved in budget planning and programming are enhanced. – The capacities of the General Directorate of the Economy and Planning/Ministry of Finance are enhanced to improve management of sectoral policies. 	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/UN-Habitat/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Japan, German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Luxembourg, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Canada, France, Austria, Italy, European Union, Agence française de développement (Afd), WAEMU, Ministries of Production (Agriculture, Livestock and the Environment), Ministry of the Economy and Finance, Ministry of the Promotion of Women, Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth and Employment, Ministry of Information and Communication, and Ministry of Social Services and National Solidarity.	TRAC 1.2: 4 500

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Expected outcomes of country programme</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes: baseline situation, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
	Outcome 1.3 Vulnerable sectors of the population, particularly women and youth, have greater access to employment and credit and engage in gainful income-generating activities	<p>Indicator 1.3.1 Percentage of requests for microfinancing services fulfilled (women, youth, region, place of residence): Baseline (15%); Target (80%).</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2 Number of agencies providing job-seeking and job-creation support services to women and youth. Baseline (one agency funded in 2010); Target (at least five job-creation support agencies are funded).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Updating of the national strategy and plan of action on microfinancing. – Methods of accessing microfinancing are operational and well developed. – The national agency for the promotion of employment and national employment funds provide better follow-up in promoting independent employment for youth and women. – Producers in promising new areas are organized into a network. – Small and medium-sized enterprises and rural industries receive advice. – The national volunteer system is extended into all regions. 	International Labour Office/ United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)/ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)/UN-Habitat. World Bank, Canada, Denmark, AfD, Luxembourg, Millennium Challenge Account, Swiss Cooperation Office, Italian Development Cooperation, Africare, African Development Bank (ADB), European Union, GTZ, Austria. Ministry of the Economy and Finance, Fédération des caisses populaires du Burkina.	<p>TRAC 1.2: 5 700</p> <p>Other resources: UNCDF: 467</p>
	Outcome 1.4 National structures and grass-roots communities take an integrated approach to sustainable development and natural resource management	<p>Indicator 1.4.1 Percentage of natural resource management projects developed by national structures and grass-roots communities that are operational.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2 Percentage of community plans developed/revised taking into account environmental concerns and climate change that are operational: Baseline (0%); Target (30%).</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.4 A national alternative energy policy is in place: Baseline (0%); Target (100%).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Central and local institutions are better informed and equipped for the sustainable management of natural resources and best practices are disseminated. – Financing and coordination mechanisms as well as appropriate technological and technical innovations meet the needs of adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change. 	World Bank/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/IFAD/World Food Programme (WFP)/UNDP/ UNEP/UN-Habitat. Denmark, Luxembourg, GTZ, Sweden, Japan, European Union, WAEMU, Austria, Switzerland, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Ministry of the Environment and Living Conditions, Ministry of the Economy and Finance.	<p>TRAC 1.2: 5 700</p> <p>Other resources: Cost-sharing: 3 520 Global Environmental Facility (GEF): 11 567</p>

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Expected outcomes of country programme</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes: baseline situation, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
	Outcome 1.5 National authorities and grass-roots communities respond effectively to emergencies and natural disasters	Indicator 1.5.2 Number of multi-hazard emergency plans operational at the national and regional levels: Baseline (1); Target (13). Indicator 1.5.3 Number of local development plans that include crisis prevention and recovery.	– Central and local disaster management agencies are better equipped and lead the response to emergency situations.	World Bank/FAO/WFP/UNDP/ UN-Habitat/UNICEF/Ministry of Social Services and National Solidarity, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.	TRAC 1.2: 1 891
	Outcome 1.6 The capacity of the national statistical system to gather, process, analyse and disseminate disaggregated data is enhanced.	Indicator 1.6.1 Percentage of national, sectoral and regional structures with an information and data processing system (with data disaggregated by sex, age and place of residence): Baseline (1); Target (3). Indicator 1.6.2 Percentage of survey results, planned studies and administrative statistics that become available: Baseline (Concept paper currently being drafted); Targets (To be based on concept paper).	– The gathering, processing and analysis of data by INSD for follow-up of SCADD, UNDAF, the country programme document and the country programme action plan are enhanced. – Regular and timely reports on poverty are produced by the General Directorate of the Economy and Planning.	International Labour Office/UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF, Ministry of the Economy and Finance, Ministry of Youth and Employment.	TRAC 1.2: 782

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Expected outcomes of country programme</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes: baseline situation, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
National priority: To combine other complementary levers such as human resource development, economic infrastructure development, promotion of good governance and local development.					
Outcome #2: Improved human capital					
Poverty reduction and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals	Outcome 2.3 Public, private and community stakeholders provide more high-quality services to ensure universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and case management.	Indicator 2.3.2 Percentage of young people age 15 to 24 who have specific knowledge of how to prevent the risk of sexual transmission (women) and who dismiss the main falsehoods regarding transmission of the virus: Baseline (24.87%); Target (90%). Indicator 2.3.3 Percentage of health agencies with the capacity to provide case management and treatment to persons living with HIV/AIDS: Baseline (89% in 2009); Target (100%).	– Good coordination and better follow-up and evaluation are provided by the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council to Combat HIV/AIDS and its members. – Measures to combat HIV/AIDS at the local and community levels are enhanced. – Requests for assistance, formation of partnerships and resource mobilization are implemented.	Joint United Nations team (World Bank/World Health Organization (WHO)/UNAIDS/UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF, etc.) Ministry of Health, Permanent Secretariat of the National Council to Combat HIV/AIDS; Programme d'appui au monde associatif et communautaire; Coalition des réseaux et associations burkinabé de lutte contre le VIH/sida.	TRAC 1.2: 8 288 Other resources: Cost-sharing: 9 763

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Expected outcomes of country programme</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes: baseline situation, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
National priority: To combine other complementary levers such as human resource development, economic infrastructure development, promotion of good governance and development.					
Outcome #3: More effective political, administrative and economic governance that is responsive to gender balance and human rights					
Democratic governance	Outcome 3.1 National institutions and systems of governance are better equipped to strengthen the rule of law, gender balance and human rights.	<p>Indicator 3.1.1 Number of annual reports by the Supreme State Audit Authority, Court of Accounts and National Anti-Corruption Network (RenLAC) that are published in a timely manner: Baseline: Annual report published regularly; Target: Maintain that pattern.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2 Percentage/index of perceived lack of security and appreciation for the maintenance of order in keeping with human rights principles: Baseline: Steady rise in violence and lack of security in urban areas; Target: Reduction in crime and an enhanced sense of security.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3 All local and urban development studies include security analysis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Parliament fully discharges its legislative role. – Implementation of the APRM national action plan is properly monitored. – National stakeholders are informed about human rights. – The capacities of national anti-corruption agencies are strengthened. – The 10-year strategic plan for modernizing the State is implemented. – The strategy and action plan to ensure public safety and prevent urban violence are developed and implemented. – The Independent National Electoral Commission and stakeholders in the electoral process are more effective in organizing and monitoring elections. 	World Bank/United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)/ UNCDF/UNDP/UNICEF, France, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, European Union, Germany , ADB; Ministry of Public Service and State Reform, Ministry of Security, Municipality of Ouagadougou, Supreme State Audit Authority, Court of Accounts, National Assembly, Permanent Secretariat of APRM, RenLAC.	TRAC 1.2: 6 445 Other resources: Thematic trust fund : 1 500
	Outcome 3.2 Participation in the decision-making process and monitoring of public policy by communities, NGOs, women and youth is enhanced.	<p>Indicator 3.2.2 Rate of participation in elections according to gender: Baseline: (56.43% in the 2007 legislative elections and 49% in the 2006 municipal elections); Target: (60% in the 2011 municipal elections and the 2012 legislative elections).</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3 Number of information and communication tools produced: Baseline: (Communication Strategy); Target: (See the Strategy).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Capacities of NGOs to combat corruption are enhanced. – Organizational and monitoring capacities of NGOs are enhanced. 	UNDP/United Nations Volunteers Programme/UNICEF Ministry of Youth and Employment, Independent National Electoral Commission, Democratic Governance Centre, Cellule de coordination des organisations de la société civile.	

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Expected outcomes of country programme</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes: baseline situation, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources (in thousands of US dollars)</i>
	Outcome 3.3 Decentralization is made more effective, improving equal access to high-quality public services and development of local economies.	Indicator 3.3.1 Percentage of local development plans formulated/revised: Baseline: (0% of local development plans supported by the United Nations system); Target: (25% of local development plans supported by the United Nations system) Indicator 3.3.2 Percentage of investments in local development plans in the project area that are funded by the United Nations system: Baseline: (Local development plan implementation reports); Target: (10%)	– Tools for implementing decentralization and local development are improved. – Local development plans are formulated and take security into account. – Mechanisms for citizen participation and management of local development are operational. – Territorial authorities are better equipped and provide basic social services.	World Bank/UNCDF/UN-Habitat/UNDP/UNICEF, France, Austria, Switzerland, European Union, GTZ, ADB, AfD, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Association of Municipalities of Burkina Faso; Association of Regions of Burkina Faso.	TRAC 1.2: 6 446 Other resources: UNCDF: 1 500
	Outcome 3.5 The capacities of national structures are enhanced in order to ensure the mobilization and efficient management of development assistance.	Indicator 3.5.1 Number of national structures supported by the United Nations system for the mobilization of resources and the management of development assistance. Indicator 3.5.2 Number of basket funds that the United Nations system promotes or participates in.	– Documents for management of development assistance are improved and published regularly (statistics, reports, etc.). – National capacities for the management and use of public development assistance are enhanced.	Ministry of the Economy and Finance, Secrétariat permanent de la troïka.	TRAC 1.2: 682 Other resources: Cost-sharing: 700

^a The cross-cutting themes are: the environment and climate change, crisis prevention, employment, gender equality and human rights.

List of acronyms

ADB: African Development Bank
AfD: Agence française de développement
APRM: African Peer Review Mechanism
CWIQ: Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP: gross domestic product
GEF: Global Environmental Facility
GTZ: German Agency for Technical Cooperation
IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development
INSD: National Institute of Statistics and Demography
IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature
NGO: non-governmental organization
PRSF: Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework
RenLAC: National Anti-Corruption Network
SCADD: national strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development
TRAC: target for resource assignment from the core
UNAIDS: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF: United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF: United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNIC: United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
WAEMU: West African Economic and Monetary Union
WFP: World Food Programme
WHO: World Health Organization
