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**Country programme document for Burkina Faso (2018-2020)**

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## I. Programme rationale

1. From October 2014 to December 2015, Burkina Faso underwent one of the most eventful periods in its post-independence history. After 27 years in power, the departure of President Blaise Compaore in January 2016 ushered in the establishment of a transitional regime, peaceful presidential and legislative elections, and a new era for citizens. While all changes inspired optimism, they carry high expectations for the new government to immediately deliver on commitments made during the transition that reflect the new social contract and restore confidence. The most prominent commitments are related to the reform and renewal of the justice system,<sup>1</sup> reconciliation and national unity, and the effective application of transparency/anti-corruptions measures. In addition, Burkina Faso's active civil society and hopeful youth population, who were commended for constructive engagement during the transition, are putting in place mechanisms and tools for continued citizen engagement and accountability. High expectations call for participatory, inclusive approaches to governance based on rule of law, and that are captured in the popular slogan *plus rien ne sera comme avant* (things will never be the same again).

2. In 2017, the population of Burkina Faso hit an estimated 19.6 million<sup>2</sup> and is projected to increase to 21.5 million by 2020. More than 40 per cent of the population lives in poverty.<sup>3</sup> A 2013-2014 Development Cooperation Report showed a low rate of project implementation for the period prior to the popular uprising. The government implemented 69 per cent of projects, while development partners implemented less than 60 per cent. This trend was confirmed in the 2017 mid-term report of National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP), which showed a financial implementation rate of only 21.3 per cent. This backlog in implementation puts additional pressure on an administration that must keep pace with rising public expectations.

3. Since 2014, Burkina Faso—a member of the G5 Sahel countries—has been hit by multiple terrorist attacks by extremist groups. Most are concentrated in the North and Sahel regions, and in areas bordering Mali and Niger. A few attacks took place in the capital. All expose how vulnerable Burkina Faso is to the effects of the Malian crisis, and the need for: i) an immediate review of the security strategy to better prepare the sector for new threats, ii) providing those working in security with new knowledge and training that is aligned to the evolving context, and iii) ensuring that governance in the sector is consistent with the principles of efficiency and democratic control as adopted by Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), African Union, and the United Nations. The situation calls for greater state presence, including the immediate provision of basic social services to border communities, which traditionally have lower human development levels, to prevent and mitigate the risk of youth being exposed to religious extremism. In March 2016, a United Nations, government, and development partner assessment was carried out in provinces affected by the attacks. It recommended measures be taken to promote social cohesion between local populations and refugees from Mali, as well as mining companies that disregarded social responsibilities to local populations.

4. Despite efforts made by authorities, and a legislative environment conducive for the empowerment of women, socio-cultural norms reinforce gender inequalities and drive investment decisions in favor of men. Women represent 52 per cent of the population<sup>4</sup> but only account for 24.2 per cent of the workforce in the public and formal private sectors.<sup>5</sup> The country was ranked 123 out of 144 countries in the 2016 Global Gender Gap Index. The absence of instruments and measures to incentivize the application of the law on gender equality preserves the status quo.

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<sup>1</sup> Pact for Renewal of the Justice System to promote rule of law and address impunity, signed 28 March 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Accessed online from: [www.insd.bf/](http://www.insd.bf/).

<sup>3</sup> Continuous Multi-Sector Survey (CMS) 2014.

<sup>4</sup> Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2010.

<sup>5</sup> National Institute of Statistics and Demography 2015.

5. The 2016–2020 NESDP estimates that approximately 20 per cent of the population suffer from food insecurity. Dated agricultural practices (e.g. clearing new land, use of fertilizers and pesticides, brush fires) contribute to land and soil erosion, and the depletion of water resources. The socio-economic conditions of close to 70 per cent of the country's population, whose livelihood depends on agriculture, engage in unsustainable production practices for subsistence and income-generating activities. Collective and sustained efforts are needed to scale-up adaptation practices that have resulted from bilateral partner financing, and Adaptation and Global Environment Facility (GEF) funds. Doing so will support communities, in particular women and youth, to be active beneficiaries and leaders of sustainable agro-silvo-pastoral production systems<sup>6</sup>.

6. The population of Burkina Faso is vulnerable to the triple threat of: i) competition for land-use and potential conflict over access to natural resources, ii) instability resulting from lack of employment opportunities for rural youth, and iii) the risk of people being radicalized due to social and economic disenfranchisement. Limited access to modern energy services has created problems that undermine the effectiveness of government policies for the sustainable management of environmental resources and forests, including bio-diversity conservation. Nationally, some 18.8 per cent of the population has access to electricity.<sup>7</sup> This number is only 3 per cent for rural populations that, in addition, have no access to other forms of modern energy services. Because women and young girls are expected to gather fuel, and carry out tasks that require mechanical/modern energy sources, it takes them away from other productive activities and/or opportunities for education. Access to electricity and modern energy services from sustainable sources is a priority in the NESDP. Consequently, the government, with support from UNDP and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), formulated an integrated local economic programme (PADEL) to address inequality and exclusion. Programme goals are to: i) increase poor household and rural community access to modern energy services, ii) accelerate local economic development, and iii) ensure social protection. To effectively implement the programme, institutional capacity support and accelerated delivery measures are required because of demand and limited capacities at the local levels.

7. Because it is located at the center of the Sudano-Sahelian region, Burkina Faso is susceptible to variations in climate and prone to recurrent cycles of drought and floods. The worst recorded floods date back to 2009, causing \$102 million US dollars in damage and \$120 million US dollars in reconstruction.<sup>8</sup> Despite joint early recovery efforts, affected populations continue to struggle. From 2011 to 2016 Burkina Faso suffered the consequences of climate-related hazards linked to the unsustainable use of environmental resources. According to the Permanent Secretariat in charge of Emergency Preparedness and Response (SP/CONASUR), between May 2012 and April 2017 floods and violent winds in all 13 regions affected 264,177 people. Eighty-three people were killed, 384 injured, and 17,393 were left homeless. Women and girls have been more acutely affected by such crises, as they have to walk longer distances to draw water. The situation has been exacerbated by the destruction of 485 toilets in the five most-affected regions over the last five years. Women and girls have to resort to makeshift toilets in places that do not offer protection or dignity. It is imperative that prevention and risk management responses take into account gender aspects. The 2016 and 2017 Risk Inform<sup>9</sup> indices show the coping capacity of populations is relatively weak (6.2 out of 10) and immediate risks are security and climate-related, with the Sahel region being the most exposed to multiple hazards.

8. An independent review of the current cycle<sup>10</sup> reveals that UNDP enjoys the trust of major stakeholders and partners at all levels. This includes civil society, academic institutions, religious organizations, as well as youth and women's groups. The review found UNDP has a

<sup>6</sup> Refers to the practice of combining forestry and grazing of domesticated animals in a sustainable manner.

<sup>7</sup> NESDP (2016-2020).

<sup>8</sup> Post Disaster Needs Assessment, final report, by the Government of Burkina Faso, United Nations, and the World Bank, April 2010.

<sup>9</sup> Index for risk management is a collaborative project between the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and European Commission.

<sup>10</sup> Review of Projects Financed by UNDP, March 2017.

unique capacity to convene a broad range of partners and was instrumental during the transitional period, and in the run up to the presidential elections. The 2016 UNDP partnership survey confirmed UNDP is recognized for its: i) competence and expertise in providing evidence-based and context-specific policy advice, and strategic technical support; ii) contribution to governance and national capacity development efforts; iii) unique ability to facilitate inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogues, and iv) neutrality in leading high-level political dialogues.

9. At the decentralized and community levels, GEF evaluations showed that projects formulated and implemented with UNDP support were used to generate evidence to inform the design of the national programme on community-based adaptation approaches to climate change. Furthermore, scaling-up village-level energy enterprises by way of multifunctional platforms - which have benefitted women and young girls by reducing their burden of chores by 70 per cent (and distance travelled by 36.5 per cent)<sup>11</sup> all while increasing their overall income - is considered to be one of the most successful programmes in the country. It is part of the reason why the government has pushed to increase access to energy services.

10. Despite positive results, there has been a shortfall in reaching marginalized populations, systemically integrating gender considerations, and formulating exit strategies. This is because indicators were weakly defined, and improving institutional performance is difficult to measure.<sup>12</sup> Specific recommendations on resilience were made to UNDP, urging the organization to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to prioritize investments in local level approaches and the active engagement of communities.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. The overarching goal of the country programme is to contribute to an inclusive, peaceful, climate-resilient society that is on a path to sustainable economic growth. It is aligned with the 2016–2020 NESDP, which is anchored in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework and 2063 Agenda. Programme priorities are tied to the principle of “leaving no-one behind,” as well as the urgency to deepen the democratic process. Other priorities include accelerating delivery of basic social services, extending development benefits to marginalized communities, and building community resilience to prevent, anticipate and mitigate risk. Transformational pathways are premised on building the capacity of institutions for development and accountability, accompanied by scaling-up successful interventions from the previous programme, and increase the access rural populations have to modern energy services. Such measures can stimulate rural economies and private sector engagement, expand opportunities for women, and prevent the unsustainable use of natural resources.

12. The programme for Burkina Faso is outlined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2018 to 2020. It focuses on actions required to achieve outcomes 1.1, 3.2, and 4.2. The programme addresses challenges specific to the Sahel region of Burkina Faso, and relies on United Nations coherence and new partnerships with the World Bank and Islamic Development Bank to secure resources required for prevention. The UNDAF supports the national Emergency Programme for the Sahel, and is aligned with the United Nations Integrated Sahel Strategy. UNDP will contribute to the “New Way of Working” in the context of “Delivering as One” in the Sahel by working along the humanitarian-peace and security-development continuum, which involves strengthening partnerships with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on security and anti-corruption measures along border areas. UNDP will support South-South cooperation initiatives in Liptako Gourma and G5 Sahel areas.

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

13. UNDP will use its position and expertise in capacity development and policy advice to support efforts in Burkina Faso across three inter-dependent pillars: i) institutional effectiveness, rule of law, social cohesion and security, ii) inclusive, sustainable, job-inducing growth, and iii) resilience to climate shocks. UNDP will offer upstream policy advisory services including through the United Nations Development System Mainstreaming Accelerating and Policy Support (MAPS) approach. UNDP will employ technical support, tools and systems for strengthening the capacity of a selected number of institutions (public procurement, coordination and monitoring, oversight and accountability, anti-corruption), provide implementation support services, and facilitate the establishment of dialogue platforms and multi-stakeholder engagement. UNDP will integrate gender in all interventions through use of the Gender Seal to create incentives for positive action and the systematic integration of gender considerations.

#### **Institutional efficiency, rule of law, social cohesion, and security**

14. This programme component is imperative for helping the government deliver on its promises, and adopt a proactive approach to prevention and risk mitigation regarding factors that may undermine the pace of reforms or fuel social discontent. This component supports the first pillar of the NESDP, which is aimed at institutional reform and modernization of the state, and is anchored to the Sustaining Peace Strategy and SDG Goal 16.

15. Drawing on recommendations from the inter-organizational mission on sustaining peace in Burkina Faso, and the Global Focal Point on Justice, Police and Corrections, UNDP will focus on strengthening operational capacities for the effective implementation of commitments made during the transition, working directly to support rule of law and governance in the security sector. This will be done alongside supporting transitional justice and social cohesion, and transparency and accountability measures. UNDP will expand efforts related to legal aid; ensuring communities have increased access to justice. UNDP will provide technical support to the High Council on Reconciliation and National Unity, including advice on transitional justice instruments and protection of families. In addition, UNDP will facilitate inclusive dialogue platforms with civil society, youth and women's associations, and religious leaders. With regards to governance in the security sector, UNDP will work with state and non-state bodies to strengthen democratic and civilian oversight mechanisms, thereby building confidence in institutions. In line with government-expressed commitments, UNDP will support the implementation of recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review to ensure the legal environment is conducive to uphold and enforce socio-economic, political and cultural rights of all, marginalized populations, including people living with HIV.

16. Building on its expertise and capacity development mandate, UNDP will support ministries and institutions responsible for coordination and public procurement with transparent tools and systems to address corruption concerns and the delivery of goods and services. UNDP will draw on the government's political will and an established culture of engagement with civil society, youth, the media, and academic institutions to strengthen the capacities and accountability of state agencies in battling corruption, oversight bodies, and media and civil society organizations. Media outlets and members of civil society will be urged to sensitize, engage and highlight critical issues related to inclusion and rule of law.

17. UNDP will provide a platform for channeling United Nations system support for non-resident organizations to the Sahel Emergency Programme and border communities. UNDP will facilitate South-South cooperation on national reconciliation and transitional justice using experiences from Togo, Tunisia, and Côte d'Ivoire. In the Sustaining Peace initiative context, UNDP will strengthen existing partnerships with the European Union, Government of Japan, and bilateral partners including the governments of Sweden, Denmark, Austria and Canada. Within the United Nations system, UNDP will use the coherence and integration agenda to strengthen relations with United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs on youth, the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, the United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations, and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO). To

prepare Burkina Faso for voluntary reporting, UNDP will assess ways the country can benefit from the Global Alliance on SDG 16.

### **Inclusive and sustainable growth, decent work and food security**

18. This pillar contributes to SDGs 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13. The governance, security, and social cohesion aspects of the previous pillar will be integrated with UNDP efforts on livelihoods (particularly for youth), growth, and food security. This supports the government strategy of eradicating multi-dimensional poverty and inequalities, and ensuring an inclusive sustainable growth trajectory. Interventions will focus on policy support using the MAPS approach to intensify work already started on the SDGs by helping government identify sectors with strong potential, and to align the implementation of the NESDP with selected priority indicators. Secondly, UNDP will provide implementation support services for the delivery of already approved programmes to address multi-dimensional poverty. This service is part of the implementation of PADEL that UNDP will support by expanding access to energy services to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth throughout the country. Efforts will be based on successful models of village-level energy enterprises and multi-functional platforms. It is expected greater energy access will help strengthen the effectiveness of government policies for the sustainable management of environmental resources and forests, including bio-diversity conservation. Additionally, UNDP will scale up community-based adaptation practices in the Mouhoun, Central-North, Central-South and Central-West regions, and apply technologies to promote sustainable agro-silvo-pastoral production patterns, conserve biodiversity, and create job opportunities for women and youth (in line with the government commitment to the “3S” initiative).<sup>13</sup> Focusing on border communities is expected to positively boost youth employment in rural areas and prevent radicalization. UNDP will help facilitate access to mentoring and job opportunities for youth by adapting the YouthConnect<sup>14</sup> platform and to foster greater engagement among youth.

19. UNDP will use the MAPS approach to mobilize partners and identify sustainable financing opportunities for addressing challenges in data collection, monitoring and capacity gaps in the national statistics system. UNDP, in partnership with the World Meteorological Organization, will draw on previous attempts to adapt and improve climate and meteorological information systems. This will be done to improve early warning systems and generate reliable data to inform policy and planning in climate-sensitive sectors.

20. In November 2016, Burkina Faso hosted the first ‘green academy’, bringing together stakeholders and United Nations organizations involved in the Partnership on Action for Green Economy (PAGE) and Switch Africa Green.<sup>14</sup> UNDP and FAO will advise on opportunities for green jobs, and UNDP will assist the government in identifying and accessing climate finance from the GEF and the Green Climate Fund. South-South and triangular cooperation with Mozambique will be explored to codify environment and climate change initiatives into the budgeting process. Best practices on sustainable water and land management practices in Niger will be promoted.

### **Resilience to the effects of climate change, natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies**

21. Burkina Faso developed a five-year plan (2016-2020) to build resilience and strengthen local capacities in risk-reduction and disaster-preparedness, within the context of the Sendai Framework of Action. This component will support the implementation of the national plan and focus on: i) the formulation of resilience plans for communities that are yet to recover from past shocks, ii) strengthening coordination and data collection capacities at local levels, and ensuring

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<sup>12</sup> The “3S” initiative focuses on sustainability, security and stability.

<sup>13</sup> See YouthConnect Africa: <https://www.youthconnectafrica.org/>.

<sup>14</sup> Partners include UNDP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and the Global Green Growth Institute.

that the specific needs of women and children are considered, and iii) developing institutional capacities, and providing technical support for emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

22. UNDP will support the National Agency for Emergency Preparedness and Response to work better with sector ministries, and advocate for resources for resilience plans. The strategy will draw on already existing platforms of humanitarian and development partners, which will be reviewed to align with the 'New Way of Working' and transitional priorities of Burkina Faso, as well as facilitate joint analysis, planning and monitoring efforts.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

23. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results, and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels, with respect to country programmes, is prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures of the organization, and the Internal Control Framework. In accordance with Executive Board decision DP/2-013/32, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to concerned projects. In this respect, the office will have resources to deploy expertise to effectively implement the country programme. UNDP will review structures and procedures to ensure they are "fit for purpose" when implementing the programme, and agile enough to adapt to evolving contexts, United Nations reforms, and the new UNDP strategic plan.

24. The programme will be nationally executed and implemented within the broader framework of the UNDAF for 2018-2020. This will be done in collaboration with the Ministry for Development Cooperation and Aid Coordination. Due to growing public expectations and demand for services and implementation support, UNDP will support the implementation of programmes that are financed by the government. Projects will use the most appropriate modalities to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of tools and services, and sustainability of results. Direct implementation will be used to safeguard UNDP accountability in all complex programming situations.

25. Resources will be made available through the systematic use of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), and in coordination with other United Nations organizations to manage fiduciary risks. UNDP will strengthen the capacities of national execution partners and develop exit strategies plans.

26. The main risks include: (i) insecurity caused by extremist groups, (ii) natural disasters (floods and drought), and (iii) insufficient resources, difficulties, in mobilizing adequate resources due to shifting partner priorities.

27. To mitigate risks related to extremism, UNDP is including security sector reform, youth employment and sustaining peace as priorities for this programme. With regards to resource and partnership-related risks, UNDP will use risk monitoring as a tool for producing reports, decision-making, and to diversify its partnership and resource-mobilization strategy by fostering engagement with the private sector (mainly mining corporations to promote corporate social responsibility and influence investments in favor of local communities), foundations and international financial institutions. This will prompt greater respect for contractual clauses and strengthen strategic communication by placing greater importance on the visibility of results.

28. To manage the expanded programme portfolio, the country office will strengthen its procurement, finance and logistics capacities, while using flexible contractual modalities to ensure appropriate staffing adjustments vis-à-vis fund availability, and programme activities. UNDP quality assurance and social and environment standards will be applied to all UNDP-funded projects and offered as a full package to the government for the assessment of NESDP

and related projects. UNDP will strengthen its financial oversight, programme and project supervision, and its evaluation system for partners to guarantee the optimal use of resources allocated to interventions, and manage potential fiduciary risks.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

29. Monitoring of the programme will be guided a results-based management and quality assurance approach. Programme deliverables will be monitored by implementation institutions, beneficiary representatives, the UNDP country office, and through various steering committees. Outcomes and outputs will be monitored on a regular basis through quarterly and annual reports. UNDP will support data collection at the beginning of the programme to inform situations that lack references. Results and resource framework outcomes indicators will be revised to take into account outcomes indicators in the new Strategic Plan.

30. At least 5 per cent of programme resources will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation initiatives to fund data collection, monitoring, and quality assurance of deliverables. The country office will strengthen its in-house capacity for data collection, analysis and utilization to track programme contributions against transformative change. Opportunities for joint reviews and evaluations with other United Nations organizations will be explored. The gender marker will be taken into account in the planning, decision-making, and accounting of programme expenditure and investments.

31. Programme indicator data will be collected according to sex, age, geographical area, and other markers to grasp changes more accurately. Collected data will feed into the NPSED implementation report, the monitoring system, and UNDP knowledge-sharing platforms. UNDP and programme partners will strengthen the capacity of institutions involved in NPSED monitoring to improve the quality of data and better cater to programme beneficiaries, leave no one behind, and improve progress toward the SDGs. Specialized research institutes and universities will be approached and asked to provide assistance in testing the theories of change underlying national strategies and policies supported by the programme. Where appropriate, they will be asked to review programme outcomes.



## Annex. Results and resources framework for Burkina Faso (2018-2020)

<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Institutions Reform and Modernization of the Administration				
<b>UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Outcome 1.1</b> By 2020, the effectiveness of institutions is improved and the people of Burkina Faso, particularly those most exposed to the risks of conflict and insecurity, live in peace and security in a state governed by the rule of law				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
<b>UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)</b>	<b>Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities</b>	<b>Indicative country programme outputs</b>	<b>Major partners / partnerships frameworks</b>	<b>Indicative resources by outcome (\$)</b>
<p>Quality of policies and Institutions (CPIA) Baseline: 3.6 (2015); Target: 4.8</p> <p>Corruption Index perception Baseline: 38/100 (2015); Target: 52/100</p> <p>Proportion of vulnerable persons with access to justice services including minors in conflict with the law Baseline: 70% (2016); Target: 80%</p> <p>Number of persons benefiting from multisectoral assistance following a conflict Baseline: 2145 (2017); Target: 1839</p> <p>Rate of Implementation of UPR recommendations Baseline: 35% (2015); Target: 45% (2020)</p> <p>Ibrahim Index for Governance in Africa Baseline: 52.2/100 (2015); Target: 65/100 (2020)</p> <p>Perception in percentage of Risk of conflicts Baseline: 60.3% (2015); Target: 39.6%</p>	<p>World Bank CPIA Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Transparency International annual report Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Citizen Promotion (MJDHCP) annual report Responsibility: General direction of Studies and Sectoral Statistics (DGESS) of MJDHCP</p> <p>Annual report of MJDHCP Responsibility: DGESS of MJDHCP</p> <p>Annual report of MJDHCP Responsibility: DGESS of MJDHCP</p> <p>Mo Ibrahim Foundation report Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Report on Overview of Community conflicts Responsibility: DGESS of the MJDHCP</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Selected institutions at national and decentralized levels with functional capacities, including procedures, systems and tools for efficient and transparent public procurement</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1:</b> Average implementation rate of projects and programmes Baseline: 69.37%; Target: 90% Source: General Direction of Economy and Planning annual report, Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>UNFPA, UNICEF, European Union, World Bank, and ministries in charge of the economy.</p>	<p><b>Regular: 7,383,000</b></p> <p><b>Other: 1,500,000</b></p>
		<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Secretariat for coordinating NESDP and decentralized entities with technical capacities and tools to formulate and monitor programmes based on SDG aligned indicators</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.1:</b> Percentage of programmes and sectoral policies targeting the most vulnerable populations. Baseline: 0%; Target: 80% Source: General Direction for Economy and Planning (DGEP) report Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.2:</b> Proportion of SDG-oriented NESDP monitoring reports produced by the national statistical system Baseline: 0%; Target: 100% Source: Strategic Plan/NESDP annual reports</p>		
		<p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Institutions in charge of rule of law, legal aid and national reconciliation with operational capacity to deliver justice services to the population and facilitate the reconciliation process</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.1:</b> Number of transitional justice cases processed by the Higher Council for Reconciliation and Unity (HCRUN) Baseline: 1,000 Target: 5,065</p>	<p>PBSO High Commission for Human Rights</p> <p>Higher Council for Reconciliation and Unity</p>	

		<p>Source: HCRUN annual report Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.2:</b> Number of transitional justice cases processed through legal aid Baseline: 0 Target: 100 Source: annual report of Ministry in charge of justice Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Association of Women Lawyers of Burkina Faso Center for Democratic Governance</p> <p>National Aids Council; Ministries in charge of justice, Human Rights, Environment; National Commission</p> <p>Networks and associations coalitions against HIV/AIDS and health promotion; Women Lawyers Association (AJB); Burkina Faso Movement for Human and People Rights (MBDHP)</p>	
		<p><b>Output 1.4:</b> National security framework and security sector actors with knowledge and tools to carry out their mission in accordance with democratic principles.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.1:</b> Percentage of newly recruited defense and security Force personnel with relevant knowledge on human rights and democratic principles. Baseline: to be determined (TBD); Target: 60% Source: Project Implementation report Frequency: annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.2:</b> Existence of the reform of security sector strategy Baseline: No; Target: Yes Source: Ministry of security's annual report Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>UNFPA, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNODC, PBSO, governments of Luxembourg and Japan, and European Union</p> <p>Ministries in charge of security, defense, justice.</p> <p>MBDHP The National Council of Civil Society Organizations</p>	
		<p><b>Output 1.5:</b> Civil society organizations (CSO), Community leaders (including women) at central and local levels and border areas have inclusive dialogue forums and citizen oversight mechanisms.</p> <p><b>Indicator.1.5.1:</b> Percentage of CSO alerts towards public institutions and private companies that gave rise to positive responses Baseline: TBD %; Target: 90% for public institutions and private companies respectively</p>	<p>The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA, World Health Organization (WHO), and UNICEF.</p> <p>National Aids Council;</p>	

		<p>Source: National Council of CSOs annual report Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator.1.5.2:</b> Proportion of religious leaders with proven ability to conduct interreligious dialogue. Baseline: 0% Target: 60% Source: Project Report, Ministry of Territorial Administration annual report Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator.1.5.3:</b> Percentage of CSOs implementing civic education programmes, including advocacy on participation of women in decision-making bodies. Baseline: 10%; Target: 80% Source: National Council of CSOs annual report Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator.1.5.4:</b> Percentage of media broadcast of civic education programmes per year, including advocacy on participation of women in decision-making bodies. Baseline: 10% Target: 80% Source: Ministry of Communication's annual report Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator.1.5.5:</b> Number of functional existing collaboration schemes between communities, authorities and security forces to achieve greater collaboration and confidence in institutions. Baseline: 0 Target: 9 Source: Ministry of Security annual report Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>MJDHPC, Environment; National Commission; Municipalities</p> <p>National Anti-Corruption Network</p> <p>Higher Council of Communication Ministry of Communication</p> <p>Observatory of the Media Burkina Faso</p> <p>National Council of CSOs African Network of Journalists for Integrity and Transparency</p>	
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Revitalize Productive Sector and Stimulate Employment Creation</b>				
<b>UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Outcome 3.2 By the end of 2020, populations, especially young people and women in intervention areas (urban/rural), increase their income, adopt sustainable production and consumption patterns, and improve their food security</b>				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded</b>				
<p>Number of households with access to modern energy services Baseline: 6.4% (2015); Target: 30%</p> <p>Number of youth and women benefiting of green jobs created Baseline: 6,000 (2015); Target: 50,000</p>	<p>Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry in charge of environment</p> <p>Directory of green jobs created Responsibility: DGESS of Ministry of Environment,</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Targeted households have modern energy services for their livelihood and domestic consumption.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.1:</b> Proportion of households with access to modern energy including for productive uses. Baseline: 0 Target: 50% (Women: 50%; Youth: 50%) Source: Ministry in charge of youth and employment annual report; Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Ministries in charge of the environment; and energy</p> <p>Municipalities</p>	<p><b>Regular: 7,279,000</b></p> <p><b>Other: 353,018,000</b></p>

<p>Area of degraded land in protected areas recovered (hectares) Baseline: 10500 ha (2014); Target: 25000 ha</p> <p>Coverage of cereal needs Baseline: 96% (2015); Target: 140% Commercialization rate for agricultural products (including cash crops) Baseline: 25% (2010); Target: 37.5%</p> <p>Proportion of conservation areas under development Baseline: 25% (2015); Target: 31%</p> <p>Percentage of population in food insecurity (phases 3, 4 and 5) Baseline: 1.31% (2015); Target: 0%</p>	<p>Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC)</p> <p>Annual report of MEEVCC Responsibility: DGESS of MEEVCC</p> <p>Agricultural Campaign Evaluation Reports Responsibility: DGESS of the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Development (MAAH)</p> <p>Agricultural Campaign Evaluation Reports Responsibility: DGESS of the MAAH</p> <p>Statistical Yearbook of the MEEVCC</p> <p>Data of Harmonized Framework of the Permanent Secretariat for the coordination of agricultural sector policy</p> <p>Responsibility: Secretariat for the coordination of agricultural sectoral policy</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Number of women’s associations managing local level energy enterprises (multifunctional platforms) with mixed energy sources using renewable energy daily Baseline: 54; Target: 200 Source: Ministry of Energy’s annual report Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Bellem Wend Tiiga<sup>15</sup> (BELWET) Private sector</p>
		<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Youth and women have leadership and business skills to create and benefit from green and information communication technology (ICT) related job opportunities in targeted areas</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.1:</b> Number of businesses created by youth and women using the ICT and incubators’ platforms in targeted areas Baseline: 0 Target 700 (Women: 200; Youth: 500) Source: Project report Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.2:</b> Number of youth and women with leadership and business skills to create and benefit from green job opportunities in targeted areas Baseline: 0 Target 700 (Women: 200; Youth: 500) Source: Annual report of MEEVCC Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Ministries in charge of the economy; the environment; and energy</p> <p>Municipalities</p> <p>BELWET</p> <p>Private sector</p>
		<p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Central and local institutions, communities and CSOs in target areas with technical knowledge to adapt new practices and capacities to integrate management of sustainable natural resources in their development plans</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3:</b> Number of targeted municipalities and regions with development plans mainstreaming sustainable natural resource management and practices being applied. Baseline: 0. Target: 12 (3 Regional; 9 communal) Source: DGEP’s annual report Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Ministries in charge of decentralization; Environment; and energy</p> <p>Municipalities</p> <p>BELWET</p>
		<p><b>Output 2.4:</b> Local communities in the Sahel, Mouhoun, Central North, Central-South and Central West enabled to apply sustainable and climate-adapted agricultural techniques</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4:</b> Proportion of local communities demonstrating knowledge of sustainable and climate-adapted agricultural techniques Baseline: 25% Target: 50%</p>	<p>Ministries in charge of the economy and environment</p> <p>Ministries of energy and agriculture</p>

<sup>15</sup> Private organization.

		Source: Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development's annual report Frequency: Annual	GEF Green Climate fund Government of Austria	
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Revitalize Productive Sector and Stimulate Employment Creation</b>				
<b>UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: Outcome 4.2 By 2020, populations, especially vulnerable groups, in target areas are more resilient to climatic and environmental shocks</b>				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change</b>				
Number of persons vulnerable to climatic, environmental shocks Baseline: 1,053,000 (2016) Target: 400,000	National Council of Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation's Annual Report Responsibility: National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation	<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> National and local institutions have a gender sensitive risk management/governance system in place focusing on disaster prevention, preparedness interventions and recovery</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.1:</b> Number of national and local institutions with a gender sensitive risk management/governance system for disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Baseline: 8 Target: 12 Source: (SP/CONASUR) annual report Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.2:</b> Proportion of indicators related to disaster victims or persons at risk of disasters disaggregated by sex Baseline: 40% Target: 70% Source: (SP/CONASUR) annual report; Frequency: Annual</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.3:</b> Number of region with population resilience plan. Baseline: 2 Target: 13 Source: SP/CONASUR annual report Frequency: Annual</p>	Ministries in charge of social affairs, economy, and security.  Governments of Luxembourg and Japan	<b>Regular: 5,500,040</b> <b>Other: 2,500,000</b>
		<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> National and local institutions involved in disaster risk management have strengthened technical capacities to address disasters and other emergencies</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.1:</b> Number of contingency plans developed at regional and local level with contributions from women and youth Baseline: 21 (local: 14, regional: 7) Target: 67 (local 54; regional: 13) Source: SP/CONASUR annual report</p>	Ministries in charge of social action, economy, and security.  Governments of Luxembourg and Japan	
		<p><b>Output 3.3:</b> Central and local institutions in charge of emergency response have the capacity to ensure coordinated response in case of disasters</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.1:</b> Number of regions with capacity to ensure coordinated response in case of disasters Baseline: 0 Target: 13</p>	Ministries in charge of social action, economy, and security.  Governments of Luxembourg and Japan	

		Source: SP/CONASUR annual report Frequency: Annual  <b>Indicator 3.3.2:</b> Existence of a single coordinating decision-making structure at the central level Baseline: no Target: yes Source: SP/CONASUR annual report Frequency: Annual		
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