United Nations Development Programme
Country: Burkina Faso, Mali, Chad, Mauritania and Niger
Strengthening Human Security and Community Resilience in the Sahel

Brief Description
Peace and stability are fundamental prerequisites for socio-economic development and strong communities. The complex development context of the Sahel region and the interconnected nature of the challenges facing its people are compounded by institutional weaknesses to address them. "Strengthening Human Security and Community Resilience in the Sahel" is part of UNDP's wider effort to operationalize the UN integrated strategy for the Sahel in a coherent manner that tackles regional issues through targeted community-level interventions. Since 2011, climate related disasters with strong environmental impacts and social instability have been causing damages in the region creating human suffering, deepening economic and social inequalities with a setback to years of development progress as a consequence.

Empowering individuals and communities is of paramount importance to enable them face the recurrent and mutlidimentional crisis that affect the region, including those stemming from conflicts, climate change, resource competition or food shortages. The overarching goal of this project is to strengthen formal and informal mechanisms at the community level to promote social cohesion, community security and economic resilience in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger and will contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDGs 13 & 16.

The Project is built upon two major outcomes:

Outcome 1: Enhanced capacities of local communities and local authorities to jointly promote community security and social cohesion. Outcome activities will foster stronger local governance structures through proactive multi-stakeholder engagements for peace consolidation and social cohesion, and efficient local adminiatrations in various localities of the Sahel region.

Outcome 2: Improved economic resilience to recurrent crises by supporting inclusive access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities for reduced inequalities and stability. Outcome activities will include interventions at the community level that improve people's ability to achieve their basic needs through acces to basic social services, ressources and infrastructures.

Programme Period:	3 years
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan) **Achievement, Democratic Governance, Crisis Prevention and Recovery** Atlas Award ID:	**SDGs** TBD
Start date: September2016 End Date: September 2019	
PAC Meeting Date :	
Management Arrangements	DIM

Total resources required	3,000,000 Euro
Total allocated resources:	3,000,000 Euro
• Regular	_____
• Other:	
○ Donor	Luxembourg
○ Donor	_____
○ Donor	_____
○ Government	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____
In-kind Contributions	_____

Agreed by ()

Agreed by (Executing Entity):

Agreed by (UNDP):

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Regional Overview

1. The Sahel region is one of the poorest in the world, dealing with a varied and shifting set of humanitarian, environmental, security and political challenges. It simultaneously faces the challenges of extreme poverty, the effects of climate change, frequent food crises, an average population growth rate of 3.2%, fragile governance structures, corruption, unresolved internal and inter-communities tensions, high risk of violent extremism and radicalization, illicit trafficking and terrorist-linked security threats.

2. Governments in the region have struggled and in some cases failed to build stable and inclusive democratic institutions and practices, and to deliver adequate basic services and protections for their communities. Security forces in parts of the Sahel have limited capacities to provide adequate security services to the people, and to prevent escalations of armed conflicts.

3. Security threats continue to plague the region, with the conflict in Mali having significant regional implications as fleeing Malians contributed heavily to over 500,000 refugees and 318,000 IDP's in the region. Criminal organizations and terrorist groups such as Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, Boko Haram and the Movement for Unicity and Jihad in West Africa (*Mouvement pour l'Unicité et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest)* are active, resulting in attacks in Niger, Algeria and Libya in the last 18 months. Vast, porous borders and inadequate border management capacities make the region more vulnerable to the growing threats to peace and stability.

4. Open borders remain vital to food security, trade, community relations and traditional patterns of mobility. The impact of improved cross-border cooperation in the Sahel must be felt at local level, organised with and through border communities, improving their perceptions of security, reducing migration phenomena and their consequences, and facilitating trade and transit. An inclusive and participatory approach is vital to renew the 'social contract' between the State and its citizens specifically in border areas, especially for women and the youth. It is this renewed social contract, based on genuine human security and sustainable human development, which will be the long-term guarantor of peace and stability in the Sahel. With their energy, skills and creativity, women and young people can become agents of change and participate in the promotion and development of a cohesive, inclusive and stable society.

5. The impact of climate change and natural disasters has intensified pressure on natural resources such as land and water that are fundamental to agricultural and pastoral livelihoods, leading to increased conflicts in already fragile economic systems. In 2016, an estimated 23.5 million people in the Sahel region– almost one out of six - will not have enough to eat, of which at least 6 million will require emergency food assistance. Malnutrition remains high with 7.2 million children under five and pregnant and nursing women in need of assistance. As of December 2015, more than 4.5 million people are uprooted from their homes because of food insecurity, representing a three-fold increase in less than two years. Epidemic diseases remain another challenge in the Sahel region specifically due to cholera oubreak including meningitis, lassa fever and yellow fever seen as serious risks for communities' health and

security. The Ebola outbreak has also put a strain on the economy in the region by slowing down people's movements and trade across the borders, thus making acess to food products more difficult for communities.

6. Conflict dynamics in the Sahel are complex. The majority of conflicts can be classified into three broad categories: 1) Conflict of power-sharing stemming from underlying governance crises; 2) Resource-based conflicts, notably land and water management but also extractive industries; 3) Social conflicts are mostly linked to changing or evolving social structures (ethnic, religious, etc.). Ongoing population displacements across borders and an increased number of refugees result in social tensions between host and migrant communities with particular acuteness in border areas, i.e. border areas of Mali/Burkina Faso and of Mali/Mauritania). Lack of significant and systematic inclusion and l reconciliation for past grievances encourage disaffected populations to join armed groups.

7. All these factors and crises combined put communities throughout the Sahel under constant pressure, exponentially increasing their vulnerability to any shock. Limited institutional protection mechanisms imply that communities are often left to cope alone with shocks and crises. In addition, the lack of justice and security service provision leave communities to rely on their limited ressources for protection and dispute resolution. Economic pressure and social tensions caused by displaced populations erode community resilience and limit efforts to effectively address underlying development challenges. These factors often bear strong a gender dimension, as women are particularly the most vulnerable targets.

8. Civil society organizations play a critical role in promoting peace, ensuring accountability and transparency, and assisting with basic service provision and communities' protection. However, CSOs in the Sahel countries generally have limited capacity and resources, restricting their ability to effectively address gaps left by weak government institutions, threats from organized crime ortensions caused by resource competition. Local community institutions (formal or traditional) struggle to play a significant role in ensuring inclusive peace consolidation due to inadequate capacities and resources.

9. Generally, faith-based organizations and traditional leaders have increasing power in the society and have strong influence and often play an important role in community organization and opinion leadership. Wherever possible, the project will draw on the advisory support of the interagency faith-based network (which UNDP is a member of) as well as the existing UN-Faith Based Organizations (FBO) network currently coordinated by UNFPA.

10. Although similar conditions and challenges affect neighbouring sub-regions particularly the Lake Chad Basin, the most affected and vulnerable Sahel countries are Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. The shared borders and the strong crossborder mobility of populations require an integrated approach between the Sahel countries in tackling the existing and future challenges in the region.

Country Situations

11. **Burkina Faso** ranks 183 out of 186 countries on the Human Development Index (2015), with economic and social pressures likely to increase due to its rapidly expanding population (3.1%). In 2015, Burkina Faso turned an important page in its history. A year after the popular uprising of October 2014, which forced President Compaoré into exile after 27 years in power, the country held presidential and legislative elections. In November 29, 2015, Roch Marc Christian Kaboré from the *People's Movement for Progress (MPP)* was elected President of Burkina Faso with 53.46% of votes in the first round. The local elections held in May 2016 closed the elections cycle and paved the way for the country's democratic governance with a strong policy on decentralization.

12. In recent years, Burkina Faso has experienced an average economic growth of 6% per year. The economy is heavily dominated by agriculture, which employs nearly 80% of the workforce. The number of conflicts between farmers and pastoralists has risen, and Malian refugees arriving have increased the potential strain with host communities over resources (particularly water) with lots of uncertainty on the duration of such refugee settlements. On 15 January 2016 Burkina Faso was hit by a terrorist attack that claimed many lives. Until this attack, the country was considered as one of the most stable in the Sahel region plagued by jihadist groups.

13. **Chad** represents one of the more complex development contexts in Africa, with a very low HDI ranking (184), high degree of income inequality and almost half (46.7%) of the population living in extreme poverty. The humanitarian and security situation along the border of Sudan remains extremely challenging. The continual attacks by the Nigerian group Boko Haram along the border led to the displacement of some 105 000 people, with serious humanitarian, development and security consequences. In 2016, the country recorded the arrival of more than 320,000 refugees from Nigeria, Sudan and CAR. These movements posed an extra weight on the economic and ecological resources in extremely underdeveloped areas of the country with extremely poor living conditions.

14. In addition, the Sahel belt of Chad has been facing serious food shortage, with over 2,4 million people being at risk;   a situation that will further negatively impact the National Development Plan, which highlights the following four priority areas: (i) development of production and employment opportunities; (ii) mobilization and development of human capital and fight against inequality, poverty and social exclusion; (iii) protection of the environment and adaptation to climate change; (iv) improvement of governance.

15. Playing a sizable role in international and regional affairs, Chad currently holds the Chairs of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the G5 Sahel. It was also a rotating member of the UN Security Council in 2014-2015. Chad sent 2000 troops along with international forces to Mali, but these were withdrawn after the attack that caused the death of 30 Chadian soldiers. The crisis situation in CAR and the simultaneous volatile regional contexts both in Sahel and Central Africa regions is having a serious impact on the country with the flow of refugees and IDPs adding more pressure to existing services and infrastructures.

16. **Niger** relies heavily on agriculture, which is highly dependent on very uncertain rainfall patterns contributing to severe economic vulnerability, with an extreme poverty rate of approximately 60%, and the world's lowest human development ranking of 188. Niger faces high population growth rates (3.8%), low women's empowerment, security threats from transnational crime and terrorism, and a strong impact of climate change and environmental degradation. Economic growth is expected in the medium term due to the beginning of oil production and the expansion of the uranium sector. However, the lack of inclusive governance structures and regulated security and defence sectors, limit the government's capacity to deliver basic services, control corruption, equitably distribute resources, uphold the rule of law and contain the spread of organized crime and terrorism. Last significant terrorist attacks by Boko Haram particulary in the Diffa region underscore this vulnerability.

17. In response to the recent food crisis, the Government of Niger resolved to tackle its medium- and long-term development needs through the 3N Programme *(Nigeriens Nourissent les Nigeriens)*, which seeks to address structural issues that are at the basis of the endemic food security crisis in the Sahel.

18. Nigeria's army offensive against Islamist militants in November 2013 pushed nearly 40,000 refugees over its northern border into Niger. People fleeing the conflict in north-east Nigeria continue to arrive in the Diffa region in the south-eastern adding more strain on food supplies in the drought-prone country.

19. In **Mali**, the incidence of poverty has increased from 41.7% in 2011 to 47.1% in 2015, a result of poor agricultural production (food insecurity), trade disruption, and the low level of public investments. Mali ranks 179 out of 188 countries in the 2015 human development ranking.

20. Youth unemployment is a critical problem in Mali. Unemployment stood at 9.6% in 2011 and was as high as 15.4% for 15-39 year olds. The economic slowdown could impact the development of the economic opportunities, particularly formicro, small and medium enterpreneurs and further increase unemployment level in the country, leaving the youth without any perspectives.

21. In Mali, conflicts have been cyclical and recurrent since the first rebellion in 1963. However, the recent crisis and the subsequent *coup d'etat* in 2012 have resulted in unprecedented levels of insecurity and fragility. The Government lost control of the North where the population suffered from massacres, tortures, rapes and other gross human rights violations. An international force led by France's Operation Serval, the African International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA) and the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) intervened to stop the jihadist groups and put an end to the armed conflict. On May 15, 2015 a Peace Accord for reconciliation in Mali was signed by the Government and the Platform Movement of Azawad and finalized on 20 June by the Coordination of Azawad Movements.

22. The country, and particularly the north, is still reeling from the impact of the conflict and the subsequent physical and social damages. State institutions remain weak or absent in the north, where the government struggles to restore law and order. The conflict had serious consequences on neighboring countries as Malian refugees fled throughout the Sahel region. 180,000 refugees have since returned to their place of origin in recent months, placing additional demand on national local services.

23. **Mauritania:** Mauritania has one of the lowest GDP rates in Africa, despite being rich in natural resources. The country remains among the world's poorest countries, ranked 156 out of 188 countries in the United Nations Human Development Index in 2015 Despite a steady decrease for more than a decade, poverty still affects close to 42% of the population. Rural poverty is aggravated by the acute lack of basic infrastructure such as water, energy and transportation. The country is particularly vulnerable to climate risks due to high exposure to drought and floods. The highest density of population is recorded in the coastal cities and along the Senegal River in the southern part of the country where a third of Mauritanians live. The population in Mauritania is dependent on agriculture and livestock that are highly climate sensitive economic ressources.

The United Nations in the Sahel Region

24. In November 2015, the Secretary General of the United Nations presented to the Security Council the progress report towards the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (S/2015/866) which indicated a particular attention to new emerging trends in the Sahel region.The report underlined that «*While the Electoral processes continue to be a source of tension in Sahel countries, Governance and security challenges, combined with the effects of climate change, persist as factors contributing to a dire humanitarian situation in the Sahel, with a high number of people displaced and many more in need of humanitarian relief*». The overarching

framework of the strategy balances humanitarian imperatives with longer term development priorities, ensuring that the immediate critical needs are being met while building resilience of "people and communities" through broader development interventions. UNDP played a central role in developing the strategy in collaboration with other UN agencies and bodies. Based on its experience working in all of the Sahel countries, UNDP played a key role in consultations that shaped the UN integrated strategy on the Sahel.

25. The Strategy outlined three strategic pillars for the region which inform the design of this project: 1) inclusive and effective governance throughout the region is enhanced, 2) national and regional security mechanisms are capable of addressing cross-border threats, and 3) humanitarian and development plans and interventions are integrated to build longterm resilience. UNDP leads Pillar 1 focusing on Governance and co-leads Pillar 3 focusing on Resilience.

26. *"Strengthening Human Security and Community Resilience in the Sahel"* is part of UNDP's wider effort to operationalize the UN integrated strategy in a coherent manner that tackles regional issues through targeted community-level interventions. It will recognize and build on the strengths and traditional knowledge in target communities to promote sustainable solutions. It builds on UNDP's framework of support to the Sahel which has just been finalized.

27. Community resilience in the Sahel is also the foundation of UNDP intervention on climate change enabling communities in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso to enhance their food production systems and capacity and secure access to food products in their localities. An illustration of such an achievement is through the UNDP-GEF Adaptation project in Niger, which enbaled a visible increase in socio-economic resilience of households with profits generated from the multiplication and the sale of improved seeds and revenues from fruits and vegetables gardening, which are activities largely developed by groups of women. All this contributed significantly to the food security of beneficiary communities and no famine was declared this year in the villages of intervention.

UNDP's Efforts in Promoting Social Cohesion, Community Security and Resilience in the Sahel

28. Throughout its strategic focus on the Sahel region, UNDP has championed and supported an approach that put together humanitarian response to frequent crises to longer term sustainable development interventions.

29. UNDP has a long and effective partnership in the Sahel, both through bilateral initiatives at the country level and through the implementation of several passed and on-going regional projects. Such regional projects have been providing significant and rapid support to peace building and good governance in the region, partly in response to the Mali crisis and its effect on neighboring countries. They aim to strengthen linkages between governments, civil society organizations and informal institutions including faith-based and traditional leaders both at national and regional levlels, taking a broad approach to supporting community resilience by reducing conflict and improving livelihoods.

30. In addition to the peace building and governance agenda, the UNDP's Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP) significantly contributed to addressing climate challenges in the region. AAP has helped establish the foundation for long-term capacity for climate adaptation. The programme provided much needed biophysical and socioeconomic information and evidence on the impacts of climate change, and supported the integration of climate change into development planning and budgeting processes at national and local levels. The Africa Climate Adaptation and Food Security Project enhanced the capacity of African countries,

including countries in the Sahel, to adapt to current and projected impacts of climate variability and change that affect food security and other development priorities. One of the major focused of the project is to strengthen climate risk management and pursue climate resilient development paths. This project targets six countries including Burkina Faso and Niger in the Sahel region. Specific achievements and lessons under UNDP's overall interventions in the Sahel region are discussed in the section below.

II. PAST COOPERATION, ACHIVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

31. Preventing conflicts and promoting economic growth requires strengthening the ability of communities to withstand recurrent shocks that perpetuate political instability, poverty and social tension. The threats include food shortages, tensions over existing resources arising from crossborder movements of refugees or nomadic pastoralists, spill over of conflicts, and transnational criminal and/or terrorist organizations, cross-border imapct of epidemic and food insecurity from the Sahel to the Lake Chad Basin.

32. Considering the mutlidimentional and regional nature of many of these challenges, a cross-border/multi-country approach appeared to be imperative. The launch of the UN Integrated Strategy on the Sahel in 2013 was central in providing a coherent strategic framework for linking immediate requirements with development initiatives that enhance resilience of communities and long term stability in the region.

33. Along the above strategic framework, UNDP implemented four regional projects financed by Government of Japan about **USD 27,600,000** : 1) *Peacebuilding and Good Governance in the Sahel:* the overall goal of the project is be to boost progress in peacebuilding and good governance in the Sahel, through two outcomes *: i - Governments and communities are working together more effectively to build peace and improve governance ; ii - Vulnerable communities and public institutions and systems are restoring and building resilient livelihoods, with a strong focus on recovery; 2)* **Strengthening Human Security and Community Resilience in the Sahel:** The goal of the project is to strengthen formal and informal mechanisms at the community level to promote social cohesion, community security and economic resilience, through *i – Enhanced capacities of communities and mechanisms to promote community security and social cohesion ; ii – Improved economic resilience to recurrent crises by supporting inclusive access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities; 3)* **Border Management & Border Communities in the Sahel:** The project seeks to employ inclusive and participatory mechanisms and tools to ensure the voices of a broad range of stakeholders in the development of new border management strategies for three critical border sub-regions of the Sahel, through *i) inclusive and effective governance throughout the region is enhanced, ii) national and regional security mechanisms are capable of addressing cross-border threats, and, iii) humanitarian and development plans and interventions are integrated to build long-term resilience; 4)* **Border Management for Stability and Human Security in the Sahel:** The overall objective of the project is to contribute to regional stability with a strong focus on border areas of the Sahel and under the overarching framework of the UNISS, through : i.*Government presence consolidated/ extended, and access to public services improved, in the selected transboundary areas of Mali-Mauritania, Liptako-Gourma, and Lake Chad; ii.Local livelihoods improved on an emergency basis; longer-term access to employment opportunities enhanced; iii.Improved interaction between local communities, national security forces and law enforcement Agencies in border regions*

34. These projects were implemented as distinct but successive phases that built upon achievements of each of the preceding interventions. Interventions and implementation modalities were defined taking into account country specifics and in consideration of the wide range of actors

represented. While many challenges in the Sahel are regional in nature, the impacts are always felt most acutely at the community level.

35. Primarily through or in partnership with national stakeholders, all these projects have also had impactful interventions at the national, local and community levels with particular attention to cross-border areas. Women, youth, traditional and religious peace leaders trained under these projects, for example, have established strong linkages with police and local councils, and facilitated the mediation and resolution of community conflicts without necessarily resorting to courts

36. While many traditional 'peace consolidation' activities (peace building workshops, conflict mediation sessions) undoubtedly have value, the severe challenges faced by many communities indicates that targeting interventions that improve people's ability to achieve their basic needs is a priority. The importance of local economic empowerment has been demonstrated during the implementation of these initiatives. Trainings (including business skills development) for women and other vulnerable groups were successful in enhancing the entrepreneurial environment, where many are requesting to be further linked to micro-finance institutions and banks to gain access to more credit facilities to expand their enterprises

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III. Project STRATEGY

37. In line with the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, the UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and the Bamako Declaration of 2016 on Border Management and Border Communities in the Sahel, the project's primary focus will be to strengthen the foundations for peacebuilding and governance at the institutional level, including reinforcing stability, communities' resilience, cross-border security and sustainable livelihood through economic and social inclusion. Along the above strategic approach, this initiative will leverage existing partnerships and national and regional levels interventions of ongoing projects, working with and through civil society organizations, traditional leaders and community groups.

38. While there are many commonalities to the threats facing the Sahel countries, local contexts, opportunities and threats vary significantly. The current proposal is framed around a regional strategic approach with shared priority areas and inclusive implementation modalities, thereby ensuring that each country maximizes its contributions and benefits through local resources and community structures.

39. The project recognizes the complexity caused by challenges of regional dimension, limited national capacities, and community level vulnerability. While past and on-going initiatives of UNDP Sahel Programme have been effective in bolstering national and institutional capacities, the current proposal aims to enhance human security through a community-oriented approach in its targeting, implementation modalities and partnerships. It will also seek to enhance collaboration and synergies with other development partners active in the Sahel and enhancing the coordination and implementing capacity of regional institutions, specifically the G5 Sahel, ECOWAS, CILSS and other key RECs engaged in supporting the region.

40. Vulnerability of women and youth and persons with disabilities is often worsened by inequal access to land, agricultural assets, inputs and services, and rural employment opportunities, as well as lack of participation in political life or a limited voice for their organizations. A gender-sensitive and youth promotion approach will be used in designing and implementing activities, selecting partners and allocating resources.

41. The project activities will build on past and ongoing efforts as well as other planned projects of UNDP with complementary objectives. This is critical to ensure that economies of scale can

be leveraged to minimize cost, reduce delays and eliminate the silo effect of an overly project approach. For example, a recently launched Rule of Law project in Northern Mali ("Support to Redeployment of Administration and consolidation of the Rule of Law in Northern Mali") has a focus on supporting justice and security services, which may offer synergies. Similarly, the "Integrated Programme for Capacity Building for Crisis Prevention and Resilience in Eastern Chad" will provide additional linkages for this project to build on. Likewise, some of the more impactful initiatives from the ongoing project may warrant expansion, scaling up or replication in new areas, particularly those that provide support directly through (or to) formal and informal mechanisms at the community level.

Project Justification

42. Peace and stability are fundamental prerequisites for socio-economic development and strong community cohesion; and there are few regions where this interdependence is more evident. Considering the current situation detailed above and building on the progress and lessons learnt from UNDP's past and ongoing projects, this present initiative will deepen efforts to strengthen resilience, social cohesion and consolidate peace and stability at regional, local and community levels.

43. Building and strengthening the capacity of national institutions to adjust to evolving trends is needed and is a medium to long term objective. However, the mechanisms of national institutions are very slow and ill equipped to adjust to the shifting challenges at the local level. Working with community groups and traditional leaders is, in many cases, more likely to have a tangible and meaningful impact in building resilience and consolidating peace in the short to medium term. Additionally, reinforcing the result of these initiative in particular by ensuring the operationnality and functionality of institutional and informal dialogue frameworks and mechanisms will be very productive for all the partners' efforts towards the region.

44. In support of global, national and sub-regional initiatives, the proposed project will also contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDGs 13 & 16.

Project Description

45. The overall goal of this project is to strengthen local capacity to enhance social cohesion, community security and economic resilience in Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger and Mauritania. This will be addressed through two main outcomes:

Outcome 1: Enhanced capacities of local communities and local authorities to jointly promote community security and social cohesion. Outcome activities will foster stronger local governance structures through proactive multi-stakeholder engagements for peace consolidation and social cohesion, and efficient local adminiatrations in various localities of the Sahel region. The main output expected from Outcome-1 are:

At Regional Level:
- Capacity of national implementing actors are strengthened to promote security, peace, and social cohesion
- Ensure that activities to be implemented are standardized at regional level

At country level:

- Conflict resolution mechanisms are reinforced at local and community levels
- Income generating activities are created to reduce population vulnerability to external shocks

- People get access to justice

Outcome 2: Improved economic resilience to recurrent crises by supporting inclusive access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities for reduced inequalities and stability. Outcome activities will include interventions at the community level that improve people's ability to achieve their basic needs through acces to basic social services, ressources and infrastructures. The main outputs expected from this outcome are:

At the regional level:
- Ensure the enhancement of the coordination and implementing capacity of Regional Economics Commissions (RECs) in the Sahel and in the Lake Chad Basin.

At the national level:

- Poverty reduction strategies and plans are designed to provide immediate support to vulnerable communities for a better livelihood
- Communities are better prepared for stronger resilience to climate change
- Ensure a gender-based approach to resilience to climate change by mitigating women's vulnerability and exposure to disaster.

Additionally, there are country specific outputs which will complement project implementation at the national level.

46. The two outcomes of the project will support the establishment of national and regional strategies to address immediate identified needs and priorities while strengthening community resilience to withstand pressure faced in this complex development context

47. Necessary institutional support will be provided to Governments for their commitment to the implementation and monitoring of the project

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IV. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Implementation Framework:
Outcomes are linked directly to the UN Integrated Strategy on the Sahel, particularly Objectives 1.6 and 3.4. Alignment to national strategies and priorities are detailed in Annex 2.
Outcome indicators as stated in the Regional Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: **Baseline: Not indicated in RPD**   **Targets: Regional targets not indicated in the RPD**
Applicable Key Result Area (from 2014-17 Strategic Plan): SDG's Achievement, Democratic Governance, Crisis Prevention and Recovery   **RBA Regional Programme Outcome (from RBA RPD 2014-2017):** Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change
Partnership Strategy: The project implementation strategy will ensure consultation and coordination with UNDP central Bureaux (BCPR and BDP), the donor partners, Government counterparts, regional mechanisms, other UN agencies and relevant CSOs and aim to apply innovative approaches to addressing the challenges and opportunities in the Sahel region. It will build on past and ongoing partnership with the Luxembourg Development Cooperation based on lessons learned and evolving priorities.
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): TBD

BURKINA FASO							
Linkage to goals of other strategic frameworks (UNDAF, UNDP CPDs, and national development plans): The project fits within all existing UNDAFs and UNDP Country Programmes (see Annex 2 table).							
Intended Outcome	Intended Outputs	Indicative Activity Results	Y1	Y2	Y3	Budget	Responsible Parties

| Outcome 1: Enhanced capacities of local communities and local authorities to jointly promote community security and social cohesion. Outcome activities will foster stronger local governance structures through proactive multi-stakeholder engagements for peace consolidation and social cohesion, and efficient local adminiatrations in various localities of the Sahel region. | **1.1. Initiatives of Phase I & II to promote culture of tolerance and peace are consolidated to resolve issues identified in dialogues at the local level on the prevention and management of conflicts.**

Baseline:
- The government has a national strategy to promote tolerance and peace that has yet to be implemented;
- Advocacy efforts and discussions have been held on crisis prevention and the promotion of peace, with the recommendations remaining to be implemented
- Advocay effort for accountability
Indicators:
- Number of training sessions for traditional leaders and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).
- Number of traditional/women's/FBO's engaged
- Quality of civic engagement demonstrated by partners/beneficiaries
- NAP available on Bamako Declaration implementation

Target:
- 1 Observatory with theological skills developed;
- 1 day religious communities established;
- 1 Permanent Framework for dialogue between CSOs and government put in place; - Regional workshops in the targeted regions
- National Strategy & NAP on conflicts. | 1.1.1 Strengthening the capaicty of the Observatory (Observatoire Burkinabè des Faits Religieux ONAFAM) an the Conseil Supérieur de la Communication)

1.1.2 Strengthening the capacity of the Permanent Framework for Dialogue and cooperation between CSOs and Governr And its setlement at the local and community level

1.1.3 Support the implementation of National Strategy on Conflict for management at the local and Community level | | | | 10 000

15 000

10 000 | Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security (MATS), PNUD/PRG

MATS, PNUD/PRG |
| | **1.2: Enhanced Security and Administrative Governance at the local and community level**.

Baseline : National Policy on Decentralization and Local Governance is currently supported by UNDP. Despites many efforts to addrees challenges to security, | 1.2.1 Strenghening capacity of decentralized authorities and support their setlment in the framework on-going project of UNDP on Reinforcement of Local and Administrative Governance | | | | 25,000 | |

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	the insecurity level is now high so as so at the local, community and urban areas. ***Indicators :*** Equipment provided to Local authorities and Security Forces ; Nbr of Local Administrative, Security Offices and educational infrastructures restorated ; Nbr of training for National Commission on Small Arm Weapon and others actors ; Urban, Local and Community Security Committees reinforced; ***Target :*** *Decentalized Administrative and Security Authorities ; Local Observatory on Security established ; Religious and traditonal leaders and vulnerables group (women and youth) in communities.*	1.2.2 Strenghening the capacity of Security Forces in the framework of on-going project of UNDP on *"Urban Security in Ougadougou".* Activities will focus on extension of initiatives toward decentralized localities			30,000	

			Subtotal Outcome 1	**90,000**	

Outcome 2: Improved economic resilience to recurrent crises by supporting inclusive access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities for reduced inequalities and stability. Outcome activities will include interventions at the community level that improve people's ability to achieve their basic needs through acces to basic social services, ressources and infrastructures.	2.1 **Agro -forestry- pastoral activities of the Phase 1 & 2 project reinforced, with emphasis on livestock**. **Indicators** (2.1.1) : number of beneficiaries **Baseline** (2.1.1): 0 recipient has medium / technical sufficient to conduct the activity sheep fattening **Target** (2.1.1 .): Increasing in the number of producers **Indicators** (2.1.2) : the number of beneficiaries **Baseline** (2.1.2): 0 recipient has the means /capacities to conduct of the cattle fattening activity **Target** (2.1.2 .) : Increasing in the number of producers	2.1.1 Support initiatives for sheep fattening for women and youth groups (livestock purchases and training) 2.1.2 Support cattle fattening for men (livestock purchases and training)		60, 000 37,000	SP/CONEDD SP/CONEDD

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resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities.	**Indicators** (2.1.3) : the number of beneficiaries of conservation and hay equipment **Baseline** (2.1.3): 0 beneficiary has hardware mowing and conservation **Target** (2.1.3): Increasing in the number of beneficiaries	2.1.3 Support materials producers mowing and provide forage conservation				25,000	SP/CONEDD
	Indicators (2.1.4) : number of beneficiaries and the number of vaccination centers built **Baseline** (2.1.4): 0 beneficiary has knowledge of diseases related to CC and lack of a vaccination park. **Target** (2.1.4): Number of sessions organized and participants mobilised and a vaccination park is built	2.1.4 Support the implementation of the Roadmap developed in Phase 2 (Result of the Diagnostic and protect livestock against diseases related to climate change – Reinforced and build others vaccination park				10,000	SP/CONEDD
	Indicators (2.1.5): number of supervision missions, the number of consultations held, the supervision report prepared and follow-up implementation **Baseline** (2.1.5): the project does not have a system of coordination and monitoring and evaluation **Target** (2.1.5): Nbr. of supervision missions organized - technical consultations held with local stakeholders and mission reports / followup actions are available.						PNUD, SP/CONEDD
	2.2 The value chain "iliving chickens for national and sub-regional markets" (Phase 2) is strengthened in the Boucle du Mouhoun and Northern regions by focussing n women and youth. Indicators (2.2 1): Availability of logical and measurement framework for local poultry industry value chain promoted in participating region. Baseline (2.2.1): No logical framework and	2.2.1 Support the implementation of the Logical Framework for Performance of the poultry value chain in the Boucle du Mouhoun and Northern regions in framework of the National Programme for Increase the Income generating activities and Promotion of Employ for Youth and Women (3000 targeted persons)				30,000	UNDP, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Youth, Vocational Training and Employment / PARPED

performance measurement framework of the local chain of chicken value target area Target (2.2.1.): The logical framework and the framework for measuring value chain performance in local poultry industry in participating regions are available and implemented. **Baseline** (2.2.2): Local market access Constraints for the youth and women In the Boucle du Mouhoun and Northern Regions **Indicators** (2.2.2): Number of young (male &female) accessing to credit and training: 0 **Target** (2.2.2): Number of young (male &female) have access to credit and training **Baseline** (2.2.3): lack of file recording Micro and small rural enterprises in the Boucle du Mouhoun and northern regions **Indicators** (2.2.3.) Implementing Plan of the result of the Mapping study **Target** (2.2.3) Number of existing micro and small rural enterprises supported **Baseline** (2.2.4):Lack of organisation of local poultry promoter in the Boucle du Mouhoun and Northern regions is available **Indicators** (2.2.4) number of association created or reinforced: 0 **Target** (2.2.4) 1 association is created or reinforced. **2.3 Improved capacities of national and local institutions including community mechanisms which can work together to reduce the Gender-Based vulnerability and mitigating their exposure to disaster** *Baseline :* - Government is engaged in the development of a National Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction to be supported	2.2.2. Facilitate access to credits and training of 150 young promoters (male &female identified and trained in Phase 2) of Micro and Small Rural Enterprises In Boucle du Mouhoun and Northern regions in partnership with Local Financial Institutions (MJFPE, APFI & UBITEC) 2.2.3 Support the implementation of recommendation of the mapping of Micro and small rural enterprises in the Boucle du Mouhoun and Northern regions (done in Phase 2) 2.2.4 Strengthening the capacity of organizations of youth promoters (male &female) of Micro and Small Rural Enterprises (the local poultry industry in the Boucle du Mouhoun and Northern Region) 2.3.1 Support development and implementation of national Disaster Risk Reduction policy including advocacy initiatives for reviewing legal framework both mainstreaming Gender Based-Vulnerability and exposure to disaster 2.3.2 Support the implementation of Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) (Women's NGOs & Associations and training them on gender-sensitive planning and implementation including support the women's cooperative' economic initiatives. 2.3.3 Survey/study related to risk perception, vulnerability to disaster, and perceptions of community efficacy face to disaster in the sahel with focus on			50,000 10,000 30,000 15,000 30,000 20,000	

	- Legislation/policy on DRR required review through Gender exposure to disaster - National Environment Plan have to be improved - National Action Plan on Desertification low contribution to DRR based on Gender sensitive *Indicator :* ▪ VDMC (Women's NGOs & Associations) are implemented at the community level in reaction to DR ▪ Legal framework & Policy on DRR update on Gender-sensitive ▪ Strategy & NAP on DRR improved and based Gender sensitive ▪ National Emergency Response is prompt for rapid reaction based on Gender sensitive *Target :* - Sustainable Environment and Development Permanent Secrétariat - Ministry in charge of Environment and Fishery Resources (MERA) - National Office on Environment Evaluations (BUNED) - National Office on Protected Areas - Local Committee on Sustainable Dev. & Environement (Phase 3) - Victim of disaster in communities areas (women) of 2016	women' ability and rural women's initiatives						
			Subtotal Outcome 2		310,000		
			Sub-total		400,000		
			Indirect cost (GMS) 8%		34,000		
			Total		434,000		

Linkage to goals of other strategic frameworks (UNDAF, UNDP CPDs, and national development plans): The project fits within all existing UNDAFs and UNDP Country Programmes (see Annex 2 table).

Intended Outcome	Intended Outputs	Indicative Activity Results	Y1	Y2	Y3	Budget	Responsible Parties
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacities of local communities and local authorities to jointly promote community security and social cohesion. Outcome activities will foster stronger local governance structures through proactive multi-stakeholder engagements for peace consolidation and social cohesion, and efficient local adminiatrations in various localities of the Sahel region.	**1.1 Reinforce conflict prevention & management mechanisms at National & Community Level (Local Peace Committees (LCP) Ombudsman** ***Baseline***: 14 LCP already created in the North and East are operational; 50 Community facilitators/mediators are trained under Phase 1 & 2. Decentralized Authorities supported but face to increased nbr of IDPs, Refugees and return Chadian and lack of means for facing to. ***Indicators***: Nbr of training workshop & LCP established; Nbr of Decentralized Authorities improved; Nbr of IGAs for vulnerables groups in targeted areas. ***Target***: The most conflict-sensitive areas are covered by LCPs and Decentralized Authorities and with trained facilitators/mediators. .	1.1.1 Strengthening the Local Peace Committees (LCP) established (Phase 2) in the North and East (Development of Local Strategy & Plan of Action on Dev. & Security) 1.1.2 1.1.2 Supportt the consolidation of key result from past initiatives of UNDP Project on Decentralized Authorities/Departments & Development in affected areas through				30,000 20,000	UNDP, Ministry of Interior and Public Security, Ombudsman, Association of Traditional Chiefs of Chad (ACTT), CSO, NGO
	1.2 Strengthen people's access to justice	1.2. Mapping of gap and challenges to acces justice & Advocacy initiative for Legislation r to meet international Human Rights standard and treaty recommendations (Provide techni assistance) and Strengthening the capacities the relevant ministries to lead development				60,000	UNDP, Ministry CSO, , NGO

	Baseline: legal aid service supported in 4 localities (advisory support, orientation, mediation) **Indicators***:* - Number of legal aid workers who have successfully completed training - Number of lawyers involved in the legal support to population - Number of mobile legal audiences organized. - Number of individual client/beneficiary received - Number of individual cases where results were enforced - Number of disputes resolved through mediation - Demonstrated improvement of rights awareness in target population **Target***:* legal aid service initiated in the East	of National Plan of Action and Inclusive Coordination Mechanisms (CSOs involved) 1.2.2 Strengthening (existing initiatives) and develop a national programme on Mobile Free Legal Aid Services and its setlement at community and cross-border areas				58,000	

			Outcome 1 Subtotal	**168,000**	

Outcome 2: Improved economic resilience to recurrent crises by supporting inclusive access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities. Outcome activities will include interventions at the community level that improve people's ability to achieve their basic needs and improve community	**2.1 Reduce the vulnerability of the population in eastern Chad by improving the processing and marketing of agricultural products and by increasing income generating activities** **Baseline***:* 12 multifunctional platforms set-up **Indicators***:* - Community-based organizations identified and trained in maintaining and managing the platform	2.1.1– Reinforced Multifunctional Platforms established (Phase 2) and Provide financial support to CBOs identified (Phase 2) 2.1.2 Support the implementation of microprojects (identified in Phase 2) for strengthening the resilience capacities of vulnerables groups such as women, youth, IDPs and refugees in the host communities				40,000 43,000	UNDP, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Social Action, National Solidarity and Family, CSO, NGO

resilience to recurrent crises through improved access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities.	- Number of multifunctional platforms reinforced, installed and operational - - Number of community micro-projects for strengthening the resilience capacities of the communities - Number of Plateform provided in Solar Energy **Target**: # of multifunctional platforms established						
	2.2 Build water retention ponds around ouadi for market gardening and vegetable production **Baseline**: 0 **Indicators**: - Number of basins of water retention is built and surface - Number of fruit trees planted and surface - National Programme on Planting tree established *Target:* 3 basins of water retention built and 900 fruit trees planted	2.2.1 Reinforced the basins for water retention built in Phase 2 and condut a survey for identification of opportunity and need of water in targeted areas 2.2.2 Establish a Programme on Water Retention Construction in targeted arears and in cross-border areas 2.2.3 Strengthening the capacity of Civil Security Response Organisation (ORSEC) and the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction including communities' capacity				30,000 10,000 20,000	UNDP, UN Agencies, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

	2.3 Promote renewable energy in Eastern Chad to strengthen the human and institutional resilience *Baseline* : 0 *Indicators*: - Number of trainees trained in solar energy (manufacturing, marketing, maintenance) and % of youth and women - Number and % of trained professionals developing small business with a target on youth and women - Increased awareness among the community members related to solar energy and lights (baseline survey and monitoring) - Number of lamps manufactured locally *t* : Awareness on solar energy has reached a large part of the community, in particular youth and women, of the Sila Region as demonstrated through a survey	2.3.1 Strenthening the South-south cooperation framework between UNDP Chad and CB- Energy Company in Burkina Faso is developed through training and Awareness raising				10,000	, CB Energy, Training Centre of Goz Beida
		2.3.2 Mobilise expertise in support to Solar Energy development and implementation in targeted areas				15,000	
	2.4 Improved capacities of national and local institutions including community mechanisms which can work together to reduce the Gender-Based vulnerability and mitigating their exposure to disaster (eratic rainfall, diserticafication, locust invasions, etc) in East and in South. *Baseline :* ▪ National Plan on Civil Security Response Organisation (ORSEC) to be imrpoved under gender sensitive ▪ National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction to be improved under Gender-Based Vulnerability ▪ Directorate of Civil protection (DPC)' management capacity on DRR need to be improved and mainstreamed Gender ▪ Women's Association on DDR	2.4.1 Strengthening the capacity and provide equipment of Civil Security Response Organisation (ORSEC), DPC and the National Platform for DRR including communities' mechanism capacity				35,000	
		2.4.2 Support Women's NGOs and Associations on promotion of relevant knowledge on women's actively involvment in DRR management in order to influence women's traditional knowledge and perceptions in the analysis and evaluation of disaster risks				25,000	

						10,000	

Indicator :
- Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) experience is shared with local and community Women's NGOs & Associations on DR managment
- Local & Community initiatives on Income Generating Activities (ICAs) for Women's Association in commuties
- National Emergency Response is prompt for rapid reaction based on Gender sensitive

Target :
- Directorate of Civil protection (DPC)
- National Early Warning System on Disaster (SAP/PC)
- Decentralized and Local Authorities
- Ministry in charge of Civil Protection Affairs
- Ministry in charge of Women's Affairs
- Women's Network on Peace and Security (NOPSWECO)
- Local and communities initiatives on DDR
- Secretariat Permanent du Code Rural

2.4.3 Survey/study related to risk perception, vulnerability to disaster, and perceptions of community efficacy face to disaster in the sahel with focus on women' ability and rural women's initiatives

			Outcome 2 Subtotal	**238,000**	
			Sub-total	**418,000**	
			Indirect cost (GMS) 8%	**40,000**	
			Total	**458,000**	

MALI							
Linkage to goals of other strategic frameworks (UNDAF, UNDP CPDs, and national development plans): The project fits within all existing UNDAFs and UNDP Country Programmes (see Annex 2 table).							
Intended Outcome	Intended Outputs	Indicative Activity Results	Y1	Y2	Y3	Budget	Responsible Parties
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacities of local communities and local authorities to jointly promote community security and social cohesion. Outcome activities will foster stronger local governance structures through proactive multi-stakeholder engagements for peace consolidation and social cohesion, and efficient local adminiatrations in various localities of the Sahel region.	**1.1: Formal and informal mechanisms and framework for peace at at national, local and community level are established and strengthened** _line_: Lack of involvement of formal and informal entities in conflict resolution the national, community and local level. . _Indicator_: Number of Women & Youth beneficiaries of IGAs; CPDTR supportedNumber of national and Decentralized institutions supported in targeted areas (Segou and Sikasso) _Target_: National & Decentralized Authorities, Youth & Women' Association in targeted areas	11.1 Support on-going initiatives on peace and reconciliation process so as so at the national, local and community level (activities (forum, consultative meeting, expert meeting, sensitization campaign, study, reports, technical and expertise support to Government and local authorities, etc) on the Peace & Reconciliation Agreement. 1.1.2 Support the involvement of CBOs and communities Women and Youth NGOs participation in the mediation process and national dialogue on peace in Northern Mali				25,000 20,000	UNDP, Ministry of Local Development, Community Security Center, Council of traditional Leaders, CSOs

	1.2: Capacities of **Vulnerable groups are reinforced for the consolidation of consensus through education peace and support to find solutions for their priorities (Tombouctou, Gao , Kidal)** *Baseline*: 5358 people of which 3438 Women have already received training on social cohesion, peace and Algiers Agreements Two centers of listening documentation and educational information to peace and reconciliation have been put in place **Indicators**: Number of centers put in place Number of labor intensive projects implemented in the regions of Gao , Tombouctou and Kidal and number of beneficiaries	1.2.1 establishment of center of listening, documentation and educational information to peace and reconciliation 1.2.2 support local authorities in the identification and implementation of labor intensive projects				35,000 35,000	

				Outcome 1 Subtotal:	**115,000**	
Outcome 2: Improved economic resilience to recurrent crises by supporting inclusive access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities. Outcome activities will include interventions at the community level that improve people's ability to achieve their basic needs and improve community resilience to recurrent crises through improved access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities.	**2.1:** : Increased and diversified trade for accelerating growth and reducing poverty in Mali *Baseline* - Establishment of fruit and vegetables processing units with 46000 mango jam jars and 10898 papaya jam jars (UNDP Project 2015) have to be reinforced - Increased of the volume of export of mangoes (x10) from 2004-2014 (From 2404 to 28328 tonnes) have to consolidated and reinforced - Codification and phytosanitary treatment of 7,000 hectares of orchards annually to be improved	2.1.1 Strengthening the development of national capacity on trade and promote the national exportation by supporting food chain for creation of employees for youth and women 2.1.2 Strengthening the capacity of authority and including others national and local actors involved in the implementation of the Programme Cadre			40, 000 20,000	

- Accompanying the Global GAP certification of 15 exporting companies, number to be increased - Integrated Trade as a priority (goals) into the PRGSP 2012-2017 of Mali ***Indicator*** - Number of fruit and vegetables processing units - Volume of export of vegetables and fruits per year - Number of exporting companies included into the GLOBAL GAP certification - Estimated number of employement created for women and youth ***Target*** - Ministry in charge of Trade & Industry - Office for Promotion of Exportation (APEX- Mali) - Programme Cadre Intégré Renforcé et de l'Aide pour le Commerce du Mali - Mali - PRGSP 2012-2017 goals 2 & 3 National Programme & Strategy on Food Security	Intégré renforcé pour l'Aide au Commerce					
2.2: Increased crops and livestock through water irrigation basin and modernization of agriculture technics used at local and community level to achieve SDG Goal 2 (*End hunger and achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainble agriculture)* in Mali ***Baseline*** - Established National Commissioner on Food Security have to be reinforced - National Plan Response 2016 adopted on Food Security in Mali, urgency to support the implementation - National Committee on Coordination and M&E of the Food Security Programme - National Early Warning System on Food Insecurity, to be supported	2.2.1 Support the implementation of the National Plan Response 2016 with particular attention paid to gender mainstreaming including youth involvement of the targeted areas through supporting resilience initiatives (Cash transfert, reconstruction of livestock) and on-going actions (local transformation and conservation unit, availability of therapeutic inputs, school feeding programs in vulnerable areas, etc)				70,000	

	- 240,661 persons are under the threat of insecurity food accross 8 regions (Sikasso, Koulikoro, Kayes, Mopti, Tombouctou, Kidal, Gao and Bamako) hae to be supported - ***Indicator*** - Number of livestock, farmers supported and capacity of actors reinforced - Number of Units on conservation and local transformation of productions implemented - Number of therapeutic inputs furnished to agriculture producer in prevention to lean season - Equipement and others necessary materials and relevant knowledges provided to national and local actors - Number of school feeding programs in vulnerable areas strengthened ***Target*** - National Plan Response 2016 adopted on Food Security in Mali - Identified regions under insecurity food threats - School feeding programs - Women and Youth Farmers' Association in targeted areas - Ministry in charge of Agriculture and others local and community actors - National Programme and Policy on Food Secuirty **2.3 Improved capacities of national and local institutions including community mechanisms which can work together to reduce the Gender-Based vulnerability and mitigating their exposure to disaster (eratic rainfall, diserticafication, locust invasions, etc) in the North and in kayes region** Baseline :	2.2.2 Strengthening the national and local capacity of national and local actors involved in the implementation of the National Plan Response 2016 through equipment, training and sharing of best practices furnished and if necessary advocacy initiatives for the long-term planning in term of national response drafting (2016-2019) 2.3.1 : Support on-going national initiatives on Climate Change UNDP- Project on Climate Funds; Poverty & Environment Initiative - since 2015, by financing innovative initiatives focus on Climate change, women & youth (3				65,000 50,000	

- Government is engaged in the development of a National Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction to be supported - Legislation/policy on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) required review through Gender exposure to disaster - National Environment Plan have to be improved - National Action Plan on Desertification low contribution to DRR based on Gender sensitive Indicator : - Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) (Women's NGOs & Associations) are implemented at the community level in reaction to DR - Local & Community Programme on women's empowerment are available - Legal framework & Policy on DRR reviewed and updated on Gender-sensitive Approach - Strategy & NAP on DRR improved and based on Gender sensitive - National Emergency Response is prompt for rapid reaction based on Gender sensitive Target : - National Directory on Civil Protection - Decentralized and Local Authorities - Ministry in charge of Civil Protection Affairs - Women's Network on Disaster Risks Reduction/Réseau des Femmes de Kayes pour Réduction des Risques - Local and communities initiatives on DDR - National Centre on the Fight Against Locust Invasions - National Agency on Sustainable Development	project are availables) and past project on Voluntary Programme in Mali 2.3.2 Support the on-going UNDP Project FONGIBE (already financed by Norway & Japan) including to promote best practices of Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) (Women's NGOs & Associations) already implemented in others countires (UNDP in Vietnam) with NGOs including Réseau des Femmes de Kayes pour Réduction des Risques	38,000

						Outcome 2 Subt-total	283,000	
						Sub-total	398,000	
						Indirect cost 8% (GMS)	40,000	
						Total	438,000	

NIGER								
Linkage to goals of other strategic frameworks (UNDAF, UNDP CPDs, and national development plans): The project fits within all existing UNDAFs and UNDP Country Programmes (see Annex 2 table).								
Intended Outcome	Intended Outputs	Indicative Activity Results	Y1	Y2	Y3	Budget	Responsible Parties	
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacities of local communities and local authorities to jointly promote community security and social cohesion. Outcome activities will foster stronger local governance structures through proactive multi-stakeholder engagements for peace consolidation and social cohesion, and efficient local adminiatrations in various localities of the Sahel region.	**1.1 Reinforce peaceful conflict settlement mechanisms at community level.** *Baseline*: Mechanisms exist at sub-national level for informal community dispute resolution, but are not effective *Indicators:* Number of training workshops (based on case studies) for members (incl. women) of community level resolution mechanisms Number of community radio and news papers' journalists (incl. women) trained in conflict sensitive reporting Early warning mechanism established Number of women network/faith based organizations supported *Target:* 4 conflict resolution mechanisms at subnational level supported	1.1.1 Evaluatiion of the capacity & strengthening of Community mechanisms for conflicts prevention and settlement of disputes relating to access to natural resources				10,000	UNDP, CNDP, CNDS, SPCR, SE-SDS, HACP, Local Municipalities, Council of traditional Leaders, CSOs/CSAO, WANEP	
		1.1.2 Community radios and news papers' journalists are sensitised on conflict sensitive communication and contribute through their reporting to peaceful dialogue between communities				10,000		
		1.1.3 Support the implementation of Bamako Declaration on cross-border area				15,000		
		1.1.4 Strengthening the National Council for Political Dialogue & the High Authority for Peace				30,000		

		Consomidation (Established in Phase 2) and equipment & their setlement in local and community level including in cross-border areas					
		1.2.5 Support and reinforce the setlement of the Commission for Social Dialogue				15,000	
		1.2.6 Women & Youth network organizations are supported to enhance conflict resolution mechanisms at community level				15,000	
			Outcome 1 Subtotal:			**95,000**	
Outcome 2: Improved economic resilience to recurrent crises by supporting inclusive access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities. Outcome activities will include interventions at the community level that improve people's ability to achieve their basic needs and improve community resilience to recurrent crises through improved access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities	**2.1 Provide psychosocial and economic reintegration support to Nigerien excombatants of Mali conflict** **Baseline**: No support exists for the reintegration of the Nigerien ex-combatants repatriated from Mali) **Indicators**: - Strategic framework and operational plan for the reintegration of ex-combatants developed on the basis of a needs assessment - Number of ex-combatant benefiting from a reintegration package (vocational training, access to income generation activities) - Number of ex-combatants reintegrated in their community of origin **Target**: Nbr. Of beneficiaries (combatants disarmed and demobilized from Mujao and repatriated to Niger (North Tillabery region) in 2013)	2.1.1 Support the implementation of the project developed by local NGO AJEDEV infavor of socio-economic reintegration of ex-combattants 2.1.1 Strengthening the National Framework on the figth agaisnt illicit trade of small arm and light weapon				40,000 15,000	UNDP, HACP, CNCCAI

2.2 Promote access to livelihood and job creation opportunities for youth through vocational training and support to small businesses/entrepreneurship *Baseline*: over 85% of surveyed youth in Agadez region are unemployed. A baseline study is being developed for Tahoua region. *Indicator*: Number of unemployed youth (incl. women) graduated from vocational training centers and who received small business startup packages Number of graduated youth (incl. women) who create their own micro enterprise Number of families benefiting of support for the production & commercialization of salt and dates palm **Target**: Nbr. Of youth & women from targeted areas (communes Bilma & other) (Agadez) and Abalak (Tahoua) Nbr of families supported for the production and commercialization of salt and dates palm	2.2.1 Vocational training for women and youth in Bilma and Abalak			15,000	UNDP, NGOs Local Municipality,
	2.2.2 Support for the creation of micro enterprise for graduated women and youth			25,000	
	2.2.3 Improve production and revenues from agriculture			20,000	
	2.2.4 Estsblihment of Multifuntional Platform in targeted areas and training on their management for local authorities and traditional and religious leaders			70,000	
	2.2.5 Strengthening the national and community capacity on Disaster Risk Reduction & Managementv (Early Warning System (EWS), Disaster Risk Management and Prevention Unit, Food Crisis Unit, others national and community formal & informal mechnism)			35,000	
2.3 The capacities of national and local institutions including community mechanisms which can work together to reduce the Gender-Based vulnerability and mitigating their exposure to disaster (eratic rainfall, diserticafication, locust invasions, etc)	2.3.1 Strengthening gender mainstreaming capacity of national and community mechanism on Disaster Risk Reduction & Management (Early Warning System			35,000	

	Baseline : National Rapid Reaction on Disaster Risk Reduction to be improved and mainstremed Gender Legislation/policy on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) required review through Gender exposure to disaster and taking into account communities' resilience National Strategic Programme on Environment need to be improved under Gender sensitive National Action Plan on Desertification low contribution to DRR based on Gender sensitive Indicator : Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) experience is shared with local and community Women's NGOs & Associations on DR managment Local & Community initiatives on Income Generating Activities (ICAs) for Women's Association in commuties Legal framework & Policy on DRR reviewed and updated on Gender-sensitive Approach Strategy & NAP on DRR improved and based on Gender sensitive National Emergency Response is prompt for rapid reaction based on Gender sensitive Target : National Early Warning System on Disaster (SAP/PC) Decentralized and Local Authorities Ministry in charge of Civil Protection Affairs Ministry in charge of Women's Affairs Women's Network on Peace and Security (NOPSWECO) Local and communities initiatives on DDR Secretariat Permanent du Code Rural	(EWS), Disaster Risk Management and Prevention Unit, Food Crisis Unit, others national and community formal & informal mechanism 2.3.2 Promotion the local and community initiatives led by Women's association and NGOs on communities and cross-border women's Income Generating Activities (promotion of food crops in rural area, etc) 2.3.3 Survey/study related to risk perception, vulnerability to disaster, and perceptions of community efficacy face to disaster in the sahel with focus on women' ability and rural women's initiatives				40,000 17,000	
			Outcome 2 Subtotal		**312,000**	
			Sub-total		**407,000**	
			Indirect cost (GMS) 8%		**40,000**	
			Total		**447,000**	

Mauritania							
Linkage to goals of other strategic frameworks (UNDAF, UNDP CPDs, and national development plans): The project fits within all existing UNDAFs and UNDP Country Programmes							
Intended Outcome	Intended Outputs	Indicative Activity Results	**Y1**	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Budget**	Responsible
Outcome 1: Enhanced capacities of local communities and local authorities to jointly promote community security and social cohesion. Outcome activities will foster stronger local governance structures through proactive multi-stakeholder engagements for peace consolidation and social cohesion, and efficient local adminiatrations in various localities of the Sahel region.	**Output1 ; National and local mechanisms for supporting peacebuilding are inter-connected and more competent** *Baseline* - 65 Traditional Mediator (Mouslihs) equiped with informatic tool - Network of Traditinal Mediator (Mouslihs) established - Network of Religious Mediators (Oulémas) established at the community level on Community Conflict prevention & Management - Network of Mouslihs & Oulémas trained on Modern Mediation technics & Human Rights (HR) & Gender International Standard - National Policy & Legal framework on youth and women's acces to justice *Indicator* - Number of Traditional Mediators (Mouslihs) equiped and trained in others regions (cross-border areas) - Number of Religious Mediators (Oulémas) equiped and trained in others regions (cross-border areas) - Activity of traditional and religious mediators mainstreaming gender sensitive - Advocacy initiatives for gender and youth senstive approach mainstremed in national policy and law - Advocacy initiatives for reviewing national framework (legal & policy) on women and youth acces to justice	1.1.1 - Provide training and monitoring for paralegal advisors ('barefoot' lawyers) and traditional mediators (mouslihs). 1.1.2 Support the integration of conflict prevention in sectoral policies, projects and programmes currently being formulated or revised				15,000 10,000	UNDP Mauritania; CNDH; Senate and National Assembly; ENA, COS, CBOs

	- Promotion and strentghening (existing) Free Legal Service initiatives *Target :* - Network of traditional and religious mediators - Formal justice institutional and mechanism - Youth and women's association and Community Based Association (CBOs) - Civil Society Organisations and others civil actors engaged in acces to justice for women and youth							
	Output 2 : Preventing recruitment by criminal and extremist groups is being discussed more widely Baseline Indicator Target *Baseline :* - 40 leaders of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) from 13 region trained on Conflict Prevention & Management and on HR international standard - National Commission on Human Right' activity strengthened - National Youth (male & female) Volunteer on Peace supported to work with youth in community and cross-border areas - National Policy & legal framewok on women and youth' rights *Indicator*: - Number leaders of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) trained - National Commission on Human Right' activity	2.2.1 Support dialogue between religious leaders, youth and community groups and local authorities, to address recruitment by criminal and extremist groups 2.2.2 Facilitate activities by Mauritania's Ulema (scholars) and other activists to promote peace and prevent extremism, for example through university conferences or debates.				10,000 20,000	UNDP Mauritania; national and local authorities; legal aid NGOs, religious leaders and youth and community groups

	- Number of National Youth (male & female) Volunteer on Peace supported to work with youth in community and cross-border areas - National Policy & legal framewok on women and youth' rights Target Ministry Of Justice and Ministry of Human Rights & Women & Children Affairs Security & Defense Forces Network of Oulémas & Network of Mouslihs National Human Rights Commission Independant Observatory and/or Commission on Mediation National Election Commission Medias & CSOs							

					Outcome 1Sub Total	**55,000**	

Outcome 2: Improved economic resilience to recurrent crises by supporting inclusive access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities. Outcome activities will include interventions at the community level that improve people's ability to achieve their basic needs and improve community resilience to recurrent crises through improved access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities	**Output 1: Poverty reduction strategies and plans that provide immediate livelihoods support for vulnerable communities and population groups are being designed and implemented** *Baseline* : - 1 Multifunctional Platform estblished in Khawara for several villages - Equip Multifunctional Platform with Solar Energy - 5 Multifunctional Platform' establishment were planned in Phase 3 - 1200 improved cook stove distributed (Phase 2& 3) in village in the poorest region and cross-border areas - Provided vulnerables communities with feedlots, grass-fed herds were planned in Phase 2 & 3	2.1.1 Support labour-creating initiatives to rehabilitate shared infrastructure (such as wells, health centres, markets and access roads) and establish/reinforced Multifunctional Plateform (Established in phase 1 & 2 – whose planned in Phase 3) 2.1.2 Support small grants programme for women and youth's groups/associations promoting productive activities (feedlots, grass-fed herds, market gardening, water management,) 2.1.3 Provide training in the establishment and management of community				100,000 50,000 10,000	UNDP Mauritania selected civil society organisations

	- 11 Freezer for communal use distrubuted in 4 regions & 13 others are expected to be provided to others regions - 900 farmer, 20 women's association 23 water management areas improved ***Indicator*** : - Platform Multifunctional established - Equip existing Multifunctional Platform with Solar Energy - Women and Youth Association' Incoming Generating Activity are improved - Small grants programme for women's and youth groups/associations established and effective - Complementaries freezer for communal use are distributed in others regions ***Target*** Agence d'Accès Universel aux Services de Base (APAUS) capacity improved to engage with communities Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire' capacity improved to engage with communities	savings schemes, especially for women and youth groups					
	Output 2 improved preparedness and stronger communities' resilience to climate change. (Communities and national mechanisms are trained in prevention techniques to protect economic growth, development achievements and their livelihoods) ***Baseline*** : - Government has a National Plan on DRR to be implemented - There is not legislation/policy on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	2.3.1 Support formulation of a national disaster risk reduction plan, legal framework, informed by a full assessment of vulnerabilities, risks and adaptation options for populations across the country 2.3.2 Support the operationalisation of the national disaster risk reduction plan, including by means of				22,000 30,000	UNDP Mauritania Relevant national authorities (e.g. ministry of planning) and regional authorities

					ESTIMATED BUDGET	
	- National Environment Plan have to be improved - National Action Plan on Desertification low contribution to DRR - National Civil Protection Agency (ONAS) *Indicator* : - Legal framework & Policy on DRR available and effective - Strategy & NAP on DRR improved & effective - National Emergency Response (HumanRessources) is prompt & rapid reaction *Target :* - National Civil Protection Agency (ONAS) - Parliament & Ministry - Regional Committee on Sustainable Dev. & Environement (Phase 3) - Victim of disaster (urban & rural) - Result of Survey on DRR in Mauritania (Phase 3) - National legal/Policy on DDR.	crisis simulations and training, and the development of knowledge and information sharing tools (such as database and communications systems) 2.3.3 Support the development of national and local institutional capacities relevant to effective management of disaster risks and incidence			15,000	
			Outcome 2 Sub Total	**257,000**	
			Sub-total	**312,000**	
			Indirect cost (GMS) 8%	**34,000**	
			Total	**346,000**	
Overall Project Management by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa					
INTENDED OUTCOMES	**INTENDED OUTPUTS**			**ESTMATED BUDGET**	**REPONSIBLE PARTIES**
Outcome 1 – National institutions capacity and others	**Baseline :** Need of tool on alignment of intervention in the Sahel Region (Articulation of Governance – Security & Resilience)	1.1.1 Evaluation of the impacts, gaps and best practices in the implementation of Sahel		15,000	UNDP SP G5 Sahel, implementing Partners and

				Amount	
implementing partners capacity improved to ensure alignment in the project impelemntation	**Indicator :** Number of consultative meeting Strategic Document on Coordinated Approach in Sahel; Report of Consultative Meeting **Target :** Coordinated implementing interevntion in Sahel available	Programme Phase 1 & 2 in the five (5) targeted Countries of the Sahel 1.1.2 Inception Meeting of the Project 1.1.3 Support the development of regional and national action plan for implementation of Bamako Declaration (march 2016)		20,000 40,000	others international partners in the Sahel region
			Outcome 1 - Subtotal	**75,000**	
Outcome 2 – Enhancing the coordination and implementing capacity of regional institution, notably the Permanent Secretary of the G5 Sahel	**Baseline :** SP of G5 Sahel has not programme on Human Security & Governance **Indicator :** Programme on Human Security & Governance implemented G5 Sahel Strategy & NAP development supported Expertise provided in Governance & Human tragSecurity **Target :** Number of National Plan of Action on Youth in Sahel & Strategy on Youth in Sahel available; Number of National Plan of Action on Bamako Declaration on cross-border (2016) available; Expert recruited	2.1.1 Support the development and implementation of the Sahel Strategy on Youth including draft a design of National Plan of Action & support the organisation of a Partnership Forum for Fundraising 2.1.2 Strenghtening the capacities of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and 2.1.3 Deployment of expertise to assist Permanent Secretariat of the G5 Sahel 2.1.4. Establish a coordination mechanism for dialogue between inter-parliamentarians and local elected officials in the Sahel Region		45,000 30,000 30,000 40,000	UNDP & SP G5 Sahel
			Outcome 2 - Subtotal	**145,000**	
Oversight & coordination	Project management, operations and M&E			**500,000**	UNDP
	Miscellaneous			**77,000**	UNDP
			Indirect cost (GMS) 8%	**80,000**	
			Total	**877,000**	
			Grand Total	**3,000,000**	

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

53. To oversee the project UNDP will establish a Project Executive Board chaired by its Regional Bureau for Africa. The Board will provide oversight and strategic guidance during implementation of the project in the Sahel. The Board will meet at the inception of the project and then every six months to review progress reported to it. Additional meetings may be called as required.

54. The programme and its implementation process will be aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and the seven parameters of alignment as outlined in the document titled "*Analysis: Alignment Self-Assessment Responses".*

55. UNDP Country Offices will directly implement the project with overall coordination by the regional project manager. The project manager will draw support and guidance from relevant existing staff in UNDP's Regional Bureau for Africa and its Regional Service Center located in Addis Ababa and provide oversight support to country offices). The UNDP Country Offices in Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger and Mali will be responsible for managing the implementation of the country- based outputs and activities which they receive funding for. Each Country Office will designate an overall focal point for the project, who will communicate directly with the project manager. Inception and quarterly teleconference meetings will be held between all five focal points, the project manager and Regional Bureau and Regional Service Center support staff, in order to share information about implementation and progress of countrybased outputs and activities

56. In implementing the project UNDP will consult and coordinate appropriately with relevant UNDP central bureaux (such as the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and the Bureau for Development Policy), donor partners, Government counterparts, regional mechanisms, other UN agencies and relevant CSOs. Collaboration will be particularly important for joint activities under the regional component, with the aim of encouraging innovative approaches to the challenges and opportunities in the Sahel region. UNDP and the Project Executive Board will be alert to opportunities for synergies with existing UN and donor-funded regional projects anchored in ECOWAS and the Partnership for Resilience in the Sahel (G5 Sahel permanent secretariat, Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Resilience / AGIR Sahel).

57. The use of interest and unspent balance from the project shall be discussed and agreed upon with the Government of Luxembourg in accordance with the Luxembourg-UNDP Partnership framework. Substantive revision of the project (such as extension or substantive budget reallocation) shall be done only after consultation and agreement with the Government of Luxembourg.

VI.   MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

58. On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.

59. An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.

60. Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.

61. Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, the Country Offices will submit a Project Progress Reports (PPR) to the Project Manager through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.

62. A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.

63. A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

64. A review of the project will be carried out at the end of the fourth quarter and the report will be presented to the Project Executive Board within three months of the end of the scheduled 12-month duration of the project. As appropriate, this report should take into account and advice on completion of any project components delayed beyond the project's scheduled duration.

65. At the CO level, a detailed workplan will be completed once funds are secured and specific allocations made in line with the Results and Resources Framework in this document. Quarterly project review meetings will be held in each country including representatives of the respective Governments, UNDP, Luxembourg and other relevant stakeholders in each context. Review minutes will be submitted to the designated Project Manager and used by the Executive Board as an evaluative tool.

66. UNDP will provide a mid-repot report as well as a final report to the Government of Luxembourg within three months of the projects substantive completion, including a narrative and provisional financial section. Final financial reporting to the donor will be done in line with established UNDP Rules and Procedures.

67. Where possible, the project will promote and support visibility of the donor and participating partners. This will include branding of equipment and infrastructure, acknowledgement of

donor support on materials and any promotional products, media engagement, donor field visits, documentation and sharing of success stories, and use of display panels.

VII. Legal Context

68. This document, together with the relevant UN Development Assistance Frameworks and UNDP Country Programme Documents (approved by the UNDP Executive Board), and UNDP Country Programme Action Plans (signed by governments and UNDP) constitute the 'Programme Document' as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement which UNDP has which each country covered by this project (Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, Mali and Mauritania). All Country Programme Action Plan provisions apply to this document.

69. This project will be executed by UNDP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

70. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

VIII. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Risk Analysis
Annex 2: Programming Framework

Annex 1: Risk Analysis

#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability (1 = lowest, 5 = highest)	Countermeasures/ Management Response
1	Deterioration of the security situation closes borders or threatens communities engaging with project	Environmental	Project activities could be completely stopped in the case of renewed violence. P=4 I=4	UNDP continues to monitor the situation on the ground to be able to respond to shifting situations. As required, resources can be moved between trans boundary areas selected.
2	Lack of political will/support	Political	Political exigencies, or gap between rhetoric and action, can delay implementation of project activities and/or reduce interest of technical-level interlocutors to engage with the project in a meaningful way. P=1 I=4	The risk of political obstruction of the project is very low. This is especially true given UNDP's long-established presence in each of the countries concerned. To minimize the risk of political obstruction, UNDP must communicate transparently to relevant authorities about the aims and benefits of the project for the government and people of each country
3	Decision-makers and/or frontline staff benefiting from project activities move positions or are re-deployed	Operational	Rotation of key interlocutors can negate impact of study tours and trainings P = 2 I = 4	Regular interaction between project and counterparts should raise understanding of project efforts, and result in continuity of interlocutors for duration of project and immediate aftermath.
4	Limited capacity of COs in certain border regions limits their ability to effectively implement and monitor community-level interventions	Organisational	Limited field capacity or access restrictions could render the CO's unable to deliver local-level outputs	Utilizing existing programme structures and working through local -based/traditional leaders/CSO's, NGOs etc., will provide enhanced access and delivery capacity.
5	Logistical challenges of trying to engage communities directly impedes project effectiveness	Operational	Implementation and monitoring rendered difficult/impossible to lack of access, security concerns, etc. P=3 I=3	Local partners (government institutions, CSO's, traditional bodies) are engaged that have a proven track record of working in the designated areas
6	Implementation capacities of partners are weak	Operational	Project progress may be delayed and capacity constraints are likely given the context the project will be operating in. P=4 I=4	Activities should be planned accordingly and support given and capacity development provided where possible to implementing partners.
7	Short-time frame of project	Strategic	Projects with a development focus and short timelines risk yielding limited impact P=2 I=3	Given its direct alignment with regional and national initiatives and strategies, activities are well oriented to achieving substantial impact if planned and executed in timely fashion.

Annex 2: Programming Framework

	Burkina Faso	Chad	Mali	Niger	Mauritanie
UNDP CO Country Programme Priorities	2011-2015: (i) Achieving the SDGs and reducing poverty (ii) Reinforcing government capacities for anticipating, planning and implementing development programmes, for rule of law an human rights, and for transparency	2012-2015: (i) Support for the national poverty reduction strategy and sustainable development (ii) Strengthening good governance and advancing human security 2012-2015 CPAP: (i) Economic governance and promotion of employment (ii) Energy, environment and sustainable development (iii) Democratic governance (iv) Consolidation of peace and socio- economic recovery	2008-2012 (temporarily extended to 2014): (i) Strengthening democratic governance and human rights (ii) Accelerating progress on SDGs (iii) Improving environmental management (iv) Developing capacities on HIV/AIDS	2014-2018: (i) Resilience: food and nutritional security, environmental management and prevention and management of risks (ii) Social development and human capital (iii) Governance, peace and security	2012 2016 (i) Reduce Poverty and Food Security (ii) Strengthening Democratic & Economic Governance and Social Cohesion ; Iii() Good environmental Governance and Sustainable Natural Resources Management
National Development Plans	Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et du Développement Durable, 2011- 2015: (i) Accelerating growth (ii) Developing human capital and social protection (iii) Reinforcing good governance (iv) Addressing cross-cutting priorities	National Development Plan 20132015: (i) Development of production and employment opportunities; (ii) Mobilization and development of human capital and the fight against inequality, poverty and social exclusion; (iii) Protection of the environment and adaptation to climate change; (iv) Improvement of governance.	PRGSP 2012-2017 goals: (i) Strengthening peace and security; (ii) Strengthening macroeconomic stability; (iii) Promoting accelerated, sustainable and pro-poor growth, which will create jobs and generate income; (iv) Strengthening the foundations of longterm development and equitable access to quality social services; and (v) Improving institutional development and governance.	Plan de Développement Economique et Social, 2012-2015, goals: (i) Building the credibility and effectiveness of public institutions (ii) Creating conditions for sustainable, equitable and inclusive development (iii) Food security and sustainable agricultural development (iv) Promoting a competitive and diversified economy (v) Promoting social development	Plan d'action Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté (CSLP) 2011-2015 (i) Accelerating growth (ii) Promoting accelerated, sustainable and pro-poor growth (ii) Developing human capital and access to quality social services (iv) Building the credibility and effectiveness of public institutions