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Draft country programme document for Burundi (2019–2023)

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## Programme rationale

1. Burundi is a post-conflict country that directs the vast majority of its development efforts towards conflict prevention, peace-building and social cohesion. It has also continued to implement the national development agenda. This enabled the country to achieve commendable results in terms of access to basic social services such as education and drinking water, at rates of 96% and 73% [[1]](#footnote-1), respectively. The country is making progress in women's political participation with a ratio of 32% in the National Assembly, 42% in the Senate, 33.6% at the provincial level and 16% at the local level.[[2]](#footnote-2) However, Gender inequality is still a challenge as a result of patriarchal social norms and discrimination that hinder women from succession rights and full education. The Human Development Index (HDI) slightly improved by 0.45% over the past five years but, Burundi was ranked 184 of 188 countries in 2016. In the health sector, the incidence of malaria remains very high at 549 % for every 100,000, while facing an average of 80,000 estimated HIV cases annually and 8,500 those of tuberculosis.
2. Poverty is higher in rural than in urban areas and varies between 76.9 % and 85.4 %. This rate is highest in the provinces of Muyinga (83.5%), Kayanza (76.9%), Karusi (79.2%), Ruyigi (85.4%), and Cankuzo (79.4%)[[3]](#footnote-3).The high level of poverty is associated with the non-diversification of economy and the underdeveloped rural economy, which offers limited opportunities for all.
3. There was a slight improvement of economic growth between 2011 and 2014 (from 4.2 to 4.5%), as a result of the creation of a conducive climate business for private-sector development through reforms focused on the simplification of procedures for the creation of companies and the promulgation of a new investment code. However, due to recurrent crises, with the 2015 post-electoral crisis being the most recent, development gains have been reversed. The country dropped 12 places between 2015 and 2018, with a Doing Business rank of 164 out of 190 countries[[4]](#footnote-4).
4. The GDP has dropped in 2017 to -1.3% due to the crisis that affected negatively private sector development and foreign direct investment. This is compounded by a poorly developed agricultural and non-agricultural value chains, which are significant obstacles to enhancing the resilience of vulnerable population to shocks and stresses. The causes range from: **(i) a high energy gap especially in rural areas (95%), (ii) low technical capacities for production, transformation and commercialisation, (iii) low financial inclusion of women[[5]](#footnote-5) (7.9% women against 17.5% men), youth and vulnerable groups (Batwa, returnees and displaced communities). ( voir Output 1.1)**
5. Land ownership is a critical factor to access financial services. However, Burundian woman has limited successions rights compared to her brother.[[6]](#footnote-6) Likewise, the Batwas minority has no land ownership resulting from their past nomadic life. These factors have led to a persistent lack of both **job opportunities and inclusive sustainable development, hindering achievement of the SDGs. ( Output à reformuler )**
6. In a bid to address poverty, the government has sought to improve citizens’ access to services and fundamental rights (ex: rights to property, including land and right to equality) through the strengthening of judicial institutions and administrative reforms. Penal and criminal procedure codes were revised, judgment enforcement rate increased, particularly on land disputes, and performance of magistrates evaluated. For instance, between 2017 and 2018, 95% of land disputes judgments have been enforced. Service delivery has been deconcentrated to improve citizens’ access (35.53%) through 5 pilot one-stop-centres in five provinces (Ngozi, Gitega, Mwaro, Muyinga and Bururi).
7. However, as stated in the 2018 Universal Periodic Review (UPR), whose recommendations have been partially accepted (125 out of 242) by the government, **access to quality services and fundamental rights is still a challenge notably for women, poor and vulnerable people (returnees, displaced communities and Batwa[[7]](#footnote-7)).** ( **voir Output** These groups have specific needs in terms of access to legal aid, basic health services (**HIV, Tuberculosis and Malaria), justice and administrative (civil status registry). For instance, the HIV prevalence rate among 15-49 years is about 4.2% for women compared to 3.3% for men. Also, about 49% of seropositive women between 35 – 44 years suffer from severe anaemia and 27% of these women do not receive full treatment to reduce mother-to-child transmission. ( voir Output**
8. Despite Government efforts to fight against GBV, the prevalence is still higher. 50% of women declared having been subjected to economic, emotional, physical or sexual violence[[8]](#footnote-8), whereas there are limited holistic care centres for GBV (only 4 centres for 18 provinces). ( **voir l’output**
9. The underlying causes of limited access to quality services are: (i) low technical and operational institutional capacities for judicial, health and administrative institutions, (ii) deficient mechanisms for accountability and transparency at national and local level, and (iii) low advocacy ability of right-holders to claim their rights to duty-bearers. In fact, according to 2017 Mo Ibrahim Index, Burundi is among 12 African countries where global governance deteriorated between 2007 and 2016 (-6.5) with a score of 39.9/100 and a rank of 44 out of 54 African countries.
10. Climate change and climate-induced disasters have also reversed Burundi sustainable development gains by reducing households adaptive and absorptive resilience’s capacities in particular the poorest one; those furthest behind first. In fact, ranking 171 out of 181 countries[[9]](#footnote-9), Burundi is highly vulnerable to extreme climate events such as droughts, erosion, floods and other natural disasters[[10]](#footnote-10). Therefore, the country is confronted with losses of human life, internal displacement (178,267 in 2018), loss of livelihoods and deterioration of the health status of populations[[11]](#footnote-11). 73% of recent population movement is directly related to natural disasters[[12]](#footnote-12). Also, El Niño and la Niña phenomena continue to affect agricultural production and food security notably in the provinces of Muyinga and Kirundo[[13]](#footnote-13). These factors pose challenges in terms of humanitarian response, resilience and socio-economic reintegration of high number of displaced communities (178,267 persons[[14]](#footnote-14)), notably in 15 out of 18 provinces (Rumonge, Gitega, Bubanza, Mwaro, Kirundo, Muyinga, Kayanza, Bururi, Muramvya, Kurusi, Ruyigi, Rutana, Makamba, Cibitoke, Cankuzo, and Bujumbura).
11. The Government's reforestation programme increased the forest coverage rate from 6.7% in 2010 to 12.00% in 2015. However, environmental degradation persists due to demographic pressure (average density of 320 inhabitants per km2), soil erosion and excessive use of firewood as the main source of energy (95% of the national energy balance)[[15]](#footnote-15). With an electrification coverage rate barely exceeding 5%, compared to an average of 16% for Africa and 41% for other low-income countries,[[16]](#footnote-16) access to electricity is low, especially in rural areas. This limits opportunities for local development and have a disproportionate impact on women and girls. Women and girls, due to their roles in the households, are the ones mostly negatively affected since they must collect wood from distant locations thus increasing their work burden and health risks.[[17]](#footnote-17)
12. The evaluation of Country Programme Document (2014-2018), highlighted the critical role played by UNDP as key catalyst and facilitator of SDGs prioritisation and contextualization by the Government, while contributing to the achievement of development results for the most vulnerable communities, households and people.
13. With UNDP support the government has been able to: (i) formulate SDG’s upstream policies and strategy for development (national development plan, employment, fight against GBV, decentralisation, industrialisation, energy, and disaster risk management); (ii) improve access to justice (judgement of 1,597 GBV cases, reduction of 41% of 48,894 backlog courts cases related to land disputes) and quality administrative services to citizens (5 pilot one-stop-centres established and individual and institutional capacity building)[[18]](#footnote-18); (iii) increase national capacities to prevent and manage disaster through the strengthening of 10 provincial platforms and 10 local government contingency plans (iv) increase community peace and resilience through the creation of 45,579 livelihood and temporary job opportunities (32% women), financial inclusion for 13,755 people (60% women), mobilisation of 554 youth volunteers (46% women), and creation of 186 microenterprises for 1,601 youths affected by conflict. These achievements were made with contribution from Belgium, Japan, Global Environment Facility (GEF), and Green Climate Fund (GCF).
14. The 2017 Common Country Assessment, Conflict Development Analysis, and the final evaluation of the 2014–2018 CPD highlighted the following lessons learned and shortfalls: First, a minimum programme impact in the lives of women, men, youth, returnees and displaced communities due to higher investment primarily at policy level with limited support for implementation, while the country entered a post-electoral crisis situation in 2015. Second, weak institutional capacity of national counterparts, further deepened by the socio-political context, reduced the effectiveness of programme implementation. Direct implementation modality (DIM) revealed tremendous capacity to adjust programme implementation to crisis situations while reinforcing capacities of national counterparts; weak presence in the field compounded by limited national expertise, hindered programme delivery and sustainability of interventions.
15. UNDP will continue to provide support in areas where its comparative advantage is recognised by UN system, national and international partners including CSO. These areas include access to justice, local governance and institutional reform, resilience, environment, gender-mainstreaming, climate change and disaster management, humanitarian-development nexus and upstream policy, particularly on SDG. Furthermore, UNDP is recognised by development partners for its impartiality, neutrality, transparency and accountability.
16. Building on its comparative advantage and opportunities, notably the NDP 2018-2027, the UNDAF 2018-2023, the Wide-UN resilience Strategy, the Green Climate Fund, prioritisation and localization of SDG, UNDP will, in collaboration with the UN system (UNS), refocus its programme to build people and community resilience to shocks and crises, thus laying the foundations for the achievement of the SDGs.

**II. Programme priorities and partnerships**

1. The National Development Plan 2018-2027 (NDP) is aligned with SDGs and builds on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and African Agenda 2063. It prioritizes 37 SDG targets for the implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda.
2. The key priority of the Government of Burundi for the next 10 years is structural transformation of its economy to alleviate poverty[[19]](#footnote-19). UNDP will promote a more inclusive economy that offers opportunities and quality services particularly for women, youth, returnees and displaced communities to strengthen their resilience. In recognition of the role of local administrations in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, UNDP’s strategy will be based on the localisation of SDG, as the targets selected by the Government are directly or indirectly related to the daily work of local governments. This will be combined with community participation in decision making processes, institutional capacity development and public-private partnerships.
3. The present programme will cover three thematic priority areas: (i) Development of agricultural and non-agricultural value chains for local economic growth; (ii) Improving access to quality administrative, basic health and judicial services for vulnerable population, (iii) Strengthening community resilience to climate change and disaster. These priorities will contribute to achieving SDGs 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15 and 16. They are also aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan Signature Solution 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Also, they will contribute to the realization of UNDAF governance, inclusive economic growth and resilience to crises related outcomes.
4. Given the scarcity of land, the development of agricultural and non-agricultural value chains and the availability of quality services will enable vulnerable population to improve their standard of living thus, reducing gender inequalities and strengthen resilience. The use of renewable sources of energy will help reduce pressure on natural resources, while enabling the creation of alternative economic opportunities, particularly for women and youth empowerment. In addition, national and local early warning mechanisms for disaster risk management and community capacity to adapt to climate change effects will reinforce their socio-economic resilience. It is assumed that national training institutions would strengthen technical and operational capacities within public sector and local governments to improve accountability. Furthermore, social cohesion, peacebuilding, access to justice for all will reinforce their mutual trust and social capital.

**Development of agricultural and non-agricultural value chains for local economic growth.**

1. Aligned with UNDP Strategic Plan’s Signature Solutions 1, 5 and 6, this Programme will opt for more investment to improve income generation and social capital of the most vulnerable population, with a particular focus on women, youth, the Batwa, returnees and displaced communities. To this end, value chains will be developed by improving access to financial services and energy especially in rural areas while strengthening technical capacities for production, processing and commercialisation of goods.
2. Technical support will be provided to the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, farmers' organizations, women and youth's organizations to develop entrepreneurship through the establishment of incubation services and business incubators. In addition, in partnership with the private sector, the Rural Micro-Credit Fund, microfinance institutions and UNCDF, financial inclusion will play a central role in this programme by scaling up initiatives for providing financial services adapted to the needs of vulnerable groups, notably the Microcredit for the Economically Active Poor fund and the guarantee funds that have proven to be relevant. Digital financing methods will also be explored.
3. In 2013, within the framework of SE4ALL, UNDP supported the Government of Burundi to carry out a study on the renewable energy[[20]](#footnote-20), which revealed a high hydroelectric and solar potential. UNDP, in partnership with the Burundi Agency for Rural Electrification (ABER), will support the establishment of mini-grids, micro-grid, and solar platforms that will enable women's and youth groups to engage in businesses on value chains. Furthermore, in synergy with German Institute for International Cooperation (GIZ), the European Union (EU), African Development Bank (AfDB), civil society, the private sector as well as other specialised UN agencies, UNDP will support the country to implementing its commitments under the SE4All initiative.
4. In collaboration with FAO, IFAD and local governments, UNDP will: (i) strengthen technical capacities and support the establishment of innovative processing units for cooperatives and women associations; (ii) promote inclusive market for local food chains and economic growth, thus contributing for the achievement of the SGDs 1 § 2. In cooperation with UNHCR, UNDP will support socio-economic reintegration of returnees through the development of rural integrated villages.

**Improving access to quality administrative, health and judicial services for vulnerable population**

1. Aligned with UNDP Strategic Plan’s *Signature Solutions* 1, 2 and 6, this Programme will contribute to strengthening technical and operational capacities of public institutions to improve accountability and bring quality services closer to the population. This contribution will involve: (i) scaling-up one-stop-centres to other provinces and training programmes delivered by the Judiciary Training, National Management School and National Training Center for Local Administration; (ii) providing of legal assistance to vulnerable populations (widows, women faced with land disputes, and the ethnic minority Batwa), through Legal Advice Clinics, legal awareness campaigns, capacity building of magistrates and lawyers, (iii) prevention and holistic care for victims of gender-based violence (GBV) including psycho-social and economic reinsertion support, in collaboration with UN Women and UNFPA.
2. As resilience to disease is very weak with a negative impact on the human capital and workforce, UNDP, in collaboration with the Global Fund, the Ministry of Health, Civil Society, and other partners, will support: (i) the reduction of the gap in access to basic health services; (ii) morbidity and mortality related to malaria and tuberculosis; (iii); the care of HIV-positive patients and fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS, thus contributing for the achievement of the SDG 3 Furthermore, it will support local governments to identify local needs, mainstreaming HIV/AIDS activities across departments, and coordinating prevention and response activities.
3. With regard to local governance, UNDP is supporting the development of a new decentralisation policy (2018-2027) and laws on transfer of competences to local governments. Therefore, in collaboration with the Ministry of Decentralisation, Burundian Association of Local Governments, Swiss Cooperation, Netherlands, Belgium, GIZ, UNICEF and UNCDF, the Programme will continue to contribute to the development of pro-SDG Communal Development Plans (PCDC) addressing the needs of men, women, girls, youth and disadvantaged groups as well as reducing socio-economic inequalities. UNDP will also strengthen technical and organizational capacities of local governments to improve local planning, budgeting and resource mobilization capacity to implement both PCDCs and the NDP.
4. In this light, support will be provided to local government to: (i) align their planning process with the national planning, and (ii) experiment new forms of participatory decision-making, such as participatory budgeting and planning, thus strengthen their accountability to all; (iii) integrate capacity development programmes into local economic development strategies. Likewise, citizens' capacity, as right holders, will be strengthened to hold duty bearers accountable and advocate for public space and dialogue. To ensure representation and equal participation of citizens in local decision-making processes, UNDP will strengthen the operationalization of existing local mechanisms for good governance and community development.
5. UNDP will also promote access to decision-making by women, youth and other specific groups, as well as strengthening women's political leadership at the local level. In this regard, UNDP will support civil society organisations to advocate for the implementation of UPR recommendations on gender equality and protection of human rights and non-discrimination of women and girls. Moreover, in order to leave no one behind, targeted programmes on GBV prevention and women’s access to land will be developed.
6. In partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA, UNDP will support the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (ISTEEBU) to develop mechanisms for disaggregated data, evidence and system to monitor progress towards the achievement of SDG both at national and local. In addition, UNDP will leverage on the national guide on monitoring and evaluation of Communal Development Plans to reinforce the participation of civil society and community groups in monitoring the level of SDGs implementation at the local level.

**Strengthening community resilience to climate change and disaster**

1. Burundi signed and ratified several multilateral environmental agreements including the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Aligned with UNDP Strategic Plan’s Signature Solutions 3 and 4, the Programme will support the reduction of environmental degradation through resilient agriculture practices that increase productivity and production, green jobs creation and erosion control in the provinces of Bujumbura, Makamba Kirundo and Mumirwa. In partnership with the GEF, the Programme will strengthen watershed management through reforestation, early warning and disaster management mechanisms adapted to the needs of different groups (women, youth, returnees, and displaced communities). In partnership with GCF, UNDP will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock to take advantage of the global partnership opportunities for climate change.

1. UNDP will attempt to regain and strengthen its partnership with like-minded partners, such as EU, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands and France by bridging the gap between the government and western partners, undertaking policy dialogue, joint analysis and field visits, knowledge sharing and demonstrating development results. Furthermore, it will play a central role in aid coordination and dialogue by revamping the National Committee for Aid Coordination and facilitate dialogue with partners. It will further deepen its partnership with Japan. This programme will explore alternative strategies for mobilizing endogenous resources. In collaboration with UNS, UNDP will explore opportunities to bridge the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Within the Burundi UN-wide Resilience Framework, UNDP, in collaboration with UNWOMEN, UNICEF, UNHCR and UNFPA, will play a coordination role in supporting the implementation of resilience’s collective well-being outcomes on livelihoods diversification, social cohesion, peacebuilding and disaster risk management.
2. UNDP will continue to: (i) promote South-South and triangular cooperation particularly with emerging States as well as collaboration with selected Country Offices (Tanzania, DR Congo for cross-border initiatives, durable solution and reintegration) (ii) strengthen partnership with CSOs (advocacy/services delivery) and academia (research and internship) and explore partnership with private sector (development of incubators).
3. Within the framework of Common Chapter to the UNDP Strategic Plan of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN-Women, the CO will strengthen youth capacity to develop start-ups business on value chain, energy and ITC.

# III. Programme and Risk management

1. The programme will be implemented under the coordination of the Ministry of Finance, Budget and Economic Development. It will be nationally executed. If necessary, national implementation will be replaced by direct implementation to enable response to *force majeure* and to ensure protection and accountability of UNDP’s programming results. Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks and to develop the capacity of implementing partners. This Programme outlines UNDP’s contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization’s [Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/programme_and_operationspoliciesandprocedures.html) and the I[nternal Control Framework](https://info.undp.org/global/popp/rma/Pages/internal-control-framework.aspx). The Country Office will strengthen its programmatic and operational capacities to achieve real impact. As per Executive Board decision DP/2013/9, cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the projects concerned.
2. To ensure national leadership and mutual accountability, national and local partners will be involved at every stage of the project cycle, from planning, implementation and evaluation processes through steering and technical committees. The involvement of successful national institutions in the implementation of the programme will be UNDP’s guiding principles, together with other modalities mentioned above, in agreement with the Government. The approach of using United Nations Volunteers will be used to strengthen the implementation of projects, notably for activities at the community level.
3. The programme will serve as a platform for renewed confidence and re-engagement of the technical and financial partners for their involvement in dialogue and development coordination. To this effect, country platforms on collective resilience well-being outcomes will be explored to address complex structural problems and deliver innovative solutions for SDG achievement. It will be built on United Nations inter-agency coordination and on the development-humanitarian-peace nexus to allow the programme to curb the risks related to the uncertainties of crisis predictions.
4. Regarding the security situation and the risks to the changing political context, UNDP will continue to: (i) ensure full compliance with the safety standards of United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and United Nations Country Team (UNCT); (ii) undertake scenario planning analysis to better adjust its programme to respond to the gradual opening of the political space.
5. Programme implementation may be subject to the following risks: (i) low resource mobilization; (ii) occurrence of climate change related natural disasters; (iii) government reshuffle; (iv) community grievances and (v) conflict over resources and (vi) fiduciary risks due to limited capacity to implement HACT. To mitigate these risks, UNDP will undertake regular risk assessments and analysis, strengthen its Resources Mobilization strategy to diversify its resources and funding base by developing partnerships with the private sector, foundations, international financial institutions and the GCF. UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards and Accountability Mechanism will be used to monitor environment and natural disaster related risks.

# IV. Programme monitoring and evaluation

1. In close cooperation with United Nations Systems, multilateral and bilateral partners sufficiently disaggregated data from qualitative surveys will be systematically collected and used to produce the evidence and analyses that form the basis for the programme and to better monitoring national and local efforts towards the achievement of targeted SDG indicators. The UNDP gender marker will be used to track gender-based investments and to improve planning and decision-making.
2. Responsibility and accountability are complementary in the implementation of the programme at all stages of planning. Thus, the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the programme will be aligned with the M&E frameworks of UNDAF and the NDP. In addition, the CPD’s RRF is fully aligned with to the SP IRFF. Annual, mid-term and final reviews will be undertaken with implementing partners and beneficiary representatives. Programme outputs and outcomes will be monitored through indicators and information gathered will be used for decision making.

1. In this light, the national statistics system will be strengthened to produce basic data disaggregated by sex, provinces and groups. This will help assessing progress towards the achievement of SDG national priority targets and 2030 Development Agenda. At least 5% of the programme budget will be allocated to data collection and M&E.
2. UNDP will develop a multi-year study plan and research programme where it will work with strategic research institutions and think tanks to conduct thematic studies to test certain hypotheses of the theory of change developed during the CPD preparation.

#### ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

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| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL 1: Develop growth-enhancing sectors for the structural transformation of the economy** | | | | |
| **UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: Women and youth, particularly the most vulnerable, are empowered through (i) increased socio-economic and political integration; and (ii) social protection.** | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: OUTCOME 3 Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded** | | | | |
| **OUTCOME INDICATOR(S) OF BASELINES, TARGET(S)** | **DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUT** | **MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS**  **FRAMEWORKS** | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| **Indicator 1:** % of national budget invested in women and youth empowerment  **Baseline**: 0.14%  **Target**: TBD | ECVMB  ISTEEBU  Frequency of data collection: Annual  Global Food Index  Health Statistics  Frequency of data collection: Annual  Yearbook  IRRF data  Frequency of data collection: Annual | **Output 1.1:** **Women, youth, displaced, returnees and Batwas are empowered to gain access to financial and non-financial assets to build productive, processing and trading capacities for sustainable livelihoods**  **Indicator 1.1.1**. Number of persons accessing financial and non-financial assets disaggregated by sex and groups  **Baseline**:  Total: 13,755  a) Men: 5402  b) Women: 8253  c) Batwas: 0  d) Persons living with disability: 0  e) Displaced persons and returnees: 0  **Target**:  Total: 20450  a) men: 7022 30% increased  b) women :10728 40% increased  c) Batwas: 500  d) Persons living with disability: 200  e) IDP and returnees: 2000  **Indicator 1.1.2:** Number of micro, small and medium size enterprises utilising service development platforms for inclusive and sustainable value chains  **Baseline**: 0  **Target**: 200  **Output 1.2.** **Local governments have improved technical and operational capacities to promote inclusive local development**  **Indicator 1.2.1**: Number of local governments having inclusive local economic development (LED) strategies and plans in place  **Baseline**: 0  a) With inclusive institutional frameworks:**0**  b) With public-private partnerships for accelerating catalytic LED initiatives: **0**  **Target**: a):15 , b): 15  **Output 1.3: Solutions adopted to improve access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy only for value chain development**  **Indicator 1.3.1:**Number and proportion of enterprises benefitting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access:  **Baseline**:  Total: 0  a) Women-headed enterprises: 0  b) Youth-headed enterprises: 0  c) Others: 0  **Target:**  Total:  a): 200 b): 200 c): 200 | Ministry of Interior, Patriotic formation and local development  Ministry of Finances and Economic Cooperation  Ministry of Social Affairs and Gender  Chamber of Commerce  EU  World Bank  African Development Bank  Japan  Civil society organizations  private sector  Local governments  UNCDF  FAO  IFAD | **Regular:**  **10 391 650** |
| **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL 4:** Strengthening democracy, governance and rule of law | | | | |
| **UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1:** By 2023, women and men, of all ages and particularly vulnerable groups, equitably access services of institutions that guarantee accountability, peace, gender equality, justice and respect for human rights in an effective, independent and transparent manner. | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2**.Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development | | | | |
| **OUTCOME INDICATOR(S) OF BASELINES, TARGET(S)** | **DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUT** | **MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS**  **FRAMEWORKS** | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| **Indicator 1:** Prisons occupancy rate  **Baseline:** 186.8% (2014)  **Target**: 120% | Ministry of Justice  Frequency of data collection: Annual  IRRF data  Frequency of data collection: Annual  GINI Index  Frequency of data collection: Annual  HDI | **Output 2.1: Increased technical/operational capacities of public institutions to deliver quality judicial, administrative and health services to the population**  **Indicator 2.1.1.**  Number of people who have access to justice as a result UNDP support disaggregated by sex and other characteristics  **Baseline**:  Total: 23,617  a) Men: 19,019  b) Women: 4598  c) Batwas: 0  d) Persons living with disability: 0  e) Displaced persons and returnees: 0  **Target**:  Total:  a): 22,823 b): 5,518 c): d): 200 e):200  **Indicator 2.1.2.** Number of GBV cases reported to authorities and number of reported cases receiving judgment in the formal justice system  **Baselin**e: 499  **Target:** 2000  **Indicator 2.1.3.** Number of administrative one-stop-centres established and are functional  **Baseline** (2017): 5  **Target**: 15  **Indicator 2.1.4.** Number of persons who have received treatment on malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis disaggregated by sex and other characteristics  **Baseline**:  Total:  a) Malaria cases: men reached (\*)[[21]](#footnote-21)/ women reached (\*)  b) HIV cases: men reached (\*)/women reached (\*)  c) Tuberculosis cases: men reached (\*)/ women reached (\*)  **Target**:  a) men (\*)/women (\*) (b): men(\*)/women(\*) (c): men(\*)/women(\*) | Ministry of Justice, ISTEEBU,  Ministry of Public Services,  Ministry of public health | **Regular:**  **26 391 650**  **Other:**  **7 202 433** |
|  | **Output 2.2 National training institutions have strengthened capacities to improve technical skills of public servants and local actors.**    **Indicator 2.2.1.:** Existence of gender-sensitive training plans and strategies under implementation  **Baseline**: 0  **Target**: 3 | Justice Professional Training Centre (CFPJ), National Management School (ENA),  National Training Center for Local Actors (CNFAL). |
|  | **Output 2.3. Local actors have adequate capacities and promote the use of community frameworks in reconciliation, prevention and peaceful resolution of conflict**  **Indicator 2.3.1.** Existence of functional dialogue/mediation frameworks set up in communities  **Baseline**: 18  **Target**: 18  **Indicator 2.3.2.** Proportion of women and youth who lead the dialogue framework at the provincial and community level  **Baseline**:  a) Women: 5%  b) Youth: 10%  **Target**:  a) 30%, (b) 30% | European Union (EU)  UN Women  The Netherlands  Belgium  PBF |
|  | **Output 2.4. Local governments have improved technical and operational capacities for planning, implementation, monitoring, resource mobilization and good governance.**  **Indicator 2.4.1:** Number of local governments having gender-sensitive development plans and budgets aligned with SDG targets and national priorities.  **Baseline**: 10  **Target:** 20  **Indicator 2.4.2:** Number of reinforced mechanisms for the participation of women, youth and civil society organisations in local government decision making processes  **Baseline**:  **Target:** | Ministry of Decentralisation and Institutional Reform  Ministry of Interior, Patriotic Formation, and Local Development  Burundi Association of Local Government (ABELO)  UNCDF |
|  | **Output 2.5. National Statistics Institutions have increased capacity to monitor and evaluate the national development plan (2018-2027) based on disaggregated data by sex and marginalised groups**  **Indicator 2.6.1.** Existence of data collection/analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs  **Baseline**: no  a) Conventional data collection methods (e.g. surveys)  b) Administrative reporting systems  c) New data sources (e.g. big data)  **Target**: yes  a), b), c) | National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (ISTEEBU) |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Strategic Result 2:** The crises, disasters and resources are managed for an improved community resilience  **NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL 3**: Environmentally sustainable management, climate change and land use planning | | | | |
| UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP # By 2023, the national and decentralized authorities adopt and apply disaster risk management and prevention mechanisms, sustainable natural resources management (water, land, forests), climate change mitigation and adaptation and ecosystems protection to ensure a better community resilience | | | | |
| **RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:** 3. **Building resilience to crises and shocks, in order to safeguard development gains** | | | | |
| **OUTCOME INDICATOR(S) OF BASELINES, TARGET(S)** | **DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUT** | **MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS**  **FRAMEWORKS** | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| **Indicator 1: 5% a**nnual reduction of displaced persons as a result of natural disaster  **Baseline**: 143 000 (2017)  **Target**: 105,000  **Indicator 2:**  Proportion of natural ecosystems surface area in protected areas  **Baseline:** 44 %  **Target:** 60%  **Indicator:**  Proportion of the surface area of the natural ecosystems located in the protected areas  **Baseline:** 44% (2016  **Target**: TBD | ECVMB  Frequency of data collection: Annual  IRRF data  Frequency of data collection: Annual  ISTEEBU  Frequency of data collection: Annual | **Output 3.1:** **Evidence-based assessment and planning tools and mechanisms applied to enable implementation of gender-sensitive and risks-informed prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of natural hazards**  **Indicator 3.1.1:** Number of local governments with operational early warning systems to limit the gender differentiated impact of climate change and disaster risks  **Baseline**: 10  **Target:** 20  **Indicator 3.1.2:** Number of internally displaced persons benefiting from durable solutions including green jobs and livelihoods, disaggregated by sex  **Baseline**:  a) Men: 0  b) Women: 0  **Target**: a): 5,000, b): 10,000  **Output 3.2: Solutions adopted to improve access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy particularly for women and displaced communities as a result of UNDP support**  **Indicator 3.2.1:**Number of households benefitting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access.  **Baseline**:  Total: 900  a) Women-headed: 100  b) Displaced households: 200  c) Batwas: 50  d) Other households: 650  **Target:**  Total: 2700  a) Women-headed: 300  b) Displaced households: 600  c) Batwas: 150  d) Other households: 1950  **Output 3.3. Solutions scaled-up for sustainable management of natural resources**  **Indicator 3.3.1:** Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime  **Baseline:**  a) Area of existing protecting area under improved management (hectares): (\*[[22]](#footnote-22))  b) Number of shared water ecosystems (\*)  **Target:**  a) (\*)  b) (\*) | Ministry of Agriculture and Environment  Ministry of finance  Ministry of Agriculture  GIZ  EU  The GEF  GCF (Green Climate Change)  Civil society organizations  private sector | **Regular:**  **18 391 650** |
| **Other:**  **7 202 433** |

**ANNEX B**. **FULLY COSTED EVALUATION PLAN**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **UNDAF (or equivalent)**  **Outcome** | **UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome** | **Evaluation title** | **Partners (joint evaluation)** | **Evaluation commissioned by (if not UNDP)** | **Type of evaluation** | **Planned evaluation completion date** | **Estimated cost** | **Provisional source of funding** |
| By 2023, the national and decentralized authorities adopt and apply disaster risk management and prevention mechanisms, sustainable natural resources management (water, land, forests), climate change mitigation and adaptation and ecosystems protection to ensure a better community resilience | Accelerate structural transformation for a sustainable development | Final Evaluation of the project  Climate change | Ministry of Environment  GEF | Ministry of Environment  The GEF | Project | October 2020 | 50 000 | GEF |
| By 2023, women and men, of all ages and particularly vulnerable groups, equitably access services of institutions that guarantee accountability, peace, gender equality, justice and respect for human rights in an effective, independent and transparent manner. | Final evaluation of the project Promote good governance, the rule of law and peace consolidation in Burundi | Belgium  Ministry of Justice |  | Project | September 2019 | 30 000 | Belgium  UNDP |
| Women and youth, particularly the most vulnerable, are empowered through (i) increased socio-economic and political integration; and (ii) social protection. | Eradicate poverty in all its forms | Final Evaluation of the project, Diversification of Economic Opportunities | Chamber of Crafts |  | Project | October 2019 | 40 000 | UNDP |
|  |  | Mid-term Evaluation of the CPD 2019–2023 |  |  | Programme | Mars 2022 | 40 000 | UNDP |
|  |  | Gender specific evaluation of the portfolio |  |  | Programme | Mars 2021 | 40 000 | UNDP |
|  |  | Final Evaluation of the Global Fund Programme (Malaria, HIV and Tuberculosis) | Global Fund  Ministry of Health |  | Project |  | 50 000 | Global Fund |

1. Human development report 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 2015 Election Report– by the Independent Electoral Commission (CENI) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. World Bank, 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Doing Business Report, 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Republic of Burundi “survey on Financial inclusion in Burundi” 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Republic of Burundi, “Implementation of national gender policy Action Plan 2017- 2021”, June 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Indigenous people, that constitutes 1% of the population. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Third Demographic and Health Survey in Burundi, 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN), 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/ [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. http://adaptation-undp.org/explore/eastern-africa/burundi and http://index.gain.org/ranking [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) report 2017, Ministry of Agriculture [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. IOM statistics ,2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. http://adaptation-undp.org/explore/eastern-africa/burundi [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Ministry of Energy and Mines, Analytical Study of the Energy Sector within the framework of the United Nations Secretary-General Initiative Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All), 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Plan of Action on the implementation of the National Gender Policy, Ministry of Gender [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Evaluation Report, Country Programme Document 2014-2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. National Development Plan, 2018-2027, for Burundi [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. https://seforall.org/sites/default/files/Burundi\_RAGA\_FR\_Released.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. To be determined [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. To be determined [↑](#footnote-ref-22)