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**Draft country programme document for the Central African  
Republic (2007-2011)**

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## Introduction

1. The draft country programme document for the programme cycle 2007-2011 is based on the national priorities established by the Government in elaborating the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and on the outcome of extensive consultations with civil society and other development partners, including the Bretton Woods institutions, concerning the development priorities of the Central African Republic. Such consultations were undertaken, inter alia, in the context of the midterm review of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2004-2006 and the country programme for the period 2004-2006 and in formulating the UNDAF 2007-2011.

### I. Situation analysis

2. Over more than a decade (1993-2003), the Central African Republic experienced a succession of political-military and social crises which impeded its development. The average annual gross domestic product growth rate in the past 10 years has been virtually zero (0.13 per cent); consequently, during this period, Central Africans' per capita income has declined — from \$374 in 1995 to \$324 in 2005 — and, today, more than 7 out of 10 Central Africans live below the income poverty line and more than 50 per cent of the population is unable to meet basic food needs. In the light of these trends, the country may not achieve Millennium Development Goal 1, under which the income poverty rate is to be reduced to 32 per cent and the proportion of persons suffering from hunger to less than 20 per cent by 2015 (national report on the Millennium Development Goals).

3. This reduction in household incomes, coupled with the chronic inability of the State to meet its expenses, has led to the deterioration of Central Africans' living conditions in every aspect. The country's human development index (HDI) fell from 0.383 in 1990 to 0.355 in 2003, making the Central African Republic one of only 23 countries worldwide whose HDI declined during the 1990s.

4. In the course of 15 years, life expectancy at birth fell by about 6 years — from 49 years in 1988 to 42.7 years in 2003. More specifically, infant-child mortality increased from 211 per 1,000 in 1988 to 220 per 1,000 in 2003, thus moving further away from the target of 70 per 1,000 by 2015. Malaria has become one of the main causes of death, prevalence having increased from 26 per cent in 1996 to 37.66 per cent in 2000. HIV/AIDS prevalence — 2.6 per cent of the population in 1985 — is now about 15 per cent (22 per cent among pregnant women), making the Central African Republic the most infected country in Central Africa. All of these trends would need to be reversed in order to achieve the targets set under Millennium Development Goal 6, which relates to combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

5. In the field of education, discrimination against girls persists: net primary enrolment rates — 65 per cent for boys and 47 per cent for girls in 1990 — stood at 44 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively, in 2003. More generally, most indicators reflect the unfavourable situation of women in society in the Central African Republic. More than half (55.8 per cent) of women over 10 years of age have never been to school, compared with one third of men of the same age. HIV/AIDS seroprevalence — 16.5 per cent in rural areas and 12.8 per cent in urban areas — is

higher among women, with rates of 20.8 per cent and 22.9 per cent, respectively. In the labour market, the activity rate for women is 58 per cent, compared with 74.5 per cent for men. Moreover, there are only 11 women in the 106-member Parliament. This state of affairs prompted the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to propose, in conjunction with UNDP, a national policy to promote gender equality, which was adopted by the Government at the beginning of 2006.

6. The precarious economic and social situation described above has fuelled the social and military-political unrest and the mounting insecurity that have marked life in the Central African Republic over the past 15 years. In-depth analysis of these crises shows that they are mainly attributable to the following factors: weaknesses in the functioning of the Republic's institutions; a lack of transparency in public management, which has encouraged corruption in all the State agencies; the administration's ineffectiveness in providing public services; and insufficient wealth creation owing to a lack of integration in the subregional economy and a weak private sector.

7. After a period of political transition lasting just over two years, constitutional order was restored in the country with the holding of the May 2005 elections, which saw the adoption of a new constitution and the establishment of new, democratic institutions. Although the political climate is now more conducive to the country's development, this has had no immediate impact on the obstacles to development which the Central African Republic will have to overcome. These obstacles have persisted from the previous decade, a situation confirmed by the diagnostic analyses undertaken for the PRSP and by the reports of the various International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank missions conducted since 2003. In particular, persistent insecurity and upsurges of tension in the north of the country continue to hinder the sustainable resumption of development activities over the entire territory of the Central African Republic. According to reports from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Chad, in 2005 almost 45,000 persons from the north of the country were displaced, fleeing to Chad and Cameroon.

8. Given the level of poverty in the country and its inability to meet its obligations, its arrears, which amounted to \$342 million at the end of September 2005, should be dealt with through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative; this would significantly reduce the debt burden so as to make it sustainable. In the current conditions and based on the HIPC criteria, the decision point will not be reached — and debt cancellation will not begin — until 2007 at the earliest. In agreement with the Government, significant UNDP resources are being devoted to reforms which must be implemented if the Central African Republic is to reach the decision point within the time frames envisaged.

## **II. Past cooperation and lessons learned**

9. The cooperation programme for the Central African Republic (2004-2006) was developed in a post-conflict situation and during a period of political transition marked by the March 2003 coup. The programme's main objective is to support the road map formulated by the transitional administration with a view to facilitating the rapid and lasting restoration of constitutional order, security, peace and national reconciliation. With that in mind, the programme provided for the strengthening of

national capacities in four areas: (a) promotion of good governance; (b) poverty reduction; (c) campaign against HIV/AIDS and (d) crisis prevention and recovery.

10. With regard to poverty reduction, support from UNDP facilitated the elaboration of the PRSP and the establishment of the Central African Union of Savings and Loan Banks, which is registered with the Central African Banking Commission. A follow-up report on the Millennium Development Goals was prepared and served as the basis for the development of several sectoral documents on poverty reduction (education, health, agriculture, forests and mines), in which targets were established for 2015.

11. Concerning promotion of democratic governance, UNDP support focused on two main areas. First, UNDP made a decisive contribution through its support to the national dialogue process and to the organization of the presidential and legislative elections, held in March and May 2005. Second, in the area of administrative reform, UNDP organized two surveys on corruption, which yielded useful data for the formulation of an operational plan for combating corruption.

12. Regarding conflict prevention and peacebuilding, the development and implementation, with assistance from the World Bank, of a project to reintegrate former combatants and provide support to communities demonstrated the validity of the integrated approach but also the limitations and fragility of such interventions in shattered societies and ravaged economies. Almost 7,500 former combatants, including about 500 women, will have been demobilized and reintegrated in the community during the period covered by the cooperation programme. However, owing to the absence in the Central African Republic of other programmes on this scale, the project's impact on the socio-economic environment may be very limited. It is thus necessary to continue the operations undertaken by the forces of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CAEMC) in order to secure the territory and, at the same time, to obtain the rapid and large-scale resumption of international cooperation.

13. A UNDP study on the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS assessed the devastating effects of the epidemic on Central Africans' living conditions, on the education system and on the country's economy. With UNDP support, it was also possible to: (a) strengthen the capacity of the national committee to combat AIDS; (b) conduct major awareness-raising campaigns throughout the territory; and (c) mobilize significant resources from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for the provision of care to almost 5,000 persons with the disease.

14. In the area of energy, UNDP support enabled the Central African Republic to adopt a policy framework for rural electrification and to secure funding from the Global Environment Facility for four microhydroelectric dam sites.

15. Two major innovative approaches were used in implementing the cooperation programme for the period 2004-2006: the establishment of several national communities of practice and results-based management. The implementation of the programme through the five national communities of practice greatly encouraged synergy among the activities undertaken and reduced disputes over responsibilities between ministries. In addition, the adoption by all these communities of results-based work programmes improved monitoring of activities undertaken and progress made. Thus, when the midterm review of the programme was conducted, it was decided to employ the same approaches for the 2007-2011 programme.

16. Given the administration's weak management capacity, direct execution by UNDP was the modality most often used for projects with large budgets or requiring rapid and transparent disbursement of funds in a manner consistent with the organization's procedures. This resulted in financial implementation rates of between 80 and 95 per cent for projects managed by UNDP. This modality will continue to be used during the first years of the next cooperation programme but will gradually be replaced by the national execution modality, as progress is made in the management of existing nationally implemented projects.

17. The period was also marked by very high mobility among government employees, most of whom were demoralized owing to large salary arrears. This situation undermined the accumulation of the knowledge transmitted through UNDP projects. During the formulation of the UNDAF and this programme, the new authorities were made aware of the problem posed by the constant turnover of public employees. This issue will be the focus of particular attention throughout the implementation of the future programme.

18. There was tremendous pressure on UNDP throughout the period, most development partners having discontinued their programmes of cooperation with the Central African Republic after the March 2003 coup d'état. The impossibility of meeting so many needs sometimes led to feelings of frustration among Central Africans. Drawing on the lessons learned from this situation, the programme review encouraged greater openness on the part of the administration to other development partners, as well as to civil society actors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in the years ahead.

### **III. Proposed programme**

19. The proposed programme for 2007-2011 fully reflects the UNDAF for the same period. It represents the UNDP contribution to the efforts of the Central African Republic to revive its economy and reduce poverty with a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. This programme, which is intended to support the country's main development strategies, particularly the PRSP, seeks to improve the living conditions of the poorest and most vulnerable Central Africans through the provision of tools for the participatory preparation of development plans, through poverty assessment and monitoring measures, and through the impact of the policies pursued. In this connection, interventions are planned in the following three areas: governance and crisis prevention, poverty reduction, and combating HIV/AIDS.

20. Given the transversal nature of the programme's three areas of focus, all results and activities under the programme are interdependent. The development of mechanisms to promote citizen participation, contemplated in the governance component, is a prerequisite for consolidating programmes and strategies in the areas of crisis prevention, poverty reduction, and combating HIV/AIDS. Likewise, the implementation of an effective crisis prevention and peacebuilding strategy is a precondition for successfully carrying out initiatives to combat HIV/AIDS, rebuild infrastructure and, more generally, foster economic recovery, while a failure in efforts to combat HIV/AIDS will nullify the results achieved in all the other areas. Nevertheless, poverty reduction constitutes the foundation of all these initiatives, in conformity with the core objective of the Government of the Central African

Republic as defined in the PRSP, which is the frame of reference for all the country's development programmes. Accordingly, governance and crisis prevention and combating HIV/AIDS will be integrated in the PRSP and the various operational plans for development. In addition, in conformity with the guidelines set out in the PRSP, gender issues will be mainstreamed in all projects developed in the programme's three areas of focus.

*Governance and crisis prevention*

21. The UNDAF indicates that the interventions of the United Nations system in this area will contribute to the restoration of an environment of peace, security and economic prosperity in which human rights are respected and Central Africans participate equitably in the decentralization process and in the consolidation of democracy.

22. UNDP will support the achievement of these objectives by contributing to efforts to strengthen: (a) the capacity of Parliament, the Constitutional Court, the High Council for Communication and the judicial bodies to fulfil their role as guarantors of respect for human rights; (b) the legal, regulatory and judicial framework for the promotion and protection of human rights; (c) the capacities of the entities entrusted with the preparation and holding of local elections; (d) the capacities of the services responsible for combating small arms proliferation and reintegrating former combatants; and (e) the capacities of the national institutions responsible for devolution and decentralization.

23. With regard to the management of State affairs, the results expected from the implementation of the UNDP programme are as follows: (a) the democratic process will be consolidated through the reinforcement of the capacities of the above-mentioned democratic institutions; (b) access to justice in conflict-affected regions will be improved through the appointment of local magistrates, the establishment of mobile courts, the strengthening of the capacity of judges and judicial officers, and the rehabilitation of court buildings; (c) disadvantaged groups will be afforded a greater role in decision-making that affects them through the establishment of functioning institutions, the development and implementation of a devolution and decentralization framework and the launching of a local government process following the first democratic local and municipal elections; (d) public administration will become more effective and less corrupt through the formulation and effective application of a government ethics code and the participatory implementation of an anti-corruption plan; and (e) management of public employees will become more rational through the use of the central data system, which will be rendered operational.

24. As to conflict prevention and disaster management, it is expected that these two approaches will be systematically integrated in sectoral development policies and programmes. Also, conflict management in the country will be based on dialogue and consensus-building, facilitated by strengthened national capacity in crisis prevention and by the development and dissemination of observation, early warning and rapid response systems. In addition, UNDP will support efforts to promote the consolidation of peace and the restoration of security throughout the territory by strengthening and expanding the capacities of the services responsible for combating small arms proliferation and reintegrating former combatants.

25. More generally, interventions to promote democratic governance will be undertaken in close cooperation with such partners as France and the United Nations system agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA. Interventions relating to conflict management will be undertaken in cooperation with the World Bank (Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme), France, the European Union, Japan and Sweden.

#### *Poverty reduction*

26. In the light of the priorities set out in the Government's general policy document and the poverty profile analysis incorporated in the draft PRSP, the UNDAF approaches the issue of poverty reduction from two perspectives: the first relates to the macroeconomic framework and the business environment, the second to the living conditions of local communities. In these two areas of intervention, UNDP will support the country's efforts to stabilize the macroeconomic framework, with a view to making it more conducive to wealth creation, and to implement programmes capable of raising the standard of living of poor communities, particularly those living in areas affected by the numerous crises of recent years.

27. With regard to the macroeconomic framework and sectoral development policies, UNDP will provide support in the following areas: (a) formulation of a medium- and long-term strategic development plan based on the Millennium Development Goals; (b) development and implementation, following the guidelines set out in the Integrated Framework, of a policy and strategies to promote the private sector, microenterprise and employment; (c) promotion and strengthening of a microfinance system offering financial services to low-income groups on a sustainable basis; and (d) strengthening of the mechanism for planning and managing socio-economic data.

28. The above-mentioned steps are necessary in order to restore growth on a sustainable basis. UNDP will support the Government in formulating a pro-poor growth policy founded on the promotion of employment and microenterprise and on policies conducive to the improvement of the business environment. This will be realized in close cooperation with other partners, particularly those with an interest in the revitalization of public/private partnerships. UNDP will also provide assistance with the elaboration of a national microfinance programme based on gender parity. This programme is expected to produce a fourfold increase in access, benefiting numerous persons, including women. It will be implemented and monitored in partnership with the ministries responsible for the economy, finance and the budget, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the European Union, the World Bank, professional microfinance associations and commercial banks.

29. Concerning the improvement of communities' living conditions, UNDP will assist with the socio-economic reintegration of poor communities, particularly in former conflict zones. It will also support national policies for the protection and preservation of natural resources and the environment and those that promote access to energy sources for rural communities. The results expected from the UNDP interventions are as follows: (a) the social infrastructure (schools, clinics, health facilities and economic infrastructure) in former conflict zones will be rehabilitated and become operational again, which will encourage the return and socio-economic

reintegration of former combatants and refugees; (b) environmental management instruments will be brought into line with international standards, and national capacities in sustainable natural resource and environmental management will be evaluated and strengthened; (c) a replicable rural energy services model will be developed and tested; and (d) the operational capacities of professional agricultural organizations and farm households will be strengthened, with a view to facilitating the reintegration of former combatants.

### *Combating HIV/AIDS*

30. In order to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal of halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015, one of the intended outcomes established in the UNDAF is the reduction of the transmission of HIV/AIDS and of its impact through increasing and sustained national ownership of the response to the pandemic. This is to be achieved by pursuing the following global results: (a) national institutions will take the initiative in combating HIV/AIDS, particularly in coordination, allocation of domestic resources and mobilization of external resources; opinion leaders and persons living with HIV/AIDS will encourage the public to become involved; civil society, local communities and young people, organized in associations or solidarity groups, will step up efforts in support of persons infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS; (b) such persons will be provided with adequate psychosocial assistance.

31. UNDP will assist with the realization of the UNDAF objectives by contributing: (a) to the application at national and local level of the “three ones” principle — i.e. one national AIDS coordinating authority, one agreed HIV/AIDS action framework and one agreed monitoring and evaluation system — through support to national institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations, which will refer to a single coordinating mechanism, and through enhanced coordination of United Nations system interventions; (b) to the organization of opinion leaders, civil society organizations, the media, the private sector, social workers, cultural and religious organizations, young people and persons living with HIV/AIDS in alliances and networks, and to activities intended to increase their sense of ownership of efforts to combat HIV/AIDS; (c) to the strengthening of the technical and organizational capacities of public institutions and civil society in planning, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating HIV/AIDS programmes (at this level, UNDP support will help to ensure that the main drivers of epidemics are better understood and that their socio-economic effects are taken into account in policies); (d) to the development and dissemination of laws and regulations on the rights and obligations of persons infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS; and (e) to the development and dissemination of an integrated management strategy for HIV/AIDS-related illnesses.

32. In addition to these initiatives, UNDP will support the Government in implementing its programme for combating malaria — the main cause of childhood deaths — which receives financing from the Global Fund. UNDP will thus continue to facilitate the country’s access to future Global Fund cycles, working in close cooperation with other partners, including the European Union, France, the African Development Bank and the World Bank, on the basis of national objectives and programmes for combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

## IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

33. The programme approach and the communities of practice approach adopted for the previous cooperation programme will be the modalities used to implement this programme. Programming and management of activities will be results-based.

34. Owing to their interdependence, the results framework of the UNDP cooperation programme fits perfectly with the logical framework and monitoring and evaluation calendar of the UNDAF. This will promote synergy of activities and complementarity of interventions. It will also enable UNDP to draw on the entire multidisciplinary technical resources network of the United Nations system agencies (including the United Nations Volunteers), on common advocacy tools and on the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation system. In addition, the programme will receive support from the Regional Service Centre, which is currently being restructured.

35. The monitoring and evaluation of the UNDP programme is in line with the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation system. It will utilize the usual internal management tools, in particular, the multi-year programming framework, annual work plans, monitoring tools, administrative and financial documents, field inspections, and periodic and special reports and meetings.

### *Resource mobilization strategy*

36. Drawing on its expertise in organizing donor round-table conferences, UNDP will support the Government's efforts to renew cooperation with the World Bank and the African Development Bank, which have had no programmes of cooperation with the Central African Republic since the late 1990s. This should result in the mobilization of significant resources for the country.

37. Furthermore, UNDP expects to mobilize additional resources through its assistance to national partners with the preparation and formulation of programmes for mobilizing funds from such sources as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Global Environment Facility, other resources, special funds, etc. In order to reinforce these efforts, programme implementation will be supported by a communication strategy based on regular contacts and links with donors, joint programme inspections, interviews with beneficiaries and a very active role for the audio-visual media in sharing and disseminating the results achieved with UNDP support.

### *Office structure and personnel*

38. A new organizational chart will be adopted for the UNDP Office, taking into account the recommendations of the Change Management Team, pursuant to which the Office's staff have received training in the use of Atlas. The Office is also counting on the know-how of the Service Centre, which has been reformed and strengthened based on the lessons learned from the operation of similar centres in Africa and elsewhere in the world.

<b>Annex. Results and resources framework for the Central African Republic (2007-2011)</b>					
<b>UNDAF outcome 1:</b> By 2011, Central Africans live in an environment of peace, security and economic prosperity in which human rights are respected; they participate equitably in the decentralization process and in the consolidation of democracy					
<b>Programme component</b>	<b>Programme outcomes</b>	<b>Programme outputs</b>	<b>Output indicators, baselines and targets</b>	<b>Role of partners</b>	<b>Resources by objective (in thousands of dollars)</b>
<b>1. Democratic governance</b>	1.1. Support and assistance to democratic institutions in their role as guarantors of respect for fundamental rights and democratic principles	1.1.1. Strengthening of Parliament, the High Council for Communication and the Constitutional Court, alignment of the legal and regulatory framework with international instruments, and strengthening of the institutional mechanism for the promotion and protection of human rights	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Situation of human rights and democracy, functioning structures</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Institutions newly established following the May 2005 elections</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Democratic institutions that contribute to the establishment of the rule of law and further the promotion of peace and security</p>	European Union, World Bank, France, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, local NGOs (AFJ)	Regular resources: 900 Cost-sharing: 400 (France)
	1.2. Support to public administration reform with a view to making public services more effective	1.2.1. Implementation and periodic updating of the central data system; formulation and implementation in a participatory manner of a national anti-corruption plan supported by an effective communication strategy	<p><b>Indicators:</b> Procedures manual, national action plan, level of corruption, computer database of public employees</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Demoralized public employees, failure to respect rules and procedures</p> <p><b>Target:</b> More efficient public administration that contributes to the national wealth</p>	IMF, World Bank, European Union, African Development Bank, France	Regular resources: 1 500
	1.3 Establishment of an institutional framework and a policy framework for local governance, and support to the local and municipal elections	1.3.1. Strengthening of national capacities in devolution/ decentralization and in the preparation/holding of local elections at the central and local level	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of communities and municipalities run by elected officials; institutional mechanism for local elections</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> All local authorities are appointed by presidential decree; administrative subdivisions exist</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Legal framework conducive to the development of local government</p>	UNCDF, German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Ministry of Internal Affairs, Office of the High Commissioner for Decentralization, European Union, United States of America, France, Italy, Electoral Commission	Regular resources: 900 Cost-sharing: 3 100 (France: 400, European Union: 2 500, United States of America: 200)

<b>2. Crisis prevention</b>	1.4. Restoration of trust between local civil and military authorities and communities through joint participation in initiatives to combat small arms proliferation and reintegrate former combatants	1.4.1. Strengthening and expansion of the capacities of the services responsible for combating small arms proliferation and reintegrating former combatants	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Texts and laws, organizational framework, number of persons trained and reintegrated, rate of circulation of small arms</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process under way, massive proliferation of small arms and light weapons</p> <p>National strategy and action plan</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Reduction of the risks connected with the presence of former combatants and the massive circulation of illicit small arms</p>	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, World Bank/Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme, CAEMC, European Union, France, Ministry of Defence, National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, national and international NGOs	<p>Regular resources: 500</p> <p>Cost-sharing: 5 500 (France: 1 500, Sweden: 500, Japan: 3 500)</p>
	1.5. Establishment and operationalization of national crisis prevention capacity at the institutional, legal and operational levels	1.5.1. Strengthening of national crisis prevention and response capacity, and establishment and implementation of early warning and rapid response systems	<p><b>Indicators:</b> Texts and laws, organizational framework</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Numerous uncontrolled risk factors</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Establishment of national capacity to reduce risks and respond rapidly in the event of crises</p>	Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, civil society, NGOs	<p>Regular resources: 499</p>
<p><b>UNDAF outcome 1:</b> By 2011, Central Africans live in an environment of peace, security and economic prosperity in which human rights are respected; they participate equitably in the decentralization process and in the consolidation of democracy</p> <p><b>UNDAF outcome 2:</b> By 2011, the downward trend in basic social indicators is reversed, poverty is reduced and the country is engaged in a sustainable development process with full community participation</p>					

<b>3. Poverty reduction</b>	2.1. Improvement of living conditions through a Poverty Reduction Strategy elaborated after a major participatory process, ensuring that there are clear links between human development and the Millennium Development Goals	2.1.1. Formulation and implementation of a medium- and long-term strategic development plan to serve as a frame of reference for advocacy and resource mobilization in support of poor persons	<p><b>Indicators:</b> PRSP, report on the Millennium Development Goals, national human development report, incidence of poverty</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Draft PRSP is being finalized</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Creation of conditions conducive to a significant reduction of poverty</p>	Bretton Woods institutions, African Development Bank, France, European Union, Ministry of the Plan, Ministry of Finance, sectoral ministries	Regular resources: 2 500
	2.2. Increased income for communities, particularly in rural areas, through job creation, promotion of the private sector and access to sustainable microfinance services	2.2.1. Integration of the microfinance sector in the national financial system, provision of financial services for low-income groups on a sustainable basis and support, at all levels, to income- and employment-generating activities	<p><b>Indicators:</b> Level of access to financial services, strategy paper, number of jobs created for poor persons, number of enterprises established, income level of poor communities</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Microfinance sector is still under development, 1 per cent of the population has access to microfinance, contribution of private-sector enterprises to growth is very weak</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Increased access by low-income groups to microfinance services adapted to their needs; increase employment and income levels among poor persons</p>	World Bank/Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest, African Development Bank, UNCDF, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Plan, Bank of Central African States/Central African Banking Commission, commercial banks, private sector, national and international NGOs, France, Sweden, Italy, Canada	Regular resources: 2 000 UNCDF: 1 000
	2.3. Implementation of tools and mechanisms in support of the community development process	2.3.1. Capacity-building and support for leaders, community organizations and networks to promote the sharing of knowledge and experience on community development issues	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of functioning community-based organizations</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Contribution of community-based organizations to local development is weak; communities are weakened as a result of recurrent conflicts</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Increased role for community-based organizations in local development</p>	Food and Agriculture Organization, Ministry of Social Affairs, national NGOs, local communities	Regular resources: 700

<b>4. Energy and environment</b>	2.4. Integration of sustainable environmental and natural resource management in national and sectoral development strategies	2.4.1. Assessment and strengthening of national capacities in sustainable environmental and natural resource management and renewable energy, and alignment of management instruments with international standards	<p><b>Indicators:</b> Number of sectoral strategies in which sustainable development has been integrated</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Uncoordinated sectoral strategies, lack of access by villages to modern energy sources</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Efficiently managed natural resources and energy services</p>	African Development Bank, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of the Plan, national NGOs, Global Environment Facility, GTZ	Regular resources: 1 000 Other resources: 4 000
<p><b>National priorities or objectives:</b> Reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS infection and its impact on the population</p> <p><b>UNDAF outcome 3:</b> By 2011, reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS through increasing and sustained national ownership of the response to the pandemic</p>					
<b>5. Combating HIV/AIDS</b>	3.1. Greater involvement on the part of national institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations, which refer to a single AIDS coordinating mechanism at the highest level	3.1.1. Strengthening of capacities in organization, mobilization, planning, monitoring and evaluation and coordination of efforts to combat AIDS	<p><b>Indicators:</b> Number of institutions and associations established and mobilized</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Little awareness of the “three ones” principle</p> <p>Approaches not integrated</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Synergy among all actors, promotion of a coordinated multisectoral approach</p>	National committee to combat AIDS, ministerial departments, NGOs, World Bank, African Development Bank, European Union, France	Regular resources: 1 500
	3.2. Elaboration and dissemination of an integrated management strategy for HIV/AIDS-related illnesses	3.1.2. Creation of a commercial, legislative and fiscal environment that provides increased access to resources for efforts to combat AIDS encompassing both prevention and treatment	<p><b>Indicators:</b> Texts of laws, and administrative incentives</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> Legal vacuum, and lack of administrative arrangements for assistance to persons living with HIV/AIDS</p> <p><b>Target:</b> A supportive environment for persons living with HIV/AIDS</p>		Regular resources: 500 Global Fund: 32 000