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**Draft country programme document for Senegal  
(2007-2011)**

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## Introduction

1. The country programme document (CPD) for 2007-2011 was prepared by a joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Government task force on the basis of an ongoing dialogue with the national and international partners of Senegal. The document reflects (a) the conclusions and recommendations of the review of the country cooperation framework (CCF); (b) the revised poverty reduction strategy; and (c) the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Senegal for 2007-2011.

### I. Situation analysis

2. Situated in West Africa, Senegal has an area of 196,722 km<sup>2</sup> and is bordered by Mauritania to the north, Mali to the east and Guinea and Guinea-Bissau to the south. The population in 2002 was approximately 10,425,200 and was increasing at an annual rate of 2.5 per cent. The average age of men and women was, respectively, 21.8 years and 22.6 years. Most of these young inhabitants (58.5 per cent) live in rural areas. More than one half of the urban population lives in Dakar and its environs.

3. Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased an average of 5.2 per cent over the period 1995-2002. This rate is lower than initial forecasts and than the minimum rate of 7 per cent required in order to halve poverty by the year 2015.

4. Senegal, with a relatively low score of 0.458, ranks 157th on the human development index. The poverty rate declined from 67.9 per cent in 1994/95 to 57.1 per cent in 2001/02, with significant geographical, spatial and gender-related disparities. Poverty levels are higher in rural areas than in urban areas (57.5 per cent compared to 43.3 per cent), a situation that affects women — who represent 52 per cent of the population — in particular.

5. The gross enrolment rate increased from 62 per cent in 1998 to 82.5 per cent in 2005. The gap between boys (82.4 per cent) and girls (77.3 per cent) remained significant. With regard to health, there was some improvement in maternal and infant survival rates. The infant-child mortality rate decreased from 145.3 per thousand in 1997 to 121 per thousand in 2005, and the infant mortality rate declined from 70.1 per thousand to 61 per thousand over the same period. As to efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, Senegal was able to maintain a low prevalence rate of 0.7 per cent. However, efforts to combat malaria are still faltering, owing to continuing poor hygiene and sanitation conditions. Approximately 72.9 per cent of the population had access to safe drinking water in 2005, whereas only 56.15 per cent had access to sanitation facilities.

6. Except in the telecommunications sector, physical infrastructure development remains anaemic. A production deficit in the energy sector risks undermining growth forecasts.

7. As to employment, in the formal, or modern, sector the economically active population is growing faster than the number of jobs. The unemployment rate is 9.6 per cent. However, underemployment is a more significant problem, affecting 21.8 per cent of the labour force, or nearly 2 million individuals.

8. In order to tackle the challenges of poverty and development, the Government issued a revised poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP-II) for 2006-2010, focusing on four pillars based on the priorities set out in the Millennium Development Goals and the accelerated growth strategy: (a) wealth creation; (b) accelerated promotion of access to basic social services; (c) social protection and risk and disaster prevention and management; and (d) governance and decentralized and participatory development.

9. The development strategy adopted by the Government to promote growth and poverty reduction in order to reduce the incidence of poverty to under 30 per cent by 2015 will require an average annual real growth rate of 7 to 8 per cent between 2006 and 2010. This wealth will be generated primarily by increased public and private investment, foreign direct investment flows and additional resources expected from debt cancellation. Additional resources will result from more effective public expenditures and an increased contribution to growth on the part of the agricultural sector as a result of product diversification and farm modernization.

10. With regard to private sector promotion, the Government: (a) established a Presidential Investment Council, an action plan to upgrade businesses and a private sector development strategy that includes a priority investment programme; (b) prepared a microfinance sector policy letter; (c) established the national good governance programme (PNBG); and (d) established the national local development plan (PNDL).

11. Lastly, regarding the promotion of gender equality, training activities carried out with assistance from gender thematic funds led to the convening of a national high-level workshop at which the Government undertook to promote the equitable treatment of men and women in tax matters and to open military training to women. The challenges ahead involve the adoption and implementation of the national strategy for equality.

12. In order to support the Government of Senegal, the United Nations system incorporated in its new UNDAF for 2007-2011 three priority themes from PRSP-II, taking into account the importance of achieving the Millennium Development Goals: *wealth creation; combating hunger and supporting social protection and sustainable development; and basic social services, governance, and promotion of partnership for development.*

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

13. The country cooperation framework for 2002-2006 led to significant gains in the following areas:

### **A. Support for poverty alleviation**

14. *With regard to support for strategic and operational management*, UNDP facilitated the policy dialogue by supporting the PRSP revision process. For example, UNDP conducted surveys on the perception of poverty, promoted regional consultations and convened a national seminar to validate the PRSP. Preparatory studies for the establishment of the national centre for monitoring poverty reduction, household living conditions and human development were prepared. The national

process for elaborating the national human development report was strengthened by the establishment of a national forum. The second national report on the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals, published in 2003, facilitated the dialogue on conditions for achieving the Goals.

15. *As to capacity-building and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods*, the partnership with Luxembourg, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) yielded the following results: (a) the establishment of roughly ten financing structures benefiting village communities; (b) validation of the strategy to promote local governance and of strategies fostering sustainable livelihoods; (c) access to energy services in rural areas (establishment of multifunctional platforms); and (d) promotion of preschool education. Extensive use was made of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme to carry out these activities. In addition, the integrated management of globally important ecosystems and biodiversity received fresh impetus with the establishment of 18 community nature reserves. UNDP also supported the national response to HIV/AIDS (by building the capacity of actors in the public and private sectors and civil society) and strengthened its partnership with the private sector (Industries Chimiques du Sénégal, ICS).

16. *With respect to the lessons learned*, the steps taken demonstrated that the establishment of financing structures benefiting village communities provides a viable alternative for poverty alleviation and environmental protection. Cost-sharing with ICS is a good example of a partnership with the private sector. However, the delays encountered in implementing the poverty reduction strategy in an integrated and coordinated manner restricted the scope of the desired results. Priority should therefore be given to ensuring greater coherence in and coordination of the actions of the various partners.

## **B. Support for good governance**

17. Support from UNDP facilitated the launch of the national good governance programme. The actions taken include capacity-building for members of Parliament and National Assembly personnel; the provision of Internet connections; harmonization of the status of civil servants; reform of the civil service salary system; and support for judicial system reform.

18. *As to local governance*, the UNDP/UNCDF partnership facilitated the involvement of rural communities in local management and decentralization by developing and implementing management tools for participatory development at the local level and by testing budgetary support measures.

19. *Regarding the lessons learned*, the launch of the national good governance programme demonstrated that (a) a new type of partnership has emerged, fostering valuable dialogue and advocacy on behalf of good governance; and (b) the national human development report committee plays a key role by fostering the establishment of a mechanism for evaluating cooperation as a tool for good governance. Regarding local governance, problems were noted in connection with funds transfers to the local level, and no monitoring or evaluation mechanisms were in place.

20. *With regard to programme monitoring*, the groups monitoring the results and resources framework provide an opportunity to harness synergies among the various sources of assistance. However, the programme monitoring and evaluation mechanisms did not function entirely as expected, and the introduction of the Atlas system and the reduction in resources for 2006 slowed the financial implementation of the programme.

#### **A. Additional support**

21. UNDP's partnership with GEF and the Netherlands led to the implementation of a portfolio of projects focusing on national and local capacity-building for sustainable environmental management and the development of energy services. UNDP/UNCDF assistance enabled the Government to prepare the microfinance sector policy letter adopted in 2005. Similarly, the Government's effort to bring about peace, security and the promotion of economic and social development in the natural region of Casamance was facilitated by a partnership between UNDP, the European Union and Canada, in particular through the economic and social recovery programme in Casamance (PRAESC). Under the Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme, expatriate Senegalese experts have had the opportunity to work in Senegal and some of them have moved back permanently. Also relevant is the launch, in partnership with the European Union and the World Bank, of the integrated framework for national capacity-building in trade negotiations. Support for capacity-building in the coordination and monitoring of official development assistance received a boost from the programme support project, enabling the Government to assume ownership of the preparation process for the annual cooperation and development report. The national execution modality was reinforced by the national execution support project, thereby facilitating (a) the elaboration, on an ad hoc basis, of procedural manuals on accounting and finance for nationally executed programmes and projects; (b) annual audits of such projects and programmes; and (c) capacity-building.

#### **B. Partnership with the United Nations system**

22. The partnership with United Nations organizations resulted in significant gains: elaboration of the joint action programme as part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Tambacounda (UNDAF-TAMBA); updating of the Common Country Assessment (CCA); and preparation of the new UNDAF document for 2007-2011.

### **III. Proposed programme**

#### **Objectives and components of the country programme and key outputs expected**

23. Based on the areas for cooperation which the United Nations Development Assistance Framework identified as national priorities and which are reflected in the results and resource-allocation framework, the programme aims to strengthen cooperation between UNDP and the Government in the following spheres:

(a) reduction of human poverty and preservation of the environment (promotion of sustainable livelihoods); and (b) strengthening governance. These two programme components are closely linked to outcomes 1 and 3 of UNDAF.

#### **A. Component 1 of the country programme: Human poverty reduction and sustainable development**

24. *Increasing the capacity of the poor to improve their living conditions.* The programme will focus on capacity-building in order to contribute to (a) the strategic and operational management of the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy through participatory national and local monitoring of poverty, living conditions and human development; and (b) the development of local poverty alleviation initiatives by promoting local volunteerism. In cooperation with the International Labour Office, special emphasis will be placed on improving employment prospects for young people by helping them acquire skills and qualifications, enhancing the potential of microbusinesses and small businesses and promoting labour-intensive jobs in the areas of concentration. With respect to the fight against HIV/AIDS, efforts will be made to improve the living conditions of persons living with HIV/AIDS and to strengthen the capacities of local health workers and the population to cope with the disease.

25. The programme will contribute to the development of community-based sustainable development initiatives with respect to the preservation of biodiversity; efforts to combat desertification; the promotion of sustainable livelihoods; and access to energy services through the establishment of multifunctional platforms. Three outputs have been targeted.

#### **B. Component 2 of the country programme: Strengthening governance**

26. *Enhanced national and local capacities for the management of the following strategic frameworks: the poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP), the Millennium Development Goals, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the national plan of action for the environment. The implementation of the principles of human rights and gender equality, and the sound and transparent management of public finances.* The programme will emphasize the following: (a) support for strategic management, (b) capacity-building for the effective implementation of the principles of gender equality, (c) capacity-building for the sound and effective management of public finances and development assistance, and (d) improving the efficiency of the Parliament and public administration.

27. The programme will help to strengthen local governance and national, local and community capacities in order to better anticipate crises and natural disasters.

28. *Cross-cutting support.* The programme will contribute to strengthening: (a) the TOKTEN initiative, (b) national capacities for coordinating and monitoring cooperation with development partners, and (c) the implementation of national plans.

29. *Partnership.* In order to achieve the desired goals, the implementation of the programme will be based on strengthening the partnership with government

departments, civil society, the United Nations system, bilateral and multilateral partners and private production and service enterprises. At the operational level, the monitoring groups for the results and resources framework will be extended to the other partners in the areas of concentration, with a view to improving synergy and complementarity of action. The partnership established with Luxembourg regarding Matam/St. Louis/Louga will be strengthened (local development funds, the integration of graduates, health facilities and local governance). GEF, UNCDF, UNV, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) will cooperate in the significant effort to mobilize resources to promote sustainable livelihoods.

30. Thanks to cooperation between the United Nations system, the Government and the communities in the Tambacounda region there is now joint programming by the United Nations system. The UNDAF concerted programme of action in Tambacounda should be supported and implemented. United Nations system support in the search for peace, security and the promotion of economic and social development in the Casamance region will consolidate humanitarian action among development partners in the implementation of the economic and social recovery programme in Casamance by the national agency responsible for that programme.

31. In addition, the United Nations system initiative of establishing decentralized United Nations houses will be developed in the areas of concentration with emphasis on coherence of action and on cost savings.

#### **IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation**

32. *Programme management arrangements.* Programme management will be results-based. The emphasis will be on national implementation projects and programmes, with some recourse to the United Nations system, civil society and the private sector. In order to achieve the goals, the implementation of the programme will be based on the programme approach. This approach will be facilitated by the existence of reference frameworks (PRSP, NEPAD, NLDP, UNDAF, Millennium Development Goals) and the implementation of a national strategy to strengthen monitoring and evaluation capacities. In addition, the experience of the Government and UNDP in implementing national plans will be useful in the establishment and running of the support unit for the projects of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (MEF). Recourse to UNV will be strengthened.

33. *Mobilization and allocation of resources.* UNDP will have recourse to core resources and to the mobilization of supplementary funding with other partners and the private sector. At the round table particular emphasis will be placed on the financing of the national good governance programme. Owing to the importance of providing funds to heavily indebted poor countries and improving public finances, UNDP will assist the Government in obtaining additional resources for poverty reduction and will advocate a stronger partnership between the United Nations system and the Government. In addition, the recourse to co-financing with the Government will be promoted. Furthermore, UNDP and other United Nations organizations will aim to facilitate the Government's access to the integrated services and quick-impact initiatives for achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

34. *Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.* The PRSP and UNDAF national monitoring and evaluation mechanisms provide the terms of reference for the monitoring and evaluation of the programmes financed by UNDP and United Nations organizations in accordance with the guidelines on the alignment and harmonization of official development assistance (ODA) adopted by the Government in 2006. In the spirit of the reforms of the United Nations, the monitoring and evaluation of the current programme and of the UNDAF programme will be carried out simultaneously by means of (a) an annual review of progress towards meeting the targets, and (b) an external midterm review in 2009, which will allow for an assessment of the results and of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and for a possible reorientation of the programme. The operational mechanisms in place will be strengthened: the UNDP/MEF technical committee will meet twice yearly and the monitoring groups for the results and resource-allocation framework will be extended to United Nations organizations and partners in the areas of concentration.



# Annex

## Results and resources framework for Senegal (2007-2011)

| Targeted Millennium Development Goals : 1, 3, 6 and 7                              |   |   |  |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| UNDAF elements   | Strategic area of cooperation with UNDAF : Wealth creation, combating hunger, social protection and sustainable development   |   |  |   |  |
|  | <b>National priorities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wealth creation; double per capita income by 2015 through strong, balanced and well-distributed growth</li> <li>• Agrosylvopastoral development and food security; combating malnutrition</li> <li>• Safeguarding the environment, combating desertification, maintaining biodiversity and sustainable patterns of production and consumption</li> </ul> |   |  |   |  |
| Programme component  | UNDAF outcome 1: Vulnerable groups in United Nations system areas of concentration enjoy decent income opportunities, food security   |   |  |   |  |
|  | Expected country programme outcomes and their indicators  | Expected country programme outputs  | Output indicators and targets  | Partners  | Indicative resources (Thousands of dollars)  |
| Country programme component 1: Human poverty reduction and sustainable development | <b>Expected outcome 1: Enhanced capacity of the poor to improve their living conditions</b><br><br>Proportion of the population living below the poverty level. Self-financing capacity of vulnerable groups for the development of income-generating activities.<br><br><b>Baseline</b><br>Proportion of the poor living below the poverty line is 57.1%. Lack of financing facilities serving the population.               | <b>Output 1:</b> National observatory for monitoring poverty and living conditions and human development starts to function.<br><br><b>Output 2:</b> Capacity of SME/microprojects increased by at least 100 units a year.<br><br><b>Output 3:</b> Alternative financing arrangements established in the areas of concentration: local development fund, fund to support school activities, mutual societies.<br><br><b>Output 4:</b> Fund to assist people living with HIV/AIDS starts up and is strengthened.<br><br><b>Baseline</b><br>Standardization of databases and formulation of the project to establish the observatory. Approximately 100 SME/microprojects. Approximately 15 financing facilities for populations. | Database. Scorecards.<br><br>Reports edited at the national and decentralized level.<br><br>SME/microprojects document.<br><br>Funding.<br><br>Minutes of selection panels.<br><br>Regulatory documents establishing machinery and/or funds.<br><br><b>Targets</b><br><br>Poverty profile revised every two years as from 2007. Database on living and human-development conditions established at the decentralized level. Funding structures put in place in the areas of operation in 2009. Support fund operational in the areas of operation. | The partnership initiated during the 2002-2006 CCF with respect to the promotion of sustainable livelihoods will be strengthened with, among others, Luxembourg, GEF, UNCDF, UNV, ICS, EXIMCOR and the regional solidarity bank. The synergy of United Nations system actions will be fostered once the concerted action programme of the UNDAF Tamba exercise has begun. | A. Regular resources: target for resource assignment from the core (TRAC) 1.1.1 = 4,600<br><br>B. Other:<br>– Government cost-sharing = 4,050<br>– Luxembourg = 1,200<br>– ICS = 1,000<br>– SME/small grants = 2,000<br>– SME/macro = 10,925<br>– UNV = 520<br>– EXIMCOR = 1,200<br>– United Nations Human Settlements Programme = 130 |
|  | <b>Expected outcome 2: Creation of national and local capacity for sustainable environmental management and the development of energy services conducive to poverty eradication</b><br><br>– Populations have and apply a local environmental management charter.<br><br>– Regeneration of plant cover and reappearance of endemic species.   | <b>Output 1:</b> At least 50 multifunctional platforms a year established in the areas of concentration.<br><br><b>Output 2:</b> A portfolio of sustainable development community initiatives established and implemented (biodiversity preservation, antidesertification measures).<br><br><b>Output 3:</b> At least 100 microprojects a year started in order to promote sustainable livelihoods.   | List of equipment, number of platforms. Platform management committee documents. Number of community nature reserves established. Natural resources development and management document. Area of reclaimed/protected land SME/microprojects document. Funding. Selection panel minutes.  | Most of the activities rely on strong support from, among others, GEF and Luxembourg.   | <b>Total A+B = 25,625</b>  |

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|  | <p>– Increase of protected agricultural land.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>Absence of a regulatory framework at the local level for sustainable environmental management. Inadequate energy services in the areas of concentration. Poor yields from degraded land.</p> | <p><b>Baseline</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Not all the populations have access to an energy source facilitating the development of income-generating activities.</li> <li>– Approximately 20 community nature reserves. Absence of environmental development and management in the various ecosystems. Reduction of arable land.</li> </ul> | <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>50 multifunctional platforms established and made operational every year. Local biodiversity management charter mainstreamed in 2008. Biological migration corridors established in 2008. 100 microprojects approved and started every year.</p> |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|

| Targeted Millennium Development Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 |  |   |   |  |   |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| UNDAF elements   | Strategic area of cooperation with UNDAF: Governance and promotion of the development partnership  |   |   |  |   |
|  | National priorities: Enhance effectiveness and transparency in economic and social development and foster the rule of law in a democratic society (goal of the national good governance programme — PNGG)  |   |   |  |   |
| Programme component  | UNDAF outcome 3: Effective participation of all actors, efficiency, transparency, gender equality, promotion of human rights and sustainable development are strengthened in the determination, implementation and evaluation of development policies and programmes   |   |   |  |   |
|  | Expected country programme outcomes and their indicators   | Expected country programme outputs  | Output indicators and targets   | Partners   | Indicative resources (Thousands of dollars)   |
| Country programme component 2: Strengthening governance          | <p><b>Expected outcome 1: Enhanced national and local capacity for management of the strategic reference frameworks (PRSP, MDG, NEPAD, NPAC), application of human rights and gender equality principles, and effective and transparent management of public finances.</b></p> <p>Poverty reduction strategy, MDGs mainstreamed in economic and social policies. Monitoring and evaluation procedures published. Time limits for delivery of reports on world conferences. Gender equality laws and decrees enforced. Effectiveness of public expenditure. Improved reaction time on the part of the Administration. Number of oral questions. Results of investigations into perceived corruption.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Absence of harmonized mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the reference frameworks. Too little attention paid to gender and human rights in programmes. Budget methodology still not appropriate to the national context. Limited control exercised by Parliament over Government. Corruption still rife.</p> | <p><b>Output 1:</b> PRSP II initiated in accordance with MDG and monitoring and evaluation priorities.</p> <p><b>Output 2:</b> National MDG and national human development reports issued.</p> <p><b>Output 3:</b> Strategic results framework for programmes/projects updated to reflect gender approach.</p> <p><b>Output 4:</b> ODA management arrangements rendered functional.</p> <p><b>Output 5:</b> Parliamentary assistance put in place.</p> <p><b>Output 6:</b> National Committee to eliminate non-transparency, corruption and embezzlement established.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Monitoring of PRSP by the monitoring unit of the MEF anti-poverty programme.</li> <li>– Initial MDG and national human development reports. Inadequate reflection of gender approach and human rights in projects and programmes.</li> <li>– Preparation of development cooperation report transferred to the Government. National Committee to eliminate non-transparency, corruption and embezzlement not yet operational. Study for putting in place parliamentary assistance elaborated.</li> </ul> | <p>Annual progress report.</p> <p>Evaluation reports.</p> <p>Report on the work of the theme groups. Report on the activities of the MDG committees. National MDG report and national human development report.</p> <p>Records of the national human development report committee. Reports of the sector panels.</p> <p>Project and programme documents. Annual work programmes.</p> <p>Reports on activities/evaluation of methodological tools. Number of training sessions. Number of people trained. Development cooperation report prepared. Public policy and investment programme documents prepared by the Government. Note on the economic situation.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Annual report on MDG monitoring. National human development report issued every two years. Development cooperation report issued every year. From 2007 onwards, projects and programmes will reflect the gender approach. National anti-corruption committee to become operational in 2007.</p> | <p>UNDP supports the monitoring of the MDGs and the national human development report. UNDP/UNICEF supports monitoring and evaluation arrangements. UNDP/World Bank supports implementation of the PRSP. An alliance exists between the MDG and national human development report partners. UNDP supports the informal donor network “Women and Development” together with the United Nations Capital Development Fund. The other partners support the national consultative committee. UNDP and the European Union support the PNGG, resource mobilization is the key factor for success.</p> | <p>A. Regular resources: TRAC 1.1.1 = 6,338</p> <p>B. Other resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Government cost-sharing = 5,950</li> <li>– Cost-sharing with third parties/trust funds/other funds = 5,200 (UNCDF = 5,000 + thematic trust funds = 200)</li> </ul> <p><b>Total A+B = 15,659</b></p> |

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Expected outcome 2: Institutional capacity-building at the national and local community levels to manage local development and anticipate crises, natural disasters and epidemics.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number and scale of natural disasters.</li> <li>- Upgrading of skills and expansion of transferred resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Human and financial resources in the communities need to be upgraded. Absence of crisis prevention framework. Concerted actions too anaemic.</p> | <p><b>Output 1:</b> Institutional framework and operational arrangements for carrying out the national decentralization policy put in place.</p> <p><b>Output 2:</b> Casamance anti-mine programme finalized and implemented.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>The necessary reforms have not been effected. The resources for the anti-mine programme are inadequate.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Texts of laws.</li> <li>- Decrees.</li> <li>- Reports of local development steering bodies.</li> <li>- Anti-mine programme document formulated.</li> <li>- Resources mobilized.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Anti-mine programme operational in 2007. Decentralization of consolidated investment budgeting to become standard by 2010.</p> | <p>The PNDL provides the framework for partnership between the Government and its main development partners.</p> <p>PRAESC is currently being executed with the support of multilateral and bilateral donors.</p> |
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*Note:* Expected funding for cross-cutting support amounts to \$2,000,000 from core resources.